

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. biography	Yolande McFadden [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
002. resume	Daniel Federman [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Jennifer Klein
OA/Box Number: 13532

FOLDER TITLE:

[Massachusetts Trip June 1998]

2014-0536-S

kc1583

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

June 3, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: Brenda Costello

SUBJECT: Briefings for Thursday, June 4 -- Massachusetts

Massachusetts Background

- Political briefing
- Clinton Administration Accomplishments: Massachusetts

McGovern Child Care Event

- Briefing
- Bios
- "Hillary Clinton to Visit Attleboro School," *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, 6/2/98

Meeting with Dr. Joseph Martin

- Briefing
- Bio

Harvard Medical School Commencement

- Briefing
- Commencement program
- Text of Oath of the Class of 1998
- Bios
- President Clinton's Health Care Achievements
- President Clinton's Proposals: Health Care That Strengthens America's Families

Tierney Reception

- Briefing
- Guest list
- Talking points

Friday, June 5

JFK Library Tour

- Background on the Kennedy Library, Museum and Foundation
- "The 'Young Man from Hope' Pays Homage to Inspirational JFK," *AP*, 10/29/93
- Freemen Prosecutor Honored in Boston," *B.Globe* 5/30/98 (1998 *Profile in Courage* Awardee)

Note: A U.S. Postal event (swearing-in ceremony) for Postmaster General will take place at the Library on Friday. No elected officials have been confirmed.

Thoreau Institute Opening

- Briefing(to be forwarded Thursday)
- Program

Remarks

- McGovern Child Care Event
- Harvard Medical School Commencement (to be forwarded)
- Thoreau Institute (to be forwarded)

June 3, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: CRAIG T. SMITH AND CHRIS LAVERY

RE: MASSACHUSETTS POLITICAL BRIEFING

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	1,318,639	48%	Clinton/Gore	1,567,223	62%
Bush/Quayle	805,039	29%	Dole/Kemp	717,622	28%
Perot/Stockdale	630,731	22%	Perot/Choate	225,594	9%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The President was in Boston on May 2, 1998 to attend a DNC fundraiser at the Schuster residence.

YOU were in Boston on May 1, 1998 to attend a fundraiser for Rep. Marty Meehan (D).

YOU were in Boston on January 30, 1998 to attend Rep. Joe Moakley's (D) Silver Jubilee. **YOU** were also scheduled to do an event for Rep. Tierney but had to cancel because of a scheduling conflict due to **YOUR** trip to Switzerland.

YOU were in Boston on December 9, 1997, for a Team Harmony youth forum on racial issues.

The President was in Boston on June 30, 1997, for a fundraiser.

The Vice President was in Boston on October 31, 1997, to attend an inaugural symposium at the Harvard University Belfer Center.

The Vice President was in Boston on November 1, 1996, for a campaign rally at Faneuil Hall.

UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The President will be the keynote speaker for the commencement ceremony at Massachusetts Institute of Technology on June 5, 1998 and attend the Thoreau Institute event with **YOU**.

The Vice President will be in Boston on Friday for an off the record private visit with his family.

Political Data

Governor:	Paul Cellucci (R)
U.S. Senate:	Edward Kennedy (D) (58% in 1994)
	John Kerry (D) (52% in 1996)

U.S. House: 10 Democrats
State House: 134 D/25 R/1 I
State Senate: 34 D/6 R
Electoral Votes: 12

State Constitutional Officers and Legislative Leaders

Governor:	Paul Cellucci (R)
Lt. Governor:	(Vacant until '98)
Attorney General:	Scott Harshbarger (D)
Secretary of State:	William Francis Galvin (D)
State Treasurer:	Joe Malone (R)
State Auditor:	A. Joseph DeNucci (D)
Speaker of the House:	Thomas Finneran (D)
President of the Senate:	Thomas Birmingham (D)

Congressional Delegation

Senator Edward Kennedy (D)	Senator John Kerry (D)
Rep. John Olver (D-01)	Rep. Richard Neal (D-02)
Rep. Jim McGovern (D-03)	Rep. Barney Frank (D-04)
Rep. Martin Meehan (D-05)	Rep. John Tierney (D-06)
Rep. Ed Markey (D-07)	Rep. Joseph Kennedy II (D-08)
Rep. Joe Moakley (D-09)	Rep. William Delahunt (D-10)

Massachusetts Facts

- In 1994, the estimated population of the state of Massachusetts was 6.04 million.
- 82.2% of Massachusetts residents are White; 14.5% are African American; 3.3% are Asian.
- The median age in Massachusetts is 33.6 years, and 13.5% of the population is 65 or older.
- The per capita income of Massachusetts is \$17,224 and the median income is \$36,952.
- 79.9% of Massachusetts residents have a high school degree or above and 42.9% have a college degree.
- 56% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) in Massachusetts voted in the 1996 elections, compared to 61% of the VAP in 1992.
- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts has declined from 7.5% to 3.3% since 1993.
- 367,900 new jobs have been created in Massachusetts since 1993-- an average of 72,374 jobs per year.
- Approximately 91,000 Massachusetts workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage-- from \$4.25 to \$4.75-- on October 1, 1996.
- Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 21% in Boston and 22% statewide.
- The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 2,409 new police officers to date in communities across Massachusetts.
- There are 137,643 fewer people on welfare in Massachusetts now than there were at the beginning of 1993-- a 41% decrease [through 9/97].
- Since 1993, Massachusetts has received \$4.18 billion in federal highway aid. These

funds have helped generate over 176,00 jobs through Fiscal Year 1997.

City of Boston

- According to the 1990 census, the total population of the City of Boston is 574,283.
- 63% of Boston residents are White, 26% are African American, 9% are Hispanic American, and 6% Asian.
- The median age for the city is 27 years old.
- The per capita income is \$15,581.
- Clinton/Gore captured 72% of the city's vote in the 1996 election, compared to 19% for Dole/Kemp and 5% for Perot/Choate.
- Between 1996 and 1997 Boston's crime rate dropped 16%, ranking Boston 3 out of 50 major cities in the United States.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Early in 1997, it appeared the Massachusetts governor's race would be a "clash of the titans" between Governor Weld (R) and Rep. Joseph P. Kennedy, II (D-08). However, the soap opera-like events have radically changed the makeup of this race.

The much-publicized, and often whimsical, melee surrounding Governor Weld's ambassadorial appointment to Mexico ultimately resulted in his departure from the Massachusetts Governor's mansion. In his departure, Weld left his longtime political ally, Lieutenant Governor Paul Cellucci (R) to complete the remainder of his term. This was a major coup for Cellucci, who is now running as a fairly popular incumbent.

In March, in an attempt to shore up his conservative base, Cellucci said that he "opposes so-called partial birth abortion except to save the life of the mother" maintaining that while he has always considered abortion a "private decision that the government should stay out of to the greatest extent possible" he feels that "this particular procedure goes too far." Cellucci had long been considered one of the GOP's leading champions of abortion rights and it remains to be seen how this may effect a general election race.

Despite his ascension to the governorship, Cellucci has faced some political and personal difficulties over the past year which may hinder his election. Last year, Cellucci was forced to sell his equity in his family business to pay \$70,000 in high-interest credit card debt and admitted to having loans totaling nearly \$700,000. Cellucci contends these loans stem from a mortgage on his home, but there have been rumors that he has amassed gambling debts.

Cellucci will be challenged in the Republican primary by State Treasurer Joe Malone, who announced his candidacy in late July. On March 8, Malone asked former radio talk show host Janet Jechelian, who is pregnant and will give birth around the time of the election, to run as a Republican candidate for lieutenant governor. While running as a team for governor and lieutenant governor, Malone and Jechelian appear to have broken state campaign laws that prohibit one candidate from picking up the expenses of another candidate. A review of their campaign expense report shows that Malone paid nearly all of the \$100,000 tab for their joint operation at last month's state Republican Convention. Malone has also paid the entire costs of

both campaign's staff salaries, headquarters rental, and other promotional items such as printing, postage, and bumper stickers. According to state campaign laws: no statewide candidate can give or loan another candidate money, that includes paying for mutual campaign related expenses.

In April, Cellucci called upon Malone, to explain why his family trust's three-acre Waltham, Massachusetts property did not pay \$91,000 in property taxes from 1993 to 1996, and why it still owes property taxes for 1997. Malone refused to answer questions about the unpaid taxes and instead blasted Cellucci for attacking his family in order to create negative press.

The defeat of the death penalty in the Massachusetts legislature late last year has prompted Cellucci and Malone to trade barbs, each blaming the other for its defeat. Malone is blaming the lack of complete Republican support for the death penalty bill on Cellucci, charging that the Governor has not done enough to "build a healthy, vibrant Republican party." Cellucci countered Malone's assertions by accusing him of "sitting on the sidelines and doing nothing" while the issue was debated. The two also traded ethics accusations earlier this month.

Fortunately for Cellucci, the state's economy is humming along and its coffers are flush with cash. With the exception of the death penalty, divisive social and criminal justice issues have been either settled or placed on the back burner.

Cellucci won the endorsement of Massachusetts GOPers at the state convention March 3, beating Malone by more than a 2-to-1 ratio. Cellucci is also leading in fundraising with \$3.2 million on-hand, while Malone has approximately \$1.3 million. Perhaps even more significant, Cellucci has out raised Malone in 1998 by a margin of 4-1. Malone raised only \$112,000 in the month of May but spent \$200,000. Keeping Malone confident about the race is having \$1.3 million and political consultant Arthur Finkelstein on his campaign staff.

Cellucci, with his apparent advantages, is considered by most political observers as the strong favorite in a Republican primary. A *Boston Herald* poll of 400 registered voters, conducted April 13-15, 1998, showed Cellucci well ahead of Malone.

Republican Primary

Cellucci	59%
Malone	21%
Undecided	19%

On the Democratic side, the maelstrom of negative publicity surrounding Rep. Joseph Kennedy's (D-08) personal life stopped his once seemingly unstoppable campaign. Kennedy's withdrawal has served to significantly boost the prospects of Attorney General Scott Harshbarger (D). Once fighting for credibility, Harshbarger has emerged as the frontrunner in a Kennedy-free race. However, his campaign has yet to catch on fire, and political observers note that Massachusetts Democrats seem reluctant to support Harshbarger, who is not considered a Democratic party loyalist.

Harshbarger has received recent media attention by accusing gun manufacturers of placing children's lives at risk by suing to stop handgun regulations from taking effect. He has also sparred publicly with Gov. Cellucci for failing to keep track of the state's \$9 billion investment in education since the Education Reform Act was passed in 1993. Nevertheless, he has alienated many in the party. Specifically, he was blasted by some for a campaign letter where he called himself the "best choice for fans" of former Gov. William Weld (R).

Notably, late January's *Boston Globe* reported that only one of the state's 10 congressional representatives had endorsed Harshbarger. Privately, one Congressman has advised Harshbarger that he was "the most hated guy in Democratic politics" and lawmakers agreed that they were looking for someone other than Harshbarger to support for the Democratic nomination for governor.

This negative impression appears to stem from three things: his role as the state's top prosecutor investigating public corruption; his willingness, early on, to challenge Rep. Joe Kennedy for the nomination; and his hesitancy to help elect other Democrats to office.

Former state Senator Patricia McGovern (D) has also announced her candidacy for governor, and while she has picked up ground, she continues to be plagued by her inability to raise money. Nevertheless, she has recently hired veteran Democratic campaign strategist, Bill Carrick, to run the campaign. Alan Solomont has recently agreed to help the campaign. Solomont resigned as the DNC finance director in early January. Also, on May 7, McGovern outlined a \$152 million a year plan she said would turn the state's fragmented job training network into a comprehensive system for lifelong learning and worker retraining. McGovern announced her plan with the support of David Osborne, a nationally sought after guru on making public sector programs more efficient and effective.

Former Rep. Brian Donnelly (D) announced on February 3 that he will run for governor. After serving seven terms in Congress, he decided not to seek re-election in 1992. He has returned to Massachusetts after spending 4 years as U.S. Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago. Donnelly had \$144,000 left in the bank as of May. He still has more than \$400,000 legally available from his federal war chest.

In terms of fundraising, Harshbarger has approximately \$1.2 million on hand, while McGovern has a mere \$415,000. McGovern raised just \$157,000 in March, which was twice the dismal showing in December when she raised \$69,000. There is speculation that McGovern's inability to raise money is likely attributed to the hope of Democrats that a stronger, non-Harshbarger, candidate will enter the race. However, with Kennedy out of the picture, the prospects for such a candidate seem remote.

The Massachusetts State Convention is held this weekend and it is the largest annual convention in the country. In order to get on the September Democratic primary ballot, a candidate must receive 15% of the delegates votes at the state convention. With the convention this weekend, Harshbarger has about 40% of the 4,800 delegates, McGovern is somewhere in the mid-20s, and Donnelly is just shy of the 15% needed to make the ballot. Harshbarger, the perceived

frontrunner for the nomination, will not receive support from Boston Mayor Tom Menino (D), who controls 4.7% of the available delegates which is the largest voting bloc in the state next to the AFL-CIO. Menino is angry with Harshbarger for injecting himself into a debate about what to do with City Hall Plaza.

Additionally, a January University of Massachusetts poll revealed that there is very little support for Rep. Joseph Kennedy (D) reentering the race. The poll showed that only 13% thought he should reenter, 24% said he should run for reelection to the House, 16% said he should leave public office and 38% had no opinion.

A University of Massachusetts' McCormack Institute poll of Democrats and Independents, conducted April 13-23, showed a wide open primary, with Harshbarger losing his strong lead of last fall.

Democratic Primary

	<u>Now</u>	<u>1/98</u>
Harshbarger	24%	21%
McGovern	18%	17%
Donnelly	3%	5%
Undecided	43%	----

The poll also tested possible general election matchups between Cellucci, Harshbarger, McGovern and Malone. It confirmed that Cellucci is the favorite in the general, but showed him well below 50% support.

General Election Matchups

	<u>Now</u>	<u>Jan '98</u>
Cellucci	37%	41%
Harshbarger	23%	27%
Cellucci	36%	41%
McGovern	24%	27%
Harshbarger	28%	----
Malone	26%	----

Trailing in fundraising behind Governor Cellucci, all other gubernatorial candidates have agreed to limit their spending to \$3 million beginning June. On June 3, the Cellucci campaign announced that it will not abide by spending cap. Cellucci's opponents denounced the governor for abandoning the 1994 Campaign Finance law that he helped push through the Legislature. Cellucci has obvious reasons for rejecting the cap; with over \$3 million in his war chest and fundraising that dwarfs his opponents, he does not want to hurt his candidacy with a spending cap.

Although Cellucci's support is below 50%, there is no clear Democratic frontrunner. Also,

Cellucci has an enormous fundraising lead. This race is considered to be leaning Republican.

CONGRESSIONAL RACES

Eighth Congressional District

Rep. Joseph Kennedy II (D) announced in March that he will not run for re-election. Kennedy will return to the helm of Citizens Energy Corp., which had been run by his late brother Michael Kennedy. Democrats considering the race are state Senate President Thomas Birmingham, former state Senator George Bachrach, Boston city council member Thomas Keane, Boston city council member Charles Yancey, former state Rep. Susan Tracy, Cambridge council member Katherine Triantafillou, former state Rep. Marjorie Clapprood, Somerville Mayor Mike Capuano, businessman Chris Gabrielli and millionaire activist John O'Connor. Businessman Robert Maginn (R) is the only GOP candidate considering the race.

Former Boston Mayor and U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican Ray Flynn joined the congressional race on April 29. Since leaving City Hall in 1993 and the Vatican, Flynn has been battered politically. He was twice reprimanded by the State Department, his messy campaign finance scandal landed two aides in prison, and reports abound about his public drinking and mediocre job performance as a diplomat. Flynn, who was the subject of an extensive *Boston Globe* special report, disputed on the April 14th edition of "60 Minutes." Flynn told CBS's Mike Wallace that he represents the working class and the *Globe*'s story demonstrates that the media are elitist and out of touch with the public. The *Boston Globe* article raised questions about Flynn's performance as US Ambassador to the Vatican and his drinking habits. The article quoted diplomatic colleagues, clerics and friends who said the former Boston mayor had often been absent and disinterested- and therefore ineffective- in his Vatican post. Flynn heads into the race only raising \$77,000 through April.

A May 6-7, *Boston Globe*/WBZ-TV poll found Flynn leading his nearest primary opponent by 8 points.

Democratic Primary

Flynn	21%
Clapprood	13%
Capuano	8%
Bachrach	5%
Yancey	5%
O'Connor	4%
Keane	3%
Tracy	3%
Rodriguez	1%
Gabrielli	1%
Galbraith	1%
Undecided	33%

Flynn enjoys high poll numbers due to his high name recognition in the district.

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

At the Congressional level, Democrats will work to defend their 10-seat lock on the state's delegation. The two vulnerable congressmen in Massachusetts are Rep. John Tierney (D-06) and Rep. Jim McGovern (D-03).

In 1996, McGovern defeated Rep. Peter Blute (R) 53% to 46% in a region that includes Worcester and Falls River, providing the biggest upset of the House races. Republican State Senator Matt Amorella is the only announced challenger. Matt Amorella is in his third term in the Senate, and is generally considered to be a "Weld Republican." He is now testing the standard NRCC themes that McGovern is too liberal for the district, and that he will fight for big individual tax cuts if he gets elected to Congress. The outcome in the House ISTEA bill should blunt that message. It should also put a dent in another of Amorella's message that Massachusetts need to add Republicans to the delegation to increase the state's clout with the majority.

As of March 31, McGovern raised \$485,000 and had \$250,000 cash on hand. Amorella has only \$78,000 cash on hand to date. However there are unconfirmed reports that Amorella raised \$100,000 at events the week of May 25-June 1, 1998. This race is leaning toward McGovern.

In 1996, Tierney defeated Rep. Peter Torkildsen (R) by a close margin in the North Shore 6th District, winning by 360 votes, 48.3% to 48.1%. Former Congressman Torkildsen is running to re-take his seat. Torkildsen will have to compete for the Republican nomination with a couple of opponents including State Senator Bruce Tarr. This should strain Torkildsen's finances which are only \$53,000 cash on hand heading into the September 15th primary.

As opposes to Torkildsen, Tierney is in good financial shape with \$336,000 raised and \$211,000 cash on hand. With Seats on the Education and the Workforce, and the Government Reform and Oversight Committee. Tierney will continue to enjoy the support of organized labor for what promises to be another close election.

HOT ISSUES

Meehan praises Cellucci

On May 1, 1998 YOU attended a public event for Rep. Marty Meehan (D) in Lowell, Massachusetts. At the event Meehan introduced Governor Paul Cellucci (R) to a packed auditorium at a University of Massachusetts forum on women's issues. Meehan called Cellucci "a friend" and praised the governor for his leadership in a plan to widen Route 3, which Meehan said was a necessity for bringing more business to the area. Meehan's introduction caused a stir in political circles, with Democrats wondering why a Democrat would publicly embrace a Republican candidate for governor.

2000 Convention

The DNC site selection committee voted that Boston, home of DNC Chairman Steve Grossman, has made the final cut for the Democratic 2000 convention. The city has been told to reserve hotel rooms for the specific dates. The DNC is planning to visit Boston from June 22-24, 1998.

Central Artery (The Big Dig)

The Central Artery is an elevated, north-south freeway (I-93) through the heart of downtown Boston and is being replaced with tunnels under the existing facility. The overall project entails building or reconstructing about 7.5 miles of Interstate in the City of Boston, routing I-93 traffic through tunnels under Boston, replacing the I-93 bridge over the Charles River, and extending I-90 under Boston Harbor through the new Ted Williams Tunnel to Boston Logan Airport. Construction began in 1991 and is scheduled to be completed in 2004. The project has been controversial, due largely to concerns over the cost, project scheduling, State financing ability, and project oversight.

At a cost of over \$1 billion per mile, it is the nation's largest and most expensive highway project. Approximately \$9.6 billion of Federal and State funds have been authorized for the project. Once Congress completes ISTEA reauthorization, Massachusetts will decide the mix of federal and state funding for the remaining \$1.2 billion. There is no special funding in any of the ISTEA reauthorization bills for the Central Artery, so Massachusetts needs to decide how much of its regularly apportioned federal aid highway funds it wants to commit to the project.

Among the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, members with close ties to Boston (such as Senator Ted Kennedy) are strong supporters. Members from western Massachusetts at times express concern that the Central Artery diverts funds from other important transportation needs, though they tend "to understand the need" for the Central Artery.

Guard Commander suspended over fundraising

On May 7, Governor Paul Cellucci (R) suspended the state National Guard's top commander for 30 days without pay after a campaign finance probe found guard members violated election laws by soliciting colleagues for political donations to the governor. Cellucci said that Adjutant General Raymond Vezina must take responsibility for the violations, although the Office of Campaign and Political Finance inquiry concluded the general himself made no solicitations, and collected none of the \$18,000 contributed. The agency also found that it had no evidence Cellucci knew of the solicitations, which took place between 1995 and 1997.

Death of Michael Kennedy

Receiving substantial national attention is the tragic death of Michael Kennedy, brother of Rep. Joseph Kennedy (D-08) and Lt. Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend (D-MD), and son of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Michael Kennedy died on December 31 from injuries he suffered slamming into a tree while skiing on the slopes of Aspen, Colorado. He was buried on January 3 in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Kennedy had been running the nonprofit energy company, Citizens Energy Corp., founded by his brother Joe nearly two decades ago. Citizens Energy supplies heating oil to the poor. Rep. Joe Kennedy has decided to return to the helm of Citizens Energy, "hoping to continue the work" of his brother. Michael Kennedy also ran the 1994 reelection campaigns of his brother, Rep. Joe Kennedy, and uncle, Sen. Edward Kennedy.

South Boston Waterfront

Plans are currently underway to develop one of Boston's last undeveloped waterfront properties. Observers contend that development of this nearly 1,000 acre stretch will help revitalize South Boston, and change the face of the city. [Cabinet Affairs will provide a more detailed briefing on this subject.]

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Even in a state known for its powerful Democrats, 1996 was an exceptionally good year for the party. Clinton/Gore easily carried this state with 62% of the vote. The state's highest profile race was the U.S. Senatorial contest between incumbent Senator John Kerry (D) and Governor Bill Weld (R). This often-bitter race was fought tooth and nail and remained a dead heat throughout most of 1996. When the dust settled, Kerry emerged the victor with over 52% of the vote. In aggregate, more money was spent in the Kerry-Weld bout than in any other '96 Senate race.

At the Congressional level, Massachusetts Democrats swept all 10 U.S. House seats, unseating the state's only two incumbent Republicans and retaining the seat vacated by retiring Rep. Gerry Studds (D-10). Democrat William Delahunt carried the open 10th District (55% to 42%), which includes Cape Cod and the South Shore.

Democrats increased their significant majorities in both chambers of the State Legislature, gaining three seats in the State House and two in the State Senate.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S
ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Massachusetts***

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 2.9%:** The unemployment rate in Massachusetts has declined from 7.5% to 2.9% since 1993.
- **380,300 New Jobs:** 380,300 new jobs have been created in Massachusetts since 1993 -- an average of 72,438 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 81,775 jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **354,700 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 354,700 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 67,562 jobs per year, compared to an average loss of 74,200 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **31,000 New Construction Jobs:** 31,000 construction jobs have been created in Massachusetts since 1993 -- an average of 5,905 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 14,175 construction jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **91,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 91,000 Massachusetts workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget Includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 580,000 families in Massachusetts.**
- **Business Failures Down 13.9%:** Business failures have dropped 13.9% per year since 1993, after increasing nearly 53% per year during the previous four years.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 0.7%:** New business incorporations in Massachusetts have increased at an average rate of 0.7% per year since 1993. In contrast, new business incorporations fell an average of 7.2% per year during the previous administration.
- **Highest Home Ownership Ever:** Home Ownership in Massachusetts has increased from 61.8 to 64.6 since 1992 and it is now the highest on record.
- **Home Sales Up 10.9%:** Existing home sales in Massachusetts have increased by 10.9% per year since 1993, after decreasing by 4.6% each year during the previous four years.
- **Home Building Up 1.7%:** Home building has increased by an average of 1.7% per year since 1993, after falling over 14.3% per year during the previous administration.
- **3.3% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in Massachusetts has risen at an annual rate of 3.3% since 1993, compared to an average decrease of 1.1% per year during the previous administration.
- **8% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Massachusetts has seen an 8% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993, after falling over 11.5% per year during the previous administration.
- **10.5% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Each year since 1993, Massachusetts has experienced a 10.5% growth in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 10.4% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Illinois next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **\$74.4 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Massachusetts received \$68.9 million in Head Start funding benefitting 11,500 children. This year, Massachusetts will receive \$74.4 million, an increase of \$5.5 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Massachusetts's children by an additional \$4.5 million.
- **\$9.1 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Massachusetts receives \$9.1 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$270,000. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$8.1 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Massachusetts receives \$8.1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is

equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by nearly \$1 million over FY98.

- **\$145.8 Million for Students Most in Need:** Massachusetts receives \$145.8 million in Title I Grants (to Local Education Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by nearly \$16 million to aid Massachusetts's students.
- **\$145.4 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Massachusetts will receive \$145.4 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$28.3 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 78,900 Massachusetts students will benefit, 4,500 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$150.3 million.
- **Nearly 3,800 Have Served in Massachusetts through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, nearly 3,800 AmeriCorps participants, working in 297 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Massachusetts's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 3/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget includes both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **176,000 students in Massachusetts will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 217,000 students in Massachusetts will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 22% in Mass.:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 22% statewide. Between 1992 and 1997, serious crime has declined 33% in Boston. [1996 and preliminary 1997 Uniform Crime Report data, FBI]
- **2,483 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 2,483 new police officers to date in communities across Massachusetts. [through 6/98]
- **Nearly \$3 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Massachusetts receives \$2,951,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **Over \$1.3 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], Massachusetts will receive \$1,301,573 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$225,500 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$1,332,000.
- **\$10.2 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Massachusetts' Schools:** Massachusetts receives approximately \$10.2 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING MASSACHUSETTS RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **155,632 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 155,632 fewer people on welfare in Massachusetts now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 47% decrease. [through 3/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 35%:** Child support collections have increased by \$64 million -- or 35% -- in Massachusetts since FY92. [through FY96]
- **Massachusetts Receives \$20.7 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Massachusetts is eligible to receive \$20.7 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Massachusetts prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN MASSACHUSETTS' HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs,

vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Massachusetts the Balanced Budget provides \$43 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 104,700 children in Massachusetts.

- **Helping Massachusetts Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Last year in Massachusetts, 15,018 more women and children in need received health and food assistance than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Massachusetts in 1996, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 94% received the vaccine for polio; 96% received the vaccine for measles, and 96% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 120%:** In FY97, Massachusetts communities received \$22.4 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 120% increase over FY93 levels. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 4/98]
- **President's Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 35% in Massachusetts:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Massachusetts will see a 35% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 49,000 youth of Massachusetts will be kept from smoking and 16,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **3,300,000 Americans in Massachusetts Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Massachusetts enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 3,300,000 people in Massachusetts cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 1,600,000 Massachusetts women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Superfund Site Cleaned Up in Lanesboro:** The Superfund toxic waste site in Lanesboro, MA was cleaned up by the EPA in September of 1994.
- **Revitalizing 10 Brownfields in Massachusetts:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated ten communities in Massachusetts -- Chicopee, Greenfield, Lawrence, Lowell, Worcester, Boston, Westfield, Somerville, New Bedford, and Lynn -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **\$28 Million to Boston:** In December 1994, Boston was designated an Enterprise Community, and was awarded \$3 million to create jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for its residents. It was later declared an Enhanced Enterprise Community, and was awarded an additional \$25 million. **\$6 Million to Other Massachusetts Cities:** Lowell and Springfield were designated Enterprise Communities and were awarded \$3 million each for similar efforts.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 4,900 To 5,800 New Affordable Housing Units in Massachusetts Over the Next 5 years:** In January, the Vice-President announced the Clinton-Gore Administration's proposed 40-percent expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. If enacted, it will mean an additional 4,900 - 5,800 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Massachusetts during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$4 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Massachusetts has received \$4.18 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate over 176,000 jobs. [through FY97]
- ***Nearly \$140 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY97 Massachusetts received \$139,780,000 in AIP funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Over \$945 Million in Transit Funds:*** Massachusetts has received a total of \$945.4 million in FTA funds since 1993.

June 5, 1998

VISIT WITH CONGRESSMAN MCGOVERN TO PROJECT CONNECT

Date: June 4, 1998
Time: 11:30 am - 12:45 pm
Location: Hyman Fine Elementary School
Attleboro, Massachusetts
From: Jennifer Klein and Neera Tanden

I. PURPOSE

To visit Project Connect, an innovative public-private partnership located in the Attleboro Public Schools that promotes early childhood development, and to highlight Congressman McGovern's commitment to early learning and other issues affecting children and families.

II. BACKGROUND

Project Connect

Project Connect is a program focusing on early childhood development that is administered through the Attleboro Public School System. Project Connect activities include: (1) subsidized child care; (2) The Family Network and Parents as Teachers programs that provide parent training, home visitation by certified parent educators for families with children from birth to three, and infant/toddler playgroups; and (3) a Young Children's Community Center that offers additional early childhood programming. Project Connect is funded through competitive grants from the Massachusetts Department of Education and is the product of a collaboration between the public and private sectors in the early childhood field.

Project Connect assists a large number of people in the community. Last year, 125 preschoolers were served by part-day preschool programs, 584 adults were assisted by Project Connect's parenting workshops, and 196 families were reached by The Parents As Teachers home visiting program.

Representative Jim McGovern's Child Care Record

Jim McGovern is a freshman Democrat whose district includes Attleboro, Worcester and Fall River. He has a strong record on children and family issues, as demonstrated by his co-sponsorship of two child care bills. In November 1997, Representatives McGovern, DeLauro (D-CT) and Morella (R-MD) introduced H.R. 2713, the *Early Learning Opportunity State Grants Act of 1998*, which would provide flexible grants to

states to enhance early child development programs and family support services and which is very similar to the Administration's proposed \$3 billion Early Learning Fund. In April 1997, Representatives McGovern, DeLauro and Hoyer introduced H.R. 1373, *The Early Learning and Opportunity Act*, which would increase investment in Early Head Start program (for children from birth to three) and expand the Family and Medical Leave Act. In addition, in November 1997, Congressman McGovern successfully lobbied to have \$114 million in additional funding for early childhood development and child care programs included as part of the fiscal year 1998 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill. Also, in October 1997, he participated in the White House Conference on Child Care.

Hyman Fine Elementary School

Hyman Fine School, an innovative elementary school, is one of five elementary schools in the Attleboro Public School System and enrolls 565 students. The school uses team teaching in grades one through four and multi-year assignments, or looping, in which each teacher works with the same student for two years in the first through eighth grade. The school has a Reading Recovery Program, which helps low achieving first grade children learn to read through intensive, daily individual instruction. It also relies on 150 parent and community volunteers who devote more than 5,000 hours each year to the school. In addition, Hyman Fine School has just hired a Parent Liaison to offer parent workshops, a handbook for new parents, and information on local educational activities. Finally, Hyman Fine also offers its students a before-and-after-school day care program (ABACUS) that takes place on the school grounds.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Tour

- The First Lady
- Representative McGovern
- Judith Robins, Mayor of Attleboro
- Ted Thibodeau, Superintendent of Schools
- Lynn Schweinshaut, Program Director, Project Connect
- Mary Fishbeck, Principal, Hyman Fine Elementary School

Speaking Program

- Judith Robins, Mayor
- Ted Thibodeau, Superintendent of Schools
- Lynn Schweinshaut, Program Director, Project Connect
- Yolanda McFadden, Parent
- Congressman McGovern
- The First Lady

Audience of 400 parents, child care providers, teachers, and community leaders.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU are greeted by Representative McGovern, Mayor Judith Robins, Superintendent Ted Thibodeau, Principal Mary Fishbeck, and Lynn Schweinshaut, Project Director, Project Connect.
- YOU proceed to gymnasium to greet approximately 500 Hyman Fine Elementary students.
- YOU tour Project Connect, accompanied by Representative McGovern, Mayor Judith Robins, Ted Thibodeau, and Lynn Schweinshaut, and proceed to auditorium.
- Mayor Judith Robins announces YOU and Representative McGovern onto the stage.
- Ted Thibodeau makes brief remarks and introduces Lynn Schweinshaut.
- Lynn Schweinshaut makes brief remarks and introduces Yolanda McFadden.
- Yolanda McFadden makes brief remarks and introduces Representative McGovern.
- Representative McGovern makes brief remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU make remarks and have the opportunity to work a ropeline.

V. PRESS PLAN

Tour: Pool press

Remarks: Open press

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Christy Macy.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE JAMES P. MCGOVERN (D-MA)

512 Cannon HOB
Washington, DC 20515

202-225-6101 (ph)
202-225-5759 (fx)

Jim McGovern was sworn-in as U.S. Representative for Massachusetts' 3rd Congressional District on January 7, 1997, and has been elected by his New England colleagues to the House Democratic Leadership team as a Regional Whip. McGovern is a member of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, which oversees the nation's highway and airport system. He was subsequently appointed to two prestigious Transportation subcommittees -- the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

Before his election to Congress, the 38-year-old McGovern spent fourteen years working for U.S. Representative John Joseph Moakley (D-South Boston), dean of the Massachusetts delegation and ranking Democrat on the House Rules Committee. While working as Moakley's senior aide, McGovern effectively advocated educational initiatives, helped protect Medicare and Social Security, and successfully encouraged biotechnology industries to locate in Massachusetts.

McGovern has also earned a strong reputation as a champion of human rights. In 1989, McGovern was chosen by Congressman Moakley to lead a Congressional investigation into the murders of six Jesuit priests and two lay women in El Salvador. The findings of this effort were later confirmed by the United Nations, and resulted in ranking members of the Salvadoran high command -- including its Minister of Defense -- being implicated in the murders. As a result, Congress terminated military aid to El Salvador.

Jim McGovern was born on November 20, 1959, in Worcester, the son of two successful small business owners. His two sisters are elementary school teachers in Worcester's public school system.

McGovern earned his Bachelor of Arts ('81) and Masters of Public Administration ('84) degrees from The American University, working his way through college by serving as an aide in the office of U.S. Senator George McGovern (D-SD). He went on to manage Senator McGovern's 1984 Presidential campaign in Massachusetts, and delivered his nomination speech during the 1984 Democratic National Convention in San Francisco.

Jim McGovern has worked as a volunteer for the Mt. Carmel House -- an emergency shelter for battered and abused women that is administered by the Carmelite Sisters. He is also a member of the Jesuit International Volunteers Board of Directors.

Jim is married to Lisa Murray McGovern, a Congressional Relations Officer for the General Services Administration. In 1995, Lisa McGovern was named as an alternative member of the President's Interagency Council on Women. The McGoverns have a son, Patrick George.

Child Care and Cong. Jim McGovern

- Cong. McGovern has been a strong and outspoken advocate on behalf of President Clinton's Child Care initiative, announced in January 1998, including support for using a portion of the revenues that may be available through comprehensive tobacco legislation for child care and after-school initiatives. As recently as May 7, 1998, Cong. McGovern spoke on the floor of the House about the importance of Congress acting this year to insure that the President's early childhood and child care initiatives are enacted into law.
- Affirming and increasing his motivation to work on early childhood and child care issues, Cong. McGovern and his wife gave birth to their first child, Patrick George McGovern, on April 21, 1998. This has also greatly increased his appreciation for the challenges confronting all parents!
- April 4, 1998: Addressed and opened the Early Childhood Conference held in Worcester, MA and organized by the Worcester Area Association for the Education of Young Children and the Massachusetts Association of Day Care Agencies. McGovern addressed the over 300 professional child care and early education professionals and stressed the importance of federal, state and local partnerships to benefit all children and families in need of these services.
- April 1997, Cong. McGovern, DeLauro and Hoyer introduced H.R. 1373, *The Early Learning and Opportunity Act*, which supports families in giving young children what they need to develop in normal, healthy ways. McGovern's legislation invests more in the Early Head Start program for ages 0-to-3, expands the Family and Medical Leave Act, and provides flexible, competitive grants for states to improve the quality of care for very young children. The McGovern-DeLauro-Hoyer bill more than doubles funding for the Early Start program and helped build support and momentum for President Clinton's January 1998 proposal to put \$3.4 billion over five years into Head Start and Early Start.
- November 1997: Cong. McGovern lobbied successfully to secure \$114 million in additional funding (above the request made by President Clinton) for key early childhood development and child care programs as part of the fiscal year 1998 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill. The Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill included \$50 million for states to improve the quality of care for children aged zero-to-three through the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The spending measure also included \$64 million in additional funding for the Early Start program, the division of the Head Start program geared specifically to children three years and younger. McGovern worked closely with Representatives DeLauro (D-CT) and Hoyer (D-MD) and with Senator Harkin (D-IA) to press the conferees to include the increases in the final conference version of the FY1998 bill.
- November 1997: Cong. McGovern, DeLauro (D-CT) and Morella (R-MD) introduced H.R. 2713, *the Early Learning Opportunity State Grants Act of 1998*, which would provide flexible, competitive grants to states to strengthen and enhance early childhood development programs and family support services. This bipartisan legislation served as the model for President Clinton's proposed \$3 billion "Early Learning Fund" to improve the quality of care for infants, toddlers and preschools, which is part of the President's historic initiative on child care announced in January 1998.

- November 1, 1997: Cong. McGovern more than 100 Massachusetts health and education professionals, government officials, and children's advocates at an Early Childhood Development Conference in Worcester, Massachusetts. The forum facilitated district- and state-wide networking among professionals, while sharing and increasing information on resources and recent scientific findings.
- October 1997: With colleagues DeLauro and Hoyer, Cong. McGovern met with Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala to argue forcefully for more funding for early childhood development and child care programs, encouraging Secretary Shalala to urge President Clinton to make these issues a central element of his 1998 State of the Union address.
- October 1997: Participated in the White House Conference on Child Care.
- October 6, 1997: Cong. McGovern hosted the first-ever Massachusetts Child Health Day in Boston, which drew attention to successes and ongoing gaps in providing for the health and development of Massachusetts children. At that event, McGovern's Early Childhood Development Task Force released a "Progress Report" on kid's health and development in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- September 1997: Cong. McGovern and Cong. Porter (R-IL) hosted a luncheon for more than 100 Members of Congress, child care and early childhood development professionals, and children's health professionals as part of a month-long focus on Children's Health.
- As demonstrated in his own legislation, Cong. McGovern has always been an outspoken advocate on behalf of funding fully the Head Start program, which provides important educational, health, nutritional and social services to primarily modest-income children and their families.
- May 1997: Joining Cong. Waxman (D-CA) as an original cosponsor, Cong. McGovern introduced H.R. 1636, the *Children's Environmental Protection and Right to Know Act of 1997*, to ensure that parents, communities and businesses have the right-to-know about the toxic chemicals in their neighborhoods and toxic ingredients in household products with which their children may come into contact. The bill currently has 142 Republican and Democratic cosponsors.
- Cong. McGovern agrees with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton that it takes a village to raise our children well, and that federal support for a wide variety of issues also helps secure the safety, well-being and healthy development of America's children. Cong. McGovern has worked closely with his senior colleagues and is a leader among the freshman class in the areas of increasing training and wages for child care providers; increased funding and programs for family support services and early parenting skills; securing federal funding for school construction and modernization; supporting federal funding for K-through-12 public education; and supported legislation and grassroots campaigns against drugs, alcohol and tobacco use and abuse, especially by young people and young parents.

TED THIBODEAU

Ted Thibodeau is Superintendent of Schools in Attleboro, Massachusetts, after serving in the district for 35 years as a teacher, grant writer, curriculum coordinator, and Assistant Superintendent.

Thibodeau focuses on the mission of the Attleboro Schools to develop citizens for a democratic society and encourages programs and practices that connect democracy and education.

After five years as a high school English teacher, Thibodeau began writing federal grants which resulted in a multi-media project for troubled youth at the Rhode Island Training School and Project Interplay, a learning styles program in the Attleboro Schools.

Mr. Thibodeau has served as summer school director, Title I reading director, bilingual program director, and as a special needs department head. Recently, he helped develop Attleboro's nationally acclaimed practice of assigning teachers and students together for two years in all schools in Grades 1-8.

Thibodeau earned his Bachelor's degree in English at Providence College in 1960 and his Masters at Rhode Island College.

Ted is married to Carol Walsh Thibodeau and has four children and four grandchildren. Other interests include writing plays and musicals and playing basketball.

**TJT/as
5/29/98**

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(001)

BIOGRAPHY**Yolande McFadden**

Yolande McFadden was born on [REDACTED] (b)(6) Pennsylvania. Because of family [REDACTED], she became a Ward of the Court. Yolande remained in foster care in Philadelphia where she was educated by the public school system and graduated from high school in 1988.

After graduating, Yolande moved to Massachusetts with her eight month old daughter to start a new life. Being a single parent, unemployed and with very little family support her outlook seemed bleak.

Through self motivation and determination and with assistance from various social service agencies, Yolande has come a long way. Through Project Connect, Yolande's daughter had the opportunity to receive an affordable, high quality preschool experience. Yolande was impressed and inspired by the nurturing, caring environment of her daughter's preschool and the warm, welcoming feeling she had whenever she spent time there. It was then that Yolande decided to pursue a career in early childhood education. She wanted to become self sufficient and make a future for herself and her child.

With the help of Pell grants and scholarship monies, Yolande enrolled in a full time associates degree program at a local junior college, majoring in early childhood education. While attending college, she also held a full time job as a teaching assistant at a local childcare center affiliated with Project Connect. Working 7-8 hours a day, attending school and taking care of her daughter, a full time job in itself, was very difficult. Though it was grueling, Yolande was comforted and inspired by the thought that her child was receiving the highest quality of childcare through Project Connect.

Yolande received her associates degree in early childhood education in December 1997. Since then, she has been working as a early childhood teacher caring for children from 6 weeks to five years of age and has also become a foster parent for her four year old nephew.

She reports that she and her daughter have benefitted from many services offered by Project Connect including parent support groups, parent workshops, parent child days and high quality childcare services. But most of all it was the positive experiences that Yolande had through Project Connect that motivated her to become an early childhood teacher and a community contributor.

Yolande has been awarded a certificate for volunteer service from the Attleboro School Department. She currently works at a local childcare center where, recently, she has been promoted to the position of lead teacher.

6/2/98

Hillary Clinton to visit Attleboro school

■ The first lady's visit will promote Project Connect, a program that teaches parents how to teach children.

By FLISA CROUCH

Journal-Bulletin Staff Writer

ATTLEBORO — As part of her campaign to promote early-childhood education, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will visit the bright classrooms of Hyman Fine Elementary School on Thursday and observe children in the

Project Connect program.

Mrs. Clinton will visit with about 22 preschool-aged children in the Young Children's Community Center. She will observe parent-child play groups that normally take place in the Family Network Center on Park Street, and then will talk to about 400 parents and educators in the school auditorium about early-childhood issues.

The forum will not be open to the



CLINTON

public, but will be by invitation only.

Mrs. Clinton began advocating for children during her days as a Yale law student. Since arriving at the White House, the first lady has pushed for improvements in child care and early-childhood education programs, and hosted the White House Conference on Child Care.

Turn to **FIRST LADY**, Page B-3

First lady

Continued from Page B-1

"It's one of those things where the more she learns about it, the more interested she becomes," said Julie Mason, one of Mrs. Clinton's press secretaries.

U.S. Rep. James P. McGovern, D-Mass., invited the first lady to observe Project Connect after he and two other representatives introduced a bipartisan bill that would provide more competitive grants to states for early-childhood development programs and family support services. That legislation became a model for part of President Clinton's initiative on child care which he and the first lady introduced in January.

"We're very excited about her coming, definitely," said Lynn Schweinhaut, the program's director. Because Mrs. Clinton's visit will raise Project Connect's visibility, Schweinhaut said she hopes "more people will find out about it and call

and benefit from the services."

Project Connect is based in Hyman Fine and is financed through the Department of Education and competitive state grants. The public school system administers the program, which provides several hundred children and parents of all economic backgrounds with, among other things, child care, parenting libraries, story hours and parenting workshops. It focuses on early-childhood development, and teaches parents how to teach their children.

"It's been nationally recognized as a model and it builds on a lot of the things [McGovern] finds interesting," said Michael Mershon, McGovern's press aid.

McGovern will also be there on Thursday, and plans to address parents and educators on early-childhood issues, as well as answer questions.

At Hyman Fine yesterday, school officials were scrambling to touch up wall paint and get the school ready for Thursday. They learned less than

a week ago about the first lady's visit.

Outside, a weed trimmer buzzed as teachers in the Young Children's Community Center talked to children about Mrs. Clinton's visit.

"I jumped up and down," said 5-year-old Kimberly Grushski of the moment she heard she'd meet the first lady. "I've never seen her before."

Mrs. Clinton's dark-suited advance team arrived on Sunday, and looked a bit out of place beside children's art and purple chairs inside the red brick school. As children went on learning in classrooms, they paced the main office with their clipboards and cellular phones, and school officials looked frazzled.

"Everything's gone amok," laughed Kim Croxford, an instruction learning assistant. But, she added, "We're enjoying ourselves. It's a huge once-in-a-lifetime event. It's an honor. I'm looking forward to meeting her."

MEMO

To: The First Lady

From: Jen Klein, Neera Tanden

Re: Meeting with Dr Martin of Harvard Medical School

Date: June 3, 1998

In your meeting with Dr. Martin, he is likely to raise the following issues: the National Institutes of Health research budget; graduate medical education; and medical student debt. The purpose of this memo is to provide you with background information on each of these issues.

National Institute of Health Research

During the Clinton Administration, the budget for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has increased 32%, from \$10.33 billion in FY 1993 to \$13.65 billion in FY 1998. This year, the President proposed a "21st Century Research Fund," which would provide new funding for investments in biomedical research, prevention research, and research to improve health outcomes.

The proposed increase for FY 99 would be \$1.15 billion and over the next five years funding would increase by nearly 50%. This represents an increase in funding at all of the Institutes at NIH, including a 65% increase in cancer research funding. The President's budget initiative would fund most of this research increase from the proposed tobacco legislation.

In addition, the President has proposed an increase of \$25 million in FY 99 for a new Prevention Research Program at Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to identify interventions that prevent diseases. Finally, in FY 99, total funding for the Agency of Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR), the agency that translates scientific breakthroughs into medical practice, would increase by \$25 million in FY 99 and \$147 million from FY 1999 to 2003.

Medicare Support for Graduate Medical Education

Academic health centers have experienced increased costs for graduate medical education (GME) over the last few years. Medicare has financed much of GME, and in a world where managed care is reducing its support for such expenses, academic health centers are increasingly relying on Medicare as their main source of funding. The Medicare Commission is currently considering a number of proposals to address the long-term viability of Medicare's system of support for GME, including a proposal to withdraw such support entirely. Academic health centers are clearly opposed to such proposals, and are generally opposed to any fundamental changes in Medicare's support of GME.

Background

Care in teaching hospitals is generally recognized as costlier than similar care in non-teaching facilities. Medicare has recognized the additional costs associated with training and paid its share since its inception. In 1997, total GME costs were estimated to be \$18.6 billion, according to research by Lewin for the Commonwealth Fund, of which a significant portion is explicit funding through Medicare.

Medicare and, to a much lesser extent, Medicaid have played a key role in financing GME. Direct graduate medical education (DGME) covers Medicare's share of costs directly associated with operating resident training programs (e.g., salaries, fringe benefits). Medicare's Part A DGME payments are estimated to be \$2.56 billion in federal fiscal year (FY) 1998. The second component of Medicare's GME payments recognizes the indirect costs of graduate medical education (IME), including the more expensive practice pattern associated with teaching programs. The IME adjustment is a percentage add-on to the hospital's Medicare payment. Medicare IME payments are estimated to be \$5.3 billion in FY 1998. Over five years (FY 1999-2003), the HCFA Actuary estimates that Medicare Part A spending on direct and indirect medical education will be about \$42 billion. In addition to the Part A payment for DGME, a portion of Medicare's payments to hospitals for DGME is from Part B. DGME payments from Part B are estimated to be roughly \$360 million for FY 1998, and roughly \$2 billion over five years (FY 1999-2003). GME is projected to represent 3.8% of total Medicare benefits in FY 1998.

The Medicare Commission, as part of its mandate, is reviewing the advisability of maintaining or modifying Medicare's investment in GME. This question of restructuring was put before the Medicare Commission as an option to improve Medicare's financial solvency and could have the effect of reducing support of academic health centers. The two questions the Commission is focusing on is how to finance GME over the long term, and at what level.

The Medicare Commission is examining a number of options on ways to finance GME over the long term. One option is to continue to use Medicare as a financing system, which has proven to be a reliable and predictable source of funding. Another option is to finance GME through general revenues as a discretionary program. While this option recognizes that everyone benefits from support of graduate medical education, it would require GME funding to compete annually with other spending priorities as part of the discretionary appropriations process. A third option is to transfer spending to Medicare Part B and continue GME "entitlement" status. Since 75 percent of Part B funding comes from general revenue, this approach would spread part of the costs of graduate medical education through a more progressive tax structure than the payroll tax. This approach to GME funding under Part B would maintain its mandatory spending nature, which would not provide for an annual discussion of the "right" level of spending. Finally, some have proposed a self-funded trust fund or all-payer pool that recognizes that everyone, not just Medicare beneficiaries, benefits from support for GME. A graduate medical education trust fund would probably be funded by dedicated revenue sources (e.g., through contributions from all payers and self-funded employer plans or mandatory general revenue contributions).

Beyond the issue of the source of financing is the question of the amount of resources that should be devoted to support for GME. Current Medicare payments for DGME and IME in FY 1998 are estimated to be nearly \$7.9 billion. And while additional funding could be directed towards graduate medical education that some consider under funded, cutting funding could help address the problem of too many physicians in general and too many specialists in particular.

Teaching Hospitals' Concerns

Teaching hospitals are particularly concerned about the long-term viability of our system of financing graduate medical education. Indeed, in the context of a changing health system, the financial support from Medicare for graduate medical education has provided stability for teaching hospitals. Managed care, for example, often does not compensate for the extra costs of teaching hospitals, so a significant reductions in Medicare support for GME would be very disruptive in the present system. The academic medical centers are likely to oppose proposals to remove DGME and IME from the Part A Trust Fund, particularly if there is a risk that funding may be reduced. In addition, the political opposition to the effects of any related redistributions might confound, for example, the prospects for establishing a new trust fund structure.

There is also the fundamental question of whether Medicare's support for GME is integral to Medicare's adequate payment for its beneficiaries or is simply a straight forward mechanism to support a "social good." Without doubt, a high-quality medical education system is important to this nation. Thus, in addressing the financial concerns of the program, the Medicare Commission will be assessing the broader "social goods" that have been achieved under Medicare's auspices.

Medical Student Debt

Dr. Martin would also like to talk about the financial burdens medical face after graduation. The average debt load for the Harvard Medical School's class of 1997 was \$73,000, with some students facing as much as \$162,000 in debt. Roughly two-thirds of students received financial aid in each class. Dr. Martin would like to discuss financial aid and loan forgiveness options available to medical students.

The Clinton Administration has taken a series of steps to make both college and graduate education more affordable:

1. Direct Loan Program. The President proposed a new Direct Loan Program which streamlined the student aid delivery system, thereby eliminating confusion and complexity and resulting in better and faster service to borrowers. Most important, the Direct Loan Program charges much lower fees because students borrow directly from the federal government. More than 2.1 million student and parent borrowers have received direct loans since the program began. [You should know that there have been a series of articles written criticizing the quality of services the Direct Loan Program offers.]
2. 20% Tuition Tax Credit for Graduate Students and Others. The 20% credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002, and to the first \$10,000 thereafter.

3. Education and Retirement Savings Accounts. Allows penalty-free IRA withdrawals for undergraduate, post-secondary vocational, and graduate education expenses. Additionally, taxpayers are given the opportunity to deposit \$500 into an education IRA. Earnings accumulate tax-free and no taxes are due upon withdrawal for an approved purpose.

4. Student Loan Interest Deduction. Included in last year's budget agreement was an initiative to allow a deduction of up to \$2,500 per year of interest on education loans for expenses of students enrolled at an institution of higher education. This deduction will be available even if the taxpayer does not itemize deductions.

5. Community Service Loan Forgiveness. In most circumstances, a loan that is forgiven is considered income and is therefore taxable. To encourage programs that offer loan forgiveness to borrowers who take lower-paying, community-service jobs, this program excludes from taxable income both loan amounts forgiven through programs run by nonprofit tax-exempt charitable and educational institutions.

The only loan forgiveness program that specifically benefits the medical profession is the National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program, which focuses on placing doctors in underserved areas. The program costs roughly \$120 million per year; however, over the past five years, the program has received level funding. The National Health Service Corps [NHSC] placed nearly 2,000 health professionals rural and urban areas in the past year. Nearly 50% of all NHSC placements have stayed in underserved areas over the past four years. The program's members provided care to over 3 million patients, and made nearly 7 million patient visits to residents of underserved urban and rural areas in the past year.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
for
JOSEPH BOYD MARTIN, M.D., Ph.D.

Joseph Boyd Martin, M.D., Ph.D., was appointed Dean of the Harvard Faculty of Medicine effective July 1, 1997. Prior to returning to the Harvard medical community he served as Chancellor of the University of California, San Francisco for four years. Dr. Martin initially went to UCSF in 1989 as Dean of the School of Medicine.

An internationally recognized leader in the field of neurological sciences, Dr. Martin's research has focused on hypothalamic regulation of pituitary hormone secretions and on application of neurochemical and molecular genetics to better understand the causes of neurological and neurodegenerative disease. In 1980, he established the National Institute of Health sponsored Huntington Disease Center without walls. Early work in the Center led to a breakthrough in identifying a genetic marker near the gene for Huntington's disease; this culminated recently in the identification of the gene for the disorder.

During his tenure as Dean of the UCSF School of Medicine, he established the W.M. Keck Foundation for Integrative Neurosciences dedicated to combining studies of the brain and behavior, the Gladstone Institute for Virology and Immunology dedicated to AIDS research, and began planning for a Comprehensive Cancer Center. As Chancellor there he prepared a long-range development plan for the renewal of the campus, obtaining a commitment from the City of San Francisco to expand the UCSF Campus to a second major site. He oversaw the successful completion of UCSF's first-ever capital campaign, and was one of the principal architects of the pending merger between the hospitals of UCSF and Stanford.

Born in Bassano, Alberta, Canada in 1938, Dr. Martin received his premedical and medical education at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, receiving the M.D. degree in 1962. He completed a residency in neurology in 1966 and fellowship in neuropathology in 1967 at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, and earned his Ph.D. in anatomy from the University of Rochester in 1971.

He began his distinguished career in academic medicine at McGill University in Montreal, where he eventually became Chair of the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery in 1977. In 1978, he joined the faculty of Harvard Medical School in Boston, where he held the title first of Bullard Professor of Neurology and Chief of the neurology service at Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1984, he was appointed the Julieanne Dorn Professor of Neurology at Harvard.

Highly respected by his peers, Dr. Martin is the author or co-author of more than 300 scientific articles and reviews, and is one of the editors of *Harrison's Principles of Medicine*, a widely used medical textbook. He has served on the editorial boards of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, *Annual of Neurology*, and *Science*, and as an advisor for the development of national policy on biomedical research. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and chaired the IOM Committee that led to the development of the Human Brain mapping initiative, an ongoing research activity supported by several federal agencies. Additionally, Dr. Martin is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Association of Physicians and the American Neurological Association, serving the latter as President in 1989.

Dr. and Mrs. Martin, the former Rachel A. Wenger, have four children: J. Bradley, Melanie, Douglas, and Neil.

June 3, 1998

Harvard Medical School Commencement Address

DATE:	June 4, 1998	
TIME:	2:15 pm	Bach - 1900
LOCATION:	Harvard Medical School Boston, MA	Written exams - begun 1871 - 1877 - req. for entrance
FROM:	Michael O'Mary	

I. PURPOSE

To deliver the Commencement Address at Harvard Medical School.

II. BACKGROUND

You have been asked to deliver the Commencement Address at the joint graduation ceremony for the Harvard Medical School and the Harvard School of Dental Medicine.

Harvard Medical School

The Harvard Medical School was founded in 1782. It's founding followed that of the medical school at the University of Pennsylvania, then called the College of Philadelphia, in 1765 and that of the medical school at King's College in New York, later to become Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeon in 1768.

From the beginning, Harvard Medical School has been an innovative institution. In 1799, Professor Benjamin Waterhouse introduced a smallpox vaccination to America. In the 1870s, Harvard again led the way for American medical schools, revising its curriculum. The school broke with the existing system of lectures and informal apprenticeships practiced by all medical schools. Harvard raised its admission standards, instituted written exams and a three-year degree program, and organized formal departments in the sciences. This new system set the standard for American medical schools.

Throughout the years, Harvard Medical School has logged an impressive list of firsts. Among them are: the first introduction of insulin to the U.S.; the invention of the iron lung for polio patients; research on the polio virus that paved the way for polio vaccines that made the iron lung obsolete; mapping the visual system of the brain; development of the external cardiac pacemaker; development of artificial skin; the first successful kidney transplant; initial use of direct electric current to restore the rhythm of the heart; and the discovery of the gene that causes Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.

Almost twenty members of the Harvard Medical School faculty have been awarded the

Nobel Prize, including James D. Watson who won the 1962 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology for describing the structure of DNA. (See attached list for other Harvard Medical School Nobel Prize winners).

Today the medical school has the largest of Harvard's graduate faculties, retaining more than 8,000 members. These faculty teach the 650 students in the MD program; the 440 students in the PhD program; and the 145 students in the joint MD-PhD programs, part of which is a collaboration with MIT.

The Harvard approach is unique. Students can choose the New Pathway Program which introduces them to patient cases early in their studies and emphasizes student initiative and collaboration. Students take small group tutorials in the morning which are bolstered by self-directed learning in the afternoon and evening. Students analyze problems by researching them on their own in the libraries and with other resources.

Students may also opt to enroll in the Health Sciences and Technology Program (HST). Aimed at students who intend to become physician-scientists, the HST program is offered jointly by Harvard Medical School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The basic curriculum is different from the New Pathway Program and emphasizes the physical sciences and a quantitative understanding of the sciences basic to medicine. Most students pursue individual research, and a thesis is required for the MD degree. In addition, some students devote additional time to research, and one-third receive either an MS or PhD degree in addition to the MD.

Class of 1998

Of the 165 students graduating, 136 (82%) are in the New Pathway Program, and 29 (18%) are in the Health Sciences and Technology Program.

The **Class of 1998** is particularly significant in the history of Harvard Medical School. It is the first class, **upon entering, to have more women than men** and the first class in which ethnic minorities are a majority.

The graduating class of 165 students actually only has 46% women, as only 50% of Harvard medical students graduate in four years. The others take time to pursue dual degrees and other interests. For example, 40% of the Class of 1998 took extra time to pursue public service, scientific research, and international health. The Class of 1998 has chosen to pursue fields as diverse as primary care, molecular biology, and health/policy management.

Harvard School of Dental Medicine

The First university-based dental school in the country, Harvard Dental School was founded in 1867. It was also the First to be established in close affiliation with a medical school (Harvard Medical School) and to make the full scholarly and scientific resources

of a university available to dental education.

In 1940, under President James B. Conant, the School was reorganized as Harvard School of Dental Medicine to place stronger emphasis on the biological basis of oral medicine and to institute multi disciplinary programs of dental research. A unique feature of the curriculum placed dental students in joint classes with medical students for two years of basic science and pathophysiology and for an introduction to clinical medicine on the wards of Harvard teaching hospitals and in community health centers.

In 1957, the School of Dental Medicine was awarded National Institute of Dental Research training grant funding and began to expand and enhance its postdoctoral educational programs, combining advanced clinical and biomedical research training for dentists planning careers in academic dentistry. Several postdoctoral programs were developed under the leadership of former dean, Dr. Paul Goldhaber. These include a four-year Doctor of Medical Sciences in Oral Biology program; a Five- and six-year Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery/MD/General Surgery program; and a group of three- and four-year, joint-degree programs combining advanced clinical training and research in health-care systems, health policy or biomedical sciences.

The Class of '98 from the Dental School contains 53 total graduates, of which 29 are men and 24 are women. Of the total number of students, 2 are African-American, 1 is Hispanic, 19 are of Asian descent, and the rest are Caucasian. While the graduating class is not as diverse as the Medical School's population, the current incoming classes have greater diversity and they are actively pursuing affirmative action programs.

Format

You will be introduced by Dr. Joseph Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. After you speak, either the student Class Day Co-Moderators or Dr. Martin (will present you with a plaque, awarded each year to the commencement speaker. (You have the option to depart at this point. Dr. Martin will escort you off-stage if you so choose.)

The ceremony will close with the administration of the Oath of the Class of 1998 (see attached). The oath has been written by members of the Class of 1998. While it incorporates many of the elements of the Hippocratic oath, it is unique to the Class of 1998, and embodies what they believe to be the ideals of the medical profession. Previous classes, beginning with 1991, have written their own oaths, though some classes have chosen to use a pre-existing version rather than writing their own. Some elements of these previous oaths have been included in the Oath of 1998. In addition, all of the student oaths have also been based on not only the Hippocratic Oath, but also the Maimonides Prayer (written in 1873 by the German physician Marcus Hertz) and the 1947 Declaration of Geneva.

For the names of other speakers and the exact order of events, see attached program. In addition, see attached bios of the commencement participants seated on the dias.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- The First Lady
- Nancy Oriol, MD, PhD, Dean for Student Affairs, Harvard Medical School
- Rev. Anthony Lamar Mitchell, Harvard Medical School Student Speaker
- Tokunbo "Kemi" Babagbemi, Harvard Medical School Student Speaker
- Samuel Clayton Somers, Class Day Co-Moderator
- Allison Sarah Bryant, Class Day Co-Moderator
- Joseph B. Martin, MD, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Refer to as Dr. Martin, not Dean Martin)
- Daniel Federman, MD, Dean for Medical Education, Harvard Medical School
- R. Bruce Donoff, DMD, MD, Dean, Harvard School of Dental Medicine
- Kelly Cook, Harvard School of Dental Medicine Student Speaker
- Approx. 2,800 students, faculty, parents, administrators and guests

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Introduction and Welcome by student Co-Moderators (Allison Sarah Bryant and Samuel Clayton Somers)
- Introduction of Kelly A. Cook, student speaker, by Co-Moderators
- Student Address by Kelly A. Cook
- Introduction of Tokunbo "Kemi" Babagbemi, student speaker, by Co-Moderators
- Student Address by Tokunbo "Kemi" Babagbemi
- Introduction of Rev. Anthony Lamar Mitchell, student speaker, by Co-Moderators
- Student Address by Rev. Anthony Lamar Mitchell
- Introduction of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Dr. Martin) by Co-Moderators
- Brief address by Dr. Martin and his introduction of the First Lady
- Address by the First Lady
- Plaque presentation to the First Lady
- The First Lady departs

V. PRESS

Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Laura Schiller.

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL CLASS DAY PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME

.....son Sarah Bryant and
Samuel Clayton Somers Co-Moderators (2 minutes each speaker)

STUDENT ADDRESSES

Introduction of Kelly A. Cook Co-Moderators
Kelly A. Cook "The Fabric of Life" (5 minutes)

Introduction of Tokunbo 'Kemi Babagbemi Co-Moderators
Tokunbo 'Kemi Babagbemi "On Call" (5 minutes)

Introduction of Rev. Anthony Lamar Mitchell Co-Moderators
Rev. Anthony Lamar Mitchell "What I Really Learned in Medical School" (5 minutes)

ADDRESS

Introduction of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine .. Co-Moderators
Joseph B. Martin, MD, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Harvard Medical School Introduction (3-5 minutes)

Introduction of the First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton ... Joseph B. Martin, MD, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (3-5 minutes)

.....st Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton Commencement Address

Plaque presentation to the First Lady Either Co-Moderators or Dr. Martin

Award Presentations Co-Moderators (5 minutes)
Award Recipients

1. Best Pre-Clinical Faculty
2. Best Clinical Faculty
3. Special award to Gerald S. Foster, MD, Faculty Associate Dean for Admissions for his number of years in the Admissions Office
4. Award to Nancy Oriol, MD, Associate Dean for Student Affairs
5. Award to Carla Fujimoto, Student Affairs Coordinator

CLASS PRESENTATIONS AND CONFERRAL OF DEGREES

Harvard School of Dental Medicine

R. Bruce Donoff, DMD, MD Dean, Harvard School of Dental Medicine

Harvard Medical School

Joseph B. Martin, MD, PhD Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Harvard Medical School

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OATH OF THE CLASS OF 1998

o that everyone may see, please remain seated during the entire program.
Photographs are to be taken from your seat. Thank You.

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL – HARVARD SCHOOL OF DENTAL MEDICINE

Prepared by the Oath Committee of the Class of 1998

Ratified by the Class on 14 May 1998

Please read Physician or Dentist as appropriate

Dean:

Members of the Class of 1998, please rise.

I now invite you, as a class, to affirm your commitment to the profession of
Medicine or Dentistry and to articulate the ideals and principles that will
guide you in the years ahead.

Class:

Today, in the presence of family, friends, teachers, and colleagues,
I dedicate myself to the profession of Medicine.

I pledge myself to the service of humanity.
I will use my skills to care for all in need, without bias and with openness of spirit.
The health of my patients will be my first concern.

I vow to hold sacred the bond between doctor and patient.
I will hold in confidence all that my patients entrust to me.
I will strive to alleviate suffering.
I will respect the dignity and autonomy of my patients in living and in dying.

As a *Physician/Dentist*¹, I recognize my duty to society.
I will work to promote health and to prevent disease. I will advocate for the
welfare of my community.
Even under duress, I will not use my knowledge or my skills against humanity.

I will acknowledge my limitations and my mistakes so that I may learn from them.
To uphold these responsibilities, I will maintain my own well-being and the
well-being of those close to me.

I will promote the integrity of the practice of Medicine.
In the tradition of my profession, I honor all who teach me this Art.
Through honest and respectful collaboration with my colleagues, I will uphold
the highest standards in the service of patients.
I will seek new knowledge, reexamine ideas and practices of the past, and teach
what I have learned.

Above all, the health of my patients will be my first concern.

This Oath I take freely and upon my honor.



**Harvard Medical School
June 4, 1998**

Stage People

1. Nancy Oriol, MD, PhD, Dean for Student Affairs, Harvard Medical School
 2. Rev. Anthony Lamar Mitchell, Harvard Medical School Student Speaker
 3. Tokunbo "Kemi" Babagbemi, Harvard Medical School Student Speaker
 4. Samuel Clayton Somers, Class Day Co-Moderator
 5. Allison Sarah Bryant, Class Day Co-Moderator
 6. Joseph B. Martin, MD, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine
 7. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
 8. Dr. Daniel Federman, Dean for Medical Education, Harvard Medical School
 9. R. Bruce Donoff, DMD, MD, Dean, Harvard School of Dental Medicine
 10. Kelly Cook, Harvard School of Dental Medicine Student Speaker
-

Harvard Medical School



William Bosworth Castle Society
 Marian Neutra, Ph.D., Master
 (617) 432-2133
 Fax: (617) 432-3700

THE Reverend Anthony Lamar Mitchell

DEAN'S LETTER FOR ANTHONY MITCHELL

Medical Education Center
 260 Longwood Avenue
 Boston, Massachusetts 02115
 NOVEMBER 1, 1997

Dear Colleague:

It is our pleasure to write this Dean's Letter for Anthony Mitchell, who is applying for residency in Emergency Medicine. The son of a letter carrier and a nurse, Anthony grew up in Decatur, Georgia, where he distinguished himself at Cedar Grove High School as a scholar, athlete, and student leader. During high school, served as a volunteer at Grady Memorial Hospital. Anthony went on to attend the United States Air Force Academy, establishing an outstanding record of achievement. Every semester he was on one or more of the school's honor lists for academic and leadership excellence. Anthony was awarded an Air Force Health Professions Scholarship. He was recognized as the outstanding student in organic chemistry laboratory. Anthony graduated in 1994 with a B.S. in Biochemistry with military distinction, an honor bestowed on those at the top of the class in leadership and military skills. Anthony's leadership positions at the Air Force Academy included serving as Cadet-in-Charge, advisor, and tutor in the Way of Life Committee Freshman Orientation Program, and as Air Force Cadet Wing Deputy Commander. He also served as secretary and president of the Gospel Choir and President of the Professional Interest Council. Anthony was a member of the Air Force Academy Boxing Team that achieved two NCBA National Team Championships, and he was Wing Open boxing champion. Anthony also accomplished licensure as a minister, after which he served as Associate Minister for Emmanuel Missionary Baptist Church. Summers in college were spent by Anthony in Air Force training programs, as a Group Safety/Medical Officer for 1500 cadets in basic training, and in research in chemistry.

Here at Harvard Medical School, Anthony continued to build a record of high academic achievement and dazzling extracurricular accomplishments. Anthony's tutors in the first two years repeatedly described him as a leader. He was called a top performer, quiet and respectful, and was noted to be always prepared. Anthony was described as very inquisitive, with a good understanding of the material under discussion. He was noted to be a careful listener, and to make insightful comments during tutorial discussions. Anthony was also described as well organized. He was noted to be easy going, well liked, interacting well with his fellow students. He was also called a wonderfully upbeat person, articulate and capable. He was noted to ask questions that enhanced the group discussion, and to have incredible insight into the psychosocial aspects of the cases. Anthony was described as a regular and important contributor, with an appropriate level of knowledge. He was also noted to be very mature. Anthony was a charter member of our chapter of the Student National Medical Association, and served as the regional treasurer of the organization. He was also a member of the Black Health Organization here at Harvard. Anthony's commitment to the larger community is profound. When Anthony began medical school, he also enrolled at the Boston University School of Theology. He became associate minister at Morningstar Baptist Church, working as Sunday School instructor and interacting with 150-200 children. Anthony served as spiritual consultant and advisor to the Christian Youth Fellowship and Men's Fellowship groups. His strong commitment to community service was demonstrated in multiple ways, including his service as a mentor for GangPeace, Inc., and as chaplain for both the Long Island Homeless Shelter and the Italian Home for Children. Anthony has become an inspirational speaker and mentor on the topic of violence prevention, extending from his work with his church community to other churches, to the state's Division of Youth Services through which he has worked with incarcerated youth, and to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. Anthony's commitment to violence prevention was honored when he was named one of four Violence Prevention Fellows by the National Medical Fellowship. Through this fellowship, Anthony spent three months in a clerkship at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention working on a research project on youth exposure to violence and the development of post-traumatic stress disorder in urban adolescents.

Activity: Class Day Student Speaker - medical school
 future plans: Internship/Residency: Louisiana State University
 School of Medicine -
 in Emergency Medicine

ANTHONY LAMAR MITCHELL
3748 Valparaiso Circle
Decatur, GA 30034-6013
(770) 987-0104
e-mail: amitchel@student.med.harvard.edu
P.O. Box 1455
Brookline, MA 02146
(617) 566-9796

OBJECTIVE: Superior training and mentorship in Emergency Medicine, which will help me to obtain the skills and focused vision, from which to practice in and contribute to both the academic and private sector for the years to come.

EDUCATION: **Harvard Medical School: Boston, Massachusetts**
M.D. Candidate
Sept. 1994 - current

Boston University School of Theology: Boston, Massachusetts
Master of Theological Studies Candidate
Jan. 1995- current

United States Air Force Academy: Colorado Springs, Colorado
Bachelor of Science in Biochemistry
Graduated June 1994

HONORS/AWARDS: **Harvard Medical School:**
-*NMF Violence Prevention Fellow (1996)*
One of four students from nationwide competition awarded fellowship to study and perform research in violence prevention at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Research focused on youth exposure to violence and the development of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in urban adolescents.
-*Hinton-Wright Biomedical Research Society lecture series speaker (1996)*
-*American Psychiatric Association PMRTP mini-fellow (1997)*
Awarded mini-fellowship for research in youth exposure to violence and its contribution to youth violence

Boston University School of Theology:
-*Ordained as Baptist Minister (1995)*

U.S. Air Force Academy:
-*Graduate with Military Distinction (1994)*
Top 7% of class by military performance average
-*Air Force Health Professions Scholarship (1994)*
-*Commandant's List for Military Excellence (1991-1994)*
-*Summer Research Scholar in Chemistry (1993)*
One of three students selected to perform research in chemistry at Air Force lab.
-*Superintendent's List for Academic and Leadership Excellence (1991-1993)*

MILITARY EXPERIENCE: -*Air Force Cadet Wing Deputy Commander (1993-1994)*
In charge of day to day operations of 4,000 member Air Force Cadet Wing. Specifically, the implementation and maintenance of academic, athletic, and military policies and directives of the Cadet Wing.
-*Group Safety/Medical Officer (1993)*
Responsible for safety and medical concerns of 1500 cadets participating in Basic Cadet Training.
-*Air Training Command Training Instructor (1992)*
Responsible for the training, morale, welfare, and discipline of 3 flights (approx. 60 people per flight) of new Air Force enlisted personnel during their six weeks of Basic Training.

PUBLICATIONS:

Mitchell, AL : "Youth Violence: A Public Health Challenge." *Journal of the Student National Medical Association*.: Spring 1997.

PRESENTATIONS:

"Current Trends in Violence Research": National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at the CDC, Violence Prevention Fellows Seminar Series (1997)

"Burned Cargo: Youth Violence in America": Harvard Medical School Pre-Matriculation Summer Program Seminar Presenter (1997)

"Understanding the Violence Problem": SNMA National Conference, Inaugural High School Forum speaker (1997)

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

American College of Emergency Physicians: Student Member
Emergency Medicine Resident Association
Student National Medical Association
Massachusetts Medical Society
American Medical Association: Student Member

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT:

Associate Minister, Morning Star Baptist Church
Chaplain, Long Island Homeless Shelter
Chaplain, Italian Home for Children
Member, Boston University Inner Strength Choir
Mentor, GangPeace Inc.
Member, Air Force Academy Boxing Team (2 NCBA National Team Championships)

Harvard Medical School



Oliver Wendell Holmes Society
Daniel A. Goodenough, Ph.D., Master
(617) 432-2156
Fax: (617) 432-2500

Medical Education Center
260 Longwood Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

DEAN'S LETTER FOR TOKUNBO OLUKEMI BABAGBEMI

NOVEMBER 1, 1997

Dear Colleague:

It is our pleasure to write this Dean's Letter for Kemi Babagbemi, who is applying for residency training in Radiology. Kemi's father was studying in the United States with the Army Engineering Corp. when Kemi was born, and returned to Nigeria with his family when Kemi was 7 months old. Kemi was raised in Nigeria and completed high school in Lagos, Nigeria. She spent many summers in London, and came back to the United States to continue her education. Kemi received her B.S. in Biology from Georgia State University *summa cum laude*. She was elected to the Phi Kappa Honor Society, the Golden Key National Honor Society and was on the Dean's List. Kemi served as a McNair Research Fellow for two summers and was for another summer an NIH undergraduate research fellow, working on the neurochemistry of circadian rhythms.

At the Harvard Medical School, Kemi has continued her interests in research. During the summer after her first year, she worked as a Research Associate for the CytRx Corporation developing a phase III clinical for an investigational drug (RheothRx[®]) for use in the acute painful crisis in Sickle Cell Anemia. Subsequently, she joined Dr. Cynthia Wible in the Surgical Planning Laboratory at the Brigham and Women's Hospital to perform MRI volume measurements of the hippocampus to determine if these parameters could be useful in localizing the epileptogenic focus in TLE. In addition to this activity and her medical studies, Kemi found time to volunteer at the Shattuck Street Shelter, the Greater Boston Food Bank, and at the Women's Lunch Place in Boston. During her first year, she was a YOW adult group leader at City School in Boston, while at the same time holding a Staff Assistant position with Dr. Martha Katz to help finance her training. Kemi's academic and community excellence have been honored by her being twice the recipient of a National Medical Fellow Scholarship, by election to the Aesculapian Club of Harvard Medical School, and by receiving the Harvard Medical School Ebert Community Service Certificate.

Activity: Class Day Student Speaker - Medical School

Name phonetic:

Kēm-ee Bah-bah-bay'-mee

Future plans:

Internship: The Cambridge Hospital, Cambridge, MA

Residency: Brigham & Women's Hospital, Boston, MA
in Radiology

TOKUNBO 'KEMI BABAGBEMI
660 HUNTINGTON AVE. #59
BOSTON, MA 02115
617-566-1138

EDUCATION

Harvard Medical School M.D. 1998
Georgia State University B.S. Biology *Summa cum laude* 1994

AWARDS AND HONORS

Harvard Medical School
Aesculapian Club of Harvard Medical School 1997
National Medical Fellowship Scholar 1994-96
Harvard Medical School Ebert Community Service award
Georgia State University
Phi Kappa Phi National Honor society
Golden Key National Honor Society
NIH grant for neuroscience research. Georgia State University 1994
McNair Research Scholar 1992-'93
Dean's List and Keys for academic excellence 1989-'94

WORK EXPERIENCE

Surgical Planning Lab. Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA 1996
Research Assistant under Cynthia Wible, Ph.D. Performed MRI volume measurements of the hippocampus to localize the epileptogenic focus in temporal lobe epilepsy.
CytRx Corporation, Atlanta, GA 1995
Research Associate. Developed a clinical trial for a drug that has potential use for the management of vasoocclusive crisis in sickle cell anemia.
Lab. of Neurobiology and Behavior, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 1992-'94
Research Assistant under Elliot Albers Ph.D. Investigated the effects of various neuropeptides on circadian rhythmicity via stereotaxic surgery-guided injection into the suprachiasmatic nucleus of the hypothalamus of golden hamsters.

PUBLICATIONS

Huhman KL, Babagbemi TO, Albers HE. Bicuculline blocks neuropeptide Y-induced phase advances when microinjected in the suprachiasmatic nucleus of Syrian Hamsters. *Brain Research* 1995;675(1-2): 333-6.
Gillespie C, Huhman KL, Babagbemi TO, Albers HE. Bicuculline increase and muscimol reduces the phase-delaying effects of light and VIP/PHI/GRP in the suprachiasmatic nucleus. *Journal of Biological Rhythms* 1996;11(2):137-44.
Albers HE, Gillespie CF, Babagbemi TO, Huhman KL. Analysis of the phase shifting effects of gastrin releasing peptide when microinjected into the suprachiasmatic region. *Neuroscience Letters*. 1995;191(1-2):63-6.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American College of Physicians
Black Health Organization (HMS)
American Academy of Family Physicians
Third World Caucus (HMS)
Massachusetts Medical Society

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Volunteer, The Shattuck Shelter, the Greater Boston Food Bank, and the Women's Lunch Place, Boston, MA
Adult group leader- Youth Outreach Weekends, City School, Boston, MA
Founder of the Annual Transitional dinner/meeting for rising 3rd year medical students.
Organized the memorial service for the cadavers who helped in the learning of 1st year anatomy.
Singing, Music, Cooking, Friends, Reading

Harvard Medical School



William Bosworth Castle Society
Marion Neutra, Ph.D., Master
(617) 432-2133
Fax: (617) 432-3700

Medical Education Center
260 Longwood Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02115
NOVEMBER 1, 1997

DEAN'S LETTER FOR ALLISON BRYANT

Dear Colleague:

It is our pleasure to write this Dean's Letter for Allison Bryant, who is expected to receive the M.D. degree from Harvard Medical School in June, 1998. Allison is applying for residency in Obstetrics and Gynecology. The daughter of a comptroller and an educational administrator, Allison grew up in New York, where she distinguished herself at Hunter College High School as a scholar, student government leader, and athlete. Allison went on to attend college at Harvard University, where she received her A.B. *cum laude* with honors Biology in 1994. At Harvard College, Allison established a truly outstanding record of high academic achievement and active extracurricular involvement. She was awarded a Harvard College Scholarship, an Elizabeth Agassiz Certificate of Merit, and was on the Dean's List every semester. Allison served as the executive producer of a public service arts program and as a member of an African-American performance group. She was an advisor to first-year students, an ice skating instructor, and treasurer of the John Winthrop House Committee. During her freshman year, Allison worked during her spring break with residents performing deliveries on the obstetrics service at Mount Sinai Medical Center. Between sophomore and junior years, Allison performed independent study in radiation oncology at Columbia University in the Minority Summer Research Program. The following summer Allison worked on a project in pharmacology and molecular biology at New York University.

Here at Harvard Medical School, Allison has continued to build a record of high academic achievements and active extracurricular involvement. Tutors in the first two years described Allison in highly laudatory terms. She was identified as a leader, mentioned as a top student even among excellent groups. Tutors commented on Allison's intellectual prowess, with a particular strength in her ability to grasp difficult concepts rapidly. She was described as diligent, and noted consistently to be well prepared, with an excellent knowledge base, and excellent critical thinking skills. One tutor wrote, "contributions always first-rate, invariably accurate in her thinking, correct in her facts and concise in her comments." Allison was repeatedly described as mature, able to work well in a group, possessed with excellent interpersonal skills and sensitivity to her peers. She was also identified as a naturally gifted and confident teacher. Allison's organizational skills were amply demonstrated by her serving as producer of the second year show, a major undertaking of nearly all members of her medical school class. She was also treasurer of the Black Health Organization. In addition, Allison served as a coordinator and a teacher in the program in which medical students teach health education at a Boston high school. Allison also served as a resident tutor and an advisor in medicine at Quincy House at Harvard College, and as a member of the pre-medical committee and the tutor selection committee there.

During the summer after her first year, Allison was a research assistant in the Summer Health Research Training Program in the New York City Department of Health. There she performed field data collection through maternal questionnaires, as well as hospital record abstraction and data entry. She began an independent investigation of the relation between prenatal care and infant mortality. During her fourth year, Allison returned to New York to use this data base to analyze the influence of prenatal care on pregnancy outcome.

Activity: Class Day Student Co-Moderator
Future Plans: Internship/Residency: Brigham & Women's Hospital,
Boston, MA
in Obstetrics & Gynecology

Biographical Sketch

for

JOSEPH BOYD MARTIN, M.D., Ph.D.

Joseph Boyd Martin, M.D., Ph.D., was appointed Dean of the Harvard Faculty of Medicine effective July 1, 1997. Prior to returning to the Harvard medical community he served as Chancellor of the University of California, San Francisco for four years. Dr. Martin initially went to UCSF in 1989 as Dean of the School of Medicine.

An internationally recognized leader in the field of neurological sciences, Dr. Martin's research has focused on hypothalamic regulation of pituitary hormone secretions and on application of neurochemical and molecular genetics to better understand the causes of neurological and neurodegenerative disease. In 1980, he established the National Institute of Health sponsored Huntington Disease Center without walls. Early work in the Center led to a breakthrough in identifying a genetic marker near the gene for Huntington's disease; this culminated recently in the identification of the gene for the disorder.

During his tenure as Dean of the UCSF School of Medicine, he established the W.M. Keck Foundation for Integrative Neurosciences dedicated to combining studies of the brain and behavior, the Gladstone Institute for Virology and Immunology dedicated to AIDS research, and began planning for a Comprehensive Cancer Center. As Chancellor there he prepared a long-range development plan for the renewal of the campus, obtaining a commitment from the City of San Francisco to expand the UCSF Campus to a second major site. He oversaw the successful completion of UCSF's first-ever capital campaign, and was one of the principal architects of the pending merger between the hospitals of UCSF and Stanford.

Born in Bassano, Alberta, Canada in 1938, Dr. Martin received his premedical and medical education at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, receiving the M.D. degree in 1962. He completed a residency in neurology in 1966 and fellowship in neuropathology in 1967 at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, and earned his Ph.D. in anatomy from the University of Rochester in 1971.

He began his distinguished career in academic medicine at McGill University in Montreal, where he eventually became Chair of the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery in 1977. In 1978, he joined the faculty of Harvard Medical School in Boston, where he held the title first of Bullard Professor of Neurology and Chief of the neurology service at Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1984, he was appointed the Julieanne Dorn Professor of Neurology at Harvard.

Highly respected by his peers, Dr. Martin is the author or co-author of more than 300 scientific articles and reviews, and is one of the editors of *Harrison's Principles of Medicine*, a widely used medical textbook. He has served on the editorial boards of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, *Annual of Neurology*, and *Science*, and as an advisor for the development of national policy on biomedical research. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and chaired the IOM Committee that led to the development of the Human Brain mapping initiative, an ongoing research activity supported by several federal agencies. Additionally, Dr. Martin is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Association of Physicians and the American Neurological Association, serving the latter as President in 1989.

Dr. and Mrs. Martin, the former Rachel A. Wenger, have four children: J. Bradley, Melanie, Douglas, and Neil.

Harvard Medical School



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Dean for Medical Education
Carl W. Walter Professor of Medicine
and Medical Education

Dr. Daniel D. Federman was born in New York City and graduated summa cum laude from Harvard College and magna cum laude from Harvard Medical School. His clinical training at Massachusetts General Hospital was followed by research training at the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Federman served on the faculty of Harvard Medical School from 1960 to 1972, and was simultaneously on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital. From 1972-77 he was Chairman of the Department of Medicine at Stanford Medical School. He then returned to Harvard Medical School as Dean for Students and Alumni and Professor of Medicine. In 1989 he was appointed Dean for Medical Education and in 1992 he was named the Carl W. Walter Professor of Medicine and Medical Education.

Dr. Federman is a nationally-recognized internist and endocrinologist. He has served extensively as Visiting Professor in medical schools in the United States and abroad. He is a founder and co-editor of *Scientific American Medicine*, a unique educational program for internists.

Dr. Federman has served as Chairman of the American Board of Internal Medicine, Chairman of the Federated Council for Internal Medicine, and President of the American College of physicians. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine.

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

(002)

CURRICULUM VITAE

DANIEL DAVID FEDERMAN

Born:

(b)(6)

1949 A.B., Harvard College, Summa cum Laude
 1953 M.D., Harvard Medical School, Magna cum Laude

 1953-54 Intern in Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital
 1954-55 Assistant Resident in Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital
 1955-57 Clinical Associate, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, Bethesda, Maryland
 1957-58 Clinical Research Fellow, University College Hospital Medical School, London, England
 1958-59 Research Fellow in Medicine, Harvard Medical School
 1959-60 Assistant in Medicine, Harvard Medical School
 1960-63 Assistant in Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital
 1960-64 Instructor in Medicine, Harvard Medical School
 1964-66 Assistant Physician, Massachusetts General Hospital
 1964-67 Chief, Endocrine Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital
 1966-67 President, Boylston Medical Society
 1966-69 Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for Continuing Education, Harvard Medical School
 1966-70 Associate Physician, Massachusetts General Hospital
 1966-70 Assistant Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School
 1967-72 Assistant Chief of Medical Services, Massachusetts General Hospital
 1968-72 Faculty Counsellor, AOA Chapter, Harvard Medical School
 1970-72 Associate Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for Continuing Education, Harvard Medical School
 1970-72 Associate Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School
 1970-72 Physician, Massachusetts General Hospital
 1970-78 Member, American Board of Internal Medicine
 1971-75 Member, Editorial Board, Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism
 1972-73 Visiting Professor of Medicine, University of London, Middlesex Hospital Medical School
 1973-77 Professor and Chairman, Department of Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine
 1973-77 Physician-in-Chief, Stanford University Hospital
 1974-76 Member, Endocrine Test Committee, American Board of Internal Medicine
 1975-77 Arthur L. Bloomfield Professor of Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine
 1977-78 Member, Editorial Board, Western Journal of Medicine
 1977-78 Chairman, American Board of Internal Medicine
 1977-78 Chairman, Federated Council for Internal Medicine
 1977-89 Dean for Students and Alumni, Harvard Medical School
 1977-92 Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School
 1977- Physician, Massachusetts General Hospital
 1977- Physician, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital (Brigham and Women's Hospital)
 1977-82 Regent, American College of Physicians
 1978-79 President, Western Association of Physicians
 1980- Member, Institute of Medicine
 1982-83 President, American College of Physicians
 1983- Master, American College of Physicians
 1989- Dean for Medical Education, Harvard Medical School
 1992 - Carl W. Walter Professor of Medicine and Medical Education, Harvard Medical School

Certification

1955 National Board of Medical Examiners
1962 American Board of Internal Medicine

Membership

Phi Beta Kappa
Alpha Omega Alpha
The Boylston Society
The Endocrine Society
American College of Physicians
Association of American Physicians
Association of Professors of Medicine (1973-77)
Western Association of Physicians (1973-79)
Gold-Headed Cane Society, University of California San Francisco Medical School
American Clinical and Climatological Association
Massachusetts Medical Society
American Geriatrics Society

Awards

1994 Massachusetts Physician of the Year, American College of Physicians
1995 Distinguished Teacher Award, American College of Physicians

Publications

Books

1. Federman DD. Abnormal sexual development: a genetic and endocrine approach to differential diagnosis. Philadelphia: WB Saunders, 1967.
2. Rubenstein E, Federman DD, eds. Scientific American MEDICINE. New York: Scientific American Inc, 1986.
3. Federman DD, ed. Endocrine Manifestations of Systemic Disease. Clinics in Endocrinology and Metabolism, vol 8. London: WB Saunders, 1979.

Chapters

1. Federman DD. Chromosome studies and disordered sex differentiations. In: Meigs JV, Sturgis SH, eds. Progress in Gynecology, vol 4. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1963:17-35.
2. Federman DD. Disorders of sexual development. In: Feingold DS, Hiatt HH, eds. Beth Israel Hospital Seminars in Medicine. Boston: Little, Brown, 1969:287-312.
3. Federman DD. The pathogenesis of ambiguous sexual development. In: Sturgis SH, Taymor ML, eds. Progress in Gynecology, vol 5. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1970:3-11.
4. Federman DD. Genetic control of sexual difference. In: Steinberg AG, Beam AG, eds. Progress in Medical Genetics, vol 9. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1973:215-235.
5. Federman DD. The testis. In: Ingbar SH, ed. The Year in Endocrinology, 1975-76. New York: Plenum, 1976:109-158.
6. Federman DD. Endocrinology: Thyroid, The Testis, Ovary, The Adrenal, Pituitary, Parathyroid. In: Rubenstein E, Federman DD, eds. Scientific American MEDICINE: Section 3. New York: Scientific American Inc, 1978.
7. Federman DD. The testis. In: Ingbar SH, ed. Contemporary Endocrinology, vol 1. New York: Plenum, 1979:145-171.
8. Federman DD: General principles of endocrinology. In: Williams RH, ed. Textbook of Endocrinology, 6th ed. Philadelphia: WB Saunders Company, 1981.
9. Federman DD, Donahoe PK. Ambiguous genitalia – etiology, diagnosis, and therapy. In Mazzaferri RL, Bar RS, Kreisberg RA, eds. Advances in Endocrinology and Metabolism, vol 6. Mosby, 1995.

Articles

1. Field JB, Federman DD. Sudden death in a diabetic subject during treatment with BZ-55 (carbutamide). *Diabetes* 1957;6:67.
2. Field JB, Federman DD. Effects of carbutamide in the diabetes associated with acromegaly. *Diabetes* 1957;6:70.
3. Field JB, Federman DD, McDaniel E, Bakerman H. Urinary excretion patterns of some B-vitamins in diabetes. *Diabetes* 1957;6:508.
4. Federman DD, Robbins J, Rall JE. Effects of methyltestosterone on thyroid function, thyroxine metabolism, and thyroxine-binding protein. *J Clin Invest* 1958;37:1024.
5. Federman DD, Robbins J, Rall JE. Some observations on cretinism and its treatment. *N Engl J Med* 1958;259:610.
6. Federman DD. Studies on cretinism. *GP* 1958;18:114.
7. Bauer W, Federman DD. Hyperparathyroidism epitomized: The case of Captain Charles E. Martell. *Metabolism* 1962;11:21.
8. Federman DD. Hyperthyroidism due to functioning metastatic carcinoma of the thyroid. *Medicine* 1964;43:267.
9. Cogan DG, Federman DD. Retinal involvement with reticuloendotheliosis of unclassified type. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1964;71:489.
10. Moore WT, Federman DD. Familial dwarfism and 'stiff joints.' *Arch Intern Med* 1965;115:398.
11. Federman DD. Down's syndrome. *Clin Pediatr* 1965;4:331.
12. Federman DD, Davidoff FM, Ouellette E. Presumptive Y/D translocation in mixed gonadal dysgenesis. *J Med Genet* 1967;4:36.
13. Federman DD. When to hospitalize in Cushing's syndrome. *Hosp Pract* 1967;2(4):60.
14. Federman DD. Disorders of sexual development. *N Engl J Med* 1967;277:351.
15. Villee ED, Rotner, Kilman B, Briefer C Jr, Federman DD. Androgen synthesis in a patient with virilizing adrenocortical carcinoma. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1967;27:1112.
16. Federman DD. The legend of E.K.: reflections on the nature of sex (editorial). *Am J Med Sci* 1968;255:153.
17. Goldfinger SE, Federman DD. Postgraduate education of community physicians. *JAMA* 1968;206:2883.
18. Federman DD. Testicular deficiency. *Adv Intern Med* 1970;16:81.

19. Federman DD. Continuing education in medicine (editorial). *Am J Med Sci* 1970;259:237.
20. Federman DD. Adam and Eve (editorial). *Calif Med* 1971;114(1):32.
21. Federman DD. The assessment of organ function—the testis. *N Engl J Med* 1971;285:901.
22. Federman DD. A new look at homosexuality (editorial). *N Engl J Med* 1971;285:1197.
23. Federman DD. They oughta change the name. *Harvard Med Alum Bul* 1973;47(6):8.
24. Davidoff F, Federman DD. Mixed gonadal dysgenesis. *Pediatrics* 1973;52:725.
25. Federman DD. His and hers (editorial). *N Engl J Med* 1974;290:1137.
26. Federman DD. Can compassion survive? *Stanford M.D.* 1975;143:14.
27. Federman DD. Male hypogonadism (editorial). *West J Med* 1976;124:492.
28. Federman DD. The general internist as a faculty member. *Arch Intern Med* 1977;137:1321.
29. Ridgeway EC, Maloof F, Federman DD. Rational therapy in hypothyroidism. *Ration Drug Ther* 1976;10(8):1.
30. Federman DD. Are there enough doctors in the house? (editorial). *Clin Res* 1977;25:95.
31. Federman DD. Will pass/fail pass? (editorial). *N Engl J Med* 1978;29:43.
32. Hsueh WA, Hsu TH, Federman DD. Endocrine features of Klinefelter's syndrome. *Medicine* 1978;57:447.
33. Federman DD. Primary amenorrhea. *West J Med* 1979;131:411.
34. Federman DD. The requirements for sexual reproduction. *Hum Genet* 1981;51:3.
35. Federman DD. Impotence: etiology and management. *Hosp Pract* 1982;172(3):155.
36. Federman DD. The determinants of human sexuality (The Jeremiah Metzger Lecture) *Trans Am Clin Climatol Assoc* 1983.
37. Wanzer SH, Adelstein SJ, Crawford RC, Federman DD et al. The physician's responsibility toward hopelessly ill patients. *N Eng J Med* 1984;310:955.
38. Federman DD. The articulations of Adam's rib with the lower urinary tract. *Kid Inter* 1984;26:476.
39. Sayres M, Wyshak G, Denterlein G, Apfel R, Shore E, and Federman DD. Pregnancy during residency. *N Eng J Med* 1986;314:418.
40. Federman DD. Mapping the x-chromosome; mining its p's and q's (editorial). *N Engl J Med* 1987;317:161.

41. Wanzer SH, Federman DD, Adelstein SJ, Cassell MD, Cassem EH, Cranford RE et al. The physician's responsibility toward hopelessly ill patients: a second look. *N Eng J Med* 1989;320:844.
42. Federman DD. Medical education in outpatient settings.(editorial). *N Eng J Med* 1989;320:1556.
43. Federman DD. The education of medical students: sounds, alarms, and excursions. *Acad Med* 1990;65:221.
44. Federman DD: The pathophysiology and therapy of the doctor-patient relationship. In Hammer JE: The 1990 Distinguished Visiting Professorship Lectures.
45. Federman DD. A perspective on medical student education for internal medicine. *Ann Intern Med* 1991;114:90.
46. Federman DD. Hyperthyroidism in the geriatric population. *Hosp Pract* 1991;26(2):61.
47. Federman DD: Relation of the Internal Medicine Residency and the Medical School Curriculum. *Ann Intern Med* 1992;116:12
48. Mastroianni A, Faden R, Federman D. Women and health research: a report from the Institute of Medicine. *Kennedy Ins of Ethics Journal* 1994: vol.4(1): 55-62 Johns Hopkins University Press.
49. Federman DD, Life without estrogen. (editorial). *N Eng J Med* 1994;331:1088.

R. Bruce Donoff, D.M.D., M.D.

- 1963 B.Sc. Brooklyn College, New York, cum laude
1967 D.M.D. Harvard School of Dental Medicine, cum laude
1973 M.D. Harvard Medical School

Academic Appointments:

- 1969-1971 Clinical Fellow in Oral Surgery, Harvard School of Dental Medicine
1974-1978 Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery, Harvard School of Dental Medicine
1978-1983 Associate Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Harvard School of Dental Medicine
1983-1993 Chief of Service, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Massachusetts General Hospital
1983-1993 Chairman, Dept. of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Harvard School of Dental Medicine
1983- Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Harvard School of Dental Medicine
1991- Dean, Harvard School of Dental Medicine

Honors:

- 1967 Omicron Kappa Upsilon
1969 Second Place, American Society of Oral Surgeons' Annual Research Award
1987 Distinguished Faculty Award, Harvard School of Dental Medicine
1988 Harvard School of Dental Medicine AAOMS Research Recognition Award
1991 Distinguished Alumni Award, Harvard School of Dental Medicine
1993 William J. Gies Foundation Award for Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
1994 Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science

Publications: (from a list of 73)

- Donoff, R.B., McLennan, J., and Grillo, H.C.: Preparation and properties of collagenases from epithelium and mesenchyme of healing mammalian wounds. *Biochem. Biophys. Act.* 1971; 227:639-653.
2. Bertolami, C.N. and Donoff, R.B.: Hyaluronidase activity during open wound healing in rabbits. *J. Surg. Res.* 1978; 25:256-259.
 3. Donoff, R.B. and Guralnick, W.C. The application of microsurgery to oral-neurological problems. *J Oral and Max Surg* 1982; 40:156-159.
 4. Bertolami, C.N. and Donoff, R.B. Identification, characterization, and partial purification of mammalian skin wound hyaluronidase. *J Invest Dermatol* 1982; 79 (6), 417-21.
 5. Chuong, R., Donoff, R.B. and Guralnick W.C. The odontogenic keratocyst. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 1982; 40 (12). 797-802.
 6. Donoff, R.B. and Schweidt, S. The effect of skin grafting on the glycosidase activities and sulfated glycosaminoglycan content of healing wounds in rabbits. *J Surg Res* 1982; 33 (6), 514-8.
 7. Chuong, R., Donoff, R.B. and Guralnick, W.C. A retrospective analysis of 327 mandibular fractures. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 1983; 41 (5), 305-9.
 8. Colin, W. and Donoff, R.B. Nerve regeneration through collagen tubes. *J Dent Res* 1984; 63 (7), 987-93.
 9. Donoff, R.B., Swann, D.A., and Schweidt, S.H. Glycosaminoglycans of normal and hypertrophic human scar. *Exp Mol Pathol* 1984; 40 (1), 13-20.
 10. Wang, D.Z., Liu, S.J., Donoff, R.B. and Guralnick, W.C. A modified centripetal approach to parotidectomy. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 1985; 43 (1), 14-9.
 11. Altobelli, D.E., Lorente, C.A., Handren, J.H.J., Young, J., Donoff, R.B. and May, J.W.J. Free and microvascular bone grafting in the irradiated dog mandible. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 1987; 45 (1), 27-33.
 12. Gay, T., Bertolami, C.N., Donoff, R.B., Keith, D.A., and Kelly J.P. The acoustical characteristics of the normal and abnormal temporomandibular joint. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 1987; 45 (5), 397-407.

Kelly Cook, DMD

Kelly came to Harvard in September of 1993 after earning a BS from St. Mary's College and completing a masters degree program in education at John Carroll University. At Harvard, Kelly was involved in a number of different activities. She served as the co-president for the Catholic Student Organization, HSDM Class Representative, a coordinator for the Cancer Outreach Program and an active member of the Boston Outreach Program. In addition, Kelly worked as a research fellow for NIDR, did evaluations in serial radiography and conducted a comparative study on *root resorption in patients treated by post-doctoral students vs. patients treated by orthodontics in private practice*. Kelly's hobbies include soccer, golf, ballroom dancing and basketball. Kelly is this year's recipient of the Quincentence Award for Clinical Achievement in Restorative Dentistry Senior Award, the American Association of Women Dentists Senior Award and the HSDM Dr. Leon Talkov Award. After graduation, Kelly will begin her postdoctoral residency program in Orthodontics at Ohio State University. Her long range goals include maintaining an equitable balance between her family and her career.

Harvard School of Dental Medicine
Class Day Speaker

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S HEALTH CARE ACHIEVEMENTS

- ✓ **Signed into law the most comprehensive Medicare reforms in the program's history.** The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA), which the President enacted last year, contained major new Medicare reforms including:
 - **Payment and structural reforms that extend the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for a decade.** This builds on the President's 1993 economic package which included policy and structural changes that extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund by three years.
 - **New structural reforms to modernize the program.** The President's budget contains a series of structural reforms which modernize the program, bringing it in line with the private sector and preparing it for the baby boom generation. These reforms: increased the number of health plan options; improved Medicare managed care payment methodology and informed beneficiary choice; implemented a prospective payment systems for skilled nursing home facilities, home health, and hospital outpatient departments; and adopted private-sector oriented purchasing.
 - **New preventive benefits.** The BBA also: waived cost-sharing for mammography services and provided annual screening mammograms for beneficiaries age 40 and older to help detect breast cancer; established a diabetes self-management benefit; ensured Medicare coverage of colorectal screening (early detection of cancer can result in less costly treatment, enhanced quality of life, and, in some cases, greater likelihood of cure); ensured coverage of bone mass measurement tests to help women detect osteoporosis, and increased reimbursement rates for certain immunizations to protect seniors from pneumonia, influenza, and hepatitis.
 - **Medicare Commission to address long-term financing challenges.** The BBA also created a Commission to examine the challenges facing the program as the baby boomers retire. The number of elderly will increase by 45 percent in the next 20 years and by 2030, one in five Americans will be elderly. The Commission is scheduled to make its final report in 1999.
- ✓ **Enacted single largest investment in children's health care since 1965.** The Balanced Budget included \$24 billion for the Children's Health Insurance Program -- the single largest investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965. This new program will provide meaningful health care coverage for up to five million currently uninsured children -- including prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health services.

- ✓ **Enacted the Kennedy-Kassebaum health insurance reforms that will benefit millions of Americans.** This law helps individuals keep health insurance when they change jobs. Many of the provisions in this law were included in the President's balanced budget proposal and the Health Security Act. This law also includes several other key provisions that:

- Guarantee renewability of coverage
- Guarantee access to health insurance for small businesses
- Eliminate the discriminatory tax treatment of the self-employed
- Establish penalty-free withdrawals from IRA's for qualified medical expenses
- Strengthen efforts to combat health care fraud, waste, and abuse
- Provide consumer protections and tax incentives for private long-term care insurance
- Simplify the health care system and reduce paperwork

There have been recent reports that some insurers are trying to find ways around this new law by giving insurance agents incentives to delay or deny coverage to those individuals now eligible for coverage. This spring, the President took action to stop these practices by directing the Department of Health and Human Services to send a letter to all state insurance agencies stating that these practices are inconsistent with the law and must be stopped.

- ✓ **Fought fraud and waste in Medicare.** Since 1993, the Clinton Administration has assigned more federal prosecutors and FBI agents to fight health care fraud than ever before. As a result, convictions have gone up a full 240% saving more than \$20 billion in health care claims. The Balanced Budget Act gave an array of new weapons in our fight to keep scam artists and fly-by-night health care out of Medicare and Medicaid. Most recently the President proposed legislation to stop the Medicare program from overpaying for the drugs it covers, and imposed an unprecedented moratorium to prevent bad apple providers out of the home health industry.
- ✓ **Protected the Medicaid guarantee for children, elderly, pregnant women, and people with disabilities.** The President vetoed the Republican's proposal to block grant the Medicaid program, guaranteeing health care coverage or benefits to 37 million beneficiaries.
- ✓ **Established protections for mothers and their newborns.** Some health plans have refused to pay for anything more than a 24-hour hospital stay, and some have recommended releasing mothers as few as 8 hours after delivery. The President signed into law common sense legislation that requires health plans to allow new mothers to remain in the hospital for at least 48 hours following most normal deliveries and 96 hours after a Caesarean section.

- ✓ **Signed into law mental health parity provisions.** The President signed into law legislation to prohibit health plans from establishing separate lifetime and annual limits for mental health coverage.
- ✓ **Increased childhood immunizations to an historic high.** Concerned that too few children were receiving much-needed vaccinations, in 1993 the President launched a major childhood immunization effort to increase the number of children who were being immunized. As a result, over 90 percent of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the goal set by the President in 1993.
- ✓ **Ensured that prescription drugs will be adequately tested for children.** President Clinton announced an important Food and Drug Administration regulation requiring manufacturers to do studies on pediatric populations for new prescription drugs -- and those currently on the market -- to ensure that prescription drugs have been adequately tested for the unique needs of children.
- ✓ **Signed an Executive Memorandum to bring the Federal Health Programs in compliance with the Quality Commission's Consumer Bill of Rights.** In February, the President released an Executive Memorandum directing all Federal health plans, which serve over 85 million Americans, to come into substantial compliance with the President's Quality Commission's Consumer Bill of Rights. The Executive Memorandum follows a report that the Vice President forwarded to the President on the current status of compliance with the Consumer Bill of Rights and what steps the Federal government could take to come further into compliance.
- ✓ **Expedited the FDA review and approval of new drug products.** Under the President's watch, U.S. drug approvals are now as fast or faster than any other industrialized nation. Average drug approval times have dropped since the beginning of the Administration from almost three years to just over one year. In 1997, virtually all breakthrough drugs will be approved within six months without compromising safety standards.
- ✓ **Increased funding for AIDS research, prevention, housing, and treatment.** In the President's first term, he presided over a 56 percent increase in spending on programs for people living with AIDS including: the Ryan White Care Act, research, State AIDS drug assistance programs that help patients buy new protease inhibitor drugs, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS that provides housing assistance for over 65,000 people.
- ✓ **Helped Vietnam veterans whose children were born with spina bifida.** The President signed legislation to provide health care and rehabilitative training for children of Vietnam veterans who are born with spina bifida. The legislation will help thousands of children whose birth defects may be a result of their fathers' or mothers' service to our country.
- ✓ **Enacted laws to prevent and punish handgun violence.** The Administration fought for the Brady Bill, which has already prevented more than 60,000 fugitives, felons, and

criminals from buying handguns. The President expanded this bill to prevent individuals who commit acts of domestic violence from buying guns. Banned 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and stopped efforts to repeal the assault weapons ban. Every year at least 39,000 people die and 100,000 are treated in emergency rooms from gun violence.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PROPOSALS: HEALTH CARE THAT STRENGTHENS AMERICA'S FAMILIES

Protecting Patients Through a Consumer Bill of Rights. The President has called on Congress to pass federally enforceable consumer health care protections before it adjourns this fall. This patients' bill of rights should contain a range of protections, including guaranteed access to needed health care specialists, access to emergency room services when and where the need arises, an assurance that medical records are confidential, and access to a meaningful internal and external appeals process for consumers to resolve their differences with their health plans and health care providers. The nation's health care system has changed dramatically, with 160 million Americans now in managed care plans. This legislation will ensure that whether Americans have traditional health insurance or managed care, they are assured quality care.

Providing New Options for Americans Ages 55 to 65 to Obtain Health Insurance, Including Buying Into Medicare. Americans ages 55 to 65, particularly those with disabilities or preexisting conditions, are one of the most difficult-to-insure populations: they have less access to and a greater risk of losing employer-based health insurance; and they are twice as likely to have health problems as the population generally. The President's proposal gives this vulnerable population three new ways to gain access to health insurance by: (1) allowing Americans ages 62 to 65 to buy into Medicare, through a premium that ensures that this policy is self-financed; (2) assisting vulnerable displaced workers 55 and over by offering those who have involuntarily lost their jobs and health care coverage a similar Medicare buy-in option; and (3) giving Americans 55 and over who have lost their retiree benefits access to their former employers' health insurance.

Reducing Teen Smoking and Changing the Way Tobacco Companies Do Business. Every day 3,000 young people start smoking and 1,000 of them will die prematurely from a tobacco-related disease. The President called on Congress to pass comprehensive national bipartisan legislation that includes five key principles: (1) it must mandate the development of a comprehensive plan to reduce teen smoking, including raising the cost of cigarettes by \$1.50 per pack over the next 10 years as necessary to meet youth smoking targets; (2) it must affirm the FDA's full authority to regulate tobacco products; (3) it must include measures to hold tobacco companies accountable, especially for marketing products to children; (4) it must include concrete measures to improve public health, from investing in research to reducing second-hand smoke to expanding smoking cessation; and (5) it must protect the financial well-being of tobacco farmers and their communities from the loss of income caused by our efforts to reduce smoking.

Proposing New Incentives To States To Enroll Uninsured Children. The President's FY 1999 budget includes \$900 million over 5 years for children's health outreach policies, including the use of schools and child care centers to enroll children in Medicaid. The budget provides states with the option of automatically enrolling children in Medicaid even before having received all of the complicated eligibility and enrollment forms (a provision known as "presumptive eligibility"). It also expands the use of a Federally-financed administrative fund so that it can underwrite the costs for all uninsured children — not just the limited population allowed under current law. This budget proposal builds on the nationwide public/private initiative that the President and the First Lady have initiated to help enroll uninsured children, including working with foundations, schools, churches, voluntary organizations, pharmacies, and groceries stores to help reach out to families with uninsured children.

Supporting Legislation to End Genetic Discrimination. Studies show that a leading reason women do not get new genetic testing for susceptibility to breast cancer is because they worry about this kind of discrimination. According to another study, 63 percent of Americans would not take a genetic test if their health insurers or employers could get access to the results. To ensure that new advances in genetics are used to improve health rather than to discriminate against individuals, the President has called for legislation prohibiting the use of genetic screening to discriminate in health insurance and employment.

Creating a Historic "21st Century Research Fund" With Unprecedented Increases in Biomedical Research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Scientists are on the cusp of important new breakthroughs in biomedical research, which could revolutionize the way medical experts understand, treat, and prevent some of our most devastating diseases. To promote this progress, the President's budget contains a historic upfront investment in biomedical research -- a \$1.15 billion increase in FY 1999 -- and proposes an increase in NIH funding of about 50 percent over the next five years as well as an historic 65 percent increase in cancer research. Under the President's proposal, the NIH will devote over \$20 billion to biomedical research in 2003. Funding at the National Institutes of Health has increased 32 percent, since the President took office (from \$10.33 billion in FY 1993 to \$13.65 billion in FY1998).

Covering Cancer Clinical Trials for Medicare Beneficiaries. Americans over age 65 make up half of all cancer patients. However, Medicare only covers treatments that are established as standard therapies. In January, the Vice President unveiled the Administration's proposal for a three-year, \$750 million demonstration to cover Medicare beneficiaries' patient care costs associated with certain Federally-sponsored cancer clinical trials. The recent promising cancer therapies all have to go through clinical trials. Scientists have said that expanding access to these trials will increase their participation rates, which is critical to ensuring that these promising new therapies go from the experimental phase to the market where they can potentially help millions of Americans.

Proposing Over \$400 Million to Develop New Approaches and to Build on Existing Successes to Address Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities. The President's budget proposes a total of \$150 million over five years for grants to up to 30 communities to devise innovative new strategies to improve minority health status. Successful approaches learned in these communities will be applied to all health programs across the Department of Health and Human Services. The President has also proposed a \$250 million investment over five years that would strengthen public health programs that have a proven record of effectively targeting these problems. These proposals include new investments in prostate cancer screening education, diabetes outreach and education, breast and cervical cancer screening for Native Americans, heart disease awareness programs, and HIV prevention.

**FUNDRAISING RECEPTION
ON BEHALF OF
CONGRESSMAN JOHN F. TIERNEY,
FEATURING FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON**

Date: Thursday, June 4, 1998
Venue: Home of Alan and Susan Lewis Solomont
Time: 5:30 p.m.
From: Anna Lidman, Fundraising Consultant

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the reception is to raise funds for Massachusetts Sixth District Congressman John F. Tierney.

II. BACKGROUND

This reception is an event to engage new and prior donors of Congressman Tierney's campaign. The guests represent leaders in business from the Boston, and northern shore of Massachusetts. Estimated attendance at the reception is 60 guests.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is closed to the press.

V. SEQUENCE

5:30 p.m.	Event begins
6:00 p.m.	YOU arrive
6:10 p.m.	YOU stage for photo-receiving line with guests
6:55 p.m.	Alan Solomont welcomes guests and introduces Congressman John Tierney [or Patrice Tierney]
7:00 p.m.	Congressman Tierney [or Patrice Tierney] delivers brief remarks and introduces YOU
7:05 p.m.	YOU deliver brief remarks
7:15 p.m.	YOU depart

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by the Tierney campaign.

**FUNDRAISING RECEPTION
ON BEHALF OF
CONGRESSMAN JOHN F. TIERNEY,
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GUEST LIST

Susan Tracy: Running for Rep. Joseph Kennedy's Congressional seat (Massachusetts-08).

Patricia McGovern: Running for Governor of Massachusetts. If elected, she would be the first woman elected as Governor. Alan Solomont is very active in her campaign.

Jerilyn Asher: He is the CEO of Physician's Quality Care, Inc.

Chet & Cory Atkins: Former member of Congress from the 5th Congressional District. Now runs a business consulting firm with his wife. Business partner of Alan Solomont.

Susan Bailis. Alan Solomont's business partner.

Kathryn Ballis & Tim Foftgard. Susan's daughter and her boyfriend. They are both students.

Ed Baron: He works at Boston capital s the assistant to the chairman of the board.

Gary Barrett & Lynne Ferreira: Congressman Tierney's District Director and his fiancé. They are to be married this Sunday.

Carol Bateson: She is the CEO of Dec-Tam Corporation.

Steve Belkin: He is an executive with Trans National, a travel company. Is very active financially with the DNC.

Steven Bodle: He is the Senior Vice President at Clairmont Companies, a construction firm.

Dr. Lynda Schubert-Bodman: She is the president of the Schubert Association.

Craig & Virginia Bradley: He is the treasurer of the Mass. Democratic Party.

Nancy Britz: She serves on Congressman Tierney's Finance Committee. Former husband was a concert pianist, who performed at the White House.

Alice Bruce: She is a personal friend of Alan and Susan Lewis Solomont.

Robert Buonoto: He is a real estate developer who is active in Weston town politics.

Barbara Buonato: She is the mother of Robert Buonato.

Harvey Burg: He is a lawyer at Perkins, Smith & Cohen. Bob Crowe is his business partner. He is active in the Jewish community and serves on Congressman Tierney's Finance Committee.

Scott & Ila Charnas: He is a personal injury trial lawyer at Feinburg, Charnas & Birmingham. He is on Congressman Tierney's Finance Committee. She is a homemaker.

Charles Collier: He is a consultant with Mt. Vernon Strategies, a venture capital firm.

Marvin Collier: He is Charles Collier's father. He is also the president of West Acres.

Bob Crowe: He is a lawyer at Perkins, Smith & Cohen. He was John Senator Kerry's Finance Chair. He is very active in Mass. politics, specifically raising money.

Tom Dwyer: He is a criminal defense lawyer in Boston at Dwyer & Collora. He is actively involved in raising money for democratic candidates.

Paul & Joanne Egerman: He is the former owner of a medical software company. He is the co-chair of McGovern for Governor Finance Committee. Very active with the DNC financially.

Ben Egerman: He is Joanne & Paul's son. He is 12.

Mary Eremian: She is Patrice Tierney's mother.

Norma Fenochietti: She was a Dukakis operative for many years and is a longtime democratic activist.

Douglas Fiebelkorn: He worked for Alan Solomont, involved with elder affairs. A strong supporter of Clinton/Gore and the DNC.

Julle Ann Gadziala: She is a supporter of the Tierney campaign. She is a regional sales director for Tandum staffing.

Morris Goldings: He is first amendment trial attorney with Mahoney, Hawkes and Goldings in Boston.

Neal & Linda Goldman: He is the former President of All-Safe Archives, which stores and maintains records for companies. He is very active in the Jewish community. She is a homemaker.

Barbara Grossman: She is Steve Grossman's wife. Steve is the Chairman of the DNC.

Jackie Haas: She is active in Weston town politics. She is a lawyer.

Bill & Roble Harris: He is the head of Kids PAC in Cambridge. He is a private investor, she is an children's book author.

Bob & Diane Hildreth: They are Alan & Susan Lewis Solomont's neighbors and good friends.

Becca Hildreth: She is the daughter of Bob and Diane. She is 7.

Harry & Judith Hoglander: He is Congressman Tierney's campaign manager. He is a former airline pilot. She is a homemaker.

Shelly Hoon: She is the owner of Hoon Companies.

Angela Howard: She is Alan and Susan Lewis Solomont's good friend.

Ira Jackson: He is the Senior Vice President for External Affairs at Bank Boston. Also was very active in the Dukakis administration. His daughter is Al Gore's daughter's college roommate.

Sally Jackson & Paul Nace: She works in public relations. He is a real estate developer.

Isabella Jancourtz: She is active in Weston town politics. She is a self employed lawyer.

Ellen Johnston: She is the daughter of Phil Johnston. He ran for Congress against Congressman Bill Delahunt.

Woody Kaplan & Wendy Kaminer: He is very active in the ACLU. He also serves on the McGovern for Governor Finance Committee.

John Keith: He owns Keith Construction in Milton, MA.

Patricia & Howard Kessler: They are major supporters of DNC. He is the chairman of Kessler Financial Services, she is a homemaker.

Barbara Lee: She is the former wife of Tom Lee, an entrepreneur. She is a significant donor to both DNC and EMILY's list.

Darlene & Marshall Lewis: She is active in the McGovern campaign. She is a lawyer for Goulston & Storrs. He is a banker at Fleet Bank.

Geoffrey Lewis & Amy Caplan: He is a lawyer in Boston. She is a salesperson for CBS radio.

Jessica & Samantha Lewis: They are the daughters of Geoffrey and Amy. Samantha is 11. Jessica is 7.

Dr. Michael D. Maves: He is the Executive vice president of the American Academy of Otolaryngology.

Loretta McLaughlin: She is the former editor for the Boston Globe.

Joan Menard: She is the current chairperson of the Massachusetts Democratic Party.

Jennifer Menard: She is the daughter of Joan Menard.

Beverly Messina: She is the guest of Elaine Schuester. Beverly has two children that suffer from a learning disorder similar to dyslexia. She is a pharmacist at OSCO Drug.

Joan & Ned Morse: He works at the Massachusetts Extended Care Federation.

Joseph Mullin: He is the former chair of the board of selectmen for Weston. Active in local democratic politics. He is a real estate developer.

William O'Brien & Angela Gambale: They are personal friends of Patrice Tierney. She is a chiropractor, he is consultant.

Paul Pezzella: He is a self employed governmental affairs consultant. He was Governor Dukakis' Deputy Chief of Staff and ran the Clinton Gore campaign in New Jersey in 1996.

Joyce Plotkin: She is the president of the Massachusetts Software Counsel.

Arlin Plotkin: He is Joyce's son. He is 12.

Don Rose & Nina Simonds: He owns a local record company, Ryko Disc Record Company. She is an author.

Alvaro Saieh: He is a Chilean businessman and friend of Alan Solomont. His daughter is graduating from MIT.

Alan & Alison Schechter: They are The First Lady's guest. He was her former professor at Wellesley.

Sydney & Judy Schwartz: He is the chairman of Timberland Company. She is a homemaker.

Albie Sherman: He is the Vice Chancellor for the University of Mass. Medical Campus.

Lee Snodgrass: Lee is the president of Dec-Tam Corporation.

Alan & Susan Lewis Solomont: Alan is a well-known fund-raiser for Democrats. He is currently the DNC Finance Chair. Susan is a corporate fund-raiser.

Becca & Stephanie Solomont: Daughters of Alan and Susan Lewis Solomont. Becca is and Stephanie is .

Ethel Solomont & Phil Shulman: Alan Solomont's mother and her husband.

Donald Saunders: He is the owner of the Park Plaza Hotel in Boston, where the advance staff have stayed.

Helen Spaulding: She is the widow of Sy Spaulding, a statewide Republican candidate for Attorney General and US Senate. She has always been active in Democratic politics.

Jonathon & Wendy Spector: They are both active in Weston Town politics.

Marilyn Spencer: She is the editor of the Weston Town Crier and a friend of Alan Solomont's.

John & Patrice Tierney: Congressman John Tierney is a former trial lawyer. He and Patrice have been married for a little over a year.

Kristin & Jim Tierney: John and Patrice's nephew and niece.

Tom & Kim Tilas: He was a congressional staff person for former Congressman Mavroules. She works at the Whale Conservation Institute.

Mark Tobin: He is the president of the Pointe Group. Long term care provider.

Barry & Susan Weiner: He is Congressman Tierney's Finance Chair. Barry is a corporate trial lawyer in Boston with Shapiro Israel and Weiner. Susan is a homemaker.

Chris White: He is Kevin White's son (former Mayor of Boston). He is the co-owner of Mt. Vernon Strategies, a venture capital firm.

John Williams: He is the manager of the American Otolaryngology.

MarDee Xifaras: She is a lawyer in New Bedford. She is a DNC committee woman, particularly with Dulakis' presidential campaign.

**Suggested talking points for First Lady's appearance
on behalf of U.S. Rep. John Tierney**

- * John Tierney has demonstrated that he has the ability to deliver for his constituents, to make tangible improvements in the lives of the people he was elected to serve.
- * That includes his leadership on education where, as a member of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, he was part of the successful effort to make the cost of going to college more affordable for working families - through lower interest rates on student loans, increased scholarships and more work study jobs.
- * John Tierney has taken a particular interest in literacy - rightfully deploring the unacceptably high level of adult illiteracy and leading local initiatives to make sure that more adults get the opportunity to learn to read and write so that they can hold better paying jobs and get the pleasure of being able to read to their own children.
- * John Tierney has earned national recognition for his work on literacy. He was recently given the Kenneth J. Matran Award from the Commission on Adult Basic Education for his distinguished record of achievement in promoting literacy.
- * John Tierney has delivered valuable federal aid to help the communities of his district pay for cleaner water. His opponent wasn't able to do nearly as much when he had the chance.
- * John Tierney is part of the broad bi-partisan coalition in the House that supports common sense health care reforms, and a Patients Bill of Rights. That effort is stalled because of resistance by the House leadership. When John Tierney's opponent was in office, he voted with Newt Gingrich every time the Speaker needed his vote.

* John Tierney is a recognized leader on campaign finance reform. He is the sponsor of what the *Salem Evening News* has called "the most ambitious of several bills aimed at overhauling the campaign finance system." He has championed the cause of having radio and TV stations offer free air time for candidates so that the extraordinary cost of campaigns can be reduced.

* John Tierney is campaigning for re-election by talking about the future - achieving the opportunities that lie ahead. His opponent is talking about the past - literally talking about wanting to return to his old committee assignments. The contrast couldn't be clearer. The future versus the past.

* John Tierney was shown in the short time that he has been in office that he can get the job done. Peter Torkildsen squandered his opportunity in the four years he was given.

* The National Republican Congressional Committee has targeted this race. Considerable resources will be poured into Peter Torkildsen's effort to defeat John Tierney. Democrats must do everything they can to give John Tierney the means to hold this seat.

THE MUSEUM AT THE JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY

The museum is designed to convey John F. Kennedy's enthusiasm for the American system of politics and government and to help visitors better understand our nation's recent history. As a Presidential Library, administered by the National Archives and Records Administration, this goal is accomplished by combining our rich depository of audiovisual and textual materials with our wealth of museum objects. Visitors to the museum learn about the career of John F. Kennedy, the challenges he faced, the decisions he made, and his commitment to public life as he *narrates* his story on film, video, and sound recordings. Following a chronological path, 21 exhibits, including 21 video presentations, detail the sights and sounds of President Kennedy's lifetime and presidency.

A gallery of Kennedy family photographs and a 17-minute introductory film cover Kennedy's life up to his nomination for the presidency in 1960. Visitors then pass through a space evoking the sights and sounds of the convention, leading to the Campaign Trail exhibit. Video footage of Nixon and Kennedy debating and campaigning as well as CBS and NBC news coverage of election night convey the closely fought nature of the campaign.

Visitors then "attend" the inauguration of the 35th President by watching Kennedy deliver his challenging Inaugural Address. After the address, visitors follow John F. Kennedy into the White House. All exhibits on the Kennedy presidency, including such issues as the Cuban Missile Crisis, Civil Rights, and the Space Program, are in spaces that reflect the decoration of the presidential mansion. The work of Attorney General Robert Kennedy is documented in a room suggesting his Justice Department office. Jacqueline Kennedy's work to advance appreciation of the arts and encourage preservation of America's heritage, including the White House, is illustrated in an exhibit on her role as First Lady.

Viewing a series of television monitors in a darkened corridor, visitors watch clips of Walter Cronkite announcing to the world the tragic news of President Kennedy's assassination. Upon leaving this area, visitors enter the Legacy exhibit where, through books, videotapes, and an interactive computer system, they can research in some depth a number of the issues raised by John F. Kennedy's life and administration and learn how the work begun in the early 1960's lives on.

It is hoped that all who use the Kennedy Library will take from it a deeper appreciation of our system of government and a greater awareness of the benefits and responsibilities of living in a free society.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND SCHOOL VISITS

If you are planning a school visit Monday through Friday during the school year, please call the Education Department at (617)929-4548 weekdays between 9:00am and 5:00pm. Weekend or summer school groups, as well as camp or other recreational youth groups, should call Visitor and Technical Services at (617)929-4523.

RESEARCH

Tours of the archival facilities are not available. If you are interested in research or would like additional information about the archives, please call (617)929-4534, Monday through Friday, 8:30am to 4:30pm. The Research Room is open some Saturdays *by appointment only* and is closed on Sundays and all Federal holidays.

EATING FACILITIES

Food service is available in our small Cafe which provides an assortment of sandwiches, soups, salads, and beverages. It seats approximately 30 people at one time. No outside food or beverages are allowed in the building. In warmer weather, visitors are welcome to picnic on the Library's grounds. The grounds are planted with wild roses and dune grasses, and also afford a close, enjoyable view of the ocean and the Boston skyline.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Purpose:

The John F. Kennedy Library is dedicated to the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, and to all those who through the art of politics seek a new and better world. Through its museum, archives, and educational programs, the Library fosters greater awareness, appreciation and understanding of American politics and history, the process of governing, and the importance of public service.

Address:

Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125

Main Phone:

617-929-4500

Official Name:

John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library

Other appropriate name:

John F. Kennedy Library and Museum

Dedication:

October 20, 1979; dedicated by President Jimmy Carter; 36 million people contributed to the Library's construction.

Administered by:

National Archives and Records Administration
United States Government, Washington D.C.

Supported by:

John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, Boston

Visitors:

Approximately 200,000 visitors and schoolchildren annually to the museum; 2,000 researchers to research rooms; 40,000 participants in community related events and educational programs.

LOCATION, BUILDING, AND SITE

Location:

Columbia Point, overlooking Boston's harbor and skyline, in the Dorchester section of Boston, where President Kennedy's mother lived as a girl and attended school. I-93 to exit 14(northbound) or exit 15(southbound). MBTA to JFK/UMass station. Free, accessible, daily shuttle bus from MBTA to Library every 20 minutes

Architect:

I.M. Pei and Partners, New York, NY

Building:

One of Boston's most dramatic architectural statements. 135,000 square foot library/archive with 9-story white, precast concrete tower building, glass-enclosed pavilion, and 18,000 square foot museum with two orientation 230-seat theaters; 20,000 square foot Stephen E. Smith Center(dedicated in 1991) adjoining Library, used for education programs and conferences. All accessible.

Site:

9.5 acre park landscaped with pine trees, shrubs, and wild roses, reminiscent of the landscape of Cape Cod familiar to President Kennedy. Site includes Kennedy's 26' sloop *Victura* cradled on the lawn and oriented toward the entrance to Boston Harbor, coincidentally known as President Roads. John T. Fallon State Pier located adjacent to grounds, used by harbor cruise boats bringing visitors to the Library.

Accessibility:

New entrance with automatic doors; introductory film captioned; video presentations captioned; sound enhancement in theaters for the hearing impaired; expanded space for wheelchairs in theaters.

HISTORICAL MATERIALS

Papers of President Kennedy:	8,400,000 pages (4,200 linear feet)
Total Pages in all Manuscript Collections:	34 million (17,000 linear feet)
Still Photos:	180,000
Audio Tapes:	1,000
Printed Materials:	70,000 volumes
Film/Videotape:	6 million feet
Collections of Personal Papers:	330
Oral History Interviews:	1,800
Total Museum Objects:	15,000

ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

Museum:

Portrays the life, leadership and legacy of President Kennedy, conveys his enthusiasm for politics and public service, and illustrates the nature of the office of the President.

Reference and Research:

Collects and makes available for research a broad range of historical materials dealing with mid-20th century politics and the life and administration of John F. Kennedy.

Educational Programs:

Encourage public understanding of and participation in American democracy through discussion of current and historical issues and events.

KENNEDY LIBRARY SENIOR STAFF

- ✓ **Bradley Gerratt** has been the director of the Kennedy Library since 1994. He came to the Library as deputy director in 1988. Prior to joining the Library staff, Mr. Gerratt was the director of Administration and Finance for the City of Boston's Public Facilities Department. He is on the Board of Directors of Temple Israel in Boston, and on the Fundraising Committee of Casa Myrna Vazquez, an agency located in Boston's South End which serves battered women and their children. Mr. Gerratt holds an M.B.A. and M.A. in social services administration from the University of Chicago.
- ✓ **Allan Goodrich** joined the National Archives in 1969, after graduate study in American history at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. While at the Archives he also worked in units of the Library of Congress. He researched, compiled and wrote National Archives Microfilm Publication M-835, "Select List of Photographs of Harry S. Truman, 1885-1953." Mr. Goodrich came to the Kennedy Library in 1970 where he started the audiovisual unit of the Archives which has become an independent department of the Library. He is a certified master gardener.
- ✓ **William Johnson** joined the staff of the Kennedy Library in 1968. He received his master's degree in American history from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, graduated from the two-year professional archival internship program of the National Archives and received additional training at the New England Document Conservation Center. At the Library, Mr. Johnson has headed the archival processing and the research and reference branches and has been involved in the full range of archival programs. He has been chief archivist since 1983. He has served in various capacities with the Boston Public Library, Board of Library Commissioners, Massachusetts State Library, White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science, Library Leadership Council, New England Archivists, Society of American Archivists, Council on the Arts and Humanities and others.
- ✓ **Frank Rigg** is curator for the Library. He joined the Kennedy Library staff as deputy curator in June 1979 in time to assist with the plans for the Library's opening. From 1975 to 1979, Mr. Rigg was executive director of the Paul Revere Memorial Association, owners of Boston's two oldest buildings including the Paul Revere House. Previously, Mr. Rigg served as an assistant to the director of education at the New England Aquarium. He serves on the boards of the Paul Revere Memorial Association, the New England Heritage Center, and the Greater Boston Convention and Visitors Bureau.

✓ **Maria Carosa Stanwich** is the Library's director of operations. She is responsible for the overall leadership of the public operations of the Library and Museum including the Museum Store, special events, visitor and technical services and administration. She also oversees the volunteer and Children's Hour programs. Ms. Stanwich previously served as the Library's administrative officer with responsibility for financial, personnel and procurement matters, and as a program assistant in the Education Department where she coordinated the school visit program, the Kennedy Library Teaching Awards, the Elderhostel Program, and designed and implemented educational programs for a variety of school-aged children. Prior to joining the Library, Ms. Stanwich taught high school history in the Washington, D.C. and Boston metropolitan areas. She holds degrees from Boston University and Harvard University.

✓ **John Stewart** has worked for the Kennedy Library since 1966. He has held a number of positions including chief of the Oral History Project, acting director, chief archivist, and coordinator of exhibit development and building planning. Mr. Stewart has been the director of education for the Library since 1979, and has designed and implemented programs such as the public forum series, high school and undergraduate conferences, the Dever Program and Distinguished Americans Program. Mr. Stewart served for six years as an alderman in the City of Newton and has been active with many organizations in that community.

✓ **Donna Smerlas** is deputy director of the Foundation. She came to the Foundation in 1991 after nearly two decades with the Kennedy Library. The majority of her career at the Library was spent in the Education Department where she oversaw programs for high school students and teachers as well as the general public. From 1987 to 1991, she was administrative officer. Prior to her employment at the Library, Ms. Smerlas had been a technical editor and writer for Raytheon Service Company. She is involved in Helicon (past board member and vice president) and Axion, two organizations which promote Hellenic heritage, as well as educational and philanthropic endeavors. Ms. Smerlas is on the Board of Management of the Armed Services YMCA where she serves on the fundraising and special events committees. She holds degrees from Smith College and Boston University.

Shelley Sommer is the director of the Profile in Courage Award, a position she has held since 1996, following nine years as the Foundation's director of public relations. She has previously worked for the Democratic Governors' Association and People for the American Way. Ms. Sommer is a graduate of the University of Dayton.

The following staff members paid by the Foundation are assigned to the Library:

Administration

Levina Kim, Volunteer Coordinator

Education Department

Kathleen Devlin, Program Assistant

Michelle Kane Foerster, Program Administrator

Kelly Kolodny, Director, JFK Library Corps

Osita Maduegbunam, Associate Director, JFK Library Corps

Melissa Pieslak, Program Assistant

Visitor Services

Tracy Vitolo, Museum Assistant

Susan Haskell is director of operations for the Foundation. Ms. Haskell is responsible for management information systems, administrative operations, and human resources. She is also involved in several of the Foundation's financial activities. From 1988 to 1994, Ms. Haskell was systems manager for Action for Boston Community Development. She is currently pursuing her M.S. in Management at Lesley College.

✓ **Tom McNaught** joined the Foundation in October 1996 as director of communications. His responsibilities include developing and managing the Library's overall communications strategy, including advertising, marketing, and media relations. From 1991 to 1996, he served as director of communications for the AIDS Action Committee of Massachusetts, New England's oldest and largest AIDS service organization. Prior to entering the non-profit field, Mr. McNaught served as deputy press secretary to Massachusetts Attorney General James Shannon, as press secretary to Congressman Gerry Studds and as a policy analyst for Boston Mayor Kevin White. He is a graduate of Marquette University from which he also received a graduate degree in Political Science.

Patricia O'Brien is the administrative assistant for the Foundation. She had previously been employed as an administration technician at the Kennedy Library and the Department of Veteran Affairs, and as a legal secretary.

Jennifer Carr Rice is the Foundation's development officer. The current focus of her responsibilities is the Campaign for the John F. Kennedy Library. Prior to coming to the Foundation in 1989, Ms. Rice worked at a public relations firm. She is a graduate of Bates College, and currently pursuing her M.B.A. in non-profit management at Boston University. Ms. Rice is a member of Women in Development of Greater Boston and the National Society of Fundraising Executives.

Keyna Samuel is office manager for the Foundation, having joined the staff in 1994 as administrative assistant. She had previously been an administrative assistant for Miller Freeman, Inc. of New York. From 1986 to 1993, Ms. Samuel was employed at National Marine Manufacturers Association in New York. She is an experienced catering professional, having served as a trainee and secretary for Salsa Caterers & Special Events in New York. She is a graduate of New York City Technical College.

Aaron Sherer has been employed at the Foundation since 1996 as a development assistant, focusing on prospect research and grant writing, and coordinating the Direct Mail Program. Mr. Sherer is a graduate of Graceland College in Lamoni, Iowa.

The John F. Kennedy Library

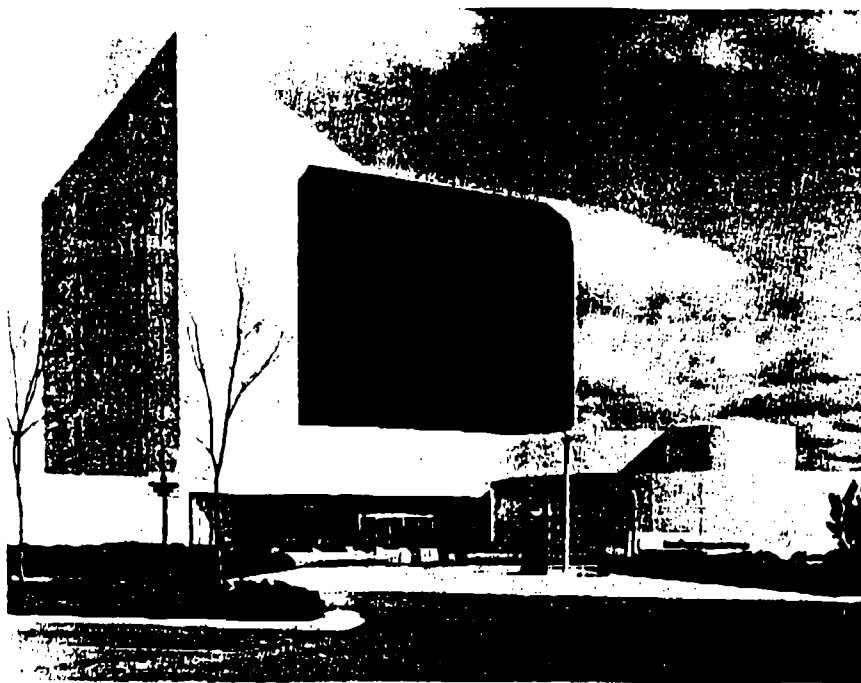
Frank Rigg*

Housed since 1979 in a landmark I.M. Pei building, the Kennedy Library is noted for the large number of researchers it serves, its new museum, and its educational programs which encourage thoughtful citizen participation in the democratic process. The Library preserves and makes available important collections related to the life of John Kennedy and mid-20th-century American politics and government; it contains 32 million pages of documents, 180,000 photographs, 7 million feet of film, and over 15,000 museum objects, and also includes the papers of Ernest Hemingway. The Library is administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. A public-private partnership with the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation provides private funds to support many programs.

The John F. Kennedy Library was dedicated on October 20, 1979. Bright autumn sunshine, a brisk onshore breeze, and fanfare from the Boston Symphony Orchestra greeted an audience of 10,000 invited guests and many more spectators in boats crowding the waters of nearby Dorchester Bay. President Kennedy's wife, Jacqueline, and children, Caroline and John, Jr., watched as Senator Edward M. Kennedy, representing the Kennedy family and the John F. Kennedy Library Corporation, builders of the facility, presented the Library to the people and government of the United States, represented by President Jimmy Carter. Thirty million people had contributed to the Library's construction fund, a measure of the sense of loss experienced around the world following President Kennedy's death and the universal desire to commemorate his life. The sixth presidential library operated by the National Archives thus was permanently established at Columbia Point in Boston.

The intersecting geometric forms of the building, designed by I.M. Pei, and its smooth surfaces of concrete and glass compose one of Boston's most dramatic architectural statements. Located in the Dorchester section of the city, where the president's mother

* Direct all correspondence to: Frank Rigg, Acting Museum Curator, John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, Columbia Point, Boston, Massachusetts 02125.



Above: The main entrance to the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston. The Library commands sweeping views of Boston's skyline and harbor out to the Atlantic Ocean.
Below: The Library's main research room. Over 700 researchers visit each year, and thousands more enquiries are answered by mail or phone.



lived as a child and attended school, the Library commands sweeping views of Boston's skyline, its broad harbor, the offshore islands, and the Atlantic Ocean. These vistas are a reminder that throughout his life, Kennedy drew inspiration from the sea.

The 135,000-square-foot complex includes a nine-story, white precast-concrete tower, 125 feet high, which is contiguous to a glass-enclosed pavilion. The upper floors of the tower contain office, research, and document storage facilities. The lower floors house two elliptical-shaped 230-seat theaters and an 18,000-square-foot exhibition area. A recent addition, the Stephen E. Smith Center, also designed by I.M. Pei, was dedicated in 1991 and contains spaces for lectures, conferences, and meetings as well as more archival storage.

The facility is on 9.5 acres of the 280-acre Columbia Point peninsula, adjacent to the University of Massachusetts and Massachusetts State Archives, four miles southeast of downtown Boston. The John T. Fallon State Pier adjoining the Library's property renders the complex accessible by boat.

The Library's grounds comprise lawns along the water's edge, deep beds of wild roses, slopes of dune grass, and groves of pine trees, all reflecting the landscape of Cape Cod, where John Kennedy spent his summers. His 26-foot sloop, *Victura*, is displayed on one of these lawns, facing the entrance to Boston Harbor, a waterway coincidentally known as President Roads. From this channel on immigrant ships from Ireland, JFK's great-grandparents first glimpsed the city in which the Kennedy family's political tradition would flourish.

In this setting, the Library seeks to promote appreciation of the values and themes about which John Kennedy cared most deeply, which best illuminate his life, and which provide continuing significance to the lives of individuals and to the life of the nation. These include the importance of historical scholarship in framing choices for the nation; the encouragement of service to community and country; and the potential for each individual to advance the public interest through participation in our democratic political process. The Library is dedicated both to the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th president of the United States, and to all those who through the art of politics seek a new and better world.

ARCHIVES

The Library's research facilities are among the busiest of the presidential libraries, accommodating 700 researchers each year with an additional 1,600 users served by mail. In the process, the Library answers nearly 10,000 written and oral inquiries and provides 150,000 pages of photocopies of documents to researchers.

The Library tries to provide young people with a better understanding of the study of history and the formation of public policy by encouraging undergraduate students from the region's many colleges, and local high school classes, to work with the Library's primary sources. This openness is part of the Library's commitment to serve all interested citizens and not just scholars, and reflects President Kennedy's conviction that history should be a living presence in the life of community and nation.

To foster new scholarship on the life and times of John F. Kennedy, the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation provides financial assistance for researchers using the Library's collections, through the Marjorie M. Kovler, Abba P. Schwartz, Arthur M.

Schlesinger, Jr., Theodore C. Sorensen, and the Daly Fellowships and through numerous smaller stipends.

Papers

The papers of John F. Kennedy comprise one-third of the 32 million pages of documents housed in the Library and total 4,164 linear feet. They are divided into personal papers, pre-presidential papers, and presidential papers. The collection contains more than 35,000 catalogued volumes.

The Personal Papers of John F. Kennedy (1917-1963) include academic records donated by Harvard University, correspondence, manuscripts for Kennedy's books, *Why England Slept* and *Profiles in Courage*, and several folders of notes.

The Pre-Presidential Papers (1947-1960) are the office files of John F. Kennedy's 14-year career as congressman and senator, reflecting his major interests and activities during that period. They contain correspondence, speech, subject, legislative, and campaign files as well as material from the 1960 presidential transition period.

The Presidential Papers (1960-1963) total 3,476 feet of material and contain three major subcollections. The President's Office Files are the working files of President Kennedy as kept by his personal secretary. Included are correspondence, speech, press conference, legislative, staff memoranda, subject, and countries files as well as presidential recordings.

The National Security Files are the working papers of McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to the president for national security affairs. Portions are closed because of national security classification. Much material is available, however, making this a critical resource for understanding U.S. foreign relations during the 1960s. These files include embassy cablegrams, intelligence memoranda and analyses, records of National Security Council meetings, National Security Action Memoranda, and an extensive countries file.

The Presidential Papers also include the files of members of the president's staff. Among them are the papers of Lawrence O'Brien (special assistant for congressional relations), Pierre Salinger (press secretary), Myer Feldman (deputy special counsel), Lee White (assistant special counsel), and Harris Wofford (special assistant).

Other collections of personal papers of note are those of John Kenneth Galbraith (economist and U.S. ambassador to India), Walter Heller (chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors), Robert F. Kennedy (U.S. attorney general and U.S. senator from New York), Burke Marshall (assistant attorney general for civil rights), Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (author, historian, and special assistant to the president), and Theodore Sorensen (special counsel to the president). The newly established Peace Corps collection brings together diaries, letters, photographs, and other memorabilia documenting the experience of Peace Corps volunteers in the field.

To supplement these documentary resources, the Kennedy Library maintains a collection of more than 1,100 oral history interviews. Begun in 1964 with a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the oral history program is one of the oldest continuing activities of the Kennedy Library. Its goal is to collect, preserve, and make available interviews conducted with individuals who have recollections of events and people associated with John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy. Some of those interviewed

were prominent public figures, whereas others were relatively obscure private individuals who played limited or specialized roles in the history of the times. The collection includes interviews with members of Congress, administration officials, national and state political leaders, business and labor leaders, journalists, civil rights leaders, foreign government officials, and people who opposed Kennedy administration policies.

Hemingway Collection

A lesser-known feature of the Kennedy Library's archival resources, but one well used by researchers, is the Ernest Hemingway Collection donated by Hemingway's wife, Mary; his sons, Jack and Patrick; and other members of the Hemingway family. The collection contains most of Hemingway's manuscripts, making the Library the world's principal center for research on the life and work of this author. In addition to manuscripts, the collection includes correspondence, over 10,000 photographs, and books from Hemingway's personal library.

AUDIOVISUAL COLLECTIONS

Important collections of nontextual materials also document the lives and careers of President Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy and mid-20th-century American politics.

Still Photographs

The still photograph collections comprise more than 180,000 images. Photographs taken by White House staff portray the president's activities, official trips and meetings, and leisure time with his family. Other major collections are photographs of Robert F. Kennedy (1925-1968); Rose Kennedy's collection of photographs of the Kennedy and Fitzgerald families (1878-1978); and photographs of Ernest Hemingway (1899-1960).

Gifts from individuals, government agencies, and private organizations have expanded the collections and include: Burton Berinsky—photographs of JFK, 1960, and RFK, 1964 and 1968; Frank Teti/Melody Miller—photographs of the younger generation of Kennedys, 1968-1982; and selected photos from *Look* magazine, *The New York Times*, *U.S. Army*, and others.

Motion Picture Film

The motion picture collections measure 7 million feet of film. Major donations were made to the Library after President Kennedy's death by U.S. government agencies, CBS-TV, and NBC-TV. A collection of special interest, assembled by Victoria Schuck, provides further insight into American political life, containing films and sound recordings of political campaign speeches, rallies, and political commercials commissioned by various candidates from 1944 to 1968.

Sound Recordings

Researchers may listen to over 5,000 hours of sound recordings. The most important are President Kennedy's public speeches and press conferences, recorded by the White

House Communications Agency, and recordings of meetings made secretly by the president in 1962 and 1963. The significance of these materials for the study of presidential leadership was highlighted by the recent release of recorded deliberations of the Executive Committee of the National Security Council during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Many recordings of President Kennedy, some as early as 1940, predate his administration. Remarks and speeches of Robert F. Kennedy (1960-1968) and Edward M. Kennedy (1962-1976); recordings of other Kennedy family members, (1940-1960); recordings of Eleanor Roosevelt, Adlai Stevenson, and Presidents Eisenhower, Johnson, and Nixon; and many recordings of interviews of JFK and RFK associates (1964-1988) are also available.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

The John F. Kennedy Library has always aspired to be a lively educational center and resource. It preserves the record of the past but is also involved with the present and concerned about the future. Although the laws governing presidential libraries emphasize their "archival depository" role, the mission of "searching for the truth" involves the libraries in the education of citizens through museum exhibits, conferences, seminars, forums, and other teaching activities.

Inspired by John Kennedy's faith in the ability of individuals to effect positive change, and by his admiration of courageous leadership, the Library's programs in American history and contemporary politics promote responsible, thoughtful citizenship.

Initial plans for the Library, formulated in the months following the death of President Kennedy, called for two departments: archives and museum. Another component—an "Institute of Politics"—was to bring together scholars, politicians, government officials, citizens, and students to pursue an understanding of and improvements in public policy formation. Endowed by the Kennedy Library Corporation, it would be part of Harvard's newly established Kennedy School of Government. The Library and Institute were to be housed in a complex of buildings on the Harvard campus in Cambridge. However, after much debate and 10 years in temporary quarters in Waltham, Massachusetts, the Library was built not at Harvard but on Columbia Point in Boston, adjacent to the University of Massachusetts at Boston, with no formal connection to any university.

An education department was then created, responsible for programs to complement and expand upon the basic work of the archives and museum. Since 1979, the scope and number of its educational programs have been hallmarks of the Kennedy Library: some speak to elementary, high school, or college students; some are challenging to scholars; and most are appropriate for general audiences of curious, well-informed men and women. Whereas the museum and most archival research focus on the life and presidency of John Kennedy, topics for educational programs are often more diverse, covering historical and contemporary public affairs on the local, regional, national, and world scenes.

An array of early evening and Sunday afternoon forums and lectures for audiences of up to 700 features leading historians, commentators, and practitioners of the art of politics and government. The Library provides the setting for discussion, avoiding



A visiting class in the Pavilion. The scope and number of its educational programs are a hallmark of the Kennedy Library.

a partisan role for itself but encouraging the open, forthright, and articulate expression of views from all points of the spectrum.

Elderhostel seminars, usually on the topic of "Presidents, Politics and Recent American History," bring retired persons to the Library from all parts of the United States and Canada. "History in the First Person" commemorates the 30th anniversary of the Kennedy administration by bringing to the Library men and women prominent in American political life in the early 1960s to share their experiences and thoughts on the principal issues faced by the nation in recent decades. Guests have included Ben Bradlee, McGeorge Bundy, Douglas Dillon, James Farmer, Betty Friedan, John Kenneth Galbraith, Roswell Gilpatric, Louis Harris, August Heckscher, Dorothy Height, Nicholas Katzenbach, Henry Kissinger, Mary McGrory, Esther Peterson, George Reedy, Pierre Salinger, Arthur Schlesinger, and Tom Wicker.

The theme of encouraging young people to understand and become involved in public affairs finds expression in the "Paul A. Dever Program for Education in Politics," named in honor of the former attorney general and governor (1949-1953) of Massachusetts. Included are campaign debates, discussions on national and state elections, workshops for teachers and students, a political discussion group for young adults, and an annual award to an elected official under age 35.

The Library places major emphasis on encouraging better teaching of politics and government through its "Programs for Elementary and Middle School Students and Teachers." They encompass class visits to the Library's museum—"The Quest into History Program"—student workshops and conferences, and workshops for teachers

on teaching American history and politics. All follow the Library's mission of helping students experience the excitement of learning about American history, politics, and government.

"The American History Program for High School Students and Teachers" helps students understand the process of research and the historical background of current public problems by involving them in discussions using documents from archival collections. The program also includes summer institutes for high school students and for teachers, an essay competition, assistance for students undertaking research projects, and conferences and seminars.

About 75 Boston middle and high school students participate in the Kennedy Library Corps, a community youth service program. Espousing the motto "One person can make a difference, and everyone should try," these students volunteer their time after school to work in the city's nursing homes, day care centers, and food banks and on neighborhood clean-up projects. The program is noteworthy because it includes younger students, emphasizes the development of leadership skills, and is associated with a major educational institution.

Finally, a variety of educational projects revolve around the Ernest Hemingway Collection, ranging from secondary and college teachers' use of the papers in teaching writing, literature, and history to lectures and conferences on the life and work of Hemingway.

JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY FOUNDATION

The John F. Kennedy Library Foundation is a nonprofit organization established in 1984 to support and advance the mission of the Library itself. Through its Board of Directors, committees, and staff, the Foundation assists the Library in the planning and establishment of its long-term strategic goals and objectives and provides the Library with financial and creative resources to enrich its educational programs, expand its research and archival capacity, undertake public information projects and volunteer programs, and enhance its museum and exhibits.

By sponsoring programs such as the Profile in Courage Award, the Distinguished Foreign Visitors Series, History in the First Person, and the JFK Library Corps, the Foundation is united with the Library in a common mission to perpetuate President Kennedy's own ideal—that political and public service be conducted and exemplified as an honorable and patriotic profession. The relationship between Library and Foundation illustrates the benefits to society and the American taxpayer that accrue from such public/private partnerships.

The Foundation created the Profile in Courage Award to recognize and promote the quality of political courage that President Kennedy valued. The award is presented annually on or around May 29th, the anniversary of President Kennedy's birthday, to a current or former elected official whose actions best demonstrate the political courage President Kennedy described in his Pulitzer Prize-winning book *Profiles in Courage*. The award consists of a \$25,000 monetary prize and a silver lantern modeled after lanterns found on 19th-century sailing vessels.

Carl Elliott, former congressman from Alabama, received the first award in 1990 for his principled quest, despite widespread and hostile opposition in his home state,

to pass the National Defense Education Act of 1958, making a college education accessible to all, regardless of race or economic status. Subsequent winners have been Charles Weltner, former congressman from Georgia; Lowell Weicker, governor of Connecticut; Jim Florio, governor of New Jersey; and Henry Gonzalez, congressman from Texas and chairman of the House Banking Committee. To enhance the scope of the award and in hopes of fostering appreciation of leadership and integrity in elected officials, an essay contest, scheduled to begin in 1995, will invite high school students to explore the meaning of political courage.

The Foundation provides staff and financial support for important ceremonial occasions ranging from visits by heads of state and world leaders, for which Senator Edward M. Kennedy is the host, to the celebration of significant anniversaries of events such as the founding of the Peace Corps or the ratification of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Distinguished visitors in recent years include: Nelson Mandela, leader of the struggle against apartheid, now president of the Union of South Africa; Corazon Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philippines; Benazir Bhutto, prime minister of Pakistan; Manuel Soares, president of Portugal; Fang Lizhi, Chinese astrophysicist and dissident; Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the former Soviet Union; Mary Robinson, president of the Republic of Ireland; Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the former Soviet Union; Brian Mulroney, prime minister of Canada; and Albert Reynolds and Charles Haughey, prime ministers of the Republic of Ireland.

To generate support for these and other programs, the Foundation has developed a major gifts program focusing on individual, corporate, and foundation giving; a museum membership program; special fundraising events; named research fellowships; corporate partnerships; and a membership program for public libraries.

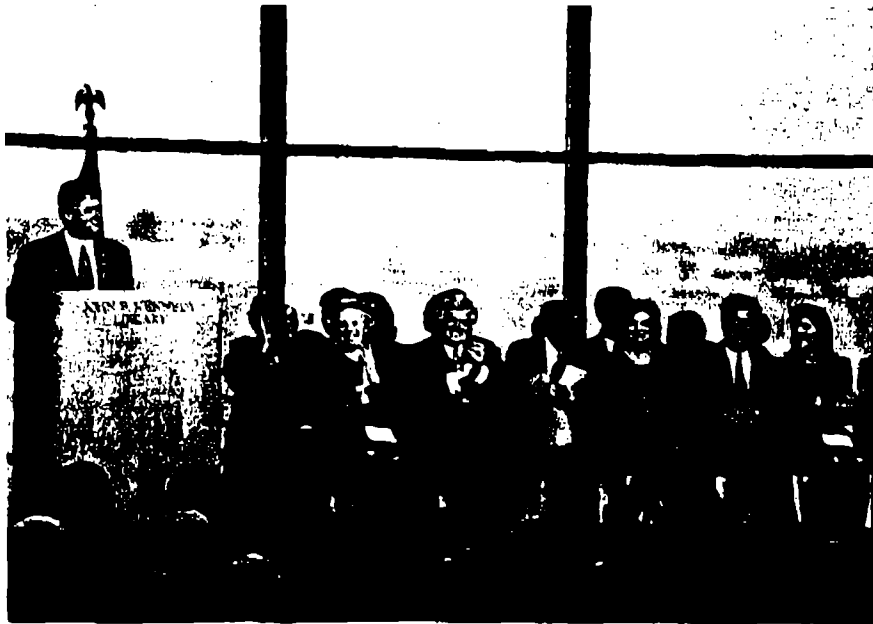
THE MUSEUM AT THE KENNEDY LIBRARY

On October 29, 1993, the Kennedy Library opened its new museum, replacing the original 18,000-square-foot exhibit installed in 1979. President Clinton joined members of the Kennedy family, Library staff, and invited guests in the dedication ceremony.

The new museum is designed to convey John Kennedy's enthusiasm for the American system of politics and government and to help visitors better understand our nation's recent history. Aware of the growing number of visitors with no recollection of the Kennedy administration and aiming to engage their interest in history, the Library has embarked on a new approach to presidential library museum design that is less dependent on visitor memories.

Visitors to the museum now learn about the career of John F. Kennedy, the challenges he faced, the decisions he made, and his commitment to public life as he *speaks for himself* on film, video, and sound recordings from the Library's audiovisual collections. Visitors encounter a first-hand, "you are there" experience of President Kennedy's life, leadership, and legacy and are exposed directly to the Library's historical resources. Following a chronological path, 21 exhibits, including 21 video presentations, detail the sights and sounds of President Kennedy's lifetime and presidency.

A gallery of Kennedy family photographs and a 17-minute introductory film cover Kennedy's life up to his nomination for the presidency by the Democratic Party in Los



President Clinton joined members of the Kennedy family and other guests at the dedication ceremony for the Library's new museum in October 1993.

Angeles in 1960. Visitors then pass through a space evoking the sights and sounds of the convention, leading to the Campaign Trail exhibit. As they walk along a stylized 1960s "Main Street," they encounter the salient moments of the 1960 presidential election campaign. Shop windows with 1960s products and a recreated Kennedy storefront campaign headquarters provide period ambience, while a re-creation of the studio in which the first televised presidential debate took place provides context for visitors to view the debate. Video footage of Nixon and Kennedy on the stump and CBS and NBC coverage of election night also convey the closely fought nature of the campaign.

At this exhibit's conclusion, visitors watch the inauguration of the 35th president in an open theater and see John F. Kennedy deliver his challenging inaugural address. Having "attended" the inauguration, visitors follow John F. Kennedy into the White House. All exhibits on the Kennedy presidency are in spaces that reflect the decoration of the presidential mansion.

Here, visitors are introduced to the Kennedy administration team, the principal issues and events faced by Kennedy, and hallmark Kennedy initiatives such as the Peace Corps, the manned space program, and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Both the International and Domestic Affairs exhibits extensively feature materials from President Kennedy's televised press conferences. The work of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy is documented in a room suggesting his Justice Department office, with video and exhibits portraying the administration's work in the areas of civil rights, organized crime, and poverty law.

Two exhibits provide a special focus on the principal events of the Kennedy presidency. In a 70-seat theater, visitors witness the Cuban Missile Crisis through the period footage of a 20-minute film showing the president, other government leaders, news commentators, and ordinary citizens dealing with the tense events of October, 1962. A re-created Oval Office, arranged for JFK's June 1963 television address on civil rights, is the setting for a video presentation on the struggle against segregation in the early 1960s. Jacqueline Kennedy's work to advance appreciation of the arts and encourage preservation of America's heritage, including the White House, is illustrated in an exhibit on her role as First Lady.

An exhibit on JFK's family heritage helps visitors trace the development of three generations of the president's family from their roots in Ireland and understand the commitment to public service handed down from generation to generation of the Kennedy family.

Visitors leave "The White House" and enter a dark corridor where they see how Americans learned of the assassination of President Kennedy through Walter Cronkite's announcement of the tragic news, and how the nation and world mourned his passing through the video scenes of President Kennedy's funeral as watched by millions around the world.

The museum culminates in a space resembling a research room where visitors may learn about President Kennedy's continuing influence by browsing through books, photograph albums, videotapes, and historical objects in drawers and exhibit cases. An interactive computer exhibit allows visitors to explore an archive of articles, essays, legislation, and speeches. A large section of the Berlin Wall recalls President Kennedy's famous words, "Ich bin ein Berliner," and symbolizes the peaceful ending he sought to the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the West. The exhibit also shows Kennedy's influence in inspiring many young persons to participate in politics and public service as one such individual, President William J. Clinton, recounts on videotape how he, as a boy, met President Kennedy at the White House.

Upon leaving the exhibition, visitors enter a 110-foot-high glass pavilion containing a 45-foot by 26-foot United States flag hanging from the ceiling. On display is a replica of the *Profile in Courage Award*. Here visitors may enjoy the panorama of ocean, city, and sky, while reflecting on what they have seen and heard. On one wall is a quotation from John F. Kennedy's inaugural address:

All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days, nor will it be finished
in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet.
But let us begin.

It is hoped that all who use the Kennedy Library will take from it a deeper appreciation of our system of government and a greater awareness of the benefits and responsibilities of living in a free society.

HOURS

The museum is open daily from 9:00am to 5:00pm. The introductory film is first shown at 9:20am and then runs every 20 minutes until 3:45pm. The museum store is open daily from 9:30am to 4:45pm. The Library and Museum is closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

1998 ADMISSION FEES

Adults - \$8.00
Seniors (62 and older) - \$6.00
Students - \$6.00
Youth ages 13 through 17 - \$4.00
Children 12 and under - Free

GROUP VISITS AND RATES

Discounts are available for groups of 20 or more people. A group will receive 2 complimentary admissions for every 10 people in that group (20% discount). In addition, the tour escort and bus driver are admitted free.

To arrange a group visit call (617)929-4523, or write to:

John F. Kennedy Library
Columbia Point
Boston, MA 02125
Attn: Visitor and Technical Services Division

Please inform us of the date of your visit, time of arrival, and the number in your party. The Library requires payment in advance or upon entrance.

**The JFK Library can not accept personal checks. However, company checks (for tour groups), Visa, Discover, American Express, and MasterCard are acceptable. We are unable to provide billing services.*

PARKING

There is ample, convenient, free parking. Special parking facilities are available for buses and the physically challenged.

SPECIAL NEEDS

Every effort has been made to make the Library and Museum's facilities accessible to the physically challenged. In addition, the introductory film and video presentations in the exhibition are readily made closed-captioned for the hearing impaired.

The Associated Press

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October 29, 1993, Friday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 469 words

HEADLINE: The 'Young Man From Hope' Pays Homage to Inspirational JFK

BYLINE: By DANIEL BEEGAN, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BOSTON

BODY:

The "young man from Hope," whose life changed after shaking President Kennedy's hand in the Rose Garden, helped dedicate a remodeled museum at the JFK Library aimed at inspiring another generation of young people.

"What we owe John Kennedy today at this museum is to make the museum come alive not only in our memories but in our actions," President Clinton said Friday, flanked by Kennedy relatives including Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, daughter Caroline, 35, and John Jr., 32.

The museum, which was closed a little over a year for renovations, is aimed at those too young to remember JFK, assassinated 30 years ago on Nov. 22. The museum originally opened 14 years ago.

Traditional displays of memorabilia have been replaced by TV monitors that tell in chronological order the story of the Kennedy administration, from the campaign through the assassination to his influence on those who came of age in the 1960s. Some cubicles focus on the optimism that gave birth to the Peace Corps and the space program, others on civil rights and the harrowing Cuban missile crisis.

The assassination is left until the next-to-last stop, a dark corridor where five small televisions display footage of TV coverage from the shooting through his funeral.

The final stop is a large room dedicated to JFK's legacy, featuring footage of a teen-ager named William Jefferson Clinton meeting Kennedy in 1963, when Clinton was a delegate to Boys' Nation.

During the dedication ceremony, Caroline Kennedy noted that most visitors to the library and museum in the Dorchester neighborhood south of downtown Boston weren't born when her father was in office.

"November 1963 was not the end," she said. "There are so many things that need to be done."

She said she looks forward to bringing her own three children to the museum to answer their questions about their grandfather.

Clinton spoke of Kennedy's activist legacy, then plugged his own activist agenda to reform the nation's health care system and pass the North American Free Trade Agreement, which would open up free trade with Canada and Mexico.

NAFTA, which faces an uphill battle in Congress, symbolizes the need to "reach out rather than inward," Clinton said.

"The 21st century can be our century if we approach it with the vigor, the determination, the wisdom and the sheer confidence and joy of life that John Kennedy brought to America in 1960," Clinton said.

In his remarks, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., referred to the now-famous image of Clinton shaking hands with the president three decades ago.

"Of all he did, my brother would take a lasting pride in the teens he inspired, especially the young man from Hope (Ark.)," Kennedy said.

"My hope is that a generation from now another young president will honor you as you have honored Jack."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 29, 1993

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The Boston Globe

May 30, 1998, Saturday, City Edition

SECTION: METRO/REGION; Pg. B3

LENGTH: 381 words

HEADLINE: Freeman prosecutor honored in Boston;
Material from the Associated Press was used in this story.

BYLINE: By Abby Fung, Globe Correspondent

BODY:

In the sleepy farming town of Jordan, Mont., in the early 1990s, a group of anti-government extremists railed against taxes, federal agencies, and minority groups.

They considered themselves above the law and threatened to hang their enemies, including Nickolas C. Murnion, the county attorney who sought to expose their activities.

This week, the latest group of militant Freeman were brought to trial in Montana.

And yesterday, in Boston, Murnion was at the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum to receive the JFK Profile in Courage Award for his prosecution of the Freeman.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, praised Murnion as a "genuine hero who stood his ground and stood up to them."

"He prosecuted them for violating the law, and he won convictions," Kennedy said. "He asked for federal help, but it was slow in coming. For a year, he was virtually alone in defending the rule of law in Garfield County."

A federal trial of 12 of the extremists, who held the FBI at bay in an 81-day standoff in 1996, began on Tuesday. Charges against the defendants include conspiracy to commit fraud; wire, bank and mail fraud; armed robbery of television news crews; and threatening to kill a federal judge.

Before federal authorities got involved in the Freeman case, Murnion, 44, won three convictions against members of the group in state court.

Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg, president of the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation and the late president's daughter, presented to Murnion a sterling-silver lantern, which represents a beacon of hope. Murnion also received a \$ 25,000 cash prize.

In accepting the prize, Murnion warned the audience about the "growing wave of intolerance in this country. Those groups who look with envious eyes at the vast open spaces of Montana with the idea of making it some type of refuge for white supremacists need to understand: We know about you and your hate-filled ideas.

The Boston Globe, May 10, 1998

"We will expose the truth about you and the truth will defeat you. To the rest of America, let Montana be an example of how hate can be conquered."

The award is named after President Kennedy's Pulitzer Prize-winning book. The late president would have been 81 yesterday. Each year, the award is presented on Kennedy's birthday.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, His wife, LeAnn, and children, Trevor, 7, and Erin, 10, with him, Montana prosecutor Nickolas C. Murnion received the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award yesterday from Senator Edward M. Kennedy and Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg. GLOBE STAFF PHOTO/BARRY CHIN

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 2, 1998



"I think that each town should have a park,
or rather a primitive forest, of five hundred or a thousand acres,
either in one body or several, where a stick should never be cut for fuel,
nor for the navy, nor to make wagons, but stand and decay for higher uses
—a common possession forever, for instruction and recreation.
All Walden Wood might have been reserved,
with Walden in the midst of it.

—Thoreau, *Wild Fruits*

Volume

We assemble today in Walden Woods to celebrate an important milestone in our ongoing efforts to preserve our cultural and literary history. Today, the world's most comprehensive research collection written by and about Henry David Thoreau comes home to Walden Woods.

The writings of Thoreau continue to exert a profound influence on people around the world. His insights on finding spiritual renewal through communion with nature, his impassioned call for the preservation of our natural resources, his compelling plea for human rights—all these continue to inform and inspire.

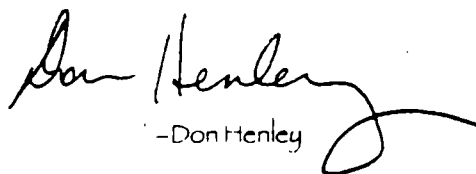
The Walden Woods Project initially focused attention on preserving the land surrounding Walden Pond, the wellspring of inspiration for Thoreau. During the past eight years, the Project has enjoyed tremendous success, having preserved ninety-six historically significant, environmentally sensitive acres, including the site of the Thoreau Institute.

Preserving land is critically important, but of equal importance is educating people to appreciate our environment. So, in addition to protecting Thoreau's treasured woods, we have established an institution

that has consolidated scattered and irreplaceable collections of Thoreau-related material in a single, protected environment, and we have begun to put in place educational programs and technological infrastructures that will disseminate Thoreau's works and wisdom worldwide.

Like Thoreau, I too "have great faith in a seed." I hold the unshakable belief that the seeds we are planting here today—seeds that, in a very real sense, Thoreau passed along to us—will bear nourishing fruit for us and for future generations. It is an encouraging prospect. Here, from Thoreau's home place, from the very ground he walked upon and studied so carefully and loved so dearly—from this local yet universal place, the seeds he planted more than one hundred and fifty years ago will be dispersed far and wide.

As we prepare to embark on the next millennium, the Thoreau Institute stands as an enduring testament to our steadfast commitment to preserve our history and our natural resources—for ourselves, certainly, but more importantly for those who will follow us. To the many people who have joined us in this labor of love, we thank you and welcome you to the Thoreau Institute.



—Don Henley

Founder, Thoreau Institute and
Walden Woods Project

The Thoreau Institute · Lincoln, Massachusetts · June 5, 1998



The board and staff of the Walden Woods Project and the Thoreau Society welcome you to the opening ceremonies of the Thoreau Institute.

The Institute, a joint endeavor of the two organizations, is an education center designed to widen public appreciation of the living ideas of Henry David Thoreau by providing a research library, an electronically accessible media center, and programs for teachers, students, scholars, and the public.

Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862) exerted a profound and enduring influence on American thought and letters. His famous experiment in living close to nature and his equally famous night in jail for conscientious refusal to support a war he found unjust—expressed for all time in *Walden* and “Civil Disobedience”—resonate today.

Thoreau's elevation of the individual spirit over conformism, his steadfast opposition to slavery and the forces of oppression, and his prophetic call for the care and perpetuation of our irreplaceable natural environment give us abundant reason to honor him, study his work, and put his ideas into practice.

Walden Woods was Thoreau's laboratory as he evolved his concept of land conservation, a cornerstone of modern ecological science and

an inspiration to generations of naturalists—most notably, perhaps, John Muir, the champion of national parks. In *Walden* Thoreau called for the “tonic of wildness” to refresh humanity, and he enlarged upon this vision in subsequent works. In his late natural history writings, Thoreau pioneered areas of research that are fundamental to modern biology and evolutionary ecology.

While at Walden Thoreau drafted his essay on passive resistance, “Civil Disobedience,” which influenced historic leaders and social philosophers from Leo Tolstoy to Mohandas Gandhi, from John F. Kennedy to Martin Luther King, Jr. The principles Thoreau set forth laid the foundation for cardinal historic events of our time, including India's struggle for independence, the American civil rights movement, South Africa's antiapartheid victory, and China's Tiananmen Square demonstration for democracy.

Thoreau's urgent concerns are ours. He speaks to us with principle and clarity about the critical issues we struggle with today. As a new and challenging century unfolds, the Thoreau Institute is prepared to carry his words, ideas, and enduring example to a widening audience of global citizens.

"In all my rambles I have seen no landscape which can make me forget Fair Haven. I still sit on its Cliff in a new spring day & look over the awakening woods & the river & hear the new birds sing with the same delight as ever - It is as sweet a mystery to me as ever what this world is - Wild Fair Haven lake in the South with its pine covered island & its meadows - the hickories putting out fresh young yellowish leaves - and the oaks light greyish ones while the oven bird thrums his sawyer-like strain & the chewink rustles through the dry leaves or repeats his jingle on a tree top - & the wood thrush the genius of the wood whistles for the first time his clear & thrilling strain - It sounds as it did the first time I heard it

- Thoreau, *Journal*, May 1850

Protecting Walden Woods -a Chronology

Place and philosophy, land and literature come together in historic Walden Woods - Thoreau's spiritual wellspring and the birthplace of America's conservation movement. For people around the world, Walden continues to evince creativity, spirituality, and harmony with nature. Yet even before Thoreau's lifetime, this historic woodland was not free from encroachment.

1844 - A new railway sliced past the Pond, hauling firewood from Walden Woods to distant markets

1850s - Amusements and concessions at the pond stressed the ecosystem further.

1922 - Massachusetts created the Walden Pond State Reservation, reclaiming the acreage immediately surrounding the pond.

1935 - The Route 2 highway sectioned off the northernmost part of the woods.

1950s - While portions of Walden Woods' 2,680 acres were protected by the towns of Concord and Lincoln, local land conservation trusts, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, large tracts of woodland remained vulnerable to development.

1987 - Bear Garden Hill, a pristine locale only half a mile from Walden Pond, was targeted to become a 150-unit condominium complex.

1989 - Brister's Hill, an 18-acre site where today's environmental movement took root with Thoreau's study of forest succession, was slated to become home to a 147,000 square foot office building and a 500-car garage.

1990 - The Walden Woods Project was founded as a direct response to these threats. With the assistance of another not-for-profit organization, the Trust for Public Land, the Project embarked on a mission to acquire these endangered sites and hold them in permanent conservation.

1991 - Walden Woods Project acquired Bear Garden Hill (25 acres).

1992 - Walden Woods Project acquired Boiling Spring site (25 acres), mentioned often by Thoreau, adjacent to Bear Garden Hill.

1993 - Walden Woods Project acquired Brister's Hill (18 acres).

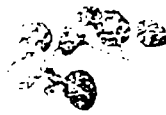
1994 - Walden Woods Project acquired Beech Grove site (18 acres - the location of the Thoreau Institute), adjacent to the historic Beech Spring mentioned throughout Thoreau's journal.

1995 - The National Endowment for the Humanities awarded a substantial Challenge Grant to the Thoreau Institute, leveraging fundraising campaigns for construction and program development, as well as to establish an endowment.

1996 - Walden Woods Project acquired Fair Haven Hill site (10 acres); after Walden Pond, Fair Haven Hill is perhaps the most significant Thoreau-related site in Concord.

1997 - The Thoreau Institute launched its education programs in land stewardship.

June 5, 1998 - Official opening of the Thoreau Institute.



Mitchella

"If the day and the night are such that you greet them with joy, and life emits a fragrance like flowers and sweet-scented herbs, is more elastic, more starry, more immortal,—that is your success. All nature is your congratulation, and you have cause momentarily to bless yourself."

—Thoreau, *Walden*

The Thoreau Institute and Its Environs

Located less than a mile from Walden Pond, the Thoreau Institute grounds and surrounding conservation land are an integral part of Walden Woods extensive network of trails, which are frequently used by hikers, researchers, and those simply following in Thoreau's footsteps. The Walden Woods Project acquired this land in 1994 because of its historical and environmental significance.

Historical Significance of the Property

The Institute property was one of Thoreau's prime berrying grounds. During Thoreau's lifetime the land was owned by Jacob Baker, who lived at the entrance to the road now called Baker Farm. As a youngster Thoreau came each year to pick the huckleberries and blueberries which, to this day, are the prevailing undershrub in the surrounding woodlands: "I remember gathering ten quarts [of blueberries] in two hours," he wrote, "filling a flour kut . . . some thirty years ago, where now there is a thick and high wood."

Throughout his life Thoreau came back to the area now occupied by the Institute, sometimes to take in the view from Pine Hill toward Flint's Pond to the east and Walden Pond to the west, other times to gather berries and nuts, or again to study the flora and fauna. He

visited most often during the autumn months, the time when he went "a-nutting."

His interest in these grounds rose considerably when, on January 5, 1850, he "discovered," as he termed it, the "small grove of beeches" between Walden and Flint's Ponds, standing by a little run which at length makes its way through Jacob Baker's meadow and a deep broad ditch which he has dug, and emptied into the river."

He was a frequent caller from then on, for the once-plentiful beech was "a tree which has almost disappeared from Concord woods." As he wrote in *Walden*, "Instead of calling on some scholar, I paid many a visit to particular trees, of kinds which are rare in this neighborhood, standing far away in the middle of some pasture, or in the depths of a wood or swamp, or on a hill-top; such as . . . the beech, which has so neat a bole and beautifully lichen-painted, perfect in all its details, of which, excepting scattered specimens, I know but one small grove of sizeable trees left in the township, supposed by some to have been planted by the pigeons that were once baited with beech nuts near by . . ."

Thoreau's small beech grove occupies a part of today's Institute grounds. At its foot, a few feet from our southern boundary, is Beech Spring, which Thoreau periodically visited and cleaned: "Cleared out the Beech Spring, which is a copious one," he wrote. "So I have done some service, though it was a wet and muddy job . . . Now that warmer days make the traveller thirsty, this becomes an important work."

Just upstream from Beech Spring is the remnant of what Thoreau called Baker's Pool, the backup of a man-made dam on the "small run" flowing down the valley east of the Institute. Here and elsewhere on what



Clematis

are now the Institute grounds. Thoreau found rare plants, sometimes ones that even he could not identify. ("What is that plant in Baker's Pool, with sessile spatulate leaves toothed at the end, now four or five inches high?")

The beech grove furnished a striking encounter on June 12, 1852. Thoreau had walked from his home on Main Street in Concord to Bear Garden Hill, Walden Pond, and Pine Hill, where he "disturbed a partridge & her brood"; then he walked down to where the Institute now stands to check up on the beech trees and, in particular, a hawk's nest. Thoreau stated in his journal that a "young hawk was perched now four or five feet above the nest," that the mother would not go to the nest while he was in sight, and that she "pursues me half a mile when I withdraw."

Interestingly, an American goshawk has been nesting on Institute grounds since the site was acquired in 1994. Goshawks return each year to the place where they were born, and they vigorously protect their nesting spots. Quite possibly, it was a foremother of "our" goshawk who pursued Thoreau off this site that summer afternoon almost one hundred and forty years ago.

The Education Center

Situated on eighteen acres of conservation land, the Thoreau Institute consists of two structures—the Education Center and the newly constructed Research Center.

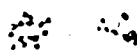
The Education Center houses the administrative offices of the Thoreau Institute, Walden Woods Project, and Thoreau Society, as well as conference and seminar rooms for the Institute's education programs and residence facilities for visiting scholars and teachers. The estate, constructed in 1905, was modeled after an old manor in Norfolk, England, by the architect, Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain. Known as Middlesex Meadows, it served as the residence of Lincoln's socially prominent huntsman and author, Alexander Henry Higginson. Its grounds, the former Jacob Baker Farm, were purchased for him by his father, Major Henry Lee Higginson, banker, founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and a relative of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, abolitionist pastor and friend of Thoreau.



Checkerberry



Smilacina racemosa



Sarsparilla

The Research Center

Across the courtyard from the Education Center is the Research Center, a new two-level structure built into the hillside and housing the Library and Media Center. Designed by James S. Thomas of the Boston architectural firm of Ganteaume and McMillen, the building incorporates advanced technologies to support archival preservation and communications networking.

The Research Center contains a noncirculating collection of historic material—more than 20,000 volumes and artifacts preserved in a precisely controlled atmosphere and protected by sophisticated fire-response and security systems.

The main floor also contains offices, the Henley Library, and support spaces, all designed to complement the historic Education Center while accommodating state-of-the-art building systems.

Environmentally Responsible Construction

In collaboration with the designers and builders, the directors of the Walden Woods Project planned the Research Center as an environmentally responsible structure that would both practice and demonstrate techniques for minimizing environmental impact—our primary criterion. We built with sustainable resources and worked with contractors and suppliers who follow ecologically sound practices. For example, the interior millwork and furniture are ash and cherry purchased from companies practicing sustainable forestry

techniques verified by Scientific Certification Systems, an independent certifier. Rugs and carpets are wool, which is nontoxic to paper and humans, as well as being the ultimate renewable resource. Paints used are water-based with the lowest toxic emissions available. Additional examples:

- Granite displaced during excavation was reused to face the foundation of the building and the fireplace in the Executive Director's office.
- Three white pines harvested to accommodate the new structure were used to make the floor in the Henley Library.
- Our decision to use copper for the Research Center roof eliminates dependence on conventional roof replacement, which is necessary every ten to twenty years.
- The air-conditioning system that protects the collection was designed to accommodate the only known non-ozone-depleting refrigerant. Outside air is employed for cooling when the temperature falls below threshold.
- Electrical components and lighting systems, many with motion detectors and timers, have advanced energy-saving and UV-protective features.

In the words of the architect: "The results of this effort will have a lasting effect on the designers, contractors, and manufacturers involved. Through the tenacity of the Thoreau Institute's directors, we have learned that the marketplace will respond to consumer demand for environmentally responsible building. Those of us involved in this project will carry what we have learned to the next project, energized with the possibilities, and in time we believe the effect of the Institute's Research Center will be significant."

"I would make education a pleasant thing both to the teacher and the scholar. This discipline, which we allow to be the end of life, should not be one thing in the schoolroom, and another in the street. We should seek to be fellow students with the pupil, and we should learn of as well as with him, if we would be most helpful to him."

—Thoreau, *Walden*

✓ Education Programs and Resources

✓ Through the Institute's education programs and resources, we work to encourage lifelong learning about Thoreau, his work, and his far-reaching influence on environmental and social-change movements. We offer our programs on-site, in local communities, and globally via the Internet, and we currently are exploring affiliations with local colleges and universities.

In bringing together the study of literature and the land, our courses, seminars, and workshops aim to foster responsible environmental stewardship. Future programs for the public will include an annual community lecture series, with this year's theme being "Stewardship of Historic Landscapes." Programs under development include outreach to urban students, short courses at the Institute, and Thoreau Institute Fellowships.

✓ We believe that we can exert the widest influence by offering programs designed for classroom teachers—providing them with unique opportunities to enhance their curricula and develop interdisciplinary, multi-faceted approaches to environmental issues. Two newly launched annual programs center around teachers teaching—indoors and out.

Thoreau's World and Ours

Now in its second year, this is an interdisciplinary seminar for high school teachers of English, social studies, and science. It is held at the Institute for two weeks in the summer. Aided by a variety of presenters, participants examine the natural, cultural, and literary histories of Concord and its environs.

Thoreau's well-known phrase, "I have travelled a good deal in Concord," indicates the value of careful study of "home place." Working with a wide range of experts to explore Concord's interconnected histories and relate them to the present, teachers develop models for approaching the study of their schools' home communities. They return to the classroom ready to help students learn the rich and layered stories of their home communities, to discover their treasures and find, perhaps, that every community has its own Walden.

Over subsequent months, participants return to the Institute for two day-long sessions to share experiences implementing their curricula and to discuss the impact on student learning. Participants are also encouraged to stay connected with the Institute and one another by using our Web site and other computing resources to correspond and share curricula.

The first year of Thoreau's World and Ours was supported by a grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency. This year, the Massachusetts Department of Education has awarded the Institute a grant in support of Thoreau's World and Ours. The program has grown into an international project, as today's live video conference demonstrates.

Selborne New England

Closely related to Thoreau's World and Ours is Selborne New England, a multidisciplinary one-week workshop for teams of middle school teachers, sponsored in collaboration with the Roger Tory Peterson Institute of Natural History in Jamestown, New York. Held at the Thoreau Institute, the Selborne New England workshop addresses environmental literacy through the study of home place.

Selborne New England is consistent with Thoreau's own multidisciplinary approach to the place he called home. He surveyed Concord in countless ways—as naturalist, historian, philosopher, social critic, civil engineer, and teacher, to name a few. Thoreau understood the importance of perceiving what surrounded him from many intellectual vantage points. One small geographical area can be approached from many directions, and it is this interconnection of the sciences and humanities that leads to new and imaginative interpretations of our relationships to place.

In Selborne New England, teams of participating teachers learn to use the one square kilometer surrounding their schools as an outdoor laboratory and organizing theme for science, social studies, English, mathematics, and art classes. The workshop incorporates Thoreau's life and writings, his study of place, and his love of the natural world both as a model for participants and as a subsequent curriculum resource for their students.

Selborne New England takes its inspiration from the eighteenth-century British naturalist Gilbert White, who kept a daily journal about the natural history and physical environment of Selborne, his native village. White's simple, keenly personal approach, which influenced Thoreau a great deal, changed the way the natural world has been studied.

-Talk of mysteries! Think of our life in nature – daily to be shown matter, to come in contact with it – rocks, trees, wind on our cheeks!”

–Thoreau, *The Maine Woods*

Opening Day at the Education Center

Live Video Conference

Thoreau's World and Ours, the Institute program for teachers, has grown to international dimensions.

✓ Today's informal video conversations are a special event, as participants in four schools—one in Russia and three in Massachusetts—are seeing each other face to face for the first time, after several months of exchanging electronic mail.

With great pleasure we welcome students and teachers of the Municipal Children's Ecological Center in St. Petersburg, Russia, as well as those of Boston Latin School, Lincoln-Sudbury Regional High School, and Concord Middle School. We extend special recognition to the teachers representing these schools today for their initiative, skill, and sensitivity.

- Valentina Zubkova is director of a school that supplements St. Petersburg's public-education system and serves 1,200 students of all ages. Trained in agricultural chemistry, she counts teaching, environmental protection, and ecological legislation among her special interests.
- Viola Johnson is a member of the English Department at Boston Latin School, our nation's oldest public school.
- Bill Schechter is a history teacher at Lincoln-Sudbury Regional High School
- Sue Curtin is a history teacher at Concord Middle School

“Thoreau and the Study of Home Place” –A Middle School Student Exhibit

“If a man is rich and strong anywhere, it must be on his native soil. Here I have been these forty years learning the language of these fields that I may the better express myself.”

–Thoreau, *Journal*, November 20, 1857

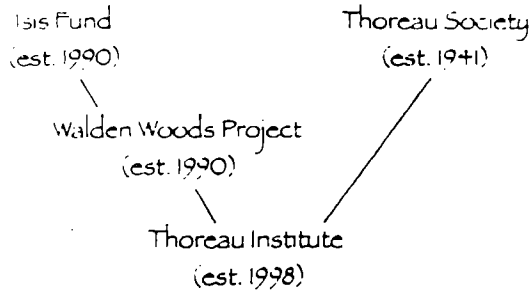
Convinced of the value of studying the inter-connections between the natural and cultural histories of his home ground in and around Concord, Thoreau spent nearly his entire lifetime walking that ground and writing about what he found there. “Thoreau and the Study of Home Place” assembles work by students in three local middle schools: Jonas Clarke (Lexington), Chenery (Belmont), and Sawyer (Bolton).

This exhibit would not have been possible without John Chamberlain, Jr., Jane Gehron, and Suzanne Wintle—teachers at these three schools, respectively, who took part in Thoreau Institute programs during 1997. We applaud the talent, enthusiasm, and commitment of these educators, as well as that of their students, whose works are displayed today in the Education Center.



Yew

One Shared Vision



Isis Fund

The Isis Fund, established in 1990 by Don Henley, takes its name from the ancient goddess of nature and restorer of life. It is a publicly supported nonprofit organization with a two-fold mission: acquiring and protecting historically significant and environmentally sensitive land, and furthering education about environmental conservation.

Walden Woods Project

The Walden Woods Project is an activity of the Isis Fund. Its purpose is to protect land of ecological and historical significance in Walden Woods and to further public education in environmental issues and the humanities by operating the Thoreau Institute. Since its inception, the Project has saved nearly one hundred acres of vulnerable woodland.

Thoreau Society

The Thoreau Society is an international organization established to stimulate interest in and foster education about the life, works, and philosophy of Thoreau. Founded in 1941, the Society, in partnership with the Walden Woods Project, sponsors Thoreau-related excursions and events throughout the year; owns and operates the Thoreau Society Shop at Walden Pond; holds a four-day annual gathering each July in Concord; and publishes the *Thoreau Society Bulletin*, *Concord Saunterer*, and other Thoreau-related material.

Thoreau Institute

The Thoreau Institute, dedicated to Thoreau's work and life, is a collaboration of the Walden Woods Project and the Thoreau Society.

"The true harvest of my daily life is somewhat as intangible and indescribable as the tints of morning or evening. It is a little stardust caught, a segment of the rainbow which I have clutched."

—Thoreau, *Walden*



Viburnum acerifolium

"My house was on the side of a hill, immediately on the edge of the larger wood, in the midst of a young forest of pitch pines and hickories, and half a dozen rods from the pond, to which a narrow footpath led down the hill. In my front yard grew the strawberry, blackberry, and life-everlasting, johnswort and golden-rod, shrub-oaks and sand-cherry, blueberry and ground-nut. Near the end of May, the sand-cherry, *Cerasus pumila*, adorned the sides of the path with its delicate flowers arranged in umbels cylindrically about its short stems, which last, in the fall, weighted down with good sized and handsome cherries, fell over in wreaths like rays on every side."

-Thoreau, *Walden*

Walden House Replica

Created by Roland W. Robbins, Gift of Geraldine Robbins

On July 4, 1845, Thoreau began his famous experiment in living on the shore of Walden Pond. He constructed a house with his own hands at a total cost of only \$28.12½. It was to be his home for two years, two months, and two days. Outside the house he built a woodshed and planted a garden of beans and potatoes to sell, and corn, peas, and turnips for his own use.

Thoreau described his dwelling as a "tight shingled and plastered house, ten feet wide by fifteen long, and eight-foot posts, with a garret and a closet, a large window on each side, two trapdoors, one door at the end, and a brick fireplace opposite." His furnishings consisted of a cot, table, desk, three chairs ("one for solitude, two for friendship, three for society"), a lamp, mirror, and cooking utensils.

One hundred years later, during the Town of Concord's commemorative ceremony on July 4, 1945, archaeologist Roland Robbins was started to learn that the exact location of Thoreau's Walden house was no longer known. It seems that over the years the cairn had moved from its original location. Robbins determined to identify the location of this historic site precisely, using literary as well as physical evidence. He documents his extraordinary find in his book, *Discovery at Walden*.

From this project and his ensuing research, Robbins constructed three replicas of the original house. One stands at the Walden Pond State Reservation and another at the Concord Museum. Robbins kept the third on his own property, recording all visitors in a guest book. Mrs. Geraldine Robbins donated her husband's replica to the Thoreau Institute in 1998. The Institute plans to relocate the Robbins replica to a lovely meadow on the hillside behind the Research Center.



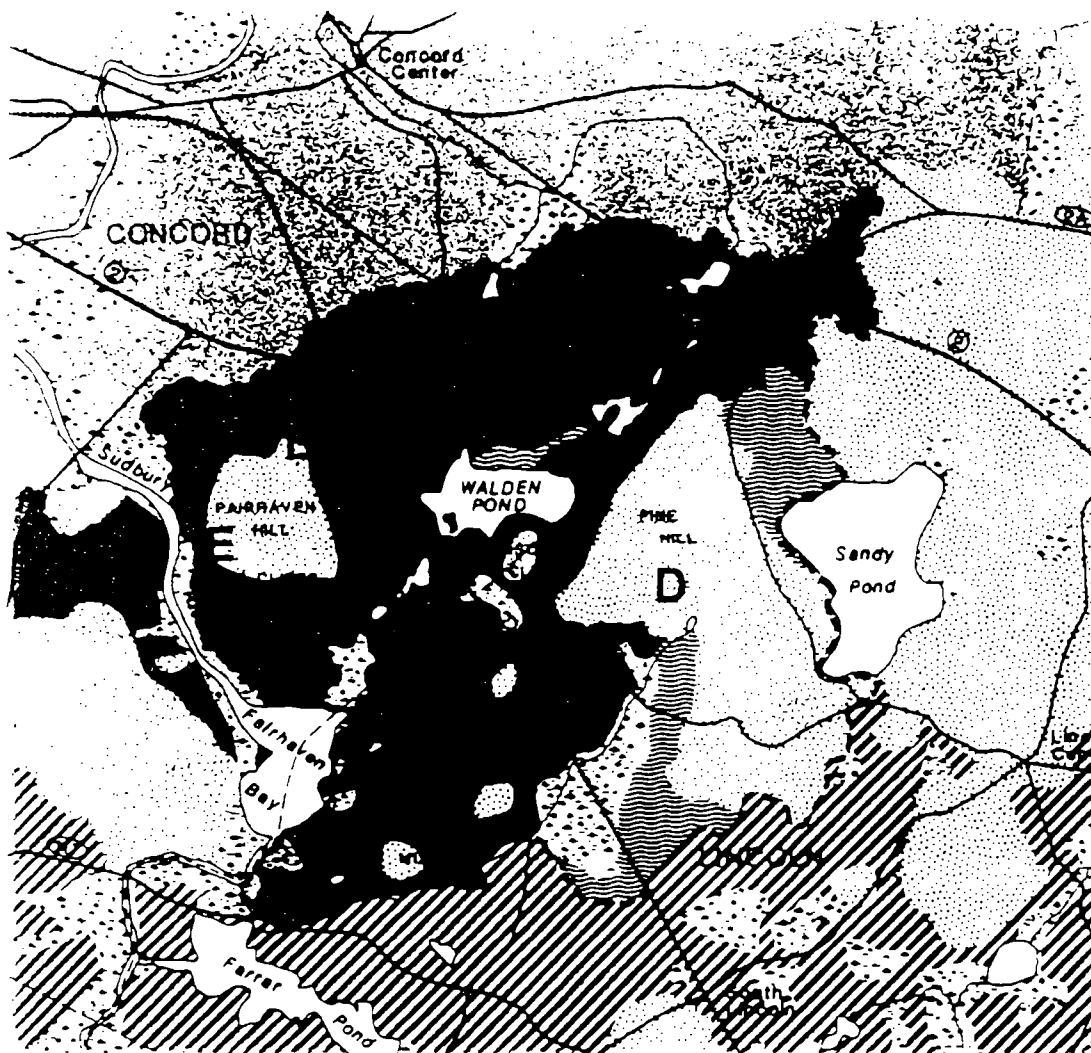
*Prunus
virginiana*



Huckleberries



*Prunus
virginiana*



WALDEN WOODS

The following sites have been purchased and preserved by the Walden Woods Project:

- A: Bear Garden Hill: 25 acres acquired in 1991
- B: Site of the Boiling Spring: 25 acres acquired in 1992.
- C: Brister's Hill: 18 acres acquired in 1993
- D: Beech Grove/Thoreau Institute site:
18 acres acquired in 1994
- E: Fairhaven Hill property: 10 acres acquired in 1995

--- HISTORIC WALDEN WOODS

↑
NORTH
1 MILE

In recent years, we lost two dear friends. Although we are saddened by their passing, they remain a presence among us, and their support of the Walden Woods Project will not be forgotten.

Paul Tsongas
1941-1997

Paul Tsongas believed deeply in the lesson he found in Thoreau's *Walden*, that we are all inhabitants of this earth and part of this earth. In his own words: "Because Thoreau so beautifully articulated these ideas in this place, there are few places more sacred to the intellectual history of America—and, indeed, to the world as a whole. Walden Pond and Walden Woods are part of us—one of the best parts."

A dedicated member of the Senate, Presidential candidate, coauthor of the Alaska Lands Act, and active member of the Recycling Advisory Council, Senator Tsongas also committed his energy and resources to the preservation of Walden Pond and Walden Woods. In 1972 he was among those who worked to transfer oversight of Walden Pond to the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, a move that he believed placed the Pond "in the hands of those who knew how to nurture it and cared enough to do the job."

Senator Tsongas understood the relationship of Walden Woods to Walden Pond as a surrounding environment, protecting it and contributing to its meaningful ambience: "This land and this water are the site of values that have shaped the thinking of both world leaders and unnoticed citizens. There is greatness to the legacy of Henry David Thoreau, and Walden Pond speaks to our respect for that greatness, our need to keep it alive. We intend that they will be preserved."

Michael Kennedy
1958-1997

Michael Kennedy shared with Thoreau a philosophy of peaceful coexistence with nature. In his work as chairman of Citizens Energy Corporation, an organization providing energy assistance to the poor, he saw many countries rich in natural resources, yet devastated by economic and environmental exploitation and mismanagement. In part because of this experience, Kennedy came to believe that "activities that help the poor and that are in tune with nature can and must be conceived and achieved if we are to address the interrelated problems of poverty and environmental degradation."

Kennedy saw in Thoreau's life at Walden Pond not only an intellectual and spiritual retreat, but also a search for solutions. His leadership at Citizens Energy Corporation similarly sought remedies for our time and set an example of how commerce can work for the betterment of the community and the environment.

Kennedy reflected on our connection to the environment in our role as concerned citizens: "Trying to turn back the clock to a simpler time would be fruitless. We are required to work within the world in which we live, a world of commerce and consumption, hunger and hopelessness. Together, the members of the first and third worlds must forge a new community of man which respects nature and the basic needs of the individual. If we are successful in this effort, all humanity may someday share the simpler, truer life of which Thoreau spoke and perhaps find a bit of Walden in the world around us."



*vitus
labrusca*

"Do not hire a man who does your work for money,
but him who does it for love of it."

-Thoreau, "Life without Principle"

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FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR MCGOVERN CHILDCARE EVENT
ATTLEBORO, MASS
JUNE 4, 1998

Acknowledgments: from advance

Thank you Jim for that wonderful introduction. And thank you for organizing this tour, and for this invitation to join all of you here today. I have been looking forward to coming to Attleboro for a long time. so I could see first hand the important work being done by Project Connect -- a project I have heard so much about. And I've been very impressed with what I've seen here today.

But first, I want to say a few words about my good friend, Congressman Jim McGovern, who has been such an outstanding leader on issues that matter most to working families here in Attleboro, and throughout Massachusetts. He's been a staunch supporter of the President's Child Care initiative, and an invaluable ally on promoting early childhood development issues in Congress. In April, he introduced "The Early Learning and Opportunity Act" -- which supports families in giving their young children what they need to grow and develop in healthy ways.

Jim has also been a major champion for the expansion of Head Start funding -- which is so critical to giving our young people a good and healthy start in life. So I'm pleased that under the President's FY 98 budget, Massachusetts will receive almost \$75 million in Head Start Funding -- benefitting over 12,000 children. And next year's budget calls for an additional \$4.5 million for the state. So I want to thank Jim for the invaluable work he has done in Congress on behalf of America's children, and I look forward to working with him on these critical issues in the years ahead.

I am so pleased that I could join all of you here at the Hyman Fine Elementary School, to see your outstanding program, and to talk about one of the most important issues facing parents and our nation -- how we can better care for our children, especially in their earliest and most critical years. For children to grow up healthy and safe and ready to learn, we must help create conditions for them to thrive and develop. Research confirms what parents and pediatricians have instinctively known -- that hugging a baby, and reading and singing and talking to a child, has a direct impact on the development of that child's brain -- and profoundly affects how that child learns and grows over a lifetime.

So we must all pay far more attention to these truly critical early years in a child's life. And for millions of working families, that means improving the affordability, safety, and quality of child care -- and expanding programs like this one -- aimed at early childhood development. Today, in America, well over half of all mothers with small children work outside the home -- a number that will surely grow as women continue to leave the welfare rolls for the workplace. And as parents here know so well, the need for care doesn't end when children go to school. Across the country, more than 5 million school-age children are left unsupervised during those critical after-school hours.

I believe that giving every child a positive, healthy, and stimulating start in life -- particularly during those early formative years -- is perhaps our greatest challenge not only as parents and communities, but as a nation. That's why I'm so pleased -- that just a few moments ago -- I had the opportunity to visit with some children and families who are involved with Project Connect, and to see how your community has come together to help families meet the challenges of child care and early learning. By providing services like home visitations, by organizing infant/toddler play groups and parenting programs, and by giving families access to quality child care -- you are giving parents the tools and the information they need to succeed at the most important job they have -- raising their children well.

Project Connect is a testament to the power of parents and communities -- and what they can accomplish together to improve the quality of life around them. It is also a testament to the power of partnerships between the public and private sectors. When each of us steps up to the plate -- whether we are business and community leaders, in government, or are concerned parents -- we get the kind of positive results for both children and families that we see here today.

Yet while the most important work for families takes place in communities like this one -- the federal government has an important role to play as well. As you know, the President has called on Congress to pass comprehensive Child Care legislation -- an investment of over \$20 billion in the next five years that will help make safe, quality child care more affordable for working families, and expand funds for after school programs. One of the most critical pieces of the President's proposal is the Early Learning Fund, which will support community efforts like this one -- by investing in home visits and parent education; focussing on training child care providers; encouraging links between child care providers and health care professionals; and working with children with special needs.

There are very few legislative days left for the 105th Congress. That certainly isn't much time to address the critical needs for child care and early learning opportunities facing America today. The children I saw today are the fortunate ones. They are getting the kind of care and attention and support they need.

But too many children around the nation do not have these kinds of opportunities. And they are growing up every day, whether we give them the chance to thrive or not. As a Chilean poet, Gabriela Mistral, once wrote: "Many things we need can wait. The child cannot. To him, we cannot say tomorrow. His name is today." Let's work together -- in the next days and weeks -- to ensure that every child in America has the opportunity -- as children do here -- to grow up in a healthy, safe, and stimulating place. It is for their futures -- and for the future of this nation -- that we must act. And act now.