

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	re: personal (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Save America's Treasures

2013-0124-S

rc1189

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]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL**

PHONE: 202/456-2000

FAX: 202/456-2008

TO: Shirley Sagawa
Anne DonovanFAX: 66244
62008

PHONE: _____

FROM: Ellen LorellDATE: 2-8-99Number of Pages (Including Cover): 4**MESSAGE:**

Ellen asked that you both be copied
on this.

Ginger

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.



NATIONAL TRUST
for HISTORIC PRESERVATION

RICHARD MOE
PRESIDENT

February 5, 1999

Ms. Chris Hikawa
Vice President of Broadcast Standards and Practices
American Broadcast Company
77 West 66th Street, 14th Floor
New York, NY 10023

Dear Ms. Hikawa;

I appreciate very much your interest in the *Save America's Treasures* program, and am certain that ABC's involvement in our public awareness campaign will be an exciting project. As you requested, I am forwarding you the enclosed packet of materials to provide information on the program and offer you greater insights into what we are trying to accomplish with our communications efforts.

The First Lady, who serves as Honorary Chair to *Save America's Treasures*, has given top priority to the program's public education efforts. She was thrilled to learn of Disney/ABC's interest in the project. ABC can play a significant role in this endeavor by contributing airtime, placing television and radio broadcast spot cost free in key programming throughout the Disney/ABC network. We would be grateful if Disney/ABC could also produce the twenty- and ten-second broadcast PSA spots.

As I outlined in my January 26 letter to John Cooke (attached), potential placements of the *Save America's Treasures* spots include key programming in the following outlets:

- The Disney Channel
- ABC Television Network
- ABC Radio Network
- Disney programming and productions on other networks
- Disney full-feature film trailers: on video and in-theater
- Touchstone Pictures trailers: on video and in-theater

Protecting the Irreplaceable



1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW • WASHINGTON, DC 20036
202.588.6105 • FAX: 202.588.6082 • WWW.NATIONALTRUST.ORG

Ms. Chris Hikawa
February 5, 1999
Page Two

Background

Briefly, the *Save America's Treasures* program is perhaps the most ambitious nationwide preservation effort ever undertaken. It was created by President and Mrs. Clinton as a program of the White House Millennium Council to ensure that future generations will continue to learn from and be inspired by the symbols of our diverse cultural heritage that define us as a nation and as a people. These symbols include many historic buildings, sites, monuments, objects and archival documents in communities across the country that are deteriorating or in danger of disappearing due to time, misuse, exposure to the elements, natural disasters, sprawl, improper conservation or even vandalism.

I have outlined the main objectives of the campaign below. Our target launch date is early summer 1999.

Objectives

- To create awareness and cache of *Save America's Treasures* as a brand (creating a favorable environment for fund raising, education and corporate sponsorship efforts)
- To educate key audiences among the general public of the existence of preservation problems facing the buildings, sites, monuments, objects, and archival documents that represent America's diverse cultural legacy
- To foster pride in American heritage and raise concern for the urgent preservation needs of this country's historic and cultural treasures
- To stimulate broad-scale involvement in *Saving America's Treasures* including financial support, organization of grassroots preservation projects, community preservation activism, and educational activities

PSA Content

Though still in the early stages of development, the creative concepts for the spots include the following:

- A strong community feel that taps into a larger, national movement.
- A call to action for viewers to call the *Save America's Treasures'* toll-free number or visit the *Save America's Treasures'* Website.
 - Desired actions may be to organize a community preservation project, to volunteer to an ongoing preservation project, take an educational interest in a local or national historic preservation project, or to make a charitable contribution.
- Compelling visuals, including footage of *Save America's Treasures* sites, and appearances by the First Lady.

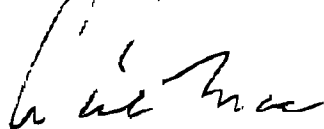
Ms. Chris Hikawa
February 5, 1999
Page Three

- An audio script, including the following message points:
 - we can and should be proud of our diverse national heritage;
 - there are sites, structures and artifacts in every community that tell America's story
 - many American community's treasures are in danger of being lost forever;
 - it is everyone's responsibility to preserve this legacy for future generations of Americans;
 - we, as individuals and as a community, *can* make a difference; and,
 - there are many ways to get involved

At your suggestion, we are contacting Ruth Wooden to inquire about Ad Council qualification. In the meantime, I invite you to contact Carolin Sagawa, who is leading the *Save America's Treasures* communications efforts, to further discuss ABC's role in the project or if you have any questions on the enclosed materials. She may be reached at (202) 588-6218. If we do not hear from you, Carolin will follow up with Harvey Dzodin next week.

We are looking forward to working with you. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Richard Moe

Enclosure

cc: John Cooke, Executive Vice President of Corporate Affairs, The Walt Disney Company
Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, White House Millennium Council
TC Benson, *Save America's Treasures*
Bobbie Greene, *Save America's Treasures*
Carolin Sagawa, *Save America's Treasures*

RM:cms

SOUTHWEST TREASURE TOUR

SAMPLE SITES:

Traveller's Rest is the site at which Lewis and Clark stopped both on the way to and from the coast. The land is threatened by a trailer park and is in urgent need of preservation. (Montana)

Named "**Pompey's Tower**" on maps of the expedition (Clark had nicknamed Sacajawea's son "Pomp), this large pillar of sandstone now has stairs to allow visitors to see the incredible view from the top. On July 25, 1806, Captain Clark carved his name and date on the pillar. This is the only remaining evidence of the expedition along the entire length of the trail. (Montana)

Lowell Observatory was the first astronomical observatory in Arizona. In 1894, Dr. Percival Lowell assembled a small staff, borrowed two telescopes and commenced observations. Two years later, he ordered and installed the specially designed 24-inch Alvan Clark refracting telescope. For many years, the Clark telescope was the major research tool of the Observatory. It is still in use today and has been registered as a National Historic Landmark. (Arizona)

The town of **Leadville**, a National Historic Landmark, and its surrounding mining landscape form the most intact collection of hardrock mining resources in the state. Its mining district was where famous Coloradans like Meyer Guggenheim and Horace Tabor made their fortunes after silver was discovered in 1877. Economic decline in the local mining industry, coupled with environmental cleanup activities, threatens to destroy both the historic buildings and surrounding mining landscape. (Colorado)

Mesa Verde, Spanish for "Green Table," is the first national park set aside to preserve the work of humankind. Mesa Verde offers an unparalleled opportunity to see and experience the life of the ancestral Puebloans. Visitors can walk through five spectacular major cliff dwellings and numerous mesa top villages, built by the Anasazi between 600 and 1300 AD. (Colorado)

Acoma Pueblo is a well maintained and operated Tribal Park. It is built high on a mesa 357 feet above the surrounding plain. Established prior to the 1300s (possibly prior to 700 AD) Acoma is one of the oldest continuously inhabited villages in the United States. Within the pueblo is San Esteban del Rey, one of the oldest churches still standing on American soil. Constructed in the 1630s, this mission is a magnificent structure of 20,000 tons of adobe and stone. Today the Pueblo of Acoma has begun working with **Cornerstones Community Partnership** to repair San Esteban del Rey using a method Cornerstones designed, of training the youth in traditional building skills. This method of restoring the building is attractive as it is both cost effective and provides young people in Acoma with greater appreciation of their heritage while giving them marketable building skills. (New Mexico)

Chaco Culture NHP is one of our Nations most significant cultural resource treasures north of Mexico. It is a lead park in the Vanishing Initiative and is a World Heritage Site. It is famous for the large number of "Great Houses," (complex structures up to five stories high with eight hundred or more rooms) prehistoric road systems, advanced use of solar calendars, and the alignment of structures many miles apart. Chaco is also the ideal place to demonstrate the wonders of an unspoiled night sky. (New Mexico)

El Morro (Spanish for the Bluff or Headland) is a large mesa in a 300 foot bluff with a water source at its base. Prior to paved roads El Morro welcomed many weary travelers. It also has a prehistoric Zuni village spread over its top. This combination of features resulted in a very important and unique register of historical time. The rock base of this impressive monument provided the opportunity for travelers to leave an inscribed clue of their passing. The earliest European inscription was Don Juan de Onate in 1605 on his way back to Santa Fe from an expedition to the Southern Sea (Gulf of California). (New Mexico)

During World War II, 8,000 Japanese Americans were evacuated and interned at **Topaz** as part of Executive Order 9066. Today, the desolate, wind-swept desert site still contains evidence of human habitation. Foundations, artifacts and remnants of the built environment survive. A grassroots group, the Topaz Museum Board, recently purchased 400 acres of the 640 acre camp in order to stop the systematic destruction of the site by residential development. (Utah)

The **Segesser Hide Paintings** at the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe are a colorful 18th-century record of early New Mexico history painted on bison hides. The paintings are collaborations among several artists painting with pieces of bone. These valuable records are in need of curation and conservation. Projected cost: \$200,000. (New Mexico)

Located in one of Albuquerque's oldest original Hispanic neighborhoods on the grounds of a Spanish and art magnet school, the **Southwestern Pieta** is loved by neighborhood residents who purchased and installed lighting for the sculpture. The artist, Luis Jiminez, is an internationally significant and highly respected Mexican-American contemporary artist. Due to the region's harsh elements and acid particulates, the sculpture's brilliant colors have faded and the protective coating has deteriorated. Cost estimate: \$25,000. (New Mexico)

San Xavier del Bac Mission

A catholic church founded by a Jesuit priest, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, a European spreading the word of God on the new land in 1692. A school was begun several times at San Xavier, receiving funding through the government. Failing many times, the school which stands today is next to the church and serves the Papago children. Restoration is currently being handled by the Patronato, a non-profit organization which purpose is to raise funds for, and oversee the preservation and restoration of a historic Southwestern mission. Fundraising is often the key element on the preservation or restoration of churches or missions in the Southwest, and if specific funds re not appropriated for preservation, needed maintenance can often be neglected. (Arizona)

▶ Roger V. Salazar
01/16/99 01:34:19 PM
.....

Record Type: Record

To: Kelly Craighead/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Treasures Tour II 

The major markets in those states are as follows:

Phoenix (including Flagstaff), AZ (ranked 17th in the nation)
Denver-Boulder, CO (18th)
Salt Lake City, UT (36th)
Albuquerque, NM (48th)
Tucson, AZ (78th)
Colorado Springs, CO (96th)
Yuma, AZ (175th)
Grand Junction-Montrose, CO (191st)

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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Treasures - Spring 1999

Patrice L. Stanley 01/15/99 12:17:30 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Kelly Craighead/WHO/EOP
cc: Marty J. Hoffmann/WHO/EOP
bcc:
Subject: Re: Treasures Tour II

Marty has the congressional list but here's a list of key state and local elected officials :

Arizona

Atty General Janet Napolitano
State Senator Joe Eddie Lopez (Maricopa County)
State Senator George Cunningham (Pima County)
State Representative Herschell Horton (Pima County)
Supervisor Raul Grihalva, Pima County Bd. of Supervisors
Supervisor Dan Eckstrom, Pima County Bd. of Supervisors
Supervisor Mary Rose Wilcox, Maricopa County Bd of Supervisors
Governor Mary Thomas, Gila River Indian Community Council
President Ivan Makil, Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community

Colorado

Atty General Ken Salazar
Mayor Wellington Webb (Denver)
Council Member Ramona Martinez (Denver)

New Mexico

House Speaker Ray Sanchez (Bernalillo County - Albuquerque)
Mayor Jim Baca (Albuquerque)
Javier Gonzalez (Sante Fe County)

Texas

Mayor Ron Kirk (Dallas)
Mayor Lee Brown (Houston)
Mayor Kirk Watson (Austin)
St. Senator Rodney Ellis (Houston)
St. Rep. Al Edwards
St. Sen. Mario Gallegos (Houston)

Utah

St. Sen. Scott Howell (Salt Lake)
Mayor Deedee Corradini (Salt Lake City)

Kelly Craighead

Kelly Craighead



01/15/99 11:01:11 AM

Record Type: Record

Record Type: Record

To: Kelly Craighead/WHO/EOP
cc: Patrice L. Stanley/WHO/EOP
bcc:
Subject: Re: Treasures Tour II 

Congressional Delegations for Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah:

ARIZONA

Sen. John McCain (R-AZ)
Sen. Jon Kyl (R-AZ)
Rep. Matt Salmon (1R-AZ)
Rep. Ed Pastor (2D-AZ)
Rep. Bob Stump (3R-AZ)
Rep. John Shadegg (4R-AZ)
Rep. Jim Kolbe (5R-AZ)
Rep. J.D. Hayworth (6R-AZ)

COLORADO

Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campebill (R-CO)
Sen. Wayne Allard (R-CO)
Rep. Diana DeGette (1D-CO)
Rep. Mark Udall (2D-CO)
Rep. Scott McInnis (3R-CO)
Rep. Bob Schaffer (4R-CO)
Rep. Joel Hefley (5R-CO)
Rep. Tom Tancredo (6R-CO)

NEW MEXICO

Sen. Pete Domenici (R-NM)
Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)
Rep. Heather Wilson (1R-NM)
Rep. Joe Skeen (2R-NM)
Rep. Thomas Udall (3D-NM)

TEXAS

Sen. Phil Gramm (R-TX)
Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX)
Rep. Max Sandlin (1D-TX)
Rep. Jim Turner (2D-TX)
Rep. Sam Johnson (3R-TX)
Rep. Ralph Hall (4D-TX)
Rep. Pete Sessions (5R-TX)
Rep. Joe Barton (6R-TX)
Rep. Bill Archer (7R-TX)
Rep. Kevin Brady (8R-TX)
Rep. Nick Lampson (9D-TX)

Rep. Lloyd Doggett (10D-TX)
Rep. Chet Edwards (11D-TX)
Rep. Kay Granger (12R-TX)
Rep. Mac Thornberry (13R-TX)
Rep. Ron Paul (14R-TX)
Rep. Ruben Hinojosa (15D-TX)
Rep. Silvestre Reyes (16D-TX)
Rep. Charlie Stenholm (17D-TX)
Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (18D-TX)
Rep. Larry Combest (19R-TX)
Rep. Charlie Gonzalez (20D-TX)
Rep. Lamar Smith (21R-TX)
Rep. Thomas DeLay (22R-TX)
Rep. Henry Bonilla (23R-TX)
Rep. Martin Frost (24D-TX)
Rep. Kenneth Bentsen (25D-TX)
Rep. Dick Armev (26R-TX)
Rep. Solomon Ortiz (27D-TX)
Rep. Ciro Rodriguez (28D-TX)
Rep. Gene Green (29D-TX)
Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (30D-TX)

UTAH

Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT)
Sen. Robert Bennett (R-UT)
Sen. James Hansen (1R-UT)
Sen. Merrill Cook (2R-UT)
Sen. Christopher Cannon (3R-UT)

Kelly Craighead

Kelly Craighead 01/15/99 11:01:11 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Patrice L. Stanley/WHO/EOP, Marty J. Hoffmann/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Treasures Tour II

Hi Patrice and Marty . We are doing preliminary research for a second Treasures Tour in May, most likely in the Southwest. Could you give me a listing of all the Congressional Districts and the Members for Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas?

Thanks.

Shirley

Millennium Meeting Proposed Agenda
February 17, 1999

1. March Millennium Evening -- discuss focus, title, speakers
April Millennium Evening -- Elie Wiesel
Future lectures -- subjects, dates
2. Recommendation on Southwest Treasures Tour
3. Visit to Congressman Regula's district
4. Proposals for Navy Yard and new Army Center in SE
5. Updates on projects

MEMORANDUM FOR FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ELLEN LOVELL
DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 1999
RE: SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES TOUR TO THE SOUTHWEST
MAY 19-22, 1999

Proposal:

We are recommending the next Save America's Treasures tour for the Southwest, May 19-22, to include sites in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, pending the results of research and the pre-advance. The anchor event will be at Mesa Verde, the great prehistoric site, and other visits will continue with a theme of honoring Spanish culture and Western traditions. As with past treasures tours, we will look for the layers of regional history that also convey the American story. Right now, we and our partners are concentrating on two events for major announcements: one to take place at Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, a site in need of a vast stabilization effort; and a second to recognize the Cornerstones project, a non-profit organization that teaches local people to restore ancient adobe structures. One possible Cornerstone site is the old San Estaban del Ray church at Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico.

Sites for extensive research:

Site: Mesa Verde, Colorado

Subject: Native American history

Type: Outside area, ancient structures

Background: Mesa Verde, spanish for "Green Table," is the first cultural park set aside by the National Park Service in 1906. Mesa Verde offers an unparalleled opportunity to see and experience the life of ancient peoples and reflects 700 years of history. Visitors can walk through five spectacular major cliff dwellings and numerous mesa top villages, built by the Anasazi between 600 and 1300. It was designated as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1978. Twenty-four tribes have ancestral affiliations with sites at Mesa Verde. 585 cliff dwellings are in need of stabilization, requiring an immediate \$10 million to save and document them.

Site: Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico, Cornerstones Community Partnership

Subject: Native American history

Type: Outside area, church

Background: Acoma Pueblo is a well maintained and operated Tribal Park. It is built high on a mesa 357 feet above the surrounding plain. Established prior to the 1300s (possibly prior to 700 AD) Acoma is one of the oldest continuously inhabited villages in the United States. This is a living Native American pueblo where we can meet with the community. Within the pueblo is San Estaban del Rey, one of the oldest churches still standing on American soil. Constructed in the 1630s, this mission is a magnificent structure of 20,000 tons of adobe and stone. Cornerstones Community Partnership works with communities to strengthen their cultural values by restoring historic buildings, encouraging traditional building

practices and developing skills and leadership among the younger generations. At San Esteban a condition assessment and restoration plan for the church and convent will be prepared by the gawgashti (tribal members who make unpaid lifetime commitments to care for the church). Other Acoma people will conduct much of the assessment themselves with a grant from the Andy Warhol Foundation, in addition to providing instruction in earthen construction and conservation. The report is made possible by a \$50,000 grant from the Andy Warhol Foundation. The restoration plan will be reviewed by numerous preservation organizations, including the World Monuments Fund, the Getty Conservation Institute, and US/ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), to ensure the appropriateness of all proposed work. Restoration work will be conducted by members of the Acoma tribe who have begun working with Cornerstones Community Partnership on a training program for youth successfully developed by Cornerstones at the Zuni pueblo. Total estimated cost: \$400,000.

Site: Grand Canyon Greenway, Arizona
Subject: Regional history and park preservation
Type: Outside area

Background: The Grand Canyon Greenway will replace the roads at the rim of the canyon with bike and hiking trails, revegetate parking lots that will no longer be needed for car parking, and create new overlooks. The Public Lands Highways grant, as part of the Millennium Trails initiative, has funded this project as an example of sustainable development within our National Parks and as a symbol of the important role trails will play in environmentally sound visitor services. A number of the historic buildings within the park were designed in the 1930s by Mary Coulter who took her inspiration from indigenous structures in the southwest of Native American, Spanish, or Mexican origins.

Site: Lowell Observatory, Arizona
Subject: Science, astronomy
Type: Building

Background: Lowell Observatory was the first astronomical observatory in Arizona and is the largest privately operated non-profit astronomical research laboratory in the world. Established by Dr. Percival Lowell in 1894 primarily to explore the possibility that intelligent life might exist on Mars. Two years later, he ordered and installed the specially designed 24-inch Alvan Clark refracting telescope, which has been designated a National Historic Landmark. Clyde Tombaugh discovered the planet Pluto at Lowell Observatory. It is still an active observatory with 21 astronomers on staff, an extensive public education program, and annual visitation of 75,000. Preservation needs include a sprinkler system in the wooden Clark Observatory Building and Slipher Building (\$100,000 - \$200,000), and archiving of materials, including the astronomers papers, scientific instruments

and a large collection of astronomical photographs, dating from 1894.

Site: Chaco Culture National Historical Park, New Mexico

Subject: Native American history

Type: Outside area

Background: Chaco Culture National Historical Park, designated in 1907, is located in a canyon with contains 13 major archeological sites, and hundreds of smaller sites, representing the highest point of Pueblo pre-Columbian civilization who occupied the canyon from 900 through 1150 A.D. It is a lead park in the National Park Service's Vanishing Treasures Initiative and is a World Heritage Site. It is famous for the large number of "Great Houses," (complex structures up to five stories high with eight hundred or more rooms) prehistoric road systems, advanced use of solar calendars, and the alignment of structures many miles apart.

Site: El Morro, New Mexico

Subject: Regional history

Type: Outside area

Background: El Morro, which is spanish for "the bluff" or "headland," is a large mesa in a 300 foot bluff with a water source at its base. Prior to paved roads, El Morro welcomed many weary travelers. It also has a prehistoric Zuni village spread over its top. This combination of features resulted in a very important and unique register of historical time. The rock base of this impressive monument provided the opportunity for travelers to leave an inscribed clue of their passing. The earliest European inscription was Don Juan de Onate in 1605 on his way back to Santa Fe from an expedition to the Southern Sea (Gulf of California).

Site: Southwestern Pieta, New Mexico

Subject: Regional art

Type: Monument

Background: Located in one of Albuquerque's oldest original Hispanic neighborhoods on the grounds of a Spanish and art magnet school, the Southwestern Pieta is loved by neighborhood residents who purchased and installed lighting for the sculpture. The artist, Luis Jiminez, is an internationally significant and highly respected Mexican-American contemporary artist. Due to the region's harsh elements and acid particulates, the sculpture's brilliant colors have faded and the protective coating has deteriorated. Cost estimate: \$25,000. The Pieta is adjacent to one of the Madonna of the Trail statues, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the 1920s to commemorate the contributions of pioneer women to western migration.

Site: Segesser Hide Paintings, New Mexico

Subject: Regional art and culture

Type: Paintings

Background: The Segesser Hide Paintings at the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe are a colorful 18th-century record of early New Mexico history painted on bison hides. The paintings are collaborations among several artists painting with pieces of bone. These valuable records are in need of curation and conservation. Projected cost: \$200,000.

Site: **Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico**

Subject: **Outside area**

Type: **Native American history**

Background: At Bandelier National Monument, a night tour of the 13th century cliff houses and pueblo style dwellings, lit by candles, and including Native American dancing and poetry readings, will highlight the importance of the night sky to historic and contemporary residents of New Mexico. The Night Sky is currently on the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance's list of endangered resources.

Site: **Los Alamos, New Mexico**

Subject: **Defense history, The Manhattan Project**

Type: **Building**

Background: The Manhattan Project was initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in December 1941 as an urgent effort to develop the atomic bomb before the Germans during World War II. Some of the world's most brilliant scientists were recruited to design and build an atomic bomb at a remote, top-secret laboratory at Los Alamos. Originally Los Alamos was scheduled for demolition last year, the Department of Energy has developed plans for the stabilization of the remaining structures and is looking to develop plans for their restoration and public access. This effort would be a joint venture with the State of New Mexico, the County of Los Alamos, the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution. Projected costs: \$1-\$2.5 million.

Site: **Leadville, Colorado**

Subject: **American history, mining**

Type: **Outside area, buildings**

Background: The town of Leadville, a National Historic Landmark, and its surrounding mining landscape form the most intact collection of hardrock mining resources in the state. Leadville was the greatest of all Colorado mining regions. Mining began in 1859 and continued until January 1999 when the last mine closed. By 1861, 5,000 prospectors covered the area, and after the silver boom, the population reached 60,000 by 1893. Its mining district was where famous Coloradans like Meyer Guggenheim and Horace Tabor made their fortunes after silver was discovered in 1877. Economic decline in the local mining industry, coupled with environmental cleanup activities, threatens to destroy both the historic buildings and surrounding mining landscape. There is some controversy about how EPA proposes to handle the cleanup.

FUTURE MILLENNIUM EVENINGS: IDEAS

Since we began the series, we have generated ideas about future lectures and cultural showcases. As more people are aware of the Millennium Evenings, we have received ideas from federal agencies and from White House colleagues. Here are some of the ideas we have discussed briefly before, along with new proposals.

Turns of Centuries: 1900 and 2000

Predictions/Futurists

How people envisioned the future 100 years ago; how we see it now.

Could include an entertaining review of predictions around 1900: which amuse us now and which, as the visions of Jules Verne, came true.

- ✍ **TV (or Photography or Film) and the 20th Century: how the medium shaped and changed our lives:** these three interdependent visual media have had a profound impact on what and how we remember, what we document, how we conduct commerce, what of our culture is explored and exported, and how we see ourselves.

- ✍ **“One Nation, Indivisible”:** on race and reconciliation, an historical/moral perspective, not a policy discussion.

Human Genetics, Humanity’s Future: what genetic research is teaching us, and the medical, social and moral issues such new knowledge will pose in the 21st century.

- ✍ **Space: the Next Frontier**-- or something less “Trekky” -- There are two ideas here: one around the NASA reunion of the Apollo crew, combined with a discussion of future space missions; the other would be what the unmanned mission, such as the Hubble Telescope are teaching us about the universe, and the scientific and philosophical implications.

The Brain: most scientists agree that understanding the brain is one of the last things still to know, and will revolutionize how we think about ourselves, our reason and our emotions. New brain research and medical interventions have the potential of addressing previously incurable conditions and of altering our concept of mental illness and its treatments.

Peace and Reconciliation at the Millennium: a look at people’s movements to solve old grievances, and the call by the religious communities world-wide to use the millennium to bring peaceful settlements to conflicts. Or, we could explore the present conditions that promote peaceful solutions, and those that create barriers, encouraging conflict to continue.

American Design: how it changes art and commerce: proposed by members of the design profession, this could be an evening about how visual identity and brands are created and what that has meant for the development of an American taste in design, and how it affects business and advertising.

- ✍ **Our Island Home:** the fate of the earth in the 21st century; perhaps by examining, with diverse opinions, the major environmental challenges ahead.

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FROM: ELLEN MCCULLOCH LOVELL
RE: MARCH MILLENNIUM EVENING

I wanted to describe some thinking about the March 15, 1999, Millennium Evening, and get your guidance at this stage of its development.

The original inspiration for the evening came from our conversation about the dramatic changes in women's lives in the 20th century. You described the century as the time of most rapid and transforming change for American women, and observed that women in some other parts of the world were still living as they did in past centuries. We started thinking about those changes: reform movements, suffrage, the two world wars, transportation, health care and contraception, household inventions, and others, and challenged ourselves to present those dramatic movements, and describe what they have meant for women's lives today. The tentative working title has been: American Women at the Millennium: A Century of Change.

At a staff planning session, we decided on several themes, for which we would then present the major "turning points:" themes such as women in civic life, women in family, and women in work/education. As I began to research (with the help of our White House Fellow, Leela de Souza) what changes occurred in each of these thematic areas, to identify speakers and to design the format, I realized that the topic was still too broad and undefined. I also kept encountering the question of "whose changes?" Depending on the stance they take, some historians see the major changes as excluding a large segment of women; for example, as revolutionary as they were, the organizers of the suffrage movement were middle-class white women. Even after the 19th amendment, it took southern black women almost another fifty years to get the vote. Thus, the "turning point" of the vote has to be put in perspective, or coupled with the 1965 Voting Rights Act and the civil rights movement to have meaning for all American women.

Every turning point I examined was fraught with similar questions of race and class. Some historians talk about the world wars as turning points because women either had essential volunteer jobs or they were moved into the workforce as the men went to war. Even though many of them returned to family life after the war, it gave women work experience, and a sense of independence. But then, this observation sours when seen through another perspective: black women, immigrant women and poor women had to work all along, often doing grinding labor outside the home just to keep life together. So "women in the workforce" again is, in part, a discussion of class and race.

And so it seems for most of the other well-known turning points, or dramatic changes we are examining, whether it is access to higher education, or birth control, or jobs previously dominated by men.

The other issue is that if we try to describe the changes in even three areas of life - civic, family and work/education - a panel of three good speakers would have at most ten minutes each to cover many important points, and to reflect on the future. Even with a rich discussion among them, or afterwards, I fear a superficial swipe at these important subjects.

As I began to ponder the multiple historical perspectives when looking at change, and the wide number of subjects, I thought we'd do better to narrow the topic, perhaps selecting one area of great change and advancement for women, such as women in public life (or civic life.) Possible working title: A Century of Change: American Women in Public Life (or Civic Life.) This is a cause with which you are identified, which I think could be done in a way that is not interpreted as overtly political. By concentrating on women's public engagement, and the changes that allowed us to be more public, we could also reflect on the impact on family life and on how work and education enhance this role. But we could then focus more, I think, on women through the century as volunteers, reformers, activists and change-agents, roles that will include, not exclude, women of color and of differing economic status.

Women as volunteers allows us to make the point that women were pillars of church and community, even if not employed in the usual sense. Women created libraries, hospitals, settlement houses -- civic institutions, and often ones that addressed some injustice. Women as reformers did the same, often motivated by a threat to their families, such as during the temperance movement. Working women advanced the labor movement. Following the century, we could trace women emerging as public voices, fighting for the vote, working (and risking their lives) for civil rights, suing for equal protection, challenging the highest court so they could serve on juries, fighting for equal pay -- and for access to the job market, passing legislation to support women's access to sports training. We could concentrate, I hope, on a few movements or changes, that brought women into public life in a visible and influential way, altering our expectations forever. For example, in speaking about the vote, we could present the 19th amendment, the Voting Rights Act, and the civil rights movement as all necessary to fulfill that right.

I still see a panel of no more than three speakers, with a strong role for you. For drama, we should have a piece (a video? Your introduction?) that describes what rights we take for granted today that women a century ago barely dreamed of: voting, property rights, running for office, serving on a jury, a bank account, for example. Dramatic images of women in civic life -- speaking, demonstrating, being arrested in the suffrage and civil rights demonstrations, could be assembled, and/or we could use snippets of famous statements or speeches. One thinks of Eleanor Roosevelt and the International Declaration of Human Rights, and Shirley Chisholm testifying for equal pay, as just two examples.

Great audience members could round out a fuller discussion. We would want to bring out the points that whatever changes affect women also affect their families, and men. That the realization of women in public life is the fulfillment of our notions of equality. That there is still work to be done. And as historian Linda Kerber said to me last night, that in remembering the past, we would hope that young people would understand how much energy -- and broken hearts -- it has taken so many others to create the opportunities that we count on now so much that they are often invisible (or not even exercised - such as the vote.) Kerber went on to say: "I would end by calling on the next generation to claim its own agenda, articulate its own needs, and engage in community and public work to make the structures in which they want to live. At the beginning of the century, Jane Addams observed that the knowledge of one generation is insufficient for the next; that's not a bad approach to the next century."

Information on some of the presenters we are thinking about is attached. One question is do we want a panel of respected educators, scholars and historians, or do we want to include someone who is a public figure as well -- and can speak from experience. (Ruth Simmons may fill at least two of these roles.)

It would be very helpful to get your feedback and comments now -- and then we'll move ahead quickly.

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, White House Millennium Council
Leela de Souza, White House Fellow

SUBJECT: Speakers for the March Millennium Evening
DATE: 02-10-99

As we discussed, our next Millennium Evening at the White House will focus on the dramatic changes in American women's lives in the 20th century and will address the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead at the turn of the century and this next millennium.

We plan for this evening's discussion to be very interactive with you, the President, a selected panel of speakers, the invited audience and the Internet audience. In conducting our research to select the panelists for this evening, we have identified four outstanding individuals to date for you to review. Each is extremely qualified in their breadth of scholarship and speaking ability, however, various combinations of three will work best depending on the importance of profession and gender balance.

The four candidates are:

Ruth Simmons--President of Smith College, daughter of sharecroppers who has become a leading practical feminist and administrator. Dr. Simmons received her PH.D. from Harvard University in Romance Languages and Literatures. She has been a member of many University faculties, including Princeton and Spelman, where her teaching and research centered primarily on literature of francophone Africa and the Caribbean. She has written on the works of David Diop and Aime Cesaire and is the author of a book on education in Haiti. She serves on numerous boards including Pfizer Inc. and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and in 1996 was named a CBS Woman of the Year, an NBC Nightly News Most Inspiring Woman, and a Glamour Magazine Woman of the Year. In 1997, she was awarded the Centennial Medal from Harvard University. Dr. Simmons is known for her strong presence and eloquent speaking ability. She is, above all else, an extraordinary embodiment of the American dream.

William Chafe--Dean of Arts and Sciences at Duke University and President of the Organization of American Historians. Dr. Chafe received his Ph.D. from Columbia University in American History. Much of his professional scholarship reflects his long-term interest in issues of race and gender equality, with a focus on the changing economic roles of American women in the fifty years after the woman suffrage amendment. He has authored eight books to date including The American Woman: Her Changing Social, Political and Economic Roles 1920-1970. Dr. Chafe has won numerous awards from the NEH, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Guggenheim Foundation and the National Humanities Center; and from 1990-1995, Dr. Chafe chaired the Duke University Department of History. He is strongly recommended for both his scholarship and speaking presence, and is the most qualified male candidate for this panel.

Carol Gilligan--Graham Professor at Harvard University and author of the landmark work In a Different Voice. Dr. Gilligan received her PH.D. from Harvard University in clinical psychology and her work has since initiated the Harvard Project on Women's Psychology and the Development of Girls. The Harvard project has produced five books by Gilligan and her colleagues, including Between Voice and Silence: Women and Girls, Race and Relationship. Dr. Gilligan's research has dramatically illustrated how society's expectations of how women should think, feel and behave taught girls to repress their authentic inner voice. This work has evolved to show how freeing that voice encourages a deeper understanding of both women and men's lives. Her evolving body of work continues to transform American education and culture, affecting schools, film-making, family and public life. Winner of numerous awards, she is highly regarded for both her scholarship and gifted speaking ability. While not specifically viewed as a women's historian or commentator on their civic roles, her breadth of work and scholarship would lend a unique perspective to our discussion of women's roles in the 20th century.

Linda Kerber--Brodbeck Professor in the Liberal Arts and Professor of History, University of Iowa; she received her Ph.D. from Columbia University in American History. She has authored six books, including most recently, No Constitutional Right to be Ladies: Women and the Obligations of Citizenship. Dr. Kerber's work has focused primarily on women in the United States, emphasizing a wide range of issues relating to intellectual history and to concepts of citizenship. Dr. Kerber has served as both the President of the American Studies Association and the Organization of American Historians. She has also been awarded fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation, the National Humanities Center, the NEH, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Rockefeller Foundation. Known for her tremendous warmth and wit, her scholarship is matched by her reputation as an eloquent speaker.

If you have preference at this stage, please check:

☐ **Ruth Simmons** ☐ **Bill Chafe** ☐ **Carol Gilligan** ☐ **Linda Kerber**
☐ **I would like more background information on these speakers**
☐ **Let's discuss further**

We would like to formally invite the speakers next week. We will be working closely with the Social Office on the format for the evening. We plan to keep the prepared remarks for each speaker to 10 minutes (perhaps two "rounds" of five minutes each) and to use video clips throughout the discussion to introduce different documentation.

Memorandum

To: Ellen Lovell

From: Leela de Souza

Date: February 17, 1999

Re: Meeting with HRC on Millennium Activities

Alice Kessler-Harris--recently joined the faculty at Columbia University after teaching at Rutgers, where she led the Women's Studies Program for five years; she received her Ph.D. in History at Rutgers University in 1968. At Columbia, Dr. Kessler-Harris holds a joint appointment in both the History Department and the Institute for Research on Women and Gender. She is described one of the most outstanding feminist labor historians in the country and has played an important role in the establishment and growth of the field of women's studies. She had authored and edited over ten books including, Women's Wage: Historical Meanings and Social Consequences and Women in Culture and Politics: A Century of Change. Her work has explored the differences among women's economic, political and social citizenship, with a primary focus on how working people have understood the world around them. Dr. Kessler-Harris has been awarded fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation, the NEH and the Rockefeller Foundation. She comes highly recommended for both her scholarship and presence.

Other speakers to consider (I will get background info ASAP):

Darlene Clarke Hine- historian, Michigan State

Barbara Fields-historian, Columbia University

Anna Quindlen-novelist, columnist w/NY Times (would fit more popular category, comes highly recommended)

Johnetta Cole- Professor Emeritus, Spelman; anthropologist, Emory University

Kate Stimpson-Dean of Arts and Sciences, NYU; Chairman of NY Humanities Council; former Director, McCarthur Genius Grant Program

WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL HIGHER EDUCATION INITIATIVE

“Imagining America: Artists and Scholars in Public Life”

INITIATIVE: *“Imagining America: Artists and Scholars in Public Life”* is a national higher education initiative to support and celebrate the ways in which university artists and humanists do important civic work. The purpose is to place and support arts and humanities faculty members in community settings where they work closely with citizens on arts projects and inquiries using the disciplines of the humanities (such as town histories). The initiative is made up of a consortium of colleges and universities, chaired by University of Michigan President Lee C. Bollinger. It will be coordinated by Julie Ellison through the Office of the Vice President for Research. The launch date for this project is March 1999 and activities will run through 20004 (5 years). As this is beyond the life span of the White House Millennium Council, the initiative will build close links with federal agencies and foundations to continue this mission. Activities under this initiative have been organized into three program areas with national annual conferences planned to share work of each program.

Initial funding for this initiative is being provided by individual universities and by the National Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation. University Presidents are being asked to commit funds to support a project on each of their individual campuses. In addition, the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation has agreed to administer a competitive national grant program to fund one of the three program areas. This area will have to do with partnerships between a university or a college-based artist or humanist and a co-investigator who will be a teacher, artist, or community leader (for FY99 - approx. 6 - \$5,000 individual awards to go to the co-investigator). It is hoped that other sources of funding will be added to expand number of projects that can be funded at a national level.

CONFERENCE ON IMAGINING AMERICA: ARTISTS AND SCHOLARS IN PUBLIC LIFE:

This conference is scheduled for Thursday, March 11, 1999, from 8:00-3:30pm in Room 450, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC. The purpose of the Conference is to announce the official partnership on this new higher education initiative between the White House Millennium Council, the University of Michigan and the National Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation and to enlist the attending institutions in creating their own “Imagining America” millennium projects. The format for the conference is a working meeting to share the model that is the basis for the initiative housed at the University of Michigan with other universities, federal agencies and individual artists and scholars. In addition, an open press component has been requested by the University of Michigan in order to announce the partnership.

Participants of the conference will include University presidents, federal agencies, foundations, individual scholars and artists. Notable that have agreed to have a role in the program include Bill Ivey, Chairman, NEA; Bill Ferris, Chairman, NEH; Secretary Riley, U.S. Department of Education. Due to a scheduling change, the FLOTUS will not be able to join us in person. We may request video greetings for the group. Lee Bollinger, President of the University of Michigan, Robert Weisbuch, President of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation and Ellen McCulloch-Lovell will co-chair the conference.

BACKGROUND: In 1997-98, The University of Michigan sponsored YoHA -- the Year of Humanities and Arts, a catalytic endeavor involving several experimental programs. One of the most successful pilot programs is called “The Arts of Citizenship.” The Arts of Citizenship Program fulfills one of the fundamental goals of YoHA: to focus on the relationship between culture and place by bringing the University’s many constituencies, including neighboring communities, into significant contact with one another. In April 1998, Mrs. Clinton gave a speech at the University of Michigan as the culminating event of YoHA. Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, Director of the White House Millennium Council accompanied Mrs. Clinton to the University of Michigan on the occasion of this speech. President Lee C. Bollinger and Provost Nancy E. Cantor and Robert Weisbuch, President of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation invited Mrs. McCulloch-Lovell to a meeting to talk about how the spirit and goals of the YoHA Arts of Citizenship Program could be expanded into a national higher-education initiative linked to the White House Millennium Program.

MEMORANDUM TO HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ELLEN LOVELL

SUBJECT: MILLENNIUM PROJECTS UPDATES

DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 1999

Here are some brief updates, and next steps to be taken, on some of our national millennium projects.

Millennium Communities

The intergovernmental association partners met after your US Conference of Mayors speech to plan their strategies for the next six months.

- * all have put a photo with you and an announcement of the new program in their newsletters, (examples enclosed.)

- * all are mailing the Handbook to their memberships, and actively stimulated applications

- * a classy looking certificate of recognition, signed by you and the President, is being prepared.

I recommend you sign the letter that presents it to elected officials once their communities have been selected.

- * we would like to announce the first 10-15 Millennium Communities in either mid-March or early April, possibly in a conference call with you and the officials, which they could use to generate regional press.

- * the web site is up, provided by BellSouth, and has examples of good local programs to inspire communities to apply.

Save America's Treasures

- * the Trust's report on the results of the first eight months of the project will be in final draft by February, 17. It details the impressive \$30 million which your leadership stimulated. The other significant finding is what happened to sites after you visited, and brought recognition and support, including higher attendance rates, boosts to fundraising campaigns, and increased publicity. It is a good story, that will go to editorial writers, preservation and culture writers, the Save America's Treasures Committee, donors, special friends and selected Members of Congress.

- * the Trust is progressing on a strategy for a public education media campaign. They are beginning discussions with advertising agencies, have talked to the Ad Council about endorsement, and report that ABC/Disney is considering placing a media message system-wide, on both radio and tv.

- * the Trust, the Park Foundation, and Heritage Preservation are starting to work on announcements for the proposed SW tour, with a major emphasis on Mesa Verde and the Cornerstones project.

- * the Trust has recommended a second SAT Committee meeting, about a year after the first (May, 1998), to report on successes and motivate members.

- * the panel to evaluate proposals for the \$26.5 in federal funds will meet March 4. (\$3 million is earmarked for the Star-Spangled Banner and \$500,000 for the Sewell-Belmont House in DC.) I will chair it, and Bob Peck from GSA and Winston Tabb from the Library of Congress will serve. We are making a final decision on two other panelists -- a curator and an architect -- this

week. The Park Service staff expect 250 proposals from federal agencies in the Interior Appropriations bill that are eligible to forward their preservation priorities. The Park Service will pre-screen, using a numerical rating system, and the panel will rate the rest. The recommendations go to Secretary Babbitt, then to Senator Gorton and Congressman Regula. We should be able to make announcements by early to mid-April.

Millennium Trails

At long last, there is a partnership agreement between the Department of Transportation and the Rails to Trails Conservancy to manage this national project. In the meantime, Secretary Slater used the last round of Public Lands Highways funds to announce awards to national Millennium Trails, including the Grand Canyon Greenway, proposed for a visit this May. Secretary Slater is about to send all governors a letter asking for their nominations for the fifty-two state "Millennium Legacy Trails." These may be both existing or prospective trails. Using Save America's Treasures as a model, the Rails to Trails Conservancy is organizing a friends committee, and a kick-off event to be hosted by Wendy Paulson. They will not be ready by early March and have asked for a New York date in April. The National Endowment for the Arts is about to award over \$500,000 (\$10,000 per state) to each of the Millennium Legacy Trails to incorporate a cultural component. Are you interested in announcing this?

Mars Millennium Project

This project is on track, with leadership from all the agency partners and the J. Paul Getty Trust. After the launch at the Air and Space Museum, they met with over seventy-five nonprofit educational partners and their six corporate partners to get them all involved in concrete ways. The curriculum is being developed, and the poster to announce the project is about to go to all US schools, with a letter from you. The Mars partners are looking for the next "benchmark" to generate more public awareness, using the heads of the agencies and the national spokes people, John Glenn and Donna Shirley.

My History is America's History

The NEH is developing the "participation kit" and web site, but Chairmen Ferris is concerned there is not enough funding to print enough copies and to maintain a good site. In the meantime, Parade Magazine is willing to feature the project if it goes to print just in advance of a public launch. We are trying to figure out the timing, so that the support for the project, the announcement and the publicity all come together. The kits will be available in July, but Parade is doing a feature on the White House in July and will not lead with another project associated with us that month. We are trying to determine if we can pre-announce in May or June, rather than wait til September.

National Science Foundation

NSF is celebrating its 50th anniversary with a national science "challenge" for students to use science to solve the problems facing the world in the 21st century. Parade Magazine will promote the project in September or October. It is a partnership with us, NSF and Parade that will use our logo and motto. NSF is requesting a letter from you in the Parade announcement, and that you meet, sometime in 2000, with the students who develop the most imaginative projects (a benefit which will not be announced in advance.)

ND-D10

DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE

Bismarck, ND

Circ - (M) 29,120 (S) 31,990

JANUARY 15, 1999



Bacon's

 1457
First lady helps with Mars planning

WASHINGTON (AP) — First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and arts officials kicked off planning Thursday for the first permanent station on Mars by some of the schoolkids who may eventually go there.



Mrs. Clinton:
Planning.

Youngsters are being asked to think about the year 2030 and a "Millennium Mars Project." So far, only small experimental vehicles have been landed on Mars.

"We will all be reliving, through these young people's imagination, what it means to create a new world," Ms. Clinton said during the kickoff at the National Air and Space Museum, part of the Smithsonian Institution.

The idea is to get pupils and high school students working with scientists and technicians on the design for a permanent Mars settlement, according to officials at the National Endowment for the Arts, which is putting \$500,000 into the project.

"Our young citizens will not only imagine what new dance and music and painting will emerge in a community on Mars," said NEA Chairman Bill Ivey, "but they must also consider what our interplanetary pioneers will carry with them. They will need creative minds — imagination and ingenuity — to solve the problems they are certain to encounter as they invent their new world."

JANUARY 15, 1999



Bacon's

AB Friday, January 15, 1999

First lady talks space with kids

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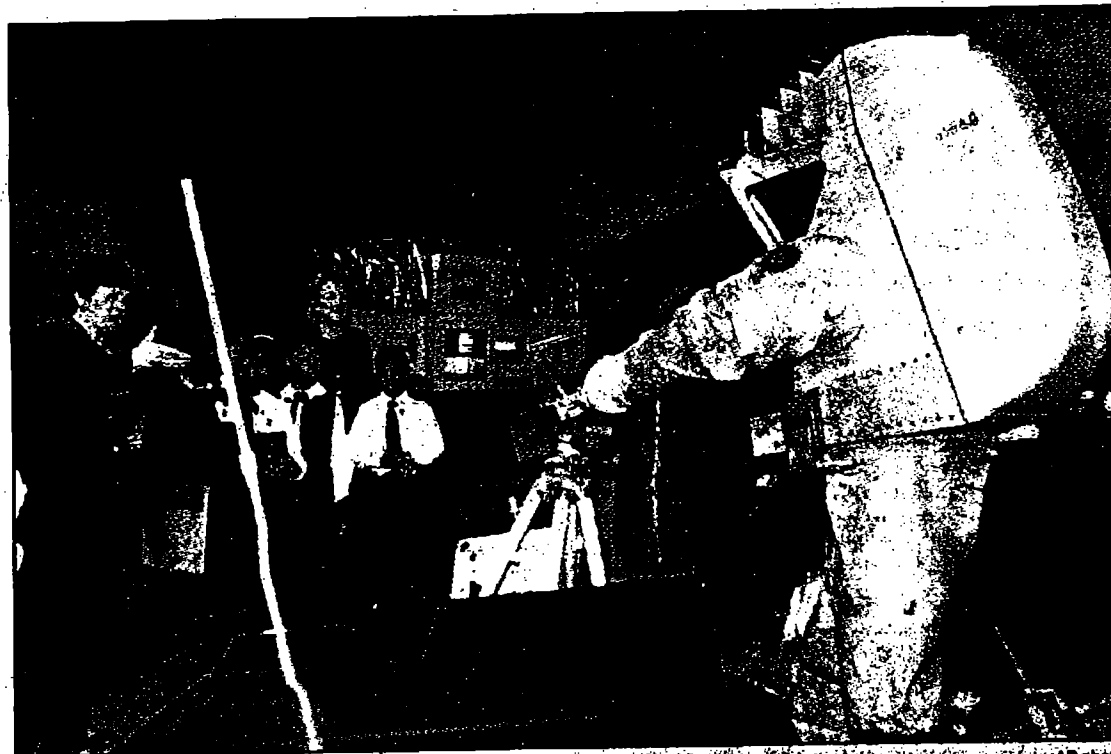
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The Record



LIFE ON MARS: First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Dr. Donna Shirley, left, former director of the 1997 Mars Pathfinder Project, view the Mars Millennium Project exhibit with sixth-grade students from a Washington elementary school Wednesday at the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum in Washington.

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Sitting under a prototype space

suit for visitors to Mars, they talked about work the children have done on how they imagined living conditions would be — based on what has already been discovered about conditions on the planet.

//

JANUARY 15, 1999

**Bacon's**

AP Photo

Educational visit

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, and Dr. Donna Shirley, former director of the 1997 Mars Pathfinder Project, talk with students from Vinton's Anne Beers Elementary School at the Mars Millennium Project Exhibit on Thursday at the Smithsonian Institute. From left are Trenee Godhigh, Kyndall Heinz, Kourtney Elzie, As Moore and Aaron Strickland, right.

NV-050

DAILY NEWSPAPER

LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL

Las Vegas, NV

Circ--(M) 151,162 (S) 213,619

JANUARY 15, 1999

**Bacon's**

1457

Nation briefs**First Lady, officials
kick off Mars project**

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CA-D1100

DAILY NEWSPAPER

VISALIA TIMES-DELTA

Visalia, CA

Circ--(M) 22,015

JANUARY 15, 1999

**Bacon's**

Kids asked to help plan first human settlement on Mars

Hillary Clinton helps launch project at the Smithsonian

The Associated Press

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Hillary Clinton

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TX-D680

DAILY NEWSPAPER

DAILY SENTINEL

Nacogdoches, TX

Circ - (M) 8,526 (S) 10,786

JANUARY 15, 1999



Bacon's

Mrs. Clinton launches kids' plans for settlement on Mars

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JANUARY 15, 1999



Bacon's

ARY 15, 1999

1457

BRIEFS/NATION-WORLD

From DAILY NEWS wire services

AIDS study suggests approach for vaccine

WASHINGTON — A vaccine that attacks HIV at a vulnerable moment of the deadly virus' infection cycle has been shown to be effective in laboratory tests, chers say.

In studies at the University of Montana, researchers developed antibodies in mice that attacked HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, as the virus was in the process of fusing with target cells.

A report on the study is being published Friday in the journal *Science*.

When tested in laboratory dishes against actual samples of HIV, the mouse antibodies were able to neutralize 23 of 24 strains of the virus.

Official detained for bridge collapse

BELJING — Police detained a Communist Party official in south China for allegedly taking a payoff from a friend and hiring him to build a bridge that collapsed and killed 40 people, the official Xinhua News Agency reported Thursday.

Lin Shiyuan, a deputy party secretary in Qi county, outside the industrial city of Chongqing, was charged with taking bribes, dereliction of duty and tampering with evidence, the report said.

Lin oversaw the construction of steel pedestrian bridge and is suspected of receiving more than \$12,000 from the contractor, a former schoolmate, the report said.

Sierra Leone's rebels push for cease-fire

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — After a month of furious attacks against Sierra Leone's cities and towns, the country's feared rebel alliance is prepared for a cease-fire, rebel and U.N. officials said Thursday.

But it was unclear whether President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah's democratically elected government — or the Nigerian-led coalition force fighting in its defense — support the proposal, U.N. special envoy Francis Okelo said.

Okelo said the Nigerian-led force had apparently taken control of Freetown after several days of fierce fighting.

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WASHINGTON — First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and arts officials kicked off planning Thursday for the first permanent station on Mars by some of the school kids who may eventually go there.

Youngsters are being asked to think about the year 2030 and a "Millennium Mars Project." So far, only small experimental vehicles have been landed on Mars.

"We will all be relying, through these young people's imagination, what it means to create a new world," Clinton said during the kickoff at the National Air and Space Museum.

Two people wounded in shooting at station

SALT LAKE CITY — A woman carrying a grocery bag filled with

bullets entered a television studio lobby Thursday afternoon, and opened fire with a pistol.

Two people were injured, one seriously, during the woman's four-floor shooting spree at the downtown office building housing KSL television and radio stations, police said.

Authorities took De-Kieu Duy, 24, into custody in the fourth-floor offices of AT&T Wireless Services after company employees tackled and disarmed her. Police said Duy had targeted KSL but ended up in the AT&T offices, where her 9mm pistol jammed.

Cambodian orphans introduced to Internet

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia — Loneliness has filled Heng Huot's childhood, scarred by losing a father to civil war and a mother to disease.

The future, however, is starting to look brighter to the 13-year-old, who is making friends half a world away now that his orphanage has gone online.

The Future Light Orphanage began in a refugee camp on the Thai-Cambodian border as orphans fled the brutalities of Pol Pot's infamous Khmer Rouge regime. It moved to the Cambodian capital after a 1991 peace agreement took the first major step toward ending the civil war.

The children's plight attracted the attention of Bernard Krisher, an American philanthropist who wanted to send 250 young Cambodians into the digital age and whose fund raising helped secure 30 personal computers.

Nuclear plant fire quickly contained

SCRIBA, N.Y. — A fire erupted Thursday near the electric turbine at the James FitzPatrick nuclear power plant near Oswego.

The fire was under control shortly after it started at about 1 p.m., but wasn't completely extinguished until Thursday evening, according to Woody Berzins, spokesman for the New York Power Authority, the plant's owner.

Officials believed the fire was out late in the afternoon. Because hydrogen burns so cleanly, they couldn't see the flames, Nuclear Regulatory Commission spokesman Neil Sheehan said. But they discovered the fire was still going as they advanced toward it. Firefighters kept hoses trained on the fire until the gas burned off.

Reno rejects counsel for campaign manager

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Janet Reno decided Thursday against any further investigation of President Clinton's campaign manager in connection with a controversial office building development in the nation's capital.

Such an investigation could have required an independent counsel to further probe the activities of Peter Knight, a former top aide to Vice President Al Gore, who ran Clinton's re-election campaign in 1996.

Republicans on the House Commerce Committee last month asked Reno to look into whether a \$1 million payment that Knight received from Tennessee developer Franklin Haney was an illegal con-

tingency fee for helping get the Federal Communications Commission to move to the Portals development.

Police arrest suspect in boy's death

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Police on Thursday arrested a man wanted for questioning in the slaying of an 8-year-old boy who was going to testify against him in a murder case.

Russell Peeler, 26, was taken into custody by police searching for his 22-year-old brother, Adrian, who had escaped from a halfway house.

Both brothers were being sought for questioning in the slayings of 8-year-old Leroy Brown Jr. and his mother, Karen Clarke, who were shot in their home last week as they returned from grocery shopping.

Snow sweeps across Northeast, Midwest

Snow and freezing rain made for a white-knuckle Thursday across the Northeast and Midwest, and in Detroit's snowbound neighborhoods, people were told if they wanted their mail, they'd have to come out into the streets and get it.

In the Maine hamlet of Allagash, people stayed indoors to avoid the lowest temperature ever recorded in the state: 55 below zero.

The snow extended from Ohio through Pennsylvania and into New York state, closing schools, canceling flights and forcing drivers to take it slow and steady.

South of the snow, freezing rain and sleet fell from the Ohio Valley east into the mid-Atlantic states.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES GRANTS ANNOUNCEMENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
MAY 19, 1999

This is a great day. I am thrilled to be here with all of you – Members of Congress; heads of federal agencies; directors of museums, historic sites and collections; preservation leaders – to help announce the first awards from this year’s \$30 million federal millennium fund to Save America’s Treasures. These awards will support 62 preservation projects in 24 states, the District of Columbia, and the Midway Islands. Viewed together, they sketch a breathtaking portrait of America’s diverse cultures and rich history that we must preserve if we are to tell the nation’s story, and inspire future generations.

We’ve learned over the years that preservation efforts succeed in the United States only when there are a multitude of partners. So I want to thank the many partners who have made today possible. We celebrate our bipartisan support from Congress, especially the leadership and members of the House and Senate Interior Appropriations subcommittees. These grants would not have been made without the cooperation of the Department of Interior – with Secretary Babbitt’s full support -- and the National Park Service, led by Director Bob Stanton and its expert Cultural and Resources staff headed up by Kate Stevenson. I also want to recognize the leadership of the twelve federal agencies which submitted their sites, or identified other urgent needs around the country that needed to be addressed.

Appreciation as well to the Institute of Museum and Library Services, which coordinated the outreach to our nation's non profit preservation groups with the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts. Together, they received hundreds of requests, and forwarded the best projects to the National Park Service.

I also want to acknowledge the invaluable work of Dick Moe – head of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and our private partner in the Save America's Treasures initiative.

I'm proud to say that the list of the grantees we are announcing today is as diverse and imaginative as the communities from which they come. We are preserving nationally recognized touchstones of our history – from the Washington Monument to Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia. But we're also protecting the lesser known historical sites that are cherished in their communities -- like the Haskell Indian Nations University and Archives Collections in Lawrence, Kansas, and the beautiful but deteriorating Dutch Reformed Church, designed by Alexander Jackson Davis, in Newburgh, NY.

I visited that church on my Save America's Treasures tour last summer, and I can attest to both its dramatic beauty – and its urgent preservation needs.

But our responsibility is to preserve more than the sites and monuments of America's past. Grants have also been awarded to protect the written records so essential to our understanding of history – whether it's the Custis Family papers at the Virginia Historical Society, or the collection of American Hispanic literature at the University of Houston.

We are helping to preserve our living cultural heritage as well. The award to the National Film Preservation Foundation will make sure that our children and grandchildren can still watch the old silent films that so enthralled an earlier generation – but which are now crumbling in film archives across the country. The award to Alaska Native Heritage Center in Anchorage will make sure that Native Alaskan Indians can still pass down the tradition and legends of boat-building to their children and grandchildren.

I could go on and on. From the Wright Flyer III, the Wright Brothers first practical airplane; to the plant collection brought back by the Lewis and Clark expedition; to Taliesin, the home and workshop of one of our greatest American architects Frank Lloyd Wright —these grants represent the creativity and ingenuity that has always fueled progress in America – and that will continue to guide us into the 21st century.

All of these, and many more places and objects still to be recognized, belong to all of us. We are all caretakers of our heritage – yet so much of that heritage is deteriorating before our very eyes. A country that loses its history loses its collective memory. These federal grants, and the private efforts I will describe to you in a few moments, will save the irreplaceable.

Some of you may be surprised to see how much of our history is under the stewardship of the federal government. That's why millennium grants will help preserve sites and collections owned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and even the Department of Energy.

We also count on our great national cultural agencies and institutions to be good stewards of our culture and history. The National Gallery of Art, the Smithsonian, the US Holocaust Museum, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the National Endowments will all receive funds that will help them safeguard their precious collections.

One of the reasons the President and I started Save America's Treasures as one of our major national millennium programs is because we became aware of the enormous backlog of preservation needs in our federal collections and at our national historic sites. Of the hundreds of places managed by the National Park Service alone, almost 60% are historic sites with thousands of decaying structures and deteriorating artifacts. In fact, Director Stanton tells me there is about a \$2 billion backlog of maintenance just at our national parks.

That is why I am so pleased that eleven important historic sites managed by the Park Service, and three of their nationally-significant collections, will receive Save America's Treasures grants totaling over \$6.7 million.

The President and I also knew that some of our national icons, such as the Star-Spangled Banner at the Smithsonian Institution, were in sad disrepair. Even the Charters of Freedom, the Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution -- housed at the National Archives -- must be re-encased within three years or face deterioration. I am glad -- as I'm sure all of you are -- that the Save America's Treasures program is taking care of our flag and that the President's budget won funding to preserve the Charters of Freedom.

I'm proud that the President is requesting another \$30 million for the millennium to Save America's Treasures in the FY 2000 budget. If the imagination and diversity of today's grants are any indication, the next round will be even better. Next year, with the continued bipartisan support of Congress, we want to make sure more federal and regional sites know about this program.

But we all recognize that government alone cannot meet our urgent preservation needs, or save all of America's treasures. We can succeed only when the private sector is fully engaged as well, in public private partnerships.

Last year, the White House Millennium Council invited the National Trust for Historic Preservation to be our official partner to Save America's Treasures. The Trust, in turn, works with its associate partners, the National Park Foundation and Heritage Preservation.

Facing so much urgent need, the Trust quickly organized the Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures. It now includes almost 100 members, and is co-chaired by The Trust's president, Richard Moe, and Susan Eisenhower. I was glad to accept their invitation to be the Honorary Chair of this new, national committee.

The Save America's Treasures partners and the Committee immediately responded to the preservation needs we discussed, and we've been overwhelmed by their generosity and support.

Polo Ralph Lauren Inc. – for example -- stepped up with \$10 million to help preserve the Star-Spangled Banner. GE Fund gave \$5 million for the Thomas Edison Invention Factory – which holds thousands of his papers and artifacts, a remarkable record of American ingenuity. And the list goes on.

Thanks to the generosity of private individuals and companies – we are now able to publish the Papers of the Founding Fathers; restore the landmark Conservatory of Flowers in Golden Gate Park; and preserve the Harriet Tubman Home in Auburn, NY. These and many other gifts – totaling over \$30 million -- are described in the National Trusts' new report on Save America's Treasures, which has just been released publicly.

I want to thank all of you who are working so hard, and giving so generously, to save our heritage. As I've said many times before, the enduring worth of our nation lies in our shared values and soaring spirit as Americans. By preserving the best of our past – and protecting what history has given us – we are giving an irreplaceable gift to future generations.

Over the past year, I've visited many of the sites that have now received funding, and highlighted others which continue to need our support. And I will continue to visit these important places and collections that tell the unique story of our nation. In just a few hours I am leaving on my second Save America's Treasures tour with the White House Millennium Council in cooperation with the National Trust – this time to the Southwest.

I will see some of the great sites of the ancient inhabitants of this land, and explore the living Native American culture at Acoma Pueblo in New Mexico. I want to highlight communities which have come together to preserve their cultural and historic treasures, and pay tribute to the rich mix of cultures and traditions that make up this unique part of our country. I will also be especially proud to announce one of the largest Save America's Treasures grants ever: nearly \$1.5 million to help stabilize and preserve the ancient Cliff Dwellings of Mesa Verde National Park.

I will have some other exciting announcements along the way, so I hope you all will follow the tour on the Millennium Council's web site and through the press.

And now, I would like to introduce a man who has been such an outstanding steward of our natural and cultural resources, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt.

Closing Remarks at end of the program

These are the kinds of efforts and initiatives the President and I envisioned when we created the White House Millennium Council. We wanted to engage citizens, public agencies, and organizations – people like yourselves -- in commemorating the millennium in a meaningful and lasting way.

We believe that this unique moment in history gives us an opportunity not just for a celebration but for a conversation —about culture and art, about history and science — and the common values that bind us all together as human beings. And that is particularly true for this nation – which owes so much to so many cultures, and which everyday celebrates the diversity that makes us a unique people.

Our national theme for the millennium is “Honor the past-- Imagine the future” -- and that is what we have been trying to do with the emphasis we have placed on having Americans look back at our history and appreciating more how we became the America we are today.

The President hopes that all Americans will support our efforts to restore our treasures, so that “generations of the 21st century can see for themselves the images and the words that are the old and continuing glory of America.”

[I’ve had the opportunity to see firsthand some of those images and words that tell our story. And each of these stops – from George Washington’s headquarters on the Hudson to the Breed Street Shul in Los Angeles to the African Meeting House in Boston —the oldest standing black church in America -- reminds us of the treasures we have, and the ones that we are in danger of losing if we do not take action together.]

“Save America’s Treasures” – the government support and the private initiatives -- means that we will not lose them or our history as we enter a new millennium. Thanks to all of you in this room, we will be able to take our precious heritage and memories with us, and pass them down to our children and grandchildren.

Thank you very much.

Shirley

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1999

Save America's Treasures Federal Grants Announcements

DATE: May 19, 1999
LOCATION: White House, East Room
TIME: 9:00 am
FROM: Ellen McCulloch-Lovell

I. PURPOSE

As the kick-off to your Treasures Tour of the Southwest, you will announce the first sixty-two Save America's Treasures federal grants to be awarded. This announcement will bring attention to the government Save America's Treasures program, the private partnership efforts, and your upcoming visits to historic sites and artifacts.

II. BACKGROUND

President Clinton proposed a millennium fund to Save America's Treasures in the FY99 budget and Congress approved \$30 million in federal grants to save the nation's most significant historic sites and collections with the most urgent preservation needs. The funding came through the Interior Appropriations bill and the grant application process was administered by the National Park Service. Agencies under the auspices of the Interior Appropriations bill were eligible to submit urgent federal projects, or apply on behalf of other regional sites or collections that fit the criteria.

Each agency submitted from 10 – 13 applications requesting a maximum of \$3,000,000 per project and a minimum of \$50,000. Selection criteria required that each project be of national significance, demonstrate an urgent preservation need, have an educational or otherwise clear public benefit; in addition, each applicant was required to demonstrate an ability to complete the project and provide a dollar-for-dollar match for the federal funds. A panel of five experts was convened by the National Park Service in consultation with the White House Millennium Council to review the applications submitted by the agencies and make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior.

Seventeen of the eligible agencies responded and submitted a total of 125 applications (screened from all applications received) requesting nearly \$55 million. Applications covered a full spectrum of the nation's intellectual, cultural and historical legacy -- artifacts, collections, documents, monuments, works of art, historic districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects. After funding was provided for the projects specified in the appropriation language (the Star-Spangled Banner and the Sewall-Belmont House) a total of \$26,500,000 was available to be awarded through the eligible agencies. The Chairman and Ranking Members of both the House and Senate Interior Appropriation Subcommittees approved the list of grants to be awarded to twelve agencies for sixty-two projects in twenty-four states, the District of Columbia and the Midway Islands.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing:

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell

Meet and Greet:

Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior

Bob Stanton, Director of National Park Service

Kate Stevenson, Associate Director of Cultural, Resource, Stewardship and Partnerships for the National Park Service

Richard Moe, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation

Linda Waggoner, Director of Fallingwater, Grantee from Pennsylvania

Ted Kennedy, Senator, MA

John P. Murtha, Representative, PA

Tammy Baldwin, Representative, WI

John Murtha, Representative, PA

Tony Hall, Representative, OH

Maurice Hinchey, Representative, NY

Rush Holt, Representative, NJ

Sheila Jackson-Lee, Representative, TX

Bobby Rush, Representative, IL

Eleanor Holmes Norton, Representative DC

Member of Congress, to be named

Program participants:

The First Lady

Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior

Bob Stanton, Director of the National Park Service

Ted Kennedy, Senator, MA

Member of Congress, to be named

John P. Murtha, Representative, PA

Linda Waggoner, Director of Fallingwater, Grantee from Pennsylvania

Event participants:

List to be forwarded by social office.

III. PRESS PLAN

Open

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

9:00 AM YOU proceed Red Room for briefing.

9:05 AM YOU proceed to Blue Room for Meet and Greet.

9:15 AM YOU proceed to East Room for program.

YOU make welcoming remarks and introduce Secretary Babbitt.

Secretary Babbitt makes remarks and introduces Bob Stanton.

Bob Stanton makes remarks and introduces Senator Kennedy.

Senator Kennedy makes remarks and introduces *MOC*.

MOC makes remarks and introduces Representative Murtha.

Representative Murtha makes remarks and introduces Linda Waggoner.

Linda Waggoner makes remarks.

10:00 AM YOU make brief closing remarks.

V. REMARKS

Attached

VI. ATTACHMENTS

Federal Grants list and bios

U.S. Department of the Interior
Save America's Treasures
FY 1999 Historic Preservation Fund Grants to Preserve
Nationally Significant Intellectual and Cultural Artifacts and Historic Structures and Sites

1999 SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES GRANTS

May 12, 1999

Grants are being awarded to 12 Federal agencies for 62 projects in 24 states, the District of Columbia and the Midway Islands. By law, each award requires a dollar-for-dollar non-Federal match. A large number of states, localities, corporations, foundations and others who value our shared heritage have already pledged to support these important projects through financial contributions, donations and in-kind services.

Projects Identified in the Appropriations Language

Total award: \$ 3,500,000

The Star Spangled Banner, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Award amount: \$3,000,000

The flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to compose America's national anthem has long been prominently displayed at the Smithsonian Institution. Age and inadequate exhibition space have taken their toll on this national icon. This funding will enable the completion of the restoration of the flag, which will return to public display in a state-of-the-art exhibition space that will ensure its long-term preservation.

Sewall-Belmont House, Washington, D.C.

Award amount: \$ 500,000

Since 1929, the Sewall-Belmont House has served as headquarters for the National Woman's Party, founded by Alice Paul. Paul was the most significant figure in the final phase of the struggle for women's right to vote. She employed dramatic techniques – White House demonstrations, hunger strikes and relentless political pressure – to achieve victory just before the 1920 election. The house suffers the effects of deferred maintenance; in particular, water penetrating the deteriorated roof has damaged structural members and interior surfaces. Funds will be used to replace the roof and to correct the structural and interior damage.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Total award: \$ 363,000

Haskell Indian Nations University Museum and Archives Collections, Lawrence, Kansas

Award amount: \$ 50,000

Haskell University Museum has a large collection of historical documents, photographs, films and videos, artwork, wall murals and ethnographic cultural artifacts that are threatened due to inadequate storage and improper handling. Funds will be used to conserve the most seriously threatened items of the collection.

Theodore Roosevelt School / Fort Apache National Register Historic District, Fort Apache, Arizona

Award amount: \$ 313,000

Fort Apache served as the hub of U.S. Army efforts to control the western Apache and, beginning ca. 1925, as the Theodore Roosevelt Indian School. Funds will be used to correct roof and structural deficiencies that

threaten three buildings, to fully rehabilitate one of the three, and to rescue the stately elm trees that define two of the Fort's signature elements – Officer's Row and Post Parade Grounds.

Bureau of Land Management

Total award: \$ 386,241

Vail Ranch House, Empire Ranch Headquarters, Empire-Cienega Resource Conservation Area, Sonoita, Arizona

Award amount: \$ 95,300

The 22-room Vail Ranch house illustrates the 130-year history of how families adapted to the West through ranching. The unoccupied house suffers from animal, rodent and bird damage along with aging materials, water leakage, poor drainage and foundation problems. Funds will be used to preserve and treat windows and doors; to repair roofing, foundation, and walls; to improve drainage; and to support and repair interior ceilings.

Fort Egbert National Historic Landmark, Eagle, Alaska

Award amount: \$ 50,000

Constructed during the Alaska Gold Rush in 1899, Fort Egbert contributed significantly to the settlement and economic development of Alaska. Five of the original 47 buildings remain, and the Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters is the most severely threatened. Extensive damage to the building has occurred due to improper drainage, broken door and window frames and a leaking roof. Funding will be used to repair this damage and to restore the interior.

Heritage of the San Juan Mining District, Hinsdale and San Juan, Colorado

Award amount: \$ 64,806

The mines of the San Juan District contributed a large portion of the mineral wealth that fueled the late 19th- and early 20th-century growth of our nation. Five historic mining structures are threatened by weathering, heavy snowloads, neglect, recreational impacts, vandalism and abandoned mine reclamation, and are in danger of being lost forever. Funds will be used to stabilize and repair these structures to ensure their preservation.

Retrieval and Preservation of Southwest Colorado Collections, Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado

Award amount: \$ 176,135

The collections are the remnants of the Ancestral Puebloan (Anasazi) culture, which was known for fine ceramics, agricultural traditions and masonry pueblos. The artifacts are not adequately protected from environmental threats nor are they currently accessible for education, interpretation or research. Funds will be used to transfer the collections to a federal repository, and provide conservation treatments.

Department of Energy

Total award: \$ 1,020,000

Experimental Breeder Reactor 1, Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Scoville, Idaho

Award amount: \$ 320,000

In 1951, the Experimental Breeder Reactor I (EBR 1) became the world's first nuclear reactor to produce usable amounts of electricity. Now a National Historic Landmark, EBR 1 is open to the public, offering the unique experience of passing through the guard house before visiting the control room full of scientific apparatus that operated experiments, all set in a vast, sparsely populated landscape. Funds will restore the guardhouse and conserve documents discovered onsite.

Buildings of the Manhattan Project, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

Award amount: \$ 700,000

These are the most significant remaining buildings related to the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos. The site has great integrity of original design, and the temporary wooden structures convey a sense of urgency of the Manhattan Project through the expedient construction methods used for these buildings. Abandoned in the mid-1950s, the modest wooden buildings are in extremely poor condition and at risk of collapse. Funds will be used to restore the complex, which will enable never-before public access and interpretation of the Manhattan project.

Institute of Museum and Library Services

Total award: \$ 1,271,845

“Paddling into the Millennium,” The Alaska Native Heritage Center, Anchorage, Alaska

Award amount: \$ 730,980

Many Native Alaskan intellectual and cultural traditions pass from one generation to the next only by word of mouth, making their preservation very difficult in the modern world. For this reason, the process of making traditional boats, their uses, and the histories and legends associated with boat-making are in jeopardy of being lost forever. “Paddling into the Millennium” will bring together Elders from each Alaska Native culture who will share their skills directly with younger members of the culture and provide hands-on training as well as oral tradition. Funds will be used to record the Master Boat Builders and apprentices in the process of actually building a boat, which will preserve these traditions for many future generations.

Custis Family Papers, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia

Award amount: \$ 63,586

This collection chronicles the early days of the Republic through the mid-19th century and features the correspondence of George Washington, Robert E. Lee, William Byrd II and a host of other political and social luminaries. The papers are seriously deteriorated, and unless action is taken soon the collection will be lost. Funds will support a comprehensive conservation program for the over 900 items in the collection.

Lewis and Clark Herbarium, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Award amount: \$ 148,779

The Herbarium is a priceless collection of plant specimens collected by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark during their 1803-1806 expedition across the western territories of the United States. Insects, handling, and the environment currently threaten the collection, which serves as a primary reference for botanists, historians, scientists and scholars. Funds will be used to conserve the collection and to provide proper temperature and humidity controls in its storage facility.

The 1905 Wright Flyer III, Dayton, Ohio

Award amount: \$ 328,500

The Wright Flyer III is the world’s first practical airplane: the plane in which the Wright brothers solved the remaining problems of control, the first plane to fly for extended periods and the first to carry a passenger. The metal structural elements of the plane are rusting, the unbleached muslin covering the frame is torn and spotted by condensation and mold and several wooden struts are broken. Funds will provide conservation treatments to restore this damage in preparation for the centennial of the plane in 2003.

National Endowment for the Arts

Total award: \$ 2,278,952

Ca' d' Zan, Sarasota, Florida

Award amount: \$ 353,147

Ca' d' Zan (House of John) is the 1924-6 Mediterranean Revival style winter home of circus magnate John Ringling, which houses his world-renowned collection of Baroque art. The house is located on Sarasota Bay, and both house and collections suffer from the cumulative effects of tropical storms, salt water, humidity, extreme heat and intense sunlight. Funds will be used to conserve the fine art and the decorative surface finishes of interior rooms.

Important 20th-Century American Dances, Dance Notation Bureau, New York, New York

Award amount: \$ 250,000

Ballet, modern dance, musical theater, jazz dance and tap have been among America's greatest contributions to world culture. Because dances are performed for relatively short periods they are easily lost and extremely difficult to recreate. Significant dances by this country's greatest choreographers, including Jerome Robbins, George Balanchine, Twyla Tharp and Agnes de Mille, will be lost unless they are recorded in Labanotation, the most widely used form of dance notation. Funds will support the creation of the Laban scores, which entails a notator observing all rehearsals of a dance and preparing a score written from the perspective of the dancers and extensive notes on costumes, lighting, casting, and choreographic intent.

Poetry Magazine Archives, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Award amount: \$125,805

Poetry: A Magazine of Verse, was founded by Harriet Monroe in 1912 to create an audience for modern poetry and introduce writers and ideas, and it transformed the way poetry and poets are recognized and read worldwide. This collection consists of 120,000 pages of manuscripts, letters and editorial files, including individual literary treasures such as the manuscript of T.S. Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock." Much of the collection is deteriorating due to brittle paper. Funds will be used to stabilize the deterioration and provide physical protection for the collection.

Recovering the U.S. Hispanic Literary Heritage Project, University of Houston, Houston, Texas

Award amount: \$ 500,000

Significant literary texts by Hispanic authors of the United States from 1780 to 1940 are in danger of being lost forever. The texts, which are a foundation of Hispanic culture in the United States, are dispersed throughout libraries and private collections and have not been identified by these repositories as rare parts of the national patrimony. Even if they are the only extant copy, the books are subject to interlibrary loan, casual handling and theft. Some 1000 texts have been identified to be at risk, and funds will provide for their conservation and their circulation on microfilm or electronic format to scholars, libraries and textbook editors.

Saving the Silents: The American Silent Fiction Film Project, National Film Preservation Foundation, San Francisco, California

Award amount: \$ 1,000,000

Fewer than 20% of the films from the first four decades of American cinema – the Silent Era – survive today. The films were produced on cellulose nitrate film stock, an unstable, highly flammable material prone to decay. This project will preserve and restore to the public 67 films, including works by Thomas Edison; master directors D.W. Griffith, Cecil B. DeMille, and Ernst Lubitsch; and screen idols Clara Bow and John Barrymore. Funds will support the creation of preservation masters and public viewing copies in a more stable medium, the only means of preserving this early 20th-century heritage.

Walker Art Center Permanent Collection, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Award amount: \$ 50,000

The Walker Art Center was the first public art gallery in the Upper Midwest and has become a major repository for 20th-century sculpture. Its *Spoonbridge and Cherry* (a vastly oversized spoon holding a bright red cherry) by Claes Oldenburg and Coosje van Bruggen is a Minneapolis landmark that is known throughout the world. Funding will provide conservation treatments for 10 outdoor sculptures that are deteriorating due to repeated Minnesota winters.

National Endowment for the Humanities

Total award: \$ 1,089,607

Anti-Slavery Pamphlet Collection, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York

Award amount: \$ 331,000

Cornell University holds one of the world's most distinctive collections of anti-slavery literature. A.D. White, first president of Cornell, began this collection, which documents the anti-slavery struggle at the local, regional and national levels. Many pieces of the over 10,000 item collection are from the libraries of anti-slavery movement leaders. Much of the paper has turned brittle with age, and some ink of the period contributes to further paper deterioration. Funds will support a comprehensive conservation project for the collection.

Coolidge Collection of Thomas Jefferson Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Massachusetts

Award amount: \$ 55,624

The Coolidge Collection is the largest collection of Thomas Jefferson's personal correspondences and writings outside of the Library of Congress. Donated by four generations of Jefferson's Coolidge descendants over a period of 60 years, the collection contains more than 9,000 pieces of correspondence, 440 architectural drawings and 13 manuscript volumes. Funds will support the conservation of the correspondence and four of the manuscript volumes, which are in a deteriorated condition.

Dutch Colonial Manuscripts, New York State Archives, Albany, New York

Award amount: \$ 79,025

This collection, spanning the period 1638-1670, is the earliest administrative records of what became the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and western Connecticut. The records deal with a wide range of issues, including the law, criminal prosecution, civil disputes, land conveyances, defense, relations with Indians and revenue generation. Translation of the records is underway, and funding will enable conservation of the collection, making it available for research for the first time.

F. Scott Fitzgerald Papers, Princeton University Library, Princeton, New Jersey

Award amount: \$ 50,000

Since donation of this collection in 1950, Princeton University has been the world center for primary research on noted American author F. Scott Fitzgerald. The collection includes manuscript versions of all his works, among many other items. Decades of heavy research use and acidic paper have put the collection in jeopardy. Funds will be used to deacidify, repair and rehouse the collection to ensure that it will continue to be available for research.

Jane Addams / Hull-House Photograph Collection, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Award amount: \$ 92,876

This collection consists of 5,000 historic photographs and 32 yearbooks that document the work of Jane Addams and her associates in the settlement house and social reform movements. Age and frequent use endanger both the photographs and the yearbooks, to the point that parts of the collection have been withdrawn from use. Funds will support the production and cold storage of 6500 preservation master negatives that will

again make the entire collection available for research without endangering the irreplaceable original documents.

Louis Armstrong House and Archives, Queens College, New York, New York

Award amount: \$ 300,000

Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong influenced American music and culture in his many roles as jazz musician, singer, actor, comedian, entertainer, author and cultural ambassador. After the death of Armstrong's widow Lucille in 1983, this house lay untouched until 1991, while water penetration, unfiltered sunlight, high humidity, and vandalism contributed to the deterioration of the building and its furnishings. Funds will be used to repair damage and conserve interior features and finishes in preparation for opening to the public on the centennial of his birth.

Paper-Based National Icons, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland

Award amount: \$ 181,082

The Maryland Historical Society holds a number of national treasures, including the original manuscript of the "Star-Spangled Banner," 56 of the 57 competition drawings for the U.S. Capitol and original watercolors of the interior of the White House by Benjamin Henry Latrobe. All are in need of conservation, which will be supported by these funds.

National Gallery of Art

Total award: \$ 102,810

Index of American Design, Washington, D. C.

Award amount: \$ 52,500

The Index of American Design is a collection of approximately 18,000 watercolor renderings created as a Works Progress Administration project from 1935 to 1942. The Index documents American decorative arts and items of material culture from the Colonial period through the 19th century. Poor quality illustration boards with highly acidic cores have discolored the painted surfaces. Masking tape, rubber cement, and other marks disfigure and are leading to deterioration of up to half of the collection. Funding will support cleaning and conservation treatments that will ensure the collection's preservation and its continued availability to the public.

Permanent Collection of Sculpture, Washington, D.C.

Award amount: \$ 50,310

This collection includes major works by America's most significant 20th-century artists, David Smith, Alexander Calder, Isamu Noguchi, Claes Oldenburg, Lila Katzen and Tony Smith. Even when fabricated from the highest quality materials, outdoor sculpture is subject to deterioration caused by metallic corrosion, paint loss and fading, vandalism and structural deformation. With this funding, the Gallery will treat 10 monumental sculptures in serious need of conservation to preserve their integrity and to restore them to the condition originally intended by the artists.

National Park Service

Total award: \$ 7,155,317

Collections of the Northeast Region – Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia;

Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Longfellow National Historic Site,

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Award amount: \$ 977,100

The national parks and historic sites of the National Park Service's Northeast Region include outstanding collections of 18th- and 19th-century decorative arts, documents and other artifacts. Funds will be used to conserve objects and collections at three sites: 1) Colonial National Historical Park – Conservation treatments will repair damage to George Washington's dining and office tents caused by age and antiquated exhibit facilities; 2) Gettysburg National Military Park – Treatments will address the adverse effects of inadequate storage space, humidity, dust and insects on significant portions of the extensive and varied collection; and 3) Longfellow National Historic Site – Conservation will focus on books, furnishings and decorative arts objects threatened with loss due to deterioration.

Farm House and Slave Quarters, Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, Maryland

Award amount: \$ 200,000

Hampton Farm includes a magnificent c. 1790 Georgian Mansion, designed gardens and grounds and many other original buildings. The Farm House, constructed of which began in 1725, is the oldest building on the site and contains rare 18th-century arched wood paneling. The c. 1840s stone slave quarters illustrate living conditions for African-American slaves and later tenant farm workers. Funds will reverse the deteriorating effects of age, weather and pests. This stabilization and restoration work will ensure the long-term preservation and public access to these buildings.

Ferry Building, Statue of Liberty National Monument, New Jersey

Award amount: \$ 1,145,975

Ellis Island was the country's principal immigration station from 1892 to 1954. Immigrants took their first steps on American soil as they entered the Ferry Building, where officials separated the apparently healthy from the sick. The Ferry Building and connecting corridors 7A and 7B are the key connection between the immigrant processing facility (island 1) and the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital complexes (islands 2 and 3) and are some of the first buildings seen by current visitors as they approach by ferry. Abandoned for 45 years, the building is in an advanced state of decay. Funds will stabilize the building and restore its exterior in preparation for a new use and as a catalyst for future restoration of the remaining structures on the islands.

M'Clintock House, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York

Award amount: \$ 185,000

The M'Clintock House is one of three important resources associated with the first Women's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, in July, 1848. Here Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mary Ann M'Clintock and her daughters drafted the "Declaration of Sentiments," often called the "Declaration of Independence," which was read at the Convention. The structure is in a dilapidated condition. Some exterior work has been done, and these funds will support the restoration of the interior of this important building.

Ebenezer Baptist Church, Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site, Atlanta, Georgia

Award amount: \$ 620,398

Ebenezer Baptist Church, a National Historic Landmark, is closely associated with the life and work of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The congregation recently signed a long-term lease with the National Park Service, which will restore the building and interpret it to the public. Repairs to deteriorating historic fabric on both the interior and exterior and conservation of historic furnishing and artifacts are needed to prepare the structure for increased public visitation and ensure its longterm preservation and protection. Funds will support this restoration program.

Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas National Park, Monroe County, Florida

Award amount: \$ 970,400

Fort Jefferson is the nation's largest 19th - century seacoast fortification, retaining a high degree of historical and architectural integrity. Begun in 1846 to protect strategic navigational lanes through the Florida straits to the Gulf of Mexico, the fort was later used as an internment camp for approximately 2,500 prisoners during the

Civil War. Continued exposure to salt, destructive weather and water threaten the fort's masonry. Funds will be used to stabilize the fort's scarp walls, embrasures and parade walls.

**Paul Laurence Dunbar House and Barn, Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park,
Dayton, Ohio**

Award amount: \$ 117,030

Paul Laurence Dunbar was the first critically acclaimed African American poet and a classmate and friend of the Wright brothers. A badly deteriorated roof and poor water conduction systems now threaten his National Historic Landmark home, and a fire damaged the adjacent barn. Funding will support the installation of a new roof, with downspouts and other drainage systems, and the restoration of the barn.

Cliff Dwellings, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado

Award amount: \$ 1,497,672

Mesa Verde National Park contains approximately 600 cliff dwellings built between AD 1200 - 1300 that represent the architectural apex of the Northern San Juan Pueblo culture. A minimum of repair has been done over the years, resulting in a cultural resource of great integrity and authenticity. From 1994 -1996, University of Pennsylvania experts developed a model conservation program to document, identify and appropriately treat surface finishes in the cliff dwellings. With these funds, the park will expand the conservation program to treat and preserve several other "houses" in the cliff dwellings.

Mission San Jose de Tumacacori, Tumacacori National Historical Park, Tumacacori, Arizona

Award amount: \$ 85,500

Mission San Jose de Tumacacori, a National Historic Landmark, is considered the best preserved Franciscan mission ruin in the United States, and it represents one of the oldest outposts of European civilization in the country. Deterioration threatens the murals, paintings, stenciling, and frescos in the nave and sanctuary and has weakened the structural components of the building. Funds will support conservation of the artwork, strengthening of the structural members and abatement of moisture migration throughout the structure

Perimeter Fence, Manzanar National Historic Site, Independence, California

Award amount: \$ 150,000

Manzanar National Historic Site protects and interprets the historical, cultural and natural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during WWII. Manzanar housed over 10,000 relocated citizens and is the best preserved of the 10 original relocation facilities in the western states. Adverse use – poaching, woodcutting, off-road vehicle use, pothunting, relic collecting, vandalism and burglary – threatens both the natural and cultural resources of the site. Funds will support the restoration of the c. 1942, 6-strand barbed wire fence (3.6 miles) in order to protect the site.

**Recreation Hall, Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark,
Wrangell - St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Cooper Center, Alaska**

Award amount: \$ 75,000

Designated a National Historic Landmark for its significance in engineering history, Kennecott is the best remaining example of an early 20th-century mining town. The Recreation Hall is a key structure in the site. Constructed in 1916, the building is in a badly deteriorated condition. Funds will be used for rehabilitation, including replacing the roof and repairing the foundation system, the deteriorated flooring, the windows and the chimney. This work will ensure the continued preservation of the building.

Washington Monument, Washington, D.C.

Award amount: \$ 1,131,242

The Washington Monument, a 555-foot classic obelisk, is recognized throughout the world as the symbol of American democracy. The monument is undergoing restoration to correct water infiltration problems that have

threatened the structure, led to deterioration of the interior commemorative stones and damaged mechanical systems. The extent of damage to the stone at the top of the monument did not become clear until scaffolding was erected to begin the project. Funding will support restoration of this newly-revealed stone deterioration.

Save America's Treasures Grants Through the National Park Service

Total award: \$ 10,272,126

Chesterwood, Stockbridge, Massachusetts

Award amount: \$ 119,849

Chesterwood is the home and studio of Daniel Chester French, sculptor of the Lincoln Memorial. The house is an eclectic building with architectural and siting elements of the Italian Villa and the Colonial Revival styles. French, one of America's foremost sculptors played a major role in the design and decoration of the house. Two porches are close to collapse and original tapestry wallpaper is threatened by deteriorating plaster. Funds will support restoration of the porches, stabilization of the plaster and restoration of the wallpaper.

Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

Award amount: \$ 52,880

Congressional Cemetery, established in 1807, is considered America's first "National Cemetery." It serves a final resting place for many notable Americans, including John Philip Sousa, J. Edgar Hoover and William Thornton. Funds will support the conservation of three of the cemetery's most important marker – the D.C. Arsenal Explosion Victims marker (ca. 1865), the Marion Kahlert marker (ca. 1905) and the Alexander Macomb memorial (ca. 1842) – and restore six table tombs that are in danger of being lost.

Dutch Reformed Church, Newburgh, New York

Award amount: \$ 125,802

The church was the work of two outstanding Greek Revival architects: Alexander Jackson Davis, who designed it in 1835, and Russell Warren, who was the general superintendent of its construction, 1835-1837. The church, recognized as one of the finest examples of Greek revival architecture in the United States, is threatened by decades of neglect, weather, vandalism and fire. Funds will be used to stabilize the sanctuary floor and gallery and secure the building from fire.

Fallingwater, Bear Run, Pennsylvania

Award amount: \$ 901,000

Fallingwater, designed in 1935 by Frank Lloyd Wright, is an icon of American architecture and exemplifies Wright's concept of the harmonious union of art and nature. Parts of the building are significantly overstressed and are beginning to fail. Water leakage is damaging the roof and interior furnishings. Funds will be used to structurally strengthen the overstressed sections, to repair wood and steel windows and to install a new roof that properly sheds water and to waterproof the terrace.

Fourth Ward School, Virginia City, Nevada

Award amount: \$639,271

The Fourth Ward School, built in 1876, is a major contributing building in the Virginia City National Historic Landmark District. The building has suffered extensive deterioration over time, and rehabilitation of several major components is needed. Funds will be used to rehabilitate the mansard roof with its eave drainage system and the original windows and to provide seismic retrofit for the foundations of the building.

Gropius House, Lincoln, Massachusetts**Award amount: \$ 64,349**

Walter Gropius, founder of the German school of modern design known as the Bauhaus, was one of the most influential architects of the 20th century. After fleeing Germany, he built this house for his family in 1937, and it remained occupied until his widow's death in 1983 when it came into the possession of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA). Already deteriorated at that time, damage has increased due to water infiltration. Funds will be used to repair the windows, a primary entry point for moisture, and to restore water-damaged plaster.

Jackson Ward National Historic Landmark District, Richmond, Virginia**Award amount: \$ 650,000**

Richmond was one of the foremost black communities in the nation during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and Jackson Ward was the hub of the community's professional and social life. Many buildings are vacant and suffer from deterioration due to unsound roofs, wall openings and arson. Funds will support the stabilization and weatherproofing of a number of key buildings to preserve them for future rehabilitation and reuse.

The Mount, Lenox, Massachusetts.**Award amount: \$ 2,865,000**

Home of the celebrated author Edith Wharton, The Mount is a National Historic Landmark. It is also an autobiographical house, designed and built by Wharton based on the precepts outlined in her books *The Decoration of Houses* and *Italian Villas and their Gardens*. Funds will be used to complete the stabilization of the building's exterior, to restore the greenhouse that is in danger of collapse and to restore the gardens that have been badly damaged by heavy visitation.

Peter Wolf Administration Building, Fair Park, Dallas, Texas**Award amount: \$ 3,000,000**

The Peter Wolf Administration Building is an outstanding example of Art Deco design and one component of Fair Park, the National Historic Landmark site of the 1936 Texas Centennial. Currently in a controlled state of collapse, the building has been closed for years. Funds will restore the exterior of the building and its steel truss skeleton in preparation for reuse as the Women's Museum.

Sloss Furnace, Birmingham, Alabama**Award amount: \$ 207,275**

Sloss Furnace National Historic Landmark, now the museum of the City of Birmingham, is the only complete blast furnace complex open for public interpretation in the world. The region's high humidity, high water table and heavy rains have caused significant corrosion and erosion over time. Funds will support the stabilization of Number One Furnace, including foundation repair, replacement of severely deteriorated beams and application of a new protective coating.

Taliesin, Spring Green, Wisconsin**Award amount: \$ 1,146,700**

Taliesin is the most personal representation of Frank Lloyd Wright's work; he constructed, reconstructed and expanded it from 1911 until his death in 1959. It was his home and continues to serve, for the warmer half of each year, as a residence for the Taliesin's architecture students. Moisture and the freeze/thaw cycle of many years have damaged the stone and wood building and its collections, and a 1998 mudslide destroyed part of the hill around which the structure is built. Funding will fix drainage problems that allow water to penetrate the house and that could lead to another, larger mudslide and will restore damaged interior features and finishes.

Washburn A Mill, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Award amount: \$ 500,000

A National Historic Landmark, Washburn A Mill represents Minneapolis' reign as the flour milling capital of the world from 1880 to 1930. Built in 1879, the mill was the birthplace of General Mills, producer of Gold Medal flour, and the home of Betty Crocker's kitchen. The vacant mill was heavily damaged by a 1991 fire that left its walls and foundation exposed. Funds will be used to stabilize and preserve the structure, enabling the construction of a museum of the milling industry inside the walls.

Smithsonian Institution

Total award: \$ 1,578,664

Artwork Collection of the National Anthropological Archives, Washington, D.C.

Award amount: \$ 228,664

This collection contains nearly 20,000 drawings that constitute a visual record of the cultures of Native America and of the United States' interactions with these cultures. The collection contains 19th-century artwork produced by Native Americans to record their ways of life, documents pertaining to U.S. expansion into the West and early scientific investigations of Native American origins. The collection is deteriorated to the point of disintegration. Funds will be used to conserve and provide proper storage for the collection.

Threatened Artifacts of the Apollo Space Program, National Air and Space Museum, Washington, D.C.

Award amount: \$ 1,350,000

The National Air and Space Museum has collected more than 2500 artifacts representing nearly every facet of the Apollo Space Program, ranging from the Apollo command modules that ferried the astronauts safely back from the moon to spacesuits to decals, patches and other personal items of the Apollo astronauts. Funding will support the implementation of a comprehensive conservation effort to counteract the effects of inadequate storage, environmental factors and time.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Total award: \$ 666,392

Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Sebastian, Florida

Award amount: \$ 57,711

Established in 1903 by Theodore Roosevelt, Pelican Island was America's first national wildlife refuge, intended to protect the last pelican rookery on the Atlantic coast of Florida. A National Historic Landmark, the island has lost more than 50% of its original size due to increased boat traffic along the Intracoastal Waterway. Funds will be used to stabilize the shoreline through construction of a natural wavebreak and the planting of native trees and grasses.

D.C. Booth Historic National Fish Hatchery, Spearfish, South Dakota

Award amount: \$ 300,000

This facility is unique in the nation. Devoted to the preservation of the National Fisheries Program, it includes several historic structures and an extensive collection of artifacts and archives. Weather and age have taken their toll on the site, and unless checked damage will accelerate. Funds will support structural stabilization and exterior restoration of three buildings, repair of the pond and flood channel retaining walls and restoration of the Yellowstone Boat.

Commercial Pacific Cable Buildings and Former Naval Facilities, Midway National Wildlife Refuge Midway Islands

Award amount: \$ 308,681

Due to base closures, Midway's role shifted in 1996 to that of a National Wildlife Refuge. The ravages of time, saltwater corrosion and disuse have left most of Midway's historically significant properties in jeopardy. Funds will be used to stabilize the Commercial Pacific Cable Buildings, the oldest on the island, and make them weather-tight. Funds will also be used to mount a major eradication effort against the termites that are attacking the former Naval facilities, designed by noted architect Albert Kahn.

U.S. Forest Service

Total award: \$ 260,310

Green Mountain Lookout, Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Mountlake Terrace, Washington

Award amount: \$ 50,000

The Green Mountain Lookout is significant for its role in fire detection and its use as a U.S. Army aircraft-warning site during World War II. Snow and wind have damaged the lookout to the point that it is in danger of collapse, and it has been closed to the public since 1994. Funds will be used to replace structural components and to restore the interior and exterior of the lookout.

The Letter Box, Grey Towers National Historic Landmark, Milford, Pennsylvania

Award amount: \$ 116,000

The Letter Box served as the office and archives of Gifford Pinchot, eminent conservationist, chief forester, and two-term governor of Pennsylvania. Designed by architect Chester H. Aldrich in 1925, this classically proportioned stone building has severe water infiltration problems. Funding will provide a new roof, interior restoration and selected collections conservation.

Honanki Cliff Dwellings, Coconino National Forest, Sedona, Arizona

Award amount: \$ 94,310

The large cliff dwellings of Honanki, built between AD 1150 - 1300, are a spectacular example of Sinagua architecture and rock art. The site is currently closed to the public because of structural instability. Funds will be used to stabilize the cliff dwellings so that they may be reopened to the public, to construct a walkway to reduce the impact of foot traffic on the site and to remove graffiti.

U.S. Holocaust Memorial Commission

Total award: \$ 54,736

Benjamin B. Ferencz Collection, Washington, D.C.

Award amount: \$ 54,736

As a member of the U.S. Armed Forces that liberated Dachau and Buchenwald, Harvard-trained lawyer Benjamin Ferencz secured many records left in the camps. These documents included numbers of Jews, Communists, Gypsies and others killed, the names of the unit commanders and other details about the atrocities perpetrated in the camps. In 1994, Ferencz donated the collection to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. Funds will support conservation of the collection so that it will be available to future generations of scholars and students.

BRUCE BABBITT
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

In January 1993 President Clinton appointed Bruce Babbitt Secretary of the Interior. During his tenure, Babbitt has used old tools to open new chapters in conservation history, leading us beyond simple preservation or environmental protection towards a deeper, more complex movement he calls "American Restoration."

With drip torches and flamethrowers he became the first Secretary to restore fire to its natural role in the wild;

With sledgehammers and wrecking balls he became the first Secretary to tear down dams, restoring rivers flowing into the Atlantic and the Pacific;

With fly rod and paid license, he became the first Secretary to catch -- and release -- endangered trout and salmon, showing how restoring native fish habitat restores economies;

With his consensus-based approach, Babbitt brought peace to California's water wars; shaped the President's old growth Forest Plan; drafted plans to restore the Florida Everglades; helped enact the massive California Desert Protection Act; forged new legislation for protection of our National Wildlife Refuges; returned entrance fees and concessions back into the Parks that generated them; helped preserve the incomparable old growth Headwaters Forest; and negotiated the largest land swap in the history of the lower 48 states in order to protect the new Grand-Staircase monument and other parks in Utah.

Babbitt has breathed new life into the Endangered Species Act with innovative use of Habitat Conservation Plans and recovery plans that have resulted in delisting the peregrine falcon, the Aleutian Canada goose, the bald eagle and the gray wolf. He personally brought the first wolf back to Yellowstone where today more than 110 wolves can be seen and heard.

His wife Hattie is Deputy Administrator of U.S. Agency for International Development, and they have two sons, Christopher, 24, and T.J., 22.

Edward M. Kennedy

Born: Edward Moore Kennedy
Boston, Massachusetts
February 22, 1932
Youngest of nine children of
Joseph P. Kennedy and
Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy

Education: Milton Academy
Harvard University, B.A 1956
International Law School,
The Hague, The Netherlands, 1958
University of Virginia Law School,
LL.B., 1959

Military: U.S. Army (1951-1953)
Private First Class, Infantry
Served in France and Germany

Family: Married: Victoria Reggie Kennedy
Children: Kara, Edward Jr., Patrick,
Curran, Caroline

Senate: Elected to the Senate on November 6,
1962
(to complete the term of President
John F. Kennedy)
Re-elected to full six-year terms in
1964,
1970, 1976, 1982, 1988, and 1994
Seniority: 3rd out of 100

Assignments: Labor and Human Resources
Committee

Ranking Democrat, Full
Committee
Member, Subcommittee on
Employment and Training
Ranking Democrat,
Subcommittee on Public Health
and Safety

Judiciary Committee

Ranking Democrat, Subcommittee
on Immigration
Member, Subcommittee on the
Constitution,
Federalism and Property Rights

Armed Services Committee

Ranking Democrat, Subcommittee
on Seapower
Member, Subcommittee on
Personnel
Member, Subcommittee on
Acquisition and Technology

Joint Economic Committee

Member, Full Committee

Other Service: Member, Internet Caucus
Member, Congressional Friends of
Ireland
Member, Senate Arms Control
Observer Group
Trustee, Kennedy Center for the
Performing Arts

Robert G. Stanton

--Biography--

Robert G. Stanton was sworn in as the Director of the National Park Service (NPS) on August 4, 1997. He was nominated by President Clinton on June 26. His nomination was unanimously approved by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on July 23, and was confirmed by the full Senate on July 31.

As Director, he has policy and administrative responsibility for the 378 units in the National Park System. The National Park System is composed of many unique, natural and historical areas such as Mesa Verde, Yellowstone, Everglades, Martin Luther King, Jr., Grand Canyon, Statue of Liberty, Mary McLeod Bethune, Denali and Gettysburg.

The 83-million acre National Park System is managed by 20,000 permanent and seasonal employees, visited by 265 million visitors each year and operated on an annual budget of about \$1.7 billion.

He is responsible for providing assistance to American Indian Tribal governments, States, local governments and communities with respect to conservation, recreation and cultural partnership programs, and also directs the Service's international affairs.

Before retiring in January 1997, he served 8 years as NPS Regional Director of the National Capital Region in Washington, D.C. He was responsible for 40 park units which attracted more than 38 million visitors annually to such popular sites as the White House, Washington Monument, Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Antietam National Battlefield, Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, and the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site.

He began his Federal career as a seasonal park ranger at Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, during the summers of 1962-63. He took a full-time position with NPS in 1966, as a personnel management and public information specialist in the Washington, D.C., office. In 1969, he moved to National Capital Parks-Central, Washington, D.C., as a management assistant, and in 1970, became Superintendent of National Capital Parks-East, Washington, D.C., and Maryland. A year later he was appointed Superintendent of Virgin Islands National Park, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, and in 1974, he became Deputy Regional Director of the Southeast Region in Atlanta, Georgia.

In 1976, he returned to Washington, D.C., as Assistant Director, Park Operations, and in 1978, he went on to become Deputy Regional Director for the National Capital Region, a position in which he held for 8 years. In 1987, he returned to headquarters

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(Main Interior) as Associate Director for Operations. In 1988, he became Regional Director of the National Capital Region until his retirement in January 1997.

As the recipient of numerous honors and awards, he received in 1998, the Presidential Distinguished Alumni Citation, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; in 1997, the Walter T. Cox Award of the George B. Hartzog, Jr. Environmental Awards program, Clemson University; the Outstanding Hero Award for Leadership in Parks, Recreation and Conservation, the Roundtable Associates, Inc.; and the International Salute Award for National Service in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and "for working to keep the Dream Alive," the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., International Salute Committee; in 1996 the Lincoln Medal, Ford's Theatre Society Board of Trustees; in 1994, the National Council of Negro Women's highest award, the Distinguished Service Award; earned in 1993 the Presidential Distinguished Senior Executive Rank Award; and in 1987 the Interior Department's highest award, the Distinguished Service Award; in 1993, he was elected as a Fellow in the American Academy for Park and Recreation Administration.

He is cited in several publications including:

"Maintaining Park Natural Resource Values in Challenging Times." Transactions of the Sixty-third North America Wildlife and Natural Resource Conference, edited by Kelly G. Wadsworth, 22-26. Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D.C., Wildlife Management Institute Publishing, 1998

"National Park Service Programs in Washington, District of Columbia." In Recreation Programs that work for At-Risk Youth: The Challenge of Shaping the Future, ed. Peter A. Witt and John L. Crompton, 301-304. State College, PA, Venture Publishing, 1996

"Cultural Parks in the U.S. National Park System: Their Values and Influences on Intergroup Relations in a Multi-Ethnic Society." In the International Perspective on Cultural Parks: Proceedings of the First World Conference Held in Mesa Verde National Park, CO., 16-21 September 1984, edited by Judith L. Gamble, 299-301. U.S. National Park Service in Association with the Colorado Historical Society: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989

"Leisure and the National Parks." In the Indiana Academy of the Social Science: Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Indiana Academy of the Social Science Held at Ball State University, Muncie, IN, 7 October 1977, edited by Lester F. Schmidt, 18-23 Ball State University, Muncie, IN, Ball State University Publishing, 1978

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He has represented the National Park Service in major international programs relating to park management and conservation programs. In 1998 he lead a delegation of Park Service officials who provided onsite consultation and program review of parks and cultural resources in the People's Republic of China; in 1979 was guest lecturer on Resource Planning and Park Management at Workshop on Natural Area Management Planning, sponsored by the Caribbean Conservation Association in 1979 in Trinidad-Tobago, West Indies, and in 1977, in Dominica, West Indies; and in 1978, provided onsite assessment and assistance relative to the NPS's involvement in the development and management of the Asir National Park in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

A native of Forth Worth, Texas, he earned a bachelor's degree in 1963, from Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Texas. He did graduate work at Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, and has completed numerous college courses, seminars and workshops in management and executive leadership.

He is the 15th person to serve as Director of the National Park Service since the Agency was established in August 1916. He is the first African American in the history of the 82-year-old Agency to hold that position.

Congressman

JOHN MURTHA

Pennsylvania, 12th District

Representing Pennsylvania's 12th District, U.S. Rep. John P. Murtha continually works to attract and keep jobs in the area and develop essential sewer, water and transportation infrastructure. On a national level, he fights for fair solutions to problems facing Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security, and advocates sensible health-care reform, trade policies, defense, and veterans policies.

Born June 17, 1932, John Patrick Murtha grew up in Westmoreland County, PA. He joined the Marines after high school, ran a small business in Johnstown while starting a family and attending the University of Pittsburgh on the GI Bill. He graduated from Pitt with a degree in economics and did graduate work in economics and political science at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, the school his mother and daughter attended. He volunteered in Vietnam in 1966-67, was elected to the Pennsylvania House in 1969 and to Congress in 1974. He retired from the Marine Corps Reserves in 1990. Jack and his wife Joyce reside in Johnstown, where they raised their 3 children. They have 3 grandchildren.

- **HONORS**
- **PEOPLE**
- **JOB DEVELOPMENT**
- **INFRASTRUCTURE**
- **TOURISM, RECREATION & CONSERVATION**
- **DEFENSE**

HONORS: Jack's honors range from the National Breast Cancer Coalition Leadership Award to the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, from the Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry's Government Leader of the Year Award to the Riverperson of the Year Award. He received the

Distinguished Service and Meritorious Service Medals, the state's two highest honors, for his efforts after disastrous floods. And he received numerous local and regional awards for his support of economic development, scouting, shelters for battered women, and the arts. His national honors include recognition for support of the National Bone Marrow Registry, research on breast cancer, head injuries and computer software, and he's won numerous prestigious honors for his distinguished military career and support of a strong national defense.

PEOPLE: It's difficult to convey a public figure's "human side," but Jack cares deeply about people. He works for their VA, Social Security or other benefits and fights for better health care from the people's perspective because he meets with people directly to hear their problems. He emphasizes the special needs of rural health care, sponsored legislation to save the health care of retired miners, and received national honors for his support of breast cancer, bone marrow and head injuries. There's no stronger advocate for seniors and veterans. Jack fought to keep Social Security solvent and address Medicare problems in a way that's fair to seniors and doesn't result in closing of rural hospitals. He's advocated long-term, catastrophic and home-health care, and preventive medicine, and helped convince Medicare to cover flu vaccinations. He helped create a regional job-counseling program for veterans and preserve VA health-care services at home. Jack's an advocate for education. He sponsors the 24 Challenge Math program and works to get computers and other technology into area schools. He help area colleges create or expand environmental, health-care, technology and entrepreneurial programs, worked to make college aid available to more middle-income families, build a coalition that created a regional AmeriCorps program to enable young people to earn tuition credit, created the John and Joyce Murtha Center for Continuing Education and Professional Development at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, and raised money for local scholarships, including the Beverly Sue Clark Memorial Scholarship Fund at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

More information on Jack's efforts to help people is available.

JOBS: As a leader of the Congressional Steel Caucus, Jack was instrumental in getting Voluntary Restraint Agreements that saved America's steel industry, while back home he worked directly with mills and mill-buyers to save as many basic jobs locally as possible. He led the regional push into high-tech jobs, helping bring the Software Engineering Institute to Carnegie Mellon and a Supercomputer to Pittsburgh, making Western Pennsylvania a high-tech hub with 9,500 jobs in the software industry alone. He attracted an Electro-Optics Center to Armstrong County, an Environmental Education & Training Center to Indiana and Concurrent Technologies Corp. to Johnstown, creating a regional reputation as a technology center. Jack helped attract Sony and American Video Glass to Western Pennsylvania, helped local companies diversify into high-tech defense manufacturing, attracted a federal prison to Loretto and pushed for new state prisons in Somerset and Indiana. The National Drug Intelligence Center was about to be set up in Washington, but Jack brought it to Johnstown where it's national mission is being carried out at a much lower cost. Jack's initiative to develop wood-based industry was key in attracting Fay-Penn Fiber, and he convinced CSX to sell rather than abandon rail links that are helping attract jobs to Fayette and Westmoreland Counties. He attracted funds for the Center for Global Competitiveness at St. Francis and St. Vincent Colleges to help small businesses enter world markets, backed legislation

from the White House Conference on Small Business to help with pensions, health care, and capital and equipment costs, and created a business section on his World Wide Web Home Page.

More information on Jack's job-development efforts is available.

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR JOBS: Knowing the role of infrastructure in creating jobs, Jack worked to improve highways, airports and sewer and water systems across the district. He helped improve airports at Johnstown, Latrobe, Indiana, Ebensburg and Somerset. He attracted funds for various highway projects, including Route 22 from Ebensburg to Hollidaysburg, from Delmont to Five Points, and improvements near Blairsville and at the Route 56 interchange. Jack also led the way on the Route 219 Bypasses of Ebensburg and Meyersdale, and on getting studies done on additional needs in the Route 219 Corridor. He was instrumental in the reconstruction of the dangerous and busy western access to Johnstown -- the Haws Pike section of Johnstown 56 -- and the reconstruction of the Windber Bypass. And he generated local access improvements that were critical for job retention in Latrobe (Lloyd Avenue), New Stanton (Center Avenue Extension), Somerset (Gilmour Bypass), Johnstown (Galeria Road), and New Germany (Route 219), as well as pushing to rebuild the Route 28 bridge into New Bethlehem. He's seeking designation of Route 219 as an International Trade Corridor to Canada. He continues to push for more work on the Mon-Fayette and Laurel Valley Expressways, Route 28 in Armstrong and Clarion Counties and Route 119 in Indiana County. Numerous sewer and water systems are being developed and improved across the district to allow for economic expansion, including expansion of service to develop industrial parks adjacent to the Sony plant, at Manor Township in Armstrong County, at Burrell Township in Indiana County, near Connellsville in Fayette County and elsewhere. And he initiated the Regional Equipment Center at Blairsville to help communities develop local infrastructure.

TOURISM/CONSERVATION/RECREATION: Jack champions our National Park Service, nationally and at home, where he pushed improvements to 3 NPS sites and helped create a broad network of tourism facilities on the Path of Progress National Heritage Tour Route. He helped to start the development of the Rivers of Steel tourism initiation across a 7-county region around Pittsburgh, and to initiate studies of the impact of development on Laurel Ridge and abandoned mine drainage into streams, and backed continuation of the Abandoned Mine Lands Trust Fund and creation of the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. He helped St. Vincent College create an environmental technology program, and attracted the National Environmental Education & Training Center to IUP. He received the Pennsylvania Recreation & Park Society Award, Riverperson of the Year Award, Bearman Award and Otto Haas Historic Preservation Award.

More information on Jack's tourism, recreation & conservation efforts is available.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS: As a leader on National Security Appropriations, Jack was

key to building our military from the hollow force of the 1980s to the superb force that prevailed in Desert Storm. He fights to make sure our men and women in uniform are the world's best trained and best equipped, and our weapons have the technological superiority to multiply our forces' power. He advocates a sensible energy policy because our economy and our national security are linked to energy. He opposes military involvement in places like Bosnia and Somalia unless we have a clear national interest, achievable goals and a plan to get out. Jack built a reputation as a fiscal conservative, reducing Presidential requests by over \$50 billion while he was Chairman.

Shirley

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1999

MILLENNIUM COMMITTEE MEETING

DATE: June 8, 1999
LOCATION: East Room
TIME: 11:00 am
FROM: Ellen McCulloch-Lovell

I. PURPOSE

You will hold a meeting with about fifty members and staff of the Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures, of which you are Honorary Chair. This is your second meeting with them at the White House since the creation of the Committee in May of 1998. After your meeting, Dick Moe will introduce you to each member in a photo receiving line.

II. BACKGROUND

The Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures was launched in May of 1998 when potential Committee members came to the White House to meet with you and receive a briefing on the objectives of Save America's Treasures and the mission of the Millennium Council. Since then, the Committee has expanded to eighty-nine members and assisted Save America's Treasures in raising over \$33 million for preserving historic sites, structures and collections.

On Tuesday morning, the Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures will meet with the National Trust, the White House Millennium Council, the National Park Foundation and Heritage Preservation before coming to the White House to meet with you. Following the meeting at the White House, the Committee members will visit Anderson Cottage and the Star-Spangled Banner Conservation Lab at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History.

You will speak to them after Dick Moe gives you a brief report on their earlier business meeting. The purpose of your remarks is to recognize their accomplishments, encourage their plans for this year, and let them know your commitment to Save America's Treasures.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing

Ellen Lovell

Meet and Greet

Richard Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Program

The First Lady

Richard Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Meeting Participants

Invitation list attached

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 11:05 am YOU arrive at the first floor elevator for briefing.
- 11:10 am YOU proceed to the Red Room for a brief visit with Dick Moe.
- 11:15 am YOU proceed to the stage in the State Dining Room accompanied by Dick Moe.
- 11:15 am Dick Moe makes remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU make brief remarks and invite guests to a receiving line in the Blue Room.
- 11:30 am YOU proceed to Blue Room for receiving line. Dick Moe will make introductions.
- 12:00 pm YOU depart.

VI. REMARKS

Attached

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Remarks

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES COMMITTEE MEETING
THE WHITE HOUSE, JUNE 8, 1999

I want to thank Dick Moe for his leadership, for taking this leap of faith with me that we could involve the nation in a national millennium program to Save America's Treasures. Thank you for putting the National Trust for Historic Preservation behind this effort, and for working together with our other partners, the National Park Foundation and Heritage Preservation.

I am thrilled to hear the progress report you just gave me. Many of us met here a year ago, with little more than a big idea and the will and enthusiasm to carry it out. So I must thank all of you on the Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures for supporting this great work, and for truly giving a gift to the future.

When the President and I created the White House Millennium Council, we wanted to invite all Americans to "Honor the Past and Imagine the Future." We knew that the millennium would stimulate huge parties, and new products. We also thought there was an opportunity to use all this excitement for good – to bring people together around projects that will strengthen our values as Americans, and leave a permanent legacy behind. So one of the first programs we launched, with the Trust and all of you, was Save America's Treasures.

What a year it has been! We launched the Committee and immediately you began to adopt significant but endangered treasures. Only two months later, we were on the road for the first Save America's Treasures tour, starting in front of the Star-Spangled Banner, and ending at Women's Rights National Park in Seneca Falls. Many of us traveled by train and bus together through five states, bringing recognition and support to thirteen historic sites, collections and monuments. We've also been to Boston and Queens, to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Now, we have just returned from the Southwest Treasures Tour, highlighting historic and natural treasures in three states. The thirty treasures sites I visited this year paint a portrait of America – as diverse and culturally rich as this nation. These irreplaceable sites and collections teach us many valuable lessons.

First, they tell us what happened there and what we must remember. Secondly, they teach us that it takes all of us to create a democracy – not only the generals, the politicians and the explorers, but also the artists -- such as Luis Jimenez (heh MEN ez) whose outdoor sculpture I visited in Albuquerque; the inventors -- like Thomas Edison, who left thousands of drawings, writings and artifacts in his Invention Factory; the liberators - - like Harriet Tubman, and Marianne M'Clintock; and the ancient

creators who left their marks on the land at Mesa Verde, and whose Pueblo ancestors inherited their culture.

Next, our treasures tell us the stories we hope will inspire the next generations, as they carry these values into the new millennium. And finally, this year we have confirmed that saving our treasures is the responsibility of all of us. We are the caretakers of our history and culture. We are recognizing our diverse peoples' many contributions to making America. We are widening the circle of responsibility of those who will preserve those precious places, art, and documents.

Many of you have contributed – and invited others to give, including those who never before thought of themselves as preservationists. Dick mentioned this year's record \$33 million in private contributions. I am convinced that together we can keep building that fund.

Preservation is a partnership – and this year we benefited from the bipartisan cooperation of Congress, which appropriated \$30 million for federal Save America's Treasures grants through the National Park Service. That meant we were able to announce sixty-two grants to projects all over the country – from the Washington Monument right

here in the Capitol, to the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, to the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado.

All of those grants must be matched by private donations, and some of you already have been extraordinarily generous. I am happy to say that some of the federal funds will support sites that Save America's Treasures has adopted – like the Louis Armstrong House and Archives, the Dutch Reformed Church in Newburgh, and the Mount, Edith Wharton's home in Lenox, Massachusetts.

Other projects will challenge us: places like the Sewell-Belmont House in DC, with its women's suffrage collection, or the historic buildings on the South side of Ellis Island, or the Washburn Mill in Minneapolis.

Our circle of awareness is expanding every day, as sites and collections apply to the Trust to be designated as official Save America's Treasures projects. These designations will help the communities gather interest and support. I know you'll leave here and go to Anderson Cottage – a place the President and I feel strongly should be preserved. It was President and Mrs. Lincoln's summer White House – where they escaped the city's heat. {And I hope that works for you today too.} President Lincoln drafted the Emancipation Proclamation there. It is

also on the grounds of the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, where retired service personnel answer all of Socks' and Buddy's mail. You'll also see the Conservation Lab where the Star-Spangled Banner is being conserved. That is surely one of our greatest Save America's Treasures success stories.

As important as the Star-Spangled Banner is, every community has a treasure in its own backyard. Our very idealistic vision for this program is to involve all of our citizens -- especially our children -- to engage the media in this effort, and to have elected officials make saving treasures part of their local programs to celebrate the millennium.

That is why I am so happy to hear your plans for the coming year, and why I am so committed to Save America's Treasures -- this year, and through 2000 -- as a core part of our national millennium program. {Whatever this year and next will bring, I will continue to bring the work of Save America's Treasures to the public's attention.}

Just two weeks ago, in the awe-inspiring setting of Mesa Verde, I told the story of third graders from Foothills Elementary School in Boulder, Colorado. Much like the children who saved their "pennies for preservation," they decided to raise money to help save the cliff

dwellings. They called their effort “Adopt a Ruin,” and by doing chores and creating their own calendars, raised \$2,750 for sites recently discovered at Mesa Verde. Here is what one student – her name is Julia -- wrote about why she worked so hard for Mesa Verde. “I think Adopt a Ruin is a good idea because in forty years my kids will probably want to see the ruins, so I want to save the ruins. So, far I have raised \$15. I feel very special accomplishing our goal...the best part of this, is when I grow up, I think it will be great to see the expression on my kids’ faces.”

I’ve read lots of statements about why we need to preserve our cultural and historic treasures. I can’t think of a better explanation than the one that Julia just gave us.

And so I must say how grateful I am to you: for saving our treasures, for working so hard to make a difference for our country, for making sure that same inspiration gets passed on to our children, and their children. Thank you.

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[Save America's Treasures 2000]

SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES



WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL



**WHITE HOUSE
MILLENNIUM COUNCIL**

Honor the Past—Imagine the Future

SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES MILLENNIUM PROGRAM

"This year, Hillary and I launched the White House Millennium Program to promote America's creativity and innovation, and to preserve our heritage and culture into the 21st century. Our culture lives in every community, and every community has places of historic value that tell our stories as Americans. We should protect them. I am proposing a public-private partnership to advance our arts and humanities, and to celebrate the millennium by saving America's treasures, great and small....Nearly 200 years ago, a tattered flag, its broad stripes and bright stars still gleaming through the smoke of a fierce battle, moved Francis Scott Key to scribble a few words on the back of an envelope -- the words that became our national anthem. Today, that Star Spangled Banner, along with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, are on display just a short walk from here. They are America's treasures, and we must also save them for the ages. I ask all Americans to support our project to restore all our treasures so that the generations of the 21st Century can see for themselves the images and the words that are the old and continuing glory of America."

**President William Jefferson Clinton
1998 State of the Union**

One of the best ways we can imagine the future in the new millennium is to preserve what we value of our past. But our important historic sites, documents, monuments, and art are deteriorating. As America changes, we must carry forward the heritage that embodies our nation's memory to inspire future generations.

President Clinton proposed a Millennium Fund to "Save America's Treasures" in his Fiscal 1999 budget and Congress appropriated \$30 million for this program. The fund is administered by the National Park Service and will be allocated for the most urgent preservation projects of national significance.

"Save America's Treasures" should stimulate new private efforts to preserve our heritage. Historic preservation in America has always been a public-private partnership. The National Trust for Historic Preservation is offering leadership by inviting individuals, foundations and corporations to participate in this great initiative by serving on a Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton has agreed to serve as Honorary Chair of this committee.

As we know, the millennium will arrive regardless of what anyone may do. Save America's Treasures will succeed because of what each one of us will do.

White House Millennium Council
708 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20503
Tel: 202-456-2000 Fax: 202-456-2008

e-mail: millennium@whitehouse.gov
<http://www.millennium.whitehouse.gov>

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HONOR THE PAST- IMAGINE THE FUTURE



WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

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[Museum of Afro American History 1806]

The Museum of Afro American History
 The African Meeting House, Beacon Hill
 The Abiel Smith School, Beacon Hill
 The African Meeting House, Nantucket Island
 The Black Heritage Trail®

THE MUSEUM OF AFRO AMERICAN HISTORY

1806

SEN. KENNEDY INTERVIEWED BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Sylvia Watts McKinney spoke recently with Senator Edward M. Kennedy about the MAAH's mission and his continuing support of our preservation, restoration, and education programs.

SWM: We are so thrilled about your efforts to secure funding from Congress for the restoration of the African Meeting House. What drove your passion?

Sen. Kennedy: I have always been a strong supporter of preserving the pieces of our heritage that are important to Boston and the nation. The African Meeting House has major significance not only for our city but also for America.

In restoring the African Meeting House, we are demonstrating our commitment to telling the full story of the United States, including the story of those who have too often been ignored by historians. It is essential for all Americans to know about this building, the Abiel Smith School and the Nantucket African Meeting House. Without these historic buildings and the work done there by Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison and so many others, America today would be a lesser land.

SWM: What lessons can people of other races learn about the significance of African American contributions to United States history as illustrated by the preservation of the African Meeting House?

Sen. Kennedy: The City of Boston has long had an active African American community. Its members are an important part of our history just as the Puritans and the Irish are. The preservation and restoration of the African Meeting House are part of a needed commitment to give all races, religions, and ethnic groups the opportunity to share their story in their own words.

(cont. on page 8)

Capital Campaign Nears Goal

The Campaign for the Museum of Afro American History, launched publicly at our annual meeting on May 18, has passed the 85%

mark! This success, which is so very gratifying, is a clear indication of the growing strength of the institution within the community. We appreciate the strong support of the foundations, corporations, and individuals who have brought us so close to our goal. In the next issue of 1806, we will provide a full list of those supporters.

On Beacon Hill, the Abiel Smith School interior is now gutted and rebuilding is underway, with the support of Superintendent John Burchill of the Boston National Historic Park. Lumas Hahs Construction Company has informed the executive director that the work will be completed by December of this year, which will

leadership of our Board of Directors and Capital Campaign Committee and to the support of so many.

Please join us today as we move forward together with this important work. A reply envelope is enclosed with this newsletter for your convenience.

Fast Track for African Meeting House

Congress has set aside \$1.4 million for a complete restoration of the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill. The work must be done quickly so the historic building can tap the millennium's energy and reopen in the year 2000.

The meeting house is the oldest black church

off in Africa or America, and the building's history as a Jewish synagogue from 1904 to 1972.

To open in the year 2000, the restoration will have to be put on a fast track. It includes providing access for the disabled, rehabilitating the courtyard and the building's exterior, preparing the basement to house new exhibits, and installing a modern heating and air conditioning system. In addition, historic pews will be installed — a few of which survived a fire and others that have been rebuilt with historical accuracy. Once this work is done, exhibits can be installed.

The project has Senator Kennedy's passionate support. And funds to get started will be available on Oct. 1, the start of the new fiscal year. At that point the National Park Service



L-r, Henry Hampton, Michele Courton Brown, Judge Leslie Harris, Cong. Joe Moakley, James Hoyte, John Gillis, and Ira Jackson at Smith School groundbreaking May 18, 1998.

set in motion the planning for fabrication of permanent exhibits.

Thanks to the staunch leadership of Senator Edward M. Kennedy and Congressman John Joseph Moakley, funding is now also possible to restore the African Meeting House, beginning in early spring 1999. As noted The Boston Globe made plain in its June 29 editorial (see below), this historic building is "a source and a stronghold for Boston's and America's history [and it] deserves every effort to ensure that it reopens in a powerfully historic year."

We are a giant step closer to unlocking the rich potential of this history, thanks to the

still standing in the United States. Over the years, it has radiated great leaders, from abolitionist Frederick Douglass, who spoke there after being chased from another hall, to William Lloyd Garrison, a white integrationist wanted by the State of Georgia with a \$5,000 reward.

This history trembles inside the meeting house walls. But even in a city as historic as Boston, too much of this past is overlooked.

The renovations promise to excavate what was and showcase it. Exhibits will illustrate the trans-Atlantic slave trade, abolitionism, the debate on whether black people were better

and meeting house administrators have to seize the day, making sure that construction begins promptly. Work starting in March 1999 could lead to an opening in September 2000.

Creative financing efforts or donors might get some of the work started before Oct. 1.

As a source and a stronghold for Boston's and America's history, the African Meeting House deserves every effort to ensure that it reopens in a powerfully historic year.

— reprinted from
 The Boston Globe, June 29, 1998

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

YES! I WANT TO SUPPORT THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE MUSEUM OF AFRO AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE MUSEUM OF
AFRO AMERICAN HISTORY

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My gift will be matched by:

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PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WITH
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Brookline, MA 02446-4039
Attn: Development

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

The Museum of Afro American History, Inc.
138 Mountfort Street
Brookline MA 02446-4039

Attn: Campaign for the MAAH

New era begins for African Meeting House

Director sets mission

By Sandy Coleman — GLOBE STAFF

BEACON HILL — It is 10:48 on a recent Tuesday morning, well into the workday, and the silence in the Museum of Afro American History is far from golden. In the office of Sylvia Watts McKinney, the only sound besides the pleasant energy of her voice is the heat rising in the radiator.

If she had her way, the place would be filled with the mad, unrelenting, persistence of telephones ringing off the hook — people calling to find out about the museum, people calling to offer their time, their support.

But this is just her second day as the director of the Museum of Afro American History/African Meeting House. In time, she plans to have her way.

The board of directors last week hired McKinney to head the museum, a national historic site tucked away on Beacon Hill. The museum, located at 46 Joy Street, has not had a director since the previous one resigned the position more than a year ago.

McKinney's arrival signals a major move forward for the museum, which has continued to function without a director but has been unable to raise funds aggressively.

Instead, during the past year, board members have been studying and rethinking the museum's identity, the role it plays and how to propel it into a more vibrant future in interpreting and presenting the richness of New England's African American history.

New goals have been set for the museum, including revamping and expanding the board from 17 members to 27, broadening and redefining the funding base, and beefing up the community outreach, particularly to area schools.

In addition, the board is gearing up to raise money to restore a meeting house discovered on Nantucket that may be the second-oldest standing black church in America after Boston's meeting house, which was built in 1806. The museum recently won a \$5,000 grant from a California foundation for the house restoration.

Leslie Harris, the board's chairman, confirmed the museum's new focus. In the 1970s and '80s, he said, the African Meeting House was mostly project driven with such endeavors as archeological digs. But board members have turned the attention to increasing community outreach, developing traveling exhibits and a speakers' bureau, promoting the museum's collection and bringing in more school-children.

"We recognized that as part of our job, our duty is more than preservation of the African Meeting House, that Massachusetts is rich in history," said Harris, a Suffolk County assistant district attorney. "We feel we are just at the ground level of documenting those things."

To do that requires funding, which is harder and harder to come by these days, as private companies cut back on financial support and state and federal funds dry up. Therefore, one of the current goals is to increase membership, looking more internally into the black community for support, said Harris.

The museum now has about 500 members. Harris said the board would like to boost that into the thousands, not just with people who drop off money but with people who also get involved.

The new director fits perfectly in with those plans, Harris said.

McKinney, a Roxbury resident, started last Monday. She was chosen over five finalists, Harris said, because of the strengths she brings

"We thought she brought the energy, the administrative experience, the community involvement and an ability to work with the board that we were looking for," Harris said.

"She is aggressive. She wants to make the museum responsive to the community. She has a national vision for the museum. We wanted someone who is not going to sit back and have to be told everything to do, someone who would take the bull by the horns, so to speak."

"I saw a gem that was covered up."

SYLVIA WATTS MCKINNEY
*Museum of Afro American History/
African Meeting House*

McKinney's resume depicts a powerhouse who does justice to the word "workaholic," which she uses to describe herself. She said she wanted to be director because "the more I heard about the museum, the more I saw a gem that was covered up that needed uncovering."

McKinney is a former chief of staff at the Massachusetts Executive Office of Transportation and Construction, a state agency that oversees 17 authorities, including the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority and the Massachusetts Port Authority. She was senior budget and policy analyst for the state Executive Office of Administration and Finance's budget bureau in Boston. And she was vice president of development for Taylor Properties, a real estate development company that specialized in affordable housing and commercial development in Boston and Cambridge.

"I love to be involved in a lot of stuff," said McKinney, a focused leader with a warm, firm handshake and twinkling dark eyes.

A native of Columbia, S.C., McKinney came to Boston to attend graduate school at MIT, where she earned a master's in city planning. All along her path to the museum, she has made her career and volun-

teer work choices based on a desire to make a difference in the world.

As an undergraduate in the late '70s, McKinney began to see a trend happening in her hometown. Urban development was taking place, but there was no active participation by the minority community, she said.

So McKinney decided to follow in the footsteps of two cousins who also attended MIT. "If economic development were to occur," she said, "I wanted to understand how that was being played out. ... I believe that one day I will go back home and be in a position to be a force."

After graduate school, McKinney stayed in Boston because she found a job she loved working in a real estate company with Richard Taylor, the former secretary of the state Department of Transportation, whom she said she admired for being creative and energetic. She also stayed because she got married.

McKinney and her husband, a lawyer, are expecting their first child in two months.

Taylor describes McKinney as a detail-oriented person who is excellent with people, whether they are legislators, bankers or community organizers. "She'll be great in that job."

McKinney says she is especially concerned about reaching out to children in her role as director. "Black children I believe today don't have the opportunity to dream or to fantasize because they spend so much time trying to survive."

The new director said that although the museum already has relationships with some schools, she wants to broaden the partnerships. In addition, she wants to form partnerships with other cultural and art institutions.

Getting the museum the recognition it deserves also is a priority, said McKinney, who notes the irony of the museum's being one of only two Massachusetts sites mentioned in a new book on restored places in America, while being overlooked in a *Ebony* magazine article on African-American museums.

"I want to tell people that we're here, come and visit, become a part of the museum," she said. "If you have ideas about events, come and explore them with us."



GLOBE STAFF PHOTO / PAT GREENHOUSE

Sylvia Watts McKinney, director, Museum of Afro American History/African Meeting House.

The Boston Globe

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Fast track for African Meeting House

Congress has set aside \$1.4 million for a complete restoration of the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill. The work must be done quickly so the historic building can tap the millennium's energy and reopen in the year 2000.

The meeting house is the oldest black church still standing in the United States. Over the years, it has radiated great leaders, from abolitionist Frederick Douglass, who spoke there after being chased from another hall, to William Lloyd Garrison, a white integrationist wanted by the State of Georgia with a \$5,000 reward.

This history trembles inside the meeting house walls. But even in a city as historic as Boston, too much of this past is overlooked.

The renovations promise to excavate what was and showcase it. Exhibits will illustrate the trans-Atlantic slave trade, abolitionism, the debate on whether black people were better off in Africa or America, and the building's history as a Jewish synagogue from 1904 to 1972.

To open in the year 2000, the restoration will

have to be put on a fast track. It includes providing access for the disabled, rehabilitating the courtyard and the building's exterior, preparing the basement to house new exhibits, and installing a modern heating and air conditioning system. In addition, historic pews will be installed — a few of which survived a fire and others that have been rebuilt with historical accuracy. Once this work is done, exhibits can be installed.

The project has Senator Kennedy's passionate support. And funds to get started will be available on Oct. 1, the start of the new fiscal year. At that point the National Park Service and meeting house administrators have to seize the day, making sure that construction begins promptly. Work starting in March 1999 could lead to an opening in September 2000. Creative financing efforts or donors might get some of the work started before Oct. 1.

As a source and a stronghold for Boston's and America's history, the African Meeting House deserves every effort to ensure that it reopens in a powerfully historic year.

Metro Region

THE BOSTON GLOBE • THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1998

Lee meets with activists on rights

By Adrian Walker
GLOBE STAFF

Bill Lann Lee, the nation's new chief enforcement officer for civil rights, came to Boston yesterday for the first of a series of meetings with community activists throughout the nation who routinely confront issues of violence and discrimination.

Lee, the acting attorney general for civil rights, met privately for about an hour with about 40 activists at the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill. The session was organized by US Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

"This is one of several trips I will be making to New England and to other parts of the country to hear from leaders of community groups about what the civil rights division ought to be doing," Lee said to reporters after the meeting.

Lee, who was appointed by President Clinton over the objections of some Republicans, said community leaders emphasized hate crimes, housing discrimination, and enforcement of laws protecting the disabled as their primary concerns.

Lee steered reporters' questions away from affirmative action, which dogged his nomination, and stressed



BILL LANN LEE
Making trips across nation

that civil rights laws protect most Americans.

"When you're talking about civil rights issues, you're talking about violations of law, you're talking about widespread violations in many cases," he said. "The groups covered by these laws are the majority of Americans."

Activists also said not enough of the funds distributed by the Justice Department for crime prevention go to grass-roots groups.

"I think Bill Lee is a very, very smart individual who combines some very sound commitments with a prudent sense of the larger political realities within which he works," said the Reverend Eugene F. Rivers III of the Ten Point Coalition, a Dorchester community group.

Lee's predecessor, Boston attorney Deval Patrick, said, "I think he's trying to get acquainted with people in various communities around the nation so he can get a sense of what some of the real problems are and get around the rhetoric that obscures the issues."

"He had a sense that it had been productive," said Patrick, who did not attend the meeting but spoke to Lee later.

The Senate Judiciary Committee effectively blocked Lee's nomination in November and returned his name to Clinton without a vote when nine Republicans said they would vote against him. Kennedy said Clinton intends to resubmit Lee's nomination to the Senate later this year.

"We'll have those battles, which I'm sure will be victorious, down the road," Kennedy said.

Material from Reuters was used in this report.

NAMES & FACES

BY BETH CARNEY AND MAUREEN DEZELL

Braugher bound for more 'Glory'

Actor **Andre Braugher**, spotted at the Ritz and the Hampshire House yesterday, was in town filming a TV special. Braugher, who was nominated for an Emmy for his role in NBC's "Homicide," is narrating "Return to Glory," a documentary on the Civil War's 54th Massachusetts Regiment that's being co-produced by WCVB-Ch. 5 and the Museum of Afro American History on Beacon Hill. Braugher played Thomas Searless, a friend of Robert Gould Shaw, in the movie "Glory."

Local leaders join in church rebuilding efforts

Bishop M. Thomas Shaw, SSJE, representing the National Council of Churches, joined with Senator Edward M. Kennedy and others on July 12 to announce local efforts to mobilize relief for burned churches in communities across the country.

Representatives from a broad range of professional and non-profit organizations gathered with Senator Kennedy at the African Meeting House on Joy Street in Boston to outline local commitments being made to help rebuild churches destroyed by arson.

In addition to Bishop Shaw and the Rev. Canon Edward W. Rodman of the Diocese of Massachusetts, they included the Rev. Ray Hammond, President, and the Rev. Eugene Rivers of the Ten Point Coalition; John E. Kavanaugh, III, President of William A. Berry and Son Construction in Danvers; architect David Lee of the Boston Society of Architects; Robert Lewis, Jr. of City Year; Barbara Yates of Habitat for Humanity; and Gareth Sanders, Boston City Councillor.

"It is important that we work together to respond not only to the material tragedy that these church burnings represent, but also to join together in responding against the hatred and bigotry that lie behind it," Bishop Shaw said.

"I am pleased to be a part of this response through the Council of Churches and to have Senator Kennedy as our government's leader in this effort," he said.

In June, Senator Kennedy and Senator Lauch Faircloth, Republican of North Carolina, co-sponsored the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996, which stiffens penalties for church arson and expands the authority of federal agencies to make guarantees to lenders who provide loans to churches victimized by arson. It was signed into law by President Clinton on July 3.

Episcopalians may contribute toward rebuilding efforts by sending contributions marked "Burned Churches" to the Presiding Bishop's



[PHOTO: The Rev. Jep Streit.]

Bishop Shaw joined with Senator Kennedy and community leaders in July to announce locally organized rebuilding efforts on behalf of burned churches.

Fund for World Relief, c/o Banker's Trust Co., P. O. Box 12043, Newark, NJ 07101. The fund's offices are located at 815 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (800/334-7626, ext.

5129). Those interested in volunteer rebuilding efforts may contact the National Council of Churches at 212/870-3063. ■

Boston Sunday Globe

\$3.2 million for priceless history

History is at stake. Facts, faces, and the outcomes of fiery conversations could drown in the public pool of forgetfulness. So the Museum of Afro American History in Boston has launched a rescue mission: a \$3.2 million capital campaign that will save the past for the sake of the future.

The museum is three buildings: the African Meeting House and the Abiel Smith School, both on the brick-lined slopes of Beacon Hill, and the African Meeting House on Nantucket. They specialize in irresistible history, the telling details that holidays and history books neglect.

In this swirl of the past was Cato Gardner – born in Africa, a slave in America, and a fund-raiser in Boston. He collected \$1,500 of the \$7,700 used to found the African Meeting House – money that came from black and white Bostonians. The meeting house opened in 1806, built by the African Society, a mutual aid and charity organization out to create a black community on Beacon Hill.

The meeting house's immediate occupant was the First African Baptist Church congregation, black Baptists tired of the limited religious life they led relegated to the back seats of white Baptist churches.

Later the meeting house's basement classroom for black students grew into the Abiel Smith School next door. Built in 1834, the school became controversial for having white teachers who were said to be racist, and a headmaster, Abner Forbes, who was excessive in his corporal punishment of students. The school closed in 1855, when, by legislative mandate, Boston desegregated its public schools – for the first time.

This became the meeting house's legacy: creating a safe place where problems led to talk that led to action. It was and should continue to be a natural setting for what President Clinton is trying to have – a conversation on race that goes on to get things done. Frederick Douglass did as much on Dec. 3, 1860, when an abolitionist convention was driven from Boston's Tremont Temple by what was reported to be “a diversified mob, composed chiefly of North End roughs and Beacon Street aristocrats.”

The abolitionists reconvened later that night at the African Meeting House, then known as the Joy

Street Baptist Church, where Douglass spoke, reportedly saying: “The Negroes of the South must do this: They must make these slaveholders feel that there is something uncomfortable about slavery – must make them feel that it is not so pleasant, after all, to go to bed with bowie knives, and revolvers, and pistols, as they must.”

Ruth Batson, the museum's former president and director, is happy to tell you that standing inside the meeting house, her love of history and her imagination have enabled her to hear Douglass. Indulgent smiles greet this story, but it makes a gripping point: History is always in the air; the trick is gaining access.

Hence the capital campaign. The National Park Service has contributed \$1.2 million of the \$3.2 million the museum seeks to raise. This will pay for renovations and new exhibitions that will help people experience history even if they can't hear as well as Batson.

The school's building will be renovated first, starting next year. Its high-tech makeover will include video presentations, CD-ROM stations, and an amphitheater. On the low-tech end, its space will be restored to evoke the early look of the school. In a bit of in-house archeological excavating, the rug will be pulled up in hope that floor markings will give some indication of how furniture was set up. The first floor will have an expanded bookstore.

The meeting house will be renovated once the capital campaign ends in 1999. City maps will show migration patterns: how Jews moved into Beacon Hill when blacks left for Roxbury. World maps will show the slave trade and how, along with their human cargo, slave ships carried culture, circulating ideas about freedom along their bloody routes.

The scope of these renovations is thrillingly ambitious, promising a new waterfall of history to a city that loves the past and tapping the energy of everyone from board members to volunteers.

Perhaps those who don't know history are doomed to repeat it. But the museum's growth will likely thwart another threat: that those who don't know history will fail to see the possibilities of the present.

Boston Sunday Globe

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE • JANUARY 4, 1998

Letters to the Editor

Another historic role of African Meeting House

Your Sunday editorial ("\$3.2 million for 'priceless history,'" Dec. 28) gave an important overview of the historical significance of the African Meeting House and the exciting promise of its restoration. Along with its significant history, the building for me holds warm personal memories: I was taken there as a young child when it was a synagogue. It was the spiritual home for West End Jews of modest means, who maintained it as best they could from the early 1900's to the 1950s.

While this tenure was relatively brief, it was instrumental in saving what otherwise might have been an

abandoned and deteriorating building. My memories include a central raised area for worship in the main building and a beautiful blue-and-gold ceiling depicting the stars in the night sky. Perhaps these will manifest themselves in the excavations.

The building is an important part of Boston's past. I hope that all of the aspects of the building's history will be celebrated so that for those of us who have personal and other communal memories of this building will not find ourselves "drowned in the public pool of forgetfulness."

MARILYN G. ZACKS

Falmouth

Living Arts

THE BOSTON GLOBE • THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1998

NAMES & FACES

BY BETH CARNEY AND MAUREEN DEZELL



PHOTO / ROGER FARRINGTON

CULTURE 'N' COMMERCE — BankBoston threw a party for directors of Boston museums the other night to kick off "BankBoston Museums on Us." This month, BankBoston customers who show a bank card can get a free visit to one of nine participating museums. At the kickoff were, from left, Ellen Spear, the Computer Museum; Brian Rutledge, Zoo New England-Franklin Park Zoo; Brad Gerratt, JFK Library and Museum; Jill Medvedow, ICA; BankBoston's Chad Gifford; Malcolm Rogers, MFA; Lou Casagrande, the Children's Museum; Sylvia Watts McKinney, Museum of Afro American History; Anne Hawley, Gardner Museum; and David Ellis, Museum of Science.

BAY STATE BANNER • Thursday, April 23, 1998



Frank Stanton, director of the National Park Service in Washington, receives a gift of a Hamilton Sutton Smith print from Michelle Courton Brown (right), chairwoman of the board of the Museum

of Afro American History, as Sylvia Watts McKinney (left), director of the museum looks on. Stanton was in Boston to teach about the Underground Railroad. (Don West photo)

The Boston Globe

THE BOSTON GLOBE • MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1998

Tracking the Underground Railroad

The National Park Service is running a rescue mission to save the Underground Railroad from the fraying edges of national memory. Success will take citizen, private sector, and government help.

Lacking tracks or rail cars, the Underground Railroad was a secret stand against slavery, a sometimes organized, sometimes spontaneous action of many people helping slaves cross swamps, forests, cities, and states on their way to freedom in the Northern states or all the way to Canada.

These acts united men and women of different races, religions, and beliefs into an infrastructure of conscience that relied on the organizational capacity of black Americans as well as the compassionate aid of white Americans. In Boston this history is marked by the home of Lewis Hayden, an escaped slave. Still at 66 Phillips St., Hayden's house is, the Park Service notes, the most documented Underground Railroad station in Boston.

To save this national past and become a lively part of President Clinton's conversation on race, the Park Service is seeking collaborators. It kicked off an Underground Railroad initiative last week

with parallel events in Boston, at the Museum of Afro American History, and in Oberlin, Ohio. Armed with an Internet site, maps, travel itineraries, and a new handbook, the Park Service welcomes people to learn about the railroad and commit the radical act of remembering.

For researchers, there's *Exploring a Common Past*, a recently published booklet on how to study and interpret the railroad as a historic phenomenon. It details the challenging job of considering houses, landscapes, biographies, songs, and artifacts. It is work well suited to students, states, and the tribal governments of Indians that helped slaves escape, as well as for Mexico and the Caribbean, where some slaves fled.

Congress also has work. A bill in Congress would set up the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom as part of the Park Service. The bill should be acted on before this congressional session ends so it can be an official beacon of the public courage the country had and continues to have.

FEBRUARY 22, 1998

CITY

WEEKLY

The stated mission of the Museum of Afro American History is to preserve and interpret the contributions of people of African descent and their supporters in the struggle for liberty for all

\$3.2 million campaign launched to renovate site

By Sandy Coleman
GLOBE STAFF

For years, the Museum of Afro American History has sat in its Beacon Hill neighborhood beckoning visitors with a past ripe with stories. Most of the telling of those stories has been done by the museum director, National Park Service rangers, and the walls themselves.

However, a new chapter is being written, with the launching of a major capital campaign to raise \$3.2 million to create permanent exhibits and renovate the African Meeting House and the Abiel Smith School that make up the museum site.

The money, to be raised through private and corpo-

rate donations, will cover the cost of design, engineering, restoration, and exhibit installation for the project, which would be completed within the next three to five years. So far, \$1.3 million has been raised, according to museum executive director Sylvia Watts McKinney.

The exhibits are being designed by Ralph Appelbaum Associates, the New York designers of exhibits at the Holocaust Museum in Washington, the Martin Luther King Jr. visitors center in Atlanta, and the Museum of African American History in Detroit.

"What makes this unique and different is that the visitor will experience the story in his or her own eyes in addition to having someone talk about it," said McKinney. "It gives you a way to move gracefully through a series of exhibits from the courtyard to the building next

door and an understanding completely of its important history."

The stated mission of the Museum of Afro American History, at 46 Joy St., is to preserve and interpret the contributions of people of African descent and their supporters in the struggle for liberty for all.

Each year, about 30,000 visitors come to the museum, mostly as part of the tour of the Black Heritage Trail. More than 1,500 children come through school visits and special programs. Also, staff members visit schools throughout the city to discuss the history of the museum and of blacks in Boston.

Included in the museum's collection are photographs by African-American photographer Hamilton Sutton. MEETING HOUSE, Page 10



GLOBE FILE PHOTO

Each year, about 30,000 visitors visit the museum, mostly as part of the tour of the Black Heritage Trail.

Interactive exhibits are planned

■ MEETING HOUSE

Continued from Page 1

Smith, who lived from 1857 to 1924, and first edition poems by Phillis Wheatley, a Boston servant who wrote the first book ever published by an African-American woman and the second book published by an American woman.

The 1806 African Meeting House was established as Boston's first free black church, served as a spiritual, social and political center for free blacks in the 19th century, and hosted the formation of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

The Meeting House also was a recruitment center for blacks enlisting in the 54th Massachusetts Regiment. The Abiel Smith School was built as the nation's first public school for black children.

Currently, when people come to the museum, McKinney or rangers talk to them about the significance of the buildings. Now, in addition to the talks, there will be 11 exhibits in the Meeting House, nine in the Smith School, and four in the adjacent courtyard where archeological digs have taken place.

Interactive and hands-on exhibits will explore Boston's role in the slave trade, the variety of occupations that blacks held in colonial Massachusetts, the abolition movement, the history of the African Meeting House, as well as the debate blacks

had over whether to remain in the United States after the revolution or to return to Africa. The Smith School will feature interactive educational CD-ROM programs.

Renovations at the museum will include reconfiguring the space now used for community functions. Temporary walls covering the original interior walls of the Meeting House will come down to show off the historic architectural features, said McKinney. The floor will be restored to its original height to recreate the close-quarters feel of the room, and original pews from the sanctuary of the Meeting House that are now in storage will be returned.

Walking into the Meeting House, visitors will see an image of the world from a perspective that allows them to see Boston's place in relationship to the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, and Africa. A video exhibit will talk about the history of the African Meeting House. There will be shackles and other items from the slave trade on display as well as a 54th Regiment uniform.

"It's a hard story," said historian Anthony Hill, adviser and curator for the new project. "Yet, it's also a glorious story."

"When McKinney became director, the interpretation of the site was in the hands of the National Park Service," said Hill, noting that talk of creating permanent exhibits dates

back to 1992.

McKinney came on board as museum director in 1994 after a long period when the museum had no director. From the beginning, she has made it her business to breathe more life into the place so that people could not just learn about history, but feel it.

"What fascinated me shortly after I got here," said McKinney, "was the opportunity to really take this space and install permanent exhibitions that would make this story come alive in way that people haven't experienced before."

However, said Hill, "the museum had never been in the position to interpret these buildings to the public, first of all because they didn't have the time or resources to put in a permanent exhibit like this, nor did they have the resources to staff the site with their own interpreters. So the story we were having put before the public here was government issue with all the drawbacks that come with that term. The problem to some extent is that it's history without personality."

"A museum is supposed to present a historical or cultural point of view. But before Sylvia came on board, the museum was without a point of view because it didn't have the resources to create one."

The capital campaign, he said, will change that.

NEWS RELEASE

U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service

For Immediate Release

Contact Kenneth Heidelberg: (617) 523-0179

Boston African American National Historic Site and the Museum of Afro American History: Partnering For Our Future

Boston--The National Park Service and Museum of Afro American History in Boston specialize in telling the untold story, the details that holidays and history books neglect. In a strong and successful partnership, the museum and Boston African American National Historic Site--14 historic properties on Beacon Hill related to Boston's 19th-century African American community--have embarked on a campaign to complete the restoration of two of those properties, the African Meeting House and the Abiel Smith School; to support the new exhibitions for these facilities; and to support the educational mission of the museum. The Museum of Afro American History and the staff of Boston African American National Historic Site deserve great credit for their tremendous achievements in saving these resources and for their ability to inspire us all with the meanings these places hold.

Built in 1806, the African Meeting House is the oldest black church still standing in the United States. It was the religious, educational, and political center of Boston's African American community in the 19th-century. In 1832 William Lloyd Garrison founded the New England Anti-Slavery Society here. Later the meeting house's basement classroom for black children grew into the Abiel Smith School next door. Built in 1834 as the first public school in the United States for the education of black children, the Smith School closed in 1855 when Boston desegregated its public schools--for the first time. Together these sites bring to life the American ideals of freedom of speech, religion, government, and self-determination and stand as symbols of the heroic struggles and achievements of African Americans for self sufficiency and freedom for us all.

Through the efforts of United States Congressman John Joseph Moakley, \$1 million was appropriated in the 1980s for the restoration of the African Meeting House, which opened in 1987, and \$1.5 million recently for the restoration of the Smith School, which is currently underway. This year, United States Senator Edward M. Kennedy secured \$1.4 million for additional restoration of the African Meeting House, expected to be completed by the year 2000.

In addition to the funds appropriated by Congress, the museum has launched a capital campaign of \$3.2 million to assist the National Park Service in completing the restorations of these buildings and for its educational programs. The City of Boston recently awarded the museum \$75,000 from the Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund to be used toward a \$300,000 outdoor exhibit area in the courtyard between the museum and the abutting Smith School, restoring the area to the way it was nearly 200 years ago. Together these projects ensure that those sites where all Americans may find common ground are preserved and protected for future generations.

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Heritage Quarterly

Fall 1998

National Association for African American Heritage Preservation Newsletter

ALAMO RENT A CAR AND AMERICAN EXPRESS LAUNCH PROGRAM TO BENEFIT NAAAHHP

The partnership between Alamo® Rent A Car, American Express® and NAAAHHP has taken a giant step forward with the October announcement of a ground-breaking cause-related marketing effort by these two major corporations for the benefit of the National Association for African American Heritage Preservation. The initiative will provide funds to NAAAHHP every time someone rents a car from Alamo and pays with the American Express Card®. This generous effort will be in effect November 1, 1998, through January 31, 1999.

Alamo and American Express initiated this marketing effort to assist in the preservation efforts of the African American community, and to develop better contacts with and services for African American clientele. We at NAAAHHP are grateful that their largesse will help provide better service and products to our field of heritage preservation, and we strongly encourage our friends and

family to take advantage of this opportunity to support these corporate friends. Be sure to use an Alamo rental car for your business, vacation, or extended family travel during the holidays. Pay with your American Express Card®, and be assured that you have done even more for the furthering of African American heritage preservation.

THANK YOU ALAMO RENT A CAR AND AMERICAN EXPRESS!  Cards

Rent from Alamo between 11/1/98 and 1/31/99, pay with your American Express Card® and a donation will be made to NAAAHHP. Call 1-800-GO-ALAMO or your travel agent to make a reservation!

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



**NAAAHHP President
Claudia Polley Love.**
Photo by Venus Bernardo.

I don't know about the rest of you, but in this part of the world time seems to fly by. All those good ideas turned into some exciting NAAAHHP initiatives. There are days when I am reminded that "you better be careful what you ask for, because sometimes you get it." Let us all be reminded that the millennium is nearly upon us.

In this issue you will see evidence from some of the exciting initiatives the NAAAHHP was able to launch thanks to some good ideas. Principally we are able to move forward because of our partners that NAAAHHP is

fortunate enough to now be allied with. First, the American Express Company was NAAAHHP's principal sponsor at the Second National Conference in Los Angeles. Our many thanks go to Alvenia Rhea Albright, Manager, Diverse Business Partnerships - Global and her extremely capable right hand, Michelle Bolden, both of whom joined us in Los Angeles. Next was a timely grant from the American Express Company's Philanthropic Program for the research and development of our upcoming "Guide to African American Heritage Sites," which is already out in part. We say in part, because our newest partner, Alamo Rent A Car and Republic Industries have joined with us in making African American history and heritage a more well known part of American history. In August, at the National Multicultural Tourism Conference in New Orleans, representatives from Alamo and Republic made the announcement of our alliance. Larry Kruguer, Vice President of Marketing for Alamo, Maria Bailey of

Republic Industries, Gretchen Suarez and Rhonda Coleman, Directors in Alamo's Marketing Department were present as we debuted the NAAAHHP-Alamo partnership. In September, Republic and Alamo featured NAAAHHP at a breakfast symposium on heritage tourism held as part of the activities of the Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Weekend. More than 70 people listened to speakers Robert Brown, Republic Industries board member, and Republic General Counsel Jim Coles. The session was made extremely timely and focused by the remarks from Congressman Earl Hilliard of Alabama, a champion of Alabama black history and heritage, and National Endowment for the Humanities Chairman, Bill Ferris, former head of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture in Oxford, Mississippi. Along with myself, everyone spoke to the importance of heritage tourism as it relates to the economic and social revitalization of African American communities. We will be announcing several specific efforts over the next few weeks that will move our common agenda forward.

NAAAHHP is on the move. We are in fact leading the way when it comes to African American participation in the global heritage tourism industry. Following the path of our presentation this past August in Switzerland, we are planning a more comprehensive symposium on cultural preservation in countries of the African Diaspora in Geneva in April. You will be hearing much more in the very near future about this. And there is more, but we have run out of space here. Our thanks to Alamo Rent A Car for taking on the production of our newsletter beginning with this issue. We couldn't do it without them. It's nice to have partners that you like and that offer their best for your best. And that is what this is all about. Keep the faith, everyone.



Top of the page: Art by Shabar Weaver.