

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Ellen Lovell to Hillary Rodham Clinton re: Millennium Planning [partial] (1 page)	06/11/1999	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Shirley Sagawa
OA/Box Number: 23244

FOLDER TITLE:

Millennium [Folder 1]

2013-0124-S

rc1174

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]

Shirley

MEMORANDUM TO HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FROM: ELLEN McCULLOCH-LOVELL
DATE: May 3, 1999
SUBJECT: MILLENNIUM MOMENTUM

There is so much going on; this document will give you quick updates on major programs, and point to decisions that need your guidance.

Save America's Treasures

- Southwest Treasures Tour: we should confirm the schedule. We are identifying hosts for each event, and opportunities for Treasures Committee members and supporters to participate. We have some strong announcements to make that benefit Cornerstones (the group that preserves adobe churches) and Mesa Verde. Bob Stanton will be on hand to name you an "Honorary Park Ranger."
- Save America's Treasures Federal Grants: we need to discuss how to announce the 62 grants in 24 states, the District and Midway Is.
- The National Trust is developing a series of private sector activities. I would like to briefly discuss an idea that will help them to be more entrepreneurial.
- Save Our Military Treasures: DOD is enthusiastically compiling a list of military icons from each of the Services, which they want to save. They plan to announce the project and motivate the military foundations to support the preservation efforts. Mrs. Cohen will be involved and provide leadership. She is requesting an interview with you on Armed Forces Information Services (DOD's TV network), to talk about Save America's Treasures and also send a message to the troops involved in the Kosovo operation.

Millennium Trails

- The Rails to Trails Conservancy and the Department of Transportation are working to keep up the momentum, especially after the presentations and Celebration Committee luncheon at the Central Park Boathouse in April, attended by 55 potential committee members, and other dignitaries. The next Trails event is the groundbreaking at the Grand Canyon Greenway, which received one of the first Millennium Trails grants from DOT last November. (\$896,000 was announced by Secretary Slater.) When completed, the Grand Canyon Greenway will be 73 miles of trails, at a cost of \$58 million.
- The Trails website went up in March and will be expanded as national, state and local trails are designated. All the Governors are notified to submit their nominations for state Legacy Trails by late July.
- National Trails Day is the first Saturday in June and our partners would like to announce the designation of the twelve National Millennium Trails, either at the White House or at a Trails convention in Pittsburgh, sometime the first week in June.

Millennium Evenings

- Millennium Evenings are greatly enhanced by lead time; scheduling the next evenings and zeroing in on topics will help us with publicity and downlink sites. How many more do we want to schedule for 1999? How can we keep the momentum gained by the high profile of the Wiesel presentation and discussion. We do not need to decide on topics today, however, I would like to look ahead for dates. The subjects we discussed at our last session are:
 - Television and the 20th century (or photography or film) and how the medium shapes our lives;
 - “One Nation, Indivisible,” to be timed with the release of the Race Commission’s report;
 - Human Genetics, Humanity’s Future;
 - The Brain – the effects of new research on our understanding of cognition and health;
 - An environmental topic;
 - An evening with futurists.

Many other topics have been suggested by federal agencies and WH staff, including:

- The Military in the 21st century (DOD);
- An Evening with Nobel Laureates (NSF - to focus on the future of science from a young scientists’ perspective and to commemorate the 50th anniversary of NSF;
- The future of the Book (suggested by NEH and the Library of Congress);
- An evening on sports and its role in America;
- Peace and Diplomacy in the 21st century (US Institute of Peace);
- Global Business in the 21st century (submitted by Robert Rosen, CEO of Healthy Companies);
- An evening of American song;
- Invention: how the telescope changed knowledge.

New Partners

We are actively seeking partners, who are proposing activities that carry out our theme. Agencies or nonprofits apply, are reviewed by staff and counsel, then awarded the use of the logo and motto. We meet with federal agency representatives once a month to stimulate more participation. A list of partners is enclosed.

“Plants and Trees”

We have a potential national partnership project with the Arbor Day Foundation, Keep America Beautiful, and the Burpee Seed Co., for a national program to plant trees and gardens for the millennium. Gail Levy of Florida, president of Plants Express, is an enthusiastic supporter of this idea. With your approval, we will approach a federal agency, such as EPA or USDA, to be the federal host for this environmental initiative.

Millennium Communities

- The National Governors Association has asked to join the partnership, and once they apply through the US Conference of Mayors, we can work with them to recognize "Millennium States."
- In early April, we mailed Handbooks and a suggested op-ed piece to 1,000 newspapers, encouraging them to write about Millennium Communities.
- Pioneers of America, which comprise 800,000 active and retired telephone workers, are our Associate Partners, and have pledged to work with local officials to help them apply for the program. Their goal is to announce 1,000 Millennium Communities by July 4!
- The US Conference of Mayors is hosting their annual meeting in New Orleans in June. BellSouth will be there with computers, explaining the program and helping Mayors to apply.
- We have heard very positive reactions from the local officials with whom you spoke last week; they do not often receive that kind of recognition and the call was important to them and also generated good media coverage. (see enclosed)

Mars Millennium Project

Secretary Riley will announce the availability of the Teachers' Guide on May 14. He will make the announcement in Houston, where the project will pilot in seven summer programs. So far, the Department of Education has 10,000 requests for the guide. There are now over 100 nonprofit sponsors of the Mars project. The classroom and after-school activities begin this September.

Philanthropy Conference

Planning is well underway for the proposed White House conference on giving. So far we have met with fifteen experts in three meetings, and consulted with twelve others by phone. We will finish the consultation process in early May and look forward to discussing the ideas, and focus, for such a conference with you. The conversations are very encouraging – our experts across the spectrum see the American tradition of giving as essential to citizenship and to the future of democracy. We think we could be ready for a conference in July and with your go-ahead, want to identify a date.

February 29, 2000

The year 2000 is a leap year and there is keen interest among the international millennium commissions in declaring the "Gift Day" as a day to focus on children. We are thinking about proposing February 29, 2000 as a Gifts to the Future Day, a banner under which each country could organize projects. In the US, we could announce this day at the WH Conference on Philanthropy, as a way to encourage giving for children's needs in the year 2000, and/or to launch an effort to encourage children to practice giving directed to other, needy children.

The British would like to use the "Gift Day" idea to promote their "Children's Promise" project, in which employers give the last hour of their employees' 1999 wages to children's charities. Italy, Norway and others are planning to invite children to make their own gifts to the future. If you think the concept is worth pursuing, we will develop a more detailed proposal.

Cultural Capitals

The European countries, with support for the EU, name a Cultural Capital each year, for the last fifteen years. That city or town, then prepares a program that highlights its history and cultural contributions to the world. The year 2000 is special, because there are nine cultural capitals. Evaluations of this program show that the cultural capital gains in tourism income, and also invests in important infrastructure improvements that have a lasting value for citizens. We have been studying the program with an eye towards creating a Cultural Capitals of the America's program, with possible support from OAS, IDB and the Latin American Chamber of Commerce. We would look towards a year 2000 announcement, with the first Capital's programs ready for 2001. Do you think the idea is worth pursuing?

MILLENNIUM COMMUNITIES CONFERENCE CALL PRESS

- In addition to Larry Knutson from the AP, there were over 20 local reporters in the 9 communities (print and television) who covered your conference call.
- We asked all the communities that participated in the call to forward us their press clips. Attached are the clips we have received to date.
- We also drafted a short article on your call and forwarded it to our Intergovernmental Partners (US Conference of Mayors, League of Cities, National Association of Counties, National Association of Towns and Townships, Bureau of Indians Affairs and BellSouth) for them to include in their newspapers and newsletters.

F L E N E'S SEMENT mous Savings atches From avorite Makers! arts Friday!

ches

rice

09

0-\$225

.91%

makers
ately

Men's & Ladies'
Watches From A
Well-Known Maker

our low price

\$59.99

dept. store prices \$120-\$225

SAVE 50%-73%

• Check out this quality selection of strap & bracelet looks from a longtime familiar name in watches.

ZENITH

Thrilling Bargains!

all our on the Web at www.flenesement.com
West 79th & Broadway • 9:30AM-6PM in Chelsea at 6th Ave. & 18th St.
JUPITER MANHASSET • HUNTINGTON • FRESH MEADOWS
CARLE PLACE • JERSEY CITY, NJ • PARAMUS, NJ
Selection may vary by store.



Photo by Thomas A. Ferraro

Bob Goldfarb, left, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Berke, Carol Tepfin, mayoral assistant; and Rosegarten on speaker-phone call with first lady.

Great Neck Plaza, Millennium Center

By Charlie Zehren

STAFF WRITER

Moments in time are well noted at Great Neck Plaza, where faded photographs and memorabilia fill Village Hall, marking a lush history stretching back to the 1600s when settlers first dubbed this stretch of land on Nassau

County's North Shore as Mad Nan's Neck.

Now this community — which Gold Coast novelist F. Scott Fitzgerald later described as the "fresh green breast of America" — is gaining notice for its plan to

celebrate the passing of perhaps the single most significant sweep of the second hand in the modern age — the millennium.

In a conference call from the White House yesterday, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton announced the designation of Great Neck Plaza as among the first nine Millennium Communities in the nation.

With the honor comes the right to use the White House Millennium logo and Web site to promote events before, during and after the arrival of the new age this New Year's Eve. No federal money is involved. But in wider terms, according to Great Neck Plaza Mayor Robert Rosegarten, the award puts residents on notice to pause and reflect on their past and future.

"We are surrounded by little pieces of what we are," Rosegarten said, sweeping his hand toward artifacts in a lobby display case. "The millennium allows us to consider who we will become."

Rosegarten and other village officials hunkered down around a speaker phone and listened as the first lady, who heads President Bill Clinton's millennial celebration planning, made the announcement. She then engaged in exchanges with Rosegarten and officials representing eight other communities throughout the nation, emphasizing the theme of the White House Millennium Council: "Honor the Past — Imagine the Future."

U.S. journalists, whose names were given to the White House, ahead of

time, were invited to listen to Clinton. But memos from the White House to the officials ruled out reporters asking the first lady questions.

Great Neck Plaza embarked down the road to the millennium last summer when Alison Berke, 34, a Thomaston native and Web site design com-

pany president, took up the challenge of planning a yearlong series of events to mark the arrival of another thousand years as set by the Gregorian calendar.

Rallying the leaders of the Gold Coast peninsula's other eight villages with the cry of "we are tired of dinner dances," Rosegarten embraced the project with what may be described as millennialistic fervor. Then in January Berke submitted an e-mail application to the White House, which selected Great Neck Plaza among 65 applicants based on the quality of the proposal. White House officials described the millennium program as non-partisan and non-competitive.

The Chamber of Commerce is mobilized. The Park District is on board. Property owners are joining supporters of the Great Neck Arts Center in the planning. www.shoppinggreatneck.com, complete with a countdown clock, is fired up.

Long Island's land of "Old Money" is now awash in Great Neck "Millennium Money" — \$10 raffle tickets rewarding winners with a \$2,000 shopping spree at local shops.

Residents are collecting and assembling Roaring '20s memorabilia marking Great Neck's days as home to the likes of Fitzgerald, burlesque star Fanny Brice, Broadway producer George M. Cohan, comedians W.C. Fields and Groucho Marx and singer Eddie Cantor.

Rosegarten and Berke agree that it's not worth planning New Year's Eve events at the village, given that many residents will be on vacation or heading to Times Square.

Instead, Berke is organizing events, including an Arts and Cultural Affairs week, throughout 2000.

COUNTDOWN TO
2000

First Lady hails Revere

Mrs. Clinton names city millennium community

REVERE

By JILL LERNER
DAILY EVENING ITEM

First Lady Hillary Clinton shared her positive image of Revere Wednesday, naming the city one of nine White House millennium communities.

The special designation was bestowed for Revere's reputation as a community capable of bringing citizens together, paying tribute to the past and preparing them for the future. They spread the word together that this cohesive vision of the city will be the hallmark of the millennium.

Clinton thanked Haas, who represented the only White House community in Massachusetts, along with eight other civic leaders for "creating a lasting legacy for our children and their children," with special programming. "The communities you all represent are among the very first being designated official millennium communities by the White House," she said.

Revere was recognized first among the designated communities for coordinating projects and



The logo for Revere's millennium celebration, which has been cited by the White House

activities consistent with the national theme, "Honor the Past — Imagine the Future."

During the phone call, Clinton singled out Revere for honoring its past with a year-long millennium program of events and said its upcoming City Hall centennial celebration had "historical an

See REVERE

BACK PAGE THIS SECTION

Revere Mayor Robert J. Haas speaks to First Lady Hillary Clinton by phone after she designated the city as one of the first "millennium communities" in the country.

Daily Evening Item 4/29/99
Revere, MA

MILLENNIUM

FROM PAGE 1

educational significance."

Haas described the May 8 gala, which includes an historic afternoon tea, City Hall rededication ceremony and evening cotillion starring Tony and two-time Grammy Award-winner Jennifer Holliday, to an enthusiastic Clinton. "That sounds wonderful, I know that'll be fun for everybody," she said.

While recognizing its past, Haas said Revere also had imag-

ined its future and conceived its key to be multiculturalism. The mayor anticipated Revere circa 2000 and beyond, saying shades of the future already were embodied in the Revere school district students of more than 100 nationalities who spoke 43 different languages throughout the halls.

The nine millennium communities Clinton named were: Revere; Philadelphia; El Paso, Texas; Great Neck, N.Y.; and an Indian nation from Alaska; Kansas City, Mo.; Richmond, Calif.; Pinellas, Fla.; and Redmond, Wash.

First lady congratulates Revere millennium status

By JOE HEANEY

Revere Mayor Robert J. Haas Jr. and First Lady Hillary Clinton had a pleasant telephone chat yesterday as eight other U.S. mayors listened and waited their turn.

The occasion marked Revere's selection by the White House Millennium Council for undertaking projects and activities consistent with the national "Millennium theme "Honor the Past — Imagine the Future.

The mayors of the other chosen cities were part of the conference call from Washington.

The White House Millennium Council was established by President Clinton and the first lady in August 1997 to use widespread millennium interest as a force for positive change.

"Each city has planned to observe the millennium with a series of past events that bring focus on the future," said Haas.

"For instance, our beach is the oldest in the country, 100 years old. Now there are plans for seven hotels near the beach.

"Our City Hall at 281 Broadway is also 100 years old, dedicated in 1899.

"Rededicating City Hall May 8, and an Evening Cotillion starring Jennifer Holliday," the mayor said.

Haas said the Revere of yesterday faces the 21st century with such diversity that 43 languages representing 100 countries are part of the city's school system.

The mayor called Revere's selection by the White House "an honor for our Millennium Committee and the citizens of Revere.

4/29/99

Daily Evening Item
(cont.)

Boston Herald

4/29/99

West County Times
 Richmond, GA

Hillary Clinton will honor Richmond century program

By Shawn Masten

TIMES STAFF WRITER

RICHMOND — Richmond is among 10 communities nationwide that will be congratulated by Hillary Rodham Clinton today for participating in a new White House initiative to celebrate the millennium through projects focused on the past and future.

In keeping with the spirit of the Millennium Communities Program, Richmond on July 4 will kick-off a series of programs aimed at preserving the city's history, honoring its cultural diversity and preparing youths for the 21st century.

"We've got all these things going," said Mayor Rosemary Corbin. "It's going to be an exciting time."

Richmond's 18-month millennium celebration will include its annual multicultural festival, its Rosie the Riveter Park dedication scheduled for Labor Day, awards for historic preservation, story poles depicting the city's history, a map designating historic sites, a job shadowing program for youths and a scrap book of pages collected from Richmond families depicting their history.

Corbin will take part in a telephone conference call with the first lady today, during which Clinton will highlight some programs and encourage participants to get more communities involved, White House spokeswoman Sue Vogelsinger said. "It's an opportunity to pull all our projects together and give them a boost," Corbin said.

The nationwide initiative is designed to recognize communities that undertake projects consistent with the national theme, "Honor the Past, Imagine the Future." The White House Millennium Council developed the initiative to tap interest in the millennium as a force for positive change, Vogelsinger said.

Designated communities, such as Richmond, will be awarded use of the national millennium logo and motto to identify projects and events, and be recognized at events and ceremonies as part of the national observance.

For more information on Richmond's program call 510-620-6503. For more on the national program visit the Web site at <http://www.millenniumcommunities.org>.

Subject: Kansas City Star: Kansas City is named a Millennium Community

FYI --

Kansas City is named a Millennium Community

By LYNN HORSLEY - The Kansas City Star
Date: 04/28/99 22:15

The White House on Wednesday named Kansas City one of the nation's first nine Millennium Communities, recognizing efforts to commemorate the year 2000 and the city's 150th birthday.

Mayor Kay Barnes and leaders from the eight other communities took a conference call Wednesday from first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton notifying them of the recognition.

Clinton praised Kansas City's project, which encourages citizens to explore 150 kilometers throughout the area in 50 three-kilometer walks.

"This is a very thoughtful way of uniting diverse citizens," introducing them to different neighborhoods that they might not otherwise visit, Clinton said.

Barnes said the walks will be among the many activities planned for the next 18 months to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Kansas City's founding.

"It's an exciting time for all of us," Barnes said. "These events will fit beautifully into the millennium celebration."

Sixty-five communities submitted proposals to the White House Millennium Council. Those chosen developed inclusive projects that focused on the theme, "Honor the Past and Imagine the Future."

Recognition does not bring any money, but it entitles recipients to use the national millennium logo and motto and to register their projects on a Millennium Communities Web site.

Kansas City's walks are designed to break down artificial barriers between neighborhoods and cities. Municipal departments in Kansas City and surrounding communities are asked to plan walks.

For example, the Health Department has suggested a flashlight walk of the Kansas City Zoo. Overland Park has suggested a walk along one of its new bike trails.

The city hopes to complete planning for the walks this summer, said Courtney Christensen, assistant to the city manager.

The other Millennium Communities are Revere, Mass.; Pinellas County, Fla.; Richmond, Calif.; Thurston County, Wash.; Great Neck, N.Y.; Philadelphia; El Paso, Texas; and the Alaska Federation of Natives. Other communities will be selected later.

To reach Lynn Horsley, City Hall reporter, call (816) 234-4317, or send e-mail to lhorsley@kcstar.com

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
Save America's Treasures	The SAT program is a national program designed to save specific historic buildings, documents, sites, artifacts, and raise awareness for historic preservation in its broadest definition.	National Trust for Historic Preservation	Ariane McCarthy 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20036 202-588-6082	--National Park Foundation --Heritage Preservation Inc. --Polo Ralph Lauren --Voyager --History Channel
Warner Bros. Commemorative CD	This collection of "American songs" will be released in 1999 and all proceeds will benefit the SAT Project.	National Trust for Historic Preservation	Ariane McCarthy 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20036 202-588-6082	--Warner Bros. Records
MARS Millennium Project	A national k-12th grade education program to imagine and design the community of tomorrow.	Department of Education	Pacific Visions Communications 9000 Sunset Blvd., Suite 700 Los Angeles, CA 90069-5807 310-274-8787 x150	--NASA --NEA --J. Paul Getty Trust --M&M Mars Candy
Older Americans Month	For more then 30 years the Administration on Aging has lead a national effort to recognize "Older Americans Month" through Presidential proclamations and various activities. This year the theme will be "Honor the Past -- Imagine the Future" and various activities and projects are planned around this national millennium theme.	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Administration on Aging	Moya Benoit Thompson 309-F 200 Independence Ave., SW Washington, D.C. 20501 202-401-4541	

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
SoS!2000! (Save Outdoor Sculpture)	This program will provide for the conservation treatment and development of a maintenance plan for at least one public sculpture in every state and D.C..	National Endowment for the Arts	Michael McLaughlin 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-682-5457	--Heritage Preservation Inc.
Continental Harmony	This project will commission composers to work with communities to create musical works for local performers and a local celebration. The compositions will reflect the history, culture, and hopes of the community, and will be premiered during the year 2000.	National Endowment for the Arts	Michael McLaughlin 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-682-5457	-- <i>American Composers' Forum</i>
Millennium Tribute to Veterans	The VA will pay tribute to our veterans by focusing on projects with an emphasis on arts /medicine / research / homelessness / preservation and health	Department of Veterans Affairs	Bunny Burson 810 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20420 202-273-5757	
Artists and Communities	This project will support high profile artists' residency projects designed by artists and communities in partnership.	National Endowment for the Arts	Michael McLaughlin 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-682-5457	-- <i>Baltimore-based Mid Atlantic Arts Foundation</i>

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
Millennium Communities	A national Program to recognize local community efforts to "Honor the Past -- Imagine the Future"	--U.S. Conference of Mayors --National League of Cities --National Association of Counties --National Association of Towns and Townships --Bureau of Indian Affairs	Tom McClimon (U.S. Conference of Mayors) 1620 Eye Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20006 202-861-6729	--BellSouth Corporation -- <i>Pioneers of America</i> -- <i>Alliance for Public Technology</i>
My History is America's History	A national program to educate Americans and promote activities that will enable families and communities to preserve their stories.	National Endowment for the Humanities	Patti Van Tuyl 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-606-8299	-- <i>Broderbund Software (Learning Company)</i>
Fireworks Safety for the Millennium	A national initiative to promote fireworks safety throughout the nation from 7/4/99 - 1/1/01	U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission	Barbara Rosenfeld U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission Washington, D.C. 20207 301-504-0213	
Millennium Trails Project	A national project to designate and create walking, hiking, biking and cultural trails around the country.	U.S. Department of Transportation	Jeff Olson 400 Seventh Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20505 202-366-4045	-- <i>Rails to Trails Conservancy</i> --U.S. Department of Commerce -- <i>Department of Interior</i> -- <i>U.S. Forest Service</i> -- <i>National Endowment for the Arts</i> -- <i>President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities</i>
Sister Libraries	A project pairing libraries with libraries in other parts of the US or world to encourage an exchange of professional and cultural information -- particularly	US National Commission on Libraries & Information Science	Judith Russell 1110 Vermont Ave., NW Suite 820 Washington, D.C. 20005	

	focusing on children.			
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
Showcasing America's Film History	USIA is developing a gala Film Preservation Showcase Tour overseas in tribute to one of America's premier cultural contributions -- this will include screening of recently restored American film classics at prestigious events hosted by U.S. embassies in over 50 countries.	U.S. Information Agency	Dr. William Bader 301-4th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20547 202-619-4597	--Motion Picture Association --Library of Congress
Imaging America: Artists and Scholars in Public Life	Through a consortium of many universities and colleges, the goal of this project is to support and celebrate the ways in which university artists and humanists do important civic work.	University of Michigan	Julie Ellison Office of the Vice President 4080 Fleming Building Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1340	Woodrow Wilson Foundation
International Millennium Exhibitions	Working with the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, USIA plans to circulate two to three visual arts exhibitions from Fall 1999 through the Year 2000 to countries in Latin America, Eastern Europe, the New Independent States, the Middle East and South Asia.	U.S. Information Agency	Dr. William Bader 301-4th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20547 202-619-4597	

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
Kennedy Center 2000: The Legacy and Promise of the Performing Arts	The 1999-2000 Kennedy Center season will be dedicated to the millennium. This season will encompass more than 600 commissions, new productions and performances from around the world.	The Kennedy Center	Ann Stock 2700 F Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20566 202-416-8703	
Millennium Evenings at the White House	The President and First Lady are hosting a series of lectures and cultural showcases to highlight creativity and innovation in the arts, humanities, sciences, and technology. They are accessible to the public via satellite and are also cybercast over the Internet.	The National Endowment for the Humanities	Anne Donovan White House Millennium Council 708 Jackson Place, NW Washington, D.C. 20503 202-456-2000	-- <i>Sun Microsystems</i> -- <i>Gilman Foundation</i>
Favorite Poem	The current Poet Laureate of the U.S., Robert Pinsky is sponsoring public poetry events throughout the country, and will culminate in an audio and video archive of Americans discussing and reading their favorite poems.	National Endowment for the Arts	Michael Laughlin 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-682-5457	-- <i>New England Foundation for the Arts</i> -- <i>Library of Congress</i> -- <i>Boston University</i>

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
Treasures of American Film Archives	This project will (1) preserve artistically and culturally significant films from 12 American archives; (2) prepare and distribute nationally a videotape or digital video disk set of a selection of preserved works from the participants' collections, including the provision of free sets to state and public libraries; and (3) present public screenings of preserved films.	National Endowment for the Arts	Michael Laughlin 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-682-5457	--National Film Preservation Foundation
Cultural Tourism Internet Gateway for Cultural Heritage and the Arts	Using the Internet, this group will establish the first Gateway that will be searchable and comprehensive, and will serve as an authoritative inventory of US cultural heritage and performing arts attractions -- historical sites, cultural districts, museums, and performing arts.	The American Association of Museums (acting on behalf of Partners in Tourism)	Edward H. Able., Jr. 1575 Eye Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20015 202-289-1818	
Leifer Eiriksson -- Millennium Working Group	The U.S. and Iceland are engaged in several millennium projects. "West-Viking: The North Atlantic Saga" on exhibition for 2 years; an interactive website; educational materials; and translation of existing literature; commemorative coins and stamps etc.	U.S. State Department	Ambassador Einar Benediktsson Director, Iceland Millennium Commission 354-575-2020	Icelandic Millennium Commission

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ELLEN LOVELL
SUBJECT: MILLENNIUM PLANNING
DATE: JUNE 11, 1999

This memo is intended as an agenda for our meeting today.

MILLENNIUM EVENINGS

We are now looking at the fall schedule, and realize that producing two Millennium Evenings before the turn of 1999 is realistic. The Millennium Council has received over 25 proposals from agencies, nonprofits and informed individuals, on top of the many ideas generated by you and White House staff. The fall of 1999 will have a special momentum and meaning of its own. Of the many good ideas (on attached list), the following seem to have the most support and potential:

- The Image (photography, television and/or film) – how they changed the 20th century.
- ✓ The Human Genome Project and the Frontiers of Bio-ethics
- An Evening with Nobel Laureates (science)
- The Future of Peace, and the Role of the Military in the 21st Century
- ✓ An Evening with Futurists – an imaginative glimpse into the next millennium

There may be other subjects that are more compelling; but to keep our momentum, we should secure dates for 1999.

SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES

By last count the SW Tour generated 140 press stories, reaching a potential audience of 14 million.

The SAT Committee meeting was exciting, with commitments being made for the public awareness campaign. Anderson Cottage is now a focus, and the Trust thinks that the first \$150,000 for the historic structures report can be raised this year; an announcement would then stimulate fundraising for the actual restoration (goal is \$3-4 million.) Dick Moe and I will work to ensure that this property qualifies for the next round of federal SAT grants.

Ellis Island: is a complex situation. The estimated cost to renovate the entire South Side is \$100 million. The immediate stabilization needs are for \$6 million. Senator Lautenberg secured \$2 in fy 99 and is requesting \$2 in fy 2000. The state of New Jersey is expected to supply another \$2 million. Governor Whitman has appointed a high level advisory committee to support the restoration and use of the South Side; one of its members, Finn Caspersen, attended our federal grants announcement at the White House. A major issue is that there is no plan for the ultimate use of the South Side. Most experts believe it cannot operate solely as a museum. The National Park Service contracted for an economic analysis; the predicted recommendation is that the site have mixed uses, including a strong private revenue stream, to become viable.

Since the Ferry Terminal Building recently received a Save America's Treasures grant of over \$1.1 million, it would make sense for us to concentrate on helping to match those funds. The Park Service believes that stabilizing and restoring the exterior of the Ferry Building will be a catalyst for preserving the other structures on the South Side. Since the federal SAT grants are an Administration initiative, and you lead the program, your efforts there are consistent with your role as First Lady and head of the millennium program.

Midwest Tour: we have discussed a brief treasures tour of the Midwest, no longer than a day and a half, to announce at least one major gift, and stimulate others. Anchor sites could include the following:

Canton, OH – McKinley Monument and/or McKinley House

Dayton, OH – Paul Lawrence Dunbar House and Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historic Park: first acclaimed African-American poet, friend of the Wright Brothers, National Historic Landmark, just received federal SAT grants of \$117,030 for the Dunbar House and \$328,500 for the Wright Flyer II, the first plane to fly for extended periods of time.

Chicago – \$1 million Thomas Pritzker gift, probably to Robie House, a Frank Lloyd Wright building; Jane Addams Hull House: photography collection just received \$92,876 federal SAT grant; also Pullman Historic District, a planned 19th century industrial town, in urgent need of preservation, of special interest to the Chicago Tribune and to Betsy Eberling.

Minneapolis – Washburn Mill, a National Historic Landmark, represents the city's reign as the flour capitol of the world until 1930, and birthplace of General Mills. Was damaged by fire in 1991, now stabilized and the site for a new museum run by the Minnesota Historical Society. Has received \$12 million in gifts so far, and just was awarded a \$500,000 federal SAT grant.

As we know from the SW Tour, the key to success is enough lead-time to garner support for the anchor sites. A date in October will help secure the resources we need.

Military Treasures: Next week, DOD will give me a list of military treasures that each of the services would like to save. Then we can begin to involve the Trust, the SAT Committee, and the military associations in helping to support preservation of these icons. Mrs. Cohen is eager to interview you, both about Save America's Treasures and to send a message to the troops.

LOGO GUIDELINES

We have revised the guidelines governing our partners' use of the logo and mottos to make them less restrictive. They now allow the logo and mottos to be used in advertising, fund raising and product development, with only a few conditions. We will discuss the new guidelines with our major partners next week, and they will be finalized the last week in June. This approach should

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Ellen Lovell to Hillary Rodham Clinton re: Millennium Planning [partial] (1 page)	06/11/1999	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Shirley Sagawa
OA/Box Number: 23244

FOLDER TITLE:

Millennium [Folder 1]

2013-0124-S

rc1174

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]

greatly increase the visibility of the millennium programs, and reduce the hours of negotiating on what is allowed.

MILLENNIUM COMMUNITIES

We now have 100 designated Millennium Communities, and want to accelerate the applications by elected officials, and greatly increase the number. The Pioneers of America, which represents 800,000 active and retired telephone workers, are working to sign up their communities. They are proposing to have each of their seven regions organize a millennium community event, to be held on the same day, and linked via satellite. They are asking if you will appear via satellite in early October or early November, to cheer them on. The home cities for the Pioneers include: Atlanta, GA; Denver, CO; San Antonio, TX; Troy, MI; Basking Ridge, NJ; Warren Township, NJ; and New York City, NY. Bell Atlantic will pay for the satellite hook-ups.

Another way to bring recognition to millennium communities is to have you present them with their certificate at events when you appear with the local elected officials.

MARS MILLENNIUM PROGRAM

The Mars Millennium program participation guide is posted on the Department of Education's web site and will be available in print in July. The Department has received 20,000 requests for participation guides so far. The Department's May Satellite Town Meeting, "Counting the Stars: Math, Arts, and Space Science" featured the program. Other countries are also participating: Ireland, Chile, Brazil, France and Puerto Rico. Secretary Riley, Administrator Dan Goldin and Chairman Bill Ivey are all participating in back-to school events in August-October, to bring attention to the project and would like to build an awareness event around your schedule.

MILLENNIUM TRAILS

You sent a message to over 400 Trails Day events around the country, to be delivered to volunteers. Secretary Slater will announce the National Trails designations on June 27th at the Rails to Trails Conservancy conference in Pittsburgh; you will appear via videotape. The next benchmark is the announcement of the 52 State Legacy Trails, in which we would like to involve you by no later than the end of October. There will be both National Trails and at least one Legacy Trail that could piggyback on your schedule.

Wendy Paulson has agreed to chair the Millennium Trails Celebration Committee

P6(b)(6)

[001]

P6(b)(6)

OUTREACH AND AMBASSADORS

Clearly, the programs are growing quickly, and so is the number of events. You have given a great amount of time being an effective spokesperson and getting the millennium programs off the ground. We need to develop more spokesmen and ambassadors to spread the ideas, engage more people, and gain more media awareness. I see two ways:

Use the federal agencies to better advantage. Right now we have a monthly meeting of federal agencies and are asking them to complete submitting their millennium projects this fall. We will also request they use their Secretaries and Directors, and celebrity spokespeople to announce the main benchmarks of the programs.

Create a President's Millennium Council, of around ten famous Americans, to be ambassadors for the overall program and for specific initiatives. The Council could include some of the individuals already committed to the program, such as John Glenn (Mars Millennium) and Jacques D'Amboise (Millennium Trails), and attract others who believe we should use this time to Honor the Past and Imagine the Future. I envision a small group, who would not function as a policy board, but who would be willing to represent the programs at events and to the media.

SCHEDULING REQUESTS

National Archives: wants to announce a \$1 million gift from ATT to restore the Rotunda; ATT also would like to announce their contribution of the Save America's Treasures web site to the National Trust at this event. Archives requested early July, but is flexible and willing to postpone until the fall.

My History is America's History: Parade Magazine has offered November 22, 1999 for an article on this program, and NEH is requesting a launch event for this program. I recommend doing something to announce it around Thanksgiving – a family occasion that provides a natural time for families to begin the "My History" project.

Ben Barber, Walt Whitman Center: is holding the second of two conferences, endorsed by the Millennium Council, on the state of world democracy (held in France and U.S.) Looking for you to be the keynote speaker on a time from October 28 to 31, 1999. This is an international conference, talking place at Rutgers University.

Save America's Treasures gift: The Hearst Foundation is awarding \$250,000 to preserve the Walker Evans photo archive at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. You could make this announcement with the Met, Veronica Hearst and the Trust any time it is convenient on a New York schedule.

TO: ELLEN MCCULLOCH-LOVELL

FROM: LEELA de SOUZA
MALCOLM RICHARDSON

cc: WHMC STAFF

SUBJECT: MILLENNIUM EVENING PLANNING

DATE: June 10, 1999

The objective of this memo is to give us an overview to work with as we plan future Millennium Evenings.

The following table is a summary of Millennium Evenings to date:

DATE	TOPIC	TITLE	SPEAKER(S)
February, 1998	History	The Living Past -- Commitments for the Future	Bernard Bailyn
March, 1998	Science	Imagination and Change -- Science in the Next Millennium	Steven Hawking
April, 1998	Art/Culture	The American Voice in Poetry	Rita Dove, Robert Haas, Robert Pinsky
September, 1998	Art/Culture	Jazz: An Expression of Democracy	Wynton Marsalis, Marian McPartland
January, 1999	History	The Meaning of the Millennium	Natalie Davis, Martin Marty
March, 1999	History	Women as Citizens: Vital Voices Through the Century	Nancy Cott, Alice Kessler-Harris, Ruth Simmons
April, 1999	History/Peace	The Perils of Indifference: Lessons Learned From A Violent Century	Elie Wiesel

The following table lists the top proposals recommended by WHMC staff, of all proposals submitted to the Council:

TOPIC	TITLE	PROPOSED BY
Peace	Beyond the Cold War: The role of the U.S. Military in the 21 st Century	DOD, United States Inst. Of Peace (USIP)
Peace	The Peacemakers of the 21 st Century: America's History of Peacemaking—The Future of Peace	USIP, National Peace Foundation
Citizenship	Mentorship: Stories of Role Models Helping Leaders and Children	DOL, Marsha Wiener

Science	Technology and Community in the 21 st Century: Connecting and Creating the Global Village in the Information Age	Bell South with the Alliance for Public Technology, OSTP
History/ Diversity	One Nation, Indivisible (timed with release of Race Book?)	WHMC
Art/Culture	America Through Song	WHMC
Art/Culture	Importance of Culture/Arts in Global Cooperation	WHMC
Art/Culture	Take American Humor, Please	WHMC
Science	The Future: Predictions of the 21 st Century	WHMC
Science	The Human Genome Project and the Frontier of Medical Ethics	HRC Office, WHMC, Carnegie Institute
Science	An Evening with Nobel Laureates: The Benefit of Science and Education Research (suggested as final event in day-long event to honor science, engineering, and technology and their contribution to America)	NSF/Science Services/corporate sponsor TBD
Business	Intellectual Capital and the Information Revolution	WHMC
Art/Culture	The Influence of American Film in the 20 th Century	WHMC
Art/Culture	Television: The 20th Century—The Next Millennium	WHMC, HRC Office
Citizenship	American Politics and Public Life: Citizen Participation in the New Millennium	WHMC, The Harwood Institute

The following table lists all other proposals submitted to the WHMC:

TOPIC	TITLE	PROPOSED BY
Science	The Brain: Neurobiology and Cognition	WHMC, OSTP, Dr. Fischbach
Science	Invention: The Past and the Promise of the New Millennium	WHMC
Science	Science and Technology: The Future is Now (possible subjects to cover: medicine and health, environment, computing, and cosmology)	FLOTUS Office
Science	The Telescope: A Window into the Past—the Power of the Optical Future	WHMC, OSTP
Science	All Our Relatives: The Populations of Our Planet	Carnegie Institute
Science	Cancer Research: Finding a Cure?	Carnegie Institute
Science	Aging	Carnegie Institute
Science	Reunion of Apollo 7: The Future of Space Exploration	NASA
Business/ Environment	Social Responsibility in the 21 st Century: Building both a Prosperous and Sustainable Planet	Chris Dorval, Stephen Hawking

Business	American Economic Thought: Open Markets and the New Global Economy	Chris Dorval, WHMC
Peace	Children of War: A Future of Peace	USIP
Education	American Law in the 21 st Century	American Bar Association
Education	The Future of Public Education in America	WHMC/FLOTUS Office
Education	American Philosophy and Education	WHMC
Education	The Future of the Book	NEH, Library of Congress
Art/Culture	Defining Moments in American Culture: 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950, 2000 (a possible exploration of painting, literature, politics, science, the role of film and TV)	Betty Monkman, WHMC
Art/Culture	American Regional Folk Traditions	NEA, NEH
Art/Culture	Dance in America	WHMC
Art/Culture	Piano Century: America's Musical Coming of Age	Julliard, Smithsonian
Art/Culture	A Night of Legendary Film Music	Ann Sheffer
Art/Culture	The Future of Hope	WHMC
Art/Culture	The Idea of Childhood	WHMC
Art/Culture	Perception: The Influence of our Images Through Photography and Film	WHMC
Art/Culture	Sports in America	WHO Staff
Environment	Global Warming: Preserving our Planet into the Next Millennium	EPA, WHMC
History	The Papers of the Founding Fathers	Pew Charitable Trust, National Trust for Historic Preservation
History	Celebrating Women in Public Policy (specific proposal to honor Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Madeline Albright)	Gwen Berlin: Bell South/Peter Max/NMWH/Dept. of State AIEP/PCAH

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
Save America's Treasures	The SAT program is a national program designed to save specific historic buildings, documents, sites, artifacts, and raise awareness for historic preservation in its broadest definition.	National Trust for Historic Preservation	Ariane McCarthy 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20036 202-588-6082	--National Park Foundation --Heritage Preservation Inc. --Polo Ralph Lauren -- <i>History Channel</i>
Warner Bros. Commemorative CD	This collection of "American songs" will be released in 1999 and all proceeds will benefit the SAT Project.	National Trust for Historic Preservation	Ariane McCarthy 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20036 202-588-6082	--Warner Bros. Records
MARS Millennium Project	A national k-12th grade education program to imagine and design the community of tomorrow.	Department of Education	Pacific Visions Communications 9000 Sunset Blvd., Suite 700 Los Angeles, CA 90069-5807 310-274-8787 x150	--NASA --NEA -- <i>J. Paul Getty Trust</i> -- <i>M&M Mars Candy</i>
Older Americans Month	For more then 30 years the Administration on Aging has lead a national effort to recognize "Older Americans Month" through Presidential proclamations and various activities. This year the theme will be "Honor the Past -- Imagine the Future" and various activities and projects are planned around this national millennium theme.	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Administration on Aging	Moya Benoit Thompson 309-F 200 Independence Ave., SW Washington, D.C. 20501 202-401-4541	

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
SoS!2000! (Save Outdoor Sculpture)	This program will provide for the conservation treatment and development of a maintenance plan for at least one public sculpture in every state and D.C..	National Endowment for the Arts	Michael McLaughlin 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-682-5457	--Heritage Preservation Inc.
Continental Harmony	This project will commission composers to work with communities to create musical works for local performers and a local celebration. The compositions will reflect the history, culture, and hopes of the community, and will be premiered during the year 2000.	National Endowment for the Arts	Michael McLaughlin 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-682-5457	--American Composers' Forum
Millennium Tribute to Veterans	The VA will pay tribute to our veterans by focusing on projects with an emphasis on arts /medicine / research / homelessness / preservation and health	Department of Veterans Affairs	Bunny Burson 810 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20420 202-273-5757	
Artists and Communities	This project will support high profile artists' residency projects designed by artists and communities in partnership.	National Endowment for the Arts	Michael McLaughlin 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-682-5457	--Baltimore-based Mid Atlantic Arts Foundation

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
Millennium Communities	A national Program to recognize local community efforts to "Honor the Past -- Imagine the Future"	--U.S. Conference of Mayors --National League of Cities --National Association of Counties --National Association of Towns and Townships --Bureau of Indian Affairs	Tom McClimon (U.S. Conference of Mayors) 1620 Eye Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20006 202-861-6729	--BellSouth Corporation --Pioneers of America -- <i>Alliance for Public Technology</i>
My History is America's History	A national program to educate Americans and promote activities that will enable families and communities to preserve their stories.	National Endowment for the Humanities	Patti Van Tuyl 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-606-8299	-- <i>Broderbund Software (Learning Company)</i>
Fireworks Safety for the Millennium	A national initiative to promote fireworks safety throughout the nation from 7/4/99 - 1/1/01	U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission	Barbara Rosenfeld U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission Washington, D.C. 20207 301-504-0213	
Millennium Trails Project	A national project to designate and create walking, hiking, biking and cultural trails around the country.	U.S. Department of Transportation	Jeff Olson 400 Seventh Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20505 202-366-4045	--Rails to Trails Conservancy --U.S. Department of Commerce --Department of Interior --U.S. Forest Service --National Endowment for the Arts --President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities --National Dance Institute
Sister Libraries	A project pairing libraries with libraries in other parts of the US or world to encourage an exchange of professional and cultural	US National Commission on Libraries & Information Science	Judith Russell 1110 Vermont Ave., NW Suite 820 Washington, D.C. 20005	

	information – particularly focusing on children.			
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
Showcasing America's Film History	USIA is developing a gala Film Preservation Showcase Tour overseas in tribute to one of America's premier cultural contributions -- this will include screening of recently restored American film classics at prestigious events hosted by U.S. embassies in over 50 countries.	U.S. Information Agency	Dr. William Bader 301-4th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20547 202-619-4597	-- <i>Motion Picture Association</i> --Library of Congress
Imaging America: Artists and Scholars in Public Life	Through a consortium of many universities and colleges, the goal of this project is to support and celebrate the ways in which university artists and humanists do important civic work.	University of Michigan	Julie Ellison Office of the Vice President 4080 Fleming Building Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1340	Woodrow Wilson Foundation
International Millennium Exhibitions	Working with the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, USIA plans to circulate two to three visual arts exhibitions from Fall 1999 through the Year 2000 to countries in Latin America, Eastern Europe, the New Independent States, the Middle East and South Asia.	U.S. Information Agency	Dr. William Bader 301-4th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20547 202-619-4597	

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
Kennedy Center 2000: The Legacy and Promise of the Performing Arts	The 1999-2000 Kennedy Center season will be dedicated to the millennium. This season will encompass more than 600 commissions, new productions and performances from around the world.	The Kennedy Center	Ann Stock 2700 F Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20566 202-416-8703	
Millennium Evenings at the White House	The President and First Lady are hosting a series of lectures and cultural showcases to highlight creativity and innovation in the arts, humanities, sciences, and technology. They are accessible to the public via satellite and are also cybercast over the Internet.	The National Endowment for the Humanities	Anne Donovan White House Millennium Council 708 Jackson Place, NW Washington, D.C. 20503 202-456-2000	-- <i>Sun Microsystems</i> -- <i>Gilman Foundation</i>
Favorite Poem	The current Poet Laureate of the U.S., Robert Pinsky is sponsoring public poetry events throughout the country, and will culminate in an audio and video archive of Americans discussing and reading their favorite poems.	National Endowment for the Arts	Michael Laughlin 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-682-5457	-- <i>New England Foundation for the Arts</i> -- <i>Library of Congress</i> -- <i>Boston University</i>

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
Treasures of American Film Archives	This project will (1) preserve artistically and culturally significant films from 12 American archives; (2) prepare and distribute nationally a videotape or digital video disk set of a selection of preserved works from the participants' collections, including the provision of free sets to state and public libraries; and (3) present public screenings of preserved films.	National Endowment for the Arts	Michael Laughlin 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202-682-5457	--National Film Preservation Foundation
Cultural Tourism Internet Gateway for Cultural Heritage and the Arts	Using the Internet, this group will establish the first Gateway that will be searchable and comprehensive, and will serve as an authoritative inventory of US cultural heritage and performing arts attractions -- historical sites, cultural districts, museums, and performing arts.	The American Association of Museums (acting on behalf of Partners in Tourism)	Edward H. Able., Jr. 1575 Eye Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20015 202-289-1818	
Leifer Eiriksson -- Millennium Working Group	The U.S. and Iceland are engaged in several millennium projects. "West-Viking: The North Atlantic Saga" on exhibition for 2 years; an interactive website; educational materials; and translation of existing literature; commemorative coins and stamps etc.	U.S. State Department	Ambassador Einar Benediktsson Director, Iceland Millennium Commission 354-575-2020	Icelandic Millennium Commission

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PARTNER	POC	ASSOCIATE PARTNERS
US Embassy for the New Millennium	Design competition for students of architecture	State Department – through Office of Foreign Buildings Operations (A/FBO) and the American Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA)	Susan Walitsky, Cecily Baskir Bureau of Public Affairs Office of Under Secretary for Management US Department of State Washington, D.C. 20520 202-647-0793	
Civitas Palermo World Congress	USIA in partnership with the Italian government will sponsor an international conference on civic education and building the culture of lawfulness on June 18-21, 1999.	United States Information Agency (USIA)	Dena Brownlow Weinstein USIA 301-4 th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20547 202-619-5633	
“Paul Taylor Dance Company”; “Lincoln Center Jazz Orchestra and Wynton Marsalis”; “Illusions of Eden: Visions of the American Heartland”	These three projects – one dealing with a visual arts exhibition and two on performing arts tours – that USIA would carry out overseas.	United States Information Agency (USIA)	Dr. William Bader USIA 301 – 4 th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20547 202-619-4597	
International Fatherhood Conference and Noncustodial Parent Program	There will be a conference on Fatherhood in SF, CA on June 1-4,99 and partners will be developing a Noncustodial Parent Network	Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services and the National Center for Strategic Nonprofit Planning and Community Leadership	Ms. Emily Dahm US Department of Labor 200 Constitution Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20210 202-219-6197	

copy for
Gelen → Interferon man
Nicole → deliver



OFFICIAL FILE COPY

National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 588-6000 / FAX (202) 588-6038 / TTY (202) 588-6200

November 19, 1998

Mr. John Podesta
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear John:

As President Clinton prepares to make his address on the State of the Union, I want to urge that he champion a legislative proposal that will complement the excellent leadership of the President and First Lady in celebrating the new millennium through the Save America's Treasures initiative.

The National Trust is proud to be a partner in the Millennium initiative and to lead the private efforts to preserve our national treasures. We have also been deeply involved in a legislative effort to secure a 20 percent income tax credit for the rehabilitation of historic homes and homes in historic neighborhoods. These, too, are America's treasures--the heritage of our urban, small town, and rural communities, the shared territories of our citizens that nurture our public memory. But just as such significant treasures as the Charters of Freedom are at risk, so too are the hundreds of older communities around the country that have suffered decline and disinvestment. If we lose these neighborhoods, we will lose the physical fabric of our nation--where Americans have worked, played, learned, and participated in the civic life of America. This proposal is entirely consistent with the kind of carefully targeted, cost-effective initiatives that the President has championed in the past to bring new vitality to our older communities.

~~A historic homeowner tax credit~~ would provide a much needed boost to older neighborhoods in our cities and small towns, where once vibrant communities decline for want of adequate incentives for reinvestment. This tax credit would be a tool both for do-it-yourself homeowners and community development corporations that are trying to turn around depressed areas. The Historic Homeownership Assistance Act has had extraordinarily broad, bi-partisan support in Congress: as the 105th Congress adjourned, 129 members of the House of Representatives and 26 members of the Senate had cosponsored this legislation, which was introduced by Senators John Chafee and Bob Graham and Representatives Clay Shaw and John Lewis. A significant proportion of the tax writing committees' members were cosponsors. The legislation's sponsors have worked hard to secure its passage, and their enthusiasm remains very

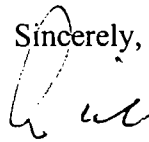
high. We are increasingly confident that this idea can be enacted in 1999, but the prospects will be greatly enhanced with the President's support.

I know that the President is deeply committed to galvanizing America's interest in the approaching millennium to preserve for our future the physical representations of our American life. I hope that you and he will consider how a modest incentive such as the historic homeowner tax credit can play a key role in this effort.

I'm enclosing some information on the credit which I hope you will share with your colleagues. I would be eager to discuss this issue further with you or anyone you designate.

Thank you for your consideration. With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R Moe', written in a cursive style.

Richard Moe
President

RM:tlo

cc: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton



THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

PHONE: 202/456-2000

FAX: 202/456-2008

TO: Shirley Sagawa FAX: 66244
PHONE: 62583

FROM: Anne DonovanDATE: 6/9/99Number of Pages (Including Cover): 4

MESSAGE:

Please don't share w. anyone -
Get your comments to me ASAP. -
Thanks,
Anne

THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL
708 JACKSON PLACE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20503

The information contained in this facsimile is PRIVATE and intended for the recipient ONLY. Please call if there are any problems with our transmission.

DRAFT
June 15, 1999
Page 1 of 3

I. Authorized Uses Of The Logo And Mottos

A. Apart from Section ____, only approved Millennium Partners and Associate Partners are authorized to use the White House Millennium Council Logo and Mottos (Logo and Mottos).

B. Partners or Associate Partners may use the Logo and Mottos in connection with solicitations for funds for approved projects, and refer to an approved project as an:

1. "Official Project of the Millennium Council;"
2. "Official Millennium Council Project;" or
3. "Official Millennium Project."

C. A Partner of the Millennium Council may use the Logo and Mottos to solicit funds for approved projects, and refer to itself as an:

1. "Official Millennium Partner;"
2. "Official Millennium Council Partner;" or,
3. "Official Partner of the Millennium Council."

*add Confirmed
add associate*

D. An Associate Partner of the Millennium Council may use the Logo and Mottos to solicit funds for approved projects, and refer to itself as an:

1. "Official Millennium Associate Partner;"
2. "Official Millennium Council Associate Partner;" or,
3. "Official Associate Partner of the Millennium Council."

E. Partners and Associate Partners may use public statements of, and factual references to, the President and the First Lady in printed or electronic media (including television, radio, and the internet) that describe or depict an approved project provided that:

1. such statements or references do not contain or imply an endorsement for the sale of a product; or,

DRAFT
June 15, 1999
Page 2 of 3

2. such statements or references do not contain or imply a solicitation of funds by the President, First Lady, or any federal officer or employee.

Examples of a factual reference to the President and First Lady that may be used are:

"On August 15, 1997, the President announced our goal of connecting every single classroom and library in the entire United States to the Internet;" or,

"First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Honorary Chair of Save America's Treasures, recognized earlier this month the efforts to preserve and protect Mesa Verde."

The use of any other statements by and images of the President, First Lady, or other federal officers or employees, and any image of or reference to the White House, must receive White House approval.

F. Partners and Associate Partners may use the Logo and Mottos on products to be given as gifts or premiums.

G. Partners and Associate Partners may develop products, with the Logo and Mottos, for sale to raise funds for an approved project. The following guidelines apply to use of the Logo and Mottos for this purpose:

1. Partners should receive at least 50% of ^{net} profits from the sale of any product or revenue generated from any promotion; and
2. Products and promotions should complement the nature of the project and the mission of the White House Millennium Council.

H. The Logo and Mottos only may be used on printed or electronic materials (including television, radio, and the Internet) that describe or depict the approved project. Partners and Associate Partners may use the Logo and Mottos in advertising campaigns depicting, promoting or describing the support for an approved project. Such advertising may also include the promotion of an Associate Partner's product or a product described in Sections F or G.

I. The federal government, including the White House Millennium Council, does not endorse products. Therefore, the sale, advertising or promotion of products cannot reflect, suggest or contain an endorsement by the White House Millennium Council, the White House, or any entity of the federal government. All advertising of products developed or sold pursuant to Sections F, G or H must

DRAFT
June 15, 1999
Page 3 of 3

contain the following disclaimer:

“The White House Millennium Council does not endorse this product.”

J. The sale of any products developed or sold pursuant to Sections F, G or H must comply with applicable state and federal laws.

K. Partners and Associate Partners must send copies of all materials and products produced with the Logo and/or Mottos.

I. Authorized Uses Of The Logo And Mottos

A. Only federal agencies, intergovernmental associations, educational institutions, nonprofit organizations and private entities whose partnership or associate partnership applications have been approved are authorized to use the White House Millennium Council Logo and Mottos (Logo and Mottos).

B. The Logo and Mottos are allowed only on printed or electronic materials that describe or depict the approved project.

C. Partners or Associate Partners may use the Logo and Mottos to solicit funds for approved projects, and refer to an approved project as an:

1. "Official Project of the Millennium Council;"
2. "Official Millennium Council Project;" or
3. "Official Millennium Project."

D. A Partner of the Millennium Council may use the Logo and Mottos to solicit funds for approved projects, and refer to itself as an:

1. "Official Millennium Partner;"
2. "Official Millennium Council Partner;" or,
3. "Official Partner of the Millennium Council."

E. An Associate Partner of the Millennium Council may use the Logo and Mottos to solicit funds for approved projects, and refer to itself as an:

1. "Official Millennium Associate Partner;"
2. "Official Millennium Council Associate Partner;" or,
3. "Official Associate Partner of the Millennium Council."

F. Partners and Associate Partners are allowed to use public statements of and factual references to the President and the First Lady on printed or electronic media that describe or depict an approved project provided that such statements or references do not:

1. contain an endorsement for the sale of a product; or,

2. contain a solicitation of funds.

An example of a factual reference to the President and First Lady that may be used is:

“First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Honorary Chairperson of Save America’s Treasures, recognized earlier this month the efforts to preserve and protect Mesa Verde.”

G. The use of any other statements by and images of the President and First Lady, and any image of or reference to the White House, must receive prior approval by the White House.

H. Partners and Associate Partners may use the Logo and Mottos on products to be given as gifts or premiums.

I. Partners and Associate Partners may develop products with the Logo and Mottos for sale in support of an approved project. Any use of the Logo and Mottos for this purpose must comport with the following limitations:

1. Partners should receive at least 50% of profits from the sale of any product or revenue generated from any promotion;
2. Products and promotions should reflect the nature of the product and the mission of the White House Millennium Council; and,
3. The federal government, including the White House Millennium Council, does not endorse products. Therefore, no products can reflect, suggest or contain an endorsement by the White House Millennium Council, the White House, or any entity of the federal government.

J. Partners and Associate Partners may use the Logo and Mottos in advertising campaigns depicting, promoting or describing the support for an approved project. Such advertising may also include the promotion of a corporate Associate Partner’s product or a product described in Section 2.H.

K. Partners and Associate Partners must send copies of all materials and products produced with the Logo and/or Mottos.

Anne
Anney

SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, D.C. 20036

Phone (202) 588 6202

Fax (202) 588 6082

FACSIMILE

To: Ellen Lovell

From: T.C. Benson

Fax: 456-2008/395-7376

Pages: 9

Phone: 588-6274

Date: 6/2/99

Re: Partnership Agreement

CC: Ginger

☐ Urgent☒ For Review☐ Please Comment☐ Please Reply☐ Please Recycle

• Comments:



SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES
NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

June 1, 1999

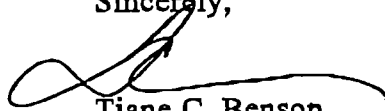
Ms. Ellen McCulloch-Lovell
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Advisor to the First Lady on the Millennium
White House Millennium Council
708 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Ellen:

Dick Moe asked that I send you another copy of the draft partnership agreement that we had proposed last Fall, to see if this might suggest a way to restructure the program to provide greater flexibility. It seems to us that it would be possible to amend the guidelines to allow this kind of arrangement—whether done as a partnership agreement, sublicense, or cooperative agreement—particularly for partner organizations operating under a charter enacted by Congress (as is the Trust).

We are, as you know, very interested in moving forward, so please let us know what else we may be able to do to assist you as you consider this matter.

Sincerely,



Tiane C. Benson
Director

Encl.
cc: Richard Moe

PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
between the
White House Millennium Council
and the
National Trust for Historic Preservation

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this agreement is to establish the policies, principles and procedures governing individual, foundation and corporate fundraising of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, as authorized by the White House Millennium Council, on behalf of the Save America's Treasures program.

II. BACKGROUND

1. The White House Millennium Council (the "Council") was created by Executive Order 13072 (Feb. 2, 1998), "to lead the country in a celebration of the new millennium by initiating and recognizing national and local projects that contribute in educational, creative, and productive ways to America's commemoration of this historic time." The Executive Order notes that "[t]he Federal Government has a special responsibility to inspire the American people to reflect upon and commemorate the achievements of this country's past and to celebrate the possibilities of the future." The Council is an inter-governmental agency authorized to enter into partnerships for a variety of programs to accomplish its mission. Among other authority delineated in its guidelines, the Council has the absolute discretion to use and approve others to use the trademarked Millennium flag logo and wordmarked "Save America's Treasures" name.

2. The National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States (the "National Trust") is a private, nonprofit organization chartered by Congress in 1949 to facilitate public participation in the preservation of our nation's historic resources. 16 U.S.C. § 468. The National Trust is specifically authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with federal agencies. 16 U.S.C. § 468c(g). As the leader of the national preservation movement, the National Trust's mission is to save America's diverse historic environments and to preserve and revitalize the livability of communities nationwide.

3. Save America's Treasures (the "Program") is a national program focusing on "protecting America's threatened cultural treasures . . . , includ[ing] significant documents, works of art, maps, journal, and historic structures that document and illuminate the history and culture of the United States." E.O. 13072, § 2(c)(6).

4. Pursuant to the Council's guidelines, the National Trust has applied and been accepted to be the Millennium Partner to lead the Save America's Treasures program. As such, the National Trust employs a Director of the Save America's Treasures program, and five full-time staff. The Program will raise awareness and support for historic preservation in its broadest

definition, focusing on historic sites of national importance and stimulating local interest and support for historic sites and objects that are of regional importance. Toward this end, the Program will raise private funds from individuals, foundations and corporations to protect threatened treasures. The National Trust, through its participation in the Save America's Treasures program, will also seek creative corporate opportunities, including television specials, products with cause-related benefits accruing to the Program, and media partnerships to further this goal.

5. Both the Council and the National Trust recognize that individual, foundation and corporate fundraising activities associated with the Save America's Treasures program must be conducted in accordance with high standards that will ensure the success of such efforts and ensure that the image and integrity of the Council and the Program is not compromised. Both the Council and the National Trust also recognize that quality control and use of the combination of the flag logo and the "Save America's Treasures" name must be safeguarded, especially to ensure fundraising success. Now, therefore, the National Trust and the Council agree to the following:

III. MATTERS OF AGREEMENT

A. The National Trust agrees:

1. To pursue diligently its responsibility to secure private funding in support of the Save America's Treasures program, consistent with this Agreement.
2. To consult regularly with the Council, as provided for in this Agreement.
3. To be guided by a schedule of recognition benefits related to levels of corporate giving, consistent with this Agreement.
4. To safeguard the quality control and use of the combination of the flag logo and the "Save America's Treasures" name (the "combined name and logo," examples of which are included in Exhibit A to this Partnership Agreement), through appropriate sublicensing agreements and to enforce, with the Council's cooperation, the Council's rights in the marks.
5. To provide the Council on a regular basis specimens of use of the marks by the National Trust and its sublicensees and reports of their activities performed in connection with the marks, and to take such other and further measures as the Council deems to be reasonably necessary to control the quality of any goods and services connected with the marks.
6. To follow the principles, policies and procedures enunciated in Article IV. of this Agreement to all individual, foundation and corporate fundraising conducted on behalf of the Save America's Treasures program, and any additional quality control measures as the parties may agree upon in writing hereafter.

B. The Council agrees:

1. To provide a license to the National Trust for the term of this Agreement to use and to authorize others to use (as provided herein), the combined name and logo in connection with the Save America's Treasures program. The Council agrees that the National Trust, in its role as Millennium Partner for the Save America's Treasures program, will be responsible for reviewing and approving all uses of the combined name and logo by any other nongovernmental partner organization or entity in consultation with the Council. The Council authorizes the National Trust to enforce the Council's trademark interest in the combined name and logo. The Council agrees to join in any action to enforce its right in the combined name and logo. The Council also agrees that this authority should not apply to the separate use of the logo or name as may be anticipated by the Council.

2. At the termination of this Agreement, effective January 20, 2001, to transfer its trademark interests in the combined name and logo, and any trademark registrations therefor, to the National Trust subject to any other licenses or sublicenses which may be granted by the Council during the term of this Agreement.

3. To execute such documents as are necessary for the National Trust to secure the licenses and assignments provided for in this Agreement, or are reasonably necessary to carry out its terms.

4. To follow the principles, policies and procedures enunciated in Article IV. of this Agreement to all individual, foundation and corporate fundraising conducted on behalf of the Save America's Treasures program, and to ensure that all uses of the combined name and logo by the Council or any other party will be consistent with those principles, policies and procedures.

IV. PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

The following principles and procedures are mutually agreed to with respect to individual, foundation and corporate fundraising for the Save America's Treasures program:

1. Individual and philanthropic donations, as well as donations that are tied to corporate advertising or product sales (known as cause-related marketing), may be accepted, recognized and used by the National Trust for the Save America's Treasures program.

2. At the National Trust's discretion, the specific recognition accorded projects approved through the Council's Save America's Treasures application procedures, as well as individual and foundation donors, may include letters of acceptance and appreciation, notices, press releases and advertisements by the National Trust, using the combined name and logo of the Save America's Treasures program. The name and logo of the National Trust for Historic Preservation may be used in association with the combined name and logo of the Save America's Treasures program in a form determined in consultation with the Council.

3. The National Trust will use the corporate notification form set out as Exhibit B, to provide the Council the opportunity to review and approve proposed corporate donors for the Program. The Council reserves the right to disapprove any proposed corporate donor at its full discretion. The Council's failure to respond to any proposed corporate donor within 10 working days of its receipt of a completed corporate notification form shall be deemed approval of the proposed corporate donor described therein. The Council may withdraw its approval pursuant to the procedures set forth in Article IX.A. hereof.

4. Major corporate donors (partners and supporters) will be entitled to certain recognition benefits, pursuant to a schedule of recognition benefits related to levels of corporate giving (as set forth in Exhibit C). The National Trust will enter into Letters of Agreement for corporate donors to the Program that are entitled to such benefits. Such Letters of Agreement may convey a limited sublicense to use the combined name and logo, in accordance with the applicable terms of the schedule. The National Trust will provide the Council the opportunity to review any proposed Letter of Agreement.

5. It is appropriate for corporate donors to the Save America's Treasures program to announce publicly their donations and the ways in which those donations may benefit the public. It is appropriate for the National Trust to participate in, host, or otherwise facilitate a public announcement, using it as an opportunity not only to recognize the donor but also to promote the Program and explain how the donation advances the Program. To the extent possible, all public announcements concerning major donations will be made in consultation with the Council and the Council will be given the full opportunity to participate as it determines appropriate.

6. All advertising, promotional or marketing materials associated with a corporate donation for the Save America's Treasures program, and using the combined name and logo, must be consistent with the principles and procedures set forth in this Agreement and must be reviewed and approved for appropriateness and accuracy by the National Trust.

7. Nothing herein shall prevent any donor from noting the fact of the National Trust's acceptance of their donation to the Save America's Treasures program in its advertisements and other public materials. No such announcement by a donor may use the combined name and logo unless in accordance with the schedule of benefits set forth in Exhibit C.

8. The National Trust will not approve an advertisement or other public material relating to the Save America's Treasures program that implies that the Council, National Trust or Save America's Treasures program has "selected" a corporation's products or services, prefers a corporation's products or services over competitors' products or services, or otherwise suggests or implies an endorsement of a corporation's products or services. ✓

9. The National Trust will not approve an advertisement or other public material associated with the Save America's Treasures program that depicts illegal or irresponsible activities or those incompatible with the Council's mission or guidelines. ✓

10. The National Trust will encourage corporations to use advertising and promotions associated with the Save America's Treasures program for communicating positive messages about what citizens can do to "reflect upon and commemorate the achievements of this country's past and to celebrate the possibilities of the future."

11. When the National Trust becomes aware of a corporation advertising a real or implied relationship with the Save America's Treasures program that violates any of these policies, that activity will be immediately brought to the attention of the Council, with whom the National Trust will work to resolve the issue.

12. Only a short, discrete, unobtrusive individual, foundation and corporate donor credit line, including name script or a logo, may be allowed on printed or electronic material, audio/video products, temporary construction/restoration signs, or as recognition for a special event. The inclusion of any corporate advertising slogan in association with the Save America's Treasures program or combined name and logo may not be permitted under any circumstances.

13. If an individual, foundation or corporate donation is integrally related to an official Save America's Treasures project or directly related to what is being interpreted at the project, interpretive programs and materials may identify the donor and how the donation is used.

V. WORKS PRODUCED BY THE NATIONAL TRUST

It is understood and agreed by the parties that the National Trust shall retain, and shall have the full right to enforce or assign, any copyright interest in any work produced by the National Trust (or commissioned as a work made for hire by the National Trust) in connection with the Save America's Treasures program, including any work incorporating the combined name and logo.

VI. DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

The National Trust may invest, reinvest, or otherwise dispose of funds acquired in conjunction with activities undertaken pursuant to this Agreement, provided that such disposition shall ultimately be for the benefit of the Save America's Treasures program.

VII. TERM OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall become effective on the date of final signature and shall continue in full force until January 20, 2001, subject to the right of either party to terminate it in accordance with Article IX. hereof. This Agreement may be amended by the written agreement of both parties at any time prior to its expiration.

VIII. KEY OFFICIALS

The personnel listed below are identified as the Designated Key Officials considered essential to the work being performed under the Agreement:

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

TC Benson, Director
Save America's Treasures
(202) 588-6274

WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, Director
White House Millennium Council
(202) 395-7200

The Council or the National Trust may change the designation of their Key Official by notifying the other party in writing.

IX. TERMINATION

A. The Council may require the National Trust to terminate any sublicensee's right to use the Council's marks if the sublicensee fails to adhere to the principles, policies and procedures set forth in this Agreement, or fails to adhere to the quality standards established for use of the Council's marks. Such termination shall only be required if, upon 30 days written notice, the sublicensee fails to rectify its noncompliance, and shall be upon conditions that are reasonable under the circumstances.

B. This Agreement may be terminated at any time by the mutual consent of the parties. The Agreement may be terminated for cause by either party after providing the other party 30 days advance written notice in order to correct any deficiency or potential breach. In the event of termination, approved individual, foundation and corporate use of the combined name and logo that may be in progress may proceed to completion under terms of any applicable Letter of Agreement, unless the Council and National Trust mutually agree to other arrangements.

X. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Non-discrimination. During the performance of this Agreement, the parties agree that they will not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, or national origin. The parties will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, or national origin.

B. Severability. In the event that any part of this Agreement is deemed unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, said unenforceability will not affect any other provision of this Agreement.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 199__.

AGREED TO BY:

White House Millennium Council

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, Director

Richard Moe, President



THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

PHONE: 202/456-2000

FAX: 202/395-7376

TO: Shirley SagawaFAX: 66244

PHONE: _____

FROM: Guyer CawleyDATE: 6/2/99Number of Pages (Including Cover): 3

MESSAGE:

Shirley -

Counsel mtg is at 8 am tomorrow.
pls call me - Guyer 62411

THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL
708 JACKSON PLACE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20503

The information contained in this facsimile is PRIVATE and intended for the recipient ONLY. Please call if there are any problems with our transmission.

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHERYL MILLS

DIMITRI NIONAKIS

FROM: ELLEN McCULLOCH-LOVELL

DATE: 6-1-99

RE: Unrestricted Use of the White House Millennium Council logo and
mottos for Partners and Associate Partners

1. The official logo and mottos are awarded only to federal agencies, intergovernmental associations, educational institutions and nonprofit organizations with successful Partnership applications.
2. The logo and motto(s) are allowed only on printed or electronic materials that describe or depict the approved project.
3. Partners are allowed to quote the public statements of the President and the First Lady.
4. All use of the images of the President and First Lady and the image and mention of the White House must be approved on a case by case basis.
5. Official partners may use the logo and motto in fundraising materials, and state that they are "Official Millennium Partners."
6. The logo and mottos may be used on products to be given away as gifts or premiums.
7. Partners may develop products with the logo and motto, working with for-profit businesses and vendors to recoup expenses and share profits. The White House Millennium Council requires Partners and Associate Partners to adhere to the following guidelines:
 - Partners should receive at least 50% of profits from any products or promotions
 - products should, as much as possible, reflect the nature of the project
 - corporate associate partners may advertise the approved millennium project and their product at the same time
 - the federal government does not formally endorse educational curricula. There are, however, many examples of teacher guides and student participation kits that assist educational activities, in programs both in and outside of schools. Please contact the ----- at the U. S. Department of Education, or the White House Millennium Council, for guidance about how educational materials can be a part of your project and carry the official logo and/or motto.
8. Partners and their Associate Partners (corporate, foundation and nonprofit) may use the logo and motto in advertising campaigns linked to the project.
9. The White House Millennium Council approves only Partnership and Associate Partner applications and official projects, once approved, Partners and Associate Partners may use the logo and motto(s) consistent with the guidelines.

10. All allowable uses of the logo and motto are available to all Partners (no exclusivity.)
11. Partners and Associate Partners must inform the WHMC in writing about all products, promotions and fundraising campaigns, and send copies of all materials and products produced with the logo and/or motto.



WHITE HOUSE
MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

Honor the Past—Imagine the Future

5/13

To: Cheryl
Dimitri
Anne
Amy
Shirley

Some additional
thoughts from
the Trust.

Ellen



MEMORANDUM

TO: Ellen Lovell

FROM: Richard Moe and T.C. Benson

DATE: May 11, 1999

SUBJECT: Alternatives to Permit More Flexibility in Use of Save America's Treasures Logo

We understand from Anne Donovan that the proposal to sell prints of a donated painting of Mesa Verde by artist G. Harvey, with proceeds to benefit Save America's Treasures, would not receive permission to use the Millennium Council's Save America's Treasure's logo on any materials promoting the print. This raises, once again, the issue of restrictions on use of the logo.

As you know, while we appreciate and understand the reasons for strict controls imposed by the Millennium Council on the use of the Save America's Treasures name and logo, we are concerned that the limitations on use in connection with fundraising activities and products significantly limit the opportunities available to develop funding for the program. In addition, while the Millennium Council and White House staff have been extremely accommodating in responding to our frequent (and too often urgent) requests for approvals, the very nature of the process—which permits little discretion on our part and requires continuous review—has resulted in unfortunate delays and some lost opportunities for our associate partners (and potential associate partners). It is important to emphasize that our frustration is with the process, not with the responsiveness of the Millennium Council or White House staff.

We have given considerable thought as to ways in which Millennium Partners such as the National Trust might be provided some greater flexibility in using the logo, and we would like to suggest two possible options: a "proceeds benefit" variation of the existing Save America's Treasures logo, and a "counterpart" logo that would involve the use, by Millennium Partners, of a logo derivative of the existing Millennium Council logo, but which would be considered the logo of the partner organization.

1. "Proceeds Benefit" Logo Variation. We propose that the Council's guidelines be revised to permit greater flexibility to Millennium Partners for use of the Millennium logos and mottos where those logos and mottos are specifically used with the words "Proceeds Benefit," so as to indicate that a particular product or activity provides financial support for a particular program of the Millennium Council, such as the Save America's Treasures program. (See attachment A, for a suggested illustration.) The use of the "Proceeds Benefit" variation would reflect only that a particular product or service provides financial support to a Millennium Partner for its authorized activities—and not that a particular product or service has been expressly approved or endorsed by the Council. At the same time, the Millennium Council should be able to expect the Millennium Partner to develop its own guidelines—to give some reassurance that the "Proceeds

Protecting the Irreplaceable



Benefit” variation would not be used in a way that would harm the interest or reputation of the Council. (However, we would note that Millennium Partners such as the National Trust would be themselves similarly motivated to protect the “Proceeds Benefit” logo variation from inappropriate use for the same reasons that motivate the Council.) The Council guidelines could require that products or services using the “Proceeds Benefit” variation be limited to those providing a “substantial” benefit, such as a specific percentage of net revenues (we would suggest not less than 15 percent. This would permit far greater flexibility for product and fundraising than permitted under the current guidelines, which allow use of the logo only for products that both constitute a project (or are an integral part of a project) *and* for which 100 percent of net proceeds are used for the project. (Products that meet these existing requirements could use the logo without the “proceeds benefit” variation, as currently authorized by the Council.)

2. Counterpart Logo. Another option to create greater flexibility on use of the logo would be to revise the Council’s guideline to permit Millennium Partners to create “counterpart” logos, which could be derivative of the Millennium Council’s logos but would be considered to be the logo of the Millennium Partner, not the Council. Because of the derivative nature of the logo, the Council should have the right to approve the counterpart logo, and—as suggested above for the “Proceeds Benefit” variation—expect Millennium Partners to adopt counterpart guidelines to ensure proper use. The principal difference between the counterpart logo and the Millennium Council logo would be that the counterpart logo would include the name of the Millennium Partner in typeface large enough to ensure that the public would associate the logo with the partner (and it would not include the name of the Millennium Council, White House, or First Lady except as already authorized in the existing Council’s guidelines). At the same time, the counterpart logo must be able to retain significant elements of the Millennium Council flag logo (and must be able to use Millennium word-marks, such as “Save America’s Treasures”) in order to ensure continued association with the goals and purposes of the Council’s programs. Without this connection (for example, if the counterpart logo appeared to be unrelated to the Millennium Council logo), the utility of a counterpart logo to attract corporate or foundation interest will be extremely limited.

Two possible examples of a possible counterpart logo are set out at Attachment B. The first replicates the existing flag logo of the Council, but adds prominent text to ensure that the logo is associated with the Millennium Partner (here the National Trust), rather than the Council. The second example is a rough version of a form that actually uses an altered image of the flag logo. This second approach is not our preference—we have some concerns about the public confusion that may result from the creation of related but visually distinct counterpart logos. Nonetheless, if this is the preferred approach of the Council, we would contact Carbone Smolan Associates, who designed the Millennium Logo, to design a counterpart logo along these lines.

We would be very interested to obtain your response to these suggestions for increasing the flexibility of the National Trust (and other Millennium Partners) in carrying out activities that support the very important goals of the Council.

ATTACHMENT A
"PROCEEDS BENEFIT" LOGO VARIATION

PROCEEDS
BENEFIT



SAVE AMERICA'S
TREASURES

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTACHMENT B
SUGGESTED COUNTERPART LOGOS

NATIONAL TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION



NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

MEMO FOR: CHERYL MILLS
DIMITRI NIONAKIS
ANNE DONOVAN
SHIRLEY SAGAWA ✓
AMY HICKOX
JANE ENGELSTAD

FROM: ELLEN McCULLOCH-LOVELL
DATE: 5-11-99
RE: Draft memo for logo/motto use

This is my list of considerations for unrestricted use of the logo/motto vs. restricted use, as we presently operate – a starting point for our meeting on Thursday at 11 AM.

DRAFT MEMORANDUM FOR LEGAL COUNSEL

FROM: ELLEN McCULLOCH-LOVELL
DATE: 5-10-99
RE: Logo/Motto Use

Restricted Use of Millennium Logo and Mottos

- a. Awarded only to federal agencies and nonprofit organizations with successful partnership applications.
- b. Allowed only on printed or electronic material that describes or depicts the approved project.
- c. Partner allowed to quote President's or First Lady's public statements.
- d. All use of POTUS/FLOTUS images and mention of White House or use of image approved on case-by-case basis.
- e. No use of logo or motto for direct fundraising appeals; only allowed to challenge prospective supporters in indirect way, such as "rising to the challenge" of the partnership project.
- f. No use of logo or motto on any product to be sold, unless 100% of net profits go to support project and the product itself is consistent with the project.
- g. No use of logo or motto in print, electronic, or media advertising by corporate, foundation or nonprofit sponsor unless ad depicts the project itself, with no sales pitch and discrete use of corporate or other organizations' logo.
- h. WHMC controls logo/motto use; approves all projects; all references to fundraising; all product development and use.
- i. Official partners may award logo and motto, within guidelines, to approved projects, i.e.: elected officials' use for a variety of "Millennium Community" projects of which the WHMC may not be aware.
- j. All uses approved for one partner must also be approved for other partners: no exclusivity.
- k. WHMC controls logo/mottos: controls quality of usage; potentially increases value of partnership approval.

Unrestricted use of logo and mottos

- a. Awarded only to federal agencies and nonprofit organizations with successful partnership applications. *integrity*
- b. Allowed only on printed or electronic material that describes or depicts the approved project.

- c. Partner allowed to quote President's or First Lady's public statements.
- d. All use of POTUS/FLOTUS images and mention of White House or use of image approved on case-by-case basis.
- e. Official partners may use logo/motto in fundraising materials, and state in appeal that they are "Official Partners of the White House Millennium Council."
- f. Partners may develop products with logo and motto, working with for-profit business and vendors to recoup expenses and share profits.
- g. Partners and their associate partners (corporate, foundation and nonprofit) may use logo/motto in advertising campaigns. *related to the project*
- h. WHMC only approves partnership *and assoc partners* application and official projects; all subsequent uses of logo/motto by partners and associate partners is granted to the partner organization, as long as use is consistent with WHMC guidelines. *once approved + assoc. partners*
- i. Logo and motto could be used on products to be given away as gifts or premiums.
- j. WHMC will not control use or image, once granted to partners and their projects. All uses are available to all partners (no exclusivity).
- k. Logo/mottos potentially would be seen depicted and seen more often, publicizing Millennium programs.

Questions for unrestricted use

1. Would WHMC still ask advertising to depict the project, not the product? *yes*
2. How would "unrestricted use" apply to corporate partners product displays? (i.e.: "GE supports Save America's Treasures" by light bulb display or "Give to Save America's Treasures" at Ford dealership) *yes*
3. Would WHMC ask to be informed of product development – could we refuse any product? *yes*
4. Could WHMC put any restrictions on fundraising use, i.e.: limit size of logo on material devoted to fundraising vs. project information? *no*
5. Could WHMC restrict any product deals – for example, where vendor collects over 50% of profits? *Suggest*

Julian goes to project

6. Would WHMC be able to disallow use by undesirable partners, such as alcohol, tobacco or firearms? What about corporations or organizations where there may be a conflict with the government, such as a company being sued by DOJ or DOL?
7. Could WHMC grant only one partner the use of a motto, such as "Save America's Treasures" or "Millennium Trails?"

MEMORANDUM TO HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ELLEN McCULLOCH-LOVELL

SUBJECT: MILLENNIUM AND CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES AND REQUESTS

DATE: MAY 24, 1999

Listed below is formation on several scheduling opportunities and requests, some of which we have discussed, while others are new or annual requests.

SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES – JUNE 11

We discussed visiting Angel Island, the main point of Chinese immigration, on the largest island in San Francisco Bay. More than 97% of immigrants processed between 1910 and 1940, were Chinese. Angel Island is sometimes referred to as the "Ellis Island" of the West, but the immigrant experience there was very different. In New York, immigrants were welcomed and screened mainly for medical reasons. At Angel Island, the object was to exclude new arrivals. Some of the detainees expressed their feelings in poetry, which they brushed or carved into the wooden walls; these moving statements are still visible. Angel Island also portrays layers of California history: it was the site for Coastal Miwok Indians, and later a haven for Spanish explorers.

It is now run by the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation, an all-volunteer nonprofit devoted to raising funds for preservation and education. The site still has preservation needs.

You could travel to Angel Island via the USS Potomac, President Franklin Roosevelt's yacht, one of three surviving presidential yachts. FDR frequently used the vessel to escape the worries of the Depression and World War II; he also worked on board, and it was dubbed "the floating White House." The yacht as restored after 1981 with \$5 million – half federal, half private – and is maintained by the Association for the Preservation of the Presidential Yacht Potomac, chaired by FDR's grandson, Michael Roosevelt.

We discussed your stopping in Canton, Ohio, Ralph Regula's district, to visit the McKinley Monument, and the McKinley House, two of his projects.

MILLENNIUM TRAILS

Secretary Slater will soon receive the recommendations of the Millennium Trails "Green Ribbon Committee" for the twelve "National Trails," the first to receive Millennium Trails designations. The Department of Transportation and its partner, the Rails to Trails Conservancy, want to announce the National Millennium Trails with you, and have suggested several options:

- White House event the first week in June, around National Trails Day (June 5)
- Announcement at Rails to Trails national conference, Pittsburgh, June 23-26
- Video announcement at the June conference.

Unless we could do a small announcement event here, aimed primarily at press, then I would recommend the video.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GIVING: Shirley and I have completed a wide consultation with experts on the state of philanthropy as a great American tradition, and wrote

you our recommendations in a recent memo. We are suggesting an early July date, perhaps coupled with a Millennium Evening on a related subject, such as the Meaning of Citizenship in the 21st century. I believe Shirley is prepared to discuss this today.

FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Kayci Cook, Fort McHenry's superintendent, and the National Park Service, would like to honor you as an "honorary Colonel of the Fort McHenry Guard" for your work on historic preservation. The award, given annually, is usually presented at a ceremony and tattoo at the Fort on a Sunday in July or August. Fort McHenry is willing to work around your schedule, but is anxious to know if you will accept the award this summer.

NATIONAL TRUST

The National Trust is celebrating its 50th anniversary in October, and will hold its annual conference in Washington, DC, attracting about 2,500 preservationists around the country. The theme of the conference is "Saving America's Treasures." They have invited you to their Gala dinner at the National Building Museum on October 21st, and are eager to hear that it is possible for you to save the date and attend. I know they have a major tribute to you planned and would also like you to speak.

Papers of the Founding Fathers: as you know, this project – long supported by NEH and the National Archives, colleges and universities – became a Save America's Treasures effort and received a \$1 million gift from Norman and Lynn Lear. When the Pew Charitable Trusts gave the National Trust a grant to help pay for the administration of Save America's Treasures, it was with the agreement that the Trust would host a forum, conference, or lecture to bring more visibility to the Founding Fathers editions and their need for support. This event must happen in 1999, and the Trust is requesting your participation. I think the possibilities include:

- speaking briefly at a Trust-organized forum (of historians, foundations, interested others)
- presenting a lecture on the importance of these papers – and what we've learned from them – at the White House.
- inviting key papers editors, historians, and federal and foundation funders to a tea, after the Trust's forum.

I need your guidance on whether – and how – you might be willing to participate. In some ways the simplest option would be to have the Trust organize the event and you appear briefly at a venue outside the White House.

CULTURAL REQUESTS

The National Endowment for the Arts has requested that you once again host the Heritage Fellowship Awards – the highest honor to traditional artists, carrying a \$10,000 award. The ceremonies, including a Hill reception, a State Department dinner, and a performance, will take place the last two weeks in September. Their optimal dates are: September 22, 23, 28, 29, or 30.

The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities is asking you to present the second annual "Coming Up Taller Awards," recognizing successful arts and humanities programs for at-risk youth, and awarding a \$10,000 grant to each recipient. They would like to present this year's awards as part of the solution to youth violence. They are asking for a late September or early October date.

ANGEL ISLAND STATE PARK

San Francisco Bay

[source: NPS indicative list]

Description

Located on the largest island (760 acres) in San Francisco Bay. Can only be reached by ferry or private boat. A museum has been established in the old barracks building -- the Immigration Station. It includes a re-creation of one of the dormitories, and features some of the poems that were carved into the station's walls.

The island is circled by foot trails and fire roads. Visitors can climb to the 781-foot high summit of Mount Caroline Livermore. Bicycles can be brought to the island on the ferry and used on the island's main roads. A concessionaire operates a cafe and tram tours during the summer and by special arrangements during the rest of the year. Bikes can also be rented. There are beaches at Quarry Point and Ayala Cove on the island. Perle's Beach offers a spectacular view.

Most visitors to Angel Island find the Immigration Station an especially interesting place to visit. A museum is located in the old barracks building, including a recreation of one of the dormitories featuring some of the poems that were carved into walls.

History and Significance

3,000 years ago, Angel Island was a fishing and hunting site for Coastal Miwok Indians. It was later a haven for Spanish explorer Juan de Ayala Site and Civil War fort and garrison. From 1910 until 1940, it served as the most significant immigration and quarantine station on the West Coast for immigrants entering the U.S., including Japanese "picture brides," refugees from the Russian Revolution, and over 175,000 Chinese. In 1962 Angel Island became a state park. The old barracks building is now a museum. National Historic Landmark.

Some detainees expressed their feelings in poetry that they brushed or carved into the wooden walls of the detention center. Many of the poems carved into the walls are still legible today; others were documented through the efforts of two detainees, Smiley Jann and Tet Yee in 1931-32, who copied the poetry while they awaited disposition of their cases.

In the 1980s, it was estimated that 75% of the Chinese and Japanese in California had roots in Angel Island.

Preservation story

After the war, the Immigration Station was abandoned and fell into disrepair. Like many other unused buildings on Angel Island, the detention barracks was scheduled for destruction in 1970. Prior to demolition, Park Ranger Alexander Weiss toured the building with flashlight in hand and noted the calligraphy carved in the walls. Through his efforts and those of the Angel Island Immigration Station Historical Advisory Committee (AIISHAC) the dilapidated barracks was saved from demolition and special legislation was passed granting \$250,000 to preserve and restore the barracks.

Preservation needs

Maintenance of the Immigration Building and restoration of the hospital, power plant, and cottages.

Projected cost

\$2,000,000

Resources

The Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation is an all-volunteer non-profit organization dedicated to raising funds to educate, preserve, restore, and improve the site. The long-term goal is to develop a premier west coast center for the study of Pacific Rim immigration from the past to the present and to keep the history of Angel Island Immigration Station alive.

Contact

San Francisco Ferry 415-705-5555; Tiburon Ferry 415-435-2131; Vallejo Ferry 707-643-3779; Oakland/Alameda 510-522-3300

Immigration Station (North Garrison)

The Purpose of the Station

In 1905, construction of an Immigration Station began in the area known as the North Garrison. Surrounded by public controversy from its inception, the station was finally put into operation in 1910. Anticipated as the "Ellis Island of the West", it was designed to handle a flood of European immigrants who were expected to begin arriving in California once the Panama Canal was opened. International events after 1914, including the outbreak of World War I, canceled the expected rush of Europeans.

Instead, the majority of immigrants to America via the West Coast were from Asia. Like their European counterparts entering at New York City, they hoped to escape the economic or political hardships of the homelands. On Ellis Island, immigrants were processed through within hours or days; on Angel Island, they spent weeks or months.

This facility was primarily a detention center. Beginning with the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, a series of restrictive laws had prohibited the immigration of certain nationalities and social classes of Asians. Although all Asians were affected, the greatest impact was on the Chinese. In fact, more than 90 percent of the immigrants detained on Angel Island were Chinese.

Immigration Background

The first Chinese entered California in 1848, and within a few years, thousands more came, lured by the promise of Gam Sann or "Gold Mountain". Soon, discriminatory legislation forced them out of the gold fields and into low-paying, menial jobs. They laid tracks for the Central Pacific Railroad, reclaimed swamp land in the Sacramento delta, developed shrimp and abalone fisheries, and provided cheap labor where ever there was work no other group wanted or needed.

During the 1870s, an economic downturn resulted in serious unemployment problems, and led to outcries against Asian immigrants who would work for low wages. Restrictive immigration laws were passed that allowed entry only to those who had been born in the U.S. or had husbands or fathers who were citizens. Imperial China was too weak and impoverished to exert any influence on American policy. Many Chinese already residing here were deported.

Paper Sons and Daughters

There was a loophole in the exclusion law. Any Chinese who could prove citizenship through paternal lineage would not be denied entry. Those without true fathers in the United States became "paper sons" or "paper daughters". They bought papers which identified them as children of American citizens. Because official records were often non-existent, an interrogation process was created to determine if the immigrants were related as they claimed.

Questions could include details of the immigrant's home and village as well as specific knowledge of his or her ancestors. Interrogations could take a long time to complete, especially if witnesses for the immigrants lived in the eastern United States.

When it opened in 1910, the new detention facility on Angel Island was considered ideal because of its isolation. There were buildings to house and care for detainees, a pier, and regular boat service to the mainland. During the next 30 years, this was the point of entry for most of the approximately 175,000 Chinese immigrants who came to the United States. Most of them were detained on Angel Island for as little as two weeks or as much as six months. A few however, were forced to remain on the island for as

much as two years.

Some detainees expressed their feelings in poetry that they brushed or carved onto the wooden walls of the detention center. Others simply waited, hoping for a favorable response to their appeals, but fearing deportation. Many of the poems that were carved into the walls of the center are still legible today. Others were documented through the efforts of two detainees, Smiley Jann and Tet Yee in 1931-32, who copied down the poetry while they awaited disposition of their cases.

In 1940, the government decided to abandon the Immigration Station on Angel Island. Their decision was hastened by a fire that destroyed the administration building in August of that year. On November 5, the last group of about 200 aliens (including about 150 Chinese) was transferred from Angel Island to temporary quarters in San Francisco. The so-called "*Chinese Exclusion Acts*", which were adopted in the early 1880s, were repealed by federal action in 1943, because by that time, China was an ally of the U.S. in World War II.

Other Detainees

By 1920, an estimated 19,000 Japanese "picture brides" were processed through Angel Island. In addition, some U.S. federal prisoners were locked up on the second floor of the barracks prior to the construction of the penitentiary on Alcatraz.

Between 1935 and 1939, the deportation hearing and trial for longshoreman leader Harry Bridges were held at the Immigration Station.

During World War II, German and Japanese prisoners of war were housed temporarily prior to being transferred to permanent camps.

Creation of the Immigration Museum

After the war, the Immigration Station was abandoned and fell into disrepair. Like many other unused buildings on Angel Island, the detention barracks was scheduled for destruction in 1970. Prior to demolition, Park Ranger Alexander Weiss toured the building with flashlight in hand and noted the calligraphy carved in the walls. Through his efforts and those of the Angel Island Immigration Station Historical Advisory Committee (AIISHAC) the dilapidated barracks was saved from demolition and special legislation was passed granting \$250,000 to preserve and restore the barracks.

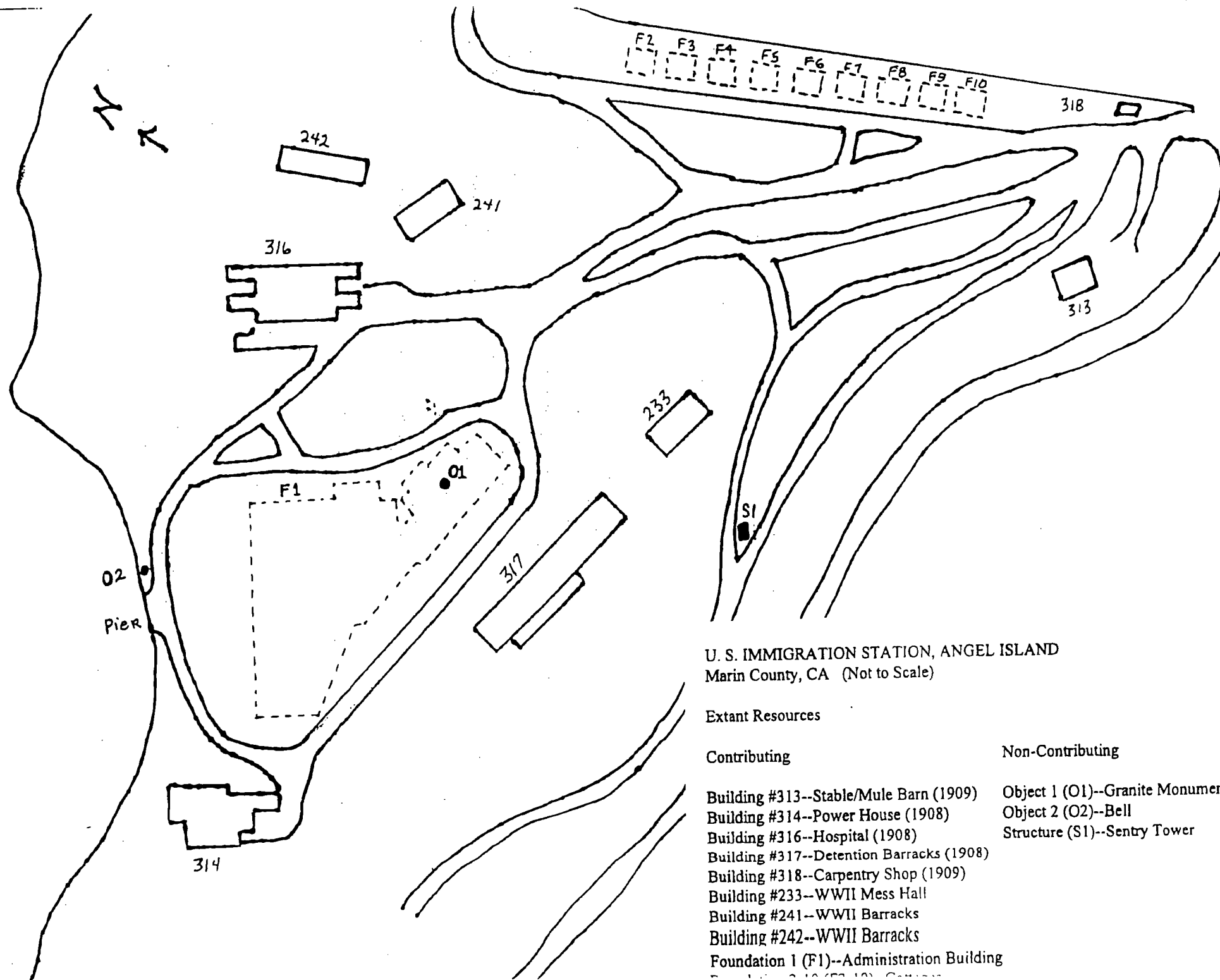
A museum has been established in the old barracks building. It includes a re-creation of one of the dormitories, and features some of the poems that were carved into the station's walls.

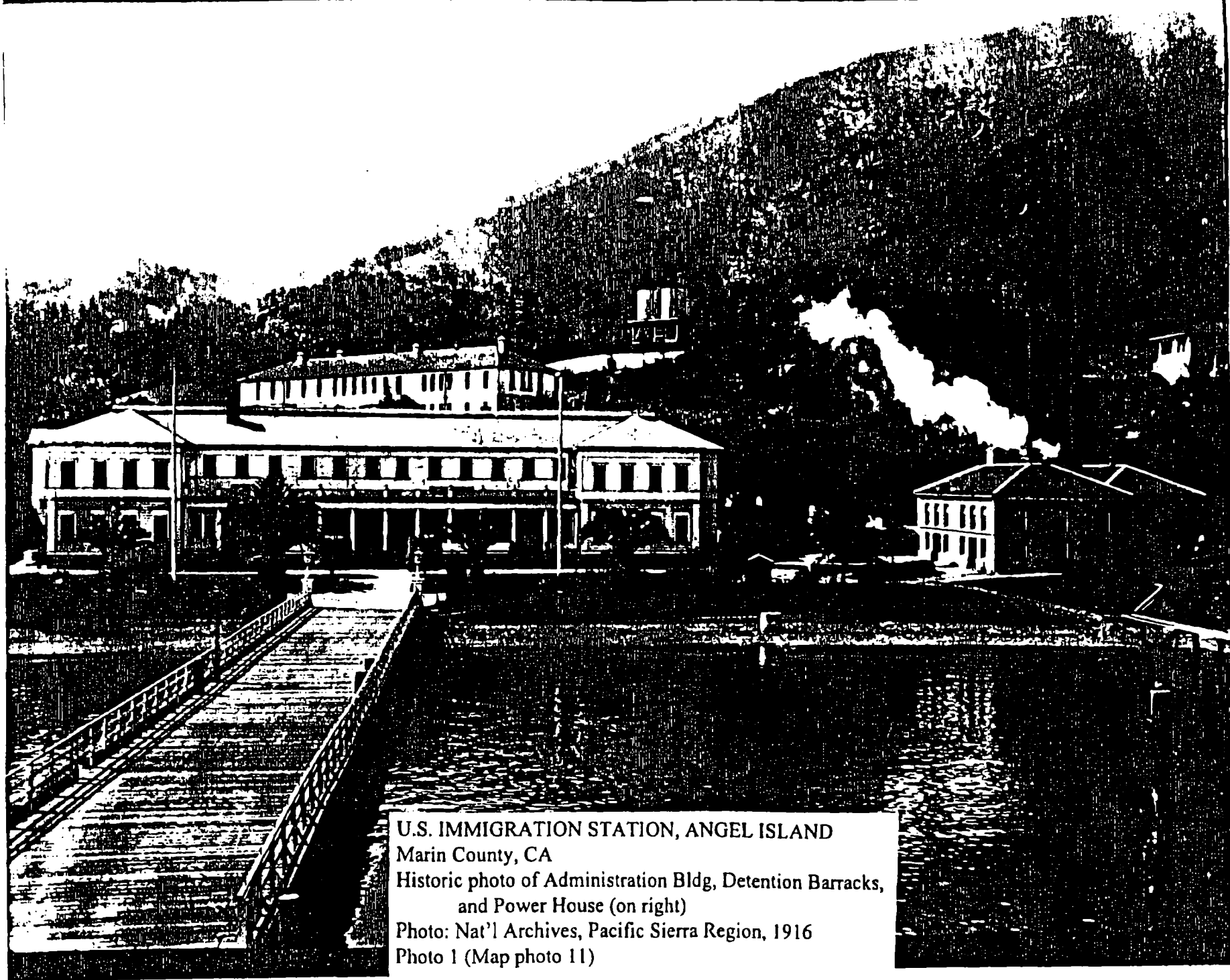
The Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation is an all-volunteer non-profit organization dedicated to raising funds to educate, preserve, restore, and improve the site. The long-term goal is to develop a premier west coast center for the study of Pacific Rim immigration from the past to the present, and to keep the history of Angel Island Immigration Station alive.



Navigation Bar - Select an Icon

Contents of this page are Copyright © 1995-1998 Angel Island Association, All Rights Reserved.





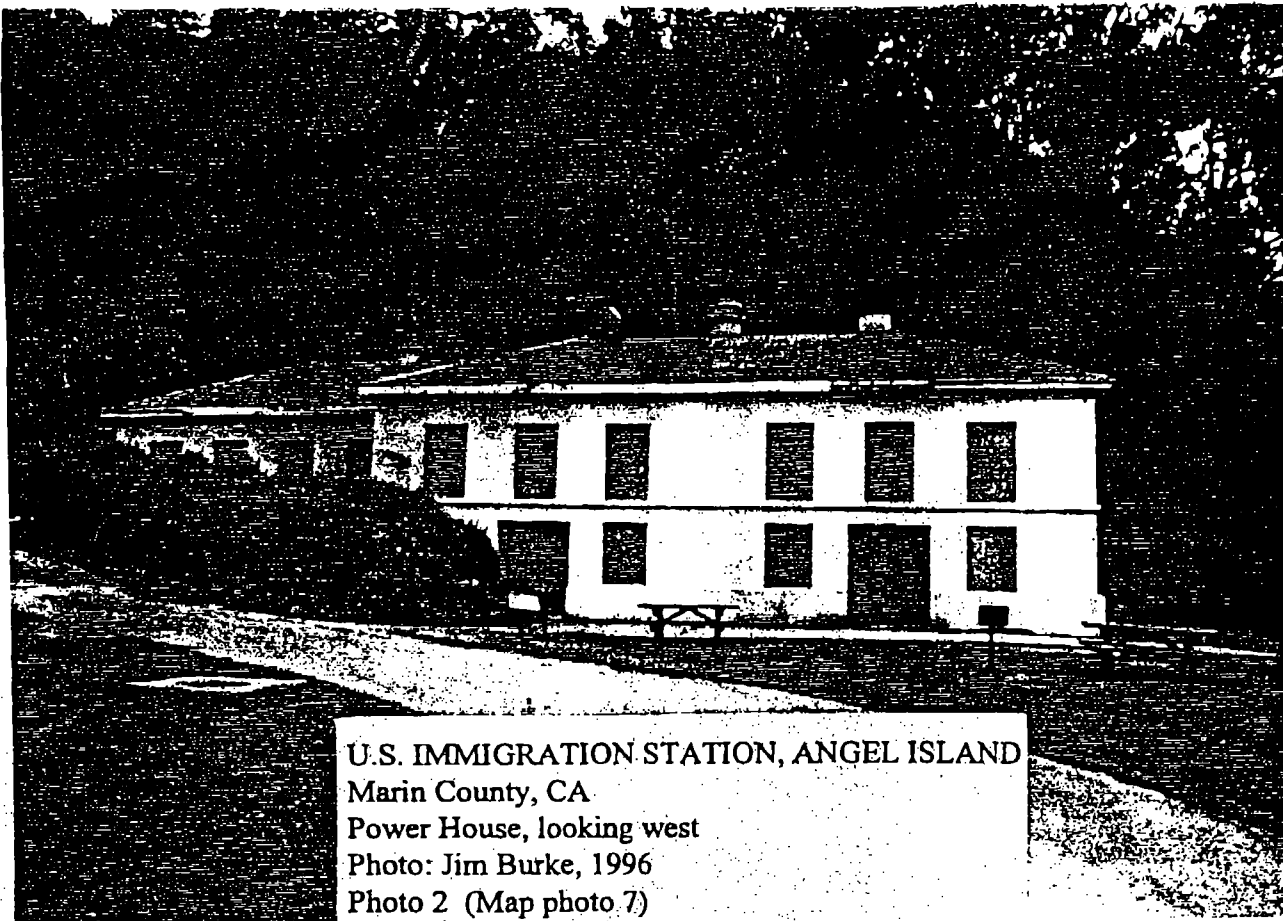
U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, ANGEL ISLAND

Marin County, CA

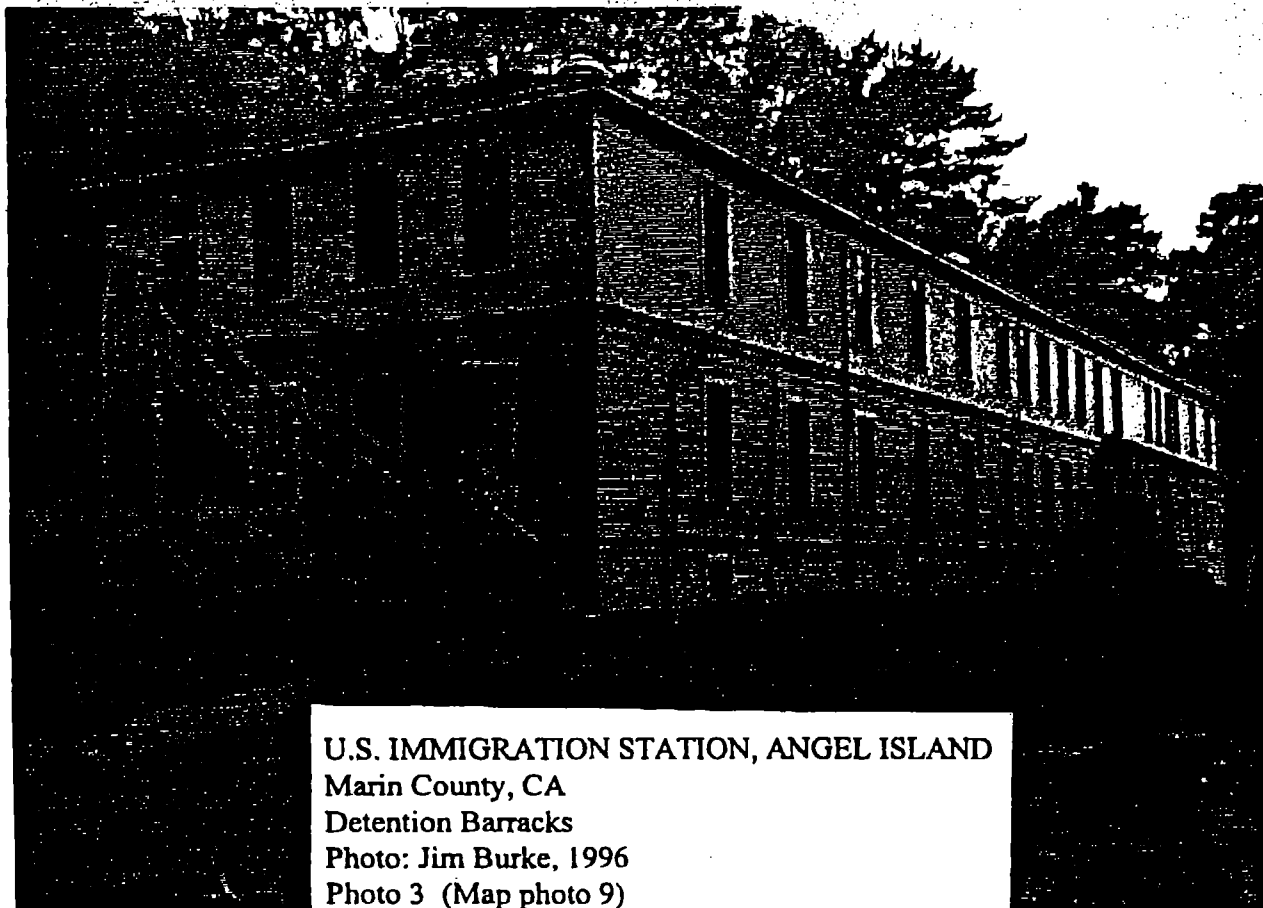
Historic photo of Administration Bldg, Detention Barracks,
and Power House (on right)

Photo: Nat'l Archives, Pacific Sierra Region, 1916

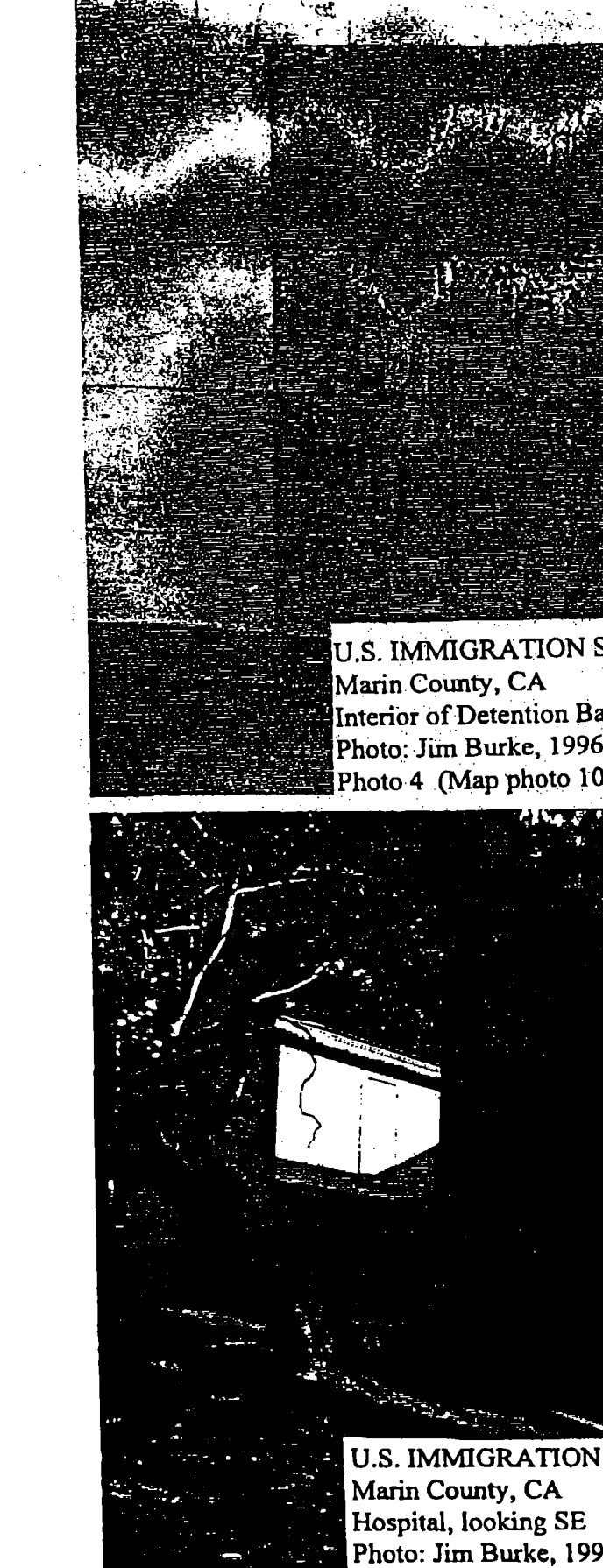
Photo 1 (Map photo 11)



U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, ANGEL ISLAND
Marin County, CA
Power House, looking west
Photo: Jim Burke, 1996
Photo 2 (Map photo 7)



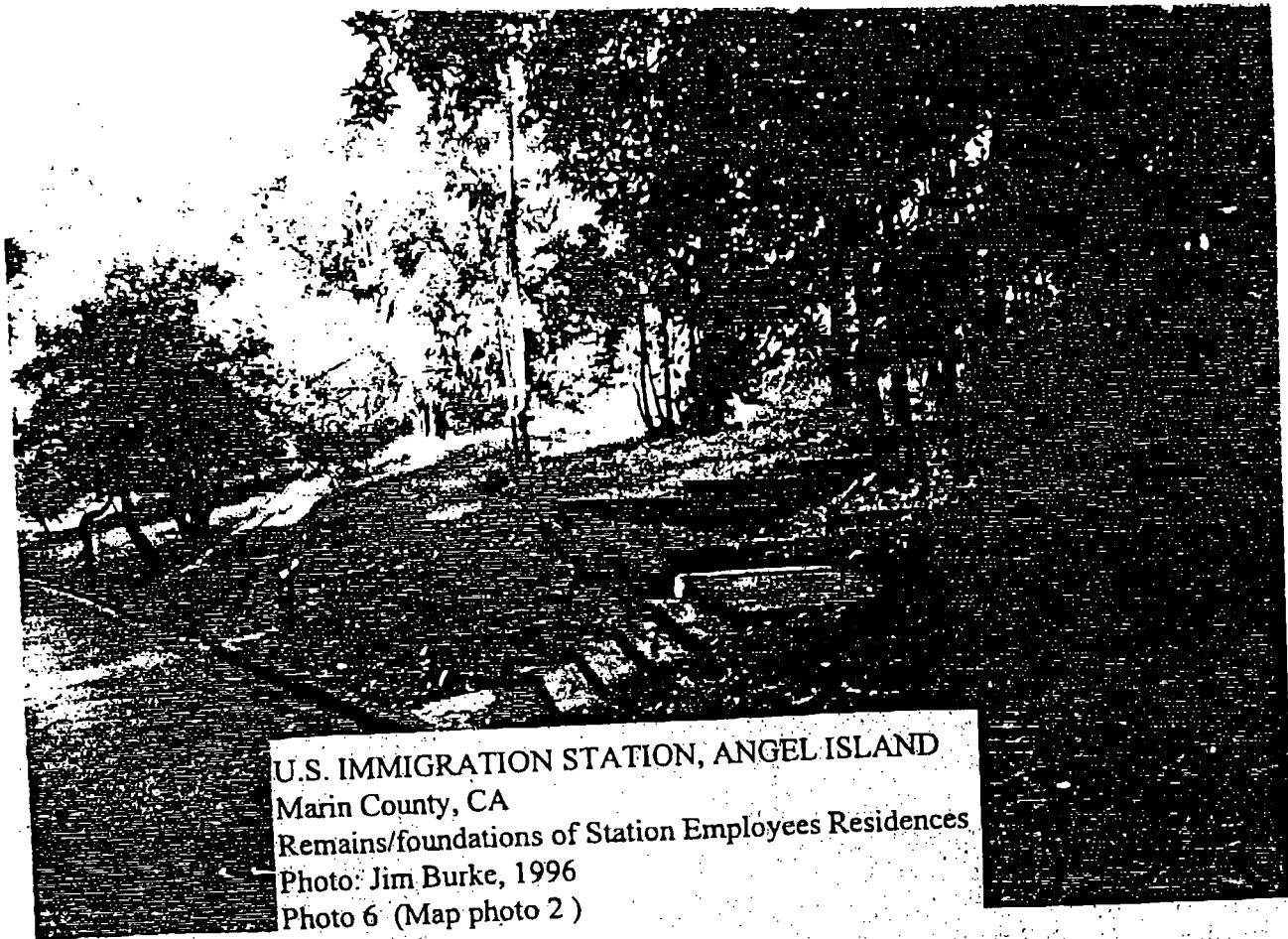
U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, ANGEL ISLAND
Marin County, CA
Detention Barracks
Photo: Jim Burke, 1996
Photo 3 (Map photo 9)



U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, ANGEL ISLAND
Marin County, CA
Interior of Detention Barracks, Poem Carvings
Photo: Jim Burke, 1996
Photo 4 (Map photo 10)



U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, ANGEL ISLAND
Marin County, CA
Hospital, looking SE
Photo: Jim Burke, 1996
Photo 5 (Map photo 6)



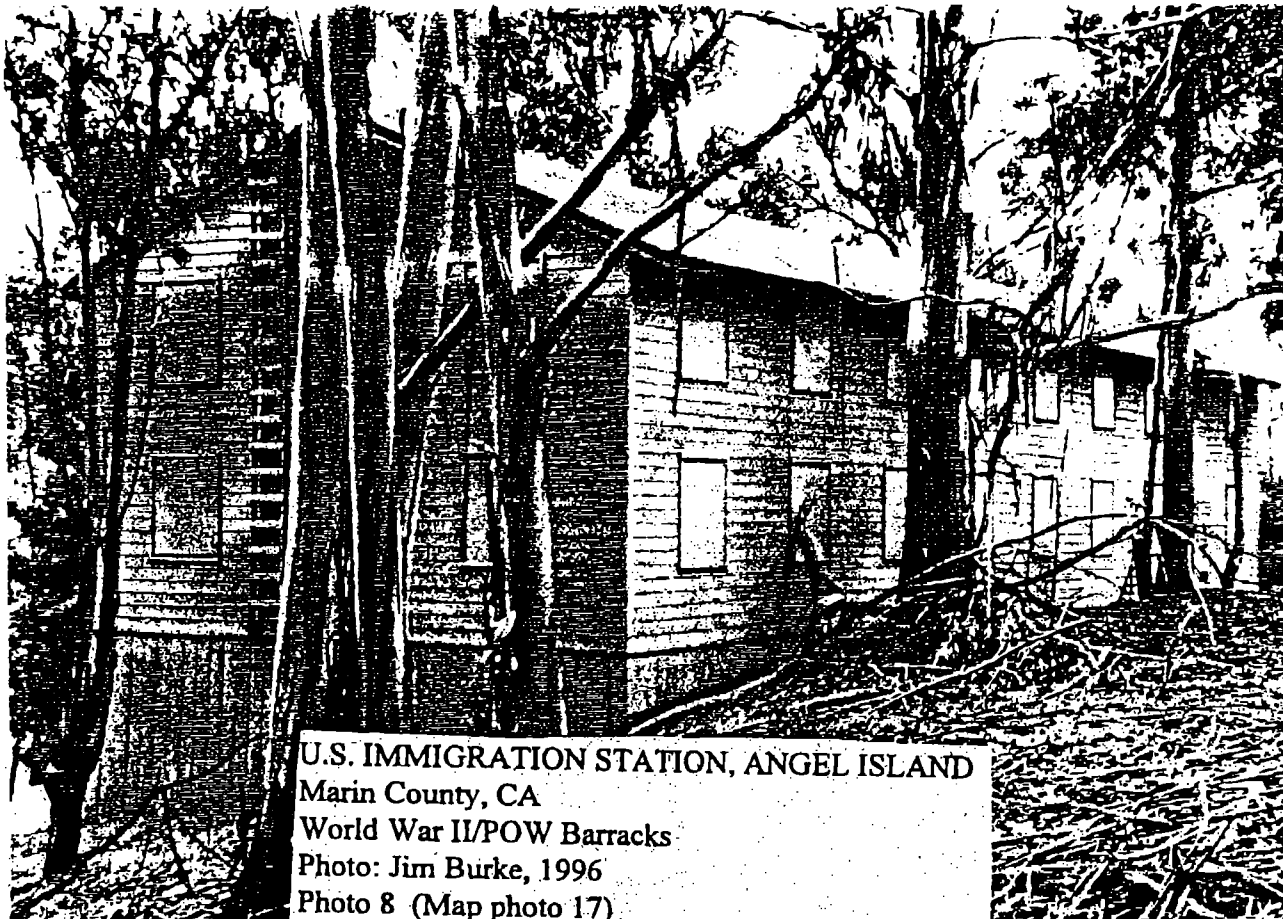
U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, ANGEL ISLAND
 Marin County, CA
 Remains/foundations of Station Employees Residences
 Photo: Jim Burke, 1996
 Photo 6 (Map photo 2)



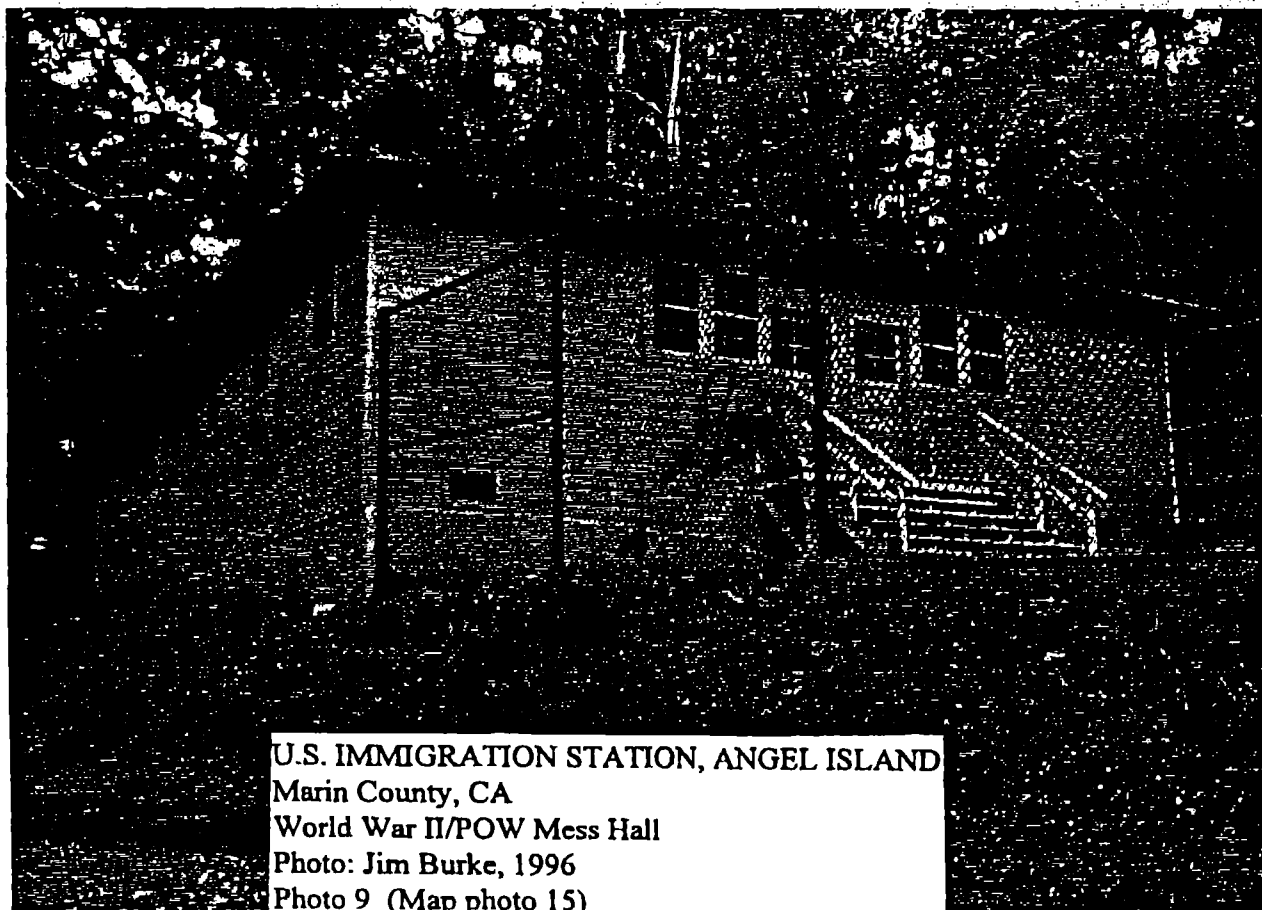
U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, ANGEL ISLAND
 Marin County, CA
 Mule Barn, looking NW
 Photo: Jim Burke, 1996
 Photo 7 (Map photo 1)



U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, ANGEL ISLAND
Marin County, CA
Foundation of Post Exchange & Current Stone Monument
Photo: Jim Burke, 1996
Photo 10 (Map photo A)



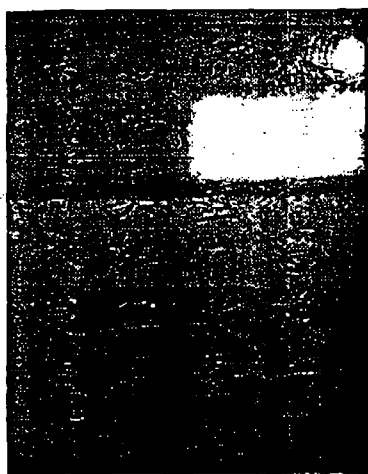
U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, ANGEL ISLAND
Marin County, CA
World War II/POW Barracks
Photo: Jim Burke, 1996
Photo 8 (Map photo 17)



U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, ANGEL ISLAND
Marin County, CA
World War II/POW Mess Hall
Photo: Jim Burke, 1996
Photo 9 (Map photo 15)

THE SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE ■ THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1997

California & the West



Remembering: Dale Ching, a former detainee turned state park docent, pauses in a barracks on Angel Island where he was detained for three months in 1937. Thousands of Chinese immigrants were detained on the island in San Francisco Bay. They left more than 130 anonymous poems (above) etched on the walls of the barracks.



ERIC RISBERG Photos / Associated Press

An island of despair becomes teacher of immigration history

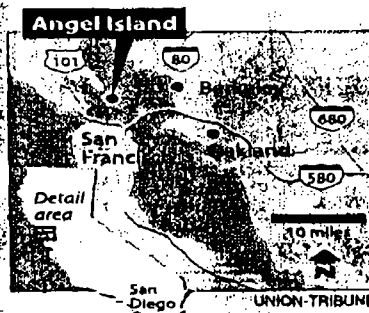
By Jean H. Lee
ASSOCIATED PRESS

ANGEL ISLAND — Dale Ching walks to the spot where he slept in a bunk bed for 3½ months in 1937, a prisoner of U.S. immigration laws.

He wraps his hand around the pole that held his bunk and tells how the joy he felt on landing in San Francisco turned into despair as he spent night after night on the narrow bed.

"I thought, 'In a couple of days, I'll be with my Dad,'" he recalls. "But they wouldn't let us even see each other."

Ching, 75, was a boy of 16 when he arrived alone at the shores of San Francisco, only to be whisked to an immigration station on Angel Island a mile away.



"When you get off the ferry, there's a welcome party," he recalls. "What I mean is, there's an armed guard."

Like thousands of other Chinese, Ching was locked up until he convinced immigration offi-

cials his papers were real.

After he was released to his father, Ching vowed never to return to the island. But in 1991, he did.

"My grandchildren made me come," he says. "And I didn't have the heart to turn them down."

Soon after, Ching — afraid history might be forgotten — donned a volunteer's coat himself. He was determined the next generation would know the history of Angel Island.

Today, Angel Island is a state park admired for its beauty and cherished as a weekend getaway.

But from 1910 to 1940, the

See **ANGEL** on Page A-6

INE THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1997

Angel

Island of despair is a teacher of history

Continued from A-3

Island — accessible only by boat — served as a detention center for 175,000 Chinese immigrants who landed on San Francisco's shores.

The Chinese Exclusion Act, enacted in 1882 after an economic depression triggered widespread anti-Chinese sentiment, barred entry to all but students, diplomats and merchants.

But when the 1906 San Francisco earthquake destroyed city birth records, thousands of Chinese tried to prove they were the American-born sons of merchants.

"Paper sons"

They became "paper sons," memorizing coaching books on the ship ride over and tossing them overboard as they approached shore.

These paper sons — and daughters — spent weeks, even months at Angel Island as immigration officials scrutinized their applications.

Ching, the fourth generation in his family to journey between China and the United States, was not a paper son. He left southern China to join his father, a merchant in San Francisco.

"Technically, I shouldn't be here. My grandparents were born in the U.S. My father was a citizen. That makes me a citizen," he says. "Automatic."

But, along with the others, he was marched down the dock to the hospital. They were stripped, examined for diseases, and — if healthy — were taken up a long stretch of wooden steps to the detention barracks.

Men were separated from their



NATIONAL ARCHIVES

In the past: Chinese immigrants await a physical examination on Angel Island in this 1940s photograph.

wives, mothers from their teen-age sons. The Chinese were housed in cramped first-floor barracks; other Asian and some European immigrants were kept upstairs.

One by one, detainees were brought before immigration officials and grilled for hours. Who were their neighbors? How many children did they have? When did they marry, and what time of day was it?

The questioning

A relative was brought in separately and asked the same questions.

"Their job is to catch you saying something they don't like to hear," Ching says.

Some were lucky. They left on a ferry bound for San Francisco.

In Ching's case, he and his uncle described one small detail about their house in China differently. Ching was to be deported.

Those who failed the interrogations and appealed deportations remained jailed, despair, sadness and frustration marking their days.

Some men took to writing poetry, painting the verses on barrack walls with brush and ink or carving couplets into the wood with knives. None signed their names.

"The carving is not just a mark on the wall. It's to express yourself," Ching says. "There was a lot of sadness — who's going to listen?"

Carving treasures

"All those carvings are treasures, really."

The men played mah-jongg, traded books and listened to Chinese opera on a Victrola. The women sewed and knitted. Some, humiliated, hanged themselves from the shower stalls.

One afternoon, a guard came to the men's barracks, called Ching's name, and said only two words: "Dai To."

Hearing the words, Cantonese for "San Francisco," Ching knew he had won his appeal.

"I was jumping on my bed and running all over the place like a chicken without a head," he recalls.

Reunited with his father, Ching attended high school. In 1942, five years after the United States tried to deport him, he joined the Army.

"When I was in the service, bad memories came back," he says. "They didn't treat me just like everybody else. In other words, discrimination."

Discrimination was on Angel Island.

But years of bitterness wore off as Ching married and raised three children. The Chinese Immigration Act was repealed in 1943, and in 1965, a revised immigration law opened the doors to thousands of Asian immigrants.

"Now I've got no grudge against anybody," he says. "As long as they want to hear about me and the time when I was there, I tell them. We want people to know about how it happened."

A 1940 fire hastened the closure of the immigration station, which became a POW holding camp during World War II. In the 1970s, the state reopened Angel Island as a park, with plans to raze the dilapidated immigration buildings. Then a ranger spotted the Chinese ideographs, and Chinese Americans sought to have the buildings saved.

Those Chinese Americans, many of them the children and grandchildren of Angel Island detainees, now are seeking to have the "Ellis Island of the West" declared a national landmark.

When Ching's teen-age grandchildren, who knew little about the discrimination of the past, bought ferry tickets to Angel Island in 1991, he knew it was time to return.

"When I left here in 1937, I didn't want to see this island ever again," he says. "But when I walked in that door, the tears were coming down."

Ching, fighting back memories he'd tried forgetting, turned to ask some students what they knew about Angel Island.

"The majority of them said, 'Nothing,'" he recalls.

That's when he decided to volunteer. The only former detainee to serve as a docent, Ching was named the state park's Volunteer of the Year in 1996.

"The reason I came back is because in '91 not too many people understood why it happened."

"I said, 'Well, if we don't tell them, who's going to know?'"

USS POTOMAC

FDR Memorial Pier
Jack London Square
Oakland

[source: M. Crowe, NPS]

Thought: cruise on the *Potomac* to Angel Island

Description

165 foot vessel and former presidential yacht. Can hold a total of 154 people (14 of which are crew). For history tours, they hold the number at 115. Largest room inside is the Dining Saloon which can fit 25 lecture style or 12-20 seated at tables. The fantail off the Dining Saloon holds 16-24 at tables and has a roof and canvas walls.

Significance

The former presidential yacht *Potomac* is one of the three surviving major vessels used as presidential yachts. It was used solely by Franklin Delano Roosevelt between 1936 and 1945. Although Roosevelt also used the yacht *Sequoia* (from 1933 to 1936), *Potomac* was the principal vessel associated with the President during the majority of his tenure in office. It was built in Manitowoc, WI in 1934 as a Coast Guard Vessel for \$1.2 million. The all-steel *Potomac* was outfitted and redesigned for wheelchair use for \$60,000. National Historic Landmark.

The President used the *Potomac* for recreation, to escape from the worries of the Depression and the war. He took weekend fishing trips on the Chesapeake Bay, played poker with his friends, worked on his stamp collection, and entertained world leaders and royalty on board. Eleanor Roosevelt, not a lover of the sea, was an infrequent visitor. Because of security, the *Potomac* saw little use as a recreational vessel when the United States became involved in World War II.

FDR also used the *Potomac* as his “floating White House.” Work done on board included state visits; policy-setting meetings with his cabinet, Senators, Congressmen and government officials; and as a decoy vessel to get Roosevelt to his rendezvous with Winston Churchill on the *Augusta* to arrange the Atlantic Charter of 1941. Roosevelt also hosted one of his “fireside chats” from *Potomac*’s radio room.

Roosevelt once stated, “I try to get away a couple times a year on these short trips on the salt water. In Washington as you know, the working day of the Presidency in these times averages about 15 hours...but at sea the radio messages and the occasional pouch of mail reduce official work to not more than 2 or 3 hours...Above all, there is the opportunity for thinking things through -- for differentiating between principles and mere methods, between the really big things of life and those other things of the moment that may seem all important today and yet are forgotten by the world in a month.”

On the ship’s history tours, the local effect of FDR’s presidency are pointed out: the Bay Bridge was built with federal funds as was Treasure Island for the 1939 Golden Gate International

Exposition. There are dozens of schools and playgrounds and post office buildings still operating from the FDR era as well as Aquatic Park and murals within Coit Tower, both WPA projects. In Northern California alone during a four-year period, the WPA erected nearly five hundred new public buildings, sponsored more than ten thousand works of art, planted over twenty thousand trees, and served well over a million school lunches.

Preservation story and needs

Following the death of Roosevelt in 1945, *Potomac* was decommissioned by the Navy and returned to the Coast Guard. It served as a governor's yacht, a research vessel for the State of Maryland, a passenger and cargo carrier. It was bought by Elvis Presley for \$55,000. who donated it to Danny Thomas for St. Jude's Hospital in Memphis (after the March of Dimes rejected it) which auctioned the vessel. It was a floating disco and then a drug-smuggling vessel when, in 1980, the vessel was seized by Customs in a drug raid.

It was purchased by the Port of Oakland in 1981 for \$15,000. in a federal auction. The Port's bid was the only one. The Port of Oakland formed the non-profit Association for the Preservation of the Presidential Yacht *Potomac*.

With the help of volunteers and \$5 million - half federal, half private - the vessel was restored and now operates as an educational facility for school children, a public tour boat three days a week, and a private tour boat available for parties and receptions. Tours for the school groups are free and they are starting to do more student cruises. They are also hoping to develop Living History programs for 5th graders to go on board, take on the role of a crew member and stay overnight.

The boat visits other ports and does boat exchanges with other ports (Redwood City, San Francisco Hyde Pier, Stockton June '99 for the Susquecentennial).

They receive assistance from the Port of Oakland (free berthing, insurance, funds) but have an agreement with the Port to be self-sufficient in 10 years. They will soon set up an **endowment fund** to help with the \$300,000. per year in operating costs that are not raised through earned income (\$300,000. is raised per year through earnings).

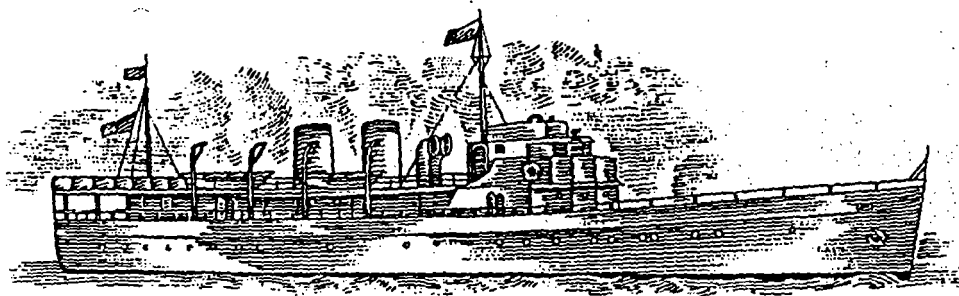
In about a year and a half, they will initiate a **capital campaign** to develop a serious interpretive center. They do not have a dollar figure for that yet.

Resources

FDR's grandson, Michael Roosevelt, is chairman of the Association. He is a lawyer in Berkeley, CA. Partnership with Port of Oakland (see above). 125 volunteers many of whom are Roosevelt era docents who work with the school groups.

Contact

Lee C. Rink, Ex Dir of the Association for the Preservation of the Presidential Yacht Potomac, 510-839-7533. <http://www.bayareabackroads.com/542/3.html> Walter Abernathy, Bechtel Enterprises was the Ex Director of Oakland Port who bought the boat which was nicknamed "Wally's Folly." Charles Wollenberg, Historian (referenced on web site)



USS POTOMAC

FDR'S "FLOATING WHITE HOUSE"

Association for the Preservation of the Presidential Yacht *Potomac*

P.O. Box 2064 • Oakland, CA 94604 • Office: (510) 839-7533 • 24 Hour Information (510) 839-8256

The *USS Potomac* was originally built in 1934 as the Coast Guard cutter *Electra*. The 165-foot vessel, weighing 376 gross tons, with a cruising speed of 10-13 knots, was converted to the presidential yacht *USS Potomac* by Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had her recommissioned as a U.S. Navy vessel in 1936. As former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, FDR had a deep love for the sea and Navy tradition. He hated to fly and chose either trains or ships as a preferred means of transportation throughout his presidency.

FDR suffered from sinusitis most of his adult life. Particularly during the sultry summer days in Washington, D.C., he preferred to cruise on the *USS Potomac* rather than stay in the White House. The *USS Potomac* gave the nation's 32nd president much needed relaxation from the cares of governing the United States through the Great Depression and World War II. He loved informal strategy sessions with close advisors and Congressional leaders in the privacy and seclusion of the *USS Potomac*. Recreation aboard the vessel included fishing, poker games, family gatherings; and he spent endless hours with his beloved stamp collection.

A paraplegic since stricken in 1921 with polio at the age of 39, FDR's greatest fear was being caught in a fire and unable to escape because he could not walk. The *USS Potomac*, an all steel vessel, was much preferred to the all wooden *Sequoia*, the 100-ton ornate presidential yacht used by his predecessor Herbert Hoover. A hand-operated elevator was installed inside a false stack which was added during the conversion. The President, who had developed an extremely strong upper body, was able to use the pulleys to move up and down between the saloon and upper boat deck.

There are few records of President Roosevelt's wife Eleanor sharing her husband's "Floating White House". In 1941 she celebrated her 57th birthday with family members aboard the *USS Potomac*. She also came aboard the *USS Potomac* during the June, 1939 visit by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, cruising with the royal couple past Williamsburg, Virginia, and George Washington's home at Mt. Vernon. This was an historic first visit to the U.S. by reigning British royalty. Other royalty who came aboard the Presidential Yacht were Crown Princess Martha of Norway, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden.

At least one of FDR's national radio broadcasts originated from the *USS Potomac*, on March 29, 1941.

In August of 1941, four months before Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, FDR boarded the *USS Potomac* ostensibly for a fishing trip and a visit to Martha's Vineyard. The President was secretly transferred in the evening to the heavy cruiser *USS Augusta* which took him to the historic first meeting with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill off the coast of Newfoundland. During this top secret rendezvous, the two world leaders forged the principles of the Atlantic Charter forming the allied partnership during World War II, and what Roosevelt called the "United Nations" to plan the post-war peace. With the United States' direct involvement in the war, the President's recreational use of the *USS Potomac* decreased after 1941 due to his schedule and security precautions.

After the President's death in April, 1945, the *USS Potomac* began a long and ignominious decline from her former role in world affairs. Falling into private hands and later seized in San Francisco Bay as a front for a drug smuggling operation in 1980, the proud vessel's hull was pierced and she sank at Treasure Island. She was refloated by the Navy two weeks later and was sold by the U.S. Customs Office to the only bidder, the Port of Oakland, for just \$15,000. The Port of Oakland then spearheaded a cooperative effort with organized labor, maritime corporations and dedicated volunteers to complete a \$5 million restoration. The Association for the Preservation of the Presidential Yacht Potomac now operates this National Historic Landmark as an active memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the momentous times through which he led our nation.

Can we get Ellen an invite
to speak? Would this be a
good idea?

May 14, 1999

June
to Stephanie
cc: Ellen

cc: Stephanie



RAILS
- to -
TRAILS
CONSERVANCY

The Honorable Rodney E. Slater
Secretary of Transportation
United States Department of Transportation
400 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Secretary Slater,

On behalf of the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy and the international trails community, I would like to invite you to join us as the keynote speaker at *Making the Connection II: The Second International Trails & Greenways Conference* in Pittsburgh, PA, June 23-26, 1999. The conference is expected to draw nearly 1,000 trail and greenway supporters and advocates from across the U.S. and around the world.

As the leader of the Whitehouse Millennium Trails program and someone who has been a thoughtful and eloquent spokesperson on the role of transportation policy and its impact on local communities, we would be honored to have you as a part of what promises to be a dynamic, educational and inspiring conference.

The overall conference theme, "*Making the Connection*," is a recognition that our movement has broadened well beyond the traditional recreational trails constituency to include people working in areas of urban revitalization, alternative transportation, open space conservation, public health, wildlife protection, and sustainable development. Communities everywhere are demanding a better quality of life and are looking for new ways to revitalize, restore and recreate the cities, towns and countrysides in which they live. People want places that encourage neighborhood interaction; where children can walk or ride bikes to schools and playgrounds safely; where it is possible to run errands without using a car; and where community facilities are accessible to all, including the physically challenged, the elderly and the poor. Trails and greenways have an important part to play in creating these kinds of communities.

The conference banquet, on Thursday evening, June 24, 1999 will be devoted to a celebration of trails and greenways projects, including awards to the people who made them happen. This would be an ideal time to celebrate the 12 designated National Millennium Trails and their sponsors. We hope that you agree to participate in this event with a keynote speech on the subject of the Millennium Trails program and how it can be used to develop partnerships between transportation agencies and trail advocates.

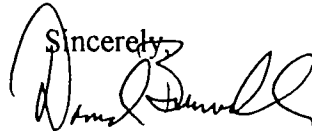
1100 Seventeenth Street, NW
10th Floor
Washington, DC 20036

202-331-9696
FAX: 202-331-9680

100% Recycled Paper

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (202) 331-9696 or Kate Bickert, our Conference Co-chair, at (415) 397-2220.

Thank you for your consideration of this request and we hope to see you in Pittsburgh.

Sincerely,


David Burwell
President

Cc: Kate Bickert
Ms. Ellen Lovell-McCulloch
Jeff Olson



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FORT MCHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND
HISTORIC SHRINE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21230-5393

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A82

May 11, 1999

Ms. Ellen McCulloch-Lovell
White House Millenium Program
708 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Ms. McCulloch-Lovell:

It was good to see you, albeit so briefly, at the National Park Week Partnership Awards several weeks ago. At that event I spoke with Lisa McCann, National Park Service Liaison to the White House Millenium Program, about our continued interest in honoring First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton at one of our Fort McHenry military tattoo ceremonies for her efforts to "Save America's Treasures." We are especially excited at the possibility of recognizing Mrs. Clinton because we understand that Hampton National Historic Site, co-managed with Fort McHenry National Monument, is on the list of sites to receive federal Save America's Treasures funding.

My original communication with the White House last December (attached) asked for a response to our invitation by May 1, but we have not heard from the First Lady's scheduling office. I am hoping that you can assist us in determining if there is still interest in her participation in an event in her honor; Lisa suggested that you might be able to raise the issue at a scheduling meeting with Mrs. Clinton's Chief of Staff, Melanne Verveer. Can you let us know the status of our invitation by May 28, so that we can finalize our summer schedule and notify alternate honorees?

Since my last letter to you on January 14, 1999 (also attached), military units have provided us with three dates of availability: July 18, July 25, and August 22, all Sundays. These ceremonies traditionally begin at 6:30 p.m. and last approximately one hour. If the time is a problem, I'm sure we could change it to accommodate the First Lady's schedule, although summer heat can be a consideration. Further, if there is another date that would better suit Mrs. Clinton's schedule, we may be able to schedule one of the military units for a different date.

MAY-11-99 TUE 9:54 AM NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FAX NO. 4109622500

P. 3

Please don't hesitate to contact me at (410) 962-4290, ext. 223 for further information. I look forward to hearing from you and/or the First Lady's Scheduling Office.

Sincerely,



Kathryn D. Cook
Superintendent

Enclosures (2)



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND
HISTORIC SHRINE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21230-5393

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A82

January 14, 1999

Ms. Ellen McCulloch-Lovell
White House Millenium Program
708 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Ms. McCulloch-Lovell:

As per a recent telephone conversation with Lisa McCann, National Park Service Liaison to the White House Millenium Program, I am sending this letter as a follow-up to my invitation to honor First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine sometime this summer. My original letter of invitation for Mrs. Clinton to be the honoree at one of our as yet unscheduled military tattoo ceremonies has received a response from Mrs. Clinton's Chief of Staff, Melanne Verveer. Ms. Verveer said that my letter was being forwarded to the First Lady's scheduler for further consideration. Perhaps you could forward this letter to that office as well to provide additional information.

As noted previously, the dates for our tattoo ceremonies, usually held on 3 Sunday evenings between June 15 and August 15, are dependent upon the availability of the various military units, and are not generally set until May. I was, therefore, unable to provide the White House with specific dates for consideration. However, should the White House be interested in pursuing Mrs. Clinton's participation in a ceremony conducted specifically to recognize her efforts to "Save America's Treasures," we could very likely accommodate her schedule and gain a commitment from the appropriate military units to provide drill and music teams.

The dates that are unavailable for consideration are June 12-16 (Flag Day event and set-up), and July 4 (already an evening event scheduled in downtown Baltimore that would draw visitation away from Fort McHenry). The optimal choices for strong public participation are Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings (after 5 p.m.), between June 25th and August 29th. Therefore, the best dates for consideration are:

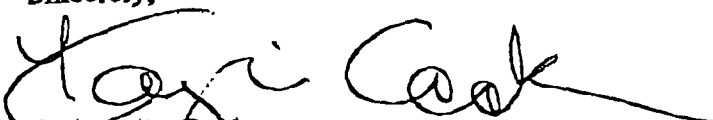
June 25 (Fri)	July 2 (Fri)	July 9 (Fri)	July 16 (Fri)	July 23 (Fri)
June 26 (Sat)	July 3 (Sat)	July 10 (Sat)	July 17 (Sat)	July 24 (Sat)
June 27 (Sun)		July 11 (Sun)	July 18 (Sun)	July 25 (Sun)

July 30 (Fri)	Aug. 6 (Fri)	Aug. 13 (Fri)	Aug. 20 (Fri)	Aug. 27 (Fri)
July 31 (Sat)	Aug. 7 (Sat)	Aug. 14 (Sat)	Aug. 21 (Sat)	Aug. 28 (Sat)
Aug. 1 (Sun)	Aug. 8 (Sun)	Aug. 15 (Sat)	Aug. 22 (Sun)	Aug. 29 (Sun)

Perhaps Mrs. Clinton is already scheduled to attend functions in Baltimore on these or other summer dates that would create the efficiency of multiple appearances during a single trip. I will leave this for the White House Scheduling Office to consider. If Mrs. Clinton is available on these or any other summer dates, we would need to know by May 1, 1999.

Please don't hesitate to contact me at (410) 962-4290, ext. 223 for further information. I look forward to hearing from you and/or the First Lady's Scheduling Office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kathy Cook', written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kathryn D. Cook
Superintendent



National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 588-6105 / FAX (202) 588-6082

Richard Moe
President

October 16, 1998

30

*cc. Leticia...
Allen
Pan...
ougen*

Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady of the United States
The White House
Office of the First Lady
Second Floor, West Wing
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Hillary:

As I think you know, in 1999 we will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In doing so, we will have a conference here in Washington in October which will attract at least 2,500 preservationists from all over the country. The theme of the conference, which you will recognize, is "Saving America's Treasures," and it will of course be focused heavily on the Millennium Project which you are so ably leading. The central event of this occasion will be a gala dinner at The Building Museum on October 21st, 1999, where we will quite literally honor the past and imagine the future. Because the Save America's Treasures program is the single most important thing that has happened to the historic preservation movement in recent years, we would very much like to honor you at this event. You are a real hero to the movement and we would like to acknowledge that by appropriately recognizing your enormous contribution to our work. We would obviously also like to hear from you on your own vision for the role historic preservation can play in our society.

Hillary, this is a heartfelt invitation from all of us at the National Trust because of what you represent. I hope it will be possible for you to set aside that evening to be with us.

Thanks so much again for all that you are doing.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Richard Moe

RM:bb

THE WHITE HOUSE

November 9, 1998

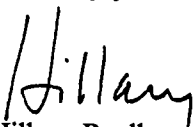
Mr. Richard Moe
President
National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Dick:

Thank you for your letter inviting me to the Trust's 50th anniversary celebration in October of next year. I am delighted to know about it and have shared a copy of your letter with my scheduling office to consider for the future. I look forward to seeing you again soon.

With warm regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

cc: Patti Solis Doyle
Director of Scheduling

✓ bcc: Ellen



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

The Nancy Hanks Center
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington DC 20506-0001
202/682-5400

Stephanie
Dan Sheehy
682-5724

February 12, 1999

Memorandum

To: Ellen McCulloch-Lovell
The White House

From: Bill Ivey
Chairman

Re: Request for White House 1999 National Heritage Fellowship Ceremony

We are looking ahead to the ceremonies in the Fall surrounding the awarding of this year's National Heritage Fellowships. The \$10,000 fellowship awards are the Arts Endowment's highest recognition of some of our nation's most accomplished and revered bearers of culturally diverse artistic traditions. Begun in 1982, it has recognized over 200 traditional artists and groups from 49 states and several territories. In four of the past five years, First Lady Hillary Clinton has presented the awards, three of those years in a ceremony at the White House. Needless to say, her presence has made the awards the experience of a lifetime for the artists and has elevated public awareness of the Endowment's work of supporting America's living cultural heritage to an unprecedented level.

We plan to hold the award ceremony sometime during the last two weeks of September. Our optimum dates are September 29, 28, 30, 22, and 23, in order of preference. Would the First Lady be able to host the event once again? In addition to the award ceremony, we host an honorific banquet in the State Department and a public concert gala at Lisner Auditorium. Knowing of the First Lady's interest in hosting the awards ceremony would help us greatly in reserving these other venues for those events. Thank you for your consideration.



MAY 5 1999



TO: Ellen
Stephanie
Jane
Sarah
Ginger
Shepherd
letter to HR.

May 4, 1999

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts are planning for the 1999 Coming Up Taller Awards to honor the exemplary work of after-school, summer and weekend arts and humanities programs for young people. Your hosting of the 1998 awards in the White House made the event very special for everyone, especially for the children and adults representing the ten programs receiving the awards. We would be honored if you would present the 1999 Coming Up Taller Awards at the White House again this year, preferably in late September or early October.

The tragedy in Littleton, Colorado, is a reminder of how important programs like these are to children's lives. As we struggle to develop a national response, it is important to highlight the enormous creativity, competence, and constructive contributions our teenagers make to this country. In Boston, for instance, Artists for Humanity, a youth arts project that employs teens to design and produce professional fine and commercial art, is creating a Youth 2000 calendar to celebrate promising youth arts programs from around the country and to highlight the energy, creativity and caring of American young people. The funds raised from the sale of the calendar will be shared with the programs profiled.

It also is critical to mobilize our communities to provide young people exposure to a variety of learning opportunities and styles, different kinds of adult mentors and role models, and possibilities for positive relationships with their peers, parents and other adults. The arts and the humanities communities are a rich reservoir in this regard.

There is much debate about media's influence on young people. This is a media generation. Young people are fascinated by its possibilities and influenced by its images and messages. This interest is constructively harnessed in Chicago (Street-Level Youth Media), New York City (Educational Video Center, The Media Unit), and Boston (The Computer Clubhouse, The Computer Museum). Through these programs, teens learn how to use new media technologies to create, communicate and work together. They also learn how to "read" media messages.

A strong sense of community is a documented deterrent to crime and delinquency. This potential was recognized in another Colorado community where two "intrepid mothers" were alarmed by a dramatic

increase in youth substance abuse, juvenile crime, and senseless acts of vandalism and bullying. Ripping pages out of the regional phonebook, they organized volunteers to interview 1,473 families, community leaders and "anyone who would answer the phone." They discovered that children had "nowhere to be" in the after-school, holiday or summer hours. "Our kids were bored rather than challenged, idle rather than active, and at great risk...." The result was the creation of Arts in Action, a theater, ballet, and visual arts program that capitalizes on the presence of professional artists who have gravitated to this mountain community. Meanwhile in Santa Fe, when museum-sponsored focus groups and polls of young people revealed that the number one problem for youth was "nowhere to go and nothing to do," the community developed an arts-oriented youth center, Warehouse 21, largely run by teens. Similar "drop into the arts" centers exist in Iowa and Denver.

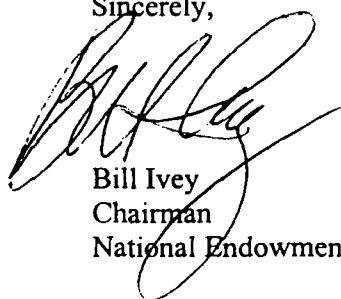
Yes, there are arts programs with conflict resolution curricula. But in the end, the power of the arts and the humanities lies in their potential as a touchstone to our humanity. Plays, dance, music and the visual arts create a bond between artist and participant, and a bridge between disparate experiences. This shared vision, honed from individual perception, experience, and expression, touches at the heart of every young person's quest—to find a place in the adult world and to be acknowledged and accepted as an individual.

As you know from last year's Coming Up Taller ceremony, the award means a lot to the recipients. The recognition affirms their work. The trip to Washington, especially the opportunity to meet you, is exhilarating. And the award supports their work. For instance, 1998 recipients report that they used the funds to: leverage additional funds; provide additional services, such as transportation; complete projects, such as the production of a video aired on a local PBS station or a six-month tour of a play production to area schools; and purchase materials, such as musical instruments.

We are eager to set a date for the 1999 awards ceremony so that we can plan the event with you and your staff. As last year, we envision that this event will include a performance by young people, a short presentation by a recognized artist or scholar who works with Coming-Up-Taller type programs, and an awards booklet profiling the awardees.

We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,



Bill Ivey
Chairman
National Endowment for the Arts



Harriet Mayor Fulbright
Executive Director
President's Committee on the Arts
and the Humanities

cc: ✓ Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, Advisor to the First Lady on the Millennium
Capricia Penavic Marshall, Social Secretary
Patti Solis Doyle, Director of Scheduling and Advance for the First Lady

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 15, 1999

MILLENNIUM EVENING AT THE WHITE HOUSE
WOMEN AS CITIZENS: VITAL VOICES THROUGH THE CENTURY

The East Room

7:35 P.M. EST

MRS. CLINTON: Good evening, and please be seated. Those who are here with us in the East Room in the White House, to everyone who is watching on television or on the Internet, we welcome you here as well.

In 1900, near the end of a lifetime of fighting for women's rights, Susan B. Anthony described her bold vision for the future: The woman of the 20th century will be the peer of man. In education, in art and science, in literature, in the home, the church, the state, everywhere she will be his acknowledged equal. The 20th century will see man and woman working together to make the world better for their having lived. All hail to the 20th century.

Well, Susan B. Anthony's words were prophetic, for in many ways her dreams have been realized. Yet, early in this century the full participation in civic life that women now take for granted was still out of reach. Women were constrained in their rights to own property, testify in court, or file a lawsuit. No woman served on a jury, and by law a woman's husband was assumed to be the guardian of her children. And a woman's wages, for which she often worked long and horrible hours, belonged to her husband.

He, in turn, was legally obliged to support her. In many states, a married woman could not even open a bank account. And even what a woman wore was restricted.

Now, there are many people who look back at that time and thing, my goodness, how could it have ever been. But we know that change occurred, although change was slow and took the work of many women and men. And certainly we also know that women did not have the most fundamental right of citizenship -- namely, the right to vote. My own mother was born before women could vote.

So I'm pleased to join the President in welcoming all of you to the White House for this Millennium Evening. With our distinguished panelists, we will "honor the past and imagine the future" by listening to the "vital voices of women." We will reflect together on the dramatic changes in the lives of women and all citizens in the 20th century.

Just think of the ideas, the inventions, the social movements that have so dramatically altered our society. Now, many of those movements and ideas we can trace to our own founding, our founding documents: the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. And we can then follow those ideas as they move toward Seneca Falls, where 150 years ago, women struggled to articulate what their rights should be.

MORE

From women's struggle to gain the right to vote to gaining the access that we needed in the halls of academia, to pursuing the jobs and business opportunities we were qualified for, to competing on the field of sports, we have seen many breathtaking changes. We've also been helped in our struggle by technological advances like vacuum cleaners and cell phones. We've made strides that, certainly, Susan B. Anthony could never have imagined.

Now, there are clearly far too many topics to cover in only 90 minutes tonight, so we've chosen to concentrate on one of the defining stories of our time: the way women have entered the circle of our democracy and moved America closer to our greatest ideal, that we are all created equal.

Standing here, looking at this audience tonight, I could call the names of nearly all of you who are here that I recognize, women and men who have made a contribution to where we stand here on the brink of a new century, who have struggled over the years to expand the opportunities and enlarge our democratic freedoms. Many of you have mobilized voters; you have worked for electoral change; you've championed issues, you've been advocates. At International Vital Voices conferences I've met other women who have struggled around the globe to bring those same rights and freedoms to the people of their countries.

Whether we know the names of the women who have done these acts because they stand in history, or we see them in the television or the newspaper coverage, we know that for everyone whose name we know there are countless women who are engaged every day in the ordinary, but remarkable, acts of citizenship.

And we will hear from our panelists tonight what it means to be so involved, and how important it is that we continue to build our democracy and keep our freedoms and our rights alive. I'm always moved when I hear the stories of these women. And I think tonight as we honor the National Women's History Month each of us probably has our own stories that we could tell.

This Sixth Millennium Evening at the White House is part of an ongoing series to recognize the words and ideas, the science and scholarship, the innovation and creativity that have shaped our recent history. These evenings are just part of our larger initiative that the White House Millennium Council directs to encourage all Americans to mark this millennium in meaningful and lasting ways, to think themselves about how to honor the past and imagine the future.

I certainly want to thank the scholars who have gathered with us today. And I want to just highlight a few names of some of the people who are with us: Betty Friedan, Ellie Smeal, Carol Gilligan, Karen Nussbaum, Governor Ann Richards, former Congresswoman Pat Schroeder, Lt. General Claudia Kennedy, Dr. Rita Caldwell. As I said, I could go on and on.

And part of what you so represent for all of us are the very concrete steps that women have taken, and will continue to take. The President's Commission on the Celebration of Women in American History, led by Ann Lewis and Beth Newberger, will be issuing a report that has really tried to summarize many of the advancements that we recognize today. The members of the Commission, I believe, are here, and I just would like to ask them to stand, so that we can thank them for their work in giving us this report. (Applause.)

I also want to express my appreciation to everyone who

MORE

has helped make this evening possible, especially our co-sponsor, the National Endowment for the Humanities, led by its chair, Bill Farris, and NEH's sponsors, the Howard Gilman Foundation and Sun Microsystems, especially John Leahy, who are responsible for the technology that will enable us to reach millions of people around the world via satellite and the Internet.

I also thank Pioneer New Media Technologies for providing the high-definition TV screens in this room. And I also want to thank the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian for the displays in the Grand Foyer.

Now, we are privileged to have with us this evening three remarkable women scholars whose powerful voices have not only tell the story of who we are as Americans, but who we hope to be as we enter this new millennium. Together, they will help us explore three interconnected themes: women as volunteers and reformers; women's struggle for equal rights; and the practice of citizenship.

Our first speaker, Professor Alice Kessler-Harris, is one of the nation's foremost labor historians and a pioneer in establishing women's studies nationwide. Yet her extraordinary career almost ended before it began. In graduate school she was offered a prestigious fellowship, but when the largely male faculty learned she was pregnant, they revoked the grant.

Now, this is not the Dark Ages we are talking about. Alice's pregnancy, they argued, reflected a lack of seriousness about her pursuit of history. (Laughter.) Now, I think we can all agree, including those nameless faculty members that her seriousness is no longer in question.

Today she is a visiting professor at Columbia University, where she holds a joint appointment in the Institute for Research on Women and Gender and in the history department. She also holds a professorship of history at Rutgers University where she directed the Women's Study program from 1990 to 1995. For almost 10 years, she gave working men and women the chance to earn a college degree by teaching courses at the union headquarters of the UAW's District 65 in New York, a program she founded with her husband, Bert Silverman.

Tonight, she will talk to us about the vital civic roles that women have played as volunteers and reformers throughout our history. This is a particularly important subject, because without women volunteers and reformers, none of what we celebrate today would have happened in such a timely manner.

I'm also pleased that our second panelist, Professor Nancy Cott, interrupted her warm sabbatical at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto, California, to join us at the White House tonight. She is the Stanley Woodward Professor of History and American Studies at Yale University, where she has taught since 1975. She has written widely on women's history, editing the 20-volume History of Women in the United States, and contributing to historical documentaries, including the film entitled, "One Woman, One Vote."

Like Alice Kessler-Harris, Nancy Cott and, no doubt, many of the women here tonight, had to struggle to have her work recognized. Early in her career, when she was discussing the publication of one of her books, she was stunned by one publisher's decision not to publish her work. The reason?

MORE

Interest in women's history and women's issues had peaked.

Well, tonight she will speak to us about one of the enduring stories of our time, which has not yet peaked here or anywhere in the world -- namely, the struggle for equal rights.

Our final panelist, Ruth Simmons, embodies the spirit of citizenship and the power of education to set our dreams and our spirits free. The daughter of sharecroppers, she was one of 11 children born and raised in a small, East Texas town. She credits the resilient spirit of her mother for teaching her more about life than any course she took.

Today, Dr. Simmons is President of Smith College. Recognized as a truly gifted administrator, she served for three years as Vice Provost at Princeton, where she wrote a widely discussed report on race relations on that campus. The recipient of numerous prizes and fellowships, Dr. Simmons was awarded the Centennial Medal from Harvard in 1997. Throughout her life and by her own example, she has propelled many young men and women toward lifetimes of achievement. And tonight, Dr. Simmons will share with us her thoughts about the practice of citizenship.

I want to take just a moment to explain how the rest of this evening will work. A video will introduce each theme, and after each presentation by our scholars, a question will be directed to that particular speaker. After our final panelist, Dr. Simmons, completes her remarks and responds to the question put to her, the President will start off the discussion here, and with those of you on the Internet, moderated by our White House Millennium Council Director, Ellen Lovell.

Now, let us look at the first theme, "Women as Volunteers and Reformers." (Applause.)

(A video is shown.)

PROFESSOR KESSLER-HARRIS: Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, my fellow panelists and distinguished guests: I'm delighted to be here this evening to talk about the many ways that women, through their active participation as citizens, have shaped American democracy.

Ever since Americans rebelled against the British monarch to found their own republic and to become citizens instead of subjects, we've envisioned citizenship as a process that involved participation in the community as well as the nation. For many, casting a ballot and engaging in formal political processes have been the measure of citizenship. By these gauges, virtually all women and many men were excluded from citizenship in the 19th century and for much of the 20th as well.

With little access to formal politics, women searched for other avenues through which they could exercise the call to active participation in their society. Over the centuries, women from all walks of life have so successfully responded that they have expanded the idea of citizenship, broadening and deepening it by developing innovative and informal modes of participation that aimed to enhance the well-being of all those around them and to influence political decisions as well.

Their activities provide a model for thinking about citizenship in democracy in the next century. Even after they won the national ballot in 1920, women continued to expand the idea of citizenship. Let me give you just three ways that this has happened. First, women's traditional assignment to home and

MORE

family has provided a model for service to the larger society. Pioneer feminists, like Charlotte Perkins Gilman, believed that love and duty to the home and to motherhood sanctioned, even required, maternal activities in the public realm. As mothers of the world, active female citizens extended their households to clean up corrupt political machines and ensure that every mother could provide for her family.

In the early part of this century, neighborhood women who couldn't afford to feed their families led bread riots and meat boycotts. Around the same time, millions of women organized into hundreds of chapters of the general federation of women's clubs and the National Association of Colored Women. These clubs campaigned against child labor to protect other people's children from the devastating effects of work begun too soon.

Sparked by the vision of the courageous anti-lynching crusader, Ida B. Wells Barnett, African American women fought to protect their sons and brothers from racial hatred. The ideals of home and motherhood extend from the early part of the century into the 1960s and, indeed, into the present. In 1961, thousands of ordinary housewives and mothers joined in a one-day women's strike for peace that called for an end to the arms race, not the human race.

Their feelings echoed those of striking women textile workers in Lawrence, Massachusetts, who, half a century earlier, had tried to send their children to safety, only to be shot down by the bullets of National Guardsmen. Those women, too, had called for bread and roses.

Because women were excluded from most channels of corporate and political power, they developed some special imaginative strategies for exercising citizenship. Being outside formal politics freed women to create alliances across borders of class, race and nation. It freed them as well to imagine a citizenship with more humane dimensions.

Their activities ranged from the YWCA, the Young Women's Christian Association, which in the early 20th century became one of the very few organizations to experiment with black and white leadership coalitions. They include Rose Schneiderman, an immigrant cap maker whose only schooling was in the workplace, who joined with college graduates to create the National Women's Trade Union League.

They stretched across the world. Eleanor Roosevelt, whose education in issues of social justice came from some of the same settlement workers and union members, also learned about the women's peace movement from them. When she designed the United Nations Human Rights Convention in 1948, she followed in the footsteps of Jane Addams and Lillian Wald, who had traveled to Zurich after World War I to persuade the world's leaders to renounce war.

Finally, millions of women have organized anonymously in their communities to build social institutions. In every community, women from all walks of life built and staffed libraries, orphanages, day nurseries, medical clinics, schools and church programs. Sometimes in black communities, where political structures excluded men as well as women, women's church groups provided the bulwarks of racial self-reliance and developed the organizational skills that moved individuals to promote community change. These skills were used in the 1950s by women who had not yet achieved national prominence -- women like Ella Baker, Daisy Bates and Septima Clark, who joined hundreds of

MORE

lesser known women in launching the massive protests of the civil rights movement.

Community efforts have also led women to recognize the limits of volunteer activity and to demand governmental improvements in sanitation, transportation, housing, safety and street lights. For example, Chicana in the Mexican American West forged local organizations around such women's issues as neighborhood safety, education and health care. Many of these have now become the province of governments. That's in large measure because women reached out from their communities to demand formal support for their volunteer efforts.

In the past generation, the legal status of American women has been transformed and their economic opportunities vastly expanded. Together, these changes have opened possibilities for increasing women's formal political influence. It's a welcome and an overdue step.

But women's history suggests that exclusion from formal citizenship encouraged women to extend citizenship rights and to broaden their meaning. We might then wonder how, now that women are moving towards full, formal inclusion, we will avoid the passivity among ordinary citizens that women have done so much to fend off. That makes this an important moment to reflect on some of the ways that women's history can motivate and inspire greater participation in the political process and thereby strengthen democracy in the United States and extend the boundaries of social justice for all of us.

Thank you. (Applause.)

MS. LOVELL: Speaking of organizing, I see Evie Dubrow in the room, and she spent over 60 years in the labor movement, including over 40 years with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. And Evie, I know you have a question for Alice Kessler-Harris.

MS. DUBROW: I do, but before I start, may I just take a minute to say that my sister was one of the youngest suffragists in this country, and that she went to jail picketing the White House. (Laughter and applause.) Where she and a number of other suffragists went on a hunger strike. And when they came out, Alice Paul gave each of them a little prison door as a souvenir for their work on the right to vote. So I'm delighted to be here tonight, and my question is an interesting one, I think. How do coalitions of women across race and class lines really work?

PROFESSOR KESSLER-HARRIS: It's a difficult question. And as you know, most of us can think of more failures than we can successes when we try to think of the ways that women have worked across those lines. But just as gender -- well, just as ethnicity and race sometimes are called forward as elements of solidarity, when people try to face the important issues in their lives -- the moral issues, the economic issues that really matter to them -- so I think women, as well as men, sometimes call upon gender solidarity when they want to face those issues. For example, men who are told to go to war often call upon manliness and that kind of generosity to support their patriotic feelings.

Well, I think it's been that way with women around issues that they really cared about. For example, anti-lynching crusades, which are sparked and led by African American women, nevertheless led them to organize and call upon white women to join them as sisters in the campaigns against lynching that took

MORE

place in the 1920s, and especially in the 1930s in the United States. The Women's Trade Union League, which you, I know, are familiar with, crosses class lines when middle-class women join with poorer and working women to organize for issues of social justice, around the conditions under which working women work.

And your own union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, which has now been amalgamated into UNITE, of course, was a pioneer in creating solidarity across racial and class lines -- sorry, across racial lines -- in the interests of organizing working people. In the 1930s, it pioneered strategies which involved social events and occasions where black and white men and women -- but mostly women -- could get together in music classes, on the dance floors of local ballrooms, at basketball games, and so on -- creating a kind of solidarity that then served them well when they were on the picket line later.

And now, what we're going to do is see images of women's fights for rights. And then Nancy Cott will speak to you. (Applause.)

(A video is shown.)

PROFESSOR COTT: President Clinton, Mrs. Clinton, my honored copanelists and esteemed guests, it's an honor and thrill to be here tonight to talk to you about women's political history and their struggle for rights.

Americans don't know a great deal about this history. If they know anything, they usually know that we didn't have the vote at first and then achieved it; and possibly they know that the first organized public demand for women to vote was a meeting at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848 -- especially since the 150th anniversary of that was just celebrated. And I can hope that most people know that the amendment that did remove the sex disqualification from voting as the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, and that it was passed in this century, in 1920.

But we need to know more than these firsts in order to honor the past. We tend to make a big fuss about firsts, but in women's history as in many things, a first breakthrough does not mean smooth sailing and, in fact, in the campaign for the vote, successive generations had to continue to campaign, reinvent the struggle and face failure after failure before they succeeded. In fact, it was half the nation's history in 1920, half the nation's history since the Declaration of Independence, women had been trying to remove the sex disqualification from the ballot when they did succeed.

And the year 1920 is then rightly seen as the great divide between women's non-voting history and their voting history. But it is too simple to say that no women voted before that and all women voted after it. There were states that granted the women to vote, some quite early -- Colorado in 1893, for instance, California in 1911, New York in 1917 -- and it is too simple to say that all women voted after 1920 because women were prevented from exercising the right to vote by race, by poverty, by unstable residence.

The most dramatic example is African American women in the South, who, like the men of their race, were kept from exercising the ballot by state disqualifications such as poll taxes, literacy tests and other forms of voter qualification that were administered unequally to black and white.

Today we tend to assume that voting is a right, even an

MORE

attribute, of citizenship. But this was not always so. This example makes a very important point, that the rights -- the content and qualities of citizenship in our rights is not a fixed quantity, is not a fixed content. New groups who come into the polity see rights and needs anew, and press for new definitions.

In this century, in the early part of this century, more women than ever before -- more kinds of women than ever before -- thought the ballot was a right that they needed to exercise. In the 19th century, in fact, the vast majority of women did not think they needed the ballot. But in the early 20th century, wage-earning women such as some of those who have been mentioned -- such as, for instance, the very feisty Leonora O'Reilly -- wanted labor legislation to be passed. They realized women wouldn't get this without the vote.

Black women leaders, such as Mary Church Tyrell or Hallie Brown, wanted to fight against lynching, as Alice mentioned; wanted to fight against the disenfranchisement of their race. They needed the ballot to do so. There were middle-class women who were very concerned with the state of the cities and social reform. There were women who wanted to enter professions, like law or medicine, and found sex discrimination dogging their paths. And all these groups of women realized that they had no political clout without the ballot, so they joined the suffrage movement.

And at that time, hundreds of thousands of women devoted their lives to the campaign. Women like Ms. Dubrow's sister, used new flamboyant techniques to alert the public to this need. Some literally devoted their lives. A very beautiful, highly educated and accomplished Vassar graduate named Inez Mulholland, who was known for riding a white horse to lead a grand suffrage parade on the day of Woodrow Wilson's inaugural in this city, totally upstaging the inauguration -- (laughter) -- devoted herself so exhaustingly to her speaking tour that she died on the tour, because she totally neglected her health, and at barely age 30 ended her life.

Now, once women were enfranchised the ballot certainly provided a gateway, but not all the rights that women wanted or needed. And, of course, it's not only the formal grant of rights that matters, it is the ability to exercise those rights as the prevention of black people in the South from voting showed. But another issue was women and holding political office. Women were not barred by sex from holding political office by this time, but could a political aspirant get a major party to nominate her -- that was the barrier.

Also, state laws at the time, in the time in the 1920s were strewn with discrimination. For instance, a waitress could not work at night in most states when the tips were largest. A married woman could not take out a loan in her own name. Only about half the states put women on juries, and the other half resisted, some for decades.

These many discriminations added up to a lesser legal status, really a lesser enactment of citizenship for women. And there was a small group of women who thought there was a way to address this. They wanted to add another amendment to the Constitution, and they called it the Equal Rights Amendment. If you think this was a feature only of the political landscape of the 1970s, you have to rethink that, because the Equal Rights Amendment was first introduced into Congress in 1923, and it was introduced every decade after that. It almost passed the Houses of Congress during World War II. It did pass, of course in 1972,

MORE

never to be ratified.

Now, the reason that that amendment never has been ratified are complex. I think one could boil them down to the point that equal to many people means exactly the same, and they are wary about granting women exactly the same rights as men when they feel women are different from men.

This actually reminds me of the 1970s slogan, "Women who want to be equal to men lack imagination." (Laughter.) But the larger truth is that women are the same as men, and are different from men. And the question is, can something as abstract as rights encompass and address that paradox?

The women's movement more recently, in the '60s and '70s and '80s, leapt into that question by trying to re-envision rights, and catapulting many new concepts of rights onto the political stage -- reproductive rights; rights to the control of one's own body; equal pay for comparable worth; welfare rights; the right to be free of sexual harassment on the job; the right to maternity leave; the right to equal educational and athletic facilities. All of these new claims extended the horizon of rights and of imaginable rights, and women's invention of them changed the whole political landscape.

Continuing this redefinition, as we look forward to the next hundred years or the next millennium, let us try to think of more inclusive versions of rights that will be advantageous to all Americans. I think knowing more about the past of women as citizens can help us imagine this more generous future.

Women in this past century, the 20th century, have been struggling to define and to attain rights that will allow us to be equal and different, too. And groups not defined by gender often see that as their task as well. It's a task that is still ahead of us as a society. Thank you. (Applause.)

MS. LOVELL: Thanks, Nancy. I'd like to call on a fighter for rights, Senator Birch Bayh, leader of the Title IX legislation giving young women equal access to physical education, and sponsor of the ERA amendment -- not in 1923, in 1973.

Senator Bayh. (Applause.)

SENATOR BAYH: It's always a privilege for me to be here with so many of you who -- we've worked together. And Evie, you started with a personal observation. Permit me to do the same. Some people may say, how does a fellow from the heartland, right off the farm in conservative Indiana, get involved in equal rights for women. Well, I was blessed by having two wonderful women in my life, one who is no longer with me and one who is still tolerating me -- (laughter) -- who gave me a magnificent Ph.D. in the importance of women's rights. (Laughter.) And I must say that is a continuing learning process.

We all know that women's inclusion as full citizens has had a profound impact on our country. Could you help us understand a little more specifically how women voters use their franchise as a class where there are different patterns that distinguished how women voted from how the majority of men voted that really led our society in a better direction, if you please.

PROFESSOR COTT: Thank you. I'll try to address that. Certainly, when women first got the vote, commentators were very interested in whether they would vote differently. One of the

MORE

prime reasons it was claimed that women needed the vote was because they were an interest group who differed from men as a group in their needs.

As a result, when women didn't vote entirely differently from men in the '20s -- which would have, in fact, been very difficult, given that we had a two-party system at that time -- when women didn't vote dramatically differently from men, they were declared to vote exactly the same as men, i.e., exactly the same as their husbands. And very quickly after women were first enfranchised, the notion that there was what we today call a "gender gap" was quashed, and the notion that women would form a voting bloc more or less dissipated.

It was also true at that time that women's turnout was lower than men's, that this has happened with several groups of new voters, that it takes a while for a newly-enfranchised group to exercise the franchise, so that the turnout of women was lower than among men in the 1920s; then continued to grow until they were about at parity in the 1950s.

We're hampered as historians from knowing just how differently women might have voted from men in the past in that the polls were not kept by sex -- it was only in a very few places -- Illinois was interested in this -- before the era of exit polls. This information just isn't gatherable. And it's really a very recent phenomenon, that really since the 1980s that the concept of a gender gap has appeared.

It has been looked for since then and, therefore, it has been found. The percentage differences between women's votes and men's votes on parties, on candidates, rather than on issues, has been tracked very avidly since the mid-'80s. And percentage point differentials from three to eight percent that in the 1920s were absolutely dismissed as meaningless because they expected all women to vote differently from all men, have now become significant.

So I would suggest that patterns of actual voting, given that we don't have a multiparty system in our nation -- if we had seven or eight parties, one might see more difference. But in a two-party system the range is going to be small and it will mainly be trackable on issues. And since it's very rare for candidates to run on single issues, the differences between women and men as voters get spread out through the system and show up in very small percentage differences -- which may be as much attributable to women's or men's race or region or education or age as their gender, in fact.

Now, we're going to see more images, which will be about the practice of citizenship, and that will precede Dr. Ruth Simmons's comments on that topic. (Applause.)

(A video is shown.)

DR. SIMMONS: President Clinton; Mrs. Clinton; Nancy and Alice: It's so moving to be here tonight, honoring the extraordinary advances of women in this century.

You know, as a college president, I have the privilege each year of welcoming a large number of young women to my campus who, in the course of four years, must confront where they stand in relationship to history; what they will make of their world; and how they will maximize their own capabilities in the service of their families and their communities. And then, four years later, I'll have the joy of seeing them off, as they enter the

MORE

work world, hopefully, advance to higher learning or otherwise take on adult roles.

After studying what others have accomplished down through history, and after apprenticing for so many years, they finally get to choose their own path. And that one phrase, I think, captures the really dramatic change in women's lives in the United States over the course of this century. Today, thanks to Title IX, the civil rights movement, the women's movement, women are able to choose their path.

Young women understand that, they revel in it, and most often, they claim that privilege with considerable pride. This is a difference wrought by the courageous reformers who insisted on the right of women to be fully enfranchised as citizens, with the duty of choice and the right of happiness.

Women of the next century will be molders of their future and proprietors of their fate. Provided that society continues to protect that freedom, women will have that most extraordinary, precious thing -- ownership of themselves.

We know that history can record and interpret only a small portion of the many compelling stories that have influenced the phenomenal changes that we've seen. One of the most encouraging trends of recent times has been what seems to be a greater inclusion of unheralded lives and different voices, through oral histories, unconventional and ahistorical sources, and first-hand accounts, with all the problematical aspects of those accounts. Past struggles for justice are rich in these stories of lesser, lesser actors, who have helped to shape our civic culture and transform society, without themselves qualifying for history's hall of fame.

As one who is inspired by countless lesser heroes of the women's rights and civil rights movements, I rather like to remind people on such occasions as this, that it's also acceptable -- desirable even -- to be inspired by the common folk. It's important to acknowledge the often invisible efforts that are the backbone of all struggles for justice. For such small examples, too, can inspire in the young civic engagement at the highest and most socially transforming levels. Those who live the rather routine life of involved citizens are our quotidian heroes. They are our models for daily life.

My grandmother, Emma Campbell, grew up in the South during Reconstruction. Although she was a smart, enterprising woman, the legacy of slavery gave her no rights, essentially, few protections under the law. And, yet, when her husband died she had to farm and rear her children. Though poor, she engaged in community and church life in her small town.

Her daughter, my mom, Fannie, was born in 1906. She married a laborer and a sharecropper. And for much of her life as a domestic worker she was consigned to brutal, unprotected labor at meager wages. After a century -- almost a century after the birth of her mother, she remained in legal, social and economic servitude, bounded by the system that had denied her mother equal rights.

So enduring was the legacy of racial and gender discrimination in the country of her birth, but emulating her courageous mother, she persevered. And finally, because of her efforts and the critical mass of reformers pushing for elimination of the laws that held her to limited education, low wages and an economically-deprived life, her children and Emma's

MORE

grandchildren were finally able to see the light of freedom and experience greater life choices.

There is earnestness and valor to be found in the simplest acts of civic engagement, and especially, I think, the civic engagement of poor people. Like Emma and like Fannie, Oceola McCarty was unnoticed until she surprised the world with her bequest of scholarship funds to the University of Southern Mississippi. Well, the world now knows of her lifetime of saving and self-denial. But her entire life before this act of generosity could be examined for what it offers us about the spirit of concern and commitment that ought to underpin our social relations and civic attitude. Indeed, with women just beginning to come into their own as philanthropists, Oceola's gift is especially important in inspiring women of means to do better than the small gifts that have proved typical of women's philanthropy.

Imagine: If women could found and endow colleges like Spelman and Smith in the last century, an act that contributed greatly to the reforms of this century, just imagine what women's philanthropy will mean to the century ahead, with women controlling 60 percent of the country's wealth. Women's philanthropy, surely, will be one of the most decisive dimensions of women's activism in the new century.

Young people today -- they don't often know it or say it -- but they've really benefitted enormously from the endeavors of all those who worked so hard for women's rights, both on the front line and behind it; whether visible or not; whether recognized or not. Together, these reformers have prepared the leaders of today by inculcating a will to change the status quo, and they have prepared the leaders of tomorrow by proving that wrongs can be made right. They've given our young people the best gift they could have, and that is the ownership of their future.

Thank you. (Applause.)

MS. LOVELL: I'm going to call on another college president, Dr. Jeanetta Cole, anthropologist and former president of Spelman College.

DR. COLE: I do have a question for the sister president of one of our nation's women's colleges. Sister president, there have been many victories, but many challenges remain for all women. For women of color we need to give particular focus on our inequalities. What do you think we can do to more effectively address the ongoing inequalities experienced by women of color?

DR. SIMMONS: Thank you, Jeanetta. It's wonderful to see you. Well, I've been quite moved -- and I know you have, too -- by the telling of these stories from the last century and this, when women, reformers, worked very hard to achieve rights for women of color. That's one of the most moving aspects of the women's movement, frankly. Spelman, itself, was founded of course by white women from Massachusetts who went down with a fervor of freedom to Atlanta to work with Reverend Quarles to found a college for black women.

I think more than anything it's to continue to say to would be reformers that it's not enough for women to achieve equal rights. It's not enough for women to achieve equal rights for women who are white. We must not leave anybody behind. And with the pay differential today, with the differential in access

MORE

to many different aspects of society, I think we have to continue to press for equality for women of color.

I'm especially concerned that we emphasize education. I don't like to raise an unpleasant topic, but I must say I'm very concerned about the attack on affirmative action, because -- (applause) -- let me say that I don't think for a moment that affirmative action is a panacea or that it's perfect, but I do think that it provided opportunities for women to come into their own. And I just don't want people of color and women of color to be left out of that.

So now that we see women achieving so much, white women particularly, I want to see them reach back and embrace women of color, and say, come on and go with us. That's the most important thing we can do to carry that message home. Thank you. (Applause.)

DR. SIMMONS: Mr. President, you've listened to us patiently and I know that you have some remarks to make and that you might even have some questions to ask. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. First of all, let me welcome all of you here tonight and thank our participants. I will be very brief, because the only thing that frustrates me about these Millennial Evenings is that you will be amazed -- we will get literally thousands of questions that will start coming in on the Internet and lots of frustrated people out there. So I don't want to take a lot of time.

I would like to say again -- I think I speak for all of us -- when Hillary had the idea to do these evenings, I thought they sounded interesting -- or at least maybe most of them would be interesting. (Laughter.) They have all turned out to be fascinating and, each in their own way, better than the ones before. And I think this is a great gift she has given our country for the millennium and I thank her for it. (Applause.)

The remarks generated scores of questions in my mind and one fact I want to say. If you ever want an example of whether or not the gender gap exists, you are looking at it. (Laughter.) Because I would not be here if it did not exist. (Applause.) Or if it did not exist in the right way I would have had bigger margins, depending on how you look at it. (Laughter.)

One of the things I wish that somebody would comment on before we get through -- although, it's not my question -- is, if women learn different ways of doing things through the century of struggle, how would this Congress be different if the party divisions were exactly the same, but 55 percent of the members were women? That would be interesting. I don't know the answer to that, but feel free to comment if anyone wants to. (Laughter.)

I want to ask Professor Kessler-Harris to answer a question that has concerned me quite a great deal, just from remembering the patterns of life with my working grandmother and my working mother. Now that we have opened more opportunities for women in the workplace, but they still are spending, I think, even in two-parent households, more than half of the time spent raising children, and we've even opened more opportunities for women in the political workplace, and more are being opened all the time, I would like to have you comment on what you think the potential is for voluntary citizens' groups of women to still produce both social movements and specific legislative changes. That is, will voluntary groups still have the same impact? And

MORE

if so, how are we going to continue to encourage that?

Because I think that that's really the unique story of the whole 20th century, all those parades and everything we saw in the films. Will more women in the workplace, still having to raise the kids -- and in the political workplace, which may make women think they're represented in more ordinary ways -- lead to a reduction or an increase in these voluntary associations? And what are some specific examples where we might see voluntary movements produce social movements and legislative change?

PROFESSOR KESSLER-HARRIS: Well, that's another lecture I could give you all -- (laughter) -- but thanks for the question. I think there are two ways of answering that question, and the first is to say that the entry of women into the workplace, entry which, of course, I, like most of this room welcome, nevertheless poses enormous challenges, not only to what women can continue to do at home, but to what women can continue to do in their communities. And I think that those challenges have to be met on a series of levels that are not individually based.

I think we have to meet those challenges by providing opportunities for men as well as for women, but for people to take care of both their homes and their workplaces. And I would suggest that some ways of doing that are to think about issues, for example, of working time -- you know, perhaps it's time to start thinking about reducing the working week from 40 hours to 35 hours a week. Perhaps it's time to take seriously flex-time for many different kinds of workers so that people can both work and take care of their homes and their communities.

It may be time to think about a broader concept, like thinking about Social Security as not only a benefit that we get at the end of our lives, but a benefit that we can get during our lives, drawing rights on Social Security -- so that we can take a year or two off here or there to take care of our families and our children. Those are some of the ways I think that we could think about the legislation that would provide opportunities.

And just to segue from that into your first question, I think it would not be unusual to imagine that such legislation could be pushed for and pioneered by the kinds of women who pushed for and pioneered early labor standards legislation.

My favorite example, for example, of the kinds of legislative consequences that happen when groups of volunteers committed to producing social change get together probably rotates around the state-based branches of the national consumers league, which for decades -- two, three decades -- organized to try to get minimum wage legislation for women, maximum hour legislation for women because they thought they couldn't get it for all workers, tried to get child labor legislation. And of course, we know that in the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act, their efforts came to fruition.

So there are examples. In other words, the kinds of examples that I suggest might actually answer your question. Let's think as a community about the kinds of opportunities we can develop, actually do a precedence in the past with groups of women who could imagine legislation to create broader social justice, and then actually discover that it was implemented first on state levels and then on the broader national levels.

MS. LOVELL: Thank you. We are going to take our first question from the Internet. And, Mrs. Clinton, it's for you.

MORE

MRS. CLINTON: This is from Brock Hope in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and the question is: We all know that sports competition among children provides friendship and team skills for the future. As the First Lady, what have you done to further this for women?

This must be a question for me because of my well-known sports abilities. (Laughter.) You know, I one time was being interviewed on a radio show back in 1992, and this young interviewer was looking at his notes that he had gotten from somewhere, and he said, well, we see here that you were a diving champion in your young years. And I said, no I wasn't. And he said, well, yes, it says right here you were a diving champion. (Laughter.) And I had long since given up arguing. Anyone who knows so much more about my life than I do -- (laughter) -- so this must be from the same crib sheet.

You know, I think, though, that it's a serious question because we've learned a lot in the last several years about some of the socializing that goes on among young children and what creates opportunities for both young men and women to see themselves as competitive and to understand what they might do physically and what kind of mental challenges they can confront, and sports certainly does that.

Just last week, here at the White House, in this room, we screened an HBO special about women in sports, called "Dare to Compete." And I really recommend that to anyone, because it's a wonderful story about how women gradually have broken down the barriers that stood in the way for those who did have athletic abilities to pursue those abilities.

And thanks to things like Title IX, which transformed the world of women's sports, so many more young girls in high school and college are now able to enjoy sports and enjoy the benefits that come from being part of a team, and pushing oneself. And we, of course, now have even professional athletes who earn their living in the world of sports.

And so I've tried to promote that through the President's Council on Physical Fitness, through events that we've held here at the White House. But I think it's something all of us should do more to encourage, so that any young girl who's interested and has abilities can take advantage of the opportunities that are now available that really weren't when many of us in this room were young women in school growing up, and didn't have that chance. (Applause.)

Q Thank you, Mrs. Clinton.

MS. LOVELL: I'm going to recognize Deborah Tannen, a linguist and Georgetown University professor.

THE PRESIDENT: She's coming.

PROFESSOR TANNEN: Thank you. I guess for either of you, I'm interested in the evolution of language and how that reflects our times, and the evolution of the times. It seems that there has been a gradual change in the language that women reformers have used to describe their struggles. So whereas at one time we heard about the fight for women's rights that was going to focus on women's liberation. I wonder if you observe any current trends here in the '90s, what is the language that you're hearing that women are using to describe their struggles today?

MORE

PROFESSOR KESSLER-HARRIS: I think I'd probably describe it as the language of human rights; that is, I think we've now -- which is not a new language for women, women have used that language at least since World War I, but it's become increasingly the language of the women's movement, I think. And it reflects not nearly the sense that the liberation of women or the achievement of women's rights will advance women to a better place in society, but the sense that in so advancing women all of society will benefit.

And I think it also reflects the fact that we are increasingly conscious of a kind of global dimension to both our own experiences and how those experiences are affected by an in-turn effect -- those of women as well as men in the rest of the world.

So I'd say that human rights is probably the new way in which advocates for women's rights are now imagining that they can influence the world around them. That's really, I think, what we all imagine we're fighting for.

PROFESSOR COTT: I would just add something. It seems to me in terms of parlance, that often the term "women's issues" is used when people want to talk about things like this, and there's a certain vagueness to that terminology. and I think there is reason for that, that many people feel women's rights, formal rights, have been achieved, or even that women's freedoms, liberation have been achieved. Yet, there's still something out there.

There still are all the questions of masculinity and femininity, of what the relations between the sexes really are in public, in private, why there are differences, some of which seem unwanted. And I think women's issues expresses that the same way that in the last century the general term "the woman question" similarly gestured that a whole realm of unresolved and clearly not easy questions that remain there. and while I agree with Alice that international human rights is a context in which formal searches for rights are more likely to be conducted, that there's a whole other realm of questions that require a more vague sort of rubric.

DR. SIMMONS: I would definitely say that among the young students that I see, that there is almost an evasion of language, in a sense, a shying away from using those conventional terms to express what they are doing, what they are all about. It's intriguing, actually, to see where they're going to come down in the end, because they're going to have to call it something -- (laughter) -- and I don't know what that will be. But a kind of antipathy for labels of any kind, really.

MRS. CLINTON: But I think there's something else at work here that you probably could explain, as a linguist. Part of the reason that women shy away from any labels is because the labels have been attacked and devalued. It is rare to find a woman who will admit that she's a feminist. And there's nothing wrong with that. If you look at it in the dictionary, you know, feminist is someone who believes in the equality of legal economic and social rights between men and women -- and not that women are the same as or better than, but that under legal and economic systems they deserve to have the same rights as men. But that word has taken such a beating from those who have different conceptions or agendas that there is a backing off.

And I was interested in seeing a recent article in a newspaper talking about the feminization of politics. And that

began to creep into the political parlance back in the '96 election, when many of the initiatives that the President and the administration took -- whether it was on child care or talking about issues that are kitchen-table kinds of issues, were all of a sudden derided as being insignificant and leading, therefore, to the feminization of politics.

And I'm not sure that that was intended as a compliment by the people who were using it, but I think it was really missing the point, because part of what the women's-rights-as-human-rights agenda is meaning to do is to lead to the humanization of politics, to take the legitimate interests of women and men as they attempt to shape their own lives, and give it some life in the political process.

You know, shortly after I said that phrase at the speech in Beijing, I was on a Voice of America show where a man called in from Iran. And he said to me, just what did you mean saying that women's rights are human rights? And I said, well, shut your eyes and think of your rights under any legal system that you function in, and those should be the same rights that women have.

But it seemed like such a shocking concept that the language is attacked -- not the underlying concept so much as the language -- as a first effort to try to diminish or marginalize these remaining issues that are difficult to talk about, to put into language that people can agree upon. And that's part of the great effort, it seems to me, that we're going to face in the next years, is to give voice to this human rights agenda in ways that really do resonate in average people's lives, and withstand political opposition, which will surely come. (Applause.)

MS. LOVELL: And since Professor Tannen is an expert about language, I should say that she may be a linguist, but she's also an expert in linguistics. And we have another question from the Internet.

MRS. CLINTON: This is a question from Laura Montaitch (phonetic) of St. Martin in Canada, and it's for Professor Simmons: What would you suggest as a means for involving men in the education of boys about the importance of women in our society? (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Good question.

DR. SIMMONS: Well, I love that question and I'm very happy to have it. Because I think that it's a very important issue for us. As the mother of a son, who has come along with his peers and who -- I can't believe it -- as strongly as I feel about these issues, somehow I missed the boat with him because he didn't quite get it. (Laughter.)

So I think it's very important in the home for fathers to take their sons by the hand and to lead them into this wonderful light where people are equal and there doesn't have to be supremacy of one gender over another or one race or ethnic group over another. And it can be lovingly taught from the time a child is very young in the home. That's one of the best ways to do it.

For those men who are taking the time to mentor young boys who don't have fathers in the home, one of the things that they can do, in addition to taking them to athletic events and showing them how boys can be boys, they can also talk to them about women's rights and girls and how smart girls can be and how

MORE

girls aspire to do the same kinds of things as boys.

So I think it's in the home, I think it's in the schools, obviously, I think it's by mentors who are involved in young boys' lives.

THE PRESIDENT: I just wanted to say one thing that I have learned from a lifetime of sort of listening to the way people talk and relate. And this goes to Deborah's, the previous question, too -- I think if you will really study the Americans and how they vote, you will see that sometimes they vote based on income; sometimes they vote based on racial experience; sometimes they vote on philosophy. But a lot of the gender gap is a cultural gap, it's almost about the way we relate to one another and define winning and losing in our own lives.

And I think in order for men to ever get through this, one of the things that men are raised to believe is that fulfillment and success is defined in terms of winning and control; whereas people who -- women, historically, have had more nurturing roles. They have to raise their children. So you don't think -- maybe you have to control your child for a while, but sooner or later you -- but winning is defined not just as winning against someone else, but it's doing something in the context of your family, in the context of your child-rearing.

And I think a lot of subconscious patterns that men are raised with make it almost impossible for them to really get there on this issue. And I think that for a father to raise a son to believe that there is a way to win in life and find fulfillment in a shared victory and shared decision-making and not always victory over someone else and continued control over someone else, I think it's something that takes some doing.

But it's something that doesn't come naturally to men once we've been socialized. And I think that's an important part of this -- that until we can change it, it will never be just like it should be.

MS. LOVELL: I want to go to one of the students in our audience, Kristin Gayman (phonetic), who is here with her teacher, Gloria Cobbs (phonetic) from the School Without Walls.

Q My question is addressed to Dr. Simmons. It is evident that women have overcome many obstacles throughout the 19th and 20th century -- obstacles faced women of today's society and how can women prepare for this struggle for equal rights?

DR. SIMMONS: So many of the obstacles that young women face today are both similar and quite dissimilar to what we actually experience. I think one of the things that young women your age, and a little bit older, want to do is to move into those areas that are still frontiers for us.

And we have, for example, at my college, been thinking about women in careers that have not particularly been hospitable to women -- science and engineering, for example. Women are still trying to get their foot in the door in so many areas, and I think that's one of the things to think about. Being educated at the high school level in all dimensions. Stay in your math courses; stay in your science courses -- all the way through high school. Because if you do that, you'll have the opportunity to choose, at the college level, to do anything that you want. Poetry is wonderful. Literature is wonderful. Social sciences are very strong. Environmental science is wonderful. But you also want to be able to choose other careers as well.

MORE

We're surrounded by technology this evening, and it's wonderful. But so many young women are not learning technology in the way that boys are, or young men are. So it's important, especially, not to be shut out of that dimension. Those are just a few things that I would suggest.

MS. LOVELL: This question is from Gary Daley (phonetic) -- also in Terre Haute. There must be a group or people in Terre Haute watching this. And this is for Professor Cott: How has the term "feminism" been defined in this century, and is it a term, in your view, which has value politically, inspirationally, and philosophically, for the next century?

PROFESSOR COTT: Well, this fellow's right on your very eloquent remarks, which I second very heartily.

The term "feminism" in fact, is a word of this century. It was not used by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. It was first used in about the 19-teens by young women who wanted to grasp rights beyond the formal political rights. They wanted the rights to be as free as men in the economic arena and the arena of personal life, as well as in political life.

And it was also a term adopted by the pioneers of the ERA in the 1920s. So that this is not the first time that feminism has, as a term, has been battered. Because when it stood for equal rights at a time when equal rights was seen as posed against certain special privileges or certain special protections that women had in the law earlier in this century, it was also a term that was demeaned as narrow or just undesirable.

And I think it really was not until the 1970s and in the height of the public movement of women of various sorts -- in the '70s the term was embraced again, and since then there has been, as you were suggesting, Mrs. Clinton, a real devolution. I sometimes worry that my students today think feminism means either hating men or not shaving your legs, or both. (Laughter.)

And I try to tell them that it means -- roughly, the dictionary definition -- that women ought to have the same rights or have the same opportunities as men, and however, I think that the terminology, as much as I, myself, am in favor of the term feminism, I actually think that it can have inspirational characteristics, but that what we ought to work toward is a proliferation of more words that will express women's political, social, economic struggle, the ways in which they share needs and wants for justice with men; and that the words for women's political actions and civic action have been very limited, even in our century, and we need to discover and discuss other terms and put them into use to express really the great variety of activities that women have undertaken.

MRS. CLINTON: Still, I hope we don't run from feminism --

PROFESSOR COTT: No, I don't want to abandon it, I think we ought to supplement it.

DR. SIMMONS: One thing that strikes me, though, Nancy, is that the further we get towards achieving some of the content of what we normally include under feminism, the more young people seem to back away from using the word itself. So the more opportunities they actually have in the work force, the more possibilities they have for political engagement and so on, the more they're willing to say, no, no, I'm not a feminist. And it's an odd sort of juxtaposition that the more young women get,

MORE

the less they understand either the history of feminism and its achievements or what the term can mean for them.

PROFESSOR COTT: Although, I think this is not unique to feminism, it's part of the promise of America, in fact, that so many groups who have been historically subordinated or repressed in one way or another, when they come into a fuller life, they tend to want to forget the past rather than remember the past, which may have been a painful past. So it isn't unique, I think, to young women to feel that way about this.

MS. LOVELL: We can -- Marsha Semmel, I found you. The Director of the Museum of the West and, I think, women in your state could vote 23 years before the 19th Amendment?

Q Yes, and actually that's my question, is about remembering the past, as we move into the future. And I also wanted to say that we're privileged to be one of the satellite downlink sites, so we have a whole group on the front range of the Rocky Mountains who are able to share this, and thank you for allowing us to share this.

My question is for Nancy Cott, and it's: why did it take so long for women to get the national ballot after states like Colorado granted women the right to vote in the 19th century?

PROFESSOR COTT: Yes. And I should mention Wyoming, which granted women the right to vote in 1869. So that really deserves the first credit.

Well, there are several levels of reasons, and I'll try to be brief. And I think the reasons were somewhat different in the 19th century than they were in the early 20th. But the very deepest-based, in terms of political understanding of citizenship in this country, and in the whole western political tradition, the fully active citizen was not only conceptualized as a male person, but as a man who was head of a household, and whose vote represented not only himself but his dependents, his wife and his minor children. But it was his household that deserved representation through his vote, so that, at the deep structure level of political understanding, for women to vote would have meant removing a man's reason for voting, would have removed the important part of his dependents, whom he was representing.

And this had a more social representation in the strong feeling through the 1800s and much of the early 1900s that it just wasn't suitable for women to vote, that women had different concerns. The way they expressed their political influence was to be different, through the household.

And there were many, many women who were not in favor of the ballot, on the basis of thinking that women exercised their civic responsibilities better without the ballot by influencing their husbands, sons, brothers, nephews and by acting as volunteers along some of the lines that Alice was describing.

By the early 20th century the concept of the vote itself changed, becoming both more of an individualized exercise and more of a way that groups in the polity could express their group interest -- groups like working class industrial laborers, or groups such as people who wanted to expand land rights in the west or certain new immigrant groups. The whole scene of voting was different in the early 20th century. And women suffragettes made a strong plea for their interests as women needing to be represented and that was what began to carry them into success in

MORE

various states.

They were then opposed by specific interest groups like liquor interests, who thought that women were all enfranchised; certainly, prohibition would be national. And both of those things did happen, although in a different sequence. So I'm not sure their analysis was entirely right. And then there were certain industrialists -- a lot of the Southern states were rock-ribbed against women's suffrage, not so much on issues of race -- although, that was certainly very important -- but because there was a huge, burgeoning textile industry in the South and Southern -- influential Southerners -- many of them thought that if women were enfranchised the kinds of conditions in Southern industries would be changed by women reformers and they didn't want those women reformers to have the power of the vote.

So the constitutional amendment went through without any of the southern states voting for it, ratifying it.

MRS. CLINTON: This is from Lela Turner from Lineham, Delaware. Professor Kessler-Harris, what are the vital voices you hear when listening to the sound of the new women's movement? Who are today's leaders?

PROFESSOR KESSLER-HARRIS: Well, present company excepted, of course, (laughter) -- I think probably today's leaders are some of those anonymous voices that we have not yet heard from. My guess would be that some of today's leaders are still young people, grappling with the problems that still remain from an incomplete women's movement and from some of the tremendous tensions that have resulted from the transformation of households and work in the past decade or so.

I think some of today's leaders are women who are just now entering the grass-roots of political organization, political strategies. That is, women who have been inspired, perhaps, by people like Mrs. Clinton, and by other political leaders as well to think about how they, too, can contribute along formal, as well as informal lines.

My guess is we don't know who the next generation of leaders are. And we know who some of the people who have led us this far are, but we've yet to discover the people who are already moving us forward into the future.

MS. LOVELL: Well, I'd like to recognize one of our Vital Voices, Judith Lichtman, President of the National Partnership for Women and Families. And you have a question, I know.

Q I was once again thrilled to hear the President's question involved the real struggle for balancing work and family responsibilities, because as the authors of the Family and Medical Leave and as the first law that President Clinton signed, enacted into law, we have a special bond and great respect for his commitment.

It was Mrs. Clinton who chided me ever so gently a couple of years ago not to think anymore or speak anymore with respect to language of juggling family and work responsibilities, because she reminded me that for many women it's a struggle. Women are struggling to balance work and family responsibilities.

And so I thought both about the question of how do we raise boys and men to be involved in family responsibilities and then Professor Cott's quick comment about juries and women being

MORE

excluded from juries really, I know, until quite the mid-'70s, and wondered if that's the reason? Was it stereotypic notions about women's work, responsibilities within the family and the home that kept us from participating in public life, i.e., juries, until the '70s, in many states?

PROFESSOR COTT: Well, yes, to put it most simply. There were many, many arguments brought against women as jurist, some of which were about feminine characterizations that women were irrational -- simple things of this sort. (Laughter.) But in fact where the fight lasted the longest was on differential jury requirements -- that is, that all men would be required to serve, but women only when they chose to. And that, of course, meant that women exempted themselves from juries, as most people, being lazy by nature, would.

However, the question was why was this so, why could a woman, say, just by being female she could choose to exempt herself. And the argument was, well, women are needed at home to cook the dinners, to take care of the children. In fact, I mean, we've dealt with this for decades now. But many things, differences in the law, particularly, that appear as privileges to women can also be seen as lesser obligations which, therefore, mean a kind of lesser capacity as citizens.

And there is language even in a Supreme Court decision of 1961 which allowed a state statute of that sort to stand, which basic language in the discussion at the Supreme Court in which said, well, who will cook the dinners if women are off at jury service?

This is in a period when a very high proportion of women were already in the labor force. But it was really due to the transformative work of Ruth Bader Ginsburg and women in the 1970s who worked so hard on so many transformative sex discrimination cases that the jury difference statutes were overruled by the Supreme Court, which said in '75 that men and women had to serve on the same terms.

As much as we can differ honestly as reasonable people on the question of whether equal rights mean the same rights, I think that we do want to say that women and men have the same obligations as citizens, and one of those very basic obligations and basic to our system of democracy is jury service.

PROFESSOR KESSLER-HARRIS: Could I come in on that, just for a second, to say that -- of course, one of the things that prevented women from participating in public life, or prevented them until the 70s, was that notion of discrimination, and what it was -- it used to be said that discrimination against women was benign discrimination.

And under the guise of protecting women against all kinds of things -- against working, as Nancy mentioned, as waitresses at night; under the guise of protecting them in their future motherhood; under the guise of protecting their families and households -- it was said that this kind of legislation that prevented women from doing certain things -- serving on juries, working at certain jobs, and so on -- was good discrimination, not bad discrimination.

And that argument was made by both men and women through the 1960s, until finally, in the early 1970s, it was sort of confronted plainly, and we began to see -- it was a matter, sort of the perception of men and women, as well as changes in the law, that we began to understand that such discrimination

could not be seen as benign, and that it was as destructive as any other form of discrimination.

MRS. CLINTON: Of course, many of those arguments were raised again to defeat the ERA, and that is a very recent history. You know the debates that were held in the 1970s over that.

This next question is from Marie Theresa Penwillio (phonetic) from Cambridge, Massachusetts, and it's for me, but it really is for everybody: As a first-year student at Harvard University, it's often somewhat difficult for me to understand the struggle which so many women went through to give me the opportunities that I oftentimes take for granted. Yet, it seems to my generation as if the struggle is over. Yet, we know that there is still a heavily unbalanced power distribution in government and top executive positions. Do you foresee an end to this inequity?

MRS. CLINTON: I will just start, and I hope everyone will contribute. You know, the very fact that this question could come from a young woman who says that she's a student at Harvard as opposed to a student at Radcliffe makes a very telling statement, because certainly when I was her age, Harvard was not open to young women.

So within her lifetime, or my lifetime, anyway, there have been a lot of changes, and I do hope that young women are least aware of the history. I mean, it's very important for them to be looking forward, but I think they do so at their peril if they don't have some understanding of the past and the struggles of their own mothers, as well as people whose lives they might read about in history books.

Clearly, the unbalanced power distribution is a worldwide phenomenon. This is not an American phenomenon. And one of the interesting issues that I've looked at as I've traveled in other countries and spoken with many, many women in various positions of leadership and advocacy roles, is how even in societies that have given much greater lip service to women's equality, it often falls far short of the aspiration that is set as an ideal.

And I think that has to do with many of the questions we were just beginning to discuss. And those are the very difficult and personal matters of this balance or this struggle, as Judith said, about the choices in women's lives.

And, you know, it's wonderful to have the choices that we now have to chart our own futures. But the result is that there are still many more complexities involved in women's choices, in general, being very stereotypical, than there are in men's choices. And that for women it's a constant stream of choices that have to be met. Does one take the promotion that is offered when one has a young child, knowing that that means you won't have the time to really invest in your child the way you want to. And, if so, does that mean you're forever off the track in government or business.

If you are an older woman, after you've raised your children, you've done what you thought you needed to do -- not what someone else expected of you -- will you be judged fairly if you attempt to re-enter the work force, even though you have an enormous amount to give to any organization that would be willing to employ you.

MORE

These are very difficult, personal decisions. And, of course, the lesson that young women often receive is that they can't "have it all." Which means that they cannot have the kind of family life they think they would like, plus the kind of professional life they would like to pursue. And until we get to a point where that is either a question that young men pose themselves, or neither young men or women have to pose, then there will continue to be an imbalance. And the imbalance will reflect the different life choices that are now open to women, but which exact consequences down the road as women attempt to try to have a fulfilling personal and professional life, as well as to make public contributions.

And I think it's important we keep all three of those aspects in mind, which is part of the reason why the speakers addressed different characteristics, because there are public roles that are not paid for, that are outside the home, that are critical to the functioning of any community, which women have traditionally carried out, but which more and more women feel, under the pressure of work, and paid work, and work in the home, they can no longer fulfill. And so we're losing a lot because of the absence of that volunteerism that was always a hallmark of women's contributions.

So I think that the question that Marie Theresa poses goes to the heart of the most difficult area, and perhaps the one that we're now ready to address as a society, and that is this intensely personal area of how one democratizes relationships. And that is a very difficult challenge. And so for the issues that young women will particularly confront, that will remain at the forefront of how they define their own lives, and how we as society define the conflicting roles that women take on, and between men and women.

Perhaps -- Alice, or Nancy, or Ruth?

PROFESSOR KESSLER-HARRIS: I mean, I completely agree with everything you've said, and think that perhaps we could even push it one step further. And that is to say that, in order to do that, I think we have to begin to think about the issue that was raised by one of the earlier questions, which is how men are socialized and whether we can't begin to imagine households in which men and women take equal responsibilities, or divide the responsibilities in some kind of more equitable way than is now the case.

But then I think we have to go yet one step further to say that I don't actually think we'll be able to do that until we begin to reduce some of our emphasis as families and as a society on the kinds of materialist values that we now possess. But I think in order to do that, we're going to have to think a little less as individuals, as families and as a society about what we possess and how we use it than -- and a little more about the sort of sharing of some of the social goods and social well-being of our society -- that until we can drop some of those materialist values or push them back a little bit and do a little more sharing, it will be very difficult to start reevaluating relationships in any one family until we think about how we're relating in the world as a whole.

MRS. CLINTON: You know, I was recently in California with Congresswoman Ellen Tauscher and I was in her district, and we're told by many of the people there that they commute two and a half hours to jobs at places like Sun Microsystems and others, and that they spend three to five hours on the road in their cars, away from their children and away from their spouses.

MORE

It makes it nearly impossible for them to think about how to balance family and work, let alone participate in the PTA, be a coach of a Little League team or whatever. And that's just one example, and it's certainly not confined to California or to the high-tech industry; you can find it throughout our country. And so there are social aspects of how individuals make these decisions, and I think that's an important lesson to be reminded of as we end this century.

You know, there were certainly social aspects as to how people lived their lives at the beginning of the last century that influenced how many hours they had to work. And there are stories of Jane Adams going through the neighborhood around Hull House and finding children tied to chairs because both parents had to be in the factories for 12 hours a day and there was no child care. So that sparked a movement that led to a lot of the changes that increased the quality of life for people in our country.

Well, today we may have to rethink how do we do this. And technology may be a friend in this because if there can be more opportunities to work at home or more decentralized work places, ways that both women and men can feel that they're more connected both to their home and to their community, that might create the kind of environment for some of these changes.

MS. LOVELL: And that's a perfect introduction to Ron Menson's* question to Dr. Simmons, isn't it? And Ron Menson is a senior project officer of the Ford Foundation.

If you notice I'm speaking faster it's because our time is fleeing so fast, so I'm going to encourage you to keep your answers short so we can get to the rest of the questions.

Q Well, thank you. I'd just like to say, though, prior to my question, that I think in the personal choices that you've spoken of, Mrs. Clinton, the whole question of how couples manage a dual career is part of it. And I think, just personally, I'd like to commend you and the President for that modeling, that helps a lot of people figure out what the possibilities are. (Applause.)

You've talked a great deal about the work of women as volunteers. In my own work at the Foundation, I see the need for men to become more involved in family and in community. Dr. Simmons, does having more women in public life mean that fewer volunteers will be available to conduct or direct activities that were specialized by women? And how can more Americans be encouraged to play this wider role?

DR. SIMMONS: I actually don't think so. And my reason for saying that is just my own experience in, for example, the communities of which I'm a part, and particularly African-American communities. I think that, if anything, people are committing themselves more to civic engagement. Older Americans who have retired -- some of them retiring older, some of them retiring quite young. I have a niece, who's only 50 years old, who's retired from corporate life. And what's she doing? She's volunteering in a local school, and also for the Diabetes Association.

So I think there is something -- I see also on the other end of the age continuum, young people who are engaging in these kinds of activities to an incredible extent. All of our students do this kind of service, more or less, today. It's a

MORE

dramatic change. These are not individuals who will let go of that feeling of being involved in those communities. So they will mature as adults, and retire, and put even more time into community endeavors.

So I think not. I think that also those people who are in public life are also finding ways to volunteer, to be involved in various dimensions. So I think, personally, it's a very rich environment for volunteer efforts. And so it's wonderful on this day to be thinking back about the ways in which this started for women and to see that today, women still have that fire in them to get things done in this country.

There's a whole world out there where women are still suffering bondage, and where children are in incredible circumstances. And women care about that, as men do as well, and want to help. So I just see many opportunities for more involvement.

MRS. CLINTON: Dr. Simmons's last comment leads, amazingly, and totally unplanned, to this e-mail question from attorney Vicky LeBlanc of Delafield, Wisconsin, and this is for the President: What can we as ordinary Americans do to help the women of Afghanistan? (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Vicky. First of all, I'm sure all of you here know how horrible the conditions are for women in Afghanistan. Hillary and I had an event here at the White House not very long ago, we had two Afghan women here, among others, to sort of stand for what women in their country are going through.

I want someone in the audience to help me. There is a national organization of women, a group now focused on this, and mostly the leaders are in California, although some in the East Coast -- Ann, what's the name of it?

MS. LEWIS: The Feminist Majority. And Ellie Smeal is here --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Ellie is here working -- Feminist Majority is working on it. And I'm going to have a meeting with some of their leaders very soon to talk about what more I can do, aside from not recognizing the Taliban and speaking against it.

I think the important thing is that we need people to support this organization. We need women and men around the country to engage in contributing to a common effort to highlight what is going on, who is being hurt, what the consequences are to the society as a whole and what we can do to help the people that are being hurt.

This is the 50th anniversary of the International Declaration of Human Rights. It is simply not acceptable to say that this is nothing more than an expression of religious convictions. We just had an election in Iran, local elections. There were hundreds of women candidates. We see, even in Iraq, a country we have serious differences with, their women are not subject to these sorts of constraints because they are women.

And I think the most important thing I could say to an ordinary citizen is, write your member of Congress and tell them not to acknowledge or recognize the government under any circumstances until there are changes, and -- (applause) -- get in touch with the Feminist Majority and get all the material, and make sure that you are doing whatever you can do to help those

MORE

women over there and to give support for the ones that are sticking their necks out to try to change things.

MS. LOVELL: Thank you. A last quick question from Carol Gilligan, the founder of the Harvard Project on Psychology, and a quick answer.

Q This is for Professor Cott. Nancy, we've heard a lot about women's reformers and the fight for rights. But I wonder if you could say more about what you see as women's responsibilities as citizens.

PROFESSOR COTT: Well, briefly, I think we all share responsibilities as citizens that women and men are similarly indebted to the public and have a respect for the public interest and participate in it. I do think that as the President was referring to before, if women's historical and social situation has lend them some special qualities or lent many of them special qualities, then perhaps those can be especially valuable.

I mean, two areas that I think they might be are, one, in the area of finding ways to end war-making, not because I think women are intrinsically peaceful -- I don't -- but because in fact, historically, they have been much less involved in war-making as a gender group, and so -- this is certainly what women pacifists of the '20s, '30s, '40s thought and hoped, and I think there is potential for that for finding different means of reconciliation of differences.

And secondly, I mean, a very big problem of the world in general, not so much of our country, that I think women have a special interest in is the question of world over-population. I mean, it's clear around the world that where women are more educated birth rates drop.

So I do think that there are -- those are two very major areas. The 20th century has been the most destructive century in human history in terms of states' destruction of human lives. And let's hope the 21st reverses that pattern and maybe women citizens have something special to contribute to that.

MRS. CLINTON: And, Carol, I would just add that one of the ways we can honor the past is by voting. And there are still too many women who, for whatever reason, do not choose to exercise their right to vote -- which Evie's sisters and others fought for, for so many years. And it doesn't have to be different from men's voting, it just has to be an expression of one's own beliefs and a way of demonstrating one's responsibility as a citizen, the most fundamental obligation, it seems to me, in a democracy.

So anything we can do informally and formally to encourage women to feel empowered at least to vote is a step in the direction of making them feel that they have responsibilities which they will fulfill in this democracy.

MS. LOVELL: I'm sorry, didn't get to all your great questions. Mr. President, your final thoughts?

THE PRESIDENT: When the Founders wrote the documents that got us all started, they said they were doing all this so that we could better protect life and liberty, and pursue happiness. And even they were smart enough to know that they weren't really writing that for white male propertyholders only, even though those were the only folks that could vote then.

So a great deal of the history of this country is about the expansion of the notion of liberty, with notions of equality and justice. And we hardly ever think about what they meant by the pursuit of happiness. They didn't mean riding the rides at the county fair. They really meant the pursuit of a good life, dreaming dreams and trying to live them.

When I think about what the women's issues of the 21st century will be, I do think there will still be some significant liberty, equality issues related to wealth and power -- closing the wage gap, the earnings gap, dealing with the enormously complicated problem of the fact that there are more elderly women than men -- because you may be genetically superior to us after all -- (laughter) -- and that, as a consequence, their poverty rate is twice the rate of elderly men. Breaking all the glass ceilings that have been alluded to.

But I predict to you that there will be increasing focus, more than at any time in our history, on the latter purpose of our getting together as a nation -- and that is the pursuit of happiness. And I believe that will require us to deal with questions of balance and interdependence, more than ever before. The one we talked about a little tonight is a balance between work and family. There is no more important job for any society than raising children. And men have to recognize that, too. But I think that will be a big deal, how to balance work and family.

The other big balance questions will come involve with how do you keep society together with all the diversity we share, not just gender, but the racial diversity, the cultural diversity, the religious diversity. And women will be uniquely positioned to play a major role in that.

And, finally -- I'll just give one other example because we're running out of time -- how do we balance our obligation to prosper as well as we can and preserve the planet in the face of the evidence on climate change and other things.

So I believe there will be a huge challenge, which is an enormous opportunity for women, in the whole area of our pursuit of happiness properly defined.

When Susan B. Anthony came here in 1906 and gave what turned out to be her last public comment, in a church here in Washington, D.C. -- the last public word she ever uttered was, "Failure is impossible." I am persuaded by the presence of you in this crowd and those whom you represent that on the edge of a new century she's still right.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

9:30 P.M. EST



THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

PHONE: 202/456-2000

FAX: 202/456-2008

TO: Shirley Sagawa FAX: 66244
PHONE: 62583

FROM: Anne DonovanDATE: 6/10/99Number of Pages (Including Cover): 4

MESSAGE:

Please don't share w. anyone —
Get your comments to me ASAP. —
Thanks,
Anne

THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL
708 JACKSON PLACE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20503

The information contained in this facsimile is PRIVATE and intended for the recipient ONLY. Please call if there are any problems with our transmission.

DRAFT 6/10

1. **Authorized Uses Of The Logo And Mottos**

A. Only federal agencies, intergovernmental associations, educational institutions, nonprofit organizations and private entities whose partnership or associate partnership applications have been approved are authorized to use the White House Millennium Council Logo and Mottos (Logo and Mottos).

B. Partners or Associate Partners may use the Logo and Mottos to solicit funds for approved projects, and refer to an approved project as an:

1. "Official Project of the Millennium Council;"
2. "Official Millennium Council Project;" or
3. "Official Millennium Project."

C. A Partner of the Millennium Council may use the Logo and Mottos to solicit funds for approved projects, and refer to itself as an:

1. "Official Millennium Partner;"
2. "Official Millennium Council Partner;" or,
3. "Official Partner of the Millennium Council."

D. An Associate Partner of the Millennium Council may use the Logo and Mottos to solicit funds for approved projects, and refer to itself as an:

1. "Official Millennium Associate Partner;"
2. "Official Millennium Council Associate Partner;" or,
3. "Official Associate Partner of the Millennium Council."

E. Partners and Associate Partners are allowed to use public statements of and factual references to the President and the First Lady on printed or electronic media (including television, radio, and the internet) that describe or depict an approved project provided that:

1. such statements or references do not contain or imply an endorsement for the sale of a product; or,

2. such statements or references do not contain or imply a solicitation of funds.

An example of a factual reference to the President and First Lady that may be used is:

“First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Honorary Chair of Save America’s Treasures, recognized earlier this month the efforts to preserve and protect Mesa Verde.”

The use of any other statements by and images of the President and First Lady, and any image of or reference to the White House, must receive White House approval.

F. Partners and Associate Partners may use the Logo and Mottos on products to be given as gifts or premiums.

G. Partners and Associate Partners may develop products with the Logo and Mottos, for sale to raise funds for an approved project. The following guidelines apply to any use of the Logo and Mottos for this purpose:

1. Partners should receive at least 50% of profits from the sale of any product or revenue generated from any promotion; and
2. Products and promotions should reflect the nature of the project and the mission of the White House Millennium Council.

H. The Logo and Mottos are allowed only on printed or electronic materials (including television, radio, and the internet) that describe or depict the approved project. Partners and Associate Partners may use the Logo and Mottos in advertising campaigns depicting, promoting or describing the support for an approved project. Such advertising may also include the promotion of a corporate Associate Partner’s product or a product described in Sections F or G.

I. The federal government, including the White House Millennium Council, does not endorse products. Therefore, the sale, advertising or promotion of products cannot reflect, suggest or contain an endorsement by the White House Millennium Council, the White House, or any entity of the federal government. In addition, all advertising of products developed or sold pursuant to Sections F, G or H must contain the following disclaimer:

“The White House Millennium Counsel does not endorse this product.”

J. The sale of any products developed or sold pursuant to Sections F, G or H must comply with applicable state and federal laws.

K. Partners and Associate Partners must send copies of all materials and products produced with the Logo and/or Mottos.



WHITE HOUSE
MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

Honor the Past—Imagine the Future

5/13

To: Cheryl
Dimitri
Anne
Amy
Shirley ✓

Some additional
thoughts from
the Trust.

Ellen



MEMORANDUM

TO: Ellen Lovell

FROM: Richard Moe and T.C. Benson

DATE: May 11, 1999

SUBJECT: Alternatives to Permit More Flexibility in Use of Save America's Treasures Logo

We understand from Anne Donovan that the proposal to sell prints of a donated painting of Mesa Verde by artist G. Harvey, with proceeds to benefit Save America's Treasures, would not receive permission to use the Millennium Council's Save America's Treasure's logo on any materials promoting the print. This raises, once again, the issue of restrictions on use of the logo.

As you know, while we appreciate and understand the reasons for strict controls imposed by the Millennium Council on the use of the Save America's Treasures name and logo, we are concerned that the limitations on use in connection with fundraising activities and products significantly limit the opportunities available to develop funding for the program. In addition, while the Millennium Council and White House staff have been extremely accommodating in responding to our frequent (and too often urgent) requests for approvals, the very nature of the process—which permits little discretion on our part and requires continuous review—has resulted in unfortunate delays and some lost opportunities for our associate partners (and potential associate partners). It is important to emphasize that our frustration is with the process, not with the responsiveness of the Millennium Council or White House staff.

We have given considerable thought as to ways in which Millennium Partners such as the National Trust might be provided some greater flexibility in using the logo, and we would like to suggest two possible options: a "proceeds benefit" variation of the existing Save America's Treasures logo, and a "counterpart" logo that would involve the use, by Millennium Partners, of a logo derivative of the existing Millennium Council logo, but which would be considered the logo of the partner organization.

1. "Proceeds Benefit" Logo Variation. We propose that the Council's guidelines be revised to permit greater flexibility to Millennium Partners for use of the Millennium logos and mottos where those logos and mottos are specifically used with the words "Proceeds Benefit," so as to indicate that a particular product or activity provides financial support for a particular program of the Millennium Council, such as the Save America's Treasures program. (See attachment A, for a suggested illustration.) The use of the "Proceeds Benefit" variation would reflect only that a particular product or service provides financial support to a Millennium Partner for its authorized activities—and not that a particular product or service has been expressly approved or endorsed by the Council. At the same time, the Millennium Council should be able to expect the Millennium Partner to develop its own guidelines—to give some reassurance that the "Proceeds

Protecting the Irreplaceable



Benefit” variation would not be used in a way that would harm the interest or reputation of the Council. (However, we would note that Millennium Partners such as the National Trust would be themselves similarly motivated to protect the “Proceeds Benefit” logo variation from inappropriate use for the same reasons that motivate the Council.) The Council guidelines could require that products or services using the “Proceeds Benefit” variation be limited to those providing a “substantial” benefit, such as a specific percentage of net revenues (we would suggest not less than 15 percent. This would permit far greater flexibility for product and fundraising than permitted under the current guidelines, which allow use of the logo only for products that both constitute a project (or are an integral part of a project) *and* for which 100 percent of net proceeds are used for the project. (Products that meet these existing requirements could use the logo without the “proceeds benefit” variation, as currently authorized by the Council.)

2. Counterpart Logo. Another option to create greater flexibility on use of the logo would be to revise the Council’s guideline to permit Millennium Partners to create “counterpart” logos, which could be derivative of the Millennium Council’s logos but would be considered to be the logo of the Millennium Partner, not the Council. Because of the derivative nature of the logo, the Council should have the right to approve the counterpart logo, and—as suggested above for the “Proceeds Benefit” variation—expect Millennium Partners to adopt counterpart guidelines to ensure proper use. The principal difference between the counterpart logo and the Millennium Council logo would be that the counterpart logo would include the name of the Millennium Partner in typeface large enough to ensure that the public would associate the logo with the partner (and it would not include the name of the Millennium Council, White House, or First Lady except as already authorized in the existing Council’s guidelines). At the same time, the counterpart logo must be able to retain significant elements of the Millennium Council flag logo (and must be able to use Millennium word-marks, such as “Save America’s Treasures”) in order to ensure continued association with the goals and purposes of the Council’s programs. Without this connection (for example, if the counterpart logo appeared to be unrelated to the Millennium Council logo), the utility of a counterpart logo to attract corporate or foundation interest will be extremely limited.

Two possible examples of a possible counterpart logo are set out at Attachment B. The first replicates the existing flag logo of the Council, but adds prominent text to ensure that the logo is associated with the Millennium Partner (here the National Trust), rather than the Council. The second example is a rough version of a form that actually uses an altered image of the flag logo. This second approach is not our preference—we have some concerns about the public confusion that may result from the creation of related but visually distinct counterpart logos. Nonetheless, if this is the preferred approach of the Council, we would contact Carbone Smolan Associates, who designed the Millennium Logo, to design a counterpart logo along these lines.

We would be very interested to obtain your response to these suggestions for increasing the flexibility of the National Trust (and other Millennium Partners) in carrying out activities that support the very important goals of the Council.

ATTACHMENT A
“PROCEEDS BENEFIT” LOGO VARIATION

PROCEEDS
BENEFIT



Save AMERICA'S
TREASURES

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTACHMENT B
SUGGESTED COUNTERPART LOGOS

NATIONAL TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION



NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION