

File
245832

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
December 18, 1997

12-19-97

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN
SEAN MALONEY

SUBJECT: Women's History Commemoration Recommendations

The attached Ann Lewis/Ellen Lovell memo recommends that you announce a national celebration of women's history in 1998, with two primary components: (i) a commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York; and (ii) the appointment of an Advisory Committee or Task Force to consider other women's history commemorations between now and the Millennium, including proposals for a Women's History Museum.

Seneca Falls/150th Anniversary. The Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historic Park at Seneca Falls, NY, which encompasses the chapel where the first Women's Rights Convention was held in July, 1848. Many public and private activities are being planned for next summer's anniversary. Ann and Ellen recommend you announce a national commemoration of the event, which would begin in March (Women's History Month). The First Lady is considering going to Seneca Falls in June.

Advisory Committee/Museum. There are several proposals being floated for women's museums. In particular, the idea of building a National Women's History Museum in Washington, D.C. has gained considerable momentum. Ann and Ellen believe that an Advisory Committee is the best way to get out in front of the various proposals. You recently received a letter from most of the female Members of Congress and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc. seeking your support for legislation to create a Congressional Advisory Committee with a museum as its goal. Ann and Ellen believe there are real problems with the museum proposals (*e.g.*, lack of consensus, cultural conflicts, funding, etc.) and museum proponents would dominate a congressionally-mandated committee. Appointing your own committee or task force would broaden the focus to consider all proposals for celebrating women's history.

Ann/Ellen believe this plan would be welcomed by most women's groups as it is inclusive and could come up with creative ideas without the capital requirements of a museum. Outside of the museum group itself, there is not intense support for committing to building a new museum. In addition, Ann has found support for these recommendations among congressional museum proponents such as Nita Lowey and Caroline Maloney.

John Podesta and Sylvia Mathews support these recommendations.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Discuss _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

197 DEC 13 PM 8:2

November 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANN LEWIS AND ELLEN LOVELL

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY

This memo addresses two related issues: the request we have received from Congresswomen and others that you support the building of a National Women's History Museum in Washington DC; and the opportunity to celebrate an important date in women's history (specifically, 1998 is the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls NY, in July 1848). This memo's recommendation reflects the opinions and suggestions of a number of WH staff, including Bobbie Greene, Maria Echaveste, Audrey Tayse Haynes, Janet Murguia, and Janis Kearney.

I. A National Celebration in 1998

The National Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls NY, including the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in which the first Women's Rights convention was held, and other historic buildings. Many 150th anniversary activities are planned for this summer, sponsored by entities including the Park Service, by private non-profit groups and colleges, and by New York State. The First Lady has been invited to be the keynote speaker.

We recommend that you announce a national commemoration of this event, which will forin the basis for further celebration of women's history up to and including the millennium. Such a celebration would be very much in keeping with our Millennium theme of Honor the Past, Imagine the Future. Further, it would ensure that the Seneca Falls-inspired events are fully associated with your administration and your leadership on issues of particular concern to women.

This celebration could begin officially in March (Women's History Month), with a Washington DC event, and would include the July activities in Seneca Falls, featuring an appearance by the First Lady, and a fall program or symposium with satellite links to schools, and other interested sites. We have begun meeting with interested agencies, including the Park Service and the President's Interagency Council on Women, and are developing an exciting list of year-round activities which can be carried out by federal departments themselves, and in

partnership with private groups and businesses.

II. The National Museum of Women's History

Meanwhile, you have been asked, in a letter signed by most Congresswomen and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc., to support legislation calling for creation of a Congressional Advisory Committee on the a National Museum of Women's History. We have now been told that legislation will be introduced and sponsored by many women members in the House and Senate; it would create a congressional advisory committee with the same goal.

Ann Richards has written you about plans for a Women's Museum in Dallas, part of their 21st Century Fair, asking that it be considered a millennium project. We have heard of similar efforts in Chicago and Denver.

Response: Although we recognize that there is public support for the concept of a National Women's Museum, we do not recommend that you approve this proposal because:

- **Lack of a Consensus:** There is real disagreement about whether the important goal of recognizing women's history is better served by a separate structure or by increasing attention within existing museums and institutions. Further, there is concern that the group as organized could not begin to raise the kind of funding such a project requires.
- **The Possibility of Cultural Conflict:** A number of ethnic museums are in various stages of consideration. While the history of American women of course includes women of every race and ethnicity, a multi-million dollar commitment to build a Women's Museum might be seen as chosen at the expense of other groups. (Such a controversy erupted recently over the relocation of an all white Suffragettes statue.)

Instead, we recommend that you begin the celebration of women's history in 1998, as suggested above; and that, instead of a Congressionally mandated committee, that you appoint an Advisory Committee or Task Force to consider the idea of a Women's Museum and other suggestions and to make recommendations on how best to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium.

The Congressional legislation would create a Committee comprised mainly of representatives from the Committee for a Women's Museum. We recommend that such a group be comprised primarily of representatives from federal agencies (i.e., Millennium Program, White House Office of Women's Outreach, Departments of Education and Interior, the General Services Administration, etc...) along with a few representatives of the women's community. This committee could explore issues ranging from how much funding would be involved to the issues of ethnic and cultural representation in a women's museum.

(Note: The Women's Museum Committee Inc. originally asked for a Presidential task force, but one that was committed to building a museum. This suggestion adapts that idea to a

broader, more realistic mandate: to consider all proposals for celebrating women's history.)

A possible outcome: Among other suggestions, the Advisory Committee would consider the feasibility of a focal point for women's history located in Washington DC, perhaps as an extension of an existing park service site or connected to a national institution such as the Smithsonian.

This project would use the latest technology to connect existing women's history sites and libraries, such as those at Radcliffe and Smith Colleges, with museums now being planned, such as the one in Dallas. Like the Wilson Center, it might host fellows in women's history, and sponsor programs and symposia open to the public. It could also feature a changing array of temporary exhibits from other museums and historical sites, and the use of interactive exhibits that help make history come alive for young people (as well as giving them a sense of the future).

Thus, a family walking into the Center (or Women's Pavilion, in honor of the women's buildings at 19th Century Expositions) would be able, through technology, to tour exhibits at the Clara Barton House, Zora Neale Hurston's home, and the Montanez Adobe Chapel; to see the progress and then the exhibits of women's museums in other cities; to visit some of our oldest homes and excavations; to see and hear the story of Sacajewa; and to hear from Shannon Lucid about her voyage into space.

Response: We believe this recommendation would be welcomed by most women's organizations, because it recognizes the value of women's history in an inclusive and creative way, without the capital requirements of a new museum. Outside the Museum group itself, we have found no intense support for committing to building a museum. However, we are aware that the idea has broad popular appeal, and interest is growing in Washington and New York. We have discussed the issue with other knowledgeable friends, including the founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and people associated with the Women's Hall of Fame. While the organized committee might insist on its original plan, we are confident that we could build a consensus of support for this alternative approach. And we would like to get ahead of this idea before it acquires more momentum or media interest.

Political Factors: We know that 1998 is an important year for the Women's Vote, and some of this attention is already evident. Democratic Congresswomen supporting the Museum bill are very concerned that we not lose the issue to Republican women who could use it to build feminist credentials. Governor Pataki has designated Seneca Falls as the official "I Love NY" festival for 1998.

Congresswoman Nita Lowey -- whose daughter Jackie is deputy director of the Park Service -- is very interested in a national celebration. I had a preliminary conversation with Caroline Maloney, who is a strong museum proponent; she expressed interest in this concept. In fact, all the elected women we have talked to are very supportive of a major effort to celebrate Women's History in 1998. Craig Smith agrees that the events that we have described in this memo offer important opportunities to include women around the country.

Recommendation: That you announce a national celebration of women's history in 1998, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the convention at Seneca Falls ; and that you appoint an Advisory Committee or Task Force to consider the idea of a Women's Museum and further suggestions on how best to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Discuss

New Memo

Conny

12/11

—

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/21 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 11/24SUBJECT: Commemoration of 150th anniversary of first Women's Right Convention

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
BOWLES	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
PODESTA <i>comments/attached</i>	☒	☐	RADD	☐	☐
MATHEWS <i>(OK)</i>	☒	☐	REED	☒	☐
RAINES	☐	☐	RUFF	☐	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
BERGER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
ECHAVESTE	☒	☐	SPERLING	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STREETT	☒	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	TARULLO	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	VERVEER	☒	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	WALDMAN	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☐	☐	BEGALA	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
			_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please advise

RESPONSE:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 NOV 20 AM 10:5

November 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANN LEWIS *Ann*
ELLEN LOVELL *EL*

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY

1998 is the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls NY, in July 1848. This memorandum recommends that you announce a national commemoration of this event, which will form the basis for further celebration of women's history up to and during the millennium. It would also serve as an alternative to the request that has been made that you support the building of a Women's History Museum in Washington D.C. This recommendation reflects the opinions and suggestions of a number of staffers, including Bobbie Greene, Maria Echaveste, Audrey Tayse Haynes, Janet Murguia, and Janis Kearney.

Background: The National Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls NY, including the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in which the convention was held, and other historic buildings. A number of 150th anniversary activities are planned for this summer, sponsored by the Park Service, by a private non-profit group, and by New York State. The First Lady has been invited to speak.

Meanwhile, you have been asked, in a letter signed by most Congresswomen and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc., to support the building of a National Museum of Women's History. We have now been told that legislation will be introduced and sponsored by many women members in the House and Senate; it would create a congressional advisory committee with the same goal.

Ann Richards has written to tell you about plans for a Women's Museum in Dallas, as part of their 21st Century Fair, and has asked that it be considered a millennium project. We have heard of similar efforts in Chicago and Denver.

Recommendation: Although we recognize that there is public support for a National Women's Museum, we do not recommend that you support this proposal for the following reasons:

- Lack of a Clear Consensus: There is real disagreement about whether the important goal of recognizing women's history is better served by a separate structure or by increasing attention within existing museums and institutions.
- The Possibility of Cultural Conflict: A number of ethnic museums are in various stages of consideration. While the history of American women of course includes women of every race and ethnicity, a multi-million dollar commitment to build a Women's Museum

might be seen as chosen at the expense of other groups. (Such a controversy erupted recently over an all white Suffragettes statue.)

Instead, we recommend that you designate the celebration of women's history as an important element of the White House Millennium Program, and its theme of Honor the Past, Imagine the Future:

- Make the 1998 commemoration of the first Women's Rights Convention a national celebration. Highlights could include an event in March (Women's History Month), co-sponsored by the President's Initiative on Race and the Millennium Program, at the Mary McLeod Bethune House, a National Historic Site, or similar location; the July events in Seneca Falls, featuring an appearance by the First Lady; and a fall educational symposium hosted by the Department of Education.
- Announce that you have appointed an Advisory Committee to consider appropriate ways to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium. This would be a 15 member committee. Ten of its members would represent federal agencies including the White House Office of Women's Outreach, Departments of Education and Interior, and the General Services Administration.

Among other suggestions, the Advisory Committee would consider the feasibility of a focal point for women's history located in Washington DC, perhaps as an extension of an existing park service site or connected to a national institution such as the Smithsonian.

This project would use the latest technology to connect existing women's history sites and libraries such as those at Radcliffe and Smith Colleges, with museums now being planned, such as the one in Dallas. Like the Wilson Center, it might host fellows in Women's History, and sponsor programs and symposia open to the public. It could also feature a changing array of temporary exhibits from other museums and historical sites, and the use of interactive exhibits that help make history come alive for young people (as well as giving them a sense of the future).

Thus, a family walking into the Center (or Women's Pavilion, in honor of the women's buildings at 19th Century Expositions) would be able, through technology, to tour exhibits at the Clara Barton House, Zora Neale Hurston's home, and the Montanez Adobe Chapel; to see the progress and then the exhibits of women's museums in other cities; to visit some of our oldest homes and excavations; to see and hear the story of Sacajewa; and to hear from Shannon Lucid about her voyage into space.

Response: We believe this recommendation would be welcomed by most women's organizations, because it recognizes the value of women's history in an inclusive and creative way, without the capital requirements of a new museum. We have also discussed the issue with other knowledgeable friends, including the founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and people associated with the Women's Hall of Fame. Outside the Museum group itself, we have found no intense support for committing to building a museum. While this group might insist on its original plan, we are confident that we could build a consensus of support for this alternative approach. Congresswoman Moloney is a strong museum proponent. I talked to her on November 19, 1997 and believe that she could also be supportive.

150th Anniversary
of Women's Rights
Convention at
Seneca Falls, N.Y.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 NOV 20 AM 10:56

November 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANN LEWIS *Ann*
ELLEN LOVELL *EL*

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY

1998 is the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls NY, in July 1848. This memorandum recommends that you announce a national commemoration of this event, which will form the basis for further celebration of women's history up to and during the millennium. It would also serve as an alternative to the request that has been made that you support the building of a Women's History Museum in Washington D.C. This recommendation reflects the opinions and suggestions of a number of staffers, including Bobbie Greene, Maria Echaveste, Audrey Tayse Haynes, Janet Murguia, and Janis Kearney.

Background: The National Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls NY, including the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in which the convention was held, and other historic buildings. A number of 150th anniversary activities are planned for this summer, sponsored by the Park Service, by a private non-profit group, and by New York State. The First Lady has been invited to speak.

Meanwhile, you have been asked, in a letter signed by most Congresswomen and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc., to support the building of a National Museum of Women's History. We have now been told that legislation will be introduced and sponsored by many women members in the House and Senate; it would create a congressional advisory committee with the same goal.

Ann Richards has written to tell you about plans for a Women's Museum in Dallas, as part of their 21st Century Fair, and has asked that it be considered a millennium project. We have heard of similar efforts in Chicago and Denver.

Recommendation: Although we recognize that there is public support for a National Women's Museum, we do not recommend that you support this proposal for the following reasons:

- Lack of a Clear Consensus: There is real disagreement about whether the important goal of recognizing women's history is better served by a separate structure or by increasing attention within existing museums and institutions.
- The Possibility of Cultural Conflict: A number of ethnic museums are in various stages of consideration. While the history of American women of course includes women of every race and ethnicity, a multi-million dollar commitment to build a Women's Museum

243158

7
J

might be seen as chosen at the expense of other groups. (Such a controversy erupted recently over an all white Suffragettes statue.)

Instead, we recommend that you designate the celebration of women's history as an important element of the White House Millennium Program, and its theme of Honor the Past, Imagine the Future:

- Make the 1998 commemoration of the first Women's Rights Convention a national celebration. Highlights could include an event in March (Women's History Month), co-sponsored by the President's Initiative on Race and the Millennium Program, at the Mary McLeod Bethune House, a National Historic Site, or similar location; the July events in Seneca Falls, featuring an appearance by the First Lady; and a fall educational symposium hosted by the Department of Education.
- Announce that you have appointed an Advisory Committee to consider appropriate ways to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium. This would be a 15 member committee. Ten of its members would represent federal agencies including the White House Office of Women's Outreach, Departments of Education and Interior, and the General Services Administration.

Among other suggestions, the Advisory Committee would consider the feasibility of a focal point for women's history located in Washington DC, perhaps as an extension of an existing park service site or connected to a national institution such as the Smithsonian.

This project would use the latest technology to connect existing women's history sites and libraries such as those at Radcliffe and Smith Colleges, with museums now being planned, such as the one in Dallas. Like the Wilson Center, it might host fellows in Women's History, and sponsor programs and symposia open to the public. It could also feature a changing array of temporary exhibits from other museums and historical sites, and the use of interactive exhibits that help make history come alive for young people (as well as giving them a sense of the future).

Thus, a family walking into the Center (or Women's Pavilion, in honor of the women's buildings at 19th Century Expositions) would be able, through technology, to tour exhibits at the Clara Barton House, Zora Neale Hurston's home, and the Montanez Adobe Chapel; to see the progress and then the exhibits of women's museums in other cities; to visit some of our oldest homes and excavations; to see and hear the story of Sacajewa; and to hear from Shannon Lucid about her voyage into space.

Response: We believe this recommendation would be welcomed by most women's organizations, because it recognizes the value of women's history in an inclusive and creative way, without the capital requirements of a new museum. We have also discussed the issue with other knowledgeable friends, including the founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and people associated with the Women's Hall of Fame. Outside the Museum group itself, we have found no intense support for committing to building a museum. While this group might insist on its original plan, we are confident that we could build a consensus of support for this alternative approach. Congresswoman Moloney is a strong museum proponent. I talked to her on November 19, 1997 and believe that she could also be supportive.

Arguments For Husbands Who Do Not Want Wives To Vote

They used to say, "Woman's Place is in the Home." You don't have to go to Washington or New York to watch the throngs of young women at 8:30 a. m., on their way to work, **just so that they may have a home to live in.** You have those young women in your own town

If all of the women holding business positions should take a day off would it not pretty nearly upset the business world? Who would type the letters? Who would wait upon your wife in the department store? Who would bring your coffee in the down-town restaurant?

To the nearly twelve millions of women in gainful occupations add the women in the home who go to business every day—the business of housekeeping and homekeeping—and you have a total of more than twenty millions of women eligible to vote.

You prize your privilege of having a voice in matters that protect your business. Your wife and daughters want the same privilege. **Their business is also your business**, and if other women vote and your wife does not, she is losing an advantage for you as well as for herself.

But, and this is important, if your wife and daughter, representing two Democratic votes, stay at home and John Smith, your neighbor, a Republican, urges his wife and daughter to go to the polls, **you are** permitting the Republicans to roll up a majority which you could prevent.

Urge Your Wife To Vote for
JOHN W. DAVIS



I thought you would enjoy seeing
this piece of Women's History from
my own (small) collection.
Ann

'97 NOV 20 AM 10:56

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANN LEWIS *Ann*
ELLEN LOVELL *EL*

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY

1998 is the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls NY, in July 1848. This memorandum recommends that you announce a national commemoration of this event, which will form the basis for further celebration of women's history up to and during the millennium. It would also serve as an alternative to the request that has been made that you support the building of a Women's History Museum in Washington D.C. This recommendation reflects the opinions and suggestions of a number of staffers, including Bobbie Greene, Maria Echaveste, Audrey Tayse Haynes, Janet Murguia, and Janis Kearney.

Background: The National Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls NY, including the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in which the convention was held, and other historic buildings. A number of 150th anniversary activities are planned for this summer, sponsored by the Park Service, by a private non-profit group, and by New York State. The First Lady has been invited to speak.

Meanwhile, you have been asked, in a letter signed by most Congresswomen and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc., to support the building of a National Museum of Women's History. We have now been told that legislation will be introduced and sponsored by many women members in the House and Senate; it would create a congressional advisory committee with the same goal.

Ann Richards has written to tell you about plans for a Women's Museum in Dallas, as part of their 21st Century Fair, and has asked that it be considered a millennium project. We have heard of similar efforts in Chicago and Denver.

Recommendation: Although we recognize that there is public support for a National Women's Museum, we do not recommend that you support this proposal for the following reasons:

- Lack of a Clear Consensus: There is real disagreement about whether the important goal of recognizing women's history is better served by a separate structure or by increasing attention within existing museums and institutions.
- The Possibility of Cultural Conflict: A number of ethnic museums are in various stages of consideration. While the history of American women of course includes women of every race and ethnicity, a multi-million dollar commitment to build a Women's Museum

might be seen as chosen at the expense of other groups. (Such a controversy erupted recently over an all white Suffragettes statue.)

Instead, we recommend that you designate the celebration of women's history as an important element of the White House Millennium Program, and its theme of Honor the Past, Imagine the Future:

- Make the 1998 commemoration of the first Women's Rights Convention a national celebration. Highlights could include an event in March (Women's History Month), co-sponsored by the President's Initiative on Race and the Millennium Program, at the Mary McLeod Bethune House, a National Historic Site, or similar location; the July events in Seneca Falls, featuring an appearance by the First Lady; and a fall educational symposium hosted by the Department of Education.
- Announce that you have appointed an Advisory Committee to consider appropriate ways to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium. This would be a 15 member committee. Ten of its members would represent federal agencies including the White House Office of Women's Outreach, Departments of Education and Interior, and the General Services Administration.

Among other suggestions, the Advisory Committee would consider the feasibility of a focal point for women's history located in Washington DC, perhaps as an extension of an existing park service site or connected to a national institution such as the Smithsonian.

This project would use the latest technology to connect existing women's history sites and libraries such as those at Radcliffe and Smith Colleges, with museums now being planned, such as the one in Dallas. Like the Wilson Center, it might host fellows in Women's History, and sponsor programs and symposia open to the public. It could also feature a changing array of temporary exhibits from other museums and historical sites, and the use of interactive exhibits that help make history come alive for young people (as well as giving them a sense of the future).

Thus, a family walking into the Center (or Women's Pavilion, in honor of the women's buildings at 19th Century Expositions) would be able, through technology, to tour exhibits at the Clara Barton House, Zora Neale Hurston's home, and the Montanez Adobe Chapel; to see the progress and then the exhibits of women's museums in other cities; to visit some of our oldest homes and excavations; to see and hear the story of Sacajewa; and to hear from Shannon Lucid about her voyage into space.

Response: We believe this recommendation would be welcomed by most women's organizations, because it recognizes the value of women's history in an inclusive and creative way, without the capital requirements of a new museum. We have also discussed the issue with other knowledgeable friends, including the founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and people associated with the Women's Hall of Fame. Outside the Museum group itself, we have found no intense support for committing to building a museum. While this group might insist on its original plan, we are confident that we could build a consensus of support for this alternative approach. Congresswoman Moloney is a strong museum proponent. I talked to her on November 19, 1997 and believe that she could also be supportive.

Arguments For Husbands Who Do Not Want Wives To Vote

They used to say, "Woman's Place is in the Home." You don't have to go to Washington or New York to watch the throngs of young women at 8:30 a. m., on their way to work, just so that they may have a home to live in. You have those young women in your own town

If all of the women holding business positions should take a day off would it not pretty nearly upset the business world? Who would type the letters? Who would wait upon your wife in the department store? Who would bring your coffee in the down-town restaurant?

To the nearly twelve millions of women in gainful occupations add the women in the home who go to business every day—the business of housekeeping and homekeeping—and you have a total of more than twenty millions of women eligible to vote.

You prize your privilege of having a voice in matters that protect your business. Your wife and daughters want the same privilege. Their business is also your business, and if other women vote and your wife does not, she is losing an advantage for you as well as for herself.

But, and this is important, if your wife and daughter, representing two Democratic votes, stay at home and John Smith, your neighbor, a Republican, urges his wife and daughter to go to the polls, you are permitting the Republicans to roll up a majority which you could prevent.

Urge Your Wife To Vote for

JOHN W. DAVIS



I thought you would enjoy seeing
this piece of Women's History from
my own (small) collection.
Ann

'97 NOV 20 AM 10:56

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANN LEWIS *Ann*
ELLEN LOVELL *EL*

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY

1998 is the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls NY, in July 1848. This memorandum recommends that you announce a national commemoration of this event, which will form the basis for further celebration of women's history up to and during the millennium. It would also serve as an alternative to the request that has been made that you support the building of a Women's History Museum in Washington D.C. This recommendation reflects the opinions and suggestions of a number of staffers, including Bobbie Greene, Maria Echaveste, Audrey Tayse Haynes, Janet Murguia, and Janis Kearney.

Background: The National Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls NY, including the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in which the convention was held, and other historic buildings. A number of 150th anniversary activities are planned for this summer, sponsored by the Park Service, by a private non-profit group, and by New York State. The First Lady has been invited to speak.

Meanwhile, you have been asked, in a letter signed by most Congresswomen and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc., to support the building of a National Museum of Women's History. We have now been told that legislation will be introduced and sponsored by many women members in the House and Senate; it would create a congressional advisory committee with the same goal.

Ann Richards has written to tell you about plans for a Women's Museum in Dallas, as part of their 21st Century Fair, and has asked that it be considered a millennium project. We have heard of similar efforts in Chicago and Denver.

Recommendation: Although we recognize that there is public support for a National Women's Museum, we do not recommend that you support this proposal for the following reasons:

- Lack of a Clear Consensus: There is real disagreement about whether the important goal of recognizing women's history is better served by a separate structure or by increasing attention within existing museums and institutions.
- The Possibility of Cultural Conflict: A number of ethnic museums are in various stages of consideration. While the history of American women of course includes women of every race and ethnicity, a multi-million dollar commitment to build a Women's Museum

might be seen as chosen at the expense of other groups. (Such a controversy erupted recently over an all white Suffragettes statue.)

Instead, we recommend that you designate the celebration of women's history as an important element of the White House Millennium Program, and its theme of Honor the Past, Imagine the Future:

- Make the 1998 commemoration of the first Women's Rights Convention a national celebration. Highlights could include an event in March (Women's History Month), co-sponsored by the President's Initiative on Race and the Millennium Program, at the Mary McLeod Bethune House, a National Historic Site, or similar location; the July events in Seneca Falls, featuring an appearance by the First Lady; and a fall educational symposium hosted by the Department of Education.
- Announce that you have appointed an Advisory Committee to consider appropriate ways to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium. This would be a 15 member committee. Ten of its members would represent federal agencies including the White House Office of Women's Outreach, Departments of Education and Interior, and the General Services Administration.

Among other suggestions, the Advisory Committee would consider the feasibility of a focal point for women's history located in Washington DC, perhaps as an extension of an existing park service site or connected to a national institution such as the Smithsonian.

This project would use the latest technology to connect existing women's history sites and libraries such as those at Radcliffe and Smith Colleges, with museums now being planned, such as the one in Dallas. Like the Wilson Center, it might host fellows in Women's History, and sponsor programs and symposia open to the public. It could also feature a changing array of temporary exhibits from other museums and historical sites, and the use of interactive exhibits that help make history come alive for young people (as well as giving them a sense of the future).

Thus, a family walking into the Center (or Women's Pavilion, in honor of the women's buildings at 19th Century Expositions) would be able, through technology, to tour exhibits at the Clara Barton House, Zora Neale Hurston's home, and the Montanez Adobe Chapel; to see the progress and then the exhibits of women's museums in other cities; to visit some of our oldest homes and excavations; to see and hear the story of Sacajewa; and to hear from Shannon Lucid about her voyage into space.

Response: We believe this recommendation would be welcomed by most women's organizations, because it recognizes the value of women's history in an inclusive and creative way, without the capital requirements of a new museum. We have also discussed the issue with other knowledgeable friends, including the founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and people associated with the Women's Hall of Fame. Outside the Museum group itself, we have found no intense support for committing to building a museum. While this group might insist on its original plan, we are confident that we could build a consensus of support for this alternative approach. Congresswoman Moloney is a strong museum proponent. I talked to her on November 19, 1997 and believe that she could also be supportive.

Arguments For Husbands Who Do Not Want Wives To Vote

They used to say, "Woman's Place is in the Home." You don't have to go to Washington or New York to watch the throngs of young women at 8:30 a. m., on their way to work, just so that they may have a home to live in. You have those young women in your own town

If all of the women holding business positions should take a day off would it not pretty nearly upset the business world? Who would type the letters? Who would wait upon your wife in the department store? Who would bring your coffee in the down-town restaurant?

To the nearly twelve millions of women in gainful occupations add the women in the home who go to business every day—the business of housekeeping and homekeeping—and you have a total of more than twenty millions of women eligible to vote.

You prize your privilege of having a voice in matters that protect your business. Your wife and daughters want the same privilege. Their business is also your business, and if other women vote and your wife does not, she is losing an advantage for you as well as for herself.

But, and this is important, if your wife and daughter, representing two Democratic votes, stay at home and John Smith, your neighbor, a Republican, urges his wife and daughter to go to the polls, you are permitting the Republicans to roll up a majority which you could prevent.

Urge Your Wife To Vote for

JOHN W. DAVIS



I thought you would enjoy seeing
this piece of Women's History from
my own (small) collection.
Ann

'97 NOV 20 AM 10:56

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANN LEWIS *Ann*
ELLEN LOVELL *EL*

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY

1998 is the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls NY, in July 1848. This memorandum recommends that you announce a national commemoration of this event, which will form the basis for further celebration of women's history up to and during the millennium. It would also serve as an alternative to the request that has been made that you support the building of a Women's History Museum in Washington D.C. This recommendation reflects the opinions and suggestions of a number of staffers, including Bobbie Greene, Maria Echaveste, Audrey Tayse Haynes, Janet Murguia, and Janis Kearney.

Background: The National Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls NY, including the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in which the convention was held, and other historic buildings. A number of 150th anniversary activities are planned for this summer, sponsored by the Park Service, by a private non-profit group, and by New York State. The First Lady has been invited to speak.

Meanwhile, you have been asked, in a letter signed by most Congresswomen and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc., to support the building of a National Museum of Women's History. We have now been told that legislation will be introduced and sponsored by many women members in the House and Senate; it would create a congressional advisory committee with the same goal.

Ann Richards has written to tell you about plans for a Women's Museum in Dallas, as part of their 21st Century Fair, and has asked that it be considered a millennium project. We have heard of similar efforts in Chicago and Denver.

Recommendation: Although we recognize that there is public support for a National Women's Museum, we do not recommend that you support this proposal for the following reasons:

- Lack of a Clear Consensus: There is real disagreement about whether the important goal of recognizing women's history is better served by a separate structure or by increasing attention within existing museums and institutions.
- The Possibility of Cultural Conflict: A number of ethnic museums are in various stages of consideration. While the history of American women of course includes women of every race and ethnicity, a multi-million dollar commitment to build a Women's Museum

might be seen as chosen at the expense of other groups. (Such a controversy erupted recently over an all white Suffragettes statue.)

Instead, we recommend that you designate the celebration of women's history as an important element of the White House Millennium Program, and its theme of Honor the Past, Imagine the Future:

- Make the 1998 commemoration of the first Women's Rights Convention a national celebration. Highlights could include an event in March (Women's History Month), co-sponsored by the President's Initiative on Race and the Millennium Program, at the Mary McLeod Bethune House, a National Historic Site, or similar location; the July events in Seneca Falls, featuring an appearance by the First Lady; and a fall educational symposium hosted by the Department of Education.
- Announce that you have appointed an Advisory Committee to consider appropriate ways to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium. This would be a 15 member committee. Ten of its members would represent federal agencies including the White House Office of Women's Outreach, Departments of Education and Interior, and the General Services Administration.

Among other suggestions, the Advisory Committee would consider the feasibility of a focal point for women's history located in Washington DC, perhaps as an extension of an existing park service site or connected to a national institution such as the Smithsonian.

This project would use the latest technology to connect existing women's history sites and libraries such as those at Radcliffe and Smith Colleges, with museums now being planned, such as the one in Dallas. Like the Wilson Center, it might host fellows in Women's History, and sponsor programs and symposia open to the public. It could also feature a changing array of temporary exhibits from other museums and historical sites, and the use of interactive exhibits that help make history come alive for young people (as well as giving them a sense of the future).

Thus, a family walking into the Center (or Women's Pavilion, in honor of the women's buildings at 19th Century Expositions) would be able, through technology, to tour exhibits at the Clara Barton House, Zora Neale Hurston's home, and the Montanez Adobe Chapel; to see the progress and then the exhibits of women's museums in other cities; to visit some of our oldest homes and excavations; to see and hear the story of Sacajewa; and to hear from Shannon Lucid about her voyage into space.

Response: We believe this recommendation would be welcomed by most women's organizations, because it recognizes the value of women's history in an inclusive and creative way, without the capital requirements of a new museum. We have also discussed the issue with other knowledgeable friends, including the founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and people associated with the Women's Hall of Fame. Outside the Museum group itself, we have found no intense support for committing to building a museum. While this group might insist on its original plan, we are confident that we could build a consensus of support for this alternative approach. Congresswoman Moloney is a strong museum proponent. I talked to her on November 19, 1997 and believe that she could also be supportive.

Arguments For Husbands Who Do Not Want Wives To Vote

They used to say, "Woman's Place is in the Home." You don't have to go to Washington or New York to watch the throngs of young women at 8:30 a. m., on their way to work, just so that they may have a home to live in. You have those young women in your own town

If all of the women holding business positions should take a day off would it not pretty nearly upset the business world? Who would type the letters? Who would wait upon your wife in the department store? Who would bring your coffee in the down-town restaurant?

To the nearly twelve millions of women in gainful occupations add the women in the home who go to business every day—the business of housekeeping and homekeeping—and you have a total of more than twenty millions of women eligible to vote.

You prize your privilege of having a voice in matters that protect your business. Your wife and daughters want the same privilege. Their business is also your business, and if other women vote and your wife does not, she is losing an advantage for you as well as for herself.

But, and this is important, if your wife and daughter, representing two Democratic votes, stay at home and John Smith, your neighbor, a Republican, urges his wife and daughter to go to the polls, you are permitting the Republicans to roll up a majority which you could prevent.

Urge Your Wife To Vote for

JOHN W. DAVIS



I thought you would enjoy seeing
this piece of Women's History from
my own (small) collection.
Ann

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/21 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 11/24

SUBJECT: Commemoration of 150th anniversary of first Women's Right Convention

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
BOWLES	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
PODESTA 	☒	☐	RADD	☐	☐
MATHEWS	☒	☐	REED	☒	☐
RAINES	☐	☐	RUFF	☐	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
BERGER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
ECHAVESTE	☒	☐	SPERLING	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STREETT	☒	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	TARULLO	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	VERVEER	☒	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	WALDMAN	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☐	☐	BEGALA	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐		☐	☐
				☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please advise

RESPONSE:

I have a nit. shouldn't the Advisory Committee as pg 2 have a better public sector? (i.e. mix of public/private reps?) less

Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 NOV 20 AM 10:5

November 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANN LEWIS *AL*
ELLEN LOVELL *EL*
SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY

1998 is the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls NY, in July 1848. This memorandum recommends that you announce a national commemoration of this event, which will form the basis for further celebration of women's history up to and during the millennium. It would also serve as an alternative to the request that has been made that you support the building of a Women's History Museum in Washington D.C. This recommendation reflects the opinions and suggestions of a number of staffers, including Bobbie Greene, Maria Echaveste, Audrey Tayse Haynes, Janet Murguia, and Janis Kearney.

Background: The National Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls NY, including the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in which the convention was held, and other historic buildings. A number of 150th anniversary activities are planned for this summer, sponsored by the Park Service, by a private non-profit group, and by New York State. The First Lady has been invited to speak.

Meanwhile, you have been asked, in a letter signed by most Congresswomen and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc., to support the building of a National Museum of Women's History. We have now been told that legislation will be introduced and sponsored by many women members in the House and Senate; it would create a congressional advisory committee with the same goal.

Ann Richards has written to tell you about plans for a Women's Museum in Dallas, as part of their 21st Century Fair, and has asked that it be considered a millennium project. We have heard of similar efforts in Chicago and Denver.

Recommendation: Although we recognize that there is public support for a National Women's Museum, we do not recommend that you support this proposal for the following reasons:

- Lack of a Clear Consensus: There is real disagreement about whether the important goal of recognizing women's history is better served by a separate structure or by increasing attention within existing museums and institutions.
- The Possibility of Cultural Conflict: A number of ethnic museums are in various stages of consideration. While the history of American women of course includes women of every race and ethnicity, a multi-million dollar commitment to build a Women's Museum

might be seen as chosen at the expense of other groups. (Such a controversy erupted recently over an all white Suffragettes statue.)

Instead, we recommend that you designate the celebration of women's history as an important element of the White House Millennium Program, and its theme of Honor the Past, Imagine the Future:

- Make the 1998 commemoration of the first Women's Rights Convention a national celebration. Highlights could include an event in March (Women's History Month), co-sponsored by the President's Initiative on Race and the Millennium Program, at the Mary McLeod Bethune House, a National Historic Site, or similar location; the July events in Seneca Falls, featuring an appearance by the First Lady; and a fall educational symposium hosted by the Department of Education.
- Announce that you have appointed an Advisory Committee to consider appropriate ways to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium. This would be a 15 member committee. Ten of its members would represent federal agencies including the White House Office of Women's Outreach, Departments of Education and Interior, and the General Services Administration.

Among other suggestions, the Advisory Committee would consider the feasibility of a focal point for women's history located in Washington DC, perhaps as an extension of an existing park service site or connected to a national institution such as the Smithsonian.

This project would use the latest technology to connect existing women's history sites and libraries such as those at Radcliffe and Smith Colleges, with museums now being planned, such as the one in Dallas. Like the Wilson Center, it might host fellows in Women's History, and sponsor programs and symposia open to the public. It could also feature a changing array of temporary exhibits from other museums and historical sites, and the use of interactive exhibits that help make history come alive for young people (as well as giving them a sense of the future).

Thus, a family walking into the Center (or Women's Pavilion, in honor of the women's buildings at 19th Century Expositions) would be able, through technology, to tour exhibits at the Clara Barton House, Zora Neale Hurston's home, and the Montanez Adobe Chapel; to see the progress and then the exhibits of women's museums in other cities; to visit some of our oldest homes and excavations; to see and hear the story of Sacajewa; and to hear from Shannon Lucid about her voyage into space.

Response: We believe this recommendation would be welcomed by most women's organizations, because it recognizes the value of women's history in an inclusive and creative way, without the capital requirements of a new museum. We have also discussed the issue with other knowledgeable friends, including the founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and people associated with the Women's Hall of Fame. Outside the Museum group itself, we have found no intense support for committing to building a museum. While this group might insist on its original plan, ~~we are confident that we could build a consensus of support for this alternative approach.~~ Congresswoman Moloney is a strong museum proponent. I talked to her on November 19, 1997 and believe that she could also be supportive.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/21 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 11/24

SUBJECT: Commemoration of 150th anniversary of first Women's Right Convention

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
BOWLES	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
PODESTA	☒	☐	RADD	☐	☐
MATHEWS 	☒	☐	REED	☒	☐
RAINES	☐	☐	RUFF	☐	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
BERGER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
ECHAVESTE	☒	☐	SPERLING	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STREETT	☒	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	TARULLO	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	VERVEER	☒	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	WALDMAN	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☐	☐	BEGALA	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐		☐	☐
				☐	☐

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

Please advise

Phil OK Smart

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 NOV 20 AM 10:5

November 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANN LEWIS *Ann*
ELLEN LOVELL *EL*
SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY

1998 is the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls NY, in July 1848. This memorandum recommends that you announce a national commemoration of this event, which will form the basis for further celebration of women's history up to and during the millennium. It would also serve as an alternative to the request that has been made that you support the building of a Women's History Museum in Washington D.C. This recommendation reflects the opinions and suggestions of a number of staffers, including Bobbie Greene, Maria Echaveste, Audrey Tayse Haynes, Janet Murguia, and Janis Kearney.

Background: The National Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls NY, including the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in which the convention was held, and other historic buildings. A number of 150th anniversary activities are planned for this summer, sponsored by the Park Service, by a private non-profit group, and by New York State. The First Lady has been invited to speak.

Meanwhile, you have been asked, in a letter signed by most Congresswomen and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc., to support the building of a National Museum of Women's History. We have now been told that legislation will be introduced and sponsored by many women members in the House and Senate; it would create a congressional advisory committee with the same goal.

Ann Richards has written to tell you about plans for a Women's Museum in Dallas, as part of their 21st Century Fair, and has asked that it be considered a millennium project. We have heard of similar efforts in Chicago and Denver.

Recommendation: Although we recognize that there is public support for a National Women's Museum, we do not recommend that you support this proposal for the following reasons:

- Lack of a Clear Consensus: There is real disagreement about whether the important goal of recognizing women's history is better served by a separate structure or by increasing attention within existing museums and institutions.
- The Possibility of Cultural Conflict: A number of ethnic museums are in various stages of consideration. While the history of American women of course includes women of every race and ethnicity, a multi-million dollar commitment to build a Women's Museum

might be seen as chosen at the expense of other groups. (Such a controversy erupted recently over an all white Suffragettes statue.)

Instead, we recommend that you designate the celebration of women's history as an important element of the White House Millennium Program, and its theme of Honor the Past, Imagine the Future:

- Make the 1998 commemoration of the first Women's Rights Convention a national celebration. Highlights could include an event in March (Women's History Month), co-sponsored by the President's Initiative on Race and the Millennium Program, at the Mary McLeod Bethune House, a National Historic Site, or similar location; the July events in Seneca Falls, featuring an appearance by the First Lady; and a fall educational symposium hosted by the Department of Education.
- Announce that you have appointed an Advisory Committee to consider appropriate ways to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium. This would be a 15 member committee. Ten of its members would represent federal agencies including the White House Office of Women's Outreach, Departments of Education and Interior, and the General Services Administration.

Among other suggestions, the Advisory Committee would consider the feasibility of a focal point for women's history located in Washington DC, perhaps as an extension of an existing park service site or connected to a national institution such as the Smithsonian.

This project would use the latest technology to connect existing women's history sites and libraries such as those at Radcliffe and Smith Colleges, with museums now being planned, such as the one in Dallas. Like the Wilson Center, it might host fellows in Women's History, and sponsor programs and symposia open to the public. It could also feature a changing array of temporary exhibits from other museums and historical sites, and the use of interactive exhibits that help make history come alive for young people (as well as giving them a sense of the future).

Thus, a family walking into the Center (or Women's Pavilion, in honor of the women's buildings at 19th Century Expositions) would be able, through technology, to tour exhibits at the Clara Barton House, Zora Neale Hurston's home, and the Montanez Adobe Chapel; to see the progress and then the exhibits of women's museums in other cities; to visit some of our oldest homes and excavations; to see and hear the story of Sacajewa; and to hear from Shannon Lucid about her voyage into space.

Response: We believe this recommendation would be welcomed by most women's organizations, because it recognizes the value of women's history in an inclusive and creative way, without the capital requirements of a new museum. We have also discussed the issue with other knowledgeable friends, including the founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and people associated with the Women's Hall of Fame. Outside the Museum group itself, we have found no intense support for committing to building a museum. While this group might insist on its original plan, we are confident that we could build a consensus of support for this alternative approach. Congresswoman Moloney is a strong museum proponent. I talked to her on November 19, 1997 and believe that she could also be supportive.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Phil _____

Ann reworked this memo per
your recommendations. She
mentioned that you might
want to review it. Call
me if you have questions
or comments. (26-2640)

Kevin

245832

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 DEC 13 PM3:23

November 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANN LEWIS AND ELLEN LOVELL

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY

This memo addresses two related issues: the request we have received from Congresswomen and others that you support the building of a National Women's History Museum in Washington DC; and the opportunity to celebrate an important date in women's history (specifically, 1998 is the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls NY, in July 1848). This memo's recommendation reflects the opinions and suggestions of a number of WH staff, including Bobbie Greene, Maria Echaveste, Audrey Tayse Haynes, Janet Murguia, and Janis Kearney.

I. A National Celebration in 1998

The National Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls NY, including the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in which the first Women's Rights convention was held, and other historic buildings. Many 150th anniversary activities are planned for this summer, sponsored by entities including the Park Service, by private non-profit groups and colleges, and by New York State. The First Lady has been invited to be the keynote speaker.

We recommend that you announce a national commemoration of this event, which will form the basis for further celebration of women's history up to and including the millennium. Such a celebration would be very much in keeping with our Millennium theme of Honor the Past, Imagine the Future. Further, it would ensure that the Seneca Falls-inspired events are fully associated with your administration and your leadership on issues of particular concern to women.

This celebration could begin officially in March (Women's History Month), with a Washington DC event, and would include the July activities in Seneca Falls, featuring an appearance by the First Lady, and a fall program or symposium with satellite links to schools, and other interested sites. We have begun meeting with interested agencies, including the Park Service and the President's Interagency Council on Women, and are developing an exciting list of year-round activities which can be carried out by federal departments themselves, and in

partnership with private groups and businesses.

II. The National Museum of Women's History

Meanwhile, you have been asked, in a letter signed by most Congresswomen and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc., to support legislation calling for creation of a Congressional Advisory Committee on the a National Museum of Women's History. We have now been told that legislation will be introduced and sponsored by many women members in the House and Senate; it would create a congressional advisory committee with the same goal.

Ann Richards has written you about plans for a Women's Museum in Dallas, part of their 21st Century Fair, asking that it be considered a millennium project. We have heard of similar efforts in Chicago and Denver.

Response: Although we recognize that there is public support for the concept of a National Women's Museum, we do not recommend that you approve this proposal because:

- **Lack of a Consensus:** There is real disagreement about whether the important goal of recognizing women's history is better served by a separate structure or by increasing attention within existing museums and institutions. Further, there is concern that the group as organized could not begin to raise the kind of funding such a project requires.
- **The Possibility of Cultural Conflict:** A number of ethnic museums are in various stages of consideration. While the history of American women of course includes women of every race and ethnicity, a multi-million dollar commitment to build a Women's Museum might be seen as chosen at the expense of other groups. (Such a controversy erupted recently over the relocation of an all white Suffragettes statue.)

Instead, we recommend that you begin the celebration of women's history in 1998, as suggested above; and that, instead of a Congressionally mandated committee, that you appoint an Advisory Committee or Task Force to consider the idea of a Women's Museum and other suggestions and to make recommendations on how best to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium.

The Congressional legislation would create a Committee comprised mainly of representatives from the Committee for a Women's Museum. We recommend that such a group be comprised primarily of representatives from federal agencies (i.e., Millennium Program, White House Office of Women's Outreach, Departments of Education and Interior, the General Services Administration, etc...) along with a few representatives of the women's community. This committee could explore issues ranging from how much funding would be involved to the issues of ethnic and cultural representation in a women's museum.

(Note: The Women's Museum Committee Inc. originally asked for a Presidential task force, but one that was committed to building a museum. This suggestion adapts that idea to a

broad, more realistic mandate: to consider all proposals for celebrating women's history.)

A possible outcome: Among other suggestions, the Advisory Committee would consider the feasibility of a focal point for women's history located in Washington DC, perhaps as an extension of an existing park service site or connected to a national institution such as the Smithsonian.

This project would use the latest technology to connect existing women's history sites and libraries, such as those at Radcliffe and Smith Colleges, with museums now being planned, such as the one in Dallas. Like the Wilson Center, it might host fellows in women's history, and sponsor programs and symposia open to the public. It could also feature a changing array of temporary exhibits from other museums and historical sites, and the use of interactive exhibits that help make history come alive for young people (as well as giving them a sense of the future).

Thus, a family walking into the Center (or Women's Pavilion, in honor of the women's buildings at 19th Century Expositions) would be able, through technology, to tour exhibits at the Clara Barton House, Zora Neale Hurston's home, and the Montanez Adobe Chapel; to see the progress and then the exhibits of women's museums in other cities; to visit some of our oldest homes and excavations; to see and hear the story of Sacajewa; and to hear from Shannon Lucid about her voyage into space.

Response: We believe this recommendation would be welcomed by most women's organizations, because it recognizes the value of women's history in an inclusive and creative way, without the capital requirements of a new museum. Outside the Museum group itself, we have found no intense support for committing to building a museum. However, we are aware that the idea has broad popular appeal, and interest is growing in Washington and New York. We have discussed the issue with other knowledgeable friends, including the founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and people associated with the Women's Hall of Fame. While the organized committee might insist on its original plan, we are confident that we could build a consensus of support for this alternative approach. And we would like to get ahead of this idea before it acquires more momentum or media interest.

Political Factors: We know that 1998 is an important year for the Women's Vote, and some of this attention is already evident. Democratic Congresswomen supporting the Museum bill are very concerned that we not lose the issue to Republican women who could use it to build feminist credentials. Governor Pataki has designated Seneca Falls as the official "I Love NY" festival for 1998.

Congresswoman Nita Lowey -- whose daughter Jackie is deputy director of the Park Service -- is very interested in a national celebration. I had a preliminary conversation with Caroline Maloney, who is a strong museum proponent; she expressed interest in this concept. In fact, all the elected women we have talked to are very supportive of a major effort to celebrate Women's History in 1998. Craig Smith agrees that the events that we have described in this memo offer important opportunities to include women around the country.

Recommendation: That you announce a national celebration of women's history in 1998, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the convention at Seneca Falls ; and that you appoint an Advisory Committee or Task Force to consider the idea of a Women's Museum and further suggestions on how best to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Discuss

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/20/97
'97 DEC 13 PM 3:23

November 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANN LEWIS AND ELLEN LOVELL

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY

This memo addresses two related issues: the request we have received from Congresswomen and others that you support the building of a National Women's History Museum in Washington DC; and the opportunity to celebrate an important date in women's history (specifically, 1998 is the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls NY, in July 1848). This memo's recommendation reflects the opinions and suggestions of a number of WH staff, including Bobbie Greene, Maria Echaveste, Audrey Tayse Haynes, Janet Murguia, and Janis Kearney.

I. A National Celebration in 1998

The National Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls NY, including the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in which the first Women's Rights convention was held, and other historic buildings. Many 150th anniversary activities are planned for this summer, sponsored by entities including the Park Service, by private non-profit groups and colleges, and by New York State. The First Lady has been invited to be the keynote speaker.

We recommend that you announce a national commemoration of this event, which will form the basis for further celebration of women's history up to and including the millennium. Such a celebration would be very much in keeping with our Millennium theme of Honor the Past, Imagine the Future. Further, it would ensure that the Seneca Falls-inspired events are fully associated with your administration and your leadership on issues of particular concern to women.

This celebration could begin officially in March (Women's History Month), with a Washington DC event, and would include the July activities in Seneca Falls, featuring an appearance by the First Lady, and a fall program or symposium with satellite links to schools, and other interested sites. We have begun meeting with interested agencies, including the Park Service and the President's Interagency Council on Women, and are developing an exciting list of year-round activities which can be carried out by federal departments themselves, and in

partnership with private groups and businesses.

II. The National Museum of Women's History

Meanwhile, you have been asked, in a letter signed by most Congresswomen and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc., to support legislation calling for creation of a Congressional Advisory Committee on the a National Museum of Women's History. We have now been told that legislation will be introduced and sponsored by many women members in the House and Senate; it would create a congressional advisory committee with the same goal.

Ann Richards has written you about plans for a Women's Museum in Dallas, part of their 21st Century Fair, asking that it be considered a millennium project. We have heard of similar efforts in Chicago and Denver.

Response: Although we recognize that there is public support for the concept of a National Women's Museum, we do not recommend that you approve this proposal because:

- Lack of a Consensus: There is real disagreement about whether the important goal of recognizing women's history is better served by a separate structure or by increasing attention within existing museums and institutions. Further, there is concern that the group as organized could not begin to raise the kind of funding such a project requires.
- The Possibility of Cultural Conflict: A number of ethnic museums are in various stages of consideration. While the history of American women of course includes women of every race and ethnicity, a multi-million dollar commitment to build a Women's Museum might be seen as chosen at the expense of other groups. (Such a controversy erupted recently over the relocation of an all white Suffragettes statue.)

Instead, we recommend that you begin the celebration of women's history in 1998, as suggested above; and that, instead of a Congressionally mandated committee, that you appoint an Advisory Committee or Task Force to consider the idea of a Women's Museum and other suggestions and to make recommendations on how best to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium.

The Congressional legislation would create a Committee comprised mainly of representatives from the Committee for a Women's Museum. We recommend that such a group be comprised primarily of representatives from federal agencies (i.e., Millennium Program, White House Office of Women's Outreach, Departments of Education and Interior, the General Services Administration, etc...) along with a few representatives of the women's community. This committee could explore issues ranging from how much funding would be involved to the issues of ethnic and cultural representation in a women's museum.

(Note: The Women's Museum Committee Inc. originally asked for a Presidential task force, but one that was committed to building a museum. This suggestion adapts that idea to a

broad, more realistic mandate: to consider all proposals for celebrating women's history.)

A possible outcome: Among other suggestions, the Advisory Committee would consider the feasibility of a focal point for women's history located in Washington DC, perhaps as an extension of an existing park service site or connected to a national institution such as the Smithsonian.

This project would use the latest technology to connect existing women's history sites and libraries, such as those at Radcliffe and Smith Colleges, with museums now being planned, such as the one in Dallas. Like the Wilson Center, it might host fellows in women's history, and sponsor programs and symposia open to the public. It could also feature a changing array of temporary exhibits from other museums and historical sites, and the use of interactive exhibits that help make history come alive for young people (as well as giving them a sense of the future).

Thus, a family walking into the Center (or Women's Pavilion, in honor of the women's buildings at 19th Century Expositions) would be able, through technology, to tour exhibits at the Clara Barton House, Zora Neale Hurston's home, and the Montanez Adobe Chapel; to see the progress and then the exhibits of women's museums in other cities; to visit some of our oldest homes and excavations; to see and hear the story of Sacajewa; and to hear from Shannon Lucid about her voyage into space.

Response: We believe this recommendation would be welcomed by most women's organizations, because it recognizes the value of women's history in an inclusive and creative way, without the capital requirements of a new museum. Outside the Museum group itself, we have found no intense support for committing to building a museum. However, we are aware that the idea has broad popular appeal, and interest is growing in Washington and New York. We have discussed the issue with other knowledgeable friends, including the founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and people associated with the Women's Hall of Fame. While the organized committee might insist on its original plan, we are confident that we could build a consensus of support for this alternative approach. And we would like to get ahead of this idea before it acquires more momentum or media interest.

Political Factors: We know that 1998 is an important year for the Women's Vote, and some of this attention is already evident. Democratic Congresswomen supporting the Museum bill are very concerned that we not lose the issue to Republican women who could use it to build feminist credentials. Governor Pataki has designated Seneca Falls as the official "I Love NY" festival for 1998.

Congresswoman Nita Lowey -- whose daughter Jackie is deputy director of the Park Service -- is very interested in a national celebration. I had a preliminary conversation with Caroline Maloney, who is a strong museum proponent; she expressed interest in this concept. In fact, all the elected women we have talked to are very supportive of a major effort to celebrate Women's History in 1998. Craig Smith agrees that the events that we have described in this memo offer important opportunities to include women around the country.

Recommendation: That you announce a national celebration of women's history in 1998, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the convention at Seneca Falls ; and that you appoint an Advisory Committee or Task Force to consider the idea of a Women's Museum and further suggestions on how best to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Discuss

CWS

157 157 157 157 157

'97 DEC 13 PM3:23

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

FROM: ANN LEWIS AND ELLEN LOVELL

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY

This memo addresses two related issues: the request we have received from Congresswomen and others that you support the building of a National Women's History Museum in Washington DC; and the opportunity to celebrate an important date in women's history (specifically, 1998 is the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls NY, in July 1848). This memo's recommendation reflects the opinions and suggestions of a number of WH staff, including Bobbie Greene, Maria Echaveste, Audrey Tayse Haynes, Janet Murguia, and Janis Kearney.

I. A National Celebration in 1998

The National Park Service maintains the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls NY, including the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in which the first Women's Rights convention was held, and other historic buildings. Many 150th anniversary activities are planned for this summer, sponsored by entities including the Park Service, by private non-profit groups and colleges, and by New York State. The First Lady has been invited to be the keynote speaker.

We recommend that you announce a national commemoration of this event, which will form the basis for further celebration of women's history up to and including the millennium. Such a celebration would be very much in keeping with our Millennium theme of Honor the Past, Imagine the Future. Further, it would ensure that the Seneca Falls-inspired events are fully associated with your administration and your leadership on issues of particular concern to women.

This celebration could begin officially in March (Women's History Month), with a Washington DC event, and would include the July activities in Seneca Falls, featuring an appearance by the First Lady, and a fall program or symposium with satellite links to schools, and other interested sites. We have begun meeting with interested agencies, including the Park Service and the President's Interagency Council on Women, and are developing an exciting list of year-round activities which can be carried out by federal departments themselves, and in

partnership with private groups and businesses.

II. The National Museum of Women's History

Meanwhile, you have been asked, in a letter signed by most Congresswomen and a group organized as the National Museum of Women's History, Inc., to support legislation calling for creation of a Congressional Advisory Committee on the a National Museum of Women's History. We have now been told that legislation will be introduced and sponsored by many women members in the House and Senate; it would create a congressional advisory committee with the same goal.

Ann Richards has written you about plans for a Women's Museum in Dallas, part of their 21st Century Fair, asking that it be considered a millennium project. We have heard of similar efforts in Chicago and Denver.

Response: Although we recognize that there is public support for the concept of a National Women's Museum, we do not recommend that you approve this proposal because:

- **Lack of a Consensus:** There is real disagreement about whether the important goal of recognizing women's history is better served by a separate structure or by increasing attention within existing museums and institutions. Further, there is concern that the group as organized could not begin to raise the kind of funding such a project requires.
- **The Possibility of Cultural Conflict:** A number of ethnic museums are in various stages of consideration. While the history of American women of course includes women of every race and ethnicity, a multi-million dollar commitment to build a Women's Museum might be seen as chosen at the expense of other groups. (Such a controversy erupted recently over the relocation of an all white Suffragettes statue.)

Instead, we recommend that you begin the celebration of women's history in 1998, as suggested above; and that, instead of a Congressionally mandated committee, that you appoint an Advisory Committee or Task Force to consider the idea of a Women's Museum and other suggestions and to make recommendations on how best to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium.

The Congressional legislation would create a Committee comprised mainly of representatives from the Committee for a Women's Museum. We recommend that such a group be comprised primarily of representatives from federal agencies (i.e., Millennium Program, White House Office of Women's Outreach, Departments of Education and Interior, the General Services Administration, etc...) along with a few representatives of the women's community. This committee could explore issues ranging from how much funding would be involved to the issues of ethnic and cultural representation in a women's museum.

(Note: The Women's Museum Committee Inc. originally asked for a Presidential task force, but one that was committed to building a museum. This suggestion adapts that idea to a

broad, more realistic mandate: to consider all proposals for celebrating women's history.)

A possible outcome: Among other suggestions, the Advisory Committee would consider the feasibility of a focal point for women's history located in Washington DC, perhaps as an extension of an existing park service site or connected to a national institution such as the Smithsonian.

This project would use the latest technology to connect existing women's history sites and libraries, such as those at Radcliffe and Smith Colleges, with museums now being planned, such as the one in Dallas. Like the Wilson Center, it might host fellows in women's history, and sponsor programs and symposia open to the public. It could also feature a changing array of temporary exhibits from other museums and historical sites, and the use of interactive exhibits that help make history come alive for young people (as well as giving them a sense of the future).

Thus, a family walking into the Center (or Women's Pavilion, in honor of the women's buildings at 19th Century Expositions) would be able, through technology, to tour exhibits at the Clara Barton House, Zora Neale Hurston's home, and the Montanez Adobe Chapel; to see the progress and then the exhibits of women's museums in other cities; to visit some of our oldest homes and excavations; to see and hear the story of Sacajewa; and to hear from Shannon Lucid about her voyage into space.

Response: We believe this recommendation would be welcomed by most women's organizations, because it recognizes the value of women's history in an inclusive and creative way, without the capital requirements of a new museum. Outside the Museum group itself, we have found no intense support for committing to building a museum. However, we are aware that the idea has broad popular appeal, and interest is growing in Washington and New York. We have discussed the issue with other knowledgeable friends, including the founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and people associated with the Women's Hall of Fame. While the organized committee might insist on its original plan, we are confident that we could build a consensus of support for this alternative approach. And we would like to get ahead of this idea before it acquires more momentum or media interest.

Political Factors: We know that 1998 is an important year for the Women's Vote, and some of this attention is already evident. Democratic Congresswomen supporting the Museum bill are very concerned that we not lose the issue to Republican women who could use it to build feminist credentials. Governor Pataki has designated Seneca Falls as the official "I Love NY" festival for 1998.

Congresswoman Nita Lowey -- whose daughter Jackie is deputy director of the Park Service -- is very interested in a national celebration. I had a preliminary conversation with Caroline Maloney, who is a strong museum proponent; she expressed interest in this concept. In fact, all the elected women we have talked to are very supportive of a major effort to celebrate Women's History in 1998. Craig Smith agrees that the events that we have described in this memo offer important opportunities to include women around the country.

Recommendation: That you announce a national celebration of women's history in 1998, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the convention at Seneca Falls ; and that you appoint an Advisory Committee or Task Force to consider the idea of a Women's Museum and further suggestions on how best to commemorate women's history from now through the Millennium.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Discuss

File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 29, 1997

✓
12-31-97

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: SEAN MALONEY *SM*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

- (A) **Berger Memo on Support for Arafat and Hamas** -- forwards USIA poll results suggesting support for Hamas (71%) and Shaykh Yassin (78%) has risen, but support for Fatah (78%) and Arafat (82%) remains stronger; asked whom they trust most, Palestinians continue to favor Fatah over Hamas by a more than two-to-one margin (41% to 17%), though Hamas' numbers have come up about 6 points recently; support for the peace process remains high (74%), and a majority (52%) said the U.S. should play a major role, but most (71%) said the U.S. would not protect Palestinian interests.
- (B) **Berger Memo on Human Rights Day Activities** -- says your address was "received enthusiastically by U.S.-based human rights NGOs such as Amnesty International;" at least 5 agencies participated in the day's activities; Sec. Cohen sent a message to all military personnel thanking them for their efforts to safeguard human rights; USIA launched a web site dedicated to human rights and has disseminated your speech and proclamation; Sec. Riley went on-line to teach a short course for kids; Labor and Interior issued statements linking their activities to Human Rights Day.
- (C) **Berger Memo on Philippine Bells of Balangiga** -- During a Dec. 7 phone call, President Ramos asked for your help in returning the Bells of Balangiga, currently displayed at Warren AFB in Wyoming, to the Philippines; you offered to look into it; U.S. troops seized the two Bells in 1901, after Filipino insurgents used the Bells to signal a surprise attack in the town of Balangiga that left 54 of the 74 U.S. troops stationed there dead; thousands of Filipinos died in subsequent U.S. reprisals; the Bells have become a powerful symbol for groups on both sides; Manila suggested recasting the two Bells and allowing each side to retain one original and one replica; in 1995, the Wyoming congressional delegation and veterans groups rejected such proposals; now, however, there may be greater support for the Bells' return; Sandy believes it would be "gracious" to return one or both Bells during 1998, the centennial year of the Philippine's independence from Spain; he intends to pursue the issue.
- (D) **Berger Memo on 60 Minutes Story** -- responds at length to your question concerning a 60 Minutes story, planned for February, on a former CIA intern with epilepsy who was required to wear a protective helmet at work; says the 26-year-old woman was

participating in a 13-month, paid internship program designed to bring disabled persons into the workplace; her seizures were far more serious than anticipated (*i.e.*, 6-10 times/month with lost consciousness rather than once every 3-4 months without lost consciousness); she fractured her nose on one occasion, nearly fell into traffic on another; CIA's Office of Medical Services did a six-month review; recommended certain measures, including the helmet, to which the intern agreed; she was reassigned, resumed work, and suffered additional seizures with lost consciousness, but avoided further injury; she has now filed an EEO complaint, seeking elimination of the helmet requirement, a new internship, compensatory damages, and changes in CIA's disabilities program; former Rep. Coelho, head of your Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, has criticized the CIA on camera for *the 60 Minutes* story; the CIA stands by its decision, for which it had outside, professional support, has granted *60 Minutes* wide access to relevant documents, and has briefed interested members of Congress; Sandy, OPL, CabAff and the CIA are seeking to resolve the issue appropriately. *Please see memo for additional details.*

We have also received the following item:

- **Thank You Note from Barbara Bush Forwarded by Mack** -- "So many thanks for your kind message about my surgery. All is well and I'm about to go home You were both so nice to come to George's Library opening and your words were most generous - - have a great Christmas and New Year."

FILM: _____ OP ID: DB

RECEIVED: 971229

DOC DATE: 971214

PERSON: _____ MACK _____ MCLARTY _____

ORGANIZATION: _____

SUBJ/DESC: FORWARDS_THANK_YOU_LETTER_FROM_BARBARA_BUSH _____

ACTION ASSIGNED:

AGY/OFF CODE DATE

ACTION COMMENTS

DISPOSITION:

RSPN CODE DATE

PRCLIN RPI 971229 NOT FORWARDED TO PRESIDENT; SUMMARIZED _____ C 971231

RM _____ IN RECENT INFORMATION ITEMS PACKAGE _____ C 971231

COMMENTS: _____

REC TYPE _____ USER CODE _____ CREATED 971229 UPDATED _____

Is this the
right way to record?
Should attached go
to RM?

B-
This fine - in the past
we have not put any notation
but this is fine -
C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 30, 1997

'97 DEC 30 AM 11:59

1-22-98

ok for signature
per phil caplan
B.

'98 JAN 22 PM 4:20

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGERA
JOHN HILLEY

SUBJECT: Landmines: Letter from Representatives Evans and Quinn

Purpose

Reply to letter on anti-personnel landmines (APLs) from Representatives Evans and Quinn.

Background

Representatives Evans and Quinn wrote promoting the Landmines Elimination Act of 1997 and urging that the United States sign the Ottawa Convention. The Landmines Elimination Act, of which they are co-sponsors in the House (Leahy and Hagel are Senate co-sponsors), would prohibit the use of APLs and mixed anti-tank systems, beginning in the year 2000, with waiver authority for Korea. In encouraging us to sign the Ottawa Convention, Evans and Quinn offer their cooperation to provide funding for alternatives to mixed anti-tank systems so that we can eliminate their use and become treaty compliant.

Your response explains why we are prevented from signing the Ottawa Convention. You explain that if there were a promising alternative means for protecting anti-tank mines, we would be prepared to discuss funding requirements. However, it appears that no such promising alternative is on the horizon. You also outline your concerns about their legislation, but praise their support for humanitarian demining research and development.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the proposed reply at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Proposed Reply
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

Landmines:
Letter from
Representatives
Evans and Quinn

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Tab A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Lane:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Landmine Elimination Act of 1997 and the Department of Defense search for alternatives to anti-personnel landmines (APLs). I appreciate your commitment to eliminating these weapons, in particular your strong support of funding for the Department of Defense humanitarian demining research and development efforts.

I regret that the Ottawa Convention fails to include two provisions that would have allowed us to sign this treaty: an adequate transition period during which we could have safely phased out our APLs -- including those in Korea -- and protection for our anti-tank munitions we rely upon to slow down an enemy's armor offensive in battle.

Because they are self-destructing and self-deactivating, the submunitions associated with U.S. anti-tank mines do not present a threat to the civilian population after hostilities have ended. The anti-tank mines and the devices that protect the anti-tank mines self-destruct automatically at a pre-set time (4 hours, 48 hours, or 15 days) and, if they fail to do so, their battery rapidly runs out so that they can no longer function. Only one in the 32,000 APL tested has missed its self-destruct time (the one that missed was one hour late).

I appreciate your offer to work with the Administration to identify alternatives to these submunitions. Although DoD has not yet found a viable concept for replacing our mixed anti-tank systems with a comparable alternative, Secretary Cohen has assured us that the Department of Defense will continue to search for such alternatives. These alternatives would have to be comparable in terms of military effectiveness, safety of use, and minimal risks for non-combatants. If we do succeed, it would put us in a position to sign the Ottawa Convention as soon as we have also developed alternatives for our anti-personnel landmines in Korea. Until we do, however, we will continue to be concerned about the Landmine Elimination Act of 1997 and the

negative impact it would have on our military capabilities, for example, on the use of our anti-tank munitions outside Korea.

I remain strongly committed to bringing an end to the humanitarian crisis caused by these weapons. That is why, in 1996, I unilaterally banned the most dangerous types of landmines in the U.S. arsenal -- the non-self-destructing mines that can remain in the ground for decades -- except for those needed in Korea, where they are properly marked and monitored so as not to threaten civilians. That is why last month I directed the Department of Defense to field alternatives to all U.S. anti-personnel landmines, including those that self-destruct -- everywhere but Korea by 2003 and, in the case of Korea, by 2006. That is why I have made the U.S. moratorium on exports of anti-personnel landmines a permanent ban. I have also directed that we redouble our efforts toward a global ban in the Conference on Disarmament, with the goal of achieving a ban on exports there next year.

The United States remains the world leader in demining efforts, next year spending almost as much as the rest of the world combined. I have announced our plans to increase demining activities by 25 percent, both in dollars spent and in the number of countries where we have active demining programs. In addition, we have just appointed Assistant Secretary Rick Inderfurth as our new Special Representative for Global Humanitarian Demining. He will lead a U.S. initiative to build on our own contributions and expand significantly worldwide demining efforts. In the area of research and development, we are testing a range of new demining technologies. We hope that by working more closely with the private sector and other countries, we can much more rapidly improve the available technology for mine detection and removal.

I look forward to our continued cooperation on this important issue.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Lane Evans
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Representative Quinn:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Landmine Elimination Act of 1997 and the Department of Defense search for alternatives to anti-personnel landmines (APLs). I appreciate your interest in this issue and your commitment to eliminating these weapons.

I regret that the Ottawa Convention fails to include two provisions that would have allowed us to sign this treaty: an adequate transition period during which we could have safely phased out our APLs -- including those in Korea -- and protection for our anti-tank munitions we rely upon to slow down an enemy's armor offensive in battle.

Because they are self-destructing and self-deactivating, the submunitions associated with U.S. anti-tank mines do not present a threat to the civilian population after hostilities have ended. The anti-tank mines and the devices that protect the anti-tank mines self-destruct automatically at a pre-set time (4 hours, 48 hours, or 15 days) and, if they fail to do so, their battery rapidly runs out so that they can no longer function. Only one in the 32,000 APL tested has missed its self-destruct time (the one that missed was one hour late).

Although DoD has not yet found a viable concept for replacing our mixed anti-tank systems with a comparable alternative, Secretary Cohen has assured us that the Department of Defense will continue to search for such alternatives. These alternatives would have to be comparable in terms of military effectiveness, safety of use, and minimal risks for non-combatants. If we do succeed, it would put us in a position to sign the Ottawa Convention as soon as we have also developed alternatives for our anti-personnel landmines in Korea. Until we do, however, we will continue to be concerned about the Landmine Elimination Act of 1997 and the negative impact it

would have on our military capabilities, for example, on the use of our anti-tank munitions outside Korea.

I remain strongly committed to bringing an end to the humanitarian crisis caused by these weapons. That is why, in 1996, I unilaterally banned the most dangerous types of landmines in the U.S. arsenal -- the non-self-destructing mines that can remain in the ground for decades -- except for those needed in Korea, where they are properly marked and monitored so as not to threaten civilians. That is why last month I directed the Department of Defense to field alternatives to all U.S. anti-personnel landmines, including those that self-destruct -- everywhere but Korea by 2003 and, in the case of Korea, by 2006. That is why I have made the U.S. moratorium on exports of anti-personnel landmines a permanent ban. I have also directed that we redouble our efforts toward a global ban in the Conference on Disarmament, with the goal of achieving a ban on exports there next year.

The United States remains the world leader in demining efforts, next year spending almost as much as the rest of the world combined. I have announced our plans to increase demining activities by 25 percent, both in dollars spent and in the number of countries where we have active demining programs. In addition, we have just appointed Ambassador Rick Inderfurth as our new Special Representative for Global Humanitarian Demining. He will lead a U.S. initiative to build on our own contributions and expand significantly worldwide demining efforts.

I look forward to our continued cooperation on this important issue.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jack Quinn
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Tab B

242622

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

October 30, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As the primary sponsors of H.R. 2459, the Landmine Elimination Act of 1997, we are writing concerning your recent decision not to sign the Ottawa treaty to ban anti-personnel landmines (APL). While we are greatly disappointed, we would like to take you up on your offer to work closely with Congress towards the goal of eliminating these weapons forever.

Since your announcement, a number of developments have occurred that make it imperative for you to take concrete steps to make it possible for our nation to join the treaty. It is clear that world opinion is rapidly solidifying in support of a ban on these weapons. The Nobel Committee recently recognized the efforts of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines by awarding it the Nobel Peace Prize. This was soon followed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin's announcement that Russia was committed to signing the Ottawa treaty. It is expected that other countries will follow Russia's lead and that more than one-hundred nations will sign the treaty in Ottawa in December.

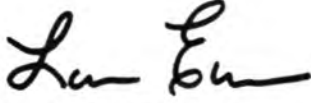
Congress has recognized these developments as well. Support for banning these weapons in the U.S. Congress is strong, bipartisan and growing. Since your announcement fifty members of the House of Representatives (190 total) have joined as sponsors of HR 2459, the Landmine Elimination Act of 1997. As you may know, the bill, which is the companion to the Leahy-Hagel legislation in the Senate, would ban new deployments of APL after January 1, 2000. The bill would allow you to delay implementation in the case of the Korean peninsula if you determined that the use of APL was essential to the defense of South Korea. We believe that passage of this legislation would be a good first step in demonstrating that we are acting together in good faith to enable our nation to join this accord in the future.

We understand that the biggest obstacle to joining the Ottawa treaty is the Department of Defense's (DOD) insistence that our forces still be able to use APL to protect antitank landmines (ATL) from tampering or clearance by enemy forces. We appreciate the importance DOD places on the use of these weapons in protecting ATL. However, we are convinced that with the proper investment of resources, means can be found to protect ATL without the use of APL. We would

NOV1915:02

like to offer to work with you and DOD to ensure that a solution to this situation is found as soon as possible, so the U.S. can sign the Ottawa treaty. This effort, combined with passage of the Leahy-Hagel/Evans-Quinn legislation, would be a clear indication to the world community that our nation is moving forward on its commitment to ban APL.

We look forward to your reply.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lane Evan".

LANE EVAN
Member of Congress

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jack Quinn".
JACK QUINN
Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN DAVIES
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached are copies of letters sent to the President by various Members of Congress. Since these letters address national security issues, we would appreciate your assistance in drafting a response.

Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris Walker at x67500.

The following is a brief description of the letters:

- 
- 1) Rep. Jack Quinn (R-NY) and Rep. Lane Evans (D-IL), concerning the Landmine Elimination Act of 1997, H.R. 2459,
 - 2) Rep. John W. Olver (D-MA), concerning his constituent, Mr. Ngawang Choephel,
 - 3) Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (D-FL) and others, concerning the State Department's list of terrorist groups,
 - 4) Rep. Alcee L. Hastings (D-FL), concerning H.R. 2533,
 - 5) Rep. John P. Murtha (D-PA), concerning the 1985 U.S.-China Agreement for Nuclear Cooperation,
 - 6) Rep. James A. Traficant (D-OH), concerning weapons of mass destruction,
 - 7) Sen. Mike DeWine (R-OH) and Sen. Michael B. Enzi (R-WY), concerning contaminated fever medicine in Haiti,
 - 8) Rep. Donald A. Manzullo (R-IL), concerning religious freedom in China,

- 9) Rep. Jon D. Fox (R-PA), concerning human rights in China,
- 10) Rep. Peter A. DeFazio (D-OR) and others, concerning the trade deficit between the U.S. and China
- 11) Sen. John H. Chafee (R-RI) and others, concerning durum wheat imports from Canada,
- 12) Rep. William O. Lipinski (D-IL) and others, concerning trade with China,
- 13) Rep. Elizabeth Furse (D-OR) and others, concerning Mrs. Leyla Zana; and,
- 14) Maxine Waters (D-CA) and others, concerning the World Trade Organization's ruling on the European Union banana regime.

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Lane:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Landmine Elimination Act of 1997 and the Department of Defense search for alternatives to anti-personnel landmines (APLs). I appreciate your commitment to eliminating these weapons, in particular your strong support of funding for the Department of Defense humanitarian demining research and development efforts.

I regret that the Ottawa Convention fails to include two provisions that would have allowed us to sign this treaty: an adequate transition period during which we could have safely phased out our APLs -- including those in Korea -- and protection for our anti-tank munitions we rely upon to slow down an enemy's armor offensive in battle.

~~Because they are self-destructing and self deactivating, the submunitions associated with U.S. anti-tank mines do not present a threat to the civilian population after hostilities have ended. The anti-tank mines and the devices that protect the anti-tank mines self-destruct automatically at a pre-set time (4 hours, 48 hours, or 15 days) and, if they fail to do so, their battery rapidly runs out so that they can no longer function. Only one in the 32,000 APL tested has missed its self-destruct time (the one that missed was one hour late).~~

I appreciate your offer to work with the Administration to identify alternatives to these submunitions. Although DoD has not yet found a viable concept for replacing our mixed anti-tank systems with a comparable alternative, Secretary Cohen has assured us that the Department of Defense will continue to search for such alternatives. These alternatives would have to be comparable in terms of military effectiveness, safety of use, and minimal risks for non-combatants. If we do succeed, it would put us in a position to sign the Ottawa Convention as soon as we have also developed alternatives for our anti-personnel landmines in Korea. Until we do, however, we will continue to be concerned about the Landmine Elimination Act of 1997 and the

CAN WE OMIT THIS SENTENCE BY ADDING THESE TWO ADJECTIVES?

[Safe and effective]

negative impact it would have on our military capabilities, for example, on the use of our anti-tank munitions outside Korea.

I remain strongly committed to bringing an end to the humanitarian crisis caused by these weapons. That is why, in 1996, I unilaterally banned the most dangerous types of landmines in the U.S. arsenal -- the non-self-destructing mines that can remain in the ground for decades -- except for those needed in Korea, where they are properly marked and monitored so as not to threaten civilians. That is why ~~last month~~ ^{recently} I directed the Department of Defense to field alternatives to all U.S. anti-personnel landmines, including those that self-destruct, ^{everywhere but Korea by 2003 and, in the case of Korea, by 2006.} That is why I have made the U.S. moratorium on exports of anti-personnel landmines a permanent ban. I have also directed that we redouble our efforts toward a global ban in the Conference on Disarmament, with the goal of achieving a ban on exports there next year.

The United States remains the world leader in demining efforts, next year spending almost as much as the rest of the world combined. I have announced our plans to increase demining activities by 25 percent, both in dollars spent and in the number of countries where we have active demining programs. In addition, we have just appointed Assistant Secretary Rick Inderfurth as our new Special Representative for Global Humanitarian Demining. He will lead a U.S. initiative to build on our own contributions and expand significantly worldwide demining efforts. In the area of research and development, we are testing a range of new demining technologies. We hope that by working more closely with the private sector and other countries, we can much more rapidly improve the available technology for mine detection and removal.

I look forward to our continued cooperation on this important issue.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Lane Evans
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Lane:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Landmine Elimination Act of 1997 and our search for alternatives to anti-personnel landmines (APLs). I appreciate your commitment to eliminating these weapons, in particular your strong support of funding for the Department of Defense's humanitarian demining research and development efforts.

I regret that the Ottawa Convention fails to include two provisions that would have allowed us to sign this treaty: an adequate transition period during which we could have safely phased out our APLs -- including those in Korea -- and protection for the anti-tank munitions we rely upon to slow down an enemy's armor offensive in battle.

The submunitions associated with U.S. anti-tank mines do not present a threat to civilian populations after hostilities have ended. Both the anti-tank mines and these submunitions self-destruct automatically at a pre-set time (4 hours, 48 hours, or 15 days) and, if they fail to do so, their battery rapidly runs out so that they can no longer function. Only one in the 32,000 APLs tested has missed its self-destruct time (the one that missed was one hour late).

I appreciate your offer to work with the Administration to identify alternatives to these submunitions. Although DoD has not yet found a viable concept for replacing our mixed anti-tank systems with a comparable alternative, Secretary Cohen has assured me that the Department of Defense will continue to search for such alternatives. These alternatives would have to be comparable in terms of military effectiveness, safety of use, and minimal risks for non-combatants. If we do succeed, it would put us in a position to sign the Ottawa Convention as soon as we have also developed alternatives for our anti-personnel landmines in Korea. Until we do, however, we will continue to be concerned about the Landmine Elimination Act of 1997 and the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 30, 1996

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached Berger/Tyson/Tarullo memo concerns whether to renew your suspension of Helms-Burton Title III for another six months. The initial six months expires January 16, but the memo urges rolling out the decision around January 6 to avoid any possible negative impact on the Albright confirmation

The gist of the memo is that Stu Eizenstadt has made real progress with the EU, which has now taken several positive steps, including approval of a Common Position conditioning improvement in political and economic relations with Cuba on progress in human rights and democracy. The press, Cuban-American community and Hill leaders recognize these steps as significant. Our Cuban-American "core group" has endorsed a second waiver as long as the Europeans continue to pursue pro-democracy efforts. So has Jorge Mas Conosa. On the Hill, Dodd and Hamilton favor a further suspension; hard-core supporters of the law, like Diaz-Balart, Ros-Lehtinen and Helms will oppose another suspension.

The memo sets forth three options, but only the second is meaningful: suspension for six months *with a statement that you would expect to continue such suspensions as long as our allies continued their pro-democracy efforts*. If you approve, Sandy et al. will undertake a final round of Hill and Cuban-American consultations; if there is strong resistance to stating your expectation of further suspensions, Sandy will come back to you with a softer formulation. Treasury, State and Eizenstat concur. (The other options are no suspension or seeking repeal of Helms-Burton, but there is no support for either.)

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Todd Stern

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017
By M NARA, Date 12/4/21

2019-0910-5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

199041

8154

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 28, 1996

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

'96 DEC 28 PM12:46

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER *SB*

LAURA TYSON *LT*

DAN TARULLO *DT*

SUBJECT:

Suspension of Provisions of Title III of Helms-Burton Act

Purpose

To decide whether to renew for six months the suspension of provisions of Title III of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act (Helms-Burton).

Background

On July 16, you decided to allow Title III of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act (Helms-Burton) to enter into force but to suspend for six months the right of U.S. claimants to file suit in Federal court against foreign firms "trafficking" in confiscated properties in Cuba. As provided by the law, you determined that the suspension was in the U.S. national interest and would expedite democratic transition in Cuba. You stated your intention to use the six months to work with our allies and trading partners on a common approach, with concrete steps, to promote democracy in Cuba. On August 16, you appointed Commerce Under Secretary Stuart Eizenstat to head that effort.

As you know, Helms-Burton sparked strident criticism among our allies throughout Europe as well as in Latin America and Canada, who see it as an extraterritorial infringement on their sovereignty. The EU, Mexico and Canada have drafted and in some cases implemented "blocking" legislation forbidding their citizens from submitting to U.S. courts' jurisdiction should Title III cases materialize and from providing information to the U.S. Government to implement Title III and Title IV of the law (under which we have so far barred from entering the United States the directors of a Canadian and a Mexican firm benefiting from confiscated Cuban properties). The EU has requested a dispute panel in the WTO, and Mexico and Canada have threatened similar action in NAFTA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reason: 1.5 b, d

Declassify on: 12/27/06

Derived from: Multiple

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017

By *Ms* NARA, Date 12/9/21

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

706-0990-5

Results

Despite our allies' resentment and resistance, through the extraordinary efforts of your emissary Stu Eisenstadt, our Helms-Burton suspension strategy nonetheless has yielded a more comprehensive, better coordinated international effort to press for democratic change in Cuba than at any time since Castro took power almost 38 years ago.

- The EU on December 2 approved a "Common Position" putting human rights and democracy at the center of its agenda with Cuba and conditioning any improvement in political and economic relations on respect for human rights and progress toward democracy on the island. In addition, European leaders have made a number of statements criticizing the lack of human rights in Cuba and pressing for political and economic reforms.
- Several EU governments, NGOs and business groups have agreed to further explore the creation of a Cuba Democratic Coordinating Committee or Fund to support dissidents on the island and keep international attention focused on their plight. European and Canadian groups have also undertaken to develop a set of good-business principles so that what investment does go into Cuba can serve a positive purpose.
- Several key Latin American leaders left no doubt during the Ibero-American Summit in Santiago in November that they expect our hemisphere's only remaining dictatorship to reform.
- Canada is quietly pressing Cuba to appoint a human rights ombudsman, establish the rights of NGOs operating on the island, and give prominence to their Parliament.
- For the first time, all 15 EU member nations and several Latin American countries cosponsored our U.N. resolution condemning human rights conditions in Cuba.

The U.S. press, the Cuban-American community and Congressional leaders interested in Cuba have recognized the significance of these democratization initiatives. When Stu briefed members of our Cuban-American "core group" in mid-December, they expressed unqualified approval for the gains made and endorsed a second waiver as long as the Europeans continue to pursue their pro-democracy efforts. So did Jorge Mas Canosa. Importantly, Mas even offered to help the Administration sell such a decision.

Senator Dodd and Representative Hamilton also have urged a further suspension. Congressman Menendez has been non-committal and is unlikely to be publicly supportive. Republican

Congressmen Lincoln Diaz-Balart and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Miami have welcomed the progress made but said they will oppose a further suspension. Key Republican staffers have expressed a positive reaction to Stu's achievements, and the expectation that another suspension is likely. Senator Helms praised Stu's efforts, but is likely to oppose a further suspension.

WTO Dispute Panel

We have not yet persuaded the EU to withdraw or indefinitely freeze its WTO suit against Helms-Burton. In Europe in early December, Stu offered to recommend a waiver to you, accompanied by a statement containing a strong presumption of further suspensions, in return for EU agreement to stand down the WTO action in addition to fulfillment of its Cuba democratization commitments. The EU leaders told you on December 16 that a clearer commitment to indefinite suspensions plus some relief from Title IV of Helms-Burton (which you cannot provide under the law) would be necessary for them to drop their WTO action entirely.

Suspension Renewal

You are not required to decide on an additional suspension until January 16. Based on the positive momentum in democratization efforts and the existing political support, however, we believe it would be advantageous to make the decision now and announce it as early in January as possible to minimize any potentially negative impact on Madeleine Albright's confirmation proceedings. We are currently considering January 6.

You have three basic options.

- 1) Do not extend the suspension. Under this option, you would determine that international progress in the promotion of democracy in Cuba has been inadequate and that a further suspension of Title III is not warranted. This would please some Cuban-American leaders and Members of Congress dissatisfied with progress thus far, but our allies would slow cooperation in Cuba democratization while expediting dispute action within the WTO and NAFTA. This option would be an implicit admission that your earlier suspension decision had failed to yield the desired results.
- 2) Extend for another six months, with a presumption of continued suspensions based on sustained activism by the international community in the promotion of Cuban democracy. You would recognize the progress made with the EU and others in the promotion of democracy and certify that another suspension would be in the national interest and expedite democracy in Cuba. In your public statement accompanying the suspension,

you would note that Title III requires you to review a suspension decision each six months and that you would expect to continue suspending the right to file suit as long as U.S. friends and allies continue their stepped-up efforts to promote a transition to democracy in Cuba. We have chosen this formulation to express your intention regarding future suspensions in order to reduce friction with our allies, lessen the prospect of a costly confrontation in the WTO and minimize the need for you to make a de novo controversial decision every six months. It's unlikely the Europeans will go for that in their commitments; the issue now is how they implement these commitments. Should you choose this option, we will conduct a final round of consultations with the Hill and the Cuban-American community prior to announcing your decision. If, based on those discussions, we find strong opposition to expressing such a clear expectation of future suspensions tied to allied support for democratization, we will come back to you with a somewhat softer formulation.

- 3) Extend for six months and express an intention to seek amendment or repeal of Helms-Burton. This option would do most to assuage our allies' anger over Helms-Burton and halt their WTO action, but any effort to seek amendment or repeal of the law would run into certain opposition in the Congress and intensify Hill efforts to take away your suspension authority entirely.

NSC, NEC, Stu Eizenstat, the Treasury and State Departments support Option 2. They believe this approach would encourage the EU to continue its cooperation in promoting Cuban democracy, help us manage tensions with our allies and lead the EU perhaps to suspend, or at least to narrow, its WTO case. Such a decision will give rise to some criticism and perhaps some efforts to eliminate your suspension authority, but it also will receive understanding and support from elements within the Congress and the Cuban-American community.

RECOMMENDATION

That you suspend the right to file suit under Title III of Helms-Burton for another six months and, in the accompanying statement, indicate that you would expect to continue suspending the right to file suit as long as U.S. friends and allies continue their stepped-up efforts to promote a transition to democracy in Cuba.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

I thought you might like to see your Christmas Message for 1997. It will be widely distributed and is often published on Christmas Day by many newspapers. I've attached previous Messages for your reference.

Please let me know if you have any edits.

We will also issue Chanukah and Kwanzaa Messages on your behalf.

Phil Caplan

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CHRISTMAS 1997

Warm greetings to everyone celebrating Christmas.

At this time of year, when the nights grow longer and often colder, our lives are brightened and our hearts warmed by the lights of Christmas. So much light surrounds our memories and celebration of Christmas: candlelight in the windows, colored lights twinkling on the tree, children's faces lit with a joy that is reflected in their parents' eyes. The beloved Christmas story itself is a story of light, for, as the Gospel of John tells us, Jesus came to humankind as "the true Light" that illumines all humankind.

Almost 2,000 years later, that Light still shines amid the dark places of our world. It is reflected in the lives of so many quiet and generous people who strive daily to make life better for others -- feeding the hungry, caring for the ill and elderly, cherishing and nurturing children. It radiates from the hearts of those who work for peace and justice in their communities, our nation, and the world. It shines in the efforts of men and women striving to break down the walls of fear, ignorance, and prejudice that cast shadows across too many lives and prevent us from becoming the people God intended us to be.

May all who celebrate Christmas this year rejoice in the special gifts of light that it brings: the love that warms our hearts, the faith that lights our journey, and the hope that promises us a bright future. Hillary and I wish you joy and peace during this Christmas season and much happiness in the New Year.

Dan's
edit
OK for
agm
again
Dan

CHRISTMAS 1996

Warm greetings to everyone celebrating Christmas.

Each year during this blessed season, the world pauses to look back across the centuries to the birth of a Child. This Child was born to poor but loving parents in the small town of Bethlehem -- born into a world where few noticed His coming, except for some simple shepherds and a few wise men. He was the Son of God and the King of Kings, but He chose to come among us as servant and Savior.

Though two thousand years have passed since Jesus first walked the earth, much remains the same. Today's world is still caught up in the challenges and cares of everyday existence, and too often we crowd God into the background of our experience. Too often we still ignore His loving presence in our lives and the precious gifts of peace and hope that He so freely offers to us all. And today, as on that first Christmas morning, He still reveals Himself to the loving, the wise, and the simple of heart.

As we gather with family and friends again this year to celebrate Christmas, let us welcome God wholeheartedly into our daily lives. Let us learn to recognize Him not only in the faces of our loved ones, but also in the faces of those who, like Jesus, are familiar with poverty, hardship, and rejection. And let us be inspired by His example to serve one another with generous hearts and open hands. In this way we will approach the dawn of a new century and a new millennium confident in God's abundant grace and strengthened by His timeless promise of salvation.

Hillary joins me in praying that the peace and joy of this holiday season will remain with you throughout the coming year. Merry Christmas, and God bless you.

EF

147917

70009

CHRISTMAS 1995

C O P Y
from ORM

Warm greetings to everyone celebrating Christmas.

The Christmas story is dear and familiar to us all -- shepherds and angels, Wise Men and King Herod, Mary and Joseph, and, at the heart of it all, a Child. This Child was born into poverty in a city too crowded to offer Him shelter. He was sent to a region whose people had endured suffering, tyranny, and exile. And yet this Child brought with Him riches so great that they continue to sustain the human spirit two thousand years later: the assurance of God's love and presence in our lives and the promise of salvation.

Each year at Christmas, we celebrate these gifts with family and friends. We place candles in the window as a sign that there is always room for Christ in our homes. We put angels and stars and twinkling lights on the Christmas tree to remind us of the glory and mystery of Christ's birth. We sing the old and beloved Christmas carols to express the joy filling our hearts, and we share special gifts with those we love, just as God shared His Son with us. And, in contemplating the nativity scene under the tree or in a neighbor's yard, we realize that children hold a special place in God's heart, since He sent His only Son to us as a little Child.

With this simple truth in mind, let us observe Christmas this year by making a solemn commitment to the children of our communities, our nation, and the world. Let us pledge to love and nurture them and promise to give them strong values and a chance to make the most of their God-given talents. Let us resolve that they will grow up in a world that is free and at peace. By cherishing the children God sends us, we express our love and gratitude for the one Child He sent whose coming offers forgiveness and hope to us all.

Hillary and I send best wishes for a blessed and joyous Christmas season and every happiness in the new year.

BC/AN/MAH/lynn-emu-emu
(12.1995christmas.msg)

(Corres. #2541427)

BILL CLINTON

cc: Presidential Messages, 91 OEOB

DO NOT MAIL -- RETURN TO CARMEN FOWLER, 91 OEOB, FOR DISPATCH

WE



122058
ME002

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHRISTMAS 1994

COPY
from ORM

Warm greetings to Americans everywhere during this joyous Christmas season.

The timeless story of a baby born in a manger amid humble surroundings is the fulfillment of a promise, an affirmation of faith. Jesus' birth demonstrates the infinite love of God. We celebrate the gift of His life, and Christmas softens our hearts and rekindles in us a sincere desire to reach out to others in peace and friendship.

As we rejoice in the miracle of Christmas, we reflect on the Holy Family and draw strength from their example of faith. We are reminded that the bonds between parent and child, between husband and wife, and between neighbor and stranger are opportunities to answer Jesus' call to love one another, and we are reminded that one day we will be asked whether we lived out His love in ways that treated all of our brothers and sisters -- even the least of them -- as we would have treated Him.

In holy Bethlehem and throughout the Middle East, ancient enemies are putting aside their differences and coming together in goodwill. Recognizing that there is still much work to be done, let us build on this success and nurture love and caring in our world, in our neighborhoods, and in our homes. With this commitment, we can all share in the fulfillment of the Christmas promise.

Hillary joins me in wishing you joy and peace this Christmas.

Bill Clinton

941220

Christmas, 1993

C O P Y
from ORM

Warmest greetings to all who are celebrating Christmas in this season of hope.

Each year at this time, we gather together with our loved ones. We teach our children to believe that, with faith and hard work, their dreams can come true. We reach out to each other in caring and fellowship. We look to the future with hope and always with the most earnest of mankind's prayers -- the prayer for peace. Thankfully, at this Christmastime, we can joyously celebrate the results of our prayers.

Around the world, people are embracing the promise of the post-Cold War era, throwing off the shackles of tyranny and committing themselves to the ideals of democracy. Old enemies who met for centuries on the battlefield are now meeting on common ground to discuss peace. In our own country, many citizens are rededicating themselves to improving their communities and to ending the crime and violence that still threaten us. This has indeed been a year worthy of the Prince of Peace.

I have always believed that the Christmas spirit of giving and caring joins children and parents across the country and around the world. This year, let us listen to the dreams of our children and gain strength from their idealism. On this holiday, let us reach out to the people around us and work for a world at peace.

Hillary joins me in extending best wishes to all for a very merry Christmas.

BC/SEM/JB/lynn-ckb
(11.christmas.msg)

(Corres. #1177022)

BILL CLINTON A

cc: Presidential Messages, 91 OEOB

DO NOT MAIL -- RETURN TO CARMEN FOWLER, 91 OEOB, FOR DISPATCH
CLEAR THRU JOHN PODESTA

also
clear
by RPR

BC SIG

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CHRISTMAS 1997

*Marken,
I'd like to send
this one to PITS
tomorrow*

Warm greetings to everyone celebrating Christmas.

need this? [At this time of year, when the nights grow longer and often colder, our lives are brightened and our hearts warmed by the lights of Christmas. So much light surrounds our memories and celebration of Christmas: candlelight in the windows, colored lights twinkling on the tree, children's faces lit with a joy that is reflected in their parents' eyes. The beloved Christmas story itself is a story of light, for, as the Gospel of John tells us, Jesus came to humankind as "the true Light" that illumines all humankind. He is the Light that "shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not."

Almost 2,000 years later, that Light still shines amid the dark places of our world. It is reflected in the lives of so many quiet and generous people who strive daily to make life better for others -- feeding the hungry, caring for the ill and elderly, cherishing and nurturing children. It radiates from the hearts of those who work for peace and justice in their communities, our nation, and the world. It shines in the efforts of men and women striving to break down the walls of fear, ignorance, and prejudice that cast shadows across too many lives and prevent us from becoming the people God intended us to be.

May all who celebrate Christmas this year rejoice in the special gifts of light that it brings: the love that warms our hearts, the faith that lights our journey, and the hope that promises us a bright future. Hillary and I wish you joy and peace during this Christmas season and much happiness in the New Year.

OUTLINE

- I. Prologue 1:1-18
- II. Christ's ministry in the world 1:19-12:50
- A. The testimony of John the Baptist 1:19-36
- B. The gathering of disciples 1:37-51
- C. The wedding at Cana 2:1-11
- D. The first visit to Jerusalem and Judea 2:12-3:36
- E. The mission to Samaria 4:1-42
- F. The healing of the nobleman's son 4:43-54
- G. The healing of the lame man in Jerusalem 5:1-16
- H. Jesus' self-defense 5:17-47
- I. The feeding of the five thousand and the discourse on the Bread of Life 6:1-71
- J. Jesus at the Feast of Tabernacles 7:1-53
- K. The woman taken in adultery 8:1-11
- L. The self-disclosure of Jesus 8:12-59
- M. The restoration of the man born blind 9:1-41
- N. Christ, the Good Shepherd 10:1-42
- O. The raising of Lazarus 11:1-57
- P. Jesus in Bethany and Jerusalem 12:1-50
- III. Christ's ministry to his own 13:1-17:26
- A. The washing of feet 13:1-17
- B. The announcement of the betrayal 13:18-30
- C. The upper room discourse 13:31-16:33
- D. The great prayer 17:1-26
- IV. The sufferings and the glory 18:1-20:31
- A. The betrayal 18:1-14
- B. Jesus on trial before the Jews 18:15-27
- C. The ordeal before Pilate 18:28-19:16
- D. The crucifixion and burial 19:17-42
- E. The resurrection appearances 20:1-29
- F. The purpose of this Gospel 20:30-31
- V. Epilogue 21:1-25
- Saint John has 21 chapters, 878 verses, and c. 19,099 words*

CHAPTER 1

c. A.D. 26

I. The Deity of Jesus Christ

- (A) **I**N the beginning "was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." v. 14; 17:5, 24; Eph. 1:4
- 2 "The same was in the beginning with God." Gen. 1:1
- 3 "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." Ps. 33:6; Eph. 3:9; Col. 1:16; Heb. 1:10
- 4 "In him was life; and "the life was the light of men." 1 John 5:11-8:12

5 And "the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not." 3:19

The true Light

- 6 There was a man sent from God, whose name was John. messenger
- 7 The same came for a witness, to "bear witness of the Light, that all men through him might believe." tell about
- 8 He was not that Light, but "was sent to bear witness of that Light." came
- 9 That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.

(A) The deity of Jesus Christ, or His God nature, is well established in the New Testament. Some of the facts are:

- (1) He is called God by the Apostle John (above verse 1).
- (2) He is called God by the Apostle Thomas (Page 1012—John 20:28).
- (3) He is called God by God the Father (Page 1144—Heb. 1:8).
- (4) He claimed to be God in that He was with the Father before creation (Page 1008—John 17:5).
- (5) He claimed to be God in that He was before Abraham. "Abraham rejoiced to see my day . . ." (Page 998—John 8:51-59).

Notes continued on next page.



Maureen T. Shea
12/12/97 12:35:59 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Shannon M. Hinderliter/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Christmas Message

Two things which I would recommend changing:

One, it is normally referred to as "The Gospel of John" - not Saint John's Gospel.

Two, while the King James translation is beautiful, it is also sexist - and many of its translations on gender are, in fact, inaccurate - much of what was written was not gender specific. Anyway, a more inclusive translation is: "the true light that illumines all humankind."

Hope this is helpful.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 18, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phv*

SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom follow-up

You have selected 9 names for this year's Medal of Freedom: Al Shanker, Robert Coles, Admiral Zumwalt, Arnie Aronson, James Farmer, Mario Obledo, Elliot Richardson, Sol Linowitz and David Rockefeller. *12*

You had several questions regarding the environmental candidates, an Asian-American candidate, additional names of women, and Gene Autry (original memo attached). For ease of reference a new chart is attached. The ceremony is tentatively scheduled for January 15 -- MLK's actual birthday. **No invitations have been issued or awardees contacted pending your review of this memo, but we would like to do so before Christmas -- therefore it would be helpful if you looked at this before you depart for Bosnia.**

1) You asked for the Vice President's opinion on the environmental candidates. He prefers Mardy Murie for this year; maybe Sagan next year.

Margaret "Mardy" Murie, 93.

Mardy Murie is perhaps the last link between the conservationists of the 1930's and today's worldwide environmental movement. A lifetime activist, and the widow of renowned naturalist Olaus Murie, Ms. Murie is the recipient of numerous environmentalist awards including the prestigious Audubon Medal (1980) and the Sierra Club's John Muir Award (1981). She has remained a staunch environmentalist for the past 70 years, gaining appointment to the governing council of the Wilderness Society, founding the Teton Science School, and contributing to the passage of the Alaskan Lands Act of 1974.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Carl Sagan (posthumous).

An eminent author and astronomer, Sagan did more to popularize modern science and make it accessible to the general public than perhaps any other individual of this century. He was a key contributor to the Mariner, Viking, and Voyager space missions and through his research greatly increased our understanding of planetary atmospheres and surfaces. Among his many notable achievements are 12 books, over 600 scientific papers and magazine articles, and the 1980 Emmy award winning PBS series "Cosmos." His lifetime commitment to scientific research, nuclear disarmament, and education garnered him numerous accolades, including the 1978 Pulitzer Prize and two NASA Medals for Distinguished Public Service.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

2) *You asked for an Asian American candidate. Working with OPL, we have identified:*

Fred Korematsu, 78. Fred Korematsu's legal challenges to civilian exclusion orders during WWII serve as the underpinning of the redress movement for Japanese Americans. In 1942, he was arrested and convicted for violating the government's exclusion orders, sentenced to five year's probation and sent to an internment camp. Korematsu appealed his conviction to the Supreme Court, where it was upheld in 1944 (*Korematsu v. U.S.*) Forty years later in 1983, Korematsu brought a petition in federal district court for *coram nobis*, which allows a person convicted of a crime to challenge his conviction after his sentence has been served. The court overturned his conviction. It found the government's exclusion and detention actions during the war were legally unsupportable and that the government's defense of the actions was based on fraud and misconduct. The court's opinion served as the foundation for the 1988 Civil Liberties Act, which authorized an apology and reparations for those interned.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

3) *You asked for additional women candidates. Several WH staff felt that it was not the right timing for Marian Wright Edelman, but we have identified:*

Wilma Mankiller, 52. Rising out of poverty and overcoming great personal tragedy, including a near-fatal car accident and suffering from myasthenia gravis, Wilma Mankiller was appointed the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma in 1985. In 1987, she became the first elected female leader of a major Indian tribe and was re-elected twice. Known for being an effective leader of the Cherokee's business interests, she has also emphasized reducing Cherokee infant mortality and improving Indian health care and educational systems. An effective advocate and champion of women's rights, she was named Woman of the Year by *Ms. Magazine* in 1987, and installed in the National Women's Hall of Fame. *Ann Lewis notes that the women's community will find this award very compelling. Mankiller is very ill with cancer, but can probably travel.*

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Previous women candidates:

Brooke Astor, 95. A New York City philanthropist and author, Brooke Astor has been primarily responsible for allocating funds from the Vincent Astor Foundation since her husband's death 38 years ago. Ms. Astor is a much-respected member of New York society with an interest in funding innovative projects, ranging from outdoor living spaces in public housing projects to the revitalization of the New York Public Library, for which she has served as a trustee since 1959. She is known for her personal visits to the Foundation's many projects and her assistance in obtaining funding for charitable organizations from other New York philanthropists. *The First Lady's office supports this recommendation.*

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Frances Hesselbein, 79. Frances Hesselbein is one of the foremost experts on not-for-profit corporations and management in the workplace. As the leader of the Girl Scouts of America from 1976 to 1990, she took a faltering organization and transformed it. By 1990 her policies had produced a record membership of 3 million and had tripled minority participation. She is now President and CEO of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Non-Profit Management, which helps non-profit organizations become more effective.

Approve____

Disapprove____

Discuss____

4) *Question about Gene Autry.* You sent down a package of material about Gene Autry that E.A. Gregory, Chairman of "United Shows of America" of Nashville, sent to Tony Rodham in September. The Vice President had also been contacted by Mr. Gregory around the same time. You sent Autry a very nice "Certificate of Appreciation" on his 90th birthday in September. Given the make-up of your list this year, I would recommend that we consider Autry for next year.

1997 Medal of Freedom

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
Al Shanker	✓		
Robert Coles	✓		
Adm Zumwalt	✓		
Arnie Aronson	✓		
James Farmer	✓		
Mario Obledo	✓		
Elliot Richardson	✓		
Sol Linowitz	✓		
David Rockefeller	✓		
Margaret "Mardy" Murie			
Carl Sagan			
Fred Korematsu			
Wilma Mankiller			
Brooke Astor			
Frances Hesselbein			

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is the 1997 Medal of Freedom memo.

Erskine mentioned to me that you wanted Vernon Jordan to be considered. We have not included him for this year, but I told Erskine that I would remind you of your discussion.

We have sent a copy of this memo to the First Lady.

Phil Caplan

Phil

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

See notes

11-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1997

'97 NOV 10 AM 11:02

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN *Phil for all*
SEAN MALONEY
MELANNE VERVEER

SUBJECT: 1997 AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

We have set forth below a list of nominees for this year's award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In keeping with the theme of your past selections, this year's nominees embody the American spirit of service to others.

The group of 18 nominees reflects extensive consultations with, among others, your senior advisers. You should select approximately 10 recipients, but certainly no more than 12. In 1993-96, you selected 10, 9, 12, and 10, respectively. We have tried to group some of the nominees according to similarities in their achievements to help you balance and organize your selections. For ease of reference and tabulation, we have also attached a chart on which you may summarize your selections.

Education/Service:

Albert Shanker (posthumous). Shanker first became known in the 1960s as the aggressive leader of New York City's teachers' union. During his long tenure as President of the AFT and a Vice-President of the AFL-CIO, Shanker worked to change radically how schools and teachers' unions do business. He became a staunch proponent of teacher certification and higher standards for students. He wrote a weekly *New York Times* column, and served on the boards of directors of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the International Rescue Committee, and the Committee for the Free World. Upon his death you noted that, "Al spent his life in pursuit of one of the noblest of causes -- the improvement of our public schools. . . . He challenged teachers to provide every child with the very best education possible."

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Robert Coles, 67. A leader in the call to citizen service, Dr. Robert Coles has had a distinguished and varied career. Early on, he advised President Kennedy on racial and education issues. As Professor of Social Ethics at Harvard, psychiatrist, recipient of a MacArthur Genius Award, and Pulitzer-Prize-winning author of more than 50 books, Coles has explored children's

11-22-97

relationships with their world, focusing much of his research on how children experience racism and spirituality. *The Washington Monthly* has observed that, "The revitalization of volunteerism and community service in the 1990s springs from roots that Cole's writings have watered during many dry years." (Some have criticized Dr. Coles' work as lacking in scientific precision and organization: his children's oral histories blend poetry and science, deliberately avoiding traditional psychiatric language in favor of a more sociological approach.)

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

David Kearns, 66. Kearns stepped down as Chairman of the Xerox Corporation to heed the call of public service. As Under Secretary of Education during the Bush Administration, he strove to improve the nation's schools by supporting parental choice, improved teacher and student standards, appropriations for educational research, and full funding for Head Start. He was selected by President Bush to supervise the immediate federal response to the 1992 Los Angeles Riots. Kearns now pursues educational reform as a member of the faculty at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, having previously served as Chairman and CEO of the New American Schools Development Corporation, a privately funded group that serves to create new kinds of schools as models of reform.

Approve ☐Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Military:

Admiral William James Crowe, Jr., 72. (supported by NSC/Sandy Berger)

Four times the recipient of the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Admiral Crowe recently completed fifty distinguished years of government service. A gifted military leader, he served as commander of the Middle East Force in the Persian Gulf, head of Navy Plans and Policy, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Command, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He served this Administration as Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (1993-94) and as Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Elmo Russell ("Bud") Zumwalt, Jr., 76. A distinguished Naval veteran, Admiral Zumwalt served as Commander of United States Naval Forces in Vietnam and later as Chief of Naval Operations. During Vietnam, he was responsible for ordering the spraying of Agent Orange, but he is most renowned for his actions years after the war. Zumwalt lost his son to cancers that both he and his son believed were due to the young officer's exposure to the chemical defoliant (Zumwalt's grandson has a severe learning disability likely caused by his father's exposure). Zumwalt now devotes much of his time to securing compensation for veterans whose health problems can be linked to their service in Vietnam. He is also widely respected for his progressive policies as CNO. Zumwalt issued tough directives to end discrimination,

11-22-97

particularly against blacks and women, and his actions were credited with helping to reverse negative trends in Navy enlistment.

Approve J Disapprove Discuss

Civil Rights:

Arnold H. Aronson, 86. A civil rights leader for over fifty years, Arnie Aronson co-founded and led the path-breaking Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. As Secretary of the LCCR, Aronson coordinated lobbying campaigns to pass the landmark civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, and joined Martin Luther King, Jr. as one of the ten leaders of the 1963 March on Washington. A longtime President of the Leadership Conference Education Fund and Program Director for the National Jewish Community Relations Council, he symbolizes positive cooperation between the African American and Jewish communities and among the other communities that make up the LCCR. (Aronson is seriously ill with cancer, but lucid. He has been recommended for the Medal by Vernon Jordan, Sen. Kennedy, and the LCCR.)

Approve J Disapprove Discuss

James Farmer, 87. One of our most influential civil rights leaders, Farmer has dedicated his life to solving race and labor problems. In 1942, he formed the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which became a catalyst in the civil rights movement of the sixties. As the director of CORE, Farmer introduced nonviolent resistance against segregation and discrimination through such activities as sit-ins, standing lines, and the famous Freedom Rides. As Assistant Secretary for Administration in HEW President Nixon, he implemented affirmative action programs and helped strengthen Head Start. (Farmer is now quite ill, but lucid; he is blind and has lost both legs to amputation. Rep. John Lewis, along with other members of Congress and the public, support Farmer's nomination.)

Approve Disapprove Discuss

(It you are inclined to do so, it would be perfectly appropriate to give the award to both Aronson and Farmer.)

Mario G. Obledo, 65. Mario Obledo has been instrumental in helping Hispanic citizens achieve civil rights. As co-founder of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) and the National Hispanic Bar Association, he has become a powerful leader in the Hispanic community. Mr. Obledo served as Chairman of the National Rainbow Coalition from 1988 to 1993, where he fought at the national level for greater racial equality. A distinguished civil servant, he is a veteran of the Korean War and has served as Secretary of Health and Welfare of the State of California and as an Assistant Attorney General of the State of Texas.

Approve Disapprove Discuss

11-22-97

Arts and Letters/History:

Toni Morrison, 66. One of the leading authors of the day, Toni Morrison has been a powerful voice for the African-American community. An acclaimed fiction writer, Ms. Morrison is the recipient of the 1993 Nobel Prize in Literature, as well as the 1977 National Book Critic's Circle Award for her novel *Song of Solomon*, which was the first Book of the Month Club Full Selection by a black author since 1940. She now serves as a visiting lecturer at Yale University and a Senior Editor at Random House Publishing Corporation.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Daniel J. Boorstin, 82. Daniel Boorstin has served the United States and the world educational and literary community with distinction for the past 50 years. In his varying roles as Librarian of Congress, Director of the National Museum of American History, Senior Historian of the Smithsonian Institution, professor of history, award winning author, renowned lecturer and public servant, Dr. Boorstin has led a remarkable life of dedicated service and achievement. He has been recognized numerous times for his contributions to literature and history and is one of the few to win each of the Pulitzer, Parkman and Bancroft Prizes. Dr. Boorstin has also served the U.S. government in many capacities, from DOJ attorney to member of a NASA task force.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

C. Vann Woodward, 78. One of the preeminent historians of the American South, Professor Woodward has long provided a learned view into the culture and problems of post Civil War America and the origins and inequities of segregation and racism. A longtime advocate of civil rights and the study of black history, this legendary Yale history professor has won both the Pulitzer and Bancroft Prizes. He has long lent his knowledge of history to political activists and was an important consultant to NAACP lawyers as they prepared for the *Brown v. Board* case.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Business:

Sol Linowitz, 83. Linowitz, along with David Rockefeller, is a founder and a former chair of the International Executive Service Corps. This organization, a volunteer program that sends American executives to provide managerial and technical expertise to developing countries, has launched more than 10,000 service projects. In addition to a successful career as an international lawyer and as CEO of Xerox International, Linowitz has held numerous diplomatic posts and has dedicated much of his life to international development. He served as United States representative to the OAS and the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, as well as co-negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties and President Carter's Ambassador-at-Large for Middle East negotiations.

Approve ☒ Disapprove____ Discuss____

11-22-97

David Rockefeller, 82. Co-founder with Sol Linowitz of the International Executive Service Corps, David Rockefeller, the former longtime chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, has worked tirelessly to better the lives of Americans and people around the globe, promoting both humanitarian efforts and world peace. A renowned philanthropist he has personally and through the various Rockefeller Foundations funded a multitude of projects in fields such as the arts, literacy, food distribution, international family planning efforts, Latin American studies, and clinical treatment of Alzheimer's disease. He was also a co-founder of the Dartmouth Conference and the Trilateral Commission, both of which have opened new pathways of communication for world leaders, helping them transcend conventional boundaries in the quest for solutions to our common problems.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

(The International Executive Service Corps is recommending that both Rockefeller and Linowitz, as IESC co-founders, receive the Medal. Sen. Lieberman among others has seconded that call. But you should not feel obligated to choose both, or either of them.)

Miscellaneous:

Elliot L. Richardson, 77. Elliot Richardson is the only person to serve in four different U.S. cabinet positions. During the administrations of Presidents Nixon and Ford, he served as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Secretary of Defense; Attorney General; and Secretary of Commerce. In addition, he has held the positions of Undersecretary of State and Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Sometimes referred to as "the man for all positions," Mr. Richardson served with distinction through some of the most difficult times in American Government, resigning as Attorney General rather than fire Archibald Cox on President Nixon's orders. A decorated World War II veteran, Mr. Richardson is the recipient of the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Brooke Astor, 95. A New York City philanthropist and author, Brooke Astor has been primarily responsible for allocating funds from the Vincent Astor Foundation since her husband's death 38 years ago. Ms. Astor is a much-respected member of New York society with an interest in funding innovative projects, ranging from outdoor living spaces in public housing projects to the revitalization of the New York Public Library, for which she has served as a trustee since 1959. She is known for her personal visits to the Foundation's many projects and her assistance in obtaining funding for charitable organizations from other New York philanthropists.

Approve ☐Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Frances Hesselbein, 79. Frances Hesselbein is one of the foremost experts on not-for-profit corporations and management in the workplace. As the leader of the Girl Scouts of America from 1976 to 1990, she took a faltering organization and transformed it. By 1990 her policies

11-22-97

had produced a record membership of 3 million and had tripled minority participation. She is now President and CEO of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Non-Profit Management, which helps non-profit organizations become more effective.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Margaret "Mardy" Murie, 93.

Mardy Murie is perhaps the last link between the conservationist of the 1930's and today's worldwide environmental movement. A lifetime activist, and the widow of renowned naturalist Olaus Murie, Ms. Murie is the recipient of numerous environmentalist awards including the prestigious Audubon Medal (1980) and the Sierra Club's John Muir Award (1981). She has remained a staunch environmentalist for the past 70 years, gaining appointment to the governing council of the Wilderness Society, founding the Teton Science School, and contributing to the passage of the Alaskan Lands Act of 1974.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Carl Sagan (posthumous).

An eminent author and astronomer, Sagan did more to popularize modern science and make it accessible to the general public than perhaps any other individual of this century. He was a key contributor to the Mariner, Viking, and Voyager space missions and through his research greatly increased our understanding of planetary atmospheres and surfaces. Among his many notable achievements are 12 books, over 600 scientific papers and magazine articles, and the 1980 Emmy award winning PBS series 'Cosmos,' which was viewed by over 400 million people in 60 countries. His lifetime commitment to scientific research, nuclear disarmament, and education garnered him numerous accolades, including the 1978 Pulitzer Prize, the National Academy of Science's Public Welfare Medal and two NASA Medals for Distinguished Public Service.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

ANUP

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-22-97

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
Al Shanker	✓		
Robert Coles	✓		
David Kearns			
Adm Crowe	✓		
Adm Zumwalt	✓		
Arnie Aronson	✓		
James Farmer	✓		
Mario Obledo	✓		
Toni Morrison			
Daniel Boorstin			
C. Vann Woodward			
Sol Linowitz	✓		
David Rockefeller	✓		
Elliot Richardson	✓		
Brooke Astor			
Frances Hesselbein			
Margaret "Mardy" Murie			
Carl Sagan			

(1) ask VA
 (2) would like
 Some other words
 possible
 MECHAN?

After 2 other
 common letters
 possible?

7

③ Discretionary
Habitual Offenders
~~Not~~ Cautious

File

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 18, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phm*

SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom follow-up

You have selected 9 names for this year's Medal of Freedom: Al Shanker, Robert Coles, Admiral Zumwalt, Arnie Aronson, James Farmer, Mario Obledo, Elliot Richardson, Sol Linowitz and David Rockefeller.

You had several questions regarding the environmental candidates, an Asian-American candidate, additional names of women, and Gene Autry (original memo attached). For ease of reference a new chart is attached. The ceremony is tentatively scheduled for January 15 -- MLK's actual birthday. **No invitations have been issued or awardees contacted pending your review of this memo, but we would like to do so before Christmas -- therefore it would be helpful if you looked at this before you depart for Bosnia.**

1) You asked for the Vice President's opinion on the environmental candidates. He prefers Mardy Murie for this year; maybe Sagan next year.

Margaret "Mardy" Murie, 93.

Mardy Murie is perhaps the last link between the conservationists of the 1930's and today's worldwide environmental movement. A lifetime activist, and the widow of renowned naturalist Olaus Murie, Ms. Murie is the recipient of numerous environmentalist awards including the prestigious Audubon Medal (1980) and the Sierra Club's John Muir Award (1981). She has remained a staunch environmentalist for the past 70 years, gaining appointment to the governing council of the Wilderness Society, founding the Teton Science School, and contributing to the passage of the Alaskan Lands Act of 1974.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Carl Sagan (posthumous).

An eminent author and astronomer, Sagan did more to popularize modern science and make it accessible to the general public than perhaps any other individual of this century. He was a key contributor to the Mariner, Viking, and Voyager space missions and through his research greatly increased our understanding of planetary atmospheres and surfaces. Among his many notable achievements are 12 books, over 600 scientific papers and magazine articles, and the 1980 Emmy award winning PBS series "Cosmos." His lifetime commitment to scientific research, nuclear disarmament, and education garnered him numerous accolades, including the 1978 Pulitzer Prize and two NASA Medals for Distinguished Public Service.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

2) *You asked for an Asian American candidate. Working with OPL, we have identified:*

Fred Korematsu, 78. Fred Korematsu's legal challenges to civilian exclusion orders during WWII serve as the underpinning of the redress movement for Japanese Americans. In 1942, he was arrested and convicted for violating the government's exclusion orders, sentenced to five year's probation and sent to an internment camp. Korematsu appealed his conviction to the Supreme Court, where it was upheld in 1944 (*Korematsu v. U.S.*) Forty years later in 1983, Korematsu brought a petition in federal district court for *coram nobis*, which allows a person convicted of a crime to challenge his conviction after his sentence has been served. The court overturned his conviction. It found the government's exclusion and detention actions during the war were legally unsupportable and that the government's defense of the actions was based on fraud and misconduct. The court's opinion served as the foundation for the 1988 Civil Liberties Act, which authorized an apology and reparations for those interned.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

3) *You asked for additional women candidates. Several WH staff felt that it was not the right timing for Marian Wright Edelman, but we have identified:*

Wilma Mankiller, 52. Rising out of poverty and overcoming great personal tragedy, including a near-fatal car accident and suffering from myasthenia gravis, Wilma Mankiller was appointed the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma in 1985. In 1987, she became the first elected female leader of a major Indian tribe and was re-elected twice. Known for being an effective leader of the Cherokee's business interests, she has also emphasized reducing Cherokee infant mortality and improving Indian health care and educational systems. An effective advocate and champion of women's rights, she was named Woman of the Year by *Ms. Magazine* in 1987, and installed in the National Women's Hall of Fame. *Ann Lewis notes that the women's community will find this award very compelling. Mankiller is very ill with cancer, but can probably travel.*

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Previous women candidates:

Brooke Astor, 95. A New York City philanthropist and author, Brooke Astor has been primarily responsible for allocating funds from the Vincent Astor Foundation since her husband's death 38 years ago. Ms. Astor is a much-respected member of New York society with an interest in funding innovative projects, ranging from outdoor living spaces in public housing projects to the revitalization of the New York Public Library, for which she has served as a trustee since 1959. She is known for her personal visits to the Foundation's many projects and her assistance in obtaining funding for charitable organizations from other New York philanthropists. *The First Lady's office supports this recommendation.*

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Frances Hesselbein, 79. Frances Hesselbein is one of the foremost experts on not-for-profit corporations and management in the workplace. As the leader of the Girl Scouts of America from 1976 to 1990, she took a faltering organization and transformed it. By 1990 her policies had produced a record membership of 3 million and had tripled minority participation. She is now President and CEO of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Non-Profit Management, which helps non-profit organizations become more effective.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

4) *Question about Gene Autry.* You sent down a package of material about Gene Autry that E.A. Gregory, Chairman of "United Shows of America" of Nashville, sent to Tony Rodham in September. The Vice President had also been contacted by Mr. Gregory around the same time. You sent Autry a very nice "Certificate of Appreciation" on his 90th birthday in September. Given the make-up of your list this year, I would recommend that we consider Autry for next year.

1997 Medal of Freedom

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
Al Shanker	✓		
Robert Coles	✓		
Adm Zumwalt	✓		
Arnie Aronson	✓		
James Farmer	✓		
Mario Obledo	✓		
Elliot Richardson	✓		
Sol Linowitz	✓		
David Rockefeller	✓		
Margaret “Mardy” Murie			
Carl Sagan			
Fred Korematsu			
Wilma Mankiller			
Brooke Astor			
Frances Hesselbein			

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1997

✓
MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is the 1997 Medal of Freedom memo.

Erskine mentioned to me that you wanted Vernon Jordan to be considered. We have not included him for this year, but I told Erskine that I would remind you of your discussion.

We have sent a copy of this memo to the First Lady.

Phil Caplan

Phil

~~*[Signature]*~~

Su Mofes

11-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 10, 1997

'97 NOV 10 AM 11:00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN *Phil for all*
SEAN MALONEY
MELANNE VERVEER

SUBJECT: 1997 AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

We have set forth below a list of nominees for this year's award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In keeping with the theme of your past selections, this year's nominees embody the American spirit of service to others.

The group of 18 nominees reflects extensive consultations with, among others, your senior advisers. You should select approximately 10 recipients, but certainly no more than 12. In 1993-96, you selected 10, 9, 12, and 10, respectively. We have tried to group some of the nominees according to similarities in their achievements to help you balance and organize your selections. For ease of reference and tabulation, we have also attached a chart on which you may summarize your selections.

Education/Service:

Albert Shanker (posthumous). Shanker first became known in the 1960s as the aggressive leader of New York City's teachers' union. During his long tenure as President of the AFT and a Vice-President of the AFL-CIO, Shanker worked to change radically how schools and teachers' unions do business. He became a staunch proponent of teacher certification and higher standards for students. He wrote a weekly *New York Times* column, and served on the boards of directors of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the International Rescue Committee, and the Committee for the Free World. Upon his death you noted that, "Al spent his life in pursuit of one of the noblest of causes -- the improvement of our public schools. . . . He challenged teachers to provide every child with the very best education possible."

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Robert Coles, 67. A leader in the call to citizen service, Dr. Robert Coles has had a distinguished and varied career. Early on, he advised President Kennedy on racial and education issues. As Professor of Social Ethics at Harvard, psychiatrist, recipient of a MacArthur Genius Award, and Pulitzer-Prize-winning author of more than 50 books, Coles has explored children's

11-22-97

relationships with their world, focusing much of his research on how children experience racism and spirituality. *The Washington Monthly* has observed that, "The revitalization of volunteerism and community service in the 1990s springs from roots that Cole's writings have watered during many dry years." (Some have criticized Dr. Coles' work as lacking in scientific precision and organization: his children's oral histories blend poetry and science, deliberately avoiding traditional psychiatric language in favor of a more sociological approach.)

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

David Kearns, 66. Kearns stepped down as Chairman of the Xerox Corporation to heed the call of public service. As Under Secretary of Education during the Bush Administration, he strove to improve the nation's schools by supporting parental choice, improved teacher and student standards, appropriations for educational research, and full funding for Head Start. He was selected by President Bush to supervise the immediate federal response to the 1992 Los Angeles Riots. Kearns now pursues educational reform as a member of the faculty at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, having previously served as Chairman and CEO of the New American Schools Development Corporation, a privately funded group that serves to create new kinds of schools as models of reform.

Approve ☐Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Military:

Admiral William James Crowe, Jr., 72. (supported by NSC/Sandy Berger)

Four times the recipient of the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Admiral Crowe recently completed fifty distinguished years of government service. A gifted military leader, he served as commander of the Middle East Force in the Persian Gulf, head of Navy Plans and Policy, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Command, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He served this Administration as Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (1993-94) and as Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Elmo Russell ("Bud") Zumwalt, Jr., 76. A distinguished Naval veteran, Admiral Zumwalt served as Commander of United States Naval Forces in Vietnam and later as Chief of Naval Operations. During Vietnam, he was responsible for ordering the spraying of Agent Orange, but he is most renowned for his actions years after the war. Zumwalt lost his son to cancers that both he and his son believed were due to the young officer's exposure to the chemical defoliant (Zumwalt's grandson has a severe learning disability likely caused by his father's exposure). Zumwalt now devotes much of his time to securing compensation for veterans whose health problems can be linked to their service in Vietnam. He is also widely respected for his progressive policies as CNO. Zumwalt issued tough directives to end discrimination,

11-22-97

particularly against blacks and women, and his actions were credited with helping to reverse negative trends in Navy enlistment.

Approve ☒ _____

Disapprove _____

Discuss _____

Civil Rights:

Arnold H. Aronson, 86. A civil rights leader for over fifty years, Arnie Aronson co-founded and led the path-breaking Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. As Secretary of the LCCR, Aronson coordinated lobbying campaigns to pass the landmark civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, and joined Martin Luther King, Jr. as one of the ten leaders of the 1963 March on Washington. A longtime President of the Leadership Conference Education Fund and Program Director for the National Jewish Community Relations Council, he symbolizes positive cooperation between the African American and Jewish communities and among the other communities that make up the LCCR. (Aronson is seriously ill with cancer, but lucid. He has been recommended for the Medal by Vernon Jordan, Sen. Kennedy, and the LCCR.)

Approve ☒ _____

Disapprove _____

Discuss _____

James Farmer, 87. One of our most influential civil rights leaders, Farmer has dedicated his life to solving race and labor problems. In 1942, he formed the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which became a catalyst in the civil rights movement of the sixties. As the director of CORE, Farmer introduced nonviolent resistance against segregation and discrimination through such activities as sit-ins, standing lines, and the famous Freedom Rides. As Assistant Secretary for Administration in HEW President Nixon, he implemented affirmative action programs and helped strengthen Head Start. (Farmer is now quite ill, but lucid; he is blind and has lost both legs to amputation. Rep. John Lewis, along with other members of Congress and the public, support Farmer's nomination.)

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Discuss _____

(It you are inclined to do so, it would be perfectly appropriate to give the award to both Aronson and Farmer.)

Mario G. Obledo, 65. Mario Obledo has been instrumental in helping Hispanic citizens achieve civil rights. As co-founder of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) and the National Hispanic Bar Association, he has become a powerful leader in the Hispanic community. Mr. Obledo served as Chairman of the National Rainbow Coalition from 1988 to 1993, where he fought at the national level for greater racial equality. A distinguished civil servant, he is a veteran of the Korean War and has served as Secretary of Health and Welfare of the State of California and as an Assistant Attorney General of the State of Texas.

Approve ☒ _____

Disapprove _____

Discuss _____

11-22-97

Arts and Letters/History:

Toni Morrison, 66. One of the leading authors of the day, Toni Morrison has been a powerful voice for the African-American community. An acclaimed fiction writer, Ms. Morrison is the recipient of the 1993 Nobel Prize in Literature, as well as the 1977 National Book Critic's Circle Award for her novel *Song of Solomon*, which was the first Book of the Month Club Full Selection by a black author since 1940. She now serves as a visiting lecturer at Yale University and a Senior Editor at Random House Publishing Corporation.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Daniel J. Boorstin, 82. Daniel Boorstin has served the United States and the world educational and literary community with distinction for the past 50 years. In his varying roles as Librarian of Congress, Director of the National Museum of American History, Senior Historian of the Smithsonian Institution, professor of history, award winning author, renowned lecturer and public servant, Dr. Boorstin has led a remarkable life of dedicated service and achievement. He has been recognized numerous times for his contributions to literature and history and is one of the few to win each of the Pulitzer, Parkman and Bancroft Prizes. Dr. Boorstin has also served the U.S. government in many capacities, from DOJ attorney to member of a NASA task force.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

C. Vann Woodward, 78. One of the preeminent historians of the American South, Professor Woodward has long provided a learned view into the culture and problems of post Civil War America and the origins and inequities of segregation and racism. A longtime advocate of civil rights and the study of black history, this legendary Yale history professor has won both the Pulitzer and Bancroft Prizes. He has long lent his knowledge of history to political activists and was an important consultant to NAACP lawyers as they prepared for the *Brown v. Board* case.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Business:

Sol Linowitz, 83. Linowitz, along with David Rockefeller, is a founder and a former chair of the International Executive Service Corps. This organization, a volunteer program that sends American executives to provide managerial and technical expertise to developing countries, has launched more than 10,000 service projects. In addition to a successful career as an international lawyer and as CEO of Xerox International, Linowitz has held numerous diplomatic posts and has dedicated much of his life to international development. He served as United States representative to the OAS and the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, as well as co-negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties and President Carter's Ambassador-at-Large for Middle East negotiations.

Approve ☒ ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

11-22-97

David Rockefeller, 82. Co-founder with Sol Linowitz of the International Executive Service Corps, David Rockefeller, the former longtime chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, has worked tirelessly to better the lives of Americans and people around the globe, promoting both humanitarian efforts and world peace. A renowned philanthropist he has personally and through the various Rockefeller Foundations funded a multitude of projects in fields such as the arts, literacy, food distribution, international family planning efforts, Latin American studies, and clinical treatment of Alzheimer's disease. He was also a co-founder of the Dartmouth Conference and the Trilateral Commission, both of which have opened new pathways of communication for world leaders, helping them transcend conventional boundaries in the quest for solutions to our common problems.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

(The International Executive Service Corps is recommending that both Rockefeller and Linowitz, as IESC co-founders, receive the Medal. Sen. Lieberman among others has seconded that call. But you should not feel obligated to choose both, or either of them.)

Miscellaneous:

Elliot L. Richardson, 77. Elliot Richardson is the only person to serve in four different U.S. cabinet positions. During the administrations of Presidents Nixon and Ford, he served as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Secretary of Defense; Attorney General; and Secretary of Commerce. In addition, he has held the positions of Undersecretary of State and Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Sometimes referred to as "the man for all positions," Mr. Richardson served with distinction through some of the most difficult times in American Government, resigning as Attorney General rather than fire Archibald Cox on President Nixon's orders. A decorated World War II veteran, Mr. Richardson is the recipient of the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Brooke Astor, 95. A New York City philanthropist and author, Brooke Astor has been primarily responsible for allocating funds from the Vincent Astor Foundation since her husband's death 38 years ago. Ms. Astor is a much-respected member of New York society with an interest in funding innovative projects, ranging from outdoor living spaces in public housing projects to the revitalization of the New York Public Library, for which she has served as a trustee since 1959. She is known for her personal visits to the Foundation's many projects and her assistance in obtaining funding for charitable organizations from other New York philanthropists.

Approve ☐Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Frances Hesselbein, 79. Frances Hesselbein is one of the foremost experts on not-for-profit corporations and management in the workplace. As the leader of the Girl Scouts of America from 1976 to 1990, she took a faltering organization and transformed it. By 1990 her policies

11-22-97

had produced a record membership of 3 million and had tripled minority participation. She is now President and CEO of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Non-Profit Management, which helps non-profit organizations become more effective.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Margaret "Mardy" Murie, 93.

Mardy Murie is perhaps the last link between the conservationist of the 1930's and today's worldwide environmental movement. A lifetime activist, and the widow of renowned naturalist Olaus Murie, Ms. Murie is the recipient of numerous environmentalist awards including the prestigious Audubon Medal (1980) and the Sierra Club's John Muir Award (1981). She has remained a staunch environmentalist for the past 70 years, gaining appointment to the governing council of the Wilderness Society, founding the Teton Science School, and contributing to the passage of the Alaskan Lands Act of 1974.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

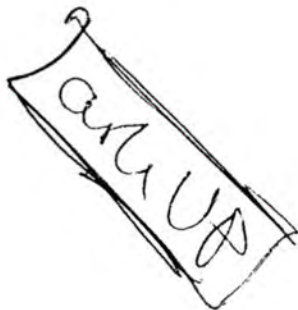
Carl Sagan (posthumous).

An eminent author and astronomer, Sagan did more to popularize modern science and make it accessible to the general public than perhaps any other individual of this century. He was a key contributor to the Mariner, Viking, and Voyager space missions and through his research greatly increased our understanding of planetary atmospheres and surfaces. Among his many notable achievements are 12 books, over 600 scientific papers and magazine articles, and the 1980 Emmy award winning PBS series 'Cosmos,' which was viewed by over 400 million people in 60 countries. His lifetime commitment to scientific research, nuclear disarmament, and education garnered him numerous accolades, including the 1978 Pulitzer Prize, the National Academy of Science's Public Welfare Medal and two NASA Medals for Distinguished Public Service.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____



1997 Medal of Freedom

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-22-97

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
Al Shanker	✓		
Robert Coles	✓		
David Kearns			
Adm Crowe	✓		
Adm Zumwalt	✓		
Arnie Aronson	✓		
James Farmer	✓		
Mario Obledo	✓		
Toni Morrison			
Daniel Boorstin			
C. Vann Woodward			
Sol Linowitz	✓		
David Rockefeller	✓		
Elliot Richardson	✓		
Brooke Astor			
Frances Hesselbein			
Margaret "Mardy" Murie			
Carl Sagan			

① Ask VP
② Would like
some other would
be possible?
M. Reelman?

Neither 2 others
mentioned by
president?

③ Is there any
other - American
candidates?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 18, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *PC*

7
'97 DEC 19 PM 12:20

SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom follow-up

You have selected 9 names for this year's Medal of Freedom: Al Shanker, Robert Coles, Admiral Zumwalt, Arnie Aronson, James Farmer, Mario Obledo, Elliot Richardson, Sol Linowitz and David Rockefeller.

You had several questions (original memo attached) regarding the environmental candidates, an Asian-American candidate, and additional names of women. For ease of reference a new chart is attached. The ceremony is tentatively scheduled for January 15 -- MLK's actual birthday. **No invitations have been issued or awardees contacted pending your review of this memo, but we would like to do so before Christmas -- therefore it would be helpful if you looked at this before you depart for Bosnia.**

1) You asked for the Vice President's opinion on the environmental candidates. He prefers Mardy Murie for this year; maybe Sagan next year.

Margaret "Mardy" Murie, 93.

Mardy Murie is perhaps the last link between the conservationists of the 1930's and today's worldwide environmental movement. A lifetime activist, and the widow of renowned naturalist Olaus Murie, Ms. Murie is the recipient of numerous environmentalist awards including the prestigious Audubon Medal (1980) and the Sierra Club's John Muir Award (1981). She has remained a staunch environmentalist for the past 70 years, gaining appointment to the governing council of the Wilderness Society, founding the Teton Science School, and contributing to the passage of the Alaskan Lands Act of 1974.

Approve ___ Disapprove ___ Discuss ___

Carl Sagan (posthumous).

An eminent author and astronomer, Sagan did more to popularize modern science and make it accessible to the general public than perhaps any other individual of this century. He was a key contributor to the Mariner, Viking, and Voyager space missions and through his research greatly increased our understanding of planetary atmospheres and surfaces. Among his many notable achievements are 12 books, over 600 scientific papers and magazine articles, and the 1980 Emmy award winning PBS series "Cosmos." His lifetime commitment to scientific research, nuclear disarmament, and education garnered him numerous accolades, including the 1978 Pulitzer Prize and two NASA Medals for Distinguished Public Service.

Approve ___ Disapprove ___ Discuss ___

2) You asked for an Asian American candidate. Working with OPL, we have identified:

Fred Korematsu, 78. Fred Korematsu's legal challenges to civilian exclusion orders during WWII serve as the underpinning of the redress movement for Japanese Americans. In 1942, he was arrested and convicted for violating the government's exclusion orders, sentenced to five year's probation and sent to an internment camp. Korematsu appealed his conviction to the Supreme Court, where it was upheld in 1944 (*Korematsu v. U.S.*) Forty years later in 1983, Korematsu brought a petition in federal district court for *coram nobis*, which allows a person convicted of a crime to challenge his conviction after his sentence has been served. The court overturned his conviction. It found the government's exclusion and detention actions during the war were legally unsupportable and that the government's defense of the actions was based on fraud and misconduct. The court's opinion served as the foundation for the 1988 Civil Liberties Act, which authorized an apology and reparations for those interned.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

3) You asked for additional women candidates. Several WH staff felt that it was not the right timing for Marian Wright Edelman, but we have identified:

Wilma Mankiller, 52. Rising out of poverty and overcoming great personal tragedy, including a near-fatal car accident and suffering from myasthenia gravis, Wilma Mankiller was appointed the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma in 1985. In 1987, she became the first elected female leader of a major Indian tribe and was re-elected twice. Known for being an effective leader of the Cherokee's business interests, she has also emphasized reducing Cherokee infant mortality and improving Indian health care and educational systems. An effective advocate and champion of women's rights, she was named Woman of the Year by *Ms. Magazine* in 1987, and installed in the National Women's Hall of Fame. *Ann Lewis notes that the women's community will find this award very compelling. Mankiller is very ill with cancer, but can probably travel.*

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Katharine Graham, 80. For more than 30 years, Katherine Graham has been at the forefront of American journalism. Known for her unwavering defense of press freedoms and for her dedication to public service, she has served as the president, publisher and chief executive officer of *The Washington Post*. During her long tenure at the *Post*, beginning in 1963, Graham significantly improved the paper by empowering her editors and reporters to pursue important stories. Graham played key roles in the paper's historic Watergate investigation and its momentous publication of the Pentagon Papers in 1971. Her leadership transformed the *Post* into a billion-dollar corporation and one of the country's preeminent news sources. She is also active in a variety of civic and non-profit organizations, many relating to the arts. *Sid and Ann Lewis support this recommendation. Mike McCurry is OK with it, but is lukewarm. John Podesta is opposed.*

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Previous women candidates:

Brooke Astor, 95. A New York City philanthropist and author, Brooke Astor has been primarily responsible for allocating funds from the Vincent Astor Foundation since her husband's death 38 years ago. Ms. Astor is a much-respected member of New York society with an interest in funding innovative projects, ranging from outdoor living spaces in public housing projects to the revitalization of the New York Public Library, for which she has served as a trustee since 1959. She is known for her personal visits to the Foundation's many projects and her assistance in obtaining funding for charitable organizations from other New York philanthropists.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Frances Hesselbein, 79. Frances Hesselbein is one of the foremost experts on not-for-profit corporations and management in the workplace. As the leader of the Girl Scouts of America from 1976 to 1990, she took a faltering organization and transformed it. By 1990 her policies had produced a record membership of 3 million and had tripled minority participation. She is now President and CEO of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Non-Profit Management, which helps non-profit organizations become more effective.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

4) *Gene Autry.* You sent down a package of material about Gene Autry that E.A. Gregory, Chairman of "United Shows of America" of Nashville, sent to Tony Rodham in September. The Vice President had also been contacted by Mr. Gregory around the same time. You sent Autry a very nice "Certificate of Appreciation" on his 90th birthday in September. Given the make-up of your list this year, I would recommend that we consider Autry for next year.

1997 Medal of Freedom

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
Al Shanker	✓		
Robert Coles	✓		
Adm Zumwalt	✓		
Arnie Aronson	✓		
James Farmer	✓		
Mario Obledo	✓		
Elliot Richardson	✓		
Sol Linowitz	✓		
David Rockefeller	✓		
Margaret “Mardy” Murie			
Carl Sagan			
Fred Korematsu			
Wilma Mankiller			
Katharine Graham			
Brooke Astor			
Frances Hesselbein			

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11-22-97

November 10, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is the 1997 Medal of Freedom memo.

Erskine mentioned to me that you wanted Vernon Jordan to be considered. We have not included him for this year, but I told Erskine that I would remind you of your discussion.

We have sent a copy of this memo to the First Lady.

Phil Caplan

Phil

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

See notes

11-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 10, 1997

'97 NOV 10 AM 11:02

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN *Phil for all*
SEAN MALONEY
MELANNE VERVEER

SUBJECT: 1997 AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

We have set forth below a list of nominees for this year's award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In keeping with the theme of your past selections, this year's nominees embody the American spirit of service to others.

The group of 18 nominees reflects extensive consultations with, among others, your senior advisers. You should select approximately 10 recipients, but certainly no more than 12. In 1993-96, you selected 10, 9, 12, and 10, respectively. We have tried to group some of the nominees according to similarities in their achievements to help you balance and organize your selections. For ease of reference and tabulation, we have also attached a chart on which you may summarize your selections.

Education/Service:

Albert Shanker (posthumous). Shanker first became known in the 1960s as the aggressive leader of New York City's teachers' union. During his long tenure as President of the AFT and a Vice-President of the AFL-CIO, Shanker worked to change radically how schools and teachers' unions do business. He became a staunch proponent of teacher certification and higher standards for students. He wrote a weekly *New York Times* column, and served on the boards of directors of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the International Rescue Committee, and the Committee for the Free World. Upon his death you noted that, "Al spent his life in pursuit of one of the noblest of causes -- the improvement of our public schools. . . . He challenged teachers to provide every child with the very best education possible."

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Robert Coles, 67. A leader in the call to citizen service, Dr. Robert Coles has had a distinguished and varied career. Early on, he advised President Kennedy on racial and education issues. As Professor of Social Ethics at Harvard, psychiatrist, recipient of a MacArthur Genius Award, and Pulitzer-Prize-winning author of more than 50 books, Coles has explored children's

11-22-97

relationships with their world, focusing much of his research on how children experience racism and spirituality. *The Washington Monthly* has observed that, "The revitalization of volunteerism and community service in the 1990s springs from roots that Cole's writings have watered during many dry years." (Some have criticized Dr. Coles' work as lacking in scientific precision and organization: his children's oral histories blend poetry and science, deliberately avoiding traditional psychiatric language in favor of a more sociological approach.)

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

David Kearns, 66. Kearns stepped down as Chairman of the Xerox Corporation to heed the call of public service. As Under Secretary of Education during the Bush Administration, he strove to improve the nation's schools by supporting parental choice, improved teacher and student standards, appropriations for educational research, and full funding for Head Start. He was selected by President Bush to supervise the immediate federal response to the 1992 Los Angeles Riots. Kearns now pursues educational reform as a member of the faculty at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, having previously served as Chairman and CEO of the New American Schools Development Corporation, a privately funded group that serves to create new kinds of schools as models of reform.

Approve ☐Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Military:

Admiral William James Crowe, Jr., 72. (supported by NSC/Sandy Berger)

Four times the recipient of the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Admiral Crowe recently completed fifty distinguished years of government service. A gifted military leader, he served as commander of the Middle East Force in the Persian Gulf, head of Navy Plans and Policy, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Command, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He served this Administration as Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (1993-94) and as Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Elmo Russell ("Bud") Zumwalt, Jr., 76. A distinguished Naval veteran, Admiral Zumwalt served as Commander of United States Naval Forces in Vietnam and later as Chief of Naval Operations. During Vietnam, he was responsible for ordering the spraying of Agent Orange, but he is most renowned for his actions years after the war. Zumwalt lost his son to cancers that both he and his son believed were due to the young officer's exposure to the chemical defoliant (Zumwalt's grandson has a severe learning disability likely caused by his father's exposure). Zumwalt now devotes much of his time to securing compensation for veterans whose health problems can be linked to their service in Vietnam. He is also widely respected for his progressive policies as CNO. Zumwalt issued tough directives to end discrimination,

11-22-97

particularly against blacks and women, and his actions were credited with helping to reverse negative trends in Navy enlistment.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Civil Rights:

Arnold H. Aronson, 86. A civil rights leader for over fifty years, Arnie Aronson co-founded and led the path-breaking Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. As Secretary of the LCCR, Aronson coordinated lobbying campaigns to pass the landmark civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, and joined Martin Luther King, Jr. as one of the ten leaders of the 1963 March on Washington. A longtime President of the Leadership Conference Education Fund and Program Director for the National Jewish Community Relations Council, he symbolizes positive cooperation between the African American and Jewish communities and among the other communities that make up the LCCR. (Aronson is seriously ill with cancer, but lucid. He has been recommended for the Medal by Vernon Jordan, Sen. Kennedy, and the LCCR.)

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

James Farmer, 87. One of our most influential civil rights leaders, Farmer has dedicated his life to solving race and labor problems. In 1942, he formed the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which became a catalyst in the civil rights movement of the sixties. As the director of CORE, Farmer introduced nonviolent resistance against segregation and discrimination through such activities as sit-ins, standing lines, and the famous Freedom Rides. As Assistant Secretary for Administration in HEW President Nixon, he implemented affirmative action programs and helped strengthen Head Start. (Farmer is now quite ill, but lucid; he is blind and has lost both legs to amputation. Rep. John Lewis, along with other members of Congress and the public, support Farmer's nomination.)

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

(It you are inclined to do so, it would be perfectly appropriate to give the award to both Aronson and Farmer.)

Mario G. Obledo, 65. Mario Obledo has been instrumental in helping Hispanic citizens achieve civil rights. As co-founder of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) and the National Hispanic Bar Association, he has become a powerful leader in the Hispanic community. Mr. Obledo served as Chairman of the National Rainbow Coalition from 1988 to 1993, where he fought at the national level for greater racial equality. A distinguished civil servant, he is a veteran of the Korean War and has served as Secretary of Health and Welfare of the State of California and as an Assistant Attorney General of the State of Texas.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

11-22-97

Arts and Letters/History:

Toni Morrison, 66. One of the leading authors of the day, Toni Morrison has been a powerful voice for the African-American community. An acclaimed fiction writer, Ms. Morrison is the recipient of the 1993 Nobel Prize in Literature, as well as the 1977 National Book Critic's Circle Award for her novel *Song of Solomon*, which was the first Book of the Month Club Full Selection by a black author since 1940. She now serves as a visiting lecturer at Yale University and a Senior Editor at Random House Publishing Corporation.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Daniel J. Boorstin, 82. Daniel Boorstin has served the United States and the world educational and literary community with distinction for the past 50 years. In his varying roles as Librarian of Congress, Director of the National Museum of American History, Senior Historian of the Smithsonian Institution, professor of history, award winning author, renowned lecturer and public servant, Dr. Boorstin has led a remarkable life of dedicated service and achievement. He has been recognized numerous times for his contributions to literature and history and is one of the few to win each of the Pulitzer, Parkman and Bancroft Prizes. Dr. Boorstin has also served the U.S. government in many capacities, from DOJ attorney to member of a NASA task force.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

C. Vann Woodward, 78. One of the preeminent historians of the American South, Professor Woodward has long provided a learned view into the culture and problems of post Civil War America and the origins and inequities of segregation and racism. A longtime advocate of civil rights and the study of black history, this legendary Yale history professor has won both the Pulitzer and Bancroft Prizes. He has long lent his knowledge of history to political activists and was an important consultant to NAACP lawyers as they prepared for the *Brown v. Board* case.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Business:

Sol Linowitz, 83. Linowitz, along with David Rockefeller, is a founder and a former chair of the International Executive Service Corps. This organization, a volunteer program that sends American executives to provide managerial and technical expertise to developing countries, has launched more than 10,000 service projects. In addition to a successful career as an international lawyer and as CEO of Xerox International, Linowitz has held numerous diplomatic posts and has dedicated much of his life to international development. He served as United States representative to the OAS and the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, as well as co-negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties and President Carter's Ambassador-at-Large for Middle East negotiations.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

11-22-97

David Rockefeller, 82. Co-founder with Sol Linowitz of the International Executive Service Corps, David Rockefeller, the former longtime chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, has worked tirelessly to better the lives of Americans and people around the globe, promoting both humanitarian efforts and world peace. A renowned philanthropist he has personally and through the various Rockefeller Foundations funded a multitude of projects in fields such as the arts, literacy, food distribution, international family planning efforts, Latin American studies, and clinical treatment of Alzheimer's disease. He was also a co-founder of the Dartmouth Conference and the Trilateral Commission, both of which have opened new pathways of communication for world leaders, helping them transcend conventional boundaries in the quest for solutions to our common problems.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

(The International Executive Service Corps is recommending that both Rockefeller and Linowitz, as IESC co-founders, receive the Medal. Sen. Lieberman among others has seconded that call. But you should not feel obligated to choose both, or either of them.)

Miscellaneous:

Elliot L. Richardson, 77. Elliot Richardson is the only person to serve in four different U.S. cabinet positions. During the administrations of Presidents Nixon and Ford, he served as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Secretary of Defense; Attorney General; and Secretary of Commerce. In addition, he has held the positions of Undersecretary of State and Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Sometimes referred to as "the man for all positions," Mr. Richardson served with distinction through some of the most difficult times in American Government, resigning as Attorney General rather than fire Archibald Cox on President Nixon's orders. A decorated World War II veteran, Mr. Richardson is the recipient of the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Brooke Astor, 95. A New York City philanthropist and author, Brooke Astor has been primarily responsible for allocating funds from the Vincent Astor Foundation since her husband's death 38 years ago. Ms. Astor is a much-respected member of New York society with an interest in funding innovative projects, ranging from outdoor living spaces in public housing projects to the revitalization of the New York Public Library, for which she has served as a trustee since 1959. She is known for her personal visits to the Foundation's many projects and her assistance in obtaining funding for charitable organizations from other New York philanthropists.

Approve ☐Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Frances Hesselbein, 79. Frances Hesselbein is one of the foremost experts on not-for-profit corporations and management in the workplace. As the leader of the Girl Scouts of America from 1976 to 1990, she took a faltering organization and transformed it. By 1990 her policies

11-22-97

had produced a record membership of 3 million and had tripled minority participation. She is now President and CEO of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Non-Profit Management, which helps non-profit organizations become more effective.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Margaret "Mardy" Murie, 93.

Mardy Murie is perhaps the last link between the conservationist of the 1930's and today's worldwide environmental movement. A lifetime activist, and the widow of renowned naturalist Olaus Murie, Ms. Murie is the recipient of numerous environmentalist awards including the prestigious Audubon Medal (1980) and the Sierra Club's John Muir Award (1981). She has remained a staunch environmentalist for the past 70 years, gaining appointment to the governing council of the Wilderness Society, founding the Teton Science School, and contributing to the passage of the Alaskan Lands Act of 1974.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Carl Sagan (posthumous).

An eminent author and astronomer, Sagan did more to popularize modern science and make it accessible to the general public than perhaps any other individual of this century. He was a key contributor to the Mariner, Viking, and Voyager space missions and through his research greatly increased our understanding of planetary atmospheres and surfaces. Among his many notable achievements are 12 books, over 600 scientific papers and magazine articles, and the 1980 Emmy award winning PBS series 'Cosmos,' which was viewed by over 400 million people in 60 countries. His lifetime commitment to scientific research, nuclear disarmament, and education garnered him numerous accolades, including the 1978 Pulitzer Prize, the National Academy of Science's Public Welfare Medal and two NASA Medals for Distinguished Public Service.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____



1997 Medal of Freedom

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-22-97

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
Al Shanker	✓		
Robert Coles	✓		
David Kearns			
Adm Crowe	✓		
Adm Zumwalt	✓		
Arnie Aronson	✓		
James Farmer	✓		
Mario Obledo	✓		
Toni Morrison			
Daniel Boorstin			
C. Vann Woodward			
Sol Linowitz	✓		
David Rockefeller	✓		
Elliot Richardson	✓		
Brooke Astor			
Frances Hesselbein			
Margaret "Mardy" Murie			
Carl Sagan			

① Ask VA
② Would like
Some other women
possibilities
ME Delman?
Neither 2 other
possibilities?

③ Is there any
other American
candidates?

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1997

✓
MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is the 1997 Medal of Freedom memo.

Erskine mentioned to me that you wanted Vernon Jordan to be considered. We have not included him for this year, but I told Erskine that I would remind you of your discussion.

We have sent a copy of this memo to the First Lady.

Phil Caplan

Phil

~~Attorney General~~

Su notes

copied
Stern
Caplan
Maloney
Vernon
COS

11-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1997

'97 NOV 10 AM 11:0

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN *Phil for all*
SEAN MALONEY
MELANNE VERVEER

SUBJECT: 1997 AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

We have set forth below a list of nominees for this year's award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In keeping with the theme of your past selections, this year's nominees embody the American spirit of service to others.

The group of 18 nominees reflects extensive consultations with, among others, your senior advisers. You should select approximately 10 recipients, but certainly no more than 12. In 1993-96, you selected 10, 9, 12, and 10, respectively. We have tried to group some of the nominees according to similarities in their achievements to help you balance and organize your selections. For ease of reference and tabulation, we have also attached a chart on which you may summarize your selections.

Education/Service:

Albert Shanker (posthumous). Shanker first became known in the 1960s as the aggressive leader of New York City's teachers' union. During his long tenure as President of the AFT and a Vice-President of the AFL-CIO, Shanker worked to change radically how schools and teachers' unions do business. He became a staunch proponent of teacher certification and higher standards for students. He wrote a weekly *New York Times* column, and served on the boards of directors of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the International Rescue Committee, and the Committee for the Free World. Upon his death you noted that, "Al spent his life in pursuit of one of the noblest of causes - the improvement of our public schools. . . . He challenged teachers to provide every child with the very best education possible."

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Robert Coles, 67. A leader in the call to citizen service, Dr. Robert Coles has had a distinguished and varied career. Early on, he advised President Kennedy on racial and education issues. As Professor of Social Ethics at Harvard, psychiatrist, recipient of a MacArthur Genius Award, and Pulitzer-Prize-winning author of more than 50 books, Coles has explored children's

11-22-97

relationships with their world, focusing much of his research on how children experience racism and spirituality. *The Washington Monthly* has observed that, "The revitalization of volunteerism and community service in the 1990s springs from roots that Cole's writings have watered during many dry years." (Some have criticized Dr. Coles' work as lacking in scientific precision and organization: his children's oral histories blend poetry and science, deliberately avoiding traditional psychiatric language in favor of a more sociological approach.)

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

David Kearns, 66. Kearns stepped down as Chairman of the Xerox Corporation to heed the call of public service. As Under Secretary of Education during the Bush Administration, he strove to improve the nation's schools by supporting parental choice, improved teacher and student standards, appropriations for educational research, and full funding for Head Start. He was selected by President Bush to supervise the immediate federal response to the 1992 Los Angeles Riots. Kearns now pursues educational reform as a member of the faculty at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, having previously served as Chairman and CEO of the New American Schools Development Corporation, a privately funded group that serves to create new kinds of schools as models of reform.

Approve ☐Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Military:

Admiral William James Crowe, Jr., 72. (supported by NSC/Sandy Berger)

Four times the recipient of the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Admiral Crowe recently completed fifty distinguished years of government service. A gifted military leader, he served as commander of the Middle East Force in the Persian Gulf, head of Navy Plans and Policy, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Command, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He served this Administration as Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (1993-94) and as Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Elmo Russell ("Bud") Zumwalt, Jr., 76. A distinguished Naval veteran, Admiral Zumwalt served as Commander of United States Naval Forces in Vietnam and later as Chief of Naval Operations. During Vietnam, he was responsible for ordering the spraying of Agent Orange, but he is most renowned for his actions years after the war. Zumwalt lost his son to cancers that both he and his son believed were due to the young officer's exposure to the chemical defoliant (Zumwalt's grandson has a severe learning disability likely caused by his father's exposure). Zumwalt now devotes much of his time to securing compensation for veterans whose health problems can be linked to their service in Vietnam. He is also widely respected for his progressive policies as CNO. Zumwalt issued tough directives to end discrimination,

11-23-97

particularly against blacks and women, and his actions were credited with helping to reverse negative trends in Navy enlistment.

Approve ☒ _____

Disapprove _____

Discuss _____

Civil Rights:

Arnold H. Aronson, 86. A civil rights leader for over fifty years, Arnie Aronson co-founded and led the path-breaking Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. As Secretary of the LCCR, Aronson coordinated lobbying campaigns to pass the landmark civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, and joined Martin Luther King, Jr. as one of the ten leaders of the 1963 March on Washington. A longtime President of the Leadership Conference Education Fund and Program Director for the National Jewish Community Relations Council, he symbolizes positive cooperation between the African American and Jewish communities and among the other communities that make up the LCCR. (Aronson is seriously ill with cancer, but lucid. He has been recommended for the Medal by Vernon Jordan, Sen. Kennedy, and the LCCR.)

Approve ☒ _____

Disapprove _____

Discuss _____

James Farmer, 87. One of our most influential civil rights leaders, Farmer has dedicated his life to solving race and labor problems. In 1942, he formed the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which became a catalyst in the civil rights movement of the sixties. As the director of CORE, Farmer introduced nonviolent resistance against segregation and discrimination through such activities as sit-ins, standing lines, and the famous Freedom Rides. As Assistant Secretary for Administration in HEW President Nixon, he implemented affirmative action programs and helped strengthen Head Start. (Farmer is now quite ill, but lucid; he is blind and has lost both legs to amputation. Rep. John Lewis, along with other members of Congress and the public, support Farmer's nomination.)

Approve ☒ _____

Disapprove _____

Discuss _____

(If you are inclined to do so, it would be perfectly appropriate to give the award to both Aronson and Farmer.)

Mario G. Obledo, 65. Mario Obledo has been instrumental in helping Hispanic citizens achieve civil rights. As co-founder of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) and the National Hispanic Bar Association, he has become a powerful leader in the Hispanic community. Mr. Obledo served as Chairman of the National Rainbow Coalition from 1988 to 1993, where he fought at the national level for greater racial equality. A distinguished civil servant, he is a veteran of the Korean War and has served as Secretary of Health and Welfare of the State of California and as an Assistant Attorney General of the State of Texas.

Approve ☒ _____

Disapprove _____

Discuss _____

11-22-97

Arts and Letters/History:

Toni Morrison, 66. One of the leading authors of the day, Toni Morrison has been a powerful voice for the African-American community. An acclaimed fiction writer, Ms. Morrison is the recipient of the 1993 Nobel Prize in Literature, as well as the 1977 National Book Critic's Circle Award for her novel *Song of Solomon*, which was the first Book of the Month Club Full Selection by a black author since 1940. She now serves as a visiting lecturer at Yale University and a Senior Editor at Random House Publishing Corporation.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Daniel J. Boorstin, 82. Daniel Boorstin has served the United States and the world educational and literary community with distinction for the past 50 years. In his varying roles as Librarian of Congress, Director of the National Museum of American History, Senior Historian of the Smithsonian Institution, professor of history, award winning author, renowned lecturer and public servant, Dr. Boorstin has led a remarkable life of dedicated service and achievement. He has been recognized numerous times for his contributions to literature and history and is one of the few to win each of the Pulitzer, Parkman and Bancroft Prizes. Dr. Boorstin has also served the U.S. government in many capacities, from DOJ attorney to member of a NASA task force.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

C. Vann Woodward, 78. One of the preeminent historians of the American South, Professor Woodward has long provided a learned view into the culture and problems of post Civil War America and the origins and inequities of segregation and racism. A longtime advocate of civil rights and the study of black history, this legendary Yale history professor has won both the Pulitzer and Bancroft Prizes. He has long lent his knowledge of history to political activists and was an important consultant to NAACP lawyers as they prepared for the *Brown v. Board* case.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Business:

Sol Linowitz, 83. Linowitz, along with David Rockefeller, is a founder and a former chair of the International Executive Service Corps. This organization, a volunteer program that sends American executives to provide managerial and technical expertise to developing countries, has launched more than 10,000 service projects. In addition to a successful career as an international lawyer and as CEO of Xerox International, Linowitz has held numerous diplomatic posts and has dedicated much of his life to international development. He served as United States representative to the OAS and the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, as well as co-negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties and President Carter's Ambassador-at-Large for Middle East negotiations.

Approve ☒

Disapprove___

Discuss___

11-22-97

David Rockefeller, 82. Co-founder with Sol Linowitz of the International Executive Service Corps, David Rockefeller, the former longtime chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, has worked tirelessly to better the lives of Americans and people around the globe, promoting both humanitarian efforts and world peace. A renowned philanthropist he has personally and through the various Rockefeller Foundations funded a multitude of projects in fields such as the arts, literacy, food distribution, international family planning efforts, Latin American studies, and clinical treatment of Alzheimer's disease. He was also a co-founder of the Dartmouth Conference and the Trilateral Commission, both of which have opened new pathways of communication for world leaders, helping them transcend conventional boundaries in the quest for solutions to our common problems.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

(The International Executive Service Corps is recommending that both Rockefeller and Linowitz, as IESC co-founders, receive the Medal. Sen. Lieberman among others has seconded that call. But you should not feel obligated to choose both, or either of them.)

Miscellaneous:

Elliot L. Richardson, 77. Elliot Richardson is the only person to serve in four different U.S. cabinet positions. During the administrations of Presidents Nixon and Ford, he served as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Secretary of Defense; Attorney General; and Secretary of Commerce. In addition, he has held the positions of Undersecretary of State and Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Sometimes referred to as "the man for all positions," Mr. Richardson served with distinction through some of the most difficult times in American Government, resigning as Attorney General rather than fire Archibald Cox on President Nixon's orders. A decorated World War II veteran, Mr. Richardson is the recipient of the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Brooke Astor, 95. A New York City philanthropist and author, Brooke Astor has been primarily responsible for allocating funds from the Vincent Astor Foundation since her husband's death 38 years ago. Ms. Astor is a much-respected member of New York society with an interest in funding innovative projects, ranging from outdoor living spaces in public housing projects to the revitalization of the New York Public Library, for which she has served as a trustee since 1959. She is known for her personal visits to the Foundation's many projects and her assistance in obtaining funding for charitable organizations from other New York philanthropists.

Approve ☐Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Frances Hesselbein, 79. Frances Hesselbein is one of the foremost experts on not-for-profit corporations and management in the workplace. As the leader of the Girl Scouts of America from 1976 to 1990, she took a faltering organization and transformed it. By 1990 her policies

11-22-97

had produced a record membership of 3 million and had tripled minority participation. She is now President and CEO of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Non-Profit Management, which helps non-profit organizations become more effective.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Margaret "Mardy" Murie, 93.

Mardy Murie is perhaps the last link between the conservationist of the 1930's and today's worldwide environmental movement. A lifetime activist, and the widow of renowned naturalist Olaus Murie, Ms. Murie is the recipient of numerous environmentalist awards including the prestigious Audubon Medal (1980) and the Sierra Club's John Muir Award (1981). She has remained a staunch environmentalist for the past 70 years, gaining appointment to the governing council of the Wilderness Society, founding the Teton Science School, and contributing to the passage of the Alaskan Lands Act of 1974.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Carl Sagan (posthumous).

An eminent author and astronomer, Sagan did more to popularize modern science and make it accessible to the general public than perhaps any other individual of this century. He was a key contributor to the Mariner, Viking, and Voyager space missions and through his research greatly increased our understanding of planetary atmospheres and surfaces. Among his many notable achievements are 12 books, over 600 scientific papers and magazine articles, and the 1980 Emmy award winning PBS series 'Cosmos,' which was viewed by over 400 million people in 60 countries. His lifetime commitment to scientific research, nuclear disarmament, and education garnered him numerous accolades, including the 1978 Pulitzer Prize, the National Academy of Science's Public Welfare Medal and two NASA Medals for Distinguished Public Service.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

AN UP

1997 Medal of Freedom

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-22-97

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
Al Shanker	✓		
Robert Coles	✓		
David Kearns			
Adm Crowe			
Adm Zumwalt	✓		
Arnie Aronson	✓		
James Farmer	✓		
Mario Obledo	✓		
Toni Morrison			
Daniel Boorstin			
C. Vann Woodward			
Sol Linowitz	✓		
David Rockefeller	✓		
Elliot Richardson	✓		
Brooke Astor			
Frances Hesselbein			
Margaret "Mardy" Murie			
Carl Sagan			

① Ask VP
② Would like
some other would
possibilities
MEERMAN?
Neither 2 other
possibilities?

③ Is there any
other - American
candidate?