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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	re: donors (3 pages)	06/04/1999	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Shirley Sagawa
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FOLDER TITLE:

Save America's Treasures 1999 [2]

2013-0124-S

rc1190

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

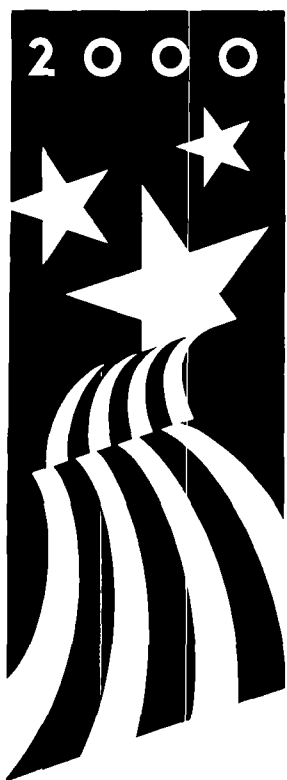
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

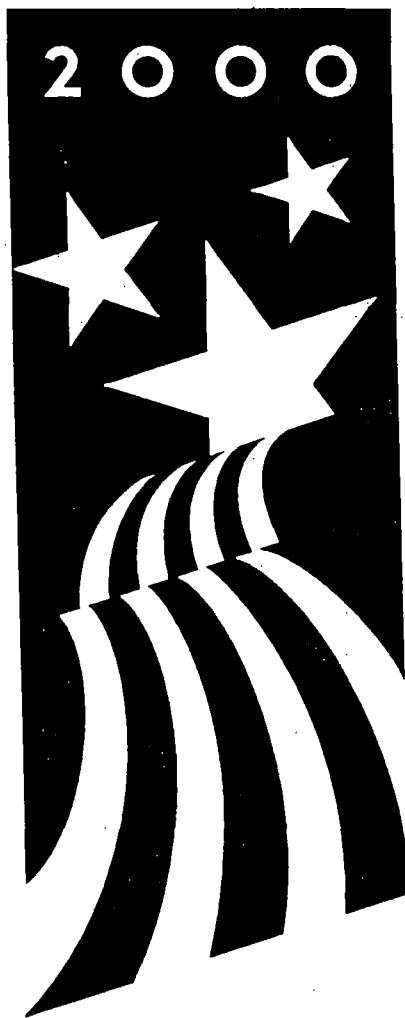
WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL



SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES



WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL'S
TOUR TO
SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES

July 13-16, 1998

Washington, D.C.
Maryland
New Jersey
Massachusetts
New York

With

Hillary Rodham Clinton

Honorary Chair, The Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures
Organized by the National Trust for Historic Preservation

SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES TOUR

Monday, July 13

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER,
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington, D.C.

President Clinton joins Mrs. Clinton in highlighting the extensive preservation needs of the original Star-Spangled Banner which flew over Ft. McHenry on the night of September 13-14, 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the poem which became our national anthem. The 30' by 34' flag (originally 30' by 42') was commissioned by the War Department and made by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill of Baltimore in 1813.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MONUMENT

Baltimore, Maryland

Mrs. Clinton will use the "monumental city" to highlight the need to "Save Outdoor Sculpture!"—an initiative of Heritage Preservation. The Key Monument represents Francis Scott Key handing the manuscript of his poem to Columbia, the symbol of our nation. The monument will be restored and preserved through new grants and a partnership between the City Parks and Recreation Department and a neighborhood group.

Tuesday, July 14

EDISON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE/INVENTION FACTORY

West Orange, New Jersey

Over half of Edison's 1,093 patents were earned from the forty-four years Edison spent at this location. Among the products developed here were the motion picture camera, the nickel-iron-alkaline battery, and the disc phonograph. Over 400,000 artifacts with 5 million pages of paper are housed here, including Edison's lab notes and letters which are at serious risk of deterioration. With the help of many friends, such as the National Park Foundation, a new visitors center is being planned so that these valuable artifacts can be stored properly in a climate-controlled setting.

EAST END HISTORIC DISTRICT
AND WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS
STATE HISTORIC SITE

Newburgh, New York

Washington's Headquarters, established in 1850, is the first-ever public historic site in the country. Public preservation in the United States, therefore, will celebrate its 150th anniversary in the year 2000. Washington's Headquarters is part of the East End Historic District which was recognized on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Eleven Most Endangered List in 1996. In this district, historic buildings have been adapted for use as public housing. The First Lady speaks at the Dutch Reformed Church, built in 1835-37 by renowned architect Andrew Jackson Davis, and now owned by the city.

THE COLONIAL THEATER

Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Built in 1903, this structure is one of the finest examples of legitimate theater architecture in America. Entertainers who have appeared at this ornate theater include John and Ethel Barrymore, Sara Bernhardt, John Philip Sousa, and Sergei Rachmaninoff. A paint store was built within the theater in 1950 in such a way as to protect the objects and decor of the theater until an appropriate restoration and reuse plan could be implemented.

THE MOUNT - HOME OF EDITH WHARTON

Lenox, Massachusetts

Edith Wharton, the famous novelist, was first renowned as the co-author of the best-selling *Decoration of Houses*. She designed this home according to her ideas which valued balance, symmetry, and suitability in reaction to the Victorian style and the excesses of the Gilded Age. This is one of the five percent of National Historic Landmarks dedicated to a woman.

Wednesday, July 15

KATE MULLANY HOUSE

Troy, New York

This brick duplex was the home of one of America's first female labor leaders. Kate Mullany, an Irish immigrant and young laundry worker, organized an all-female union in the 1860s. The Collar Laundry Union successfully negotiated higher wages for the laundry workers, earning almost parity with men's wages. The house will receive its National Historic Landmark plaque.

HARRIET TUBMAN HOME

Auburn, New York

Harriet Tubman lived in this area for over thirty years after assisting over 300 slaves escape on the Underground Railroad. For those nineteen dangerous trips, Tubman was known as "the Moses of her people." The site, including Tubman's last home, represents some of the very few documented, tangible links to Harriet Tubman that exist.

GANONDAGAN STATE HISTORIC SITE

Victor, New York

This site is the only state historic site in New York dedicated to New York's Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) heritage. The site features a rebuilt longhouse and is the burial place of one of the most important figures in Iroquois history, Jikohnsaseh, known as the Mother of Nations. With more support, the educational center can be expanded to properly display Iroquois artifacts, house relevant historical documents, and provide an appropriate setting to instruct Native Americans and visitors about the richness of the Iroquois traditions.

M'CLINTOCK HOUSE/WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Waterloo, New York

The "Declaration of Sentiments," the now famous women's rights pronouncement penned in 1848 by such notable women as Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Mary Ann M'Clintock, came to fruition at this house. The creation of this document was a critical step in the fight for legal, political and educational rights for women in America. Although the exterior of this historical house has been renovated, the interior needs restoration to properly display and interpret the important events that transpired here.

Thursday, July 16

REMARKS TO THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION

Seneca Falls, New York

The First Lady will deliver remarks at the 150th Anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention. In 1848, over one hundred women and men gathered in Seneca Falls, now the home of the Women's Rights National Historical Park, to proclaim the equality of the genders in their famous treatise "The Declaration of Sentiments." Several of the buildings in this park are in need of restoration to properly protect the story of equality they have to convey to future generations.

SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES MILLENNIUM PROGRAM

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" to Congress in his Fiscal 1999 budget. The fund would be administered through the U.S. Department of the Interior and be allocated for the most urgent preservation projects of regional and national significance, identified by Federal agencies and State Historic Preservation Officers.

"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 the 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 new millennium will arrive regardless of what anyone may do. Save America's Treasures will succeed because of what each one of us will do.

"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 most powerful ways for us to imagine America's future is to preserve what we truly value of our past—our monuments, our art and documents and historic sites will tell the story of this nation to future generations. Yet these very symbols of our heritage, from the Star-Spangled Banner to the monuments at Gettysburg to the buildings on the south side of Ellis Island, are literally deteriorating before our eyes, or will be at risk if we don't act now."

*First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
May 4, 1998*

GET INVOLVED

For more information about the Save America's Treasures Program and other Millennium Council initiatives, please contact:

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www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/Millennium

PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLINTON HONOR THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

JULY 13, 1998

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 American'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.

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

Today, President and Mrs. Clinton recognized gifts for the preservation, conservation, and reinstallation of the Star-Spangled Banner at the National Museum of American History. These gifts were inspired by the President's remarks in his January State of the Union address and the First Lady's Millennium program to Save America's Treasures. The President declared the need for all Americans, including both the private and public sectors, to protect the artifacts and places of historic value to our nation and communities.

The Polo Ralph Lauren Corporation announced a \$10 million contribution designated to the Star-Spangled Banner through the Save America's Treasures fund at the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Polo Ralph Lauren also committed \$3 million for a public awareness campaign to Save America's Treasures.

In the War of 1812, Francis Scott Key witnessed the flag flying over Fort McHenry during the fierce battle the night of September 13-14, 1814. This inspired him to write the poem "Defense of Fort McHenry" which eventually became our national anthem, the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The flag, which was commissioned by the War Department and made by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill of Baltimore in 1813, remained with the Armistead family through the 1800s. The flag came to the Smithsonian Institute in 1907. During 175 years of exposure to the light, the wool and cotton flag has gone through the natural process of decay and is in desperate need restoration. Through the financial gifts of a number of private organizations and government sources, the flag will be preserved for generations to come.

"Save America's Treasures" Tour

The visit by President and Mrs. Clinton to the Star-Spangled Banner marks the first stop on the Save America's Treasures tour, sponsored by the White House Millennium Council to Save America's Treasures. During this tour, the First Lady will visit eleven sites in the mid-Atlantic

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 8, 1998

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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON'S
"SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES" TOUR
OF THE MID-ATLANTIC AND NORTHEASTERN REGIONS
JULY 13 - 16, 1998**

Washington, D.C. - - On Monday, July 13, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will embark on a tour of America's national treasures located in the mid-Atlantic and Northeastern regions. These treasures are artifacts, buildings, and monuments which reflect our nation's heritage; all are in need of preservation and restoration to ensure their survival into the next century. By highlighting these treasures, the First Lady hopes to encourage the continued partnership between the private sector and government to ensure that America's heritage is sustained for future generations.

Throughout the trip, the First Lady will promote the goals of the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" initiative, a program dedicated to protecting the nation's historical and cultural heritage into the new millennium. The White House Millennium Council has been joined in this effort by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Trust has formed a Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures, made up of individuals, foundations, and corporations. The First Lady serves as honorary chair of the Committee.

The First Lady will kick off her "Save America's Treasures" tour in the nation's capitol, Washington D.C.. The President will join Mrs. Clinton in an event to mark the preservation of the Star Spangled Banner, which is exhibited at the National Museum of American History. Stops along the three-day journey will include sites such as the laboratory of Thomas Edison, an ornate but decaying theater in Massachusetts that has seen performances by famous American performers including Sarah Bernhardt and John Philip Sousa, and the home of Harriet Tubman, the renowned leader in the Underground Railroad Movement. The tour will culminate in Seneca Falls, N.Y., where the First Lady will address the thousands gathered for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the first women's rights convention.

Stops along the tour include:

**Star-Spangled Banner, Museum of American History
*Washington, D.C.***

President and Mrs. Clinton will honor the original Star-Spangled Banner, which inspired Francis Scott Key to write our national anthem. The flag, commissioned by the War Department and made by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill of Baltimore, flew over Ft. McHenry on the night of September 13-14, 1814. It is in need of extensive repair.

Francis Scott Key Monument

Baltimore, Maryland

The First Lady will announce various millennium preservation commitments to save outdoor sculpture in the "monumental city." The Key Monument itself is in need of restoration and preservation.

Thomas Edison National Historic Site/Invention Factory

West Orange, New Jersey

Over half of Edison's 1,093 patents were earned from the forty-four years Edison spent at this location. Among the products developed here: the motion picture camera, the nickel-iron-alkaline battery, and the disc phonograph. Also, this site housed the world's first building constructed as a motion picture house. Over 400,000 artifacts and five million pages of paper are housed here, including Edison's lab notes and letters. This site hopes to build a new visitors center so that these valuable artifacts can be stored properly and in a climate-controlled setting.

East End Historic District and George Washington's Headquarters

Newburgh, New York

Washington's Headquarters, a state historic site, is the first-ever public preservation site in the country. Established as a state historic site in 1850, this is one of 125 different headquarters used by Washington. He used these headquarters longer than any other -- over sixteen months between the surrender at Yorktown and the signing of the Paris Peace Treaty. Washington's headquarters is part of the East End Historic District which was recognized on National Trust for Historic Preservation's Eleven Most Endangered list in 1996. In this district, historic buildings have been adapted in an innovative fashion for use as public housing. The First Lady will speak at the Dutch Reformed Church, built in 1835-37 by renowned architect Andrew Jackson Davis. The church is currently owned by the city and in desperate need of preservation and restoration.

The Colonial Theater

Pittsfield Massachusetts

Built in 1903, this structure is one of the finest examples of legitimate theater architecture in America. Entertainers who have appeared at this ornate theater include John and Ethel Barrymore, Sarah Bernhardt, John Philip Sousa, and Sergei Rachmaninoff. The theater currently serves as a paint store, but the owner has taken care to protect the objects and decor of the theater, which have remained intact. By climbing the theater's main staircase, guests can view the theater's interior, including two balconies, a 50-foot high domed ceiling with a mural, and box seats. By refurbishing the theater, it can be revived as a traditional performance space.

Kate Mullany House

Troy, New York

As the only surviving building associated with Kate Mullany, this modest brick house represents a strong tradition of women's union activity. Kate Mullany, a young Irish immigrant laundry worker, organized an all-female union in the 1860s. The Collar Laundry

Union successfully negotiated higher wages for the female laundry workers, earning almost parity with men's wages. Kate Mullany represents one of the American labor movement's earliest women leaders. The house will receive its National Historic Landmark plaque.

Harriet Tubman Site

Auburn, New York

Harriet Tubman lived in this area for over thirty years after assisting 300 escaping slaves on the Underground Railroad. Tubman, a renowned leader of the Underground Railroad movement, was known as "the Moses of her people". Located on this 30-acre property are: the brick house where Tubman lived with her husband, the Home for the Aged which she established, and the Harriet Tubman Memorial Library, which houses historical documents and photos. These sites represent the very few documented, tangible links to Harriet Tubman that exist.

Ganondagan State Historic Site

Victor, New York

This site is the only state historic site in New York dedicated to New York's Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) heritage. The site features a rebuilt longhouse and is the burial place of one of the important figures in Iroquois history, Jikohnsaseh, known as the Mother of Nations. Although the village on this site was twice destroyed by the French and Americans, the Iroquois consider it a place of peace and associate it with their ancient culture. With help, the educational center can be expanded to properly display Iroquois artifacts, house relevant historical documents, and provide an appropriate setting to instruct Native Americans and visitors about richness of the Iroquois traditions. If the destroyed buildings on this site can be rebuilt and protected, school children and adults can interpret for themselves the significance of this historical site.

Women's Rights National Historical Park (including the M'Clintock House, the Stanton House, and the Wesleyan Chapel)

Waterloo, New York

M'Clintock House - - The "Declaration of Sentiments", the now famous women's rights pronouncement penned in 1848 by such notable women as Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Mary Ann McClintock, came to fruition at this house. The creation of this document was a critical step in the fight for legal, political and educational rights for women in America. Although the exterior of this historical house has been renovated, the interior needs restoration.

Stanton House - - Elizabeth Cady Stanton, co-founder of the National Women's Suffrage Association, lived in this house from 1847 - 1862. The house is currently open to the public, but two wings of the home need to be restored.

Wesleyan Chapel - - This chapel housed the first Women's Rights Convention 150 years ago. Only two walls and the roof remain of this chapel.

Remarks to the 150th Anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention,

Seneca Falls, New York

The First Lady will deliver remarks at the 150th anniversary of the Women's Rights

Convention. In 1848, over one hundred women gathered to proclaim the equality of men and women in their treatise "The Declaration of Sentiments". That declaration has since reverberated across the globe, and is considered the foundation of a social revolution.

Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton Montpelier, Virginia -- July 9, 1998

Thank you so much, it is such a pleasure to be here on this beautiful afternoon where we are blessed with enough cloud cover that it is not quite as warm as it would be otherwise. And it seems like such a large crowd of people gathered to celebrate this very important day with these two remarkable announcements that we have just heard. I want to thank everyone associated with Montpelier, and with all of you who have worked so hard to bring this day to fruition. I want especially to thank Congressman Bliley, the proud occupant of the Madison seat in Congress, for his tireless efforts to preserve Montpelier, and for his singular commitment to the Dolly Madison coin, which I think is a long overdue recognition of her important role in our nation's history.

And, of course we would not be here without Dick Moe and Nancy Campbell, and all of the members of the trust. They have given our nation an extraordinary challenge. Every single day they challenge us to remember what is important about who we are as Americans, and to preserve the past that not only is a part of what is long gone, but really continues to inform us today and help lead us into the future. I am delighted that the trust is working with the White House on the "Save America's Treasures" campaign, and I am confident that with the kind of leadership that Dick and Nancy, and all of you associated with the trust give, we will have many such occasions as this where important announcements will be made, and more and more Americans will appreciate the significance of historical preservation.

I also want to thank and applaud Kathy Mullins for the work that she has done and her staff...(applause). I hope all of you have chance to visit the "Discovering Madison" exhibition that Ralph Applebaum, who's here with us on the stage, has designed. It's very informative and interesting and I think will give you all some new insight into Dolly and James Madison, and the life that they lived here. I also want to congratulate and thank Glen Moreno, and the new Montpelier property council, for stepping up to the plate and making sure that the challenge the trust has issued will be met. I look forward to hearing about the successful completion of that challenge campaign in 2003 when the work gets completed, the money is collected, and Montpelier really demonstrates all that it can to the public as they visit.

Now, I also want to thank the extraordinary generosity of Norman and Lyn Lear. The papers of our founding fathers and other significant early Americans are an ongoing project. I was surprised to learn, when I looked into this a few years ago, how many papers have still not been properly cataloged, edited, or made available for publication. The gift that the Lears give today will help us to continue this very important work. I thought that what Mr. Lear said today was particularly significant because he was not only talking about his own gratitude for the blessings our country has given him, but he was recognizing how those blessings continue to flow and how we must continue into the future for us to keep pace with everyone who came

before us, whether it's a beloved grandfather, or James and Dolly Madison. This generous gift will help edit, compile and publish at least eight volumes of correspondence and letters from James Madison, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams. By doing so it will help ensure that the ideas and ideals which built our nation survive forever. We could not have a better person to help oversee the expenditure of those funds than Bill Ferris, the chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities, who will work along with the National Archives to collect and safeguard the writings of those Americans who we continue to look for inspiration from.

There are so many to be thanked today but I think that the real lesson of our gathering here was really summed up by James Madison. He once wrote, "The origin and outset of the American Republic contain lessons which posterity ought not to be deprived." I could not agree with President Madison more. In fact I believe, as we move toward a new century-- and indeed, a new millennium -- those lessons need to be learned over and over again, not only by students and children, but by all of us. We need to be educated and inspired time and time again by the American story written here by James and Dolly Madison, and written by so many who came before. Because, it is only by understanding where we came from -- looking squarely at our past, appreciating the sacrifices and difficulties others endured for us to be enjoying what we enjoy today -- that we can hold dearly those ideals and values that should be cherished, and pass them onto our own children and grandchildren. Norman's son Ben is here -- and I see other children in the audience -- and I want every one of them to appreciate what brought many of us here today, to understand the significance of the lives of James and Dolly Madison, not as a history lesson, to be read about and put on a shelf, or maybe be tested about, but as a living reminder of what each of us must do to keep pace with the country that we are blessed to live in.

I'm also pleased that the work here at Montpelier will give a great deal of time and attention to one of my favorite predecessors, Dolly Madison. Ever since I was fortunate enough to move into the White House with my husband I have been reading everything I could get my hands on about the women who lived there before me, and what a remarkable group of women they are, indeed. And, we are finally recognizing their contributions. Some of you may have seen recently the new and improved exhibition at the Smithsonian. It was used to mostly just show the gowns that the women wore when their husbands were inaugurated. But a few years ago it began, once again, bringing to life all of the activities that these women engaged in and the roles that they played in helping their husbands and contributing to our country. And, there are few who did more than Dolly Madison, a woman of strength, of conviction, energy, and joy. She was not only a wonderful hostess but a very skilled diplomat with a tremendous political ear, who could bring people together, have them work together, and then send them out feeling that they were charged with a mission to help try to do whatever President Jefferson or President Madison wanted to see accomplished.

I also think, often, as I walk through the White House about the lives of the people who have lived there before us and the singular acts of courage that occurred time and time again as Presidents and their families faced difficult, challenging times. But I am also aware that many of

those stories are not as well known as they should be; one of my favorites concerns Dolly Madison. During the War of 1812, in the year 1814, her husband was our last President to be an actual Commander in Chief in the field. He was out leading his troops against the advancement of the British forces, and Mrs. Madison had prepared a wonderful meal for her husband and his officers for their return to the White House. Word came from her husband that the British had broken through the lines and they were on their way to Washington and they could not be stopped and she had to flee. Well, in a letter that she wrote to her sister -- which will be included in the Madison papers -- she described being within the sound of a cannon. But she did not leave when she was first ordered to do so. Instead, she decided she had to stay behind to collect the most valuable items of the house. Those were not the account books of the house, those were not her personal possessions, those were items that represented the founding of our republic. And, the most important one, to her, she felt, was the fabulous Gilbert Stewart portrait of George Washington which hangs in the East Room of the White House. Some of you may have seen it. Here's what she writes in her letter to her sister: "Our kind friend, sister Carol, has come to hasten our departure, and is in a very bad humor with me, because I insist on waiting until the large picture of General Washington is secured, and it requires to be unscrewed from the wall. This process was found too perilous for these tedious moments, I have ordered the frame to be broken and the canvas taken out. It is done, and now dear sister, I must leave this house."

I think of Dolly Madison not only taking time to gather the picture, a copy of the Declaration of Independence and other valuables, but to write to her sister. If you think of the extraordinary stories we've heard about our patriots of the past this one, I think, ranks right up there. But, she did get out in time, just in time she escaped, and the British came. And, I've never really appreciated this, I've told the British Ambassador several times, the British officers sat down, ate the meal Mrs. Madison had prepared, and then burned the house to the ground. If you visit the White House you can still see some of the scorch marks on the North Portico which we have left unpainted to remind us always that we have to be vigilant, and we have to remember that house was once burned, and had to be rebuilt, in order to continue to represent Democracy and the home of our President. But because of Dolly Madison, Gilbert Stewart's portrait of George Washington still hangs proudly in the East Room today.

So, there is so much to be learned and appreciated, about both James and Dolly Madison. Dolly Madison understood very well the importance of history. Whether it was saving that portrait or transcribing her husband's letters and essays when he was stricken with Rheumatism, she understood how significant it would be to future generations like ours to know what the founders thought, the debates they had, the arguments and discussions that led to our founding ideals. They knew that none of us own our nation's past, but we are all caretakers of it, with the responsibility to safeguard the gifts we have received and to pass them on to all who come after us. That is the idea behind the White House millennium program, and especially our plan to save America's treasures.

Now we know that the year 2000 will bring out all kinds of celebrations, people are already planning what party they will attend when New Year's Eve strikes and we are in a new

century. And there is room for a lot of fun, new products like Millennium toothpaste, for example. But I hope that it is not just that, not just a passing moment, not just a celebration, but real time for reflection and appreciation. Because we are all joined together as Americans. We are one nation, under God, and we have many of the same hopes and aspirations for ourselves, for our communities, and for our country.

On Monday the President and I will kickoff this tour and the "Save the America's Treasures" effort by standing before the Star Spangled Banner at the Smithsonian. I will then go to Ft. McHenry where, you may recall, that banner was waving during the War of 1812 when the Star Spangled Banner was written. I'll travel on to see the laboratory and home of Thomas Edison where just boxes and boxes of his works and adventures have been sitting unopened for years and where we hope to draw attention not only to our founding patriots and their work, not only to our wars, not only to our great men and women who served in politics, but also our scientists, our artists, our creative geniuses who have contributed so much to America over the years.

So, during this next week and then during the next years many of us will be working together to try to highlight the treasures of America that have helped to make us who we are. That's why what you're doing today and these two announcements are so important. Because, I hope, that in years to come, more and more Americans will appreciate the contribution of James and Dolly Madison. I sometimes think that President Madison is underappreciated in our country today. Not as many Americans as I would like know and appreciate his role as the father of our constitution. He made extraordinary contributions which are still relevant today; many of the debates that are going on in our country today, and many of the debates that go on in our Congress, harken back to the debates that happened at the end of the 1700s and the beginning of the 1800s. So if we think about what Madison did, using the power of the written and spoken work to give life to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the Virginia resolution, then we can learn more about the issues that are facing us today as well.

Because of today's announcement, future generations will look to Montpelier and see a part of America's memory. But not just that, they will also see a road map to our future. I hope that all of us who are gathered today will think of ways that we can give gifts to the future to celebrate the new century and the millennium. Just as our founders took a great leap of faith, and imagined their future with confidence, so must we. In this time of great blessings there is no time to rest on our laurels, to take for granted our liberties, to not think about what we should do to make sure this country remains strong into the future. It is up to each of us, and probably more than anything else, the two announcements and the gifts that we recognize and celebrate today will help us not only honor the past, but imagine a future that gives great hope to every American. Thank you all very much.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 4, 1998

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY
AT THE TREASURES PROGRAM EVENT

The East Room

11:35 A.M. EDT

It is a great pleasure to welcome all of you to the White House this morning. I know some of you had some difficulties traveling, and some of our guests from Boston have not been able to get here. But we are delighted all of you are able to be here with us.

We come together, here near the end of the 20th century and the dawn of a new millennium, which we know will arrive whether we do anything about it or not, but all over the United States, and indeed, the world, people are expressing their excitement in their own ways about being alive at this time. They're seeking meaningful ways to celebrate their times and to leave a lasting legacy.

We're here today to talk about a national initiative, an act of history to save America's past. I hope all of you will join me in this urgent project to preserve the artifacts, documents, monuments and historic sites that embody not only our nation's memories, but our dreams of the future as well.

Last fall the President and I created the White House Millennium Council to develop ways to engage all Americans in marking this milestone in human history -- to work with elected officials on state and local celebrations, to involve the federal agencies in national millennium projects, and to cooperate with our country's non-profit organizations, corporate and foundation partners as well.

The overall theme of the White House Millennium Program is to honor the past, imagine the future. The President and I are inviting all Americans to participate and to think about what gifts each of us has that we can give to enhance life for future generations. Here at the White House we've already begun a series of Millennium Evenings in which scholars, scientists and creative individuals will help us honor the past and imagine our future.

We've listened to a renowned historian talk about the democratic ideals upon which we forged our nation. We've heard from a world famous physicist who helped us envision the

scientific breakthroughs of the next century. A few weeks ago we had perhaps the greatest gathering of poets ever held at the White House, reading their favorite poems and celebrating America's enduring creative spirit.

One of the most powerful ways for us to imagine America's future is to preserve what we truly value of our past -- our monuments, our art and documents and historic sites will tell the story of this nation to future generations. Yet these very symbols of our heritage, from the Star-Spangled Banner to the monuments at Gettysburg to the buildings on the south side of Ellis Island, are literally deteriorating before our eyes, or will be at risk if we don't act now.

That's why I'm so pleased that all of you are here today to hear about our plan to save America's treasures. As many of you may know, the President, in his State of the Union address, proposed a public-private partnership to save our treasures. As he said then, 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.

The President, in his budget, has called on Congress to appropriate \$50 million additional in each of the next two years to stimulate a national effort for the purpose of saving our treasures. But this is just the beginning, and just represents the federal commitment.

Throughout our history, in a way that is uniquely American, we have always provided both public and private resources to pass on something of value to the future. Today, we need your leadership and involvement to help preserve America's treasures, and to ensure that this is a true public-private commitment and partnership.

We want to be able to reach out and involve millions of Americans -- from schoolchildren, to community leaders, to corporate executives -- who can contribute to these preservation efforts in a variety of ways. I'm so pleased that the National Trust for Historic Preservation has agreed to head up the private part of this partnership.

Today, the National Trust, under Dick Moe's leadership, is announcing the beginning of a new national advisory committee to save America's treasures. I'm thrilled that so many distinguished individuals and corporate leaders have agreed to participate on that committee. We are pleased that all of you could be here with us at the White House today, and you will be joined by others who could not be here -- others including Jeffrey Katzenberg, Dick Jenrette, and Agnes Gund. I want to say a special word of thanks to Agnes, who has already pledged very generous support. And I want, in particular, to thank Veronica Hearst for the important gift that will support this committee's efforts.

All of you are taking on what I believe will be an extraordinarily exciting and challenging mission to help raise public awareness and support for preserving America's treasures into the next millennium. I look forward to the opportunity to work with each of you over the next few years as the honorary chair of this committee. It's very exciting to me

because I didn't realize until the last several years how so many of our most special places and artifacts around our country were at such risk. And because of problems with the federal budget, many of our national park sites were also deteriorating. As someone who believes that our country has, even though a short, but glorious history, it struck me that we needed to do a better job.

I'm pleased, therefore, that the National Trust will work closely with two other nonprofit partners: the Heritage Preservation, Inc. and the National Park Foundation. I'm grateful that they're being joined by our federal partners, including the National Park Service, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Archives, the Institute for Museum and Library Services, and the Smithsonian Institution. Together, all of us will work to help widen the circle of individuals, foundations, agencies, and corporations who will join with our government to care for our nation's heritage.

Our mission here today must not be left to either the public or private sector alone, but must be a truly inclusive partnership that is a national effort. And it is also a totally nonpartisan effort. No matter what our political differences might be on a day-to-day basis, we will all stand together with pride as we review a repaired Star-Spangled Banner, or walk through one of America's most treasured prehistoric sites in New Mexico, or help preserve the Louis Armstrong archives of rare musical recordings at Queens College in New York, or visit the newly restored tent which George Washington used as his headquarters in the Revolutionary War, or know that we have helped save our precious founding documents at the National Archives.

Before I introduce our first speaker, I want to say a few words about my own plans to highlight America's national treasures in the next few months, and to serve with you on this committee. In July I intend to travel around our country to visit some of our most endangered historic and cultural sites that are so much a part of the American experience. I intend to do this by bus, because I think that will be a lot of fun, and to pick up any of you along the way who want to come for all or part of it, to travel around and highlight what it is we are trying to do; to create public awareness in communities and states where many of these sites are located but where, because of time and failure to continue to pay attention to our national heritage, even people who live within a few miles of a historic site may themselves not realize its significance.

As I've said so many times, the enduring worth of our nation lies in our shared values and soaring spirit as Americans. We are such a unique and blessed people. Certainly in today's economy, we have more blessings, perhaps, than we can keep track of or country. But it is at a time like this that we have an opportunity to make some commitments and investments for the future.

Unfortunately, it is often at a time, though, when we're doing so well that we don't pay attention to what we want to leave and preserve for the next generation. So I'm hoping to take this moment in time, with all that we have to be grateful for, and to use some of that energy to do what we will be very proud we have participated in doing -- and that is making it clear that we will pass on to our children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren the gifts of liberty and

creativity that made us who we are.

Now I would like to introduce our primary partner in this effort, Richard Moe, the president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, who will give us some specifics about the urgent task ahead of us of saving America's historic and cultural treasures.

Dick Moe.

END

11:45 A.M. EDT

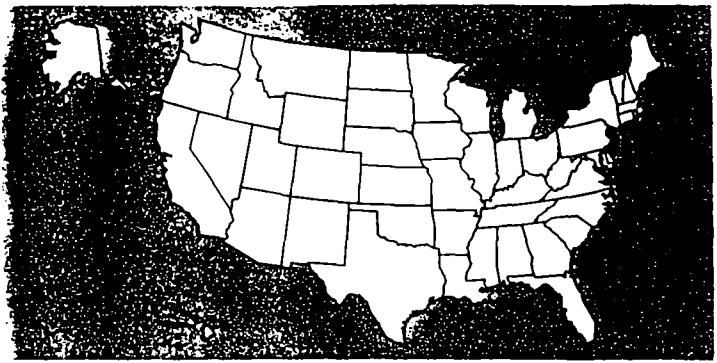
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL LOGO
FACT SHEET

1. The White House Millennium Council Logo (“Millennium Logo”) was designed and created to identify national projects that carry out the Millennium Council’s goals of stimulating activities and projects at the national and local levels to mark the new millennium in meaningful ways.
2. The design firm of Carbone/Smolan and Associates of New York was selected with the assistance from the American Institute of Graphic Arts to design the official logo.
3. The White House Millennium Council will designate national partners that are sponsoring national millennium projects in association with the Council.
4. Millennium Council Partners will consist of three types of entities: national non-profit organizations, federal agencies, and intergovernmental agencies and associations. National non-profit organizations are selected by the White House Millennium Council based on the partners’ national reach and ability to carry out national projects in accordance with Millennium Council objectives.
5. Millennium Partners may in turn designate other partners which are supporting the national projects, and use the logo to identify those additional partners. For example, the National Trust for Historic Preservation is the Millennium Council’s nonprofit partner in a national program called Save America’s Treasures. The National Trust, in turn, works with the National Park Foundation and Heritage Preservation as its partners.



Teaching with Historic Places



A program of the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places and the National Trust for Historic Preservation

The Invention Factory: Thomas Edison's Laboratories

BY BENJAMIN BOLGER

The cluster of red brick buildings still stands. Asphalt driveways cover most of the space separating the buildings. A chain link fence topped with barbed wire surrounds the complex. Today, this group of buildings looks little different from the hundreds of abandoned factory sites that dot the landscape in the industrial towns of New Jersey and other parts of the Northeast. When it was in operation, however, this complex was one of the most important, if little known, creations of Thomas Alva Edison. These buildings—the chemistry, physics, and metallurgy laboratories; machine shop; pattern shop; research library; and rooms for experiments—were built in 1887. They formed the core of Edison's research and development complex, which he claimed contained everything necessary to invent "useful things every man, woman, and child in the world wants...at a price they could afford to pay."¹

It was here in this West Orange, New Jersey, complex that Edison systematically developed his ideas for alkaline storage batteries, recorded music and motion pictures, and transformed them into marketable products. Once perfected, these prototypes were sent to the vast factory complex Edison began build-

ing in 1888 adjacent to the laboratory. Here they were produced in commercial quantities and then sold throughout the world. The products developed at the research laboratory during the late 19th and early 20th centuries dramatically changed the way Americans lived and worked. The fusion of business and technology achieved at the West Orange complex provided a model for modern corporate and governmental research and development laboratories.

This lesson plan is based on the National Register of Historic Places registration file, "Edison National Historic Site," the archives maintained at the site, and other materials about Thomas Edison and the West Orange laboratory. Materials for the students include: (1) readings about the work conducted in Edison's laboratories and his inventions, (2) maps, and (3) historical photos. The lesson could be used in teaching units on the industrialization of the United States, the development of science and technology, or social change in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Objectives for the Students

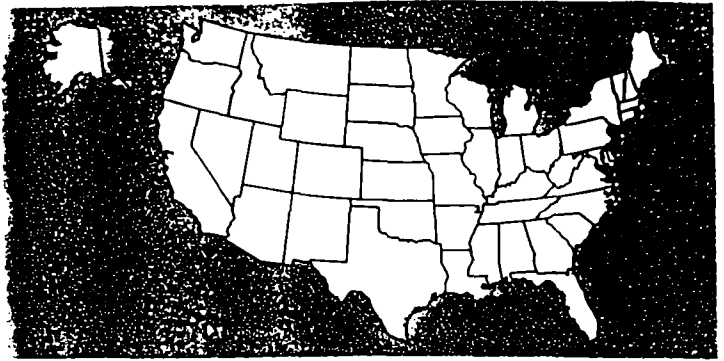
- To describe how Edison created the first modern research and development laboratory complex and explain its functions.
- To explain how Edison used his new complex to develop products and create industries that still affect our lives today.
- To describe the process of invention from having experienced it through a simulation activity.

Edison in his chemistry laboratory, 1906. (Edison National Historic Site)





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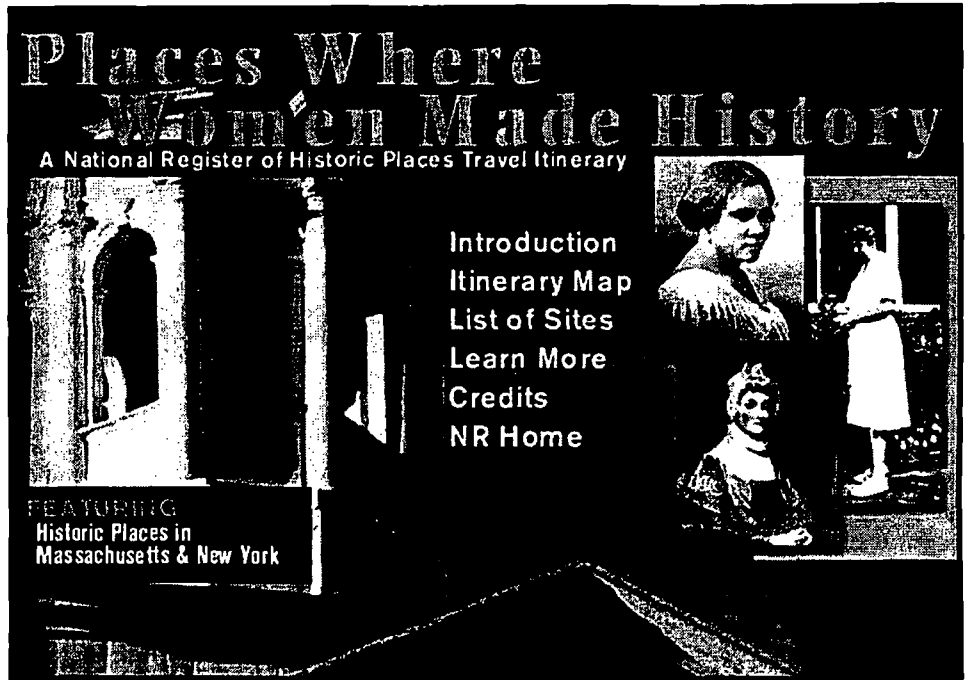
Edison in his chemistry laboratory, 1906. (Edison National Historic Site)



Travel Through History!

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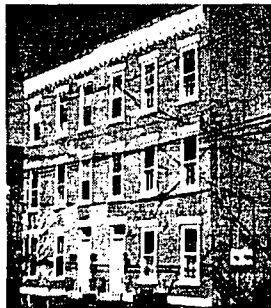
Places Where Women Made History introduces travelers, researchers, historians, preservationists and anyone interested in American history to the wide range of historic places associated with the many varied aspects of women's history. The itinerary highlights 74 historic properties in Massachusetts and New York that are listed in the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places, America's official list of places important in our history and worthy of preservation. The itinerary includes interactive maps, descriptions of each place's significance in women's history, photographs, information on public accessibility, essays on women's achievements in American history and links to other pertinent Web sites.



Kate Mullany House

18 Kate Mullany (c. 1845-1906), labor leader

This modest three-story brick house is the only surviving building associated with Kate Mullany, a young Irish immigrant laundry worker who in 1864 organized and led the all-female "Collar Laundry Union" labor union. Even though the women laborers of Lowell, Massachusetts and elsewhere had been organizing unions to protest working conditions and wages since the 1840s, early women's unions often only lasted as long as the particular issue under debate. The Collar Laundry Union, unlike so many other unions, remained an organized force in the industries of Troy, New York more than five years after its inception. The origins of Kate Mullany's union date back to the 1820s, when entrepreneurs established the nation's first commercial laundry in Troy to wash, starch, and iron a local invention, the "detachable collar." By the 1860s, Troy supplied most of America's detachable collars and cuffs, employing over 3,700 women launderers, starchers, and ironers. Working 14 hour days for \$2 a week, the women launderers labored in oppressive heat. When owners introduced new machinery that increased production, but worsened working conditions, a young woman named Kate Mullany organized a union to demand change. In February of 1864, Mullany and 200 other workers formed the Collar Laundry Union. The well organized union struck and demanded a 25 cent raise, and the laundry owners capitulated a week after the strike began. The Collar Laundry Union remained active in Troy, often assisting other unions, and even attempted to establish an employee



Kate Mullany House
National Park Service Photo

Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged

13 Harriet Tubman (1820-1913), abolitionist, humanitarian

Harriet Tubman has long been associated with her extraordinary work with abolitionist causes and as the Underground Railroad's most famous conductor. Her heroic efforts in personally leading more than 300 persons out of slavery to freedom in the North defined her as the "Moses of her People." She continued her humanitarian activities to aid the poor and aged, and to establish schools for the freed blacks in the South. The two and one-half story, clapboard structure that became the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged was the culmination of a life dedicated to uplifting the plight of those once condemned to servitude. Tubman used her Auburn farm to shelter the needy for decades before the Tubman Home was built in 1908. The institution often faced financial hardship and imminent foreclosure. Beginning in the late 1860s, Tubman sought compensation from the federal government for her work during the Civil War as a nurse, cook and scout. Her application was supported by many prominent Americans, including Secretary of State William Seward, but her case was ultimately rejected because it did not fall under any recognized law. Finally in 1897, Congress enacted a private bill authorizing a small pension for life. When word of her struggle spread, former anti-slavery allies and citizens from Auburn funded the construction of the Harriet Tubman Home, a project Tubman called "her last work." Tubman deeded the property to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who preserved the Home in the years following Tubman's own death there in 1913. Today the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged is maintained as a museum dedicated to preserving the humanitarian vision of its founder.



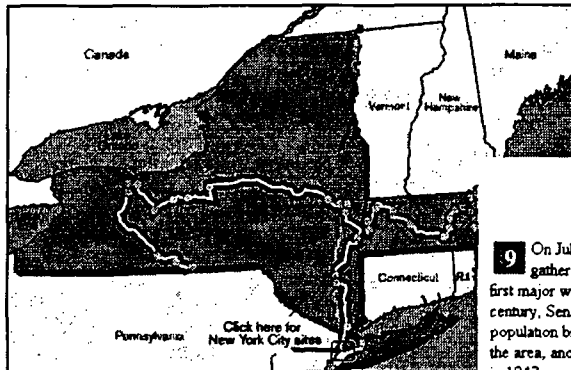
Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged
National Park Service Photograph

Over for more information on Places Where Women Made History

Places Where Women Made History

www.cr.nps.gov/nr

HISTORIC PLACES IN MASSACHUSETTS & NEW YORK



Places Where Women Made History

Elizabeth Cady Stanton House

10 Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902), reformer, suffragist

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the women's rights movement's most important figures, asserted that her experiences in this Seneca Falls house induced her to become an advocate of women's rights. Elizabeth Cady married Henry Brewster Stanton, a lawyer and abolitionist, in 1840. For several years after their marriage, the Stantons resided in Boston, where Elizabeth--surrounded by "enlightened" friends and domestic servants--remained removed from most household duties. In 1847, the Stantons moved to Seneca Falls. Charged with putting their new home in order, Elizabeth found herself engulfed by the requirements of three small children and a large house. She soon became aware of the inequality of expectations that existed between men and women in 19th century America, writing, "I now fully understood the practical difficulties most women had to contend with... and the impossibility of woman's best development if in contact, the chief part of her life, with servants and children." Such realizations resulted in Cady Stanton's part in writing the *Declaration of Sentiments* and in organizing the Women's Rights Convention of 1848. After the convention, Cady



Elizabeth Cady Stanton House
Photograph courtesy of Women's Rights National Historical Park



Emma Willard School

17 Emma Willard (1787-1870), educator

The Emma Willard School, built between 1910-1927 and designed in a Jacobethan Revival style common to educational facilities of the era, is recognized as the country's first secondary school for females and was the product of Emma Willard's pioneering efforts to expand educational opportunities for women. Born Emma Hart in 1787 in Berlin, Connecticut, she married John Willard in 1808. Willard began her teaching career by opening the Middlebury Female Seminary in 1814 in response to the local college's refusal to admit women. Brimming with confidence over the success of her seminary, the graduates, and her own teaching techniques, Willard moved to Troy, New York and opened the Troy Female Seminary in hopes of attracting public funding opportunities. Though she failed to secure such funding, Willard's industriousness created a network of philanthropy which supported the Seminary and enabled the graduation of over 200 women teachers. Willard's success demonstrated the importance of educational opportunities for women and the need for seminaries to introduce "more substantial subject matter" to overcome critics. Her publications on behalf of women's education earned the support of



Emma Willard School



The Mount

34 Edith Wharton (1862-1937), novelist

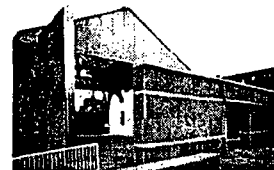
The Mount, designed by Edith Wharton in 1902, documents the wide ranging talents of one of the finest American novelists of the 20th century. In 1897, the woman who would win the 1920 Pulitzer Prize for fiction, co-authored *The Decoration of Houses*, with Boston Architect Ogden Codman, Jr. Now considered



Edith Wharton

Wesleyan Chapel

9 On July 18, 1848, almost 300 women and men gathered in the Wesleyan Chapel for America's first major women's rights convention. In the mid-19th century, Seneca Falls' and Waterloo's Quaker population brought an intense spirit of radical reform to the area, and the construction of the Wesleyan Chapel in 1843 was the result of a nationwide schism in the Methodist Church over the issue of slavery and abolitionism. When it became apparent to pro-abolition



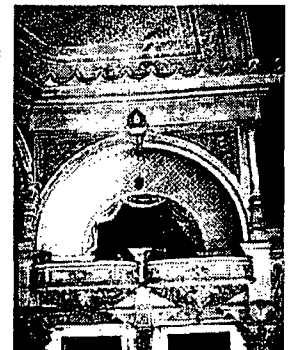
Wesleyan Chapel
Photograph courtesy of the Women's Rights National Historical Park



Methodist Church that to ignore the slavery they broke with the Methodist Church. Unlike other Protestant churches of the time, it opened its doors free-of-charge to any reform speakers seeking a women's rights at the Hunt House in July of 1848, Elizabeth Cady Ann M'Clintock, Martha Wright, and Jane Hunt placed a notice in paper announcing their intention to hold a women's rights convention says later. Most expected poor attendance, but on the morning of July ripants appeared at the church doors. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Colonial Theater

37 The Colonial Theater opened in September of 1903, and for 40 years, offered the residents of Pittsfield, the opportunity to see some of the finest stage actresses, actors, and entertainers of the day. Although the general mores of American society looked down upon "acting" until well into the 20th century, stage careers offered many women opportunities equal to, and sometimes superior to, their male counterparts. As "popular" culture began to emerge in the 20th century, more and more actors and actresses began to acquire national name recognition and celebrity. After a successful run in America's larger East Coast cities, many plays, musicals, and entertainment venues took their shows on the road, performing in small towns during the week, and arriving in big cities for weekend shows. Pittsfield, located on the western edge of Massachusetts, was a prime location for travelling



Women's Rights National Historical Park

8 The Women's Rights National Historical Park celebrates the origins and history of the American women's rights movement. In 19th-century Seneca County, New York, advocates for temperance, dress reform and abolitionism were very active. This atmosphere of reform and agitation in Seneca Falls and nearby Waterloo led several women to meet at the Hunt House in Waterloo on July 14, 1848, to discuss the inferior status of women. During the meeting, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Martha Wright, Jane Hunt and Mary Ann M'Clintock decided to organize an open convention to discuss the position of women in American society. Three days later, the group reassembled to compose the now-famous 1848 *Declaration of Sentiments*, which mimicked Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence by proclaiming "all men and women are created equal" instead of just "all men are created equal." The convention was set just three days after the writing of the *Declaration of Sentiments*, but with such short notice, the women expected a poor response. Instead, over 300 men and women attended, filling the interior of Wesleyan Chapel, the convention center. On July 18, 1848, Lucretia Mott made the opening presentation. Then Elizabeth Cady Stanton gave the public reading of the *Declaration of Sentiments*, which formally began a



The Apotheosis of Suffrage



WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

We stand at the convergence of a new century and the next millennium -- a milestone in human history. That is why the President and First Lady created the White House Millennium Council - - to set some themes, engage the federal agencies and invite all Americans to participate in meaningful activities through the year 2000.

The overall theme of the White House millennium activities is "Honor the past; Imagine the future." The President and First Lady are inviting states, communities, non-profit organizations, federal agencies, and all citizens to participate in activities that strengthen our democracy, improve communities, and give lasting gifts to the future. The President has asked governors, mayors and other elected officials to involve citizens in marking the Millennium; many cities and towns are creating "Year 2000" committees to plan events. The Council is working to engage federal agencies in creating millennium projects consistent with their missions.

The Millennium Evenings at the White House are a series of lectures and cultural showcases that highlight the creativity and inventiveness of the American people through our ideas, art and scientific discoveries. The lectures present prominent scholars, creators and visionaries and are accessible to the public via broadcast and cybercast. As the oldest, continuous venue of significance for the arts in America, the White House will continue to showcase the nation's recognized masters and our new talent.

One of the best ways to imagine the future is to preserve what we value of our past for the new millennium. The President has proposed a Millennium Fund to "Save America's Treasures" -- a public-private partnership to preserve the nation's documents, artifacts, monuments and historic sites most in danger of deterioration. The President has also proposed funds to re-encase the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights before those precious founding documents are at serious risk. The restoration of the Star-Spangled Banner is the highest priority millennium project at the Smithsonian Institution.

The year 2000 also coincides with some important American anniversaries: the 200th anniversary of the White House; the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress in the new Capitol, and the bicentennial of the Library of Congress.

Although the White House Millennium Council celebrates American achievements, it will also mark the international significance of the Millennium. To further international communications and understanding, the President has announced that the United States will participate in Expo 2000, the World's Fair in Hannover, Germany. The White House Millennium Council communicates with other countries about their programs, identifying common ideas and projects, and encouraging the opportunity to reflect on the state of democracy around the world at the end of the 20th century.

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" to Congress in his Fiscal 1999 budget. The fund would be administered through the U.S. Department of the Interior. Half would be allocated for the most urgent preservation projects of regional and national significance, identified by Federal agencies and institutions. Half would go to the states, through the State Historic Preservation Officers, for the most important preservation projects identified by them after broad consultation.

"Save America's Treasures" is intended to 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 occur no matter what any of us does. Save America's Treasures will succeed because of what each of us does.

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell is Deputy Assistant to the President and Advisor to the First Lady on the Millennium. She most recently served as Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady. Before she came to the White House she was the Executive Director of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, a presidential advisory commission created by Executive Order in 1982 to encourage private sector support and to increase public understanding of the arts and the humanities through its projects, publications and meetings.

From 1983 to 1994, Mrs. McCulloch-Lovell served as Chief of Staff to U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT). She was responsible for policy planning, management and the Senator's political activities. She directed his main office and regional staff and coordinated his Senate committee and subcommittee staff to deliver the Senator's annual priorities. While on Capitol Hill, she chaired the board of Vermont Governor's Institutes on the Arts, which she founded in 1983. She is an avid amateur singer, performing for ten years with the Capitol Hill Choral Society and most recently with the Capitol Hill Chorale.

From 1970 to 1983, Mrs. McCulloch-Lovell worked for the Vermont Council on the Arts, the state arts agency, where she was the Executive Director for eight years. She designed and ran the Artists-in-the-Schools, Touring Aid, Grants-in-Aid, Artists' Fellowships, Dance Touring, Challenge Grants, Museum Services and Fold Arts programs. She was responsible for annual appropriations for the Council, federal grants and private fundraising. During that time she served on five national Endowment for the Arts panels and helped found the New England Foundation for the Arts.

Her husband, Christopher W. Lovell, is an Assistant Professor at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia; and they have a son, Evan. They maintain the home they built on Spruce Mountain in Plainfield, Vermont.

5/26/98

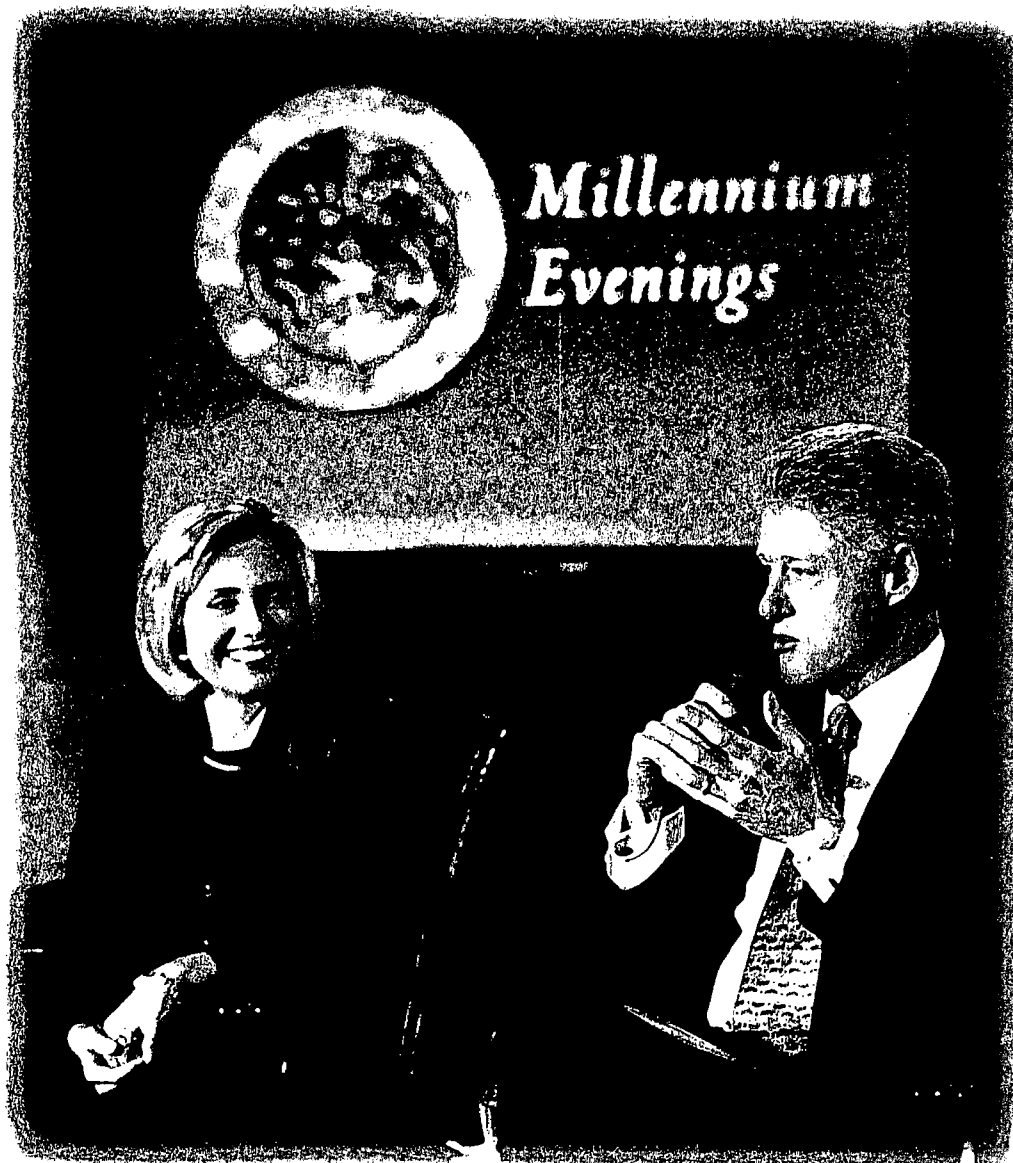
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HONOR THE PAST— IMAGINE THE FUTURE



WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL



SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES
NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone (202) 588 6202
Fax (202) 588 6082

FACSIMILE

To: Mary Ellen McGuire

From: Sara Karrer

Fax: 454-6244

Pages: 3

Phone:

Date: June 4, 1999

Re: Gift info. From SW Tour

CC: Ginger

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Sunday, May 23, 1999

Mesa Verde paid first visit by a first lady

By Electa Draper
Denver Post Staff Writer

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK — Hillary Clinton was on top of the ancient world Saturday morning when she became the first first lady to visit the internationally renowned park of 1,400-year-old cliff dwellings high on a mesa in southwestern Colorado.

Clinton bore gifts of more than \$3 million in public and private funds for park preservation — happily acknowledged by a crowd of about 2,000 drawn from the sparsely populated Four Corners.

"Usually, whenever I go in the world, Eleanor Roosevelt has been there first," Clinton said. She jokingly told park officials to check their records again to make sure Roosevelt hadn't beaten her. The 52,000-acre park, established in 1906, is visited by more than 600,000 people a year.

Wearing what she said were her 30-year-old hiking boots, Clinton negotiated the steep staircases carved into sandstone walls leading into Cliff Palace, the most famous of the park's ancestral cliff dwellings. Her private tour was guided by Peter Pino, a tribal leader from Zia Pueblo, one of 19 pueblos in New Mexico where descendants of Mesa Verde's early inhabitants live today.

At Far View Terrace, which overlooks four states, Clinton met with her public shortly after 10 a.m. National Park Service Director Robert Stanton and Mesa Verde National Park Superintendent Larry Wiese bestowed the service's highest civilian award, the title of "honorary ranger." Clinton wore her new ranger's hat throughout the hour-long ceremony.

Mesa Verde, once a settlement of 30,000 people, spanned the centuries from 550 to 1300. More than 4,000 archaeological sites, including 600 cliff dwellings, have been identified in the

Please see PARK on 7B

SECTION B ●●

DENVER AND THE WEST

THE DENVER POST

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First lady visits cliff dwellings

PARK from Page 1B

park, many of them revealed after a wildfire swept the mesa in 1996, damaging ruins and threatening park facilities, said Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The Park Service has enough money to regularly maintain only 40 to 50 sites at the park. Too many of America's treasures are crumbling before our eyes but must be preserved because they tell the story of who we are, Clinton said.

"Bob Stanton's history is very different from mine," Clinton said of the African-American Park Service director. "And Peter Pino's history is very different from mine, but we are all Americans. It's a story of diversity that the world needs to hear."

"If we lose such places (as Mesa Verde), we lose our collective memory. We lose our opportunity to understand and respect each other."

The event offered its own contrast in cultures, with performances by the Montezuma Cortez High School band and the Bala Sinem Indian Choir from Fort Lewis College. Zuni, Navajo and Ute Mountain Ute dancers also entertained.

Clinton praised third-graders at Foothills Elementary in Boulder, who performed "extra chores" to raise money for archaeological preservation through their Adopt-A-Ruin program.

Their teacher, Marcy Lockhart, told them they could have "a hand in history," Clinton said, and they've collected \$2,750 for their cause.

Clinton announced help for the park in the form of a \$1.5 million federal grant and almost \$1.7 million in private contributions through the "Save America's Treasures" program, including a \$1 million donation by Sandra Wagenfield and Francine Goldstein, Connecticut residents who attended Saturday's program.



Special to The Denver Post / Andrew Council

First lady Hillary Clinton speaks at Mesa Verde National Park in south-western Colorado on Saturday. Park Superintendent Larry Wiese, left, and tribal elder Peter Pino of Zia Pueblo in New Mexico share the stage.

Clinton said being an American at the beginning of a new millennium is a blessing — but one that carries responsibilities.

"We can create a future worthy

of all our ancestors," she said.

Acknowledging an important local anniversary, Clinton offered condolences to Cortez Police Chief Roy Lane and to the family

and community that lost police officer Dale Claxton almost a year ago in a hail of gunfire from men who vanished into the surrounding desert.



National Trust for Historic Preservation

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

Nov. 20, 1998

Richard Moe
President

Nelanne -

This idea strongly
reinforces everything we are
doing with our American
Treasures, and I would
love to have Hillary's support.
It's been very frustrating because
virtually everyone is on board
except the Administration.
I would be pleased to come
over and visit with you
and/or her if that would be
helpful. Many Thanks!

Kit

The mission of the National Trust for Historic Preservation is to foster an appreciation of the diverse character and meaning of our American cultural heritage and to preserve and revitalize the livability of our communities by leading the nation in saving America's historic environments.



National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
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November 19, 1998

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

Dear John:

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

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

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

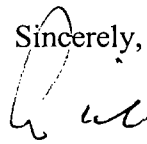
high. We are increasingly confident that this idea can be enacted in 1999, but the prospects will be greatly enhanced with the President's support.

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

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

Thank you for your consideration. With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

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

Richard Moe
President

RM:tlo

cc: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton



National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036-2117
(202) 588-6000 / FAX (202) 588-6038 / Internet: www.nationaltrust.org

FEBRUARY 1998

The Historic Homeownership Assistance Act H.R. 1134 and S. 496

(Sponsored by Representatives Shaw, Kennelly and Lewis, and Senators Chafee and Graham)

Benefits of the Historic Homeownership Assistance Act:

- Direct a federal tax credit toward the housing stock in deteriorating neighborhoods and communities where the goals of **historic preservation, community revitalization, and homeownership** can be pursued concurrently.
- Help both large cities and small towns rebuild their core neighborhoods and strengthen their entire economic, social, and natural environments.
- Help control unchecked sprawl by providing an incentive to capitalize on a community's historic resources and attract reinvestment in older areas, bringing abandoned properties back onto the tax rolls.

Background:

- H.R. 1134/S. 496 would establish a 20 percent historic rehabilitation tax credit to homeowners who rehabilitate or purchase a newly rehabilitated eligible home and occupy it as a principal residence.
- Qualifying properties would be those listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places, or contributing structures within historic districts listed on the Register, or within certified state or local historic districts. Many historic districts are in small towns working to strengthen and diversify their economic base and to make their communities attractive places to visit and live.
- Developers could rehabilitate properties, sell them, and pass the credit on to the home buyers. In this way, non-profit housing providers could utilize historic preservation as a way to further affordable home ownership.
- This credit can be used by residents of diverse income levels who are living in or wish to live in historic neighborhoods. Home buyers who do not have sufficient tax liability to utilize the credit would be eligible for a Historic Home Mortgage Credit Certificate, which can be used to buy down the interest rate on their home mortgage, or in distressed areas, could be put toward the down payment at closing.

For more information: contact the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Department of Law and Public Policy, at 202-588-6254 (e-mail: policy@nthp.org).

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 496

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against income tax to individuals who rehabilitate historic homes or who are the first purchasers of rehabilitated historic homes for use as a principal residence.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20, 1997

Mr. CILAFEE (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. JEFFORDS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against income tax to individuals who rehabilitate historic homes or who are the first purchasers of rehabilitated historic homes for use as a principal residence.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Historic Homeowner-
5 ship Assistance Act".

1 SEC. 2. HISTORIC HOMEOWNERSHIP REHABILITATION
2 CREDIT.

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart A of part IV of sub-
4 chapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of
5 1986 (relating to nonrefundable personal credits) is
6 amended by inserting after section 23 the following new
7 section:

8 "SEC. 24. HISTORIC HOMEOWNERSHIP REHABILITATION
9 CREDIT.

10 "(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of an individual,
11 there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed
12 by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to
13 20 percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures
14 made by the taxpayer with respect to a qualified historic
15 home.

16 "(b) DOLLAR LIMITATION.—

17 "(1) IN GENERAL.—The credit allowed by sub-
18 section (a) with respect to any residence of a tax-
19 payer shall not exceed \$50,000 (\$25,000 in the case
20 of a married individual filing a separate return).

21 "(2) CARRYFORWARD OF CREDIT UNUSED BY
22 REASON OF LIMITATION BASED ON TAX LIABIL-
23 ITY.—If the credit allowable under subsection (a) for
24 any taxable year exceeds the limitation imposed by
25 section 26(a) for a taxable year reduced by the
26 of the credits allowable under subpart

1 (other than this section), such excess shall be carried
2 to the succeeding taxable year and added to the
3 credit allowable under subsection (a) for such suc-
4 ceeding taxable year.

5 "(c) QUALIFIED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURE.—
6 For purposes of this section:

7 "(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified reha-
8 bilitation expenditure' means any amount properly
9 chargeable to capital account—

10 "(A) in connection with the certified reha-
11 bilitation of a qualified historic home, and

12 "(B) for property for which depreciation
13 would be allowable under section 168 if the
14 qualified historic home were used in a trade or
15 business.

16 "(2) CERTAIN EXPENDITURES NOT IN-
17 CLUDED.—

18 "(A) EXTERIOR.—Such term shall not in-
19 clude any expenditure in connection with the re-
20 habilitation of a building unless at least 5 per-
21 cent of the total expenditures made in the reha-
22 bilitation process are allocable to the rehabilita-
23 tion of the exterior of such building.

“(B) OTHER RULES TO APPLY.—Rules similar to the rules of clauses (ii) and (iii) of section 47(c)(2)(B) shall apply.

“(3) MIXED USE OR MULTIFAMILY BUILDING.—

If only a portion of a building is used as the principal residence of the taxpayer, only qualified rehabilitation expenditures which are properly allocable to such portion shall be taken into account under this section.

“(d) CERTIFIED REHABILITATION.—For purposes of this section:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the term ‘certified rehabilitation’ has the meaning given such term by section 47(c)(2)(C).

“(2) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE CASE OF TARGETED AREA RESIDENCES, ETC.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of applying section 47(c)(2)(C) under this section with respect to the rehabilitation of a building to which this paragraph applies, consideration shall be given to—

“(i) the feasibility of preserving existing architectural and design elements of the interior of such building,

“(ii) the risk of further deterioration or demolition of such building in the event that certification is denied because of the failure to preserve such interior elements, and

“(iii) the effects of such deterioration or demolition on neighboring historic properties.

“(B) BUILDINGS TO WHICH THIS PARAGRAPH APPLIES.—This paragraph shall apply with respect to any building—

“(i) any part of which is a targeted area residence within the meaning of section 143(j)(1), or

“(ii) which is located within an enterprise or empowerment zone, but shall not apply with respect to any building which is listed in the National Register.

“(3) APPROVED STATE PROGRAM.—The term ‘certified rehabilitation’ includes a certification made by—

“(A) a State Historic Preservation Officer who administers a State Historic Preservation Program approved by the Secretary of the Inte-

rior pursuant to section 101(b)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act, or

“(B) a local government, certified pursuant to section 101(c)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act and authorized by a State Historic Preservation Officer, or the Secretary of the Interior where there is no approved State program,

subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified by the Secretary of the Interior for the rehabilitation of buildings within the jurisdiction of such officer (or local government) for purposes of this section.

“(e) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section:

“(1) QUALIFIED HISTORIC HOME.—The term ‘qualified historic home’ means a certified historic structure—

“(A) which has been substantially rehabilitated, and

“(B) which (or any portion of which)—

“(i) is owned by the taxpayer, and

“(ii) is used (or will, within a reasonable period, be used) by such taxpayer as his principal residence.

“(2) SUBSTANTIALLY REHABILITATED.—The term ‘substantially rehabilitated’ has the meaning given such term by section 47(c)(1)(C); except that, in the case of any building described in subsection (d)(2), clause (i)(I) thereof shall not apply.

“(3) PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE.—The term ‘principal residence’ has the same meaning as when used in section 1034.

“(4) CERTIFIED HISTORIC STRUCTURE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘certified historic structure’ has the meaning given such term by section 47(c)(3).

“(B) CERTAIN STRUCTURES INCLUDED.—

Such term includes any building (and its structural components) which is designated as being of historic significance under a statute of a State or local government, if such statute is certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary as containing criteria which will substantially achieve the purpose of preserving and rehabilitating buildings of historic significance.

“(5) ENTERPRISE OR EMPOWERMENT ZONE.—

The term ‘enterprise or empowerment zone’ means any area designated under section 1391 as an enterprise community or an empowerment zone.

“(6) REHABILITATION NOT COMPLETE BEFORE CERTIFICATION.—A rehabilitation shall not be treated as complete before the date of the certification referred to in subsection (d).

“(7) LESSEES.—A taxpayer who leases his principal residence shall, for purposes of this section, be treated as the owner thereof if the remaining term of the lease (as of the date determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary) is not less than such minimum period as the regulations require.

“(8) TENANT-STOCKHOLDER IN COOPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATION.—If the taxpayer holds stock as a tenant-stockholder (as defined in section 216) in a cooperative housing corporation (as defined in such section), such stockholder shall be treated as owning the house or apartment which the taxpayer is entitled to occupy as such stockholder.

“(f) WHEN EXPENDITURES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—In the case of a building other than a building to which subsection (g) applies, qualified rehabilitation expenditures shall be treated for purposes of this section as made—

“(1) on the date the rehabilitation is completed,

or

“(2) to the extent provided by the Secretary by regulation, when such expenditures are properly chargeable to capital account.

Regulations under paragraph (2) shall include a rule similar to the rule under section 50(a)(2) (relating to recapture if property ceases to qualify for progress expenditures).

“(g) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT FOR PURCHASE OF REHABILITATED HISTORIC HOME.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualified purchased historic home, the taxpayer shall be treated as having made (on the date of purchase) the qualified rehabilitation expenditures made by the seller of such home.

“(2) QUALIFIED PURCHASED HISTORIC HOME.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified purchased historic home’ means any substantially rehabilitated certified historic structure purchased by the taxpayer if—

“(A) the taxpayer is the first purchaser of such structure after the date rehabilitation is completed, and the purchase occurs within 5 years after such date,

“(B) the structure (or a portion thereof) will, within a reasonable period, be the principal residence of the taxpayer,

“(C) no credit was allowed to the seller under this section or section 47 with respect to such rehabilitation, and

“(D) the taxpayer is furnished with such information as the Secretary determines is necessary to determine the credit under this subsection.

“(h) HISTORIC REHABILITATION MORTGAGE CREDIT CERTIFICATE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The taxpayer may elect, in lieu of the credit otherwise allowable under this section, to receive a historic rehabilitation mortgage credit certificate. An election under this paragraph shall be made—

“(A) in the case of a building to which subsection (g) applies, at the time of purchase, or

“(B) in any other case, at the time rehabilitation is completed.

“(2) HISTORIC REHABILITATION MORTGAGE CREDIT CERTIFICATE.—For purposes of this sub-

section, the term ‘historic rehabilitation mortgage credit certificate’ means a certificate—

“(A) issued to the taxpayer, in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary, with respect to a certified rehabilitation,

“(B) the face amount of which shall be equal to the credit which would (but for this subsection) be allowable under subsection (a) to the taxpayer with respect to such rehabilitation,

“(C) which may only be transferred by the taxpayer to a lending institution in connection with a loan—

“(i) that is secured by the building with respect to which the credit relates, and

“(ii) the proceeds of which may not be used for any purpose other than the acquisition or rehabilitation of such building, and

“(D) in exchange for which such lending institution provides the taxpayer—

“(i) a reduction in the rate of interest on the loan which results in interest payment reductions which are substantially

equivalent on a present value basis to the face amount of such certificate, or

“(ii) if the taxpayer so elects with respect to a specified amount of the face amount of such a certificate relating to a building—

“(I) which is a targeted area residence within the meaning of section 143(j)(1), or

“(II) which is located in an enterprise or empowerment zone, a payment which is substantially equivalent to such specified amount to be used to reduce the taxpayer’s cost of purchasing the building (and only the remainder of such face amount shall be taken into account under clause (i)).

“(3) USE OF CERTIFICATE BY LENDER.—The amount of the credit specified in the certificate shall be allowed to the lender only to offset the regular tax (as defined in section 55(c)) of such lender. The lender may carry forward all unused amounts under this subsection until exhausted.

“(i) RECAPTURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If, before the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date on which the rehabilitation of the building is completed (or, if subsection (g) applies, the date of purchase of such building by the taxpayer)—

“(A) the taxpayer disposes of such taxpayer’s interest in such building, or

“(B) such building ceases to be used as the principal residence of the taxpayer, the taxpayer’s tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year in which such disposition or cessation occurs shall be increased by the recapture percentage of the credit allowed under this section for all prior taxable years with respect to such rehabilitation.

“(2) RECAPTURE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the recapture percentage shall be determined in accordance with the table under section 50(a)(1)(B), deeming such table to be amended—

“(A) by striking ‘If the property ceases to be investment credit property within—’ and inserting ‘If the disposition or cessation occurs within—’, and

1 “(B) in clause (i) by striking ‘One full year
2 after placed in service’ and inserting ‘One full
3 year after the taxpayer becomes entitled to the
4 credit’.

5 “(j) BASIS ADJUSTMENTS.—For purposes of this
6 subtitle, if a credit is allowed under this section for any
7 expenditure with respect to any property (including any
8 purchase under subsection (g) and any transfer under sub-
9 section (h)), the increase in the basis of such property
10 which would (but for this subsection) result from such ex-
11 penditure shall be reduced by the amount of the credit
12 so allowed.

13 “(k) PROCESSING FEES.—Any State may impose a
14 fee for the processing of applications for the certification
15 of any rehabilitation under this section provided that the
16 amount of such fee is used only to defray expenses associ-
17 ated with the processing of such applications.

18 “(l) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—No credit shall
19 be allowed under this section for any amount for which
20 credit is allowed under section 47.

21 “(m) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe
22 such regulations as may be appropriate to carry out the
23 purposes of this section, including regulations where less
24 than all of a building is used as a principal residence and

1 where more than 1 taxpayer use the same dwelling unit
2 as their principal residence.”

3 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a) of
4 section 1016 of such Code is amended by striking “and”
5 at the end of paragraph (25), by striking the period at
6 the end of paragraph (26) and inserting “, and”, and by
7 adding at the end the following new item:

8 “(27) to the extent provided in section 24(j).”

9 (c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
10 for subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1
11 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relat-
12 ing to section 23 the following new item:

 “Sec. 24. Historic homeownership rehabilitation credit.”

13 (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
14 this section shall apply with respect to rehabilitations the
15 physical work on which begins after the date of enactment
16 of this Act.

○

Historic Preservation Credit Discussion Paper
October 16, 1998

Current law

There are two historic preservation tax credits, one set at 20 percent and the other at 10 percent.

The 20 percent credit is equal to 20 percent of qualified expenditures for the *certified rehabilitation* of a *certified historic structure* for use in a trade or business, including for use as rental housing. It is not available for rehabilitation of a property to be used exclusively as the owner's residence.

A certified historic structure is one which is either in the National Register of Historic Places or is located in a registered historic district (including in some cases State or locally-designated historic districts) and is certified by the National Park Service (NPS) as contributing to the historic character of that district. Rehabilitations must be certified by the National Park Service as consistent with the historic character of the property and the district to be eligible for the 20 percent credit. Owners are encouraged to wait until the project is approved in writing by NPS before beginning work. NPS certifications are often delegated to State or local agencies operating under NPS guidelines.

Qualified rehabilitation expenditures include architectural and engineering fees, site survey fees, legal expenses and other development-related costs, as well as the cost of the actual rehabilitation work on the building. For a project to qualify for the 20 percent credit, the rehabilitation expenditures during a set period must be equal to the taxpayer's adjusted basis in the property. The adjusted basis is generally the purchase price minus the cost of land, plus the cost of improvements made minus depreciation taken. The credit is claimed when the rehabilitated building is placed in service.

The 10 percent credit is administratively much simpler. It is equal to 10 percent of qualified rehabilitation expenditures for buildings that were built before 1936 and are not considered historic structures (i.e., would not qualify for the 20 percent credit). The building must be rehabilitated for commercial, not residential use (rental housing, which can qualify for the 20 percent credit, cannot qualify for the smaller credit). As with the 20 percent credit, the cost of the rehabilitation must be equal to or greater than the taxpayer's basis in the property.

There is no review process for the 10 percent credit; owners need not apply for and receive certification of either the structure or the rehabilitation from NPS or from an authorized State or local agency. The two credits are mutually exclusive.

Impact of the 1986 Tax Reform

The 1986 Tax Reform Act affected the historic preservation credits in two ways -- it made the credits somewhat less generous and also changed the passive loss rules, which were relevant to credit usage. Together these 1986 tax law provisions may have had a substantial impact on the popularity of the historic preservation tax credits.

Prior to the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the historic preservation credit had three tiers -- 25 percent for certified rehabilitations of certified historic structures, 20 percent for rehabilitation of non-residential buildings at least 40 years old and 15 percent for non-residential buildings at least 30 but less than 40 years old. The 1986 tax law reduced the credit for rehabilitation of historic structures from 25 to 20 percent, eliminated the credit for rehabilitation of structures built after 1936 (i.e., not 50 years old as of 1986) and reduced the credit for pre-1936 non-historic buildings from 20 to 10 percent.

Under prior (pre-1986) law losses and credits from "passive" income sources, such as real estate limited partnerships, could be used to offset income from "active" sources such as salaries. The 1986 tax law restricted use of passive losses to taxpayers with incomes under \$150,000. Taxpayers with incomes under \$100,000 may use up to \$25,000 in losses annually from rental properties to offset active income; the \$25,000 is phased out between \$100,000 and \$150,000. The 1986 law also included a specific but limited exemption for rehabilitation credit projects. Individuals with incomes of up to \$200,000 can use the 20 percent historic preservation tax credit to offset the tax owed on up to \$25,000 of income (e.g., an individual in the 36 percent bracket could take a credit of up to \$9,000, the product of .36 and \$25,000). The \$25,000 is first reduced by losses used under the passive loss rule. Unused portions of the credit can be carried forward indefinitely. The \$25,000 is phased out between \$200,000 and \$250,000.

The 1986 tax changes made ineligible for any credit at all many rehabilitation projects that would have qualified under prior law, and substantially reduced the credit for others. In addition, the 1986 changes to the passive loss rules prevent affluent individuals from claiming the full (or even a part of the) historic preservation credit and limit the use of rehabilitated rental projects as tax shelters -- i.e., to generate losses used to offset income.

The number of rehabilitation projects approved for the tax credit dropped from a high of over 3,000 in FY 1984 to about 500 in FY 1993. Staff at NPS attribute this decline to the changes made by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. The number of certified rehabilitations has, however, been rising steadily since FY 1993, reaching

902 this year, the highest level since FY 1989. This resurgence may be due in part to greater corporate involvement in rehabilitation projects -- corporations are exempt from the prohibition on using passive losses to offset active income. The decline and recent resurgence in the number of tax credit projects may also be related to the performance of the commercial real estate market in general over the period.

Options

1. Repeal some or all of the 1986 tax law changes to the historic preservation credit. It is not clear to what extent the sharp decline in tax credit projects after 1988 was due to the reduction in the generosity of the credit itself, as opposed to the changes to the passive loss rules or the decline in the commercial real estate market during the early 1990s. Consequently, returning to the pre-1986 credit rules might not spur a significant increase in tax credit activity.

Pros:

Might lead to an increase in tax credit projects

Cons:

Might benefit primarily upper-income individuals, due to the substantial rehabilitation/basis requirement and the phase-out of the credit at \$250,000 of income (see above)

Might not lead to job creation in low and moderate income areas

1a. Repeal the 1986 changes on a targeted basis only -- e.g., for rehabilitations in high-poverty (20+) census tracts. (an alternate measure of need could be used)

Additional Pros:

Better targeted to low and moderate income areas

Additional Cons:

A tightly targeted proposal might not result in additional tax credit activity or job creation

May be difficult to identify an appropriate measure of need, since census data is generally not current and may contain anomalies

1b. Repeal the 1986 changes on a targeted basis (e.g., poverty census tracts) but only with regard to non-historic structures

This proposal could take the form of restoring the 15 percent credit for non-historic structures that are at least 30 years old (or, alternatively, for non-historic structures

built in 1956 or earlier).

Pros and Cons:

Same as above, but impact would be limited to non-historic structures

2. Extend the credit to historic structures used as the owner's principal residence. Senators Bob Graham and John Chafee and Rep. Clay Shaw introduced a bill that would extend the 20 percent historic preservation credit to owner-occupied historic structures, but without applying the requirement that the rehabilitation be substantial -- i.e., equal in cost to the owner's basis in the property. The National Park Service estimated that between 194,000 and 291,000 owner-occupied buildings would immediately (as of 1997) qualify for this historic homeownership rehabilitation credit if the Graham/Chafee/Shaw bill became law. This range rises to between 242,000 and 363,000 after five years, due to the addition of buildings and districts to the National Register of Historic Places.

NOTE: The substantial rehabilitation requirement represents a serious obstacle to use of the current credit, especially for buildings that are quite valuable and/or in good condition.

Certification of a rehabilitation by the National Park Service (or by a State or local agency operating under NPS guidelines) is a lengthy process, involving a three-part application. Step one is certification of the building as a historic structure, a simple matter if the building is in the National Register but rather more complicated if the structure is merely in a historic district. Step two is description of the rehabilitation work to be undertaken and the preliminary determination that the project meets Interior Department standards (e.g., will not change the historic character of the building). Step three is certification that the rehabilitation has been completed according to the description in Part 2 of the application. While applications can be completed by the property owner, often they are handled by architects or historic preservation consultants.

Pros:

Could result in rehabilitation of at least some homes in, e.g., central cities

Cons:

Due to complex NPS application process, may benefit primarily middle and upper income individuals, even with regard to rehabilitations of, e.g., homes in central cities

Credit would to some extent subsidize activity that would have taken place in the absence of this tax incentive

2a. Extent the credit (no basis requirement) only to principal residences in high-poverty census tracts. (an alternate measure of need could be used)

Additional Pros:

Could stimulate purchase and rehabilitation of homes in central city neighborhoods that may be in transition

Targeting would limit subsidization of activity that would have occurred without the credit

Additional Cons:

Tightly targeted proposal might not spur significant rehabilitation activity

Could promote gentrification/displacement

May be difficult to identify an appropriate measure of need, since census data is generally not current and may contain anomalies

3. Extend the 10 percent credit for pre-1936 buildings to principal residences in poverty census tracts and drop the basis requirement. The relatively complex nature of the application process also mitigates against substantial utilization of the credit by lower-income individuals. Claiming the 10 percent credit does not entail an application to NPS.

Pros:

Same as 2a, except that simpler credit would be easier to use, especially for taxpayers not able to afford a consultant, architect, etc.

Cons:

Same as 2a, except that smaller credit might result in lower utilization

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AN ACT TO REVIVE HISTORIC URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS

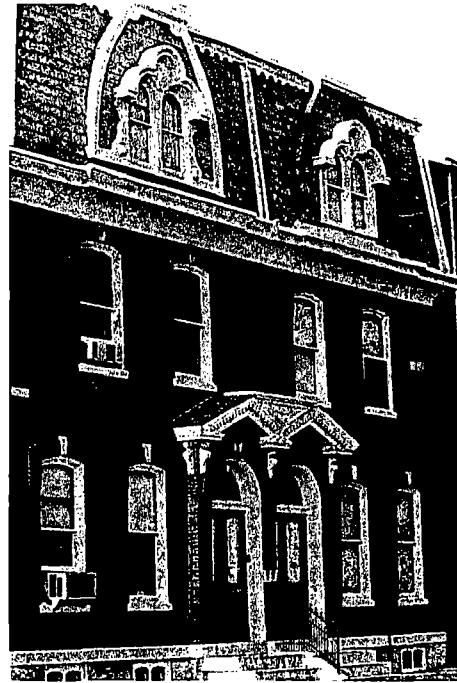
by Tamar Osterman

After decades of hand-wringing, fresh interest in attacking the problems of urban America has burst forth both from within government and from communities and academics around the country. Citizens and policy makers of all ideologies are facing urban problems of crime, poor schools, blight, and economic disinvestment with creativity and vigor.

To preservationists, this refocused attention is long overdue and very much welcome. The rebuilding of historic communities cannot flourish in environments defined by fear and despair. The problems of cities also undermine the quality of life in streetcar suburbs and small towns as middle-class families abandon older areas to populate new developments on what was formerly green, open countryside.

It is easy to despair of making an impact on the seemingly intractable problems facing urban America. But the fact is, people in hundreds of communities around the country are tackling these problems—and winning incremental but important victories. Whether stopping vandalism, running after-school reading programs, or developing affordable housing one building at a time, citizens, nonprofits, and local governments have adopted what could be called the Nike strategy: just do it. In a gentler view, the strategy might be summarized by the enduring philosophy, “better to light a single candle than to curse the darkness.” While it may seem counterintuitive to suggest that structural problems can best be addressed through a variety of incremental solutions, that is precisely how many cities are successfully attacking urban ills.

But while the marquee theme for urban strategies of the 1990s is, and should be, “bottom up, locally based,” the federal government certainly has a role to play in helping cities find their way back. It can reinforce innovations and support efforts to attract capital into urban centers, which have endured 30 years of a hemorrhaging tax base. Ask any mayor of an older city, and you will hear that reinvestment by businesses and middle-class residents is not one strategy—it's the only strategy. Solutions to such benchmark problems



Quaker Hill, Wilmington, Delaware

as bad schools, crime, and poor services flow from reinvigorated commercial and residential tax bases and related economic activities. In their glory days, cities were supported by a variety of enterprises and households of all income levels. To seek to redevelop these core elements is not wishful thinking, nostalgia, or disrespect for the poorer residents who have remained in the city. It is an essential step toward revival.

Preservationists learned this lesson many years ago. Preservation is, after all, about real estate development and economic viability, and historic buildings must be used in order to be preserved. Since 1976, when Congress first created tax incentives for the rehabilitation of historic commercial properties, preservationists have had a significant investment tool to help fulfill their mission of weaving historic preservation into urban and small-town revitalization strategies. The commercial rehabilitation tax credit enacted in 1981 has helped bring new life to historic hotels, train stations, warehouses, and downtown

continued...



National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20036-2117

(202) 588-6000 / FAX (202) 588-6038 / Internet: www.nationaltrust.org

Historic Homeownership Assistance Act Cosponsors List

H.R. 1134/S. 496

105th Congress, Second Session

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- October 5, 1998



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FAX TRANSMITTAL

Date: 3/4/99

To: Shirley Sagawa

Fax Number: 202.456.6244

From: TC Benson

Subject: Education Initiative Related Proposals and Requests

Number of Pages Including Cover Sheet: 3

Comments:

Please see attached.



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Lee

MEMO

Date: March 4, 1999

To: WHMC - Ellen Lovell, Anne Donovan, Sue Vogelsinger
Office of the First Lady - Kelly Craighead, Shirley Sagawa, Marsha Berry

From: T.C. Benson *[Signature]*

Subject: Education Initiative Related Proposals and Requests

As you know, we have a scheduling request in for the First Lady to announce the Save America's Treasures education initiative and would like to update that request to include dates from now until April 8th (in order to announce before the National School Board Association's Council of Urban Boards of Education meeting in San Francisco on Saturday, April 10).

In a meeting with our partners, The History Channel and Voyager Expanded Learning, we discussed the possibility of announcing the education initiative to a Congressional audience to generate excitement for the program and demonstrate that it is a flexible program for schools -- it can be used as an in class, summer school or as an after school program. This is an important aspect of the program in light of the President's request that funding for after school programs be tripled in FY 2000 (which is when the program will launch in schools). One idea was to have members of Congress attend a demonstration immediately following the press announcement. We would like to add this to our request.

Press Event Proposals:

- Use of approved statements from our partners on their letterhead in the press kit.
- Use of our partners' logos on the inside or back cover of the press kit.
- Video-tape the announcement or purchase C-SPAN coverage of the event for use in promoting the education initiative.

- Develop an invitation list to include members of Congress, key representatives from the Department of Education and other education organizations.

Other Requests for Involvement of the First Lady:

- Schedule time to tape a four to five minute video message on the Save America's Treasures education initiative and mission to use in PSA's and presentations.
- Access to a photograph of the First Lady to use in materials.
- A statement from the First Lady on the education initiative to use in materials and presentations.

Note that these requests are similar to what we have done for Warner Bros. Records and that we will need lead time (exact deadline TBD) to produce a video and brochure for the April 10 event.

copy: Dick Moe
Bobbie Greene
Sara Karrer
Carolyn Sagawa

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The Santa Fe New Mexican

May 21, 1999, Friday

SECTION: Opine; Pg. A-7

LENGTH: 356 words

HEADLINE: Preservation should include America's night skies

BODY:

Northern New Mexico is honored by the presence of Hillary Rodham Clinton, and by the strong support she lends to the preservationist efforts of our area.

Her two-day schedule has focused on sites and artifacts reflecting this nation's heritage at the close of the millenium and the value of that heritage to America of the millenium to come.

We're especially delighted that she chose San Esteban del Rey, that lovely church at Acoma, as a spot to visit. Built in the early 17th Century, its beauty moves the spirit in the manner of the Sainte-Chapelle in Paris.

Properly, and en hora buena, San Esteban is being studied for extensive restoration by Cornerstones Community Partnerships. In January, the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance listed it among the state's most-endangered symbols of our heritage.

We hope the First Lady also got a glimpse, or more, at the night sky for it, too, is on the preservation alliance's list of endangered attributes.

Too often taken for granted, the clarity of our sky, and the brilliance of the heavens above our deserts and mountains, have a primeval appeal to the spirit. That spiritual appeal remains undimmed even as street lights, commercial illuminations and porchlights contribute to a conglomeration of glare that dims the stellar sparkle.

The threat of outdoor lighting to night skies, of course, goes beyond borders; and while the New Mexico Legislature this year enacted a fledgling Night Sky Protection Act, similar legislation died in Texas and Wyoming. In many other states, the case for clear night skies is almost hopeless.

From her level of national influence and through such organizations as her Millenial Council and Save America's Treasures, Hillary Clinton could be a most effective advocate for night-sky legislation. She also would be a wonderful leader of voluntary efforts from the nation's business community and individual citizens on behalf of the evening skies in the millenium to come.

We urge her to take a cue from the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance and include night skies among our nation's preservation priorities.

LOAD-DATE: May 21, 1999

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Santa Fe New Mexican

May 21, 1999, Friday

SECTION: Main; Pg. A-1

LENGTH: 542 words

HEADLINE: Hillary Clinton to promote Southwest preservation today

BYLINE: NANCY PLEVIN

BODY:

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's visit this morning to the Palace of the Governors museum and its 18th century Segesser hide paintings will bring needed recognition to these national treasures, museum director Tom Chavez said Thursday.

"The building is the most important building in town, and the paintings are the most important paintings in town," said Chavez, who hopes the visit also will help generate \$ 30 million needed to build a museum annex and for preservation work.

Clinton plans to stop at the museum on the Plaza as part of a four-day "Save America's Treasures" tour of the Southwest to promote the protection of historic treasures. Other stops include the Grand Canyon, Acoma Pueblo and Mesa Verde National Park.

She plans to speak at the Palace of the Governors around 9 a.m. about the need to preserve both the building, erected in 1610, and the paintings, which were made between 1702 and 1730 on three bison hides and depict historic events during the state's Spanish Colonial history.

Chavez hopes eventually to move the palace's exhibits including the paintings into an annex and make the former New Mexico governors' home into a "proper history museum" with period rooms that "let the walls speak for themselves."

Clinton arrived in Santa Fe on Thursday night for a \$ 500-a-ticket reception at sculptor Glenna Goodacre's gallery on Upper Canyon Road to raise money for Cornerstones Community Partnerships, a nonprofit group that works to preserve New Mexico's adobe mission churches.

Goodacre said Thursday afternoon, while preparing for the reception, that she expected about 175 people to attend the wine-and-hors d'oeuvres affair, which will feature classical guitar by Antonio Mendoza. The first lady will say a few words before standing for photographs with reception-goers.

"We're expecting to have a nice visit for her and to raise a lot (of money)," said Goodacre, who met Clinton recently in Washington, D.C., during the unveiling of the newly minted Sacagawea coin that the Santa Fe sculptor created.

"We had a party at her house, and now I'm having one at mine," Goodacre said.

The Santa Fe New Mexican, May 21, 1999

After the reception, Clinton was expected to attend another private event outside Santa Fe and spend the night at Rancho Encantado in Tesuque.

Today, after her Palace of the Governors tour, the first lady will head to Acoma Pueblo, west of Albuquerque, to see the famed San Esteban del Rey Catholic Church, where Cornerstones is studying the 17th-century adobe sanctuary's restoration needs.

Clinton will end her New Mexico stay with an evening visit to Albuquerque's Longfellow Elementary School the site of sculptor Luis Jimenez's 1984 Fiberglas work, Southwest Pieta. The sculpture, which depicts a man holding a dying woman in his arms, represents the Mexican legend of the star-crossed lovers, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl.

Earlier this week, Clinton announced \$ 30 million in federal grants to protect treasures she said represent "the creativity and ingenuity that have always fueled progress in America."

Among the grants was \$ 700,000 to restore buildings related to the top-secret Manhattan Project in Los Alamos that unleashed the world's first atomic bomb more than 50 years ago.

LOAD-DATE: May 21, 1999

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

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May 20, 1999, Thursday, BC cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 1388 words

BYLINE: By The Associated Press

BODY:

A sampling of editorial opinion from New Mexico Newspapers:

May 19

The Santa Fe New Mexican, on saving America's treasures:

A pioneering group of Santa Fe preservationists is in for some extraordinary attention.

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton is planning a visit, first to our community, then to Acoma, where one of New Mexico's oldest churches is being considered for restoration by Cornerstones Community Partnerships.

It's part of a White House project to commemorate the coming millennium by pointing out and preserving symbols of America's greatness in the one about to pass.

From the presidential Millennial Council came a public-private partnership called Save America's Treasures. For national monuments and other public sites, works and documents, Congress approved \$ 30 million. For public treasures in the private realm, the partnership must raise private contributions.

Mrs. Clinton is aiding that cause with tours of American Heritage high-points. A midday stop will be in San Esteban del Rey Catholic Church at Acoma, completed in 1632 after arduous decades of carrying stones, wood, even adobe-making dirt up the mesa that is home to that breathtaking pueblo. The church is just the latest of Cornerstones' objects of attention.

Over 13 years, the Santa Fe-based organization has worked with the people - especially the young people - of New Mexico's traditional communities, restoring ruined or run-down churches and other symbols of unity. With the volunteer help of skilled artisans, in turn passing their knowledge along to younger neighbors and the helping hands organized by Cornerstones, dozens of landmarks - Nuestra Senora de la Luz in Lamy, San Agustin in the Gallinas Valley, St. Gertrude's across the Sangre de Cristos in Mora - have been brought back to the simple grandeur of decades past.

From Antonito across the Colorado line to San Elizario down river from El Paso, 46 communities had help rebuilding endangered historic structures in just one recent year.

The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 20, 1999

Biggest beneficiary of the group's work - both in mud-and-mortar and in community organization - has been Northern New Mexico. Many a mountain village of the Jemez, the Tusas and the Sangre de Cristo has been brightened by a community campaign to roll back the ravages of weather and time. It is efforts such as these that Hillary Clinton comes to honor - and to help support. At the studio of renowned sculptor Glenna Goodacre, Mrs. Clinton plans to speak at a reception for \$ 500 contributors. The money raised remains in el norte, as Save America's Treasures turns the proceeds over to Cornerstones.

Those who have seen some of the community accomplishments aided by Cornerstones already know that this is an excellent investment in the physical and spiritual beauty so richly scattered through our land. Those who haven't might take a drive to Lamy.

There, a crumbling classic of the mission-style church faced commercial sale and an uncertain future. The Lamy Community Association, with technical-assessment help from Cornerstones and generous cooperation from our area's commercial and professional leaders, is at work saving the structure. ...

May 17

The Daily Times, Farmington, on governmental, tribal disputes:

For all the clamor made by Native American tribes about unfair treatment at the hands of the government, it's interesting to see just how much they truly admire its workings.

A prime example of this is the lawsuit filed against the Jicarilla Apache Tribal Council by President Arnold Cassador. He says the council is trying to remove staff appointments and interfere with his authority.

This comes after Cassador's installation as president was blocked by the council in an election dispute. If this sounds all too familiar, it should.

In Washington, we have seen Congress, with a majority of Republicans, continually lock horns with President Clinton. Accusations of abuse of authority, even impeachment proceedings, have dominated the time of our elected federal officials.

On the state level, the Democrat-controlled Legislature has been battling with Gov. Gary Johnson, leading to a budget impasse and a special session called to make sure the state doesn't shut down July 1.

The sorry result is that those elected to govern us are spending their time lashing out at each other instead of taking care of business. That's a disservice to the people. Problems that should be addressed are taking a back seat to political infighting.

Now we have two branches of the Jicarilla Apache government going at each other again. Whatever the outcome of this most recent spat, the outcome will be the same - the people will be the ones to suffer because of an ineffectual government.

Perhaps it's time for the Jicarilla Apache people to step in and put an end to the bickering, through their votes. Then perhaps the Jicarilla Apaches will