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Millennium

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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- 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]

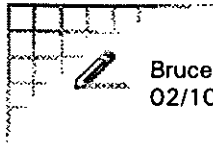
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



Bruce N. Reed
02/10/98 01:30:11 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Diana Fortuna/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Ellen Lovell and non-profits

Ellen Lovell wants to include us more in the millenium project. She seemed particularly eager for someone to take part in a symposium put on by Getty or some such in late April on non-profits. I can't go. I wondered if either one of you were interested, both on the forum and on the millennium question. As the President likes to say, it only happens once every thousand years.



THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Millennium
'98 JAN 21 PM2:0

January 21, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Franklin D. Raines 
Director

SUBJECT: Proposed Memorandum Entitled "White House Millennium Council"

SUMMARY: This memorandum forwards for your consideration a proposed memorandum that was prepared by the White House Millennium Program. The proposed memorandum would announce the formation of the White House Millennium Council.

BACKGROUND: The White House Millennium Council ("Council") would comprise representatives from the cabinet level agencies and such other executive agencies as selected by the Council. The mission of the Council would be to initiate and recognize national and local projects that commemorate the new millennium. To carry out the mission, the Council would, among other things: (a) mark the 200th anniversary of the occupancy of the White House by American Presidents and the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress in the new capitol, celebrating these events in the year 2000 as milestones in our democratic system of government; (b) plan events to recognize the history and past accomplishments of America; and (c) encourage federal agencies to develop programs to celebrate the new millennium in ways consistent with their individual agency missions.

The Council would also make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the provision of assistance from funds made available for Save America's Treasures in the Historic Preservation Fund to public and private entities that are protecting America's threatened cultural treasures. These treasures include significant documents, works of art, maps, journals, and historic structures that document and illuminate the history and culture of the United States.

The Council would be funded by the Department of Education.

None of the affected agencies object to the proposed memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you sign the proposed memorandum.

Attachments

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

Just three short years from now, the twentieth century will draw to a close and the new millennium will begin. This rare historical moment provides all of us with the opportunity and the responsibility to make this an occasion that unites Americans, connects us to our history, and allows us to imagine our future as a Nation.

As we prepare for the Nation to go forward into the twenty-first century, I call on the White House, the Department of Education, and the rest of the Executive Branch agencies to lead the country in a national and educational celebration of our culture, our democracy, and our citizenry. The events leading up to and marking the new millennium must tap the energy and creativity of every State, every community, every American. As leaders, we have a special responsibility to inspire the American people to reflect upon and commemorate the achievements of our past and to celebrate the possibilities of the future. To carry forward our great democratic tradition and enrich the lives of our children and the children of the twenty-first century, we must encourage Americans to make plans today to mark the new millennium in communities across America. By leading our country in a grand educational celebration of the past and future, we have an unprecedented opportunity to energize and unite our Nation with a renewed sense of optimism in the accomplishments and promise of America.

To enable the White House, the Department of Education, and the rest of the Executive Branch to provide national leadership in this historic time, I hereby announce the formation of the White House Millennium Council. The White House Millennium Council shall be composed of a Director, Deputy Director, administrative staff, and a representative from each of the following departments or agencies: (a) State; (b) the Treasury; (c) Defense; (d) Justice; (e) the Interior; (f) Agriculture; (g) Commerce; (h) Labor; (i) Health and Human Services; (j) Housing and Urban Development; (k) Transportation; (l) Energy; (m) Education; (n) Veterans Affairs; (o) Environmental Protection Agency; (p) Office of Management and Budget; (q) Small Business Administration; (r) United States Information Agency, and (s) the General Services Administration. At the Director's discretion, the Director may request other agencies to be represented on the Council. The Department of Education shall provide financial and administrative support for the Council. The mission of the Council is to lead the country in a celebration of the new millennium by initiating and recognizing national and local projects that contribute in educational, creative, and productive ways to America's commemoration of this historic time. To these ends, the Council shall:

- (1) Mark the 200th anniversary of the occupancy of the White House by American Presidents, the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the federal capital city in Washington, D.C., and the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress in the new Capitol, celebrating these events in the year 2000 as milestones in our democratic system of government;

- (2) Plan events to recognize the history and past accomplishments of America, to reflect upon the present forces shaping society, and to encourage thoughtful planning for the future;
- (3) Produce informational and resource materials to educate the American people concerning our Nation's past and to inspire thought concerning the future;
- (4) Encourage communities and citizens to initiate and to participate in local projects that inspire Americans to remember their past achievements, understand the present challenges to society, and make concrete contributions to the next generations of their families, communities, and country;
- (5) Work with federal agencies, Congress, elected officials, and all citizens to plan activities and programs that will unite the American people in contemplation and celebration of the next century and the new millennium;
- (6) Make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the provision of assistance from funds made available for Save America's Treasures in the Historic Preservation Fund to public and private entities that are protecting America's threatened cultural treasures. These treasures include significant documents, works of art, maps, journals, and historic structures that document and illuminate the history and cultural of the United States;
- (7) Encourage federal agencies to develop programs to commemorate and celebrate the new millennium in ways consistent with their individual agency missions and that advance a more unified America in the twenty-first century;
- (8) Encourage federal agencies, through local branches and offices, to reach out into communities and inspire citizens to participate in grass-roots activities and to give permanent gifts to the future;
- (9) Work in partnership with private-sector and non-profit entities that initiate productive and worthwhile national and community-based efforts to commemorate the new millennium and encourage citizen participation, volunteerism, and philanthropy;
- (10) Highlight public and private millennium initiatives that promote the goals of the Council; and
- (11) Cooperate with other Nations that are planning millennium events to expand the opportunities for international communication and understanding.

By emphasizing our creative achievements and our special talent for exploration, innovation and discovery, the Council can help us carry those qualities into the future. And by educating our people, especially children, about our history, our democracy, and our civil society, we will ensure that our values and traditions endure into the new millennium.

With leadership from the Council and the Executive Branch agencies, I am confident that America's millennium celebration will be a fitting and memorable tribute to the rich history of our Nation and will lead us into the twenty-first century with a renewed sense of the promise of the future.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
ELLEN McCULLOCH-LOVELL

SUBJECT: Save America's Treasures Act of 1998

When you announced the Millennium Program at the National Archives, you said we would, as a nation, seek ways to "honor the past and imagine the future". One way to translate that theme into practical action is for you to champion a national, bipartisan, public-private effort to save America's treasures.

Our past is literally crumbling, chipping and disintegrating away in our libraries, museums, archives, historic sites and private holdings. There is a truly urgent need to save the papers, art, publications, artifacts, buildings and sites that tell our history and preserve our identity as Americans -- from the Star Spangled Banner, to the Declaration of Independence, to the archives of historically black colleges, Native American archeological sites, and ancestral portraits in unheated New England historical societies.

As the White House Millennium Program and Congress plan for ways to mark both the 200th anniversaries of the White House and Capitol and the millennium, there is a unique opportunity to create a new preservation program to "Save America's Treasures".

A compelling list of records, monuments, sites and other artifacts that need to be "saved" could be quickly compiled, and a strong case made for the urgency of the need. For example:

- The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and Bill of Rights are at risk if their storage problems are not solved within three years.
- The restoration of the Star Spangled Banner, the flag that flew over Fort McHenry that inspired Francis Scott Key's poem, is the first preservation priority for the Smithsonian Institution, at a cost of \$15 million.
- The National Park Service, which manages Thomas Edison's laboratory and house in New Jersey, describes their condition as dire -- all of his papers must be catalogued and conserved. Large numbers of artifacts at the Gettysburg Battlefield site are undocumented and disintegrating for lack of proper storage. At Gettysburg, twenty-nine monuments and

outdoor sculptures, some designed by renowned artists, are in grave danger. Some have fallen, like those they commemorate: others are worn by weather and defects. Together they comprise the largest collection of sculpture at any Civil War battlefield and they must be saved.

- The National Endowment for the Humanities reports that 80 million brittle books in libraries and other collections need to be saved through repair and digitization; NEH has set a goal of preserving three million of the most valuable by 2010.
- Both the Library of Congress and the National Endowment for the Arts describe the urgent need to save America's classic films, as well as photos and historic field recordings, by transferring them to more stable media.
- The Library of Congress must find ways to conserve their collections from historic figures, such as Ralph Ellison and Leonard Bernstein.
- Among the "eleven most endangered historic places" listed by the National Trust of Historic Preservation in 1997 are: the Ellis Island National Monument, where decay and lack of maintenance threaten the historic buildings of the main gateway to America from 1892-1954; Congressional Cemetery in Washington, DC, the final resting place of American tribal chiefs, Revolutionary War heroes and members of Congress -- which is in serious decline from neglect, vandalism and theft; and Vicksburg Campaign Trail, where landmark buildings are crumbling and development threatens unprotected areas surrounding the Military Park.
- The non-profit National Institute for Conservation reports instances of pending loss all over the country. For example, 50,000 glass plate negatives of major sites in Egypt that no longer exist are in need of preservation at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Over half our outdoor sculptures in major parks and small towns across the nation are in need of repair, including the statue of Wyoming Territory's equal rights advocate, Esther Hobart Morris, in Cheyenne.

Federal agencies are currently carrying out preservation programs but at a lower level of activity than what is urgently needed.

NEH has invested \$50 million since 1989 in preserving brittle books. IMLS spends \$2.5 million annually on conservation grants for museum collections, one of its major programs. The Library of Congress has the largest conservation lab in the world -- and spends \$5 million a year. The Library also runs the largest film preservation lab and is the major restorer of our motion picture heritage. The Library recently restored its two copies of Lincoln's Gettysburg address and the Thomas Jefferson draft of the Constitution. The National Endowment for the Arts allocates about \$4.5 million a year for preservation funding projects, such as grants to restore historic adobe churches, conserve a Rembrandt Peale portrait housed in Ohio, resurrect old musicals that would be lost, and save archival tapes of legendary performances by Woodie Guthrie and Jelly Roll Morton. The 20th century was the American century in dance, but without preservation the

works of master choreographers will die with them.

The General Services Administration is a major conservator of buildings and art. Among its holdings are 200 buildings that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places; GSA also maintains the government's collection of WPA art and the works commissioned with new construction.

The National Archives and Records Administration presents a special challenge, as there is a back log of work needed to salvage deteriorating records, convert many to more stable media, expand storage and renovate facilities. It has submitted a strategic plan with a significant budget increase that should be considered on its own. The needs of the National Archives, however, are entirely consistent with this recommendation of a major administration preservation program and could be presented with other urgent needs. For example, to save the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, Archives proposes a series of steps -- removing the Charters from their deteriorating cases, placing them in new state-of-the-art cases, renovating the vault system and renovating the National Archives building. The cost estimate for FY 99 is \$87 million; for FY '00 it is \$121 million. In addition, Archives proposes to save electronic records (\$2.3 M); improve storage and preservation (\$3.6 M); expand public access to collections (\$5.6 M); and promote records management by federal agencies (\$2.3 M).

The needs of the National Park Service are compelling; the National Park System that President Roosevelt created a century ago now suffers from neglect in maintenance and in preservation -- needs that must begin to be addressed. NPS owns 15,000 buildings and 35 million artifacts; only about seven percent receive conservation each year. Work on even a selective list of endangered sites would cost at least \$64 million. Yet, work must begin -- and with the federal impetus and the spotlight of attention, many of the projects could attract private support.

We could have a major impact by including at least \$100 million in the FY 99 budget and between \$100 million and \$200 million in the FY '00 budget to "Save America's Treasures". These amounts would be allocated proportionate to need, and capacity to regrant new funds, through the federal agencies and the major preservation non-profits. Because a number of agencies and NGOs are already "in the business" of preservation, we should be able to begin a well-organized preservation program on October 1, 1999.

Federal funding should be made available to institutions and citizens' groups on at least a one-to-one matching basis. There is strong evidence that there would be substantial support in the private funding sector: corporate, foundation and individual donors. One recent example of the private focus on preservation is the five million dollars granted by the American Express Foundation to help create the World Monuments Fund. The J. Paul Getty Trust has invested \$24.8 million in 1996 alone in national and international preservation projects. (Yesterday, the Getty and the World Bank signed an agreement whereby the foundation will provide expertise on the role of cultural heritage in the Bank's sustainable development funding.) Just last week a major U.S. foundation called to say that, inspired by the White House Millennium Program, they were ready to commit at least \$5 million to the Smithsonian and the National Archives for their preservation priorities.

A national "Save America's Treasures" program could stimulate a private fund-raising campaign to capture the commitment and dollars of citizens. A non-profit organization, such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which already has state chapters and thousands of members, could help launch both the national campaign and local versions. School children could learn their history as well as the value of philanthropy by participating in fund-raising: perhaps by collecting 2,000 pennies.

A national preservation program will link strongly to a public-private partnership to digitize intellectual and cultural material, to enrich the content of the national information infrastructure. While digitization is not the only -- nor permanent -- method of preservation, it does capture images and content, making records and objects accessible to a wide public of students, parents, teachers, writers and researchers. Additional funding for digitization would help the Smithsonian Institution digitize parts of its collection and allow other federal institutions with collections, such as the National Archives, to enrich the content of the Internet. In addition, small amounts (\$2 - \$4 million each) to NEH, NEA, and IMLS will stimulate projects in non-profit institutions to digitize their own collections, and to develop curricula around this material. A national digitization project is similar to, although not identical to, a preservation program; however, one supports the other. Together they would be a significant gift to the nation: to save and create access to our history and culture.

Millennium Project

MEMORANDUM

**TO: BRUCE REED
ELENA KAGAN**

**FROM: TOM FREEDMAN
MARY L. SMITH
DREW HANSEN**

RE: MILLENNIUM PROJECTS

DATE: AUGUST 7, 1997

SUMMARY

This is a sample of some national and international initiatives, campaigns, and events for the year 2000.

INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES/CAMPAIGNS

- **Jubilee 2000.** Building on the Pope's November, 1994 call for the reduction or forgiveness of debt in keeping with the tradition of the year of Jubilee, this group unites organizations from around the world in a campaign to cancel the unpayable debt owed by third-world countries.
- **World Peace 2000.** Representatives from 30 different countries have called for a 24hr, worldwide ceasefire on January 1, 2000. **World Without Wars** calls for a seven-day ceasefire during the first seven days of the new millennium.
- **Nuclear Abolition 2000.** Over 250 peace, disarmament, and internationalist groups are campaigning to conclude negotiations by the year 2000 on a convention to abolish nuclear weapons.
- **Year 2000 Campaign to Redirect Military Spending to Human Development.** Organizations such as the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress and Demilitarization for Democracy support regional talks to encourage disarmament by the year 2000.
- **Great Millennium Peace Ride** organizes teams of bicyclists from around the world to participate in a round-the-world bike ride, ending in Sydney on January 1, 2000.
- **Mayflower 2000.** A historically accurate replica of the Mayflower will be built on the Thames beginning in 1998 for a goodwill voyage to the "New World."

INITIATIVES/CAMPAIGNS BY AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

- **Smoke Free Classroom 2000.** The American Lung Association, the American Cancer Society, and the American Heart Association are following C. Everett Koop's call for a smoke-free society by 2000 by focusing their efforts on the United States high school class of 2000. They have produced a curriculum for high school teachers to discourage this class from smoking, and have seen the curriculum used by about 120,000 teachers and over 2 million students in 1994-1995.
- **Goals 2000.** Department of Education initiative to meet goals for the nation's schools by the year 2000, including school readiness, a 90% graduation rate, and safer schools.
- **Four Worlds Development Project.** A coalition of North American Indian communities is promoting a comprehensive education and development initiative to end alcohol and drug abuse on reservations by the year 2000.
- **NASA New Millennium Program.** Allocated \$30 million in FY 1996, the New Millennium program aims to use smaller, more automated spacecraft to create a "virtual presence in space." Possible programs include a Mars network of spacecraft, outer planet orbiters, and landers on satellites.
- **Pneumonia/Flu 2000.** HCFA, CDC, and the National Coalition for Adult Immunizations aim to reach a 60% flu immunization rate among Medicare beneficiaries by the year 2000.
- **National Council of Catholic Bishops** is calling U.S. Catholic churches to engage in spiritual and communal renewal and the development of initiatives to create a just world in the years leading up to the "Great Jubilee" of 2000.
- **Epilepsy Foundation of New Jersey Millennium Club** is an association of supporters pledging \$1 each for each of the last 1,000 days before the millennium.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

- **Sydney Olympics** will occur in the year 2000. Also, Hannover, Germany will host **Expo 2000**, the world's fair, around the theme of "Mankind, Nature, and Technology."
- **Greenwich 2000.** Advertising "The World's Biggest Dome for the Millennium," Greenwich intends to draw an estimated 12 million visitors to a millennium exhibition. This program is perpetually in financial and political trouble, but was recently (June) backed by Tony Blair, though with new restrictions.

Year 2000 / MILLENNIUM

Year 2000 Celebration in the State of the Union Address

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

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

A Once in a Thousand Years Opportunity

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

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

- ▶ Stimulating, through White House leadership, a sense of optimism and renewal and the faith that Americans can build a better future;
- ▶ Setting some concrete, attainable objectives to marshal our collective will and resources, such as preserving our cultural heritage for the next generation, renewing our great tradition of philanthropy, or getting better educational content on the Internet.
- ▶ Recognizing the creativity and inventiveness of Americans and our gifts to the world.
- ▶ Valuing the diversity of our peoples and forging greater unity as Americans as we enter the 21st Century.

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

Historical Precedents

Historical precedents - such as the Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, or the opening of the Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress in 1897, or the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair - demonstrate

that anniversaries and ambitious projects can both affect the popular imagination and leave lasting marks on the nation's cultural landscape. The Chicago Exposition, for example, commissioned new works by America's leading artists and architects and convened an international congress of scholars which influenced design and intellectual exploration for decades.

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

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

Developing a White House Millennium Plan

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

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

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

Possible objectives include:

- ▶ Engaging citizens at the community level in some shared projects and activities such as collecting and preserving their family stories; creating new civic spaces such as town greens and community centers; and producing plays and pageants based on local history or shared concerns; participating in science/technology fairs;
- ▶ Identifying the White House with high-level scholarship and art; showcasing new work commissioned for the new era;
- ▶ Preserving the White House and the President's Park area, and improving it for future First Families and administrations;
- ▶ Increasing philanthropy and reinforcing the ethic of giving as a great American tradition, perhaps setting a measurable goal;
- ▶ Convening a world leaders' teleconference on January 1, 2000 to express the world's hope for

peace;

- ▶ Inviting leaders of religious communities to discuss faith at this time of reflection and change.

Other Elements - Planning a structure for the Millennium initiative will include organizing groups in the White House and federal agencies as well as consulting with outside experts. Other elements to be studied are using the White House as a venue, the participation of the President and the First Lady, and partnerships with outside sources.

Millennium

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION INITIATIVES FOR THE YEAR 2000

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

Economy:

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

Education:

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

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

Crime and Drugs:

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

Environment:

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

Healthcare:

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

Immigration:

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

Defense/ Foreign Policy:

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

1643, 9/3/96]

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

MILLENNIUM RADIO ADDRESS

PRINCIPLES: POTUS (and FLOTUS)

DATE: The Millennium Announcement will be at the radio address, either taped on **Friday, August 15** or live on **Saturday, August 16**.

LOCATION: The announcement would be stronger if it were off-site at the Museum of American History or another museum with an audience of people who will be called upon to work on the Millennium initiatives. Other options are doing it in the East Room with an audience or in the Oval with a small audience.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Following is a list of projects and ideas which are possible announcements:

- ▶ **HISTORY/ANNIVERSARIES:**
 - A celebration of 200 years of Presidents living in the White House; work with Congress to mark the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress;
 - A commercial creative companies and nonprofit sector will together devise a plan to preserve cultural heritage.
- **WHITE HOUSE EVENTS:**
 - White House Lecture Series, cosponsored by NEH (possibly announce the date of the first one?)
 - Series of White House cultural events, showcasing America's unique cultural Accomplishments;
 - White House Millennium web site, on the White House Home Page, starting the day of the announcement.
- ▶ **FEDERAL AGENCY PROGRAMS:**
 - NEA awards \$4 million in grants, with some examples;
 - NEH commissions film on millennium;
 - need science/technology initiative;*
 - Smithsonian event on the Mall in 2000.
- ▶ **INTERNATIONAL:**
 - U.S. commitment to participate in Expo 2000, the world's fair in Hanover, Germany;
 - World teleconference of women on the fifth anniversary of the Beijing Conference;
 - 1,000 new 'Millennium Scholars' - U.S. students or experts who would study abroad, expanding the Fulbright or other established program.
- ▶ **CHALLENGES:**
 - Remind listeners of the State of the Union challenge for individuals and cultural organizations to "celebrate our common culture in the year 2000."
 - To state and local officials to participate, plan events and community-based programs that honor the past and imagine the future;
 - To individuals - as we pass from era to the next, what gifts do we want to give to the future? Send us

examples of local millennium projects and ideas on our Web site;

-To the media - to document the most imaginative local projects over the next four years; to craft their own special initiatives that help teach America a history lesson, or present our culture (such as ABC's partnership with Hallmark to commission and broadcast new plays.)

▶ **OTHER POINTS:**

-We are working with Congressional leaders to mark the anniversaries of the first meeting of Congress and the establishment of the federal capital city;

-We are working with governors, mayors, county and city officials, to stimulate grassroots participation; we want to hear what each community is planning and in our travels to visit your town and talk with you about the gifts you want to give to future generations;

-We will continue our strong support of the agencies that encourage creativity and exploration;

-As we travel from one age to the next one of the things we want to take with us is our democratic form of government.

▶ ***THINGS TO THINK ABOUT:***

-How to make the science/technology component more concrete; should we repeat our challenge to wire all the schools and libraries by the year 2000, and also emphasize that teachers and children need educational, uplifting content on the Internet?

-How to make this more oriented towards children and youth? An essay and art contest, a national children's festival?

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Address and Phone Number (Partial) (1 page)	01/10/1996	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elena Kagan
OA/Box Number: 14364

FOLDER TITLE:

Millenium

2009-1006-F

rc93

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]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

224-97

Melanne/Bruce/Bruce

Eg - Melanne

Re

1/16/97

Cynthia P. Schneider

P6(b)(6)

00017

P6(b)(6)

Jan. 10, 1996

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your eloquent and powerful words of support at the National Medal of the Arts and Frankl Prize ceremony. I cannot tell you what it means to the embattled arts and humanities communities to hear those strong and heartfelt words from you. No one listening had any doubt that you spoke of the value of the arts and humanities from your own personal experience.

I hope that you will use your persuasive powers in the next four years to lead the country in a continuation of the "American Journey" begun at the Inauguration, a journey of discovery and re-discovery of our collective heritage and accomplishments, leading towards a deeper understanding of what it means to be an American at this moment in history. The journey would culminate in a millennium celebration, during which Americans would take pride in our creative heritage and our living culture. Today, America is acknowledged all over the world as a leader in the arts and humanities as well as in business and politics, yet how many Americans realize that we lead in any area other than TV?

With your leadership and that of the First Lady, Americans could celebrate the kind of national renewal and celebration at the millennium that escaped us at the Bicentennial because of low national morale in 1976. (Interestingly, Bruce Reed told me at Hilton Head that he and others in the White House also had been thinking of the millennium as a second chance to capture the true potential of the Bicentennial).

The President's Committee in the Arts and Humanities has been developing plans for this type far-reaching millennium celebration, and we will soon begin to develop a strategy working with the First Lady and Melanne. Since our ideas dovetail so perfectly with the American Journey theme of the Inauguration, I wanted to share them with you now, in case they might be useful over the next two weeks. Please forgive me if you have already heard all this from Hillary, but since Tom and I do not have enough time to share everything with each other, I thought that might occasionally happen to you!

We envision preservation of our collective past for our future and celebration of our living culture as components of the four-year long millennium commemoration. The bicentennial celebration included many outstanding efforts to research and preserve our

File -
Millennium

historical past. Now is our chance to build bridge to the future (!) by preserving our collective heritage -- everything from our national documents to local archives and letters -- and making it accessible by putting it on line. This initiative would be a grass roots effort, but would require national coordination, and, of course, private contributions --in kind or otherwise. With your leadership, the twin goals of preserving and opening up our heritage could be realized. You would leave a powerful legacy for all time and for all people.

The second major component of the millennium commemoration would be a celebration of our cultural life at the turn of the century, using the White House to highlight our greatest accomplishments. This could include anything from concerts, dances, and performances, to fireside chats between yourself and/or the First Lady, and our nation's great thinkers (remember Crag Venter!), to historical programs in which the you lead us on journeys through our cultural and historical past. You could help build the bridge to the next century by bringing together different generations of performers in the White House to show how traditions, whether indigenous American or foreign, evolve as they are incorporated into the American melting pot.

These are just a few of the possibilities the millennium celebration affords. I look forward to working on these ideas with Hillary and Melanne, and I hope that some of them might interest you. Bill Ivy (head of the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum in Nashville), a member of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, has given a lot of thought to the type of millennium celebration outlined above. I attach some quotations from him and from me that might be useful for speeches.

Thank you for your hospitality last night. Jennifer Holiday was incredible --all the more so now that I know a bit of her life story --and dancing at the White House is always a thrill.

All the best,



Cynthia P. Schneider

Bill Ivy
Cynthia P. Schneider

Millennium and Inauguration Speech Ideas

"It is finally time for us to honor what has truly been the American century. During the next four years, we will together explore the cultural heritage that defines us as Americans; we will make sure that this precious living heritage will be preserved for future generations; we will ensure that every young American has access to the ideas and artistic expression that have made our nation the envy of the world. This will be a voyage of discovery and, at the end of our journey, we will understand...perhaps for the first time...what it truly means to be an American: to be a proud citizen of our unique American experience."

Revision that links millennium to Inauguration's "American Journey"

BEFORE INAUGURATION:

"In a week/few days, we will embark together on an 'American Journey' as part of the Inauguration festivities. At a series of events at the Mall -- open to everyone -- we will explore and celebrate our cultural life, past and present, through a breathtaking array of performances. We will also learn from listening to great Americans whose accomplishments have helped to shape our world. But I do not want this American Journey to end with the Inauguration. (THIS PARAGRAPH WAS USED BY HILLARY AT NATIONAL MEDAL OF THE ARTS CEREMONY)

"During the next four years, we will continue with you on this Journey, exploring together the cultural heritage that defines us as Americans. We will make sure that this precious living heritage will be preserved for future generations; we will ensure that every young American has access to the ideas and artistic expression that have made our nation the envy of the world. This will be a voyage of discovery and, at the end of our journey, we will understand...perhaps for the first time...what it truly means to be an American: to be a proud citizen of our unique American experience."

AFTER INAUGURATION:

"At the Inauguration, we shared an extraordinary "American Journey" in which we explored and celebrated our cultural life, and we learned from the accomplishments of outstanding Americans who have helped to shape today's world.

"But I do not want this American Journey to end with the Inauguration.

"During the next four years, we will continue with you on this Journey, exploring together the cultural heritage"

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2-24-97

Herbert S. Miller sends his proposal for **Celebration 2000 - A Bridge To The Future** on January 1, 2000, a forum where the presence and commitment of the world's leaders can be focused to rally around your vision of a new era in global communications and commerce.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2-24-97

AMERICAN MALLS INTERNATIONAL

2620 P STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007

(202) 338-5200 FAX (202) 338-6014



ami

January 20, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President:

You suggested at last month's Holiday Dinner that I send you this proposal for **Celebration 2000 - A Bridge To The Future**. This global millennium celebration on January 1, 2000, has been conceived as a forum where the presence and commitment of the world's leaders can be focused to rally around your vision of a new era in global communications and commerce.

I believe that an international event of this magnitude, building upon expectations of this significant date, would make manifest your Administration's world leadership in bringing the planet closer together through world telecommunications and commerce. Economic cooperation is the best foundation for world peace.

I would be pleased to assist whomever in your Administration is responsible for furthering this concept.

Sincerely,

Herbert S. Miller

P.S. After we met, I ran into Bob Burkett who felt that Michael Ovitz would love to sink his teeth into Celebration 2000.

*cc: Miller just
2. through sec*

*cc: Delaney/Daly
w/valid*

Need Regy

Be

*File -
Millennium*

Celebration 2000 - A Bridge To The Future

On January 1, 2000, in cities around the world, celebrations are planned to welcome in the new year, new century, and new millennium. From small to grandiose, these preparations reflect the western world's fascination with the coming era, and its hopes for a peaceful and prosperous future. Despite their good intentions, however, these celebrations lack a single unifying element: the presence and commitment of the world's leaders to begin a new era in global communications and commerce. We propose that on January 1, 2000, a series of events coordinated with these significant national and international celebrations will occur, to demonstrate a new international vision by the world's leaders for the new millennium: **Celebration 2000 - A Bridge To The Future.**

Beginning from Japan, world leaders would travel in relay fashion with the sun during the 48 hours that constitute January 1, 2000. They would travel via supersonic transport to major cities in China, Europe, Africa, South America, and North America. In each location, a significant national event symbolic of international cooperation and trade will be visited and celebrated to welcome in a new millennium of global connectedness.

At each site, the host nation would propose a celebration meaningful to its own vision of trade and cooperation. These events would be linked by advanced telecommunication facilities, bridging the distances between nations with instantaneous participatory voice and vision transmitted via broadcast, cable, and Internet text, audio, and video.

As an example, **Celebration 2000's** east coast U.S.A. component could include the celebration of the decade of The New District Of Columbia. The Nation's Capital is poised to step onto the world stage as a pivotal location for international commerce and communication. The Washington Center Alliance is actively planning to integrate downtown planning elements such as the new World Convention and Telecommunications Center which is scheduled to open on January 1, 2000.

Each of the selected events would be attended by several world leaders, who would move on to the next event via supersonic transport, where they would be greeted and joined by other world leaders who would then take over the ceremonial duties and travel to the next destination. These legs could occur simultaneously or otherwise as necessary to maintain the timing of the events. In this way, the spirit of cooperation would fly around the world with the sun: a powerful and compelling gesture of unity drawing the attention of the whole world to those projects and policies representing the new millennium, setting the agenda for the next generation.