

Announcements

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Fun Facts

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New
Wed

August 13, 1997

MILLENNIUM ANNOUNCEMENTS

FROM: Ellen Lovell

History/Anniversaries

- The year 2000 is the 200th anniversary of Presidents occupying the White House, and the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress, and the 200th anniversary of Presidents occupying the White House.
Library & Congress
- The year 2000 also marks the 200th Anniversary of the Marine Barracks on 8th and I, and the 200th anniversary of the Marine Band having residency in Washington, DC.

The White House as a Venue

- The White House Lecture Series, cosponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Howard Gilman Foundation: a series of presentations and discussions led by scholars and other prominent Americans, to reflect on history and help envision the future, to be broadcast to all the states where citizens can listen and participate.
- Building on what we have done over the last four years, the White House will host a series of cultural events, showcasing uniquely American artistic expression, and presenting the best of our new talent for the next era: the New Masters for the New Millennium.
- Announce the creation of the White House Millennium Program office and the White House Millennium Web Site on the White House Home Page.

Arts and Humanities

- The Library of Congress will celebrate its 200th anniversary by reaching X% of its goal of putting its collection on-line, and through its Reach of Ideas program, in which scholars representing many disciplines will assess the state of their fields.
- The Smithsonian Institution will expand its Festival of American Folklife on the National Mall in the summer of 2000 - the 34th such annual festival - to feature 200 children from all over the world who will express their creativity by demonstrating how they make their own toys and express their local cultures. The Smithsonian's exhibitions for the year 2000 will reflect the theme of "time."
- "Worthy Ancestors:" is a new partnership between commercial film, recording, and broadcasting and telecommunications companies and nonprofit cultural organizations to identify and preserve cultural material of special significance, including endangered materials from folk, popular and

classical traditions. (A project arising from the President's Committee Report Creative America, and lead by Ray Smith, CEO of Bell Atlantic and Bill Ivey, Director of the Country Music Foundation.)

- The National Endowment for the Humanities is funding "Millennium Minutes," a series of one-minute television spots produced by the Medici Foundation of Princeton University, highlighting significant events, achievements and people of the last 1,000 years.
- The NEH is also launching a new local history program called "My History is America's History," to encourage Americans of all ages to explore, record and preserve their family stories, and relate their experiences to their community and national history. Through recording and preserving individual, family and community histories, our nation will have an expanded library of the story of American life - a record that will serve as a legacy to the next generations.
- The National Endowment for the Arts has launched its Leadership Project for the Millennium to tell America's story through the arts, celebrating artistic creativity and achievement in this century and preserving our culture for the next. One initiative will help establish boys choirs in communities nationwide, modeled after the successful Boys Choir of Harlem. The project will enrich youth by providing high standards of achievement and guiding them towards responsible citizenship. Another NEA program will create a national collaboration of dance and music through commissions to American choreographers and jazz musicians. Based on two unique American art forms, the new works will premiere at the American Dance Festival in Durham, North Carolina, and at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. before touring nation-wide.
- The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts will host a year-long festival in 2000 showcasing American performing arts of this century and the next.

Science and Technology

- This year the July Fourth landing of the Sojourner Mars probe transfixed the world and demonstrated once again our fascination with science and exploration. In 1999 NASA is launching the Atlantis, part of the International Space Station, which will be a permanent base for astronauts to conduct breakthrough experiments. In 1998, 2001 and 2003, NASA will launch new robotic missions to Mars, following the successful Pathfinder mission this summer.
- The National Science Foundation will be celebrating its 50th anniversary in the year 2000, and is launching its NSF2000 Program, an national education and information campaign on the importance of science, engineering and mathematics, which will culminate in the anniversary year.

International

- The United States is accepting the invitation of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to participate in Expo 2000, the World's Fair in Hannover, Germany. Today the U.S. joins 143 other countries and international organizations in this major exposition on the themes of "Mankind - Nature - Technology" which is expected to attract 40 million visitors to its educational exhibitions and cultural activities. Throughout modern history, world's fairs have been important events, often introducing new inventions, ideas and art to a mass audience, and demonstrating new alliances among countries. It is time for the U.S. to join the international community in marking the

milestone of the millennium.

- Peace Corps 2000 will expand opportunities for more Americans to serve as Volunteers overseas, and to address two of the most vital challenges in developing countries: promoting community health and protecting the local environment. This is an opportunity for Americans to demonstrate their spirit of voluntarism to confront the problems that face people in the developing world in the next century.

Education

- We could repeat the Administration initiatives for the year 2000 such as the pledge to hook up every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000 and to double the number of full-time youth volunteers by the year 2000 by adding another 50,000 participants in AmeriCorps.

TALKING IT OVER

BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A few years ago, no one really thought much about the approaching millennium. We didn't trouble ourselves over the fact that we'd soon be dropping the "19" from the year and replacing it with a "20." But recently, people have become obsessed with the significance of this occurrence. We've begun to realize that in a few short years, we'll be witnessing -- and living in -- a rare historical moment, the conclusion of a century and a millennium.

References to the new millennium are everywhere -- in advertisements and marketing strategies, on web pages counting down the remaining seconds of the 20th century and in political speeches, including my own. People have devised projects with end dates set for the year 2000. And thousands have already booked reservations on cruise ships, at restaurants and in hotels for New Year's Eve, 1999.

We're all trying to figure out how to mark what in many ways is just a random moment in time. When midnight arrives on Jan. 1, 2000, or Jan. 1, 2001 -- experts can't quite agree on when the new millennium actually begins -- none of us will find ourselves suddenly transformed. We won't be trading our jeans and T-shirts for the space suits on "Star Trek." And the only flashes in the night sky will be the fireworks we've already begun planning. (At least I hope so!) But I do think the coming of the year '00 presents us with a wonderful opportunity to reflect on the past, where we've been, who we are and what we hope to be.

Of the many millennium projects out there, one particularly excites me. Earlier this week, the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities presented "Creative America," a report that proposes a nationwide Millennium Initiative that will use this unique time in history to encourage Americans to celebrate and preserve the cultural achievements of the past, to raise awareness about the importance of the arts and humanities in our lives, and to examine the ideas, values and experiences that can shape our future.

When we look back on the last 2,000 years and try to understand what it was like to live in a certain age, we rely on the paintings, sculptures, architecture and literature created by the men and women of those times. The larger-than-life sculptures of the Roman emperors, for instance, tell us about their political might. The magnificent, intricately carved stone cathedrals of Europe testify to the power of faith and the church in the Middle Ages. And the strict adherence to rules of composition found in ancient Chinese poetry offers us insight into the rigid order imposed by traditional imperial society.

I believe that future generations, too, will look to our creative endeavors to tell them the story of America and of our times. Dorothea Lange's photographs of 1930s farm families and Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" record the trials and poverty of the Great

Depression. The blues progressions and syncopated rhythms heard in popular music today hearken to the music of African slaves in the South. And Georgia O'Keeffe's paintings of deserts, clouds and endless blue sky have captured for all time the landscape of the American Southwest.

Last summer, I toured Prague with Czech President Vaclav Havel. As we walked across the Charles Bridge, we fell into a discussion about American culture, about how our greatest and world-transforming exports have been not only our ideas on democracy and the free market but our art, our jazz, our rock and roll. We didn't have to look too far for proof of this idea -- the young people perched on the bridge's balustrades were singing American folk songs and listening to heavy metal music as they read American books and magazines.

So it is imperative for all of us living at the end of the 20th century to encourage the preservation of artistic and intellectual works that will serve as our own unique legacy and our own message to the future. We must continue to nurture the talents of artists, musicians and scholars. And we must continue to support efforts that will allow the artistic potential of so many of our young people -- especially those living in some of our most depressed neighborhoods -- to grow and flourish.

The Millennium Initiative will be a year-long celebration of the arts and humanities beginning on Jan. 1, 2000, and ending on Jan. 1, 2001. In the coming months and years, the President will be calling upon all citizens, local communities, state governments, federal agencies and private-sector partners to create programs that reflect our unique cultural heritage. He'll be encouraging communities to identify and preserve their local traditions, history and folk art. He'll be asking us all to help make the resources of our museums and libraries more widely available on the Internet.

Through all these efforts, we can ensure that our country remains the world's strongest nation in the next millennium not only because of our wealth and military power but because of our thriving culture and our boundless creativity. As the President said in his State of the Union, "Our economy is measured in numbers and statistics, and it's very important. But the enduring worth of our nation lies in our shared values and our soaring spirit."

So let's join together in planning a millennial celebration for all time.

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February 25, 1997

Draft #3

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FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE LAUNCH OF THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM PROJECT
WASHINGTON, DC
AUGUST 15, 1997

[Acknowledgments: Governor John Carlin; The World Children's Choir and their artistic director, Sondra Harnes. (Their credo is: "To sing together, to create friendship, peace and health for themselves and the planet); distinguished guests and friends]

A few years ago, ^{most of us} ~~no one~~ gave ^{little} ~~much~~ thought to the approaching millennium. We didn't spend time pondering what it would be like to drop the "19" from our calendars ^{and our computers} and replace it with a "20." Rarely did we see references to the year 2000 in advertising, on web pages or in political speeches.

Recently, however, we've become more excited about the idea -- some might even say obsessed with it. We realize that we will soon be living in a rare historical moment, the conclusion of a century and the birth of a millennium.

No matter where we are in the country, celebrations of the millennium will inevitably reflect the creativity, diversity and raw energy of ^{Americans} our people -- and no doubt will include everything from the most solemn events to the most exotic. Thousands of Americans have already booked reservations on cruise ships and at hotels for New Year's Eve in 1999. Companies are devising projects to be completed in the year 2000. Computerized clocks are busily counting down the remaining seconds of the 20th century. And from Boston to Cincinnati to Anchorage to Times Square in New York, communities are planning their own festivities to usher in the new era.

When the new millennium finally arrives -- at midnight on January 1, 2000 or January 1, 2001, depending on which expert you believe -- none of us will find ourselves suddenly transformed. We won't be trading our earthly jeans and T-shirts for space attire on Star Trek. The only bolts of light in the sky will be the fireworks we've already begun planning. But still the coming of the year '00 presents us with a wonderful opportunity to reflect on the past, on where we have been, on who we are and what we hope to become.

When the President and I first began to talk about how, as a country, we could mark this turn of the calendar, we always came back to one idea: the American people's gifts to the future. Gifts that will help rekindle our spirit of democracy, renew our commitment to citizenship and unleash the full creative and intellectual potential of the American people as we chart our common future.

What it meant to build a bridge to the 21st century. When the President talked about that bridge, he ~~wasn't~~ didn't mean a real bridge but one that would metaphorically be constructed by all Americans would give to the future. The gifts

The question for us today is: How do we want to be remembered? And what message do we want to leave for the coming generations?

When we look back on the last 2,000 ^{millennium} years to gain a deeper understanding of history and the lessons it has taught us, we rely on the paintings, sculpture, architecture, literature, ~~science~~ ^{scientific discoveries} and philosophy and ideas created by the men and women of those times.

I believe that future generations, too, will look to our creative pursuits to tell them the story of our country and our era. And they will also probably consider the lives we led as individual citizens: Did we take care of our families, do our work well, and leave something of value behind for the children and grandchildren we brought into the world?

Celebrating a new century and a new millennium is our chance to create a legacy that reflects the democratic values and traditions that have made our country and our people unique in the history of the world. It's our chance to join in a national celebration of the American spirit that allow us together to honor the past and imagine the future

I am especially pleased to be here -- in this great repository of American democracy, the National Archives -- to announce a special White House effort to recognize this important milestone. Beginning this year and lasting until 2001, the White House will lead a national Millennium Program for the American people to appreciate our common heritage and rejoice in our creativity.

As a living museum of our nation's history, the White House provides a unique venue for showcasing our nation's art, scholarship, scientific explorations and discoveries. Over the next three years, the White House will sponsor a range of cultural activities ^{and scientific} ^{technological} to promote a sense of optimism and ~~restore~~ ^{reflect the} faith in our capacity to build a better future. Among them are a White House Lecture Series, co-sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, that will feature prominent men and women who can provoke our thinking about the past and the future; and an American Cultural Showcase that will spotlight our finest artists and their talents.

And, as of today, you can even log onto a new Millennium Program website on the White House Home Page to learn more about activities that are being planned.

^{John Adams} Other special commemorative events will coincide with the 200th anniversary of the ~~first~~ ^{first occupant of the} White House, the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress and the 200th anniversary of the creation of the Library of Congress, to name a few.

Around the nation's capital, some of our leading cultural institutions are working on their own millennium projects. The Library of Congress is putting part of its collection on-line for students, teachers and citizens everywhere. The Smithsonian Institution will expand its Festival of American Folklife on the Mall in the summer of 2000, and will feature ~~200~~ children from all over the world making and playing with toys unique to their countries and cultures. And some of

you may already have enjoyed free performances on the Millennium Stage at the Kennedy Center that are part of a run-up to the Center's year-long artistic festival in 2000.

Each of these activities offers citizens a chance to learn about our nation's history, to remember it, and even to shape it. And each is a reminder that our nation's history is part of our own personal history too.

Yet ~~Building~~ ^{all of us do in our families,} a future worthy of our children depends ~~not just on what the federal~~ ^{workplaces,} ~~government, or state governments, or corporations do. It depends as much on the gifts we give as~~ ^{communities} ~~individuals and communities.~~ ^{and nation.}

~~As we~~ ^{We do that every day; the millennium} reflect on our past and count all of the blessings we enjoy as citizens of a free and ^{celebration} democratic country, I hope we will ^{gives us} be inspired to give our own gifts to the future, whether by ^{the chance} helping to build a new park, cleaning up a river, restoring an old theater, raising money for a ^{to have} library, saving family papers and photographs, encouraging children to interview their grandparents, or volunteering in our communities.

All of these are measures of ourselves as citizens in a democracy. ~~And all are pursuits we cannot live without because they are a vital part of who we are and where we want to go as a people.~~

As the President said in his State of the Union address earlier this year: "Our economy is measured in numbers and statistics, and it's very important. But the enduring worth of our nation lies in our shared values and our soaring spirit."

~~If we preserve and strengthen the values, ideas, experiences and attitudes that are unique to us Americans, we can ensure that our country remains the world's strongest nation in the next millennium -- not only because of our wealth and might but because of our thriving economy, our boundless energy and creativity.~~ ^{responsibility, citizenship, scientific advancement, dynamic culture and}

By giving our own gifts to the future we can make sure that, when the new millennium finally comes, we won't just be celebrating a new year. We will be celebrating the enduring strength of our democracy, the renewal of our sense of citizenship, and the full flowering of the American mind and spirit.

I hope you will join us in planning a millennium celebration for all time.

Thank you very much.

[Introduce the President]

AS PREPARED

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WASHINGTON, DC
AUGUST 15, 1997**

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Yet building a future worthy of our children depends not just on what the federal government, or state governments, or corporations do. It depends as much on the gifts we give as individuals and communities.

for doing
our
future
communities
+ nat.

MILLENNIUM ANNOUNCEMENT

Launch (not roll-out)

Int'l comm'g way ahead of us

Explain & define where this abt

Coincides w/ various anniversaries related
to our democracy

Important to be align at a time when we end

one century & begin a new one

- ppl naturally take stock of the past, commit to
the future, usher in a new period

- sense of renewal -

tap into unique culture

Country that is always big food

exploriveness - we think in big terms

exploration, discovery

PODS: giving gifts to the future

FRONS: how this relates to next generation
to children

Creativity

Imagination

A history lesson for America

PODS/ Inspirational
Spiritual

Creativity
Imagination

Lead to children

Stake from
State & Union

PODS/ uniqueness of Amer. millennium
Gifts to the future

Challenges

Concrete stuff

TUES 8/2/97 MILLENNIUM MTO

Celebration will last whole yr 2000 - 2007
Graphics of 200th anniversary ideas (this is just the beginning)

Make Amer. what it shld be for our children & our gr. children
How many children live w/o safe water
health care
secure families
} tie together

Celebrating this mill. to preserve what is best abt
Amer. to next generations

For US last cent = extraord. opprt.

Last 4 1/2 yrs - this Pres - for all you're we've
been we have 2 major tasks:

- ① expand opp. to all American
- ② demand responsibility to give
back / give to future

Pres. wants us to think abt what we can
all do to be...

all Amer. shld have opprt to know
more abt Amer. hist -
but also ~~know~~ take respons. for
learning abt it

Individuals, families, communities

Summit in Phila. date for report = 2000

America's unique gifts
innovation, creativity, discovery, exploration

→ frame this - so much of this has to do w/
what we leave our children
gift for the future -
the discrete projects together.

Mill. notes (2) 8/12/97

We are the largest generation this century -

This program is an invitation + he coejes
+ imagination of all Americans.

Not a luxury - culture is...

Mellinia don't all go uphill

The last 2 -

1st since birth of Jesus - W. civiliz by name
10th c. was worse

Can't + placidly assume that gains of last
millennium -

human species has great capacity for
tear down not
have to ~~be~~

May older countries far along in

duply - museums, plants new parks -

And our country, communities have been
empty

Exp to have our own anniversaries of

fed i. ushi

- celebrate ^{with a unique name to help} the origin, discovery -

inspire + invite the country -- include --
committees -- to participate

OUTLINE/HRC

gather ~~at~~ launch millennium -

first ~~at~~ time I heard abt millennium /

More abt WH anniversary -

opport to ^{learn ~} remember their hist -
* to shape their hist

PONS will announce my plans -

I'm partic. pleased that some of these
events will > take place at
the Wh. House

When PONS & I started talking abt
what abt what will be

appropriate - we kept coming
back to gifts for the WH
And he'll be starting outly some of these
gifts

There will come out during the ^{nodes +} ~~grace~~ ^{ab}

Not just what port or state or cap. gonna do - it's
what each of us is gonna do
→ My history is as country's history
→

PONS / when I talked abt building the bridge -
this is what >

Creating > freedom / tolerance
Tolerance

hallmarks of our democracy
every 1 of us bring up against
each other & influencing
each other → exploration of creativity

~~Ch...~~
Rock is not
abstract expression
1933
modernism
modernism
modernism

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All of these are measures of ourselves as citizens in a democracy. And all are pursuits we cannot live without because they are a vital part of who we are and where we want to go as a people.

As the President said in his State of the Union address earlier this year: "Our economy is measured in numbers and statistics, and it's very important. But the enduring worth of our nation lies in our shared values and our soaring spirit."

If we preserve and strengthen the values, ideas, experiences and attitudes that are unique to us Americans, we can ensure that our country remains the world's strongest nation in the next millennium -- not only because of our wealth and might but because of our thriving culture and our boundless energy and creativity.

By giving our own gifts to the future we can make sure that, when the new millennium finally comes, we won't just be celebrating a new year. We will be celebrating the enduring strength of our democracy, the renewal of our sense of citizenship, and the full flowering of the American mind and spirit.

I hope you will join us in planning a millennium celebration for all time.

Thank you very much.

[Introduce the President]

Draft #2

TO: MRS. CLINTON
5 pp.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE LAUNCH OF THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM PROJECT
WASHINGTON, DC
AUGUST 15, 1997

[Acknowledgments]

A few years ago, no one gave much thought to the approaching millennium. We didn't spend time pondering what it would be like to drop the "19" from our calendars and replace it with a "20." Rarely did we see references to the year 2000 in advertising, on web pages or in political speeches.

Recently, however, we've become more excited about the idea -- some might even say obsessed with it. We realize that we will soon be living in a rare historical moment -- *the end of a century & the bgn. of a millennium.*

No matter where we are in the country, celebrations of the millennium will inevitably reflect the creativity, diversity and raw energy of our people -- and no doubt will include everything from the most solemn events to the most exotic. Thousands of Americans have already booked reservations on cruise ships and at hotels for New Year's Eve in 1999. Companies are devising projects to be completed in the year 2000. And computerized clocks are busily counting down the remaining seconds of the 20th century.

Color New business
When the President and I first began to talk about how, as a country, we could mark this turn of the calendar, we always came back to one idea: the American people's gifts to the future. Gifts that will help rekindle our spirit of democracy and unleash the full creative and intellectual potential of the American people as we chart our common future.

But new
How is it we want to be remembered
Today, I am pleased to announce -- here in one of our great repositories of American democracy, the National Archives -- a unique effort to engage America in recognizing this important milestone. The White House Millennium Program will be a year-long initiative to help our citizens honor the past and imagine the future through activities that reflect the full scope of American culture. *experience & our story*

As a living museum of our nation's history, the White House provides a unique venue for showcasing our nation's art, scholarship, scientific explorations and discoveries. *From now May 2001,* Throughout the year 2000, the White House will sponsor a range of cultural activities that we hope will tap into the energies and imaginations of all Americans. Among the events planned are a White House Lecture Series, co-sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, that will feature prominent men and women who can provoke our thinking about the past and the future. The White House will also host an American Cultural Showcase that will spotlight our finest artists

When we look back on the last 100 years, we really

as

we also want to be remembered in our own personal lives as the who took care of our families, did our work well

Left track while behind

Take home
action

and their talents.

Um Around the nation's capital, some of our leading cultural institutions are working on millennial activities that will help convey the values of American democracy and culture to as wide an audience as possible. The Library of Congress, for example, is putting ^{also} much of its collection on-line for students, teachers and citizens everywhere; the Smithsonian Institution will expand its Festival of American Folklife on the Mall in the summer of 2000, and will feature 200 children from all over the world making and playing with toys unique to their countries and cultures; and some of you may already have enjoyed free performances on the Millennium Stage at the Kennedy Center that are part of a run-up to the Center's year-long artistic festival in 2000.

Other special commemorative events will coincide with the 200th anniversary of the White House. It is a happy coincidence that the arrival of the new millennium occurs in the same year as some of our federal government's most important milestones -- the 200th anniversary of presidents occupying the White House, the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress and the 200th anniversary of the creation of the Library of Congress, to name a few.

Each of these activities offers citizens a chance to learn about our nation's history, to remember it, and even to shape it. ^{new do} It is a chance for each of us to acknowledge that our nation's history is part of our own personal history too.

At the same time, we must remember that building a future worthy of our children depends not just on what the federal government, or state governments, or corporations do. It depends as much on the gifts we give as individuals and communities.

Helping to build a new park, cleaning up a river, restoring an old theater, raising money for a library, saving family papers and photographs, encouraging children to interview their grandparents -- these are all pursuits we cannot live without because they are a vital part of who we are and where we want to go as a people.

Culture is the root of our democratic way of life and of a freedom that has unleashed an explosion of creativity, energy, imagination and innovation unparalleled in the world.

W I thought about this last year, when I had the privilege of touring Prague with Czech President Vaclav Havel. One night we walked across the famous Charles Bridge and fell into a discussion about American culture. We talked about how our greatest cultural exports are not simply ideas about American democracy and the free market, but American jazz, Abstract Expressionism, modern dance, ^{movies} photography, rock and roll, and a tradition of exploration and innovation that led to the first moon landing and more recently the Sojourner mission to Mars.

For those of us lucky enough to usher in a new century and a new millennium, it is imperative that we preserve and strengthen the values, ideas, experiences and attitudes that unite us as Americans and serve as our own message to the future.

Making our neighborhoods safer, ensuring that every eight-year-old can read, giving children the hope of a secure and permanent home, these are "musts" for progress in the 21st century. So, too, are our cultural pursuits -- the arts, humanities, science and technology -- that cultivate the human mind and spirit, that fuel the ideas and knowledge needed to drive our democracy forward.

Over the next two years and throughout the year 2000, I hope that all of you -- and all Americans -- will heed the President's call to participate in this celebration of American culture and to decide what gifts you can give to the future.

We owe no less to our children -- or to our nation.

Thank you very much.

[Introduce the President]

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remain the world's strongest
culture

As we reflect on our past and count all of the blessings we enjoy as citizens of a free and democratic country, I hope we will be inspired to give our own gifts to the future, whether by helping to build a new park, cleaning up a river, restoring an old theater, raising money for a library, saving family papers and photographs, encouraging children to interview their grandparents, or volunteering in our communities.

All of these are measures of ourselves as citizens in a democracy. And all are pursuits we cannot live without because they are a vital part of who we are and where we want to go as a people.

As the President said in his State of the Union address earlier this year: "Our economy is measured in numbers and statistics, and it's very important. But the enduring worth of our nation lies in our shared values and our soaring spirit."

If we preserve and strengthen the values, ideas, experiences and attitudes that are unique to us Americans, we can ensure that our country remains the world's strongest nation in the next millennium -- not only because of our wealth and might but because of our thriving culture and our boundless energy and creativity.

By giving our own gifts to the future we can make sure that, when the new millennium finally comes, we won't just be celebrating a new year. We will be celebrating the enduring strength of our democracy, the renewal of our sense of citizenship, and the full of flowering of the American mind and spirit.

I hope you will join us in planning a millennium celebration for all time.

Thank you very much.

[Introduce the President]

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DRAFT

Ellen

Draft #1

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE LAUNCH OF THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM PROJECT ^{gram}
WASHINGTON, DC
AUGUST 15, 1997

[Acknowledgments]

It is extraordinary enough to witness a change of century, and more extraordinary still to witness the dawn of a new millennium. Our country and our world will do both a few short years from now.

For Americans, this historic turn of the calendar marks more than the passage of time. It offers a rare chance to pause and reflect on our shared past and to envision ways that we can build together our common future.

Too many ideas in one sentence
While celebrations of the millennium will inevitably reflect the creativity, diversity and raw energy of this great country -- and will no doubt include everything from the most solemn events to the most exotic -- the President and I invite all Americans to join in a collective celebration focusing on the uniqueness of our culture and how we might preserve it for the coming generations.

When we
In talking ~~ing~~ about culture, let us be clear that we are not talking about the preserve of some wealthy elite. We are talking about the values, ideas, experiences, and attitudes that unite us as Americans. We are talking about the roots of our democratic way of life and the freedom that nourishes our creativity, energy, imagination and spirit of innovation. We are talking about pursuits we cannot live without because they are a vital part of who we are and where we want to go.

Already, many communities around the country are planning *Year 2000* projects to rekindle the spirit of American democracy and unleash the full creative and intellectual potential of our people, which will be so needed as we meet the challenges of this new time.

For students, teachers, citizens everywhere
National
Here in the nation's capital, some of our leading cultural institutions are working on millennial activities that will help convey the values of American democracy and culture to as wide an audience as possible. The Library of Congress, for example, is putting xx percent of its collection on-line; the Smithsonian Institution will expand its Festival of American Folklife on the Mall in the summer of 2000, and will feature 200 children from all over the world making and playing with toys unique to their countries and cultures; and some of you may already have enjoyed the free performances ^{on the millennium stage} being given at the Kennedy Center as part of a run-up to the Center's year-long artistic festival in 2000.

Today, it is my privilege to welcome all of you here -- to this great repository of American democracy, the National Archives -- for the kick-off of the White House Millennium Program. We believe that, with its own rich history as the American people's house, the White House provides a unique venue for showcasing our nation's culture, scholarship, scientific explorations and discoveries.

and as a living museum

For that reason I am pleased to announce that the White House will sponsor a range of cultural activities [in the next three years] that we hope will tap into the energies and imaginations of all Americans. Among the events planned are a White House Lecture Series featuring prominent men and women who can provoke our thinking about the past and the future, and an American Cultural Showcase that will bring our finest artists and their works to the White House for a series of cultural events.

with the National Endowment for the Humanities

It is a happy coincidence that the arrival of the new millennium occurs in the same year as some of our federal government's most important milestones -- the 200th anniversary of presidents occupying the White House, the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress and the 200th anniversary of the creation of the Library of Congress, to name a few.

Together, activities surrounding these anniversaries and the ~~millennium~~ ^{arrival of a new century} will enable Americans of all backgrounds and stations in life to take stock of our nation's past achievements and to think about the gifts we leave for the generations that follow.

Put simply, we have no greater obligation at the end of the 20th century than to create a lasting legacy for our children -- one that enables every boy and girl in our country to fulfill his or her potential, not just as a person, but as ^{citizens} of the greatest and strongest democracy the world has ever known.

As we consider the kind of legacy we want to create, let us also remind ourselves that ^{while} change is inevitable, progress is not. For all of the extraordinary advances of the last 2,000 years, we know of countless examples of humankind's capacity for depravity and destruction.

Progress requires work. It requires commitment. It requires us to honor the past and imagine a better future.

This is our chance to build a future worthy of our children -- to ensure that they are equipped with the tools they need to survive and thrive in a new time.

Making our neighborhoods safer, ensuring that every eight-year-old can read, cleaning up our air and water, giving children the hope of a secure and permanent home, these are "musts" for progress in the 21st century.

So, too, are cultural pursuits that cultivate the human mind and spirit, that fuel the ideas and knowledge needed to drive our democracy forward.

make more concrete - like creating new art thinking new ideas making new discoveries

2

discoveries that both capture our imaginations and drive our economy.

creating new art and ideas and discoveries

Over the next two years and throughout the year 2000, I hope that all of you -- and all Americans -- will heed the President's call to participate in this celebration of American culture and to decide what gifts you can give to the future. *and democracy*

[Introduce the President]

*is that his mantra -
or do both say it.*

TALKING IT OVER

BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A few years ago, no one really thought much about the approaching millennium. We didn't trouble ourselves over the fact that we'd soon be dropping the "19" from the year and replacing it with a "20." But recently, people have become obsessed with the significance of this occurrence. We've begun to realize that in a few short years, we'll be witnessing -- and living in -- a rare historical moment, the conclusion of a century and a millennium.

References to the new millennium are everywhere -- in advertisements and marketing strategies, on web pages counting down the remaining seconds of the 20th century and in political speeches, including my own. People have devised projects with end dates set for the year 2000. And thousands have already booked reservations on cruise ships, at restaurants and in hotels for New Year's Eve, 1999.

We're all trying to figure out how to mark what in many ways is just a random moment in time. When midnight arrives on Jan. 1, 2000, or Jan. 1, 2001 -- experts can't quite agree on when the new millennium actually begins -- none of us will find ourselves suddenly transformed. We won't be trading our jeans and T-shirts for the space suits on "Star Trek." And the only flashes in the night sky will be the fireworks we've already begun planning. (At least I hope so!) But I do think the coming of the year '00 presents us with a wonderful opportunity to reflect on the past, where we've been, who we are and what we hope to be.

Of the many millennium projects out there, one particularly excites me. Earlier this week, the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities presented "Creative America," a report that proposes a nationwide Millennium Initiative that will use this unique time in history to encourage Americans to celebrate and preserve the cultural achievements of the past, to raise awareness about the importance of the arts and humanities in our lives, and to examine the ideas, values and experiences that can shape our future.

When we look back on the last 2,000 years and try to understand what it was like to live in a certain age, we rely on the paintings, sculptures, architecture and literature created by the men and women of those times. The larger-than-life sculptures of the Roman emperors, for instance, tell us about their political might. The magnificent, intricately carved stone cathedrals of Europe testify to the power of faith and the church in the Middle Ages. And the strict adherence to rules of composition found in ancient Chinese poetry offers us insight into the rigid order imposed by traditional imperial society.

I believe that future generations, too, will look to our creative endeavors to tell them the story of America and of our times. Dorothea Lange's photographs of 1930s farm families and John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" record the trials and poverty of the Great

Depression. The blues progressions and syncopated rhythms heard in popular music today hearken to the music of African slaves in the South. And Georgia O'Keeffe's paintings of deserts, clouds and endless blue sky have captured for all time the landscape of the American Southwest.

Last summer, I toured Prague with Czech President Vaclav Havel. As we walked across the Charles Bridge, we fell into a discussion about American culture, about how our greatest and world-transforming exports have been not only our ideas on democracy and the free market but our art, our jazz, our rock and roll. We didn't have to look too far for proof of this idea -- the young people perched on the bridge's balustrades were singing American folk songs and listening to heavy metal music as they read American books and magazines.

So it is imperative for all of us living at the end of the 20th century to encourage the preservation of artistic and intellectual works that will serve as our own unique legacy and our own message to the future. We must continue to nurture the talents of artists, musicians and scholars. And we must continue to support efforts that will allow the artistic potential of so many of our young people -- especially those living in some of our most depressed neighborhoods -- to grow and flourish.

The Millennium Initiative will be a year-long celebration of the arts and humanities beginning on Jan. 1, 2000, and ending on Jan. 1, 2001. In the coming months and years, the President will be calling upon all citizens, local communities, state governments, federal agencies and private-sector partners to create programs that reflect our unique cultural heritage. He'll be encouraging communities to identify and preserve their local traditions, history and folk art. He'll be asking us all to help make the resources of our museums and libraries more widely available on the Internet.

Through all these efforts, we can ensure that our country remains the world's strongest nation in the next millennium not only because of our ~~wealth and military power~~ but because of our thriving culture and our boundless creativity. As the President said in his State of the Union, "Our economy is measured in numbers and statistics, and it's very important. But the enduring worth of our nation lies in our shared values and our soaring spirit."

So let's join together in planning a millennial celebration for all time.

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February 25, 1997

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 26, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT THE FIRST LADY

FROM: Ellen McCulloch Lovell

CC: Erskine Bowles
John Podesta
Melanne Verveer

SUBJECT: Planning for White House Leadership for the Millennium

Year 2000 Celebration in the State of the Union Address

On February 4, 1997, you said, "Our economy is measured in numbers and statistics, and it's very important. But the enduring worth of our nation lies in our shared values and our soaring spirit." You challenged "our artists, musicians, and writers, our museums, libraries and theaters, to join with all Americans to make the year 2000 a national celebration of the American spirit in every community - a celebration of our common culture in the century that has passed, and in the new one to come in the new millennium, so that we can remain the world's beacon of liberty and creativity, long after the fireworks have faded."

Your State of the Union statement sets the themes of "celebrating our common culture" and "remaining the world's beacon of liberty and creativity" for a national millennium celebration.

A Once in a Thousand Years Opportunity

Your second term extends into the milestone year of 2001. At the convergence of a new millennium and the next century, America will reflect on its past and imagine the future. The inevitable turn of the calendar offers a moment in history when humankind reassesses our progress and thinks about the legacy we leave to the next generations, while at the same time envisaging the time to come. As you lead our nation into the next era, you have a unique opportunity to educate and to lead a celebration that engages all Americans. Beginning in 1997, through the year 2000, the White House can provide special leadership of a national Millennium Initiative for the American people to appreciate our common heritage and rejoice in our creativity.

The overarching goals of the White House Millennium Initiative should include:

- ▶ Stimulating, through White House leadership, a sense of optimism and renewal and the faith that Americans can build a better future;
- ▶ Setting some concrete, attainable objectives to marshal our collective will and resources, such as

preserving our cultural heritage for the next generation, or renewing our great tradition of philanthropy.

- ▶ Recognizing the creativity and inventiveness of Americans and our gifts to the world.
- ▶ Valuing the diversity of our peoples and forging greater unity as Americans as we enter the 21st Century.

By July 14, 1997, the White House will develop a plan for its Millennium leadership, addressing themes, goals, structure, events and the ways we will involve citizens, the private sector, nonprofit organizations, and other levels of government. This memorandum describes the thinking that has been devoted to the Millennium, the factors that need to be considered and a planning process that will result in decisions for our directions over the next three and a half years. (See Appendix 1: The Meaning of Millennium)

Historical Precedents

Historical precedents - such as the Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, or the opening of the Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress in 1897, or the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair - demonstrate that anniversaries and ambitious projects can both affect the popular imagination and leave lasting marks on the nation's cultural landscape. The Chicago Exposition, for example, commissioned new works by America's leading artists and architects and convened an international congress of scholars which influenced design and intellectual exploration for decades.

The year 2000 also marks the 200th anniversary of the White House as the President's home. John and Abigail Adams first occupied the White House in 1800, the first peaceful transition of government in the United States after an election. In 1900 President McKinley was President and the official turn-of-century celebration was focussed on the White House, its history and expansion.

Other national commemorations offer lessons to learn. The 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial, the 1987 - 1991 Bicentennial of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and the 1992 Columbus Quincentenary all provided occasions for national and local events, and for educational and media projects. Each was led by a commission formed years in advance which drew on both a Congressional appropriation and private funds. The 1976 Bicentennial commission had an elaborate endorsement procedure, whereby events and projects got designated as 'official' and were allowed to use the official logo.

President's Committee Recommendations

Several Administration leaders and advisors have been exploring what opportunities this milestone offers. At the same time, the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, of which Hillary Rodham Clinton is the Honorary Chair and John Brademas the Chairman, spent over a year writing a report on the contributions of the arts and the humanities to society and how America's cultural life can be preserved and supported. This report, *Creative America*, was released at a press conference in February 1997, at which Mrs. Clinton spoke. *Creative America* describes the United States as a "country of creators and innovators," with a spirit of inquiry and discovery unleashed by our democratic system and amalgam of peoples.

Arguing that this century deserves no less a commitment to the future than past commemorations have provided, the main recommendation of the President's Committee is that the President lead a national Millennium Initiative to explore human thought and expression, to help unify us as a people and to reveal

the future in all its possibilities. By calling on individuals, local communities, state governments, federal agencies and private sector partners to create millennium programs, the President can set the themes and goals of this momentous time of change. (See Appendix 2: List of President's Committee Recommendations)

Other Millennium Activities

Because the year 2000 looms so large and so soon, many millennium activities in the U.S. and other countries are already under way. The following are samples of initiatives we know of that illustrate the focus and ferment of this time of endings and beginnings:

Federal Cultural Agencies:

- ▶ The National Endowment for the Arts has a millennium grants program and just awarded more than four million dollars to projects such as reviving American operas, a public TV series on the American novel, and a tour of the Boys Choir of Harlem.
- ▶ The National Endowment for the Humanities is funding films which may include "Millennium Moments," great moments in history to be aired as TV spots.
- ▶ The Kennedy Center plans to be the focal point for millennium celebrations, increasing educational outreach and acting as a site for White House programs. Recently the Kennedy Center opened the "Millennium Stage" - free events every night in the foyer.
- ▶ The Library of Congress will celebrate its bicentennial in 2000. Among other events, it will produce the "Reach of Ideas," gatherings of great thinkers to examine the state of knowledge in at least twenty disciplines in the sciences, arts and the humanities.

International:

- ▶ The United Kingdom created a Millennium Commission to fund projects funded by the lottery. Millennium projects include all kinds of capital improvement projects, and The Millennium Exhibition and Festival in Greenwich. The Arts Council of Great Britain has declared 2000 the "Year of the Artist." U.K. millennium projects are required to attract wide public support as well as private funding; they will also create lasting monuments. By 2000, an estimated \$4 billion will go into grants. Sample projects are: a new building for the Tate Gallery on the south bank of the Thames; the University of the Highlands and Islands - a new university for life-long learning; Millennium Greens - at least 250 new greens designed by local communities; 21st Century Halls - around 180 new rural community centers; and Ringing in the Millennium - bell-ringing in 100 churches and civic buildings, restoring old bells and hanging new church bells.
- ▶ The Vatican is celebrating its Jubilee of the Year 2000 in Rome for the 2000th anniversary of Christianity.
- ▶ Germany is hosting the Expo 2000, a world's fair in Hanover, featuring themes of culture, the end of the Cold War, and the millennium. The U.S. is one of the few countries not participating in the Hanover fair.
- ▶ Australia will host the Olympics in year 2000, including a Cultural Olympiad at the site in Sydney.
- ▶ At least fifteen other European countries are planning Millennium festivities. Other regions, even those that do not use the Christian calendar, will be planning events to attract tourism.

Private:

- ▶ Times Square 2000, Inc., the nonprofit which plans the New Year's celebrations, is planning

documentaries to be shown on December 31, 1999 on the themes of international cultures and understanding.

- ▶ ABC and Hallmark Corporation announced they will jointly commission new works from American playwrights for broadcast on the network.
- ▶ There is a Millennium Institute in Arlington, VA., that has created a web site to collect millennium ideas and discuss the meaning of this time.

Congress:

- ▶ Last year members of both the House and Senate submitted legislation to designate a private organization in Chicago, The Millennium Society, as the official organization to celebrate the achievements of the second millennium, and raise funds. The legislation never passed, but Congressional interest in official celebrations might reappear.

Developing a White House Millennium Plan

By July 14, we hope to develop a White House plan for the Millennium Initiative addressing the following elements:

Themes - What overall theme and purposes are conveyed to the public? If we articulate clear themes, and illustrate them with our events, appearances and speeches, then White House leadership could unleash the creativity of other leaders at the state and community levels, stimulating thousands of activities across the country. Some suggested themes are: harnessing American optimism for the age of renewal; promoting American creativity and innovation - recognizing our cultural and scientific accomplishments; and celebrating a world at peace and the spread of democratic values.

Objectives - What do we want to accomplish for the Millennium, through 2000 and beyond? What lasting results, monuments, and public attitudes do we hope to leave as a result of our leadership and national commemoration? Should we define and announce four to six projects that will become our lasting legacy for the 21st century?

Possible objectives include:

- ▶ Engaging citizens at the community level in some shared projects and activities such as collecting and preserving their family stories; creating new civic spaces such as town greens and community centers; and producing plays and pageants based on local history or shared concerns;
- ▶ Identifying the White House with high-level scholarship and art; showcasing new work commissioned for the new era;
- ▶ Preserving the White House and the President's Park area, and improving it for future First Families and Administrations;
- ▶ Increasing philanthropy and reinforcing the ethic of giving as a great American tradition, perhaps setting a measurable goal;
- ▶ Creating a permanent funding stream to support the arts and the humanities, exploring the creation of an "American Cultural Trust;"
- ▶ Convening a world leaders' teleconference on January 1, 2000 to express the world's hope for peace;
- ▶ Inviting leaders of religious communities to discuss faith at this time of reflection and change.

Structure - Do we need an additional structure, beyond government agencies and administration committees, to provide advice and leadership and to raise the necessary resources? The former directors of other commemorative events have advised against creating a Commission; such groups are easily captured by a few strong personalities. Plus, there is the practical problem of appointing one, even by Executive Order, with enough time and resources to be active. Another option is a small group of President's Advisors on the Millennium - a prestigious, nonpartisan group of citizens who would advise on the goals, raise resources for White House activities, designate "official" events and products, and publish materials that would help states and communities plan their celebrations. Our planning process should explore whether the millennium advisors could work with a 501(c)3 organization to give them greater flexibility.

Planning a structure will include organizing for the Millennium inside the White House to promote consistency and communication. We recommend a small White House Working Group be established immediately to advise on the planning phase over the next month and beyond. Outside experts will be consulted regularly. We could develop an interagency working group as well.

The White House as a Venue - How do we use the White House? How do we set an example for State Houses, cities, towns and for other civic organizations? The key is to sequence the events so there is a lead-up to the Millennium, an appropriate New Year's 1999 celebration, and a more intense year of accomplishments and celebrations in 2000. The White House as a venue and a catalyst prompts many creative possibilities:

- ▶ A White House Lecture Series and "conversations" with opinion leaders, to be televised or down-linked to sites which will organize their own forums;
- ▶ Cultural events which showcase our nation's "best" in many genre, culminating in a 1999 New Year's Gala at the White House of "New Masters," our most promising talent;
- ▶ Highlight "new works for the new era," commissioned by cultural organizations, foundations, and the national endowments;
- ▶ Use federal programs to preserve and create new monuments, incorporate art in public buildings, improve federal design, and commission new compositions for armed forces music ensembles;
- ▶ Add to the White House collections, pursue renovations, continue installations in the First Lady's Sculpture Garden, and conduct a televised tour of the Clinton White House;
- ▶ Launch Millennium projects of federal agencies, such as "Reach of Ideas" with the Library of Congress, films of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and national tours with the NEA.
- ▶ Ask the Smithsonian Institution to organize a National Folk Festival of traditions from all 56 states and territories on the Mall in 1999 or 2000; organize a National Science Fair for youth and adults, as well as amateurs and professionals;
- ▶ With federal or private institutions, organize the "Ten Great American Ideas" exhibition, book and television show to celebrate U.S. innovations and contributions to the world. Examples: The Declaration of Independence, modern dance, jazz, the semi-conductor chip;
- ▶ Host a White House Forum on international education and cultural exchange;
- ▶ Use a White House forum and speeches to renew the great tradition of American philanthropy;
- ▶ Create a Millennium Children's Festival.

Participation of the Principals - How will the appearances and speeches of the President and Mrs. Clinton be used to highlight the themes and events and to build a lasting legacy? You must decide how big a priority this is, how many Presidential activities can be framed by the Millennium and incorporated as part of our themes and goals, how much time you want to devote to Millennium activities, and what

you want to accomplish as their lasting legacy.

Partnerships - How can we attract the resources needed to create a significant and dignified Millennium celebration, without it appearing to be too commercial or unfocussed? We must consider the tone we want to set as well as the resources that will be needed to support White House leadership on the Millennium. Fund-raising and the commercial possibilities for the Millennium will be part of the planning process.

A White House Millennium Group - Will begin meeting to develop a plan addressing these issues and will submit it to you by July 14, 1997. Recommended members: Maria Echaveste, Rahm Emanuel, Ann Lewis, John Podesta, Melanne Vermeer, Ellen Lovell, Steve Silverman, Ann Stock and Susan Liss.

Planning time-line

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| May 22-June 6 | - Research the 1976 Bicentennial of the American Revolution, Bicentennial of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and Columbus Quincentenary Commissions. <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Explore the possibilities of a cultural endowment fund.- Research Millennium programs of other countries for models; search U.S. databases for Millennium projects. Identify state and local initiatives being planned.- Meet with White House Working Group and Mark Penn; discuss structure, recommend themes, develop ideas with national impact; meet with Social Office to develop sequence of White House events.- Consult with private foundations on willingness to supplement efforts. Consult with outside experts.- Continue to convene federal cultural agencies, to develop programs that reinforce themes, discuss logo; plan joint projects. |
| June 6 - 20 | - Examine possible structures with White House Working Group, outside experts. <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Develop budget, examine revenue sources.- Recommend White House projects that both illustrate our themes and that can capture the national imagination, perhaps in these categories: youth, preservation, international, cultural awareness, technology, philanthropy, White House bicentennial.- Ask federal agencies (beyond cultural) for ideas of how they might participate. Meet with interagency group.- Explore possible partnership with non-profit organization to expand both citizen participation and resources.- Consult with state and local organizations to develop plans for grassroots activities.- Consult with supportive members of Congress to advise on structure and whether there will be a congressional Millennium effort. |
| June 20 - 30 | - Develop concrete recommendations on themes, goals and lasting legacy, structure and resources, White House leadership activities and events, Federal Agency involvement, the extent of state and local participation, partnership with other organizations, Presidential announcement, and 1997 events. |

- Review recommendations with the President and the First Lady.
 - July 1 - 14
 - Revise recommendations.
 - Draft Executive Order or other vehicle necessary for structure.
 - Develop announcement, speech, or event to establish White House leadership and themes, and call for participation.
 - Final decisions by the President and the First Lady.
-

We recommend initiating the Millennium planning process.

_____ Approve _____ Discuss _____ Disapprove

Appendix 1: The Meaning of Millennium

A millennium is a period of a thousand years. The end of the second millennium, as measured by the Christian calendar, will be reached on January 1, 2001, according to the U.S. Naval Observatory, The Greenwich Observatory, *Encyclopedia Britannica* and the *World Almanac*. The calendar by which we reach this date was created in 526 A.D. (*Anno Domini*, Year of Our Lord) by Dennis the Diminutive, the head of a Roman monastery who forged a common calendar from the divergent dating systems of the Eastern and Western Churches. Rather than starting at zero, this calendar began with the date of January 1, 1 A.D., not 0 A.D. Thus on January 1, 2 A.D. the calendar system was one year old, not two. Despite the fact that the next millennium is not officially reached until January 1, 2001, the world will celebrate on December 31, 1999 as the calendars flip to the year 2000. But "when our 20th Century reaches midnight ... it will have yet the 366 days of (leap) year 2000 to close out its hundredth year." (Hillel Schwartz)

For some Christians, the millennium refers to the prophecy in the Book of Revelations, the time of judgement, followed by a "a new heaven and a new earth." "Millennial" or "millenarian" also has a darker connotation as a time of apocalyptic expectations. Hillel Schwartz, historian and author of *Century's End*, points out the myth of the "panic terror" in the year 999, when Christians supposedly waited in churches for the world to end, people gave away their possessions and went on pilgrimages, a comet appeared, and storms raged. Historians disagree with this description of events, but not with the metaphor that persists. Some countries are referring to their millennium activities as "Year 2000" or "Jubilee" celebrations.

The millennium is a historical divide; the end of a century and an epoch, the start of the next generation for which one hopes a future brighter than ever. The anticipation of the new millennium brings a sense of urgency, a need to take stock, to enlist people in a new program, and to "take into serious account the host of highly contradictory tendencies at century's end: to retreat/ to go on treks and quests; to retrench/ to be bold; to look out for one's immediate family/ to look toward the well-being of future generations." Schwartz' analysis tells us that people become fascinated with metaphors that express the interrelatedness of things, such as the Internet. People also require rituals to "rehearse the passage from an old to a new century." The anxiety that the human race is degenerating, nature losing its vitality, that things are out of control is countered by the broader perspective of time that encourages renewal of all kinds.

As we consider what rituals to enact in this time of possibility, it is important to remember that many peoples and nations still mark time by the Jewish, Muslim, Chinese and other calendars. Still, most countries will recognize the powerful meaning inherent in the Western calendar changing to 2000.

Appendix 2: List of President's Committee Recommendations

The report of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, *Creative America*, reminds us that the 20th century has witnessed a burst of American creativity and our nation now stands as the world leader in cultural as well as scientific, economic and political realms. Our democratic system and amalgam of people unleashed a spirit of inquiry and discovery; the resulting cultural and scientific gifts benefit us and the world. Our cultural heritage defines us as Americans. The history of each American is America's history. We are a "nation of nations" - a people of peoples from different backgrounds who have forged common bonds. The millennium provides an opportunity to ensure the continued greatness of our national cultural life, to preserve our achievements for future generations, and to increase cultural understanding among groups within our country and with other nations.

The main recommendations that ask for White House involvement are as follows:

- ▶ A call by the President to individuals, local communities, state governments, federal agencies, and private sector partners to create Millennium programs that reflect upon and present our unique cultural heritage;
- ▶ Showcasing outstanding examples of American art, scholarship and heritage at the White House;
- ▶ An assessment of the nation's preservation needs and a plan to protect our cultural legacy, including the involvement of creative commercial enterprises and of individuals;
- ▶ The creation of a massive new public-private partnership to ensure that cultural resources are made available through the new technologies, in concert with the President's and Vice-President's goal of connecting all school rooms and libraries by 2001;
- ▶ A national initiative to increase philanthropic giving;
- ▶ A White House forum on enhancing international education and cultural exchange;
- ▶ An investment in the public role, by identifying a dedicated revenue to supplement funding for the arts, humanities, museums and libraries, and an increase in appropriations.

Additional recommendations incorporate Administration goals, such as the adoption of national educational standards for teaching the disciplines of the humanities and the arts, but do not call for further specific government action. Many of the other recommendations in the report are directed toward private foundations, corporations and individual donors, and cultural institutions themselves.

At the release of *Creative America*, Mrs. Clinton said,

"...The President and I are very excited about the Millennium Initiative described in this report. The approach of a new millennium and a new century presents us with a wonderful opportunity to celebrate the past two centuries of our collective American journey, to raise awareness about the importance of the arts and humanities in our lives, and to examine the ideas, values and experiences that can shape our future.... The President is eager to lead this initiative and will call upon all citizens, local communities, state governments, federal agencies and private sector

partners to create Millennium programs that reflect and celebrate our cultural heritage. As we have over the past four years with performances, new art acquisitions, and rotating sculpture exhibits, the President and I will continue to showcase outstanding examples of American art and scholarship at the White House....

One element of our planning will be to determine which of their recommendations the President's Committee is willing to implement and which this Administration wants to embrace as part of our Millennium initiative.

British Catching Millennium Fever

New bridge on Thames among schemes to ring in 21st century

By Kenneth J. Garcia
Chronicle Staff Writer

London

The rest of the world may not be racing to build theme parks, festival halls, sports complexes, amusement rides and other grandiose monuments in honor of the next millennium.

But the rest of the world does not see things quite the way people do in the United Kingdom, where they are planning to construct the world's largest dome on a toxic waste dump, erect a giant Ferris wheel across from Big Ben and build a new "living bridge" across the storied Thames — all in the name of the dawning of the year 2000.

Millennium fever is spreading here faster than the most recent outbreak of bad '60s fashion. There seems no project too outlandish and no site too remote to be considered for the century-ending celebrations that have become the talk of the tabloids.

The British government is planning to spend up to 1.6 billion

pounds (about \$2.8 billion) — most of it raised by the nation's new lottery — to ring in the third millennium, a date that is supposed to celebrate the anniversary of Christ's arrival on Earth but is being treated more like a secular excuse to string together a bunch of massive parties.

MCDONALD'S HEIRESS IS ANGEL OF FLOOD



McDonald's heiress Joan Kroc was identified yesterday as the person who anonymously gave \$15 million to flood vic-

tims in Grand Forks, N.D., and East Grand Forks, Minn. Kroc flew in Saturday for a tour of the damage.

STORY, PAGE A3

Much of the fanfare is focused on the planned construction of the world's largest dome in Greenwich to stage the Millennium Exhibition, which would focus largely on the city's fame as the birthplace of time. The exhibition, expected to open on New Year's Day 2000, would last for one year — until the day sticklers note is the actual start of the third millennium, Jan. 1, 2001. British officials have said the huge expense is justified because the event will probably attract more than 30 million visitors.

"It's a celebration of the birth date of our civilization, and that's very significant," said Simon Jenkins, former editor of the Times of London and a member of the country's Millennium Commission. "We think it's important for us to celebrate it, and obviously a number of countries feel the same way — even if the United States isn't one of them."

But the planned festivities have generated political fireworks because of spiraling costs and the

BRITAIN: Page A7 Col. 1

Britain in Frenzy to Host Biggest Party Ringing In Mille

From Page 1

fact that needy social services such as the nation's transportation and health systems have seemingly been overlooked in the frenzy to build new monuments and symbols for the millennium.

New Prime Minister Tony Blair has begun injecting a note of caution into the debate, saying the Labor government could not approve a blank check for all the planned celebrations. But much of the funding has already been approved, and the big question now remains whether the new government will have to inflict significant cuts on the many projects being offered to open the next century.

"A few celebrations are fine, but the way they're going about it is as if they're suffering from mad cow disease," said Underground worker Chris Sims. "They're going to spend a couple of billion quid and build a giant dome when we've got schools and hospitals falling apart. Can someone please tell me why?"

The century-end rush has also touched off rivalries with other countries that are trying to capitalize on Europe's growing obsession with the millennium.

Fracas Over Ferris Wheel

A private plan to build the largest Ferris wheel in the world on the bank of the Thames near Westminster Abbey was recently met with an announcement from the

'We think it's important for us to celebrate it, and obviously a number of countries feel the same way — even if the United States isn't one of them'

— SIMON JENKINS, British Millennium Commission

French that they would construct a similar ride at least one meter higher.

The Ferris wheel war escalated when Marcel Campion, backer of the French project, began suggesting that if the British went ahead with the 500-foot-high wheel, it had a good chance of collapsing.

The French further enraged their English counterparts by saying that their attraction would resemble a giant transparent alarm clock — Le Chronos — which the British claimed was a direct rip-off of their whole Greenwich time-origin theme. Paris Mayor Jean Tiéber said the wheel would be like a "second Eiffel Tower."

The millennium hype also triggered a competition between Birmingham and Greenwich over the right to hold the national festival in 2000. Although Birmingham, England's second-largest city, has first-rate transportation facilities and a number of complexes to hold the celebrations, Greenwich was recently awarded the festival — even though there are no major roads leading to the town and its planned millennium site is a 130-

acre toxic waste area that will require millions to be cleaned up.

The award to Greenwich was largely the work of former Deputy Prime Minister Michael Hazeltine, who lobbied for it as a way to fix up the poisoned and neglected docklands in the region. But the move will be costly because it will require construction of new highways to get into Greenwich and a whole slew of parking lots to meet the expected crush of cars.

The selection of Greenwich was largely symbolic since the London borough is the prime meridian of the earth — located on 0 degrees longitude — and the place picked by astronomers more than 100 years ago to measure time zones for the world.

But Hazeltine, who suffered a heart attack after Labor's big victory May 1, insisted that it was economy, not astronomy, that fueled his desire for the project. He contended the money was well spent because it would produce a minimum of 2.6 billion pounds (about \$4.4 billion) for the British economy. "There are no ways to

deny the economic potential," he said. "It would have been a denial of faith in our abilities if the Millennium Commission had not decided to embody, in one bold, defining statement, our pride and confidence in this country."

Commission members, seeking to stave off more criticism, decided to fund several other millennium-related projects that have high public support. Among the projects being funded by the commission are the refurbishing of Scotland national football area at

Hampden Park, and making improvements to Cardiff Arms Park in Wales and the Earth Centre in Doncaster, a scientific and environmental research center.

Plans for the Thames

Planners also are considering a new bridge over the Thames — the first in more than 100 years in history-proud Britain. There has been much discussion of reviving the "living bridge" concept, which would string together shops, apartments and hotels, an idea not seen

August 13, 1997

Talking Points for White House Millennium Program

- ▶ On Friday, the President and the First Lady will launch the White House Millennium Program, to mark the milestone of the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the new millennium. The approaching year 2000 is an important time for humankind and for America. It is a time when individuals and societies all over the world are reflecting on their past, taking stock of their achievements, and thinking about what kind of a future they want to create. As we pass from one age to the next, it is a time to think about what of our values and culture we want to carry with us, and what gifts we want to give to future generations.
- ▶ The year 2000 is also the 200th anniversary of some of the great institutions of our democracy, and it is time to start planning for those commemorations. On November 1, 1800, John Adams moved into the newly completed White House - the first President of a continuous succession of forty-two presidents to occupy the executive residence. On November 17, 1800, Congress met for the first time in the new Capitol. The year 2000 is the 200th anniversary of the Library of Congress, which was created in 1800 as the federal library and is now the largest library in the world.
- ▶ All over the world, nations and communities are planning millennium activities. The United Kingdom will invest huge amounts from their lottery revenues to build museums, bridges, new parks and a new university. Germany will host the major world's fair, Expo 2000 in Hannover. Australia is hosting the Olympics, and Brazil will celebrate five centuries of association with Portugal. Iceland will be celebrating the 1,000th anniversary of the voyage of Lief Erickson to the New World.
- ▶ In the United States, some communities have already formed 2000 Committees to bring people together to plan for their future. We know of Boston 2000 projects, a Cincinnati 2000 celebration, Times Square 2000 New Year's Eve celebration in New York City, and an Indiana Task Force on the 21st century - led by First Lady Judy O'Bannon, among other local initiatives.
- ▶ It is time to plan for ways that the White House can engage America in recognizing this milestone. The President and the First Lady will make the first of several announcements of White House and federal agency activities, starting this year and building to the millennium year of 2000.
- ▶ The White House Millennium Program will stress the theme of honoring the past and imagining the future. It will recognize the creativity and inventiveness of the American people by showcasing our culture, scholarship and scientific explorations. The White House program will start a millennium web site on Friday and will ask Americans for

their ideas about ways to mark this time. The President will invite all citizens, especially children, to suggest how we should work and celebrate together.

- ▶ We will work with governors, mayors and other elected officials to make this a truly national, and grass-roots series of events. We hope that with some inspiration, imagination and leadership, more than a thousand flowers will bloom across the United States as people organize the activities most appropriate to them. The President and the First Lady will recognize local projects over the next three years, by awarding to them the title of "Millennium Community."
- ▶ Friday's kick-off is just the beginning of plans that will unfold over the next three years. It should be an opportunity to learn our history, preserve our heritage, and give permanent gifts to the future.
- ▶ The President will invite all individuals and communities to participate, and to decide what gifts they want to give to the future.

Q and A for the White House Millennium Program

Q: Why this new program, why now?

A: Nations all over the world have millennium programs and have been planning activities for years. In the U.S., some communities are already starting to create 2000 committees. Everywhere, people understand this a special time to honor the past and imagine the future. With the 200th anniversaries of some of our democratic institutions coming up, it is time we started planning, and providing some inspiration to Americans to create their own commemorations and celebrations. The turn of the millennium is a natural time of growth and reflection. This is an opportunity for the President to guide America to a new vision and give back lasting legacies.

Q: Is this a new federal program? Are you putting any resources behind this?

A: No, it is not a new federal program. We will be drawing on the resources of the federal agencies, some of which have started their own year 2000 projects. And we expect that some of the local and national projects that will be created will attract substantial private funding.

Q: How will these ideas be carried out? Will there be an office? Are you creating an Advisory Committee?

A: The White House Millennium Program has an office and a director, Ellen McCulloch Lovell, who will report to both the President and the First Lady. We may ask a small group of prominent Americans to help us plan both White House and national events.

Q: Isn't this awfully fuzzy and abstract - you are asking people to imagine the future? What will it mean to the average American?

A: We think people will respond to the opportunity to both reflect on the past and to participate in shaping history. Americans understand that this a special time. While many are thinking about where they are going to be on New Year's Eve, they also sense that this can be more than a big party. It is a chance to think about what we value, what we want to preserve and what we want to leave behind for the next generations. Specifically, as people may want to interview their grandparents and save their family photos and papers, to create an expanded library of American stories. In accepting the President's invitation to "give gifts to the future" they may want to save a local monument, commission a new song for the children's choir, create a new museum, fix up the town school, clean up a river, make a new town park, or install computers in the library.

Q: This sounds very serious. Isn't it supposed to be fun too?

A: Sure - there should be a sense of celebration. We can celebrate in our own unique American ways, and also join nations around the world as they express themselves

through their cultures, ideas and community events. Some people are planning to ring bells to welcome the new millennium, others are planning a path of lights across their countryside, others are writing new music and plays, while still others will race to accomplish the big goals they have set for themselves and their causes.

Q: When is the millennium, anyway?

A: When the Christian calendar was revised, it began with 1 A.D.; that means that the new millennium arrives on New Year's Eve, 2000. Most people are excited to see the odometer of time - when the nines turn to zeroes on New Year's Eve, 1999. We are planning for the Millennium Year, to last all of the year 2000.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Hon. John Carlin, Archivist of the United States

HRC Ambassador John Kerr, UK Ambassador to the United States

Ambassador Andrew Peacock, Australian Ambassador to the United States

DCM's of the Embassies of Brazil, France, Iceland, Germany

HRC Mayor MeraLee Goldman, Mayor of Beverly Hills, CA

Hon. Barbara Todd, County Commissioner, Pinellas County, FL - National Association of Counties

Hon. Vernon C. Gray, Council Member, County of Howard, MD - 1st VP, National Association of Counties

Dr. John Brademas, Chairman, President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities

Mr. Neal Lane, Director of the National Science Foundation

Mr. Larry Wilker, President of the Kennedy Center

Mr. Leland Swenson, President of the National Farmers Union

Hon. Bob Stanton, New Director of the National Park Service

Ms. Judy Winston, Director, The President's Initiative on Race

CABINET:

Sec. Richard Riley

Sec. Donna Shalala

Gen. McCaffrey

Dir. Joe Duffey

Dir. Harold Varmus

Sen. Harris Wofford

no members of Congress

Programs free?
open to public
include:

- movies
- lectures
- genealogy workshops

The founding principles of the United States are embodied in its documentary heritage. Since 1934 that heritage has been safeguarded in the massive columned building on Pennsylvania Avenue that houses the National Archives and Records Administration. In 1994 a new archives facility, the largest in the world, was dedicated at College Park, MD. Together these two buildings enable the National Archives in the Washington area to pursue its mission of acquiring, preserving, and making available to the public records of enduring value created or received by various components of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the federal government.

A Short History

Although the National Archives was instituted only 60 years ago, the need for a central repository for the nation's records had been recognized since the early days of the republic. At various times, public and private citizens raised their voices in favor of safe and constant storage for federal records that suffered decades of neglect. Thomas Jefferson warned, "Time and accident are committing daily havoc on the originals deposited in our public offices."

Tentative plans were developed in the early part of this century for a national archives, but World War I delayed the project. After the war, noted historian J. Franklin Jameson led the renewed effort to establish a federal archives, supported by American Historical Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion, and other historical, patriotic, and genealogical organizations. When President Calvin Coolidge signed into law an appropriation bill that included funds for an archives building, permanently valuable federal records were assured of survival for use by future generations.

On September 9, 1931, ground was broken at the site on Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street. On February 20, 1933, when President Hoover laid the cornerstone for the imposing building designed by architect John Russell Pope, Hoover stated, "The

romance of our history will have living habitation here in the writings of statesmen, soldiers, and all the others, both men and women, who have builded the great structure of our national life."

As the nation and government grew over the next 60 years, so did the volume of records produced. Even before the first 120 staff members moved into the new building in November 1935, estimates of storage requirements were being revised upward. Construction soon began to fill in the Archives' interior courtyard in order to double the storage space from 374,000 square feet to 757,000; but by the late 1960s, the entire building was full. The agency began diverting records to federally owned or leased space that did not meet archival storage criteria established by the National Bureau of Standards (now the National Institute of Standards and Technology). It became increasingly clear that the National Archives needed a new facility of its own especially designed for preservation of federal records.

After years of planning, ground was broken on October 17, 1989, for construction of the National Archives at College Park. Located on a 33-acre tract donated by the University of Maryland, this expertly designed facility contains a records storage capacity of approximately 2 million cubic feet, more than 100,000 square feet of laboratory space, a 334-seat auditorium, and an 8,200-square-foot multipurpose room that can be divided into five sections. The 40 stack areas contain 520 miles of mobile shelving, which store twice as much material as stationary shelving. Recognizing that even this, the world's largest archives facility, will someday reach capacity, the building's design anticipates the possibility of additional wings to meet future space requirements.

The Records

The National Archives keeps only those federal records that are judged to have enduring value—about 2 to 5 percent of those generated in any given year—but these add up to a formidable number, diverse in form as well as in content. The volume of records coming into the National Archives continues to grow

by thousands of cubic feet each year.

Today the National Archives holds billions of pages of textual material; more than 12 million still pictures (5 million of which are in the Presidential libraries), including Civil War photographs by Mathew Brady; about 118,000 reels of motion picture film dating back to the inauguration of President William McKinley in 1897 and including documentaries, combat footage, and newsreels; over 170,000 sound recordings including congressional hearings, news broadcasts, Tokyo Rose's radio propaganda, and the Nuremberg trials; more than 11 million maps, charts, and aerial photographs; over 20,000 machine-readable data sets; and 285,000 artifacts and museum objects. All of these materials are preserved because they are important to the workings of government, have long-term research worth, provide information of value to citizens, or establish individuals' legal rights.

In the Washington, DC, area the records are housed both downtown and at College Park. The National Archives Building on Pennsylvania Avenue continues as a major research facility and holds the Charters of Freedom (the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights) along with the records of the U.S. Congress and federal courts, including the Supreme Court. In addition, records that are used extensively for genealogical research are in the downtown building (decennial census records, land entry files, passport applications, passenger lists, and military service records) along with records of U.S. government agencies that relate to American Indian, maritime, New Deal, Great Depression, and World War I emergency matters. Also housed there are military records predating World War II. The National Archives at College Park has all special media records, including motion pictures, still pictures, sound recordings, maps, architectural drawings, aerial photography, and electronic data. The paper records at the College Park facility relate to such matters as foreign relations, commerce, labor, transportation, fiscal policy, energy, and social issues. Military records dating from the start of World

War II, records of the Executive Office of the President, and records of Richard M. Nixon while he served as President are also at College Park. More specific information about what records are allocated to which building may be obtained by calling the User Services Division (NNU). 202-501-5400.

Hours

The Exhibition Hall of the National Archives in Washington, DC, is open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. except during winter months (the day after Labor Day through March 31), when the hall closes at 5:30 p.m. The Exhibition Hall is closed on Christmas Day. Research hours in both the Washington, DC, and College Park buildings are Mondays and Wednesdays from 8:45 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 8:45 a.m. to 9 p.m.; and Saturdays from 8:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. If research is conducted on Saturday or during evening hours, advance arrangements must be made to retrieve records for use in the research rooms. Research rooms are closed on federal holidays.

Tours

Visitors may tour both National Archives buildings in Washington, DC, and in College Park. In downtown Washington, tours are offered Monday through Friday at 10:15 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. and last about 1½ hours. Tours of the National Archives at College Park are offered Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10:15 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. and last approximately 1 hour. Reservations are required for both tours. Call the Volunteer and Tour Office, 202-501-5205, to make reservations or to obtain further information.

How to Get to the National Archives in Washington, DC

The National Archives Building is located on Pennsylvania Avenue between Seventh and Ninth Streets, NW. The Archives/Navy Memorial stop on the Yellow and Green Lines of the Metro, Washington's subway, is across Pennsylvania Avenue from the Archives building. Metrobuses 30, 32, 34, 53,

A42, A46, A48, P1, P2, P4, P17, and W13 stop in front of the building on Pennsylvania Avenue. Several commercial parking lots are also located nearby.

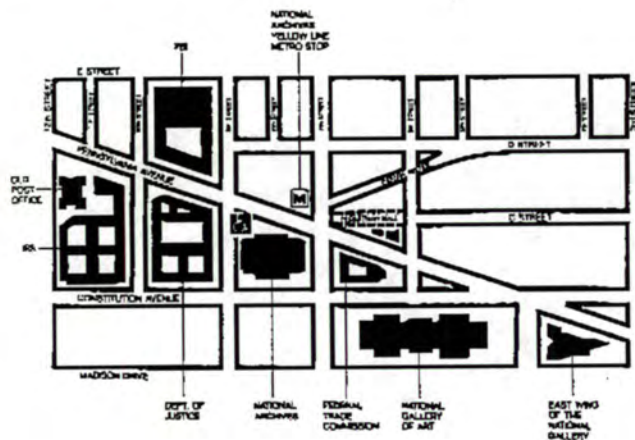
How to Get to the National Archives at College Park, MD

The National Archives at College Park is located at 8601 Adelphi Road, near the University of Maryland-College Park campus. Take Interstate 495 (the Capital Beltway) to exit 28 South, New Hampshire Avenue (route 650). From New Hampshire Avenue turn left onto Adelphi Road. The entrance to the Archives is on the left after you pass Metzger Road. Parking for visitors is available in the garage adjacent to the building. A staff shuttle bus, accessible to visitors on a *space-available* basis, runs on the hour from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, between the buildings in College Park and downtown Washington.

If you are traveling by Metro, take the Green Line to Greenbelt, Fort Totten, or Prince George's Plaza, where you can board the R3 Metrobus to the National Archives at College Park. A free shuttle bus departs Prince George's Plaza from the Belcrest Road side of the station on Saturdays on a regular schedule.

Telephone Numbers

User Services Division (NNU)
Washington, DC 202-501-5400
College Park, MD 301-713-6800
E-mail address inquire@arch2.nara.gov
Gopher address gopher.nara.gov
Public Events (recording) 202-501-5000
TDD 202-501-5404



Fact Sheet

National Archives in Washington, DC

Building and Site

Site size: 4.68 acres (203,902 square feet)
 Building size: 936,438 square feet
 Building height: 7 stories (21 stack tiers)
 Laboratories: 40,956 square feet

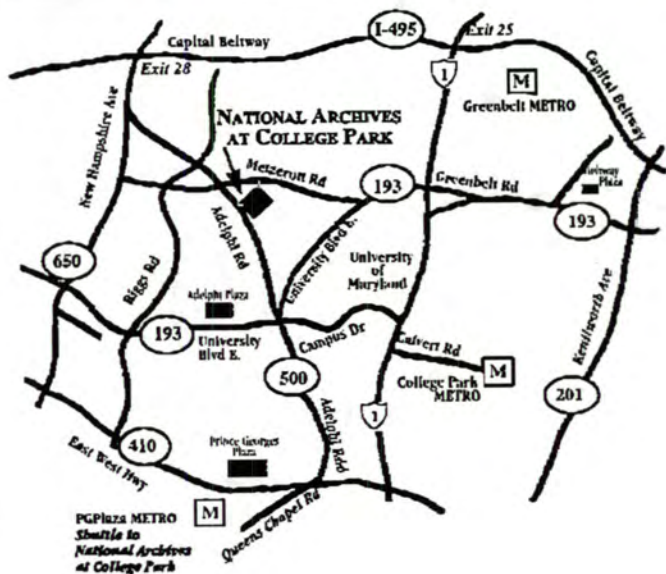
Archival Storage

Records storage capacity: approx. 800,000 cubic feet

Research Rooms

Central & East Research Rooms (2d floor):
 3,659 square feet
 Microfilm Research Room (4th floor):
 3,932 square feet
 Library (2d floor): 1,375 square feet

The Central Research Room can accommodate about 75 researchers; the Microfilm Research Room can accommodate about 100 researchers.



Fact Sheet

National Archives at College Park

Building and Site

Site size: 33 acres
 Building size: 1.8 million square feet
 Building height: 6 stories
 Laboratories: 104,200 square feet

Archival Storage

Records storage capacity: approx. 2 million cubic feet
 To maximize storage capacity for archival records, the National Archives has equipped all records storage areas with electrically operated high-density mobile shelving.

Research Complex

Overall size of complex: 60,247 square feet
 Textual Research Room (2d floor): 22,087 square feet
 Library (3d floor): 7,906 square feet
 Cartographic and Architectural Research Room (3d floor): 5,906 square feet

Motion Picture, Sound & Video Research Room

4th floor): 8,652 square feet

Microfilm Research Room (4th floor):

3,960 square feet

Still Picture Research Room (5th floor):

5,830 square feet

Electronic Records Research Room (6th floor):

4,860 square feet

Classified Records research room (6th floor):

1,012 square feet

The research complex is located on five floors (2 through 6). The entry into the complex and the security checkpoint are located on the first floor. The research complex can accommodate up to 390 researchers at a time.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
August 12, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: Ellen Lovell
RE: Millennium Announceables

Following is a preliminary list of some of the items we were considering announcing on Friday at the Millennium event.

History/Anniversaries

- We will announce the 200th anniversary of Washington DC as the seat of federal government, the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress, and the 200th anniversary of Presidents occupying the White House.
- The year 2000 marks the 200th Anniversary of the Marine Barracks on 8th and I, and the 200th anniversary of the Marine Band having residency in Washington, DC.
- The Library of Congress, which was established in 1800 by John Adams and defined as a new institution in 1802 by Thomas Jefferson, will be celebrating its bicentennial in the year 2000.

Science and Technology:

- We could announce the Food Genome Initiative - charging the Secretary of Agriculture and other officials to study and map agriculturally significant genes to achieve sustainable and secure agricultural production in the 21st century.
- In 1999 NASA is launching the Atlantis starting a 3-person permanent habitation in space.
- The National Science Foundation will be celebrating its 50th anniversary in the year 2000, and will launch their NSF2000 program which includes educational and informational initiatives focussing on the importance of science, engineering and mathematics.
- The National Institute of Science and Technology will be celebrating its 100th Anniversary in 2001.

Arts and Humanities:

NEH

- We will announce a *White House Lecture Series*, cosponsored by the NEH.
- The NEH has commissioned several new 'Millennial Films':
 - Millennium Minutes* - The Medici Foundation of Princeton University will produce ten pilot 60-second spots highlighting significant events, achievements, and personages of the past 1,000 years. If the pilots are compelling, the NEH will fund up to 40 more spots.
 - First Nights* - WGBH will put together a seven part series that examines culture, society and art over the millennium by documenting and dramatizing the history of the first performances of seven influential works of Western classical music.
- The NEH is planning an initiative called "My History is America's History" which will encourage Americans of all ages to explore their families' histories and to tie them to the larger patterns of community life, migration, settlement and interaction which together make up American history.
- The NEH is also planning the *Millennial Schools* program, consisting of 15 pilot public/private partnership projects which will educate teachers on new technology in the classroom.

NEA

- This year the NEA will award \$4 million in grants for 'Millennium Projects.'
- NEA Community Examples which may be announced are:
 - The Millennium Carillon Association* (Olympia, Washington) has a project to create a 54 bell carillon as a beautiful and functional landmark in Washington State. The new carillon would ring in the millennium and continue to mark special occasions in the life of the state and the lives of its people.

-*American Theatre Sampler* (LA Theater Works, Los Angeles, CA) is making excellent quality audio recordings of distinctly American plays and distributing them to 500 libraries in underserved urban and rural communities.

-*New Works for the Millennium* (Ohio State Arts Council, Columbus, OH) is a program focussing on commissions and the creation of gifts to the future in the form of new works.

-*Indiana Task force on the 21st Century* (FL Judy O'Bannon, Indiana) is a program which will convene key leaders to examine the things about the state which are to be recognized and nurtured. They will create a tool box to be used in communities to bring attention to these attributes and suggest ways they can be celebrated, preserved and expanded upon.

-*Cornerstones Community Partnerships* (Santa Fe, NM) is a plan to develop a model youth training program in which 12 to 18 year old students will learn the unique traditions and histories of their families and communities by examining threatened historic buildings in their communities.

-*Texas 2000* (Dallas Museum of Art - Dallas, TX) is an exhibition which will explore the history and identity of Texas.

SMITHSONIAN

- The Smithsonian Institutions will be virtually put on line in the year 2000. The user will be able to take a 'virtual tour' a Smithsonian museum.
- The Smithsonian's theme for the year 2000 will be 'Time.'
- In the year 2000, the Smithsonian will expand its annual 'Folklife Festival' to include all regions of the US and to last for more than two weeks.

OTHER

- Announce "Worthy Ancestors:" a new partnership between commercial film, recording, and broadcasting and telecommunications companies and nonprofit cultural organizations to identify and preserve cultural material of special significance, including endangered materials from folk, popular and classical traditions. (A project arising from the President's Committee Report Creative America, and lead by Ray Smith, CEO of Bell Atlantic and Bill Ivey, Director of the Country Music Foundation.)

Education:

- We could repeat the Administration initiatives for the year 2000 such as the pledge to hook up every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000 and to double the number of full-time youth volunteers by the year 2000 by adding another 50,000 participants in AmeriCorps.

International:

- Announce US participation in Expo 2000 in Hannover, Germany.
- Announce the World teleconference of women on the fifth anniversary of the Beijing Conference.
- Announce *Peace Corps 2000* - a plan to expand peace corps volunteers, concentrating on sustainable economic and natural resource preservation.

Other:

- Announce the White House Millennium Web Site on the White House Home Page.

CHALLENGES TO ALL AMERICANS:

- ▶ Remind listeners of the State of the Union challenge for states, businesses, individuals and cultural organizations to "celebrate our common culture in the year 2000."
- ▶ Reiterate the commitment to support art, scholarship and scientific exploration in the federal budget.
- ▶ Challenge state and local officials to participate, plan events and community-based programs that honor the past and imagine the future.
- ▶ Invite individuals - as we pass from one era to the next to think about what gifts do they want to give to the future? They will have the opportunity to send us ideas over the Web Site.
- ▶ Challenge to the media - to document the most imaginative local projects over the next four years; to craft their own special initiatives that help teach America a history lesson, or present our culture (such as ABC's partnership with Hallmark to commission and broadcast new plays.)

MEMORANDUM FOR KIM WIDDESS

FROM: Mary Conk
DATE: August 11, 1997
RE: History of the Marine Corps. Band

- *July 11, 1798 President Adams signed into law an Act of Congress establishing the United States Marine Band.
- *August 21, 1800 The Marine Band presented its first public concert in Washington on the future site of the Naval Hospital.
- *July 4, 1800 The Marine Corps Band played their last concert in Philadelphia, before their headquarters were officially moved to Washington D.C. The band camped for a few months on the hills near the future site of the Lincoln Memorial and played a few of its earlier concerts there, before they were relocated to their permanent location of the Marine Barracks.
- *January 1, 1801 The band made its White House debut at a New Year's reception given by President John Adams.
- *March 4, 1801 The band performed for Thomas Jefferson's inauguration and was given the title, "The President's Own".
- *July 4, 1801 President Jefferson reviewed the Marine Corps on the White House grounds. It was the first time that regular troops were reviewed by their commander-in-chief.
- *1890's The Marine Band was one of the first musical ensembles to be immortalized on Thomas Edison's invention of the phonograph.
- *April, 1891 The Marine Corps took its first concert tour under the direction of John Phillip Sousa under the orders of President Benjamin Harrison.
- *February 17, 1906 The Marine Band played for the biggest social event of the White House, the wedding of Theodore Roosevelt's daughter Alice.
- *1985 President Reagan made remarks celebrating the band's 185 anniversary.

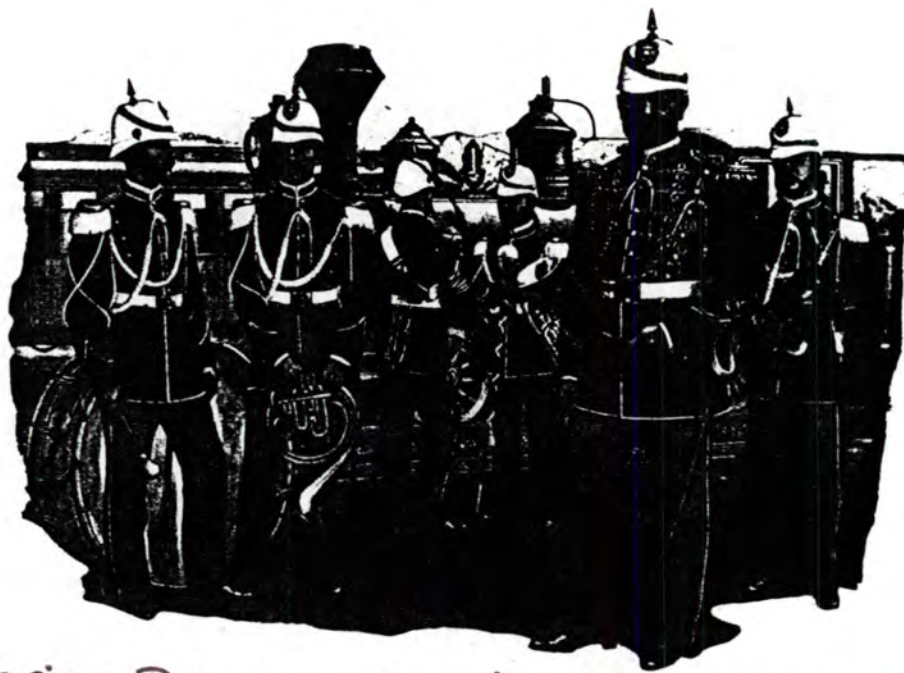
"We can only imagine the scene in the White House 185 years ago

today when the Marine Band musicians gathered to serenade President John Adams and his guests. Our nation had yet marked its 25th birthday but already an American identity had begun to emerge-one founded and steeped in the ideals of our forefathers. And those ideals found voice in the stirring music of the Marine Band."

cc: Ellen Lovell



Marine Band fifers & drummers w/ Marine Corps
recruiting party outside Independence Hall
in Philadelphia 1798.



Marine Band on tour in Denver, Colorado
under Director John Philip Sousa, 1892.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 1 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR ELLEN LOVELL

FROM: JACK GIBBONS 

SUBJECT: POSSIBILITIES FOR S&T EVENTS IN MID-AUGUST

I have three suggestions for events that could be scheduled in the mid-August time period that the President might use to kick-off the Administration's focus on the Millennium.

 • **Announce the winners of the Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science, Math, and Engineering Mentoring**

This award exemplifies the Administration's use of the President's bully pulpit to inspire communities to work together to produce a 21st century workforce that reflects the strength and diversity of the American population. All the recipients have dedicated themselves to encouraging women, African-Americans, Asian-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, Native Americans, and persons with disabilities to pursue careers in science, mathematics, or engineering. With a concerted effort by the security office, nominees could be vetted in time for an August 15 announcement. This announcement could be coupled with a demonstration and endorsement for funding of GLOBE, a global, environmental education network conceived by the Vice President. By "wiring" children in communities around the world to compare weather data, GLOBE enhances their appreciation for their differences and commonalities, particularly their mutual dependence on a healthy planet. There is a GLOBE site in the townhouses across Pennsylvania Avenue.

• **Visit the renewable energy exhibit at the Capital Children's Museum**

The Museum has received funding to establish a renewable energy exhibit that engages children in interactive exercises to mitigate global climate change. The President could see some solar streetlights installed on the Museum entrance and work with area students at some of the interactive exhibits. The event ties in enhanced education, use of the Internet, and climate change mitigation, all major 21st century issues. We would need to notify DOE and the Museum of our interest by the middle of next week in order to ensure an appropriate event on August 15.

• **Announce a National Food Genome Initiative**

To feed America and the rest of the world in the 21st century, we need to maximize the return on the investment in plant, animal, and microbial genomics. Mid-August would be an opportune time for the President to charge the Secretary of Agriculture and other appropriate officials, to kick-off an effort to study and map agriculturally significant genes to achieve sustainable and secure agricultural production in the 21st century. This event could be orchestrated as a bipartisan, multi-branch announcement if desired.

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Technology Administration - U.S. Department of Commerce

N I S T

TELECOPIER COVER SHEET

PUBLIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS DIVISION
Building 101 - Room A903
Gaithersburg, MD 20899

Date: 6/24/97

To: Holly Quinn

Fax (307) 456-6019

Org.

Telephone (307) 456-6014

From: MAT HEYMAN

Fax 301-926-1630

Org. NIST/Public and Business Affairs Division

Telephone 301-975-2768

Number of Pages (including cover sheet): 2

301-607



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-0001

June 24, 1997

To: Holly Gwin
Chief of Staff, OSTP

From: Mat Heyman *MH*
Chief of Public & Business Affairs, NIST

Subject: The Millenium Celebrations

NIST has no formal planning under way relating to the millenium and possible celebrations. There are several tie-ins that we have been considering informally. For example, we typically receive media coverage when the Times Square ball is dropped since that act is synchronized with our time and frequency signals and our atomic clock in NIST's Boulder, Colorado, laboratories. There is an obvious possibility to play up this function when ringing in the new millenium.

We have another tie-in which may not be as positive: we have been providing some educational assistance to federal agencies who face the "Millenium Bug" problem of computers and electronic devices which might not function properly when the year 2000 arrives due to limited date capabilities in their systems. We recently hold a conference on that subject here at NIST. I suspect we might not be promoting this issue as a "positive event."

We are doing serious planning for our 100th anniversary which is coming up in the year 2001, and more of our energies are being devoted to that event and the possibilities it offers us to improve our outreach to potential customers and the general public.

I hope this helps you. Please let me know if there are appropriate ways in which NIST might be able to participate in initiatives that others are considering.

cc: R. Hebner
E. Buntin-Miner
K. Gobbie
D. Sullivan
F. McGehan
A. Enright-Shepherd
K. Lees

NIST

JUN-25-97 16:25 FROM: NSF OLPA

ID:703 306 0157

PAGE 3/3



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
Office of Legislative and Public Affairs
4201 Wilson Boulevard (Suite 1245)
Arlington, VA 22230

PLEASE DELIVER THIS DOCUMENT TO:

Name: Holly GarganCompany/Agency: OSTP

Dept./Office: _____ Phone: _____

SENT BY: Brian HoffmanDate: _____ Phone: 703/306-1070 Fax: 703/306-0157/8/9There are 3 pages of material, including this cover sheet.

MESSAGE:

Here's a list. Feel free to call about any or all.
Brian

Sent to Fax #: _____

NSF2000 Estimated Timeline of Select Events

Spring 1997 NSF Director launches *NSF2000* with perpetual calendar/letter to key constituencies.

Spring 1998 *NSF2000* Web site goes on-line.

Spring 1998 Initial promotional packages distributed to key business and industry officials.

Spring 1998 Initial *NSF2000* presence at professional meetings (recurring 3-4 times annually).

April 1998 Initial large-screen format presence airs during *NSTW '98*.

Summer 1998 Initial distribution of video, audio and print promotional packages.

Summer 1998 Initial television presence airs and associated publicity distributed.

Fall 1998 Children's event announced.

Fall 1998 Initial media tours of Gemini facility in Hawaii.

Spring 1999 Second television presence airs.

Spring 1999 Traveling exhibit opens.

April 1999 Second large-screen format presence airs during *NSTW '99*.

April 1999 Children's event winner announced during *NSTW '99*.

Summer 1999 Permanent exhibit opens in Washington, D.C.

Summer 1999 Second distribution of video, audio and print promotional packages.

Fall 1999 Third television presence airs.

January 2000 Fourth television presence airs.

Spring 2000 Fifth (additional) television presence airs.

Spring 2000 Third distribution of video, audio and print promotional packages.

April 2000 Final large-screen format presence airs during *NSTW2000*.

May 2000 *NSF2000* Reunion held.

Nov. 2000 *NSF2000* formally concludes.

Spring 2001 Follow-up evaluation completed.

At the conclusion of *NSF2000*, the agency will have met its goals largely through the following program elements:

Interested/Attentive Public

- * four major television programs or program segments on PBS or a nationwide television cable network such as TBS, Discovery Channel, etc., with a radio component, using existing opportunities where possible
- * a permanent science and engineering presence featuring NSF and its relationship to S&E advances on the National Mall, and/or a temporary presence in at least 8 informal S&E education venues around the country (former assumes successful conclusion of proposed new NSF-Smithsonian partnership)
- * special print and broadcast media coverage featuring important NSF research and educational program milestones (e.g. bringing on-line the Gemini 8-meter telescopes in Hawaii and Chile; research findings from the Active Tectonics initiative; the maturation of vBNS; a Happy New Year greeting broadcast live from the South Pole on nationwide television on January 1, 2000; and an impact of Engineering Research Centers on the semiconductor industry)
- * a special placement of video materials on airline in-flight news channels and print materials in airline in-flight magazines
- * a special 2-year cyber-magazine, or supplement to the agency's current website that will help on-line visitors better appreciate the importance of NSF-supported science, engineering, and mathematics
- * if feasible, multiple segments about NSF research and educational activities appearing over a several years in large-format (i.e. IMAX) theaters
- * an advertorial published in one or more major publications that highlights how 50 years of federal, university and industry investments/partnerships in fundamental research and education have contributed to the nation's well-being
- * New ID package
a complete graphics identity package that features such elements as an anniversary logo suitable for use on stationery, publications, on-line and for t-shirts and other memorabilia

Science & Engineering Community

- * independently-organized activities at selected professional meetings and symposiums featuring NSF officials and messages
- * soft-cover publication highlighting past S&E accomplishments and achievements resulting from NSF support
- * a one-time nationwide educational activity or contest for children in which NSF PIs play a central role

Future Shuttle Missions

- [NASA Shuttle Web](#)
- [COMPLETED Shuttle missions.](#)
- [Shuttle Flights by Orbiter](#)
- [NASA Acronym List](#)
- [Space Shuttle Reference Manual](#)
- [Non-U.S. Astronauts \(chronological\)](#)
- [Instructions for obtaining a pass to the KSC launch site](#)
- [Click here for a printable version or if the table appears garbled.](#)



IMPORTANT NOTE: Although every effort is made to keep the following table absolutely up to date and accurate, the information must be considered preliminary and is subject to change at any time. The payloads and schedules reflect the current planning assessment and should NOT be considered the official Space Shuttle Program manifest.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The date, currently indicated as September 18, 1997, for the launch of STS-86 is currently under review and may finally be scheduled for five to ten days later. Any revised schedule will be posted here as soon as it becomes official.

FLIGHT	ORBITER	LAUNCH DATE	CREW	INCLINATION	DURATION	MISSION
STS-85	<i>Discovery</i>	August 7, 1997	5	57 degrees	11 (+1) days	CRISTA-SPAS-2, JEM Flight Demo
STS-86	<i>Atlantis</i>	September 18, 1997 (originally scheduled date; may be changed)	7 up/7 down	51.60 d.	9 (+1) days	Mir-Docking/7, SpaceHab-DM
STS-87	<i>Columbia</i>	November 19, 1997	5	28.45 d.	16 days	USMP-4, SPARTAN-201-4
STS-89	<i>Endeavour</i>	January 15, 1998	6	51.60 d.	9 (+1) days	Mir-Docking/8, SpaceHab-DM
STS-90	<i>Columbia</i>	April 2, 1998	7	28.45 d.	16 days	Neurolab
STS-91	<i>Discovery</i>	May 29, 1998	6	51.60 d.	9 (+1) days	Mir-Docking/9, AMS (Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer), SpaceHab-SM
STS-88	<i>Endeavour</i>	July 9, 1998		51.60 degrees	7 (+2) days	1st Space Station Assembly Flight ISS-1 (Node 1, PMA1/2)
STS-93	<i>Columbia</i>	August 27, 1998	5	28.4 degrees	5 days	AXAF-1
STS-95	<i>Discovery</i>	October 8, 1998		51.60 degrees	10 days	Spacehab-SM

STS-96	<i>Endeavour</i>	December 3, 1998		51.60 degrees		ISS-2 (Logistics and Outfitting)
STS-92	<i>Atlantis</i>	January 14, 1999		51.60 degrees	9 (+2) days	ISS-3 (Z1 Truss, PMA-3, etc.) 3-Person Permanent Habitation
STS-97	<i>Discovery</i>	March 18, 1999		51.60 degrees	8 (+2) days	ISS-4 (P6, PV Module)
STS-98	<i>Endeavour</i>	May 13, 1999		51.60 degrees	9 (+2) days	ISS-5 (US Lab, Lab PDGF)
STS-99	<i>Atlantis</i>	June 17, 1999		51.60 degrees	11 (+2) days	ISS-6 (MPLM, SLP, Crew Rotation)
STS-100	<i>Discovery</i>	August 5, 1999		51.60 degrees	11 (+2) days	ISS-7 (Airlock, SLDP-1)
STS-101	<i>Columbia</i>	September 16, 1999		57 degrees (?)		Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission
STS-102	<i>Atlantis</i>	October 21, 1999		51.60 degrees		ISS-8 (Logistics and Outfitting)
STS-103	<i>Endeavour</i>	December 2, 1999		28.47 degrees		Hubble Service Mission #3
STS-104	<i>Discovery</i>	January 13, 2000		51.60 degrees		ISS-9-UF-1 (MPLM, PV Module Batteries)
STS-105	<i>Endeavour</i>	February 10, 2000		51.60 degrees		ISS-10 (ITS S0, MT, Airlock Spur)
STS-106	<i>Atlantis</i>	March 9, 2000		51.60 degrees		ISS-11-UF-2 (MPLM, MBS, Lab System)
STS-107	<i>Columbia</i>	May 4, 2000				Research Module
STS-108	<i>Endeavour</i>	June 15, 2000		51.60 degrees		ISS-12 (ITS S1, CETA Cart A)
STS-109	<i>Atlantis</i>	July 13, 2000		51.60 degrees		ISS-13 (SPP with 4 Solar Arrays)
STS-110	<i>Columbia</i>	September 14, 2000				Reimbursable Mission
STS-111	<i>Endeavour</i>	October 26, 2000		51.60 degrees		ISS-14 (ITS P1, CETA Cart B)
STS-112	<i>Atlantis</i>	November 30, 2000		51.60 degrees		ISS-15 (ITS P3, PV Module P4)
STS-113	<i>Columbia</i>	February 8, 2001				X-38 Flight Demonstration
STS-114	<i>Endeavour</i>	March 15, 2001		51.60 degrees		ISS-16 (ITS S3, PV Module S4)
STS-115	<i>Atlantis</i>	April 12, 2001		51.60 degrees		ISS-17 (Node 2, Nitrogen Tank)
STS-116	<i>Discovery</i>	May 10, 2001		51.60 degrees		ISS-18 (JEM ELM PS, ITS P5)

STS-117	<i>Columbia</i>	June 21, 2001				Research Module
STS-118	<i>Atlantis</i>	August 23, 2001		51.60 degrees		ISS-19 (JEM PM, JEM RMS)
STS-119	<i>Discovery</i>	September 27, 2001		51.60 degrees		ISS-20-UF-3 (MPLM)
STS-120	<i>Columbia</i>	November 8, 2001				Reimbursable Mission
STS-121	<i>Atlantis</i>	January 17, 2002		51.60 degrees		ISS-21-UF-4 (AMS, XPP, SLP)
STS-122	<i>Discovery</i>	February 14, 2002		51.60 degrees		ISS-22 (JEM EF, ELM ES, PV Module Batteries)
STS-123	<i>Columbia</i>	April 4, 2002				MSP-1
STS-124	<i>Atlantis</i>	May 23, 2002		51.60 degrees		ISS-23 (Cupola, Port Rails, 4 SPP Arrays)
STS-125	<i>Discovery</i>	June 20, 2002		51.60 degrees		ISS-24-UF-5 (MPLM, XPP)
STS-126	<i>Endeavour</i>	July 18, 2002		51.60 degrees		ISS-25
STS-127	<i>Columbia</i>	August 15, 2002		28.47 d.		Hubble Service Mission 4
STS-128	<i>Discovery</i>	October 24, 2002		51.60 d.		ISS-26
STS-129	<i>Endeavour</i>	November 21, 2002		51.60 d.		ISS-27
STS-130	<i>Columbia</i>	January 16, 2003				Reimbursable Mission
STS-131	<i>Discovery</i>	March 13, 2003		51.60 d.		ISS-28
STS-132	<i>Endeavour</i>	April 24, 2003		51.60 d.		ISS-29
STS-133	<i>Columbia</i>	June 12, 2003				Research Mission
STS-134	<i>Discovery</i>	July 24, 2003		51.60 d.		ISS-30
STS-135	<i>Atlantis</i>	August 28, 2003		51.60 d.		ISS-31

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- ☐ [Click here for COMPLETED Shuttle missions.](#)
 - ☐ [Click here for Shuttle Flights by Orbiter.](#)
-



Responsible NASA Official:

Jesco von Puttkamer

jvonputt@mail.hq.nasa.gov

Information Source:

Payload Flight Assignments -- NASA Mixed Fleet (and other sources)

Current as of August 5, 1997

Curator:

Woody Smith

Woody.Smith@hq.nasa.gov

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
WASHINGTON, DC 20506**

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

DATE: *July 31, 1997*

NO. PAGES (including this coversheet): *4*

TO: *Ellen Lovell*
Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady

FAX #: *456-6244*
PHONE #:

FROM: *Ann Orr*
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
WASHINGTON, DC 20506

FAX #: *202/606-8588*
PHONE #: *202/606-8328*

606-8331 Ann's Fax
606-8321 phone

MESSAGE: *Ellen -- attached is our list of projects for the millennium. call if you need anything.*





NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20306

THE CHAIRMAN

TO: Ellen Lovell
FR: Ann Orr
RE: NEH & Millennium
DT: 7/30/97

America Rediscovers Itself - Take a snapshot of where America is now vs. then. fix the truth.

What follows is a list of NEH projects to celebrate the Millennium.

1. MILLENNIUM TRAILS (jointly w/PCAH, NEA, IMLS). Memo to follow.
2. MILLENNIUM FILMS:

- A. **Millennium Minutes.** NEH grant of \$250,000 to the Medici Foundation of Princeton University to produce ten pilot 60-second spots highlighting significant events, achievements, and personages of the past 1,000 years. The producers have already created two pilots -- one on Galileo and one of Picasso's Guernica. If additional pilots are compelling, NEH will fund up to 40 more spots.
- b. **First Nights.** NEH scripting grant of \$100,000 to WGBH for seven part series that examines culture, society and art over the millennium by documenting and dramatizing the history of the first performances of seven influential works of Western classical music. This project will apply in February for full implementation grant.
- c. ~~Clash of Visions~~ ^{*The Crucible of the Millennium*}. NEH scripting grant of \$100,000 for two 90-minute films examining the world's major civilizations in the 15th and 16th century and their impact on each other and on the Americas. Project will apply in February for full implementation grant.

III. **My History is America's History.** See attached description

IV. **White House Lecture Series.**

→ Millennial Schools - 15 pilot projects - teacher training in technology.

*Ex
472*

DRAFT

MY HISTORY IS AMERICA'S HISTORY

◆ INTRODUCTION

The National Endowment for the Humanities is planning an initiative that will encourage Americans of all ages to explore our families' histories and to tie them to the larger patterns of community life, migration, settlement, and interaction which together make up American history. The stories of America's people are the most powerful and effective means of teaching American history. No other history lesson draws our attention or leaves a more vivid impact than the stories of our ancestors as they struggled to shape their lives through the upheavals of migration, the encounter with new cultures, the cataclysms of war, or the shaping of new communities. Through our families' stories, each of us has our own passageway into the broader sweep of American history.

◆ NEH ROLE

The role NEH will play in this initiative is a new one. Under the auspices of the newly created Enterprise Office, the agency will be primarily a broker of partnerships among public and private entities to achieve shared goals rather than the funder of single projects. At the same time, NEH will continue to honor its commitment to supporting humanities research, scholarship, education, and public programs through its regular grant programs.

◆ GOALS

- engage Americans of all ages in collecting, recording, and telling their family stories;
- encourage the telling of family stories in the context of significant periods (e.g. WWI or WWII, the Great Depression) or movements (e.g. immigration, migrations West or North) in America's history;
- foster greater interest in American history through personal family connections;
- enlarge the public's understanding of history

◆ POTENTIAL LONG-TERM BENEFITS

- broaden public awareness of and support for historical societies, archives, libraries, and other organizations

◆ PARTNERSHIP FOR AMERICA'S STORY

◆ COMPONENTS

- creation of a national PARTNERSHIP FOR AMERICA'S STORY with statewide networks
- conduct a high-visibility public project, "WRITE YOUR FAMILY HISTORY" (NEH direct project with cooperation of partners)
- publish and distribute a family history "kit" (15 things you can do/resource guide) (NEH direct project with cooperation of partners)
- encourage and facilitate development of:
 - ▶ educational consumer products for national distribution such as computer game, film(s), exhibition(s)
 - ▶ public programming activities at national, state, and local levels
 - ▶ long-range programs to enhance institutions' capacity, accessibility, financial base for family, local, state, and U.S. history
 - ▶ strategies to make individual and family histories more widely available as primary sources for research by scholars, educators, and the public
- identify, acknowledge, and promote existing products and activities that further the goals of the initiative
- devise and implement comprehensive strategy to recognize and promote products and activities

◆ FUNDING

- total cost depends on number and cost of components planned by the partners
- total cost = minimum \$1M
- seed money from NEH = \$200,000
- other funding sources:
 - ▶ public and private sources leveraged by NEH Enterprise Office
 - ▶ state and local sources leveraged by state and local organizations

NEH ROLE:

- initial convener of the partnership
- seed money
- lead partner in two projects:
 WRITE YOUR FAMILY STORY
 FAMILY HISTORY KIT

NATIONAL PARTNERS

- federal agencies
- national cultural membership/service organizations
- national heritage organizations
- national genealogical organizations
- national civic and business groups
- national education organizations
- major foundations, corporations

STATE NETWORKS

- state humanities councils
- historical societies, museums, libraries, archives
- genealogy organizations
- heritage organizations
- local businesses
- schools and school districts
- chapters of service/membership organizations
- agencies of state and local government

NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT
FOR THE
ARTS

The Federal agency
that supports the
visual, literary and
performing arts to
benefit all Americans

OFFICE OF ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

DATE OF TRANSMISSION:

8-8-97

TO:

Name

KIM WIDDES/ELLEN LOVELL

Affiliation

FIRST LADY'S OFFICE

Fax Number

456-6244

FROM:

Stephanie Madden

MESSAGE:

This facsimile transmission is 5 pages in length,
including this cover sheet. If you do not receive all
pages, please call (202) 682-5632. fax (202) 682-5693.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

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

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Chairman

TO: Ellen Lovell/Kim Widdes
First Lady's Office

FROM: Stephanie Madden
NEA 682-5653

SUBJECT: Grass Roots Millennium Activities

DATE: August 8, 1997

*• current status?
• who is organizing
- name + address.*

Ellen/Kim,

I wish there were more to report on the grass roots front, but there still does not seem to be a whole lot happening on an organizational level. Here are some things I have heard about through our State Partnership Planning Meetings and through individuals who have contacted the Endowment seeking funding. The letters of intent which we received in the preliminary application phase of our last grant round are an indicator of some of the things that are planned or hoped for out there. I've listed a few of those, but, as I note later, given the short notice, I was unable to reach many of them for confirmation that the projects are proceeding. If they are of interest to you, I will pursue them and find out the standing. There are more like them, so call me if you're looking for something in particular and I will dig further.

Hope this is of some help.

Stephanie

P.S. - Also sending a 1 pager on the Ybor City Bicentennial which corresponds with the N. H. Museum (as does a festival in Louisiana to celebrate an anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, though I can't quite make that match work).

✧ American Millennium Carillon
✧ Millennium Carillon Association
Olympia, Washington

A project to create a 54 bell carillon as a beautiful and functional landmark in Washington State. The new carillon would ring in the millennium and continue to mark special occasions in the life of the state and the lives of its people.

American Theatre Sampler

✧ L.A. Theatre Works
Los Angeles, CA

The company is making excellent quality audio recordings of distinctly American plays and distributing them, at no cost, to 500 libraries in underserved urban and rural communities. The packets also include an essay describing the historical context of each play. (this is a an early NEA Millennium grant)

✧ New Works for the New Millennium
✧ Ohio State Arts Council
Columbus, Ohio

2000 will be the year of the creative artist. Millennium plans will focus on commissions and the creation of gifts to the future in the form of new works.

✧ First Lady's Task Force on the 21st Century
Indiana

Indiana First Lady Judy O'Bannon will convene key leaders to examine the things about the state which are to be recognized and nurtured. They will create a tool box to be used in communities to bring attention to these attribute and suggest ways they can be celebrated, preserved and expanded upon.

Statewide Folklife Festivals
Oklahoma Arts Council

The Council will develop guidelines to provide assistance in a statewide series of folk festivals. The festivals will encourage Oklahomans to find their roots and celebrate their shared backgrounds.

The following are projects which were described in letters of intent to the Endowment during the first phase of the last Millennium grant round. They were not among the grant recipients and I was not able to reach the organizations to confirm that the projects are indeed moving forward.

International Festival of the North
Alaska State Arts Council

An international festival to showcase the best performance, visual art, literature and indigenous art of the circumpolar region.

Festival of Children's Choirs

Chicago Children's Choir

A festival of children's choirs performing music commissioned from a distinguished or emerging American composer focusing on hope. Poems on that theme would be contributed by children from various backgrounds.

Cornerstones Community Partnerships

* Sante Fe, N.M.

A plan to develop a model youth training program in which 12 to 18 year old students will learn the unique centuries old traditions and histories of their families and communities, in order to strengthen their cultural understanding and pride so that they will be strong, contributing stewards of our nation's past for the new Millennium. The project will be centered around threatened historic buildings in their communities.

Texas 2000

* Dallas Museum of Art

This exhibition will be a dynamic open forum in which to explore the history and identity of the state. It will celebrate the transition into the next century by exploring how artists in the past have addressed interrelated political, economic and cultural trends and changes.



Nation's
Capital
Bicentennial
Celebration

NATION'S CAPITAL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

A Commemorative Vision

A celebration of spirit and a renewal of civic pride is to be expressed in the year 2000 marking the 200th anniversary of the nation's capital. In commemorating the 200th in 2000, we will focus on the growth of the United States of America's founding as a world leader, give thanks for the freedom enjoyed by its people and renew its promise to protect its children's future. This encourages a celebration of life, a commitment to responsibility, and a dedication to revitalization that charts a course of pride and honor for the next century.

Mission and Purpose

The mission of the Nation's Capital Bicentennial Celebration is to mobilize, lead and coordinate the efforts of organizations and volunteers nationwide in celebration of the 200th anniversary of Washington, DC as the nation's capital and to recognize its importance as the symbol of freedom throughout the world. In recognition of the role the city has played in the history of the nation, and to recognize the importance of its future, a concerted effort will be mounted to celebrate its triumphs while encouraging and assisting in its renewal and revitalization. To further these efforts and in the cause of national unity, it is proposed to shape programs and events that speak to America's history and to its future—to the needs and aspirations of our Nation, our government, our land and our people. We plan to:

- * Celebrate 200 years of accomplishments by staging and recognizing 2,000 events;
- * Encourage all Americans to embrace this nation's hometown with a nationwide celebration coordinated with city, regional, state and national volunteer committees;
- * Revitalize America's civic awareness and concern for this capital city as a national treasure by recognizing our past, addressing our present and creating dreams for the future;
- * Provide insights into current challenges and support initiatives and solutions for a reconciled and revitalized city;
- * Create an international celebration of the ties that bind this city to the world community through programs that relive its history, share information, invite tourists, demonstrate culture, affordable and convenient transportation, encourage commerce, and share mutual interests.

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**MEMORANDUM****VIA TELEFAX**

August 11, 1997

To: Ellen McCulloch-Lovell
From: Bill Ivey

Bill

Here is a copy of a memo I sent to Ray Smith today. It summarizes some of the discussion he and I have had, and also presents a series of steps leading to a White House preservation meeting and to various action points.

By tomorrow I will fax you some examples of cultural capital lost and preserved, in the hope that these will be of some help to you as you work with the President to announce the Millennium Initiative.

I spoke with Tony Podesta just before he left for Italy, and he said you had spoken. I am gratified by the response from NMPA and RIAA. If they are on board with preservation, I am confident we can work out a mutually-acceptable dissemination plan despite their copyright concerns.

How do you like "Worthy Ancestors" as a name for the program? It's obviously a thesaurus reworking of Jim Billington's line, but, it has a nice ring to me.

Let me hear from you if I can do anything at this point.

August 11, 1997

MEMORANDUM

To: Ray Smith
From: Bill Ivey

Following a review of Eric Eve's summary of our meeting and after conversations with you, Ellen Lovell, Harriet Fulbright and others, I thought it might be a good idea to convey my sense of where we are and what key ideas might be fleshed out for our September President's Committee meeting.

I propose the following name for the initiative:

"Worthy Ancestors"

To me, this name conveys the sense of connecting one generation to another, while placing the responsibility for the future clearly in the present. "Worthy Ancestors" is also a phrase I can imagine on plaques, buttons, etc., and it also seems to have the simplicity and clarity required for inclusion in speeches and press releases.

I would suggest the following as a starting point for a discussion of our mission statement:

"The diverse character of America's cultural heritage is a unique result of our nation's democratic tradition. During the twentieth century, American culture has served as democracy's calling card throughout the world. It is the responsibility of our nation -- of every citizen and every community -- to insure that this rich cultural heritage is preserved, and that the treasures of creative America are conveyed to future generations."

In our meeting of July 18, you outlined some of the steps we might follow in defining and implementing our plan of action. Using that meeting as a starting point, and incorporating conversations with Ellen Lovell and others, the following plan might be appropriate.

- 1) Create a broad map of American culture and cultural materials, including folk, popular, and classical elements.
- 2) Conduct an informal survey of cultural institutions, corporations, and private scholars and collectors to determine the status of various categories of American cultural materials.
- 3) Sketch the general outlines of a program to accomplish the following goals:
 - a) Identify cultural materials possessing special significance, and those especially-endangered materials requiring immediate attention.
 - b) Preserve important cultural materials.
 - c) Insure that America's cultural heritage is made available to future generations.
- 4) Describe plan to members of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.
- 5) Working in close communication with interested parties, including trade and service organizations, key private collectors, communications companies, and copyright owners, obtain informal commitment to the program's basic goals of preservation and dissemination.
- 6) Identify potential funders for various components of a preservation and dissemination program.
- 7) Ask the White House to convene a meeting of interested parties. The White House meeting would have the following goals:
 - a) Increase awareness of the significance of America's cultural heritage and the need to preserve cultural capital.

- b) Issue a formal endorsement of the basic principals of the initiative, allowing not-for-profit cultural organizations, commercial entertainment and publishing companies, the communications industry, and private collectors to join hands in the preservation of America's cultural heritage.
 - c) Employing the White House "bully pulpit," focus special attention on exemplary models of preservation and dissemination, while calling attention to industries or sectors that should do more.
 - d) Announce federal programs and initiatives designed to facilitate preservation and dissemination programs.
 - e) If necessary, announce and introduce legislation required to implement new programs.
- 8) Use the "good offices" of the President's Committee to facilitate the implementation of the program.

We have brought NIC into the picture, and they are communicating with many museums and libraries. With the help of Tony Podesta, we have made contact with RIAA and NMPA, and have the recording and motion picture industries committed to preservation (although they express some copyright-related concerns about dissemination). I have also spoken with a half-dozen other interested entities.

Please look over this material, and get back to me as quickly as is possible. If you and I can get together on some of these basic points, we can circulate a memo to the larger subcommittee and begin to develop the outlines of our September report.

SMITHSONIAN TWO-THOUSAND THE VIRTUAL SMITHSONIAN

Much is being done to realize Secretary Heyman's vision of moving the Smithsonian from the Mall and making it available to all American's. Affiliations are being developed which will allow portions of our collections to reside and be cared for in locations other than in Smithsonian managed facilities. The collections are being traveled with greater frequency, spearheaded by the America's Smithsonian traveling exhibit which was a part of our 150th anniversary. Finally, our presence on the Internet (WW.SI.EDU) is literally bringing portions of the collections into homes and schools all over the world.

Emerging technologies available to the Internet will allow us to go further. Imagine the ability to go from museum to museum and walk through the exhibits pausing to study the objects as you wish. Imagine further being able to pick up these objects turning them around and over. And now imagine the curator being available to talk to you and explain each of these objects.

With digital cameras, new audio compression algorithms, and RealVR, all of these are possible. Further, the Smithsonian has launched an effort to catalogue and digitize its total collections. This means that without any additional effort, the total information available about each of the objects will be available to the "visitor". All this can be accomplished readily in less than two years.

A Design

A team of two people, armed with a digital camera and a tripod, can plan and shoot a museum in a matter of days. Depending on the

records of the individual museums, the identification of the individual objects on display and the accompanying Labels could be accomplished in days to weeks.

These digitized images can be converted to Quicktime movie format and linked to the object cases and each other in similar time periods. The software emerging makes the job straightforward. The time will come in preparing the cases and linking the objects in the cases to the information and digitized images available from the larger information system. Once the planning is done for this process however, the development of the next stage is very straightforward. To review:

- A design is done for shooting the basic layout of each permanent exhibit in an individual museum. 360° shots are taken of each of the planned viewing locations (nodes) in the exhibit.
- Each of the cases are photographed.
- The objects in the cases are noted and the Labels copied (unnecessary if the museum has this information electronically).
- The cases are coded in the computer so that clicking on any object inside brings to the screen either the Label collected during the shoot, or whatever information is available at that time from the Smithsonian's Collections Information System project noted above.
- The 360° shots are coded, viewing positions (nodes) coded, and links to the cases inserted.
- A movie is created of the exhibit and linked to the adjoining exhibits in the museum.

The process is this simple. In the beginning, some planning care will have to be taken and design done to setup the routine, Once done, the project is very doable.

Virtual Mega-Museums

- Although the sequencing of what museums or exhibits are shot or programmed is technically irrelevant, there is some merit in thinking or grouping the museums into three categories, the

Virtual Art Collection, the Virtual History Center, and the Virtual Science Center.

- The Virtual Art Collection would be made up of the following museums;
 - National Museum of American Art
 - Portrait Gallery
 - Hershorn
 - Freer-Sackler
 - Museum of African Art
 - Renwick
- The Virtual History Center
 - National Museum of American History
 - Postal Museum
 - Cooper-Hewitt Design Museum
 - Arts and Industry
 - Museum of the American Indian
- The Virtual Science Center
 - The National Museum of Natural History
 - The Zoo
 - National Museum of Air and Space
 - Front-Royal

Grouping the museums in this fashion offers benefits beyond conceptual neatness. Each of these groupings would take about the same amount of work on the part of those shooting the project and creating the virtual presence. Clearly, some of the museums will have their own challenges, size, location, etc., but none are insurmountable. Further, the grouping allow the ultimate user to “travel” around the museums observing the subject matter of personal interest without having to walk, taxi, bus, drive, or fly to the next destination.

Partnerships for the Creation

Like all projects, the Smithsonian has the content, what we need is partners and capital. In this case, however, there is considerably more in progress that makes this project promising. The Collections Information System being built will ultimately provide the detailed imaging and description of the objects in the collections. This huge expense does not have to be borne by this present effort. Only a cataloguing of the existing Labels in the cases and a coordination with the digitization effort is necessary.

Companies like Apple and Virtus have expressed interest in being partners in providing the software and technical expertise to do the capturing and production of the movies. Kodak has expressed interest in providing the film or digital equipment, and possibly even the photographers. What is required is foundation or private funding to support the people who will actually produce the scenes of each exhibit. Such support might be for the total project or by individual Virtual Mega-Museum.

It is estimated that to produce each of the Virtual Mega-Museums described above would take 6-8 months and require four persons (for a total of 24-32 man-months) each. The equipment would be any PC that has the proper software and enough RAM and memory to carry the individual scene. The final scenes and museums would have to be stored on a server. A month or two of basic design work would also be necessary.

PEACE CORPS

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To Kim WIDDESS - OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY

Sent By BRENDAN DALY 202. 606. 9357

Number of Pages (including cover sheet)

3

Messages

Kim - CAN YOU PLEASE GIVE THIS
MEMO TO ELLEN LOVELL?
(AND KEEP COPY FOR YOURSELF, OF COURSE.)

THIS IS MEMO I MENTIONED
TO YOU THIS A.M. THANKS
FOR YOUR HELP.





PEACE CORPS

DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR ELLEN LOVELL

FROM: Mark D. Gearan, Director

SUBJECT: President Clinton's Millennium Initiative

DATE: August 11, 1997

I am pleased that you are interested in including the Peace Corps as part of the President's Millennium Initiative, highlighting federal strategies to address the compelling issues that will confront us in the 21st century. The Peace Corps has underway a number of initiatives that would expand opportunities for service and make the case for greater international engagement that I believe would add to the President's announcement on Friday.

A few months ago, I launched "Peace Corps 2000," which is designed to prepare the Peace Corps for the challenges that will confront our Volunteers in the developing world in the next century, and to ensure that the Peace Corps remains the world's most effective international volunteer organization. To do this, we solicited input from Volunteers who are currently serving overseas, Peace Corps staff, former Volunteers, as well as host country nationals and others with whom we work closely. Our efforts included a survey of 6,500 Volunteers, international teleconferences with 87 Peace Corps country directors, and intensive discussions here at headquarters.

We reached a number of significant conclusions, the most important of which is a broad and far-reaching initiative that I believe could be a useful part of the President's plans. This initiative would dramatically expand the Peace Corps' contributions to international efforts to address two of the most vital challenges in developing countries: promoting community health and protecting the environment at the local level.

I plan to discuss this initiative with senior members of the Administration in the weeks ahead. Since it is relevant for the President's Millennium Initiative, I believe including it would be helpful to the President's announcement on Friday. I would like to suggest the following language:

"I have directed the Peace Corps to find new ways to expand opportunities for more Americans to serve as Volunteers overseas, and to draft far-reaching initiatives to respond to the most vital challenges that will confront people in the developing world in the next century."

Of course, as we move closer to Friday's announcement, we can work with you to change the language to fit more closely with the themes the President may outline.

I am leaving tomorrow to travel to visit Peace Corps Volunteers in the Pacific island nations of Tonga, Samoa and Fiji, but I have asked Press Director Brendan Daly to work with your office on this initiative. He can be reached at 202-606-9357. I will be calling in from the Pacific, so am reachable by telephone if you need me.

I understand that you would like a list of names of Peace Corps staff that may be invited to the announcement. Please invite:

Charles Baquet III, Deputy Director
Thomas Tighe, Chief of Staff
Lana Hurdle, Chief Financial Officer
Joan Timoney, Crisis Corps Director
Brendan Daly, Press Director
Gloria Johnson, Congressional Relations Director

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION INITIATIVES FOR THE YEAR 2000

The following is a list, categorized by issue, of Clinton Administration goals, pledges, and programs geared for the year 2000. This list is comprehensive, but may not be exhaustive. There are likely to be other pledges we did not find on our first review.

Economy:

- Produce 8 million new homeowners by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 858, 6/12/97]
- Decrease welfare rolls by 2 million more people by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 136, 2/4/97]
- Move about a million more people from welfare to work by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 1698, 9/10/96].
- Eliminate all tariffs on computers, semiconductors, telecommunications equipment, and software products by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 2514, 12/16/96]

Education:

- Expand Head Start to one million children by 2002. [Pres. Doc. 13, 2/4/97]
- Hook up every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 903, 6/19/97]
- Double the number of full-time youth volunteers by the year 2000 by adding another 50,000 participants in AmeriCorps. [Pres. Doc. 607, 4/28/97]
- By the year 2000, every 8-year-old should be able to read on his or her own, every 12-year-old should be able to log on to the Internet, every 18-year-old should be able to go on to college, and every adult should be able to continue to learn for a lifetime and get the skills necessary to get good jobs. [Pres. Doc. 558, 4/20/97]
- Make 2 years of college just as universal as a high school diploma is today by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 558, 4/20/97]
- Increase by ten-fold the number of charter schools we have by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 290, 3/6/97]
- Expand work study so that one million students will be able to work their way through college by the year 2000. Have 100,000 of these new work-study students join our America Reads efforts to help make sure all our 8-year-olds can read independently by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 230, 2/24/97]
- Erase American illiteracy by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 1242, 7/2/93]
- Increase the high school graduation rate to at least 90 percent by the year 2000 [Pres. Doc. Pg. 195, 2/3/94].
- Goals 2000. By the year 2000, the United States should meet the National Education Goals which include: All children in America will start school ready to learn; the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent; all students will leave grades 4, 8, and 12 having demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, foreign languages, civics and government, economics, the arts, history, and geography; every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise

the rights and responsibilities of citizenship; every school in the United States will be free of drugs, violence, and the unauthorized presence of firearms and alcohol and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning. [Education Department, Goals 2000 Progress Report, Spring 1995]

Crime and Drugs:

- Put 100,000 more police on the streets of America's communities by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 1935, 9/30/96]
- By the year 2000, make every school in America free of drugs and violence. [Pres. Doc. Pg. 195, 2/3/94]
- Ensure that all state prisoners serve at least 85 percent of their sentences by the year 2000. [News & Record (Greensboro, NC), 9/22/96]

Environment:

- Clean up 900 Superfund sites by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 846, 6/9/97]
- Clean up two-thirds of the existing toxic waste sites by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 2379, 11/12/96]
- Devote \$70 million to a total of 35 States to help them get safe running water for their people by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 1258, 7/16/96]
- Cut greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 865, 4/21/94]
- "I want an America in the year 2000 where no child should have to live near a toxic waste dump, where no parent should have to worry about the safety of a child's glass of water, and no neighborhood should be put in harm's way by pollution from a nearby factory. Today, I am calling for a new national commitment to help protect all communities from toxics by the year 2000." [Pres. Doc. 1567, 8/28/96]

Healthcare:

- Extend health coverage to as many as 5 million children by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 531, 4/17/97]
- Makes vaccines affordable for families and improve immunization outreach, with the goal that 90 percent of all two-year-olds should be fully vaccinated by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc.; Pg. 2009, 10/7/96]
- Wipe out polio by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 668, 4/17/96]

Immigration:

- Modernize our border crossing so that by the year 2000, 22 pairs of towns will be equipped with remote video systems and new technologies to give them 24-hour service. [Pres. Doc. 479, 4/8/97]
- Reach the goal of having at least 7,000 agents protecting our borders by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 200, 2/7/95]

Defense/ Foreign Policy:

- Increases funding for weapons modernization 40 percent by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc.

- 1643, 9/3/96]
- Develop by the year 2000 a defensive system that protects America from the threat of a long-range missile attack by a rogue state. The President said this system should be deployed by 2003. [Pres. Doc. 910, 5/22/96]
 - Agree with Russia to stop plutonium production by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 1862, 9/26/94]
 - Close Chernobyl by the year 2000. [Pres. Doc. 1097, 4/20/96]

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS AT THE PRESENTATION OF "CREATIVE AMERICA"
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEBRUARY 25, 1997

Thank you John. I want to thank you and all the members of the President's committee for the time and hard work you have invested in preparing this report; for devising a thoughtful and practical blueprint for strengthening America's cultural life, and for helping all of us recognize the vital role the arts and humanities play in our own lives and in the life of our democracy.

As this report shows, the creative forces that give life to the arts and humanities can be found everywhere, within every single person in America. These creative forces touch our lives everyday, sometimes without our even knowing it. They have inspired Nobel-prize winning novels as well as submissions to high school literary magazines. They have guided the brushes of the painters celebrated in major art galleries as well as the needles of quilters who sell their works at county fairs. And they are as much behind a symphony's Mozart festival as they are behind a young person's first piano recital. The arts and humanities belong to all of us and the best of America's culture should be made available to all our citizens.

These rich expressions of creativity are no less than the expressions of our great democracy. For 200 years, the freedom that is at the heart of our democratic system has unleashed the spirit of Creative America. It has spurred us to say and write and draw what we think, feel and dream. It has inspired us to celebrate through dance, in songs, in paint and on paper the story of America -- of who we are, where we have been, and what we hope to be. And through all of these activities encompassed by the arts and humanities, our democracy, in turn, is nurtured, strengthened, made more resilient.

And as we prepare for a new century -- and a new millennium -- the arts and humanities are more essential than ever to the endurance of our democratic values of tolerance, pluralism and freedom. At a time when so much is happening to change the way we work and live, the way we relate to one another and the way we relate to the rest of the world, we cannot fully understand the past, nor envision the future we need to pursue without the arts and humanities.

That is why we must do everything we can to strengthen our support for the arts and humanities in the coming years. The President and I are very excited about the Millennium Initiative described in this report. The approach of a new millennium and a new century presents us with a wonderful opportunity to celebrate the past two centuries of our collective American journey, to raise awareness about the importance of the arts and humanities in our lives, and to examine the ideas, values and experiences that can shape our future...

When we look back at the past 1,000 years and try to understand the defining events, ideas, and movements of past civilizations, of what it was like to live in a certain age, we often rely on the paintings, sculptures, books and other writings created by the men and women of

those times.

B { So it is imperative for all of us living at the end of the twentieth century to encourage the creation and preservation of works that will serve as our own unique legacy for future generations. The President is eager to lead this initiative and will call upon all citizens, local communities, state governments, federal agencies and private sector partners to create Millennium programs that reflect and celebrate our cultural heritage. As we have over the past four years with performances, new art acquisitions, and rotating sculpture exhibits, the President and I will continue to showcase outstanding examples of American art and scholarship at the White House.

We must encourage communities to identify and preserve their local traditions, history and folk creations. We must inspire the commercial and non-profit organizations that produce or own much of our cultural material to take steps to preserve their holdings. And we can support efforts to ensure that America's cultural resources are made more widely available on the Internet -- so that a child growing up in some of our most isolated communities can take a virtual tour of our finest museums and libraries.

As this report has noted, the arts and humanities in America depend on a dynamic network of support that is very unique to our country. The arts and humanities depend on partnerships between government agencies, private foundations, corporations, non-profit organizations and individual benefactors to nurture talent and bring the creative achievements of our best artists and artisans to as wide an audience as possible. The arts and humanities could never thrive, much less survive, on support from just one of these sources. That is why all of us must do our part and work to renew America's philanthropic spirit.

And government must take a leadership role in making sure that all Americans have opportunities to develop their own talents and take part in the artistic and intellectual life of our nation. For children, especially those living in some of our most depressed neighborhoods, federal, state and local support of the arts and humanities, as well as the strengthening of arts and humanities programs in our schools, are critical. For these children, exposure to the world of arts and ideas can literally mean the difference between lives of accomplishment and lives of hopelessness and failure. As the President's committee showed last Spring in another report called "Coming Up Taller," arts and humanities education can offer children safe and productive alternatives to crime, violence, gangs, and drugs, transporting them beyond the bounds of their difficult circumstances.

I am reminded of how the opportunity to explore and develop creative potentials can change a child's life each time I see a pair of painted park benches in my office. They are the gifts of the students of Gallery 37, an organization started by President's Committee member Maggie Daley in Chicago that nurtures the artistic and creative talents of children of all backgrounds. Through apprenticeships in such fields as architecture, jewelry-making, bookbinding, and painting, the children have blossomed in so many ways. One child literally found his voice at Gallery 37. When he first joined the program, he refused to speak to other students or instructors. But in time, the eagerness to talk about his art not only moved him to speak, it also spurred him to critique the work of his peers.

I had a similar experience when I visited the Manchester Craftsmen's Guild in Pittsburgh, an organization supported by both the National Endowment for the Arts and private donations. At the Guild, founded by a dynamic man named Bill Strickland in one of Pittsburgh's most troubled neighborhoods, I met children whose lives had been transformed by their participation in ceramic art and photography programs. When they spoke of their experiences at the Guild and of their newly discovered love for the arts, it wasn't difficult to hear the excitement in their voices or see the hope in their eyes. The Guild had given these children, whom many schools had been labeled "at-risk," much more than the skills to shape clay or develop pictures. It gave them the confidence to finish school, to go to college, and to pursue their dreams.

We also need to bolster our great humanities institutions -- our libraries, museums, universities and research centers -- to ensure that all Americans have opportunities for lifelong learning. They are the catalysts and the incubators for so many of the great ideas that have kept our democracy strong -- and moving forward.

So let us all work together to keep the arts and humanities alive and well in the future and in the public domain. We must continue investing in the arts and humanities -- in the values we claim to honor, in the imaginations and spirit of our people, and in the cultural traditions that have sustained and strengthened our democracy.

The arts and humanities are not a luxury, but a necessary part of life. As the President said in his State of the Union, "Our economy is measured in numbers and statistics, and it's very important. But the enduring worth of our nation lies in our shared values and our soaring spirit." Let us all work to ensure that America remains the world's beacon of liberty and creativity in the next millennium and for all time.

###

Draft 8/14/97 8:00pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF
WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM EVENT
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
AUGUST 15, 1997**

Acknowledgments: Sec. Riley; Sec. Shalala; Dir. McCaffrey; Dir. Duffey; Sen. Wofford; Robert Stanton, Dir. Designate of the National Park Service.

As the First Lady said, the new millennium provides every American with a remarkable opportunity to honor the past, imagine the future, and connect the generations.

The 20th Century has been called the American Century. Through world wars and depressions, an industrial revolution and an information revolution, our American spirit of discovery, innovation, and faith in the future have carried us forward.

We have now arrived at a milestone, nearing the end of an exhilarating decade that has seen the fall of communism and the rise of democracy around the world; the mapping of the mysteries of the human body and the exploration of the terrain of Mars; and the creation of uniquely American ideas and artforms. Now, we have begun the most important exploration of all: finding our common identity as a people, and coming together as one America.

~~Now~~ Still early in our journey, we find ourselves at the turn of the first American Millennium. For centuries, people have wondered what the Millennium would bring. Would it signal an apocalypse or herald a new world? Would it mark a time of decline or a time of renewal? Whatever the prophecies and forecasts, whatever the hopes and the fears, the Millennium is no longer a distant possibility. It has arrived. We are present at the future. And the moment calls us to make it our own.

As the year 2000 draws near, we must ask ourselves what it will take to meet that challenge -- what it will take to prepare America for the 21st Century, and the new millennium? What of our values and heritage will we carry with us . . . and what gifts will we give to the future?

All over the world, nations and communities are planning Millennium programs. The United Kingdom will build museums, bridges, new parks, and a new university. Germany will host Expo2000, the first world's fair to mark a millennium. Today, I am pleased to announce that I am accepting Chancellor Kohl's invitation for the United States to participate in Expo2000, joining 143 other countries and organizations. Australia will host the 2000 Summer Olympics. And Iceland will celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of Leif Erikson's voyage to the New World.

The White House Millennium Program will guide and direct America's celebration of the millennium by showcasing the achievements that define us as a nation: our culture, our scholarship, and our scientific explorations. I am pleased that the First Lady will play a

leading role in this important program. And I want to thank Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, formerly the Director of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, for agreeing to direct the White House Millennium Program Office.

Today, I want to tell you about what we are already doing to prepare America for the 21st Century -- and what we are doing to make the new Millennium our own.

First, and most important, we must make our children's education our first priority, because it is they who will live out most of their lives in the 21st Century. This month, I signed historic legislation that balances the budget in a way that honors our values and invests in our people. I fought to make sure that budget included the largest investment in education in a generation -- from early childhood to college and beyond. By the year 2000, we have set a goal of connecting every classroom and library in America to the Internet. And we must redouble our efforts to make sure that every American has the tools to succeed in the 21st Century.

Second, we must continue the path that has restored the optimism and expansiveness of our American economy, while ensuring that all Americans have the chance to benefit from our progress.

Third, we must ensure that our unique and vibrant cultural life flourishes in the new century -- and that our rich cultural history is treasured and preserved. I am pleased that the National Endowment for the Humanities will sponsor a nationally televised series of "Millennium Minutes" that spotlight 1000 years of important events, peoples, and achievements. The National Endowment for the Arts' Leadership Project for the Millennium will tell America's story through the arts, and initiate projects, such as new boys choirs modeled after the acclaimed Boys Choir of Harlem. The NEA will also send teams of photographers across the country to capture their visions of America at the turn of the 21st Century. And the President's Committee on Arts and the Humanities is launching the "Worthy Ancestors" program, that brings together commercial, creative, and non-profit sectors to save significant cultural material from folk, popular, and classical traditions for all to enjoy.

Fourth, we must take steps to make sure that the documents of our democracy are safe for the ages, and for the millions of Americans, new immigrants, and foreign visitors who view them every year. Believe it or not, documents as precious to our democratic heritage as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, are seriously threatened by the wear of time and the elements, unless we act within the next three years to save them. That is why I am pleased that the National Archives, under the leadership of Governor John Carlin, has proposed a 3-year preservation project to ensure that these documents -- and countless other articles -- survive into the next Millennium. And the highest priority Millenium project at the Smithsonian Institution is to save the Star Spangled Banner by 2001 -- the very flag that flew over Fort McHenry and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the poem that became our national anthem.

Fifth, we must continue to push the limits of scientific and technological discovery -- and we must continue to explore the universe. The July Fourth landing of the Sojourner Mars Probe transfixed the world, and is inspiring a new generation of space-faring Americans. To build

on that success as we enter the new millennium, NASA will launch new robotic missions to Mars in 1998, 2001, and 2003.

The National Science Foundation will be 50 years old in the year 2000. To celebrate that anniversary -- and to encourage young people to pursue careers in science -- the Foundation will launch its NSF2000 Program, a national education and information campaign on the importance of science, engineering, and mathematics.

As the millennium turns, so do the dates on our computers. Experts are concerned that many of our information systems will not differentiate between dates in the 20th and 21st century. I want to assure the American people that the Federal government is already taking steps to prevent any interruption in government services that rely on the proper functioning of our federal computer systems.

Sixth, we must make sure the precious land God gave us is preserved for generations to come. At the beginning of the 20th Century, President Theodore Roosevelt said, "We are not building this country of ours for a day. It is to last through the ages." As we enter the 21st century, we have a moral obligation to continue that work. We have already acted to protect some of our most treasured places -- from Lake Tahoe to the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. And we are leading the effort to address the very real problem of climate change in the next century.

Next, we must do everything we can to revive the spirit of citizen service in America. One of the greatest gifts we can give to the future is our volunteer time. Every American ought to have the chance to serve. That is why I am so pleased that AmeriCorps, our national service organization, has set a goal of doubling the number of full-time AmeriCorps volunteers by the year 2000. I am also pleased that The Peace Corps will build on its legacy of service by setting a goal of tripling the size of its global learning partnership program, World Wise Schools by the new Millennium. This program connects Peace Corps volunteers with teachers and students here in the United States, to promote international and intercultural understanding.

Finally, we must continue to come together as one America. As Walt Whitman said, we are a nation of nations. It is our diversity -- alive in our democracy -- that is the source of our creativity, inventiveness, and our ability to communicate across borders. That is why last June, I called on all Americans to begin a great national conversation on race and understanding that will help carry us into the new Millennium.

These are only a few of the ways we are planning to make the Millennium our own. Ultimately, every American must decide what gifts he or she will give to the future. Each of us has a responsibility to our common destiny. So I urge every citizen, every family, and every community to think of ways to celebrate and commemorate the Millennium -- from fixing up your local schools, to restoring an historical monument, to recording oral histories of family members who have experienced the Century.

Already, cities across the country are planning Millennium celebrations of their own. Over the next three years, the First Lady and I will work with governors, mayors,

and community leaders to make the millennium a truly national celebration of gifts to the future. I invite you to share your ideas with us by visiting our new White House Millennium Program website at www.whitehouse.gov. Over the next three years, the site will give us a chance to tell you about what we are planning. And it will give you a chance to tell us what is happening across the country. We will award the best local projects with the honorary title of "Millennium Communities" -- and we will post those stories on our website for other communities to read about and learn from.

Other nations are keenly interested in what the United States will do to mark the Millennium. Today, the Voice of America is broadcasting this event around the world. And Voice of America is launching its own Millennium project -- a series of special broadcasts on how Americans are celebrating the Millennium.

We mark our lives by milestones and anniversaries. And we mark the timeline of our nation with commemorations -- the bicentennial of our independence, whose declaration is housed in this room, the 50th anniversary of D-Day, and next month, the 40th anniversary of the Supreme Court's order to desegregate our schools. Each of these turning points was a triumph of our values; in recalling these events, we renew those values.

With the Millennium, we must decide how to mark our commitment to the future. Thomas Paine said that "We have it in our power to begin the world over again." Our responsibility is not only to our time, but to those generations of the future to whom we will pass on our values and heritage. It is to the people of the 21st century that we offer these gifts. It is for them that we celebrate this Millennium.

Thank you and God bless you.

Presidents house, Washington City, Nov.2.1800

My dearest friend

* We arrived here last night, or rather yesterday at one o'clock and here we dined and slept. The Building is in a state to be habitable. And now we wish for your company. The account you give of the melancholy state of our dear Brother Mr Cranch and his family is really distressing and must severely affect you. I most cordially sympathize with you and them.

I have seen only Mr Marshall and Mr Stoddert General Wilkinson and the two Commissioners Mr Scott and Mr Thornton.

I shall say nothing of public affairs. I am very glad you consented to come on, for you would have been more anxious at Quincy than here, and I, to all my other Sollicitudines Mordaces as Horace calls them i.e. "biting cares" should have added a great deal on your account. Besides it is fit and proper that you and I should retire together and not one before the other.

* [page 2] Before I end my Letter I pray Heaven to bestow the best of Blessings on this House and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise Men ever rule under this roof.

I shall not attempt a description of it. You will form the best idea of it from inspection.

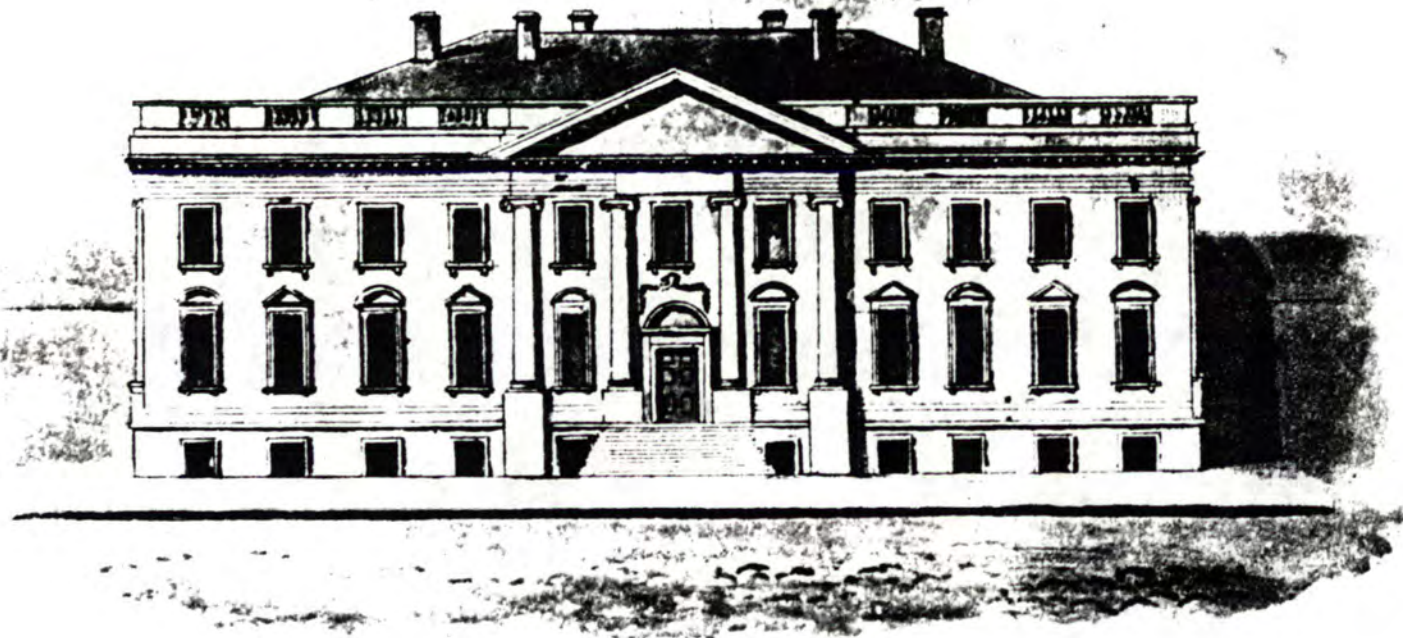
Mr. Brisler is very anxious for the arrival of the Man and Women and I am much more so for that of the Ladies. I am with unabated confidence and affection your

John Adams

Mrs Adams

(11/11/11)

11/11/11



Published by James Curdson, Albion, Prof's London.

18()7

SCALE OF FEET

CORRECT MAP

of the

CITY of WASHINGTON

((Capital))

of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Lat. 38° 45' N. Long. 77° 01' W.

REFERENCES

Place	Dist.	Notes
Washington	0	City
Georgetown	1 1/2	City
Rock Creek	1 1/2	City
Belmont	1 1/2	City
Hyattsville	1 1/2	City
Springfield	1 1/2	City
Adams Morgan	1 1/2	City
Capitol	0	Building
White House	0	Building
Supreme Court	0	Building
Library of Congress	0	Building
Smithsonian Institution	0	Building
U.S. Capitol	0	Building
U.S. Supreme Court	0	Building
U.S. Library of Congress	0	Building
U.S. Smithsonian Institution	0	Building
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U.S. Supreme Court	0	Building
U.S. Library of Congress	0	Building
U.S. Smithsonian Institution	0	Building



FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE LAUNCH OF THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM PROJECT
WASHINGTON, DC
AUGUST 15, 1997

[Acknowledgments]

It is extraordinary enough to witness a change of century, and more extraordinary still to witness the dawn of a new millennium. Our country and our world will do both a few short years from now.

For Americans, this historic turn of the calendar marks more than the passage of time. It offers a rare chance to pause and reflect on our shared past and to envision ways that we can build together our common future.

While celebrations of the millennium will inevitably reflect the creativity, diversity and raw energy of this great country -- and will no doubt include everything from the most solemn events to the most exotic -- the President and I invite all Americans to join in a collective celebration focusing on the uniqueness of our culture and how we might preserve it for the coming generations.

In talking about culture, let us be clear that we are not talking about the preserve of some wealthy elite. We are talking about the values, ideas, experiences, and attitudes that unite us as Americans. We are talking about the roots of our democratic way of life and the freedom that nourishes our creativity, energy, imagination and spirit of innovation. We are talking about pursuits we cannot live without because they are a vital part of who we are and where we want to go.

Already, many communities around the country are planning *Year 2000* projects to rekindle the spirit of American democracy and unleash the full creative and intellectual potential of our people, which will be so needed as we meet the challenges of this new time.

Here in the nation's capital, some of our leading cultural institutions are working on millennial activities that will help convey the values of American democracy and culture to as wide an audience as possible. The Library of Congress, for example, is putting xx percent of its collection on-line; the Smithsonian Institution will expand its Festival of American Folklife on the Mall in the summer of 2000, and will feature 200 children from all over the world making and playing with toys unique to their countries and cultures; and some of you may already have enjoyed the free performances being given at the Kennedy Center as part of a run-up to the Center's year-long artistic festival in 2000.

Today, it is my privilege to welcome all of you here -- to this great repository of American democracy, the National Archives -- for the kick-off of the White House Millennium Program. We believe that, with its own rich history as the American people's house, the White House provides a unique venue for showcasing our nation's culture, scholarship, scientific explorations and discoveries.

For that reason I am pleased to announce that the White House will sponsor a range of cultural activities [in the next three years] that we hope will tap into the energies and imaginations of all Americans. Among the events planned are a White House Lecture Series featuring prominent men and women who can provoke our thinking about the past and the future, and an American Cultural Showcase that will bring our finest artists and their works to the White House for a series of cultural events.

It is a happy coincidence that the arrival of the new millennium occurs in the same year as some of our federal government's most important milestones -- the 200th anniversary of presidents occupying the White House, the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress and the 200th anniversary of the creation of the Library of Congress, to name a few.

Together, activities surrounding these anniversaries and the millennium will enable Americans of all backgrounds and stations in life to take stock of our nation's past achievements and to think about the gifts we leave for the generations that follow.

Put simply, we have no greater obligation at the end of the 20th century than to create a lasting legacy for our children -- one that enables every boy and girl in our country to fulfill his or her potential, not just as a person, but as a citizen of the greatest and strongest democracy the world has ever known.

As we consider the kind of legacy we want to create, let us also remind ourselves that while change is inevitable, progress is not. For all of the extraordinary advances of the last 2,000 years, we know of countless examples of humankind's capacity for depravity and destruction.

Progress requires work. It requires commitment. It requires us to honor the past and imagine a better future.

This is our chance to build a future worthy of our children -- to ensure that they are equipped with the tools they need to survive and thrive in a new time.

Making our neighborhoods safer, ensuring that every eight-year-old can read, cleaning up our air and water, giving children the hope of a secure and permanent home, these are "musts" for progress in the 21st century.

So, too, are cultural pursuits that cultivate the human mind and spirit, that fuel the ideas and knowledge needed to drive our democracy forward.

Over the next two years and throughout the year 2000, I hope that all of you -- and all Americans -- will heed the President's call to participate in this celebration of American culture and to decide what gifts you can give to the future.

[ending]

[Introduce the President]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Two letters of
Abigail Adams
written after
her arrival in
Washington in
November 1800.

I have marked a
few special passages:-

Letter written by Abigail Adams to her sister after
into the White House.

New Letters of Abigail Adams 1788 - 1801, ed. Stuart
Mitchell, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1947.

Thank Mr. [Richard] Cranch for his kind Letters & Mrs. [Moses]
Black for her sisterly attention. Heaven reward her. May she never
know the want of a Friend.

Washington, Nov'r 21, 1800

MY DEAR SISTER:

I arrived in this city on Sunday the 16th ult. Having lost my way in
the woods on Saturday in going from Baltimore, we took the road to
Frederick and got nine miles out of our road. You find nothing but a
Forest & woods on the way, for 16 and 18 miles not a village. Here and
there a thatched cottage without a single pane of glass, inhabited by
Blacks. My intention was to have reached Washington on Saturday.
Last winter there was a Gentleman and Lady in Philadelphia by the
Name of Snowden whose hospitality I heard much of. They visited me
and were invited to dine with us, but did not, as they left the city before
the day for dinner. They belong to Maryland, and live on the road to
this place 21 miles distant.¹ I was advised at Baltimore to make their
House my stage for the night, the only Inn at which I could put up being
36 miles ride from Baltimore. Judge [Samuel] Chase who visited me, at
Baltimore, gave Mr. T[homas Boylston] Adams a Letter to Major
Snowden, but I who have never been accustomed to quarter myself and
servants upon private houses, could not think of it, particularly as I
expected the chariot & 3 more Horses with two servants to meet me.²
I sit out early, intending to make my 36 miles if possible: no travelling
however but by day light; We took a direction as we supposed right,
but in the first turn, went wrong, and were wandering more than two
hours in the woods in different paths, holding down & breaking bows of
trees which we could not pass, untill we met a solitary black fellow with a

¹ Major Thomas Snowden, descendant of a Welshman who came to Maryland before
1675, married Ann Ridgely, and built for her a magnificent colonial manor-house which
she named "Montpelier," after her birthplace in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The
house stands a short distance southeast of Laurel, Maryland, on the Great Northern and
Southern Post Road which connects Annapolis and Washington. Major Snowden's house
was a favorite stopping-place for George Washington on his trips north from "Mount
Vernon" to New York, or to Philadelphia. J. D. Warfield, *The Founders of Anne Arundel
and Howard Counties, Maryland*, Baltimore, 1905, pp. 362-3.

² Samuel Chase (1741-1811), of Maryland, signer of the Declaration of Independence,
was appointed to the Supreme Court on January 26, 1796, by George Washington. In
March, 1804, he was impeached by the House of Representatives, but in June, 1805, in
spite of secret, and improper, pressure by Jefferson, the effort to have him removed failed
in the Senate, although 25 of the 34 members were of Jefferson's party.

& Mrs. [Moses]
May she never

ov'br 21, 1800

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horse and cart. We inquired of him our way, and he kindly offered to conduct us, which he did two miles, and then gave us such a clue as led us out to the post road and the Inn, where we got some dinner. Soon after we left it, we met the chariot then 30 miles from Washington, and 20 from our destination. We road as fast as the roads would allow of, but the sun was near set when we came in sight of the Majors. I halted but could not get courage to go to his House with ten Horses and nine persons. I therefore ordered the coach man to proceed, and we drove rapidly on. We had got about a mile when we were stoped by the Major in full speed, who had learnt that I was coming on; & had kept watch for me, with his Horse at the door; as he was at a distance from the road. In the kindest, and politest manner he urged my return to his House, represented the danger of the road, and the impossibility of my being accomodated at any Inn I could reach: A mere hovel was all I should find. I plead my numbers. That was no objection. He could accomodate double the number. There was no saying nay and I returned to a large, Handsome, Elegant House, where I was received with my Family, with what we might term true English Hospitality, Friendship without ostentation, and kindness without painfull ceremony. Mrs. Snowden is a charming woman of about 45. She has a lovely daughter of 16 & one of 6, a son whom I had seen often in Philadelphia and who had several times dinned with us. I need not add that they are all true federal Characters. Every attention possible was shown me and the next morning I took my departure, having shared in the common bounty of Major Snowdens hospitality, for which he is universally celebrated—I arrived about one oclock at this place known by the *name of the city*, and the Name is all that you can call so. As I expected to find it a new country, with Houses scatterd over a space of ten miles, and trees & stumps in plenty with, a castle of a House—so I found it—The Presidents House is in a beautifull situation in front of which is the Potomac with a view of Alexandr[i]a. The country around is romantic but a wild, a wilderness at present.

I have been to George Town and felt all that Mrs. [William] Cranch described when she was a resident there. It is the very dirtiest Hole I ever saw for a place of any trade, or respectability of inhabitants. It is only one mile from me but a quagmire after every rain. Here we are obliged to send daily for marketting; The capital is near two miles from us. As to roads we shall make them by the frequent passing before winter, but I am determined to be satisfied and content, to say nothing

of inconvenience &c. That must be a worse place than even George Town, that I would not reside in for three Months [in cancelled].

I found your dear son [William Cranch] here at the House to receive me. He is well and grows much like his Father. He dined with us on Sunday & yesterday, and yesterday I went to see Nancy and your dear little modest Boys. Richard is a fine Boy. William is more bashful, and Nancy is a fat little doe. They are all pretty children, and Mrs. Cranch tho thin is handsomer than she was as a Girl.³

When I arrived here I found a Boston News paper, which contained the celebration of the Birthday [October 19] at Quincy. It was truly gratifying to find in a world of calumny and falshood, that a Prophet could meet with honour in his own native soil. I hope the benidiction pronounced upon those who are reviled and persecuted falsly, may be his, who conscious of his own pure views and intentions; walks steadfastly on, tho the shafts and arrows of dissappointed ambition are hurled at him from every quarter. The Letter of Hamilton, which you have no doubt seen, can never be answerd properly but by the person to whom it is adress, because no one else knows all the circumstances, or can deny what he has published for facts; many of which are as grosse lies as Duane has told in the Aurora—Such a replie may one day appear, when the [modern cancelled] Man may appear still more odious than he now does. I have heard from every quarter, but one voice. It is Hamilton has done his own buisness.⁴ Pray can you inform me by whom those pas-

³ Children of William and Nancy (Greenleaf) Cranch: William Greenleaf (1796-1872), Richard (1797-1824), and Anne Allen (1799-1822).

⁴ On August 1 and October 1, 1800, Hamilton wrote to Adams asking for an explanation of rumors as to certain charges which the President was said to have brought against his character and conduct. Adams did not answer either letter. In October, Hamilton prepared his strange paper, "The Public Conduct and Character of John Adams, Esq., President of the United States," for circulation among leading Federalists: Hamilton, *Works*, vol. 6, pp. 391-444. Burr got hold of a copy of this untimely attack, and had it published. Hamilton put himself in the ridiculous position of telling Federalists that the best they could do was to vote for Adams, although he was not fit for the office of chief executive. Adams did not answer Hamilton until 1809, when he published eighteen letters in the *Boston Patriot*, the last one dated "June 10, 1809." Adams, *Works*, vol. 9, pp. 241-311.

For a remarkably charitable letter written by Adams on the subject of Hamilton, on December 3, 1800, see Adams, *Works*, vol. 9, p. 576: "This last pamphlet I regret more on account of its author than on my own, because I am confident it will do him more harm than me. I am not his enemy, and never was . . ." *et seq.* Yet as late as July 12, 1813, in writing to Jefferson, Adams was so bitter as to refer to Hamilton as "a bastard Bratt of a Scotch Pedlar." *Historical Magazine*, July, 1870, pp. 50-1. This last sentiment recalls the spirit in which John Quincy Adams refused to witness the granting of an honorary degree by Harvard to Andrew Jackson in 1833, a spirit which casts suspicion on many of the judgments in that son's famous *Memories*. Jefferson, it is interesting to remember, placed a bust of Hamilton in the hall of "Monticello."

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last sentiment recalls
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suspicion on many of
resting to remember,

sages were selected from Shakespear[e] which composed the Quincy toasts? The President says if his Friends intended to flatter him, they have succeeded, for he would not exchange the Quincy celebration for any other that he has heard off.*

My dear Sister the few lines in your own hand writing were a cordial to my spirits. I pray most sincerely for your perfect restoration to health and my dear Mrs. Norton. I have received all the kind Letters of my Brother Cranch and thank him for them. If my future peace & tranquility were all that I considered, a release from public life would be the most desirable event of it—I feel perfectly tranquil upon the subject, hoping and trusting that, the Being in whose Hands are the Hearts of all Men, will guide and direct our national counsels for the peace & prosperity of this great people.

Remember me affectionatly to all my Friend[s], never omitting Mrs. Black.

I have the pleasure to say we are all at present well, tho the news papers very kindly gave the President the Ague and fever. I am rejoiced that it was only in the paper that he had it.

This day the President meets the two Houses to deliver the speech. There has not been a House untill yesterday—We have had some very cold weather and we feel it keenly. This House is twice as large as our meeting House. I believe the great Hall is as Bigg. I am sure tis twice as long. Cut your coat according to your Cloth. But this House is built for ages to come. The establishment necessary is a tax which cannot be born by the present sallery: No body can form an Idea of it but those who come into it. I had much rather live in the house at Philadelphia. Not one room or chamber is finished of the whole. It is habitable by fires in

* An account of the celebration of the birthday of John Adams, at Quincy, October 19, 1800, appeared in the *Columbian Centinel* for Saturday, November 1, 1800. Moses Black was in the Chair, and there were sixteen toasts, in all. The second was drunk to the President, and the fifteenth to John Quincy Adams, "our Minister at Berlin." Only one of the passages to which Mrs. Adams refers comes from Shakespeare. Cardinal Wolsey's words to Henry VIII were quoted in offering the toast to the President:

... though perils did
Abound as thick as thought could make 'em and
Appear in forms more horrid—yet my duty,
As doth a rock against the chiding flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break
And stand unshaken.

William Shakespeare and John Fletcher. *Henry VIII*. Act 3, Scene 2, lines 194-9. The first 203 lines of this scene are attributed to Shakespeare, rather than to Fletcher.

every part, thirteen of which we are obliged to keep daily, or sleep in wet & damp places.⁶

Yours as ever
A. A[DAMS]

Washington, December 1st, 1800

MY DEAR SISTER:

I have written to you, my dear Sister, twice since my arrival here. I know not but one of the Letters was in the lost mail.¹ I miss your pen, which used to detail to me both public and private affairs. I have reason to bless God, that your Life is spared to your family, and Friends. I hope you will not be induced by any means to over exert yourself, or try your strength beyond its bearing, a relapse being often more fatal than an original disease. If you can recover your strength and appetite, I hope your Health will be benifitted. Poor Mrs. [Joshua] Johnsons eldest unmarried daughter has been sick ever since I came with the same kind of fever. She is much reduced, and her complaints have been very similar to those who have been sick with us. She has been twice bled. I am not however satisfied that it was the best practise; The fever has run to 21 days—We have hetherto [*sic*] been very well, untill last night Susan [Adams] was threatned with the Quincy, which allarmd me very much as she went well to bed. I was waked in the night by a strange noise. She sleeps in a little chamber near to mine. I went in, and found her labouring with that dreadfull hoars cough, and sound which indicated immediate medical aid. We sent for the Physician nearest to us, who gave her calomil, put her feet in warm water, and steamed her with warm vinigar. She puked, and that semd to relieve her. She has coughed all day, but not with so much hoarsness. I think she has woorms. I saw Mr. [William] Cranch on fryday. He is well. Little Nancy had a return of the Ague. Mr. [William] Cranch is going to remove to Capitol Hill, which will bring him half a mile nearer to me, and is I believe a much healthier spot.

My dear Sister, I beg you would not trouble yourself about my Bacon this year, only be so kind as to give the proper directions to Mr. &

⁶ "Before I end my letter, I pray heaven to bestow the best of blessings on this house, and on all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof!" John to Abigail Adams, November 2, 1800: *Letters of John Adams, Addressed to his Wife*, Charles Francis Adams, Editor, Boston, 1841, vol. 2, p. 113.

¹ Of the two letters to which Mrs. Adams refers, only that of November 21 has been found.

Washington, November 21, 1800

My dear child,

I arrived here on Sunday last, and without meeting any accident worth noticing, except losing ourselves when we left Baltimore, and going eight or nine miles on the Frederick road, by which means we were obliged to go the other night through woods, where we wandered two hours without finding a guide, or the path. Unfortunately a straggling black came up with us, and we engaged him as a guide, to extricate us out of our difficulty; but woods are all you see, from Baltimore until you reach the city, which is only so in name. Here and there is a small cot, without a glass window, interspersed amongst the forests, through which you travel miles without seeing any human being. In the city there are buildings enough, if they were compact and finished, to accommodate Congress and those attached to it; but as they are, and scattered as they are, I see no great comfort for them. The river, which runs up to Alexandria, is in full view of my windows, and I see the vessels as they pass and repass.

X The house is upon a grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in proper order, and perform the ordinary business of the house and stables; an establishment very well proportioned to the President's salary. The lighting of the apartments, from the kitchen to parlors and chambers, is a tax indeed; and the fires we are obliged to keep to secure us from daily agues is another very cheering comfort. To assist us in this great castle, and render less attendance necessary, bells are wholly wanting, not one single one being hung through the whole house, and promises are all you can obtain. This is so great an inconvenience, that I know not what to do, or how to do. The ladies from Georgetown and in the city have many of them visited me. Yesterday I returned fifteen visits,—but such a place as Georgetown appears,—why, our Milton is beautiful. But no comparisons;—if they will put me up some bells, and let me have wood enough to keep fires, I deign to be pleased. I could content myself almost anywhere three months; but, surrounded with forests, can you believe that wood is not to be had, because people cannot be found to cut and cart it! Briesler entered into a con-

tract with a man to supply cords only, has he been to dry the walls of the the man told him it was cut and carted. He has grates made and set. W

You must keep all the it, say that I write you The house is made hab finished, and all within done since Briesler can other convenience, with room I make a drying principal stairs are not bers are made comfort and Mr. Shaw; two lov one for a levee-room. designed for the drawi It is a very handsome beautiful. If the twelve sidered as the future se they would have been present inconveniences tiful spot, capable of e lighted with it.

Since I sat down to from Mount Vernon, haunch of venison, and Lewis, upon my arriva inviting me to Mount V before I leave this place

on, November 21, 1800

about meeting any acci-
 -ents when we left Balti-
 -he Frederick road, by
 -r night through woods,
 -nding a guide, or the
 -e up with us, and we
 -of our difficulty; but
 -il you reach the city,
 -a small cot, without
 -rests, through which
 -eing. In the city there
 -and finished, to ac-
 -; but as they are, and
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 -nts in proper order,
 -use and stables; an
 -President's salary.
 -hen to parlors and
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 -ive many of them
 -but such a place
 -beautiful. But no
 -and let me have
 -I. I could content
 -surrounded with
 -iad, because peo-
 -ntered into a con-

tract with a man to supply him with wood. A small part, a few
 cords only, has he been able to get. Most of that was expended
 to dry the walls of the house before we came in, and yesterday
 the man told him it was impossible for him to procure it to be
 cut and carted. He has had recourse to coals; but we cannot get
 grates made and set. We have, indeed, come into a new country.

* You must keep all this to yourself, and, when asked how I like
 it, say that I write you the situation is beautiful, which is true.
 The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment
 finished, and all withinside, except for the plastering, has been
 done since Briesler came. We have not the least fence, yard, or
 other convenience, without, and the great unfinished audience-
 room I make a drying-room of, to hang up the clothes in. The
 principal stairs are not up, and will not be this winter. Six cham-
 bers are made comfortable; two are occupied by the President
 and Mr. Shaw; two lower rooms, one for a common parlor, and
 one for a levee-room. Up stairs there is the oval room, which is
 designed for the drawing-room, and has crimson furniture in it.
 It is a very handsome room now; but, when completed, it will be
 beautiful. If the twelve years, in which this place has been con-
 sidered as the future seat of government, had been improved, as
 they would have been if in New England, very many of the
 present inconveniences would have been removed. It is a beau-
 tiful spot, capable of every improvement, and, the more I am de-
 lighted with it.

Since I sat down to write, I have been called down to a servant
 from Mount Vernon, with a billet from Major Custis, and a
 haunch of venison, and a kind, congratulatory letter from Mrs.
 Lewis, upon my arrival in the city, with Mrs. Washington's love,
 inviting me to Mount Vernon, where, health permitting, I will go,
 before I leave this place.

auspices the Government can scarcely fail to decline & with him the federal party will be disgraced. This is my anticipation on mature reflection.

Will not Maryland vote by her Legislature? I am aware of many objections to the measure; but if it be true as I suppose that our Opponents aim at Revolution & employ all means to secure success that Content must be very unequal if we not only refrain from unconstitutional and criminal measures but even from such as may offend against the routine of strict decorum.

With very great esteem & regard I have the honor to be Dr. Sir

Your Obed Servant

A Hamilton

ABIGAIL ADAMS

"... I deign to be pleased."

IN the late and dreary fall of 1800, President John Adams moved out of the comfortable President's House in Philadelphia to the new Executive Mansion in Washington.

A dozen years earlier, with establishment of the new Republic, it had been agreed that Washington, D.C., should be created as the permanent capital of the United States. On October 12, 1792 (the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America) a cornerstone had been laid for the Mansion. (It was not to be called the White House until after 1816, when the burned and rebuilt edifice was painted to conceal the scars of the British firing of

it in 1814.)

President and Mrs. Adams were bitter, because their required move came after the Republican revolt against the Federalist Party had already made it clear that John Adams could not be re-elected to a second term. Consequently, he must spend a contentious winter in Washington only to see his successor inaugurated the following March.

In that atmosphere, Abigail Adams sat down to write a letter to her daughter, in Braintree, Mass. All her compliments are irony, and her jests are bitter. But there is no doubt as to her accuracy.

A Treasury of
GREAT AMERICAN
LETTERS

OUR COUNTRY'S LIFE & HISTORY
IN THE LETTERS OF ITS
MEN AND WOMEN

BY CHARLES AND ELEANOR HURD



HAWTHORN BOOKS, INC., Publishers, New York

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator

The White House - A Chronology

- 1791 - Site selected by President George Washington.
- 1792 - Irish-born James Hoban selected as design competition winner.
 - Masonic cornerstone ceremony (Washington not present).
- 1793 - Redesign by Hoban to reduce height by one story.
- 1798 - Exterior whitewashed.
- 1800 - Unfinished building occupied by President and Mrs. John Adams.
- 1805-1808 - East and west terraces built by Benjamin Latrobe after sketches by President Thomas Jefferson.
- 1814 - Burning of the President's House by the British.
- 1817 - President James Monroe moved into incomplete rebuilt structure.
- 1824 - South Portico constructed on 1817 foundations.
- 1829-1830 - North Portico constructed on 1817 foundations.
- 1833 - First piped-in water, with bathing room in east terrace.
- 1840 - Hot-air furnace installed in Ground Floor oval room to heat State Floor and Second Floor hall.
- 1848 - Installation of gas lighting.
- 1853 - New water-heated forced-air heating system.
 - Central plumbing of bathing room in private quarters.
- 1866 - Telegraph installed in office suite on Second Floor.
- 1879 - Telephone added to Telegraph Room.
- 1881 - Hydraulic elevator (converted to electricity 1897).
- 1891 - Electric lighting installed by Edison General Co.
- 1901 - President Theodore Roosevelt changed the official name to the "White House".

- 1902 - Theodore Roosevelt Renovation by McKim, Mead & White including building of the West Wing offices.
- 1909 - The West Wing office building doubled in size by a southern extension, including the first presidential Oval Office at the center.
- 1913 - West Garden, along the terrace between the Residence and the West Wing, became the Rose Garden.
- 1927 - Replacement of 1817 roof structure and creation of a fuller Third Floor.
- 1933 - Swimming pool built in West Terrace.
- 1934 - Expansion of the West Wing office building; Oval Office moved to southeast corner.
- 1942 - East Wing office building constructed with movie theater in east terrace.
- 1948 - "Truman Balcony" added to much public criticism.
- 1948-1952 - Truman Renovation
 - 1950 - Dismantling, leaving stone walls intact.
 - Excavation of two underground levels.
 - 1951 - Reconstruction to designs by Lorenzo Winslow.
 - New utilities, including central air-conditioning.
 - 1952 - Trumans returned.
- 1961 - Program of assembling a museum collection of art and furnishings begun by Jacqueline Kennedy.
- 1964 - Committee for the Preservation of the White House established by Executive Order.
- 1965 - East Garden named the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden by Lady Bird Johnson.
- 1969 - Press center replaced swimming pool built in west terrace in 1933.
- 1975 - Outdoor swimming pool constructed.
- 1978-1996 - Exterior stone restoration project.

August 13, 1997

MILLENNIUM ANNOUNCEMENTS

FROM: Ellen Lovell

History/Anniversaries

- HRC
- The year 2000 is the 200th anniversary of Presidents occupying the White House, and the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress, and the 200th anniversary of Presidents occupying the White House.
 - ~~The year 2000 also marks the 200th Anniversary of the Marine Barracks on 8th and I, and the 200th anniversary of the Marine Band having residency in Washington, DC~~

The White House as a Venue

- HRC
- The White House Lecture Series, cosponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Howard Gilman Foundation: a series of presentations and discussions led by scholars and other prominent Americans, to reflect on history and help envision the future, to be broadcast to all the states where citizens can listen and participate.
 - Building on what we have done over the last four years, the White House will host a series of cultural events, showcasing uniquely American artistic expression, and presenting the best of our new talent for the next era: the New Masters for the New Millennium. *Am. Cultural*
 - Announce the creation of the White House Millennium Program office and the White House Millennium Web Site on the White House Home Page. *Showcase*

Arts and Humanities

- HRC mention
- The Library of Congress will celebrate its 200th anniversary by reaching X% of its goal of putting its collection on-line, and through its Reach of Ideas program, in which scholars representing many disciplines will assess the state of their fields.

- HRC - children
- The Smithsonian Institution will expand its Festival of American Folklife on the National Mall in the summer of 2000 - the 34th such annual festival - to feature 200 children from all over the world who will express their creativity by demonstrating how they make their own toys and express their local cultures. The Smithsonian's exhibitions for the year 2000 will reflect the theme of "time."

- POTUS
- "Worthy Ancestors:" is a new partnership between commercial film, recording, and broadcasting and telecommunications companies and nonprofit cultural organizations to identify and preserve cultural material of special significance, including endangered materials from folk, popular and

classical traditions. (A project arising from the President's Committee Report Creative America, and lead by Ray Smith, CEO of Bell Atlantic and Bill Ivey, Director of the Country Music Foundation.)

POTUS • The National Endowment for the Humanities is funding "Millennium Minutes," a series of one-minute television spots produced by the Medici Foundation of Princeton University, highlighting significant events, achievements and people of the last 1,000 years.

? • The NEH is also launching a new local history program called "My History is America's History," to encourage Americans of all ages to explore, record and preserve their family stories, and relate their experiences to their community and national history. Through recording and preserving individual, family and community histories, our nation will have an expanded library of the story of American life - a record that will serve as a legacy to the next generations.

POTUS • The National Endowment for the Arts has launched its Leadership Project for the Millennium to tell America's story through the arts, celebrating artistic creativity and achievement in this century and preserving our culture for the next. One initiative will help establish boys choirs in communities nationwide, modeled after the successful Boys Choir of Harlem. The project will enrich youth by providing high standards of achievement and guiding them towards responsible citizenship. Another NEA program will create a national collaboration of dance and music through commissions to American choreographers and jazz musicians. Based on two unique American art forms, the new works will premiere at the American Dance Festival in Durham, North Carolina, and at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. before touring nation-wide.

AKC (The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts will host a year-long festival in 2000 showcasing American performing arts of this century and the next.

Free perf :
The Millennium Stage

Science and Technology

POTUS • This year the July Fourth landing of the Sojourner Mars probe transfixed the world and demonstrated once again our fascination with science and exploration. In 1999 NASA is launching the Atlantis, part of the International Space Station, which will be a permanent base for astronauts to conduct breakthrough experiments. In 1998, 2001 and 2003, NASA will launch new robotic missions to Mars, following the successful Pathfinder mission this summer.

POTUS • The National Science Foundation will be celebrating its 50th anniversary in the year 2000, and is launching its NSF2000 Program, an national education and information campaign on the importance of science, engineering and mathematics, which will culminate in the anniversary year.

International

POTUS • The United States is accepting the invitation of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to participate in Expo 2000, the World's Fair in Hannover, Germany. Today the U.S. joins 143 other countries and international organizations in this major exposition on the themes of "Mankind - Nature - Technology" which is expected to attract 40 million visitors to its educational exhibitions and cultural activities. Throughout modern history, world's fairs have been important events, often introducing new inventions, ideas and art to a mass audience, and demonstrating new alliances among countries. It is time for the U.S. to join the international community in marking the

milestone of the millennium.

see new memo from Mark O'Carroll

POTUS

- Peace Corps 2000 will expand opportunities for more Americans to serve as Volunteers overseas, and to address two of the most vital challenges in developing countries: promoting community health and protecting the local environment. This is an opportunity for Americans to demonstrate their spirit of voluntarism to confront the problems that face people in the developing world in the next century.

Education

POTUS

- We could repeat the Administration initiatives for the year 2000 such as the pledge to hook up every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000 and to double the number of full-time youth volunteers by the year 2000 by adding another 50,000 participants in AmeriCorps.

Harris Wofford expecting

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
August 12, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: Ellen Lovell
RE: Millennium Announceables

Following is a preliminary list of some of the items we were considering announcing on Friday at the Millennium event.

History/Anniversaries

- We will announce the 200th anniversary of Washington DC as the seat of federal government, the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress, and the 200th anniversary of Presidents occupying the White House.
- The year 2000 marks the 200th Anniversary of the Marine Barracks on 8th and I, and the 200th anniversary of the Marine Band having residency in Washington, DC.
- The Library of Congress, which was established in 1800 by John Adams and defined as a new institution in 1802 by Thomas Jefferson, will be celebrating its bicentennial in the year 2000.

Science and Technology:

- We could announce the Food Genome Initiative - charging the Secretary of Agriculture and other officials to study and map agriculturally significant genes to achieve sustainable and secure agricultural production in the 21st century.
- In 1999 NASA is launching the Atlantis starting a 3-person permanent habitation in space.
- The National Science Foundation will be celebrating its 50th anniversary in the year 2000, and will launch their NSF2000 program which includes educational and informational initiatives focussing on the importance of science, engineering and mathematics.
- The National Institute of Science and Technology will be celebrating its 100th Anniversary in 2001.

Arts and Humanities:

NEH

- We will announce a *White House Lecture Series*, cosponsored by the NEH.
- The NEH has commissioned several new 'Millennial Films':
 - Millennium Minutes* - The Medici Foundation of Princeton University will produce ten pilot 60-second spots highlighting significant events, achievements, and personages of the past 1,000 years. If the pilots are compelling, the NEH will fund up to 40 more spots.
 - First Nights* - WGBH will put together a seven part series that examines culture, society and art over the millennium by documenting and dramatizing the history of the first performances of seven influential works of Western classical music.
- The NEH is planning an initiative called "*My History is America's History*" which will encourage Americans of all ages to explore their families' histories and to tie them to the larger patterns of community life, migration, settlement and interaction which together make up American history.
- The NEH is also planning the *Millennial Schools* program, consisting of 15 pilot public/private partnership projects which will educate teachers on new technology in the classroom.

NEA

- This year the NEA will award \$4 million in grants for 'Millennium Projects.'
- NEA Community Examples which may be announced are:
 - The Millennium Carillon Association* (Olympia, Washington) has a project to create a 54 bell carillon as a beautiful and functional landmark in Washington State. The new carillon would ring in the millennium and continue to mark special occasions in the life of the state and the lives of its people.

-*American Theatre Sampler* (LA Theater Works, Los Angeles, CA) is making excellent quality audio recordings of distinctly American plays and distributing them to 500 libraries in underserved urban and rural communities.

-*New Works for the Millennium* (Ohio State Arts Council, Columbus, OH) is a program focussing on commissions and the creation of gifts to the future in the form of new works.

-*Indiana Task force on the 21st Century* (FL Judy O'Bannon, Indiana) is a program which will convene key leaders to examine the things about the state which are to be recognized and nurtured. They will create a tool box to be used in communities to bring attention to these attributes and suggest ways they can be celebrated, preserved and expanded upon.

-*Cornerstones Community Partnerships* (Santa Fe, NM) is a plan to develop a model youth training program in which 12 to 18 year old students will learn the unique traditions and histories of their families and communities by examining threatened historic buildings in their communities.

-*Texas 2000* (Dallas Museum of Art - Dallas, TX) is an exhibition which will explore the history and identity of Texas.

SMITHSONIAN

- The Smithsonian Institutions will be virtually put on line in the year 2000. The user will be able to take a 'virtual tour' a Smithsonian museum.
- The Smithsonian's theme for the year 2000 will be 'Time.'
- In the year 2000, the Smithsonian will expand its annual 'Folklife Festival' to include all regions of the US and to last for more than two weeks.

OTHER

- Announce "Worthy Ancestors:" a new partnership between commercial film, recording, and broadcasting and telecommunications companies and nonprofit cultural organizations to identify and preserve cultural material of special significance, including endangered materials from folk, popular and classical traditions. (A project arising from the President's Committee Report Creative America, and lead by Ray Smith, CEO of Bell Atlantic and Bill Ivey, Director of the Country Music Foundation.)

Education:

- We could repeat the Administration initiatives for the year 2000 such as the pledge to hook up every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000 and to double the number of full-time youth volunteers by the year 2000 by adding another 50,000 participants in AmeriCorps.

International:

- Announce US participation in Expo 2000 in Hannover, Germany.
- Announce the World teleconference of women on the fifth anniversary of the Beijing Conference.
- Announce *Peace Corps 2000* - a plan to expand peace corps volunteers, concentrating on sustainable economic and natural resource preservation.

Other:

- Announce the White House Millennium Web Site on the White House Home Page.

CHALLENGES TO ALL AMERICANS:

- ▶ Remind listeners of the State of the Union challenge for states, businesses, individuals and cultural organizations to "celebrate our common culture in the year 2000."
- ▶ Reiterate the commitment to support art, scholarship and scientific exploration in the federal budget.
- ▶ Challenge state and local officials to participate, plan events and community-based programs that honor the past and imagine the future.
- ▶ Invite individuals - as we pass from one era to the next to think about what gifts do they want to give to the future? They will have the opportunity to send us ideas over the Web Site.
- ▶ Challenge to the media - to document the most imaginative local projects over the next four years; to craft their own special initiatives that help teach America a history lesson, or present our culture (such as ABC's partnership with Hallmark to commission and broadcast new plays.)

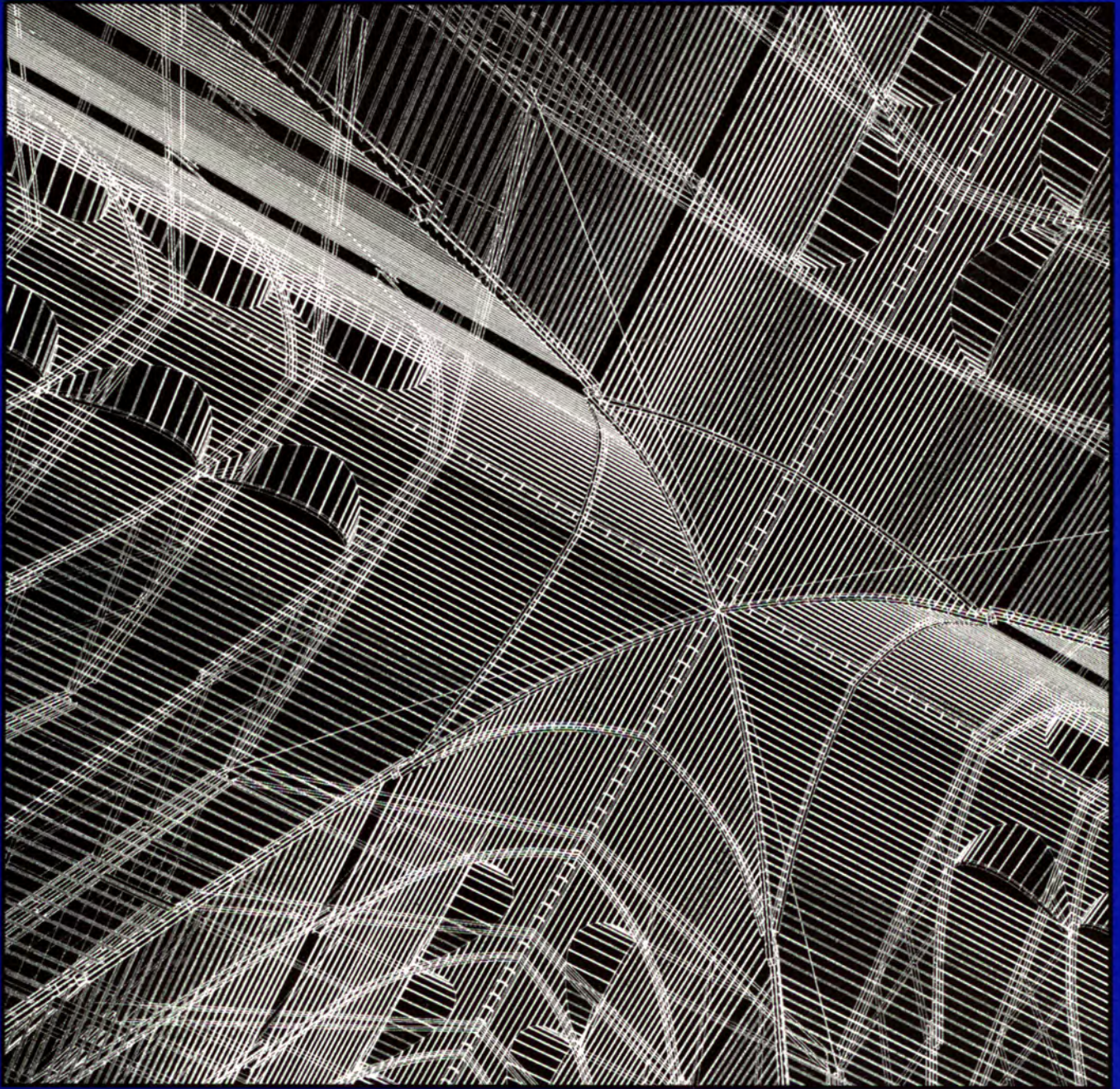
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Creative America



A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT
by the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities



MEMORANDUM FOR ELLEN LOVELL

FROM: Mary Conk
RE: Fun Facts for the Millennium
DATE: August 11, 1997

FEDERAL:

- *In 1800 Library of Congress was established by the federal government and initially housed in the Capitol.
- *200th Anniversary of the first meeting of Congress (November 17, 2000)
The House sat in, what is today, the Senate Majority Leader's office
The Senate resided in what was the Supreme Court Chambers for most of the 19th C.
Their first order of business was to decide who won the Jefferson/Burr election, because they received the same number of votes from the electoral college.
- *200th Anniversary of the establishment of Washington, DC as the federal capitol, succeeding Philadelphia (May 2000)
- *200th Anniversary of US Presidents occupying the White House. Preseident John Adams was the first to take up residence. (November 1, 1800)
- *On March 14, 1900 Congress passed the Currency Act establishing a gold standard for all United States currency and an official gold reserve.
- *100th Anniversary of the US Army Dental and Nurses Corps (February 2, 2001)
- *On September 18, 1900 the first direct primary in United states was tried in Hennepin County Minnesota. (Wisconsin was later the first state to adopt the primary system in 1903).
- *200th Anniversary of the Marine Coprs Barracks in Washington. (2000)
- *200th Anniversary of the Marine Corps Band moving their headquarters to Washington. (2001)
- *100th Anniversary of the assassination of President McKinley (September 6, 2001)

STATE/LOCAL:

- *100th Anniversary of the Breaking Ground for the New York Subway (March 24, 2000)
- *100th Anniversary of Acquisition of Hawaii as a territory (April 30, 2000)
- *100th Anniversary of the Symphony Hall in Boston (October 15, 2000)
- *On March 5, 1900 the Hall of Fame in New York city was founded commemorating great Americans

INTERNATIONAL:

- *2000th Anniversary of Christianity, to be celebrated in Rome and Bethlehem in 2000.
- *EXPO 2000 is the first world expo to be held in Germany.
- *100th Anniversary of the Boxer Rebellion in China (2000)
- *100th Anniversary of the American/German Division of the Samoan Islands (December 2, 1999)

- *100th Anniversary of the Commonwealth of Australia (2000)
- *Year 2000 Olympics to be held in Sydney, Australia
- *1000th Anniversary of Leif Erickson's voyage to America (Nova Scotia) (2000)
- *1000th Anniversary of the height of the Mayan civilization in the Yucatan (2000)
- *100th Anniversary of the Grand Palais and Petit Palais in Paris, built for the 1900 World Exposition (2000)
- *At the 1900 Olympics in Paris, no medals were presented only works of art. The Olympics were planned in combination with the Expo of 1900 in Paris and took over two months to complete.

CULTURAL:

- *Goal for the completion of the preservation of the Star Spangled Banner (2001)
- *100th Anniversary of the First trial flight of a Zeppelin (July 20, 2000)
- *100th Anniversary of Puccini's "Tosca" (2000)
& Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya" (2000)
- *100th Anniversary of the Wallace Collection in London (2000)
- *100th Anniversary of Sigmund Freud's "The Interpretation of Dreams" (2000)
- *1000th Anniversary of "Beowulf" being written in Old English (2000)
- *1000th Anniversary of the Artistic Revival in Italy (fresco's and mosaics) (2000)
- *100th Anniversary of the death of Nietzsche (August 25, 2000)
- *100th Anniversary of the publication of "The Wonderful Wizard of OZ" (2000)
- *100th Anniversary of the first flight of Wilbur and Orville Wright (2000)
- *100th Anniversary of the invention of the Band Organ, made in Germany for the Paris Exposition (2000)
- *In the summer of 1900 President William McKinley was the first president to ride in an automobile as he rode in Stanley Steamer at his home in Canton, Ohio.
- *In 1900, a new baseball rule introduced the 5-sided home plate, still used today.
- *In 1900, the most popular song of the year was "Goodbye Dolly Gray," a war time song depicting a soldier departing for the Phillippines.
- *In 1900, Eastman Kodak Company introduced the Brownie Box camera (inclusive of a small film roll), instigating photography as a popular past time. The low cost of the products guaranteed that virtually all Americans could partake in the excitement of photographic reproduction even in their own homes.
- *On January 29 1900 American Baseball League was formed in Chicago, Illinois.
- *On May 29, 1900 Otis Elevator Company registered a trademark for their new invention the escalator, which was first displayed at the Paris Expo of 1900.
- *On November 17, 1900 the College Entrance Examination Board was established.
- *In 1900 The Eatery in New Haven was credited with making the first hamburger.
- *In 1900, the hot dog, which was at first called the frankfurt or wiener (after its points of origin in Frankfurt and Vienna), became popularized.