



United States Senate Youth Program

A 43-YEAR REWARDING PARTNERSHIP
OF YOUTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE



In 1787, the framers of the Constitution created the United States Senate to protect the rights of the individual states and safeguard minority opinion in a system of government designed to give greater power to the national government.

"In the end, it is the institution of the Senate. It is the Senate itself as one of the foundations of the Constitution. It is the Senate as one of the rocks of the Republic."

Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana
(The Senate's longest-serving Majority Leader 1961—1977)

Sponsored by the William Randolph Hearst Foundation

It Began This Way:

In 1962, SENATE RESOLUTION 324, submitted by Senator KUCHEL (for himself and Senators MANSFIELD, DIRKSEN, and HUMPHREY), was approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration, and then unanimously approved by the United States Senate as follows:

Whereas the continued vitality of our Republic depends, in part, on the intelligent understanding of our political processes and the functions of our National Government by the citizens of the United States; and

Whereas the durability of a constitutional democracy is dependent upon alert, talented, vigorous competition for political leadership; and

Whereas individual Senators have cooperated with various private and university undergraduate and graduate fellowship and internship programs relating to the work of Congress; and

Whereas in the high schools of the United States, there exists among students who have been elected to student body offices in their junior or senior year a potential reservoir of young citizens who are experiencing their first responsibilities of service to a constituency and who should be encouraged to deepen their interest in and understanding of their country's political processes; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate hereby expresses its willingness to cooperate in a nationwide competitive high school Senate youth program which would give several representative high school students from each State a short indoctrination into the operation of the United States Senate and the Federal Government generally, if such a program can be satisfactorily arranged and completely supported by private funds with no expense to the Federal Government.

RESOLUTION 146. To amend S. Res. 324 of the Eighty-seventh Congress to provide for the participation of the Department of Defense education system for dependents in overseas areas in the Senate Youth Program.

Resolved, That S. Res 324, Eighty-seventh Congress, agreed to May 17, 1963, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

Section 3. For the purpose of this resolution, the term "State" includes the Department of Defense education system for dependents in overseas areas.

United States Senate Youth Program

WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEBRUARY 26 — MARCH 5, 2005

This book seeks to tell the story of the 43rd Washington Week of this unique youth program of the United States Senate.

The week of February 26 — March 5 was memorable, as once again 104 student delegates came to their nation's capital to see, to question and to reflect on their government and perhaps on their own roles in its future. The week was memorable for itself — and for the many special events and people that were part of it.

The United States Senate Youth Program was in every sense a learning experience.

The student delegates not only met with our national leaders, they shared ideas and perspectives with their peers from every state in the nation.

Administered and completely funded by the William Randolph Hearst Foundation since 1962, the program utilizes no government funds. Each delegate is awarded a \$5,000 scholarship for undergraduate studies at an accredited United States university or college.

While no book could fully capture the events of Washington Week in the hearts of the student delegates, we hope these pages and pictures offer insights to another highly successful year.

Our sincere gratitude to the many across the country in the high schools, state-level departments of education and in our nation's capital who provided valuable contributions to this significant week for the student delegates.

43rd Annual
United States Senate Youth Program
Advisory Committee

Honorary Co-Chairs



SENATOR
BILL FRIST
Majority Leader



VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD B. CHENEY
President of the Senate



SENATOR
HARRY REID
Democratic Leader

Co-Chairs



SENATOR
KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON
of Texas



SENATOR
DANIEL K. AKAKA
of Hawaii



SENATOR
LAMAR ALEXANDER
of Tennessee



SENATOR
WAYNE ALLARD
of Colorado



SENATOR
SAXBY CHAMBLISS
of Georgia



SENATOR
THAD COCHRAN
of Mississippi



SENATOR
MAX BAUCUS
of Montana



SENATOR
MARIA CANTWELL
of Washington



SENATOR
JAMES M. JEFFORDS
of Vermont



SENATOR
MARY L. LANDRIEU
of Louisiana

Without Freedom of Thought there can be no such Thing as Wisdom; and no such Thing as Public Liberty, without Freedom of Speech.

Benjamin Franklin



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST III
Foundation President

Dear Delegates,

Warm congratulations to the student delegates for your participation in the 2005 Washington Week. We are certain your week in the nation's capital reinforced your individual commitments to responsible, well-informed citizenship, and the virtues and challenges of public service.

The Hearst Foundation is honored to sponsor this unique 43-year partnership of education, youth and public service — the United States Senate Youth Program.

The program highlights exceptional young people, many of whom are considering a career in government, politics and lawmaking. The opportunity to see our government in action and to spend time with Senators and other high-ranking officials is a rare introduction to an honorable tradition. We have many people to thank.

Our appreciation is extended to the 2005 program Co-Chairs, Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison of Texas and Senator Daniel Akaka of Hawaii, as well as to the many other distinguished speakers who shared their time with you, the delegates.

The U.S. Senate and the program highly value the important role of the Council of Chief State School Officers each year in the selection process across the country for the delegates.

Very likely you are as proud as we are that among the many distinguished alumni are: Senator Susan Collins of Maine, the first program delegate elected to the U.S. Senate; Judge Robert Henry, U.S. Court of Appeals; former Ambassador to West Germany Richard Burt; Presidential Advisor Karl Rove; and former Presidential Advisor Thomas "Mack" McLarty.

The program's mission shall continue so long as there are young people in America with a dedication to academic excellence and a desire to serve their communities.



Christian Osmena
of California



Thuy Le
of Maryland



Vivek Viswanathan
of New York



Kaitlin Spak
of California



Jamarr Brown
of South Carolina



Andrew Edwards
of Maine

Senator Susan Collins (USSYP Maine 1971) is the first program delegate elected to the United States Senate. Addressing the 40th Anniversary class of delegates in 2002, the Senator presented the program with a formal Senate Resolution to “honor and pay tribute to the thousands of exemplary student delegates.”



Randy Brantley (North Carolina 1981), right, Aniket Shah (New Jersey 2005), Nick Hemond (Rhode Island 2005), and Patrick Martin (Illinois 2005)

Program Alumni Continue to Provide Dynamic Encouragement for Delegates



Natalie Voris (Missouri 1996)
Gabriel Amo (Rhode Island 2005)
William Kesler (North Carolina 2005)

Sherry Deckman
(Pennsylvania 1996), left
Paige Wigginton (Virginia 2005)
Joanna Erny (Kentucky 2005)



The United States Senate Youth Alumni Association, a nonprofit organization, was founded in 1999 and has forged and maintained ties with thousands of program alums. In addition to on-going activities throughout the year, alumni gather annually during Washington Week to attend the Association's dinner and board meeting. Proudly, the program alumni continue to have a pivotal presence during Washington Week.

Alumni working in the fields of education, government, business, healthcare, law and journalism shared their professional experience and provided networking opportunities for delegates. A new feature was added this year — the college experience — and alums pursuing undergraduate degrees were on hand to answer questions.



Among the alums who welcomed the 2005 delegates to Washington on arrival day was Robert R. Middleton, Jr. (District of Columbia 1966), who coordinated the reception table where each delegate phoned home to confirm their arrival.

Michael S. Sundermeyer (Missouri 1969) recruited and organized alumni to staff the mentoring tables.



First Female Senate Pages Appointed — May 14, 1971: The tradition of Senate pages dates back to the 1830s, when Senator Daniel Webster appointed a boy to run errands and serve as messenger — and hundreds of boys have since followed. Not until 1971, however, did any girls follow that path. On May 14 of that year, two 16-year-old girls broke another gender barrier to become the first female pages.



SENATOR KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON
of TEXAS and her delegates,
Ashley Young (left) and
Jennifer Yamada

Giving Equality to Girls and Women in Our Society: “Utilizing 100% of Our Talent and Creativity.”

Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison is the first woman to represent Texas in the United States Senate. Not only was she re-elected to her second term with the largest number of votes ever received in Texas, but the Senator was also chosen in 2001 to serve as Vice Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference — to become one of the top five leaders of Senate Republicans.

The Senator is honored to serve as this year’s Co-Chair and enthusiastically congratulated the 43rd generation of program delegates. “This program has produced the leaders of this country — including my colleague Senator Susan Collins, who is the first USSYP delegate elected to the Senate, and many judges and high-level government officials,” stated the distinguished legislator. “It is proven,” Senator Hutchison continued, “this program is going to give you a big head start in life.”

Turning to her powerful role in the next Congress, the Vice Chairman of Senate Republicans said there are two major issues to be addressed, namely Social Security and the war on terrorism. “When Social Security was passed in Congress in 1935,” the Senate leader explained, “life expectancy in America was 64, whereas today men and women are expected to live 75 to 80 years.” Of course, this results from American progress, but it also requires efforts to “shore up Social Security.” Therefore, the Senator stressed, “It is very important that the President take the leadership position that he has to ask Congress to work with him to come up with a plan that would make sure that Social Security does not implode and remains available for our younger generations.” As with all major policy decisions, “there are several options on the table, including personal accounts or maintaining the system as it is,” said the leading Republican. “I just hope we can find one that will be a bi-partisan solution so that we will be able to keep Social Security intact for you,” concluded the 2003 winner of the Woodrow Wilson Award for Public Service.

A leading voice on U.S. foreign policy and national security issues, Senator Hutchison serves as a U.S. delegate to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (aka the Helsinki Commission). She deals with the “war on terrorism” at home and abroad, and argued that “the importance of that effort is essential to maintaining and strengthening freedom in America and around the world.” Recounting “the call to past generations of World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam,” the Defense Subcommittee member of the Senate Appropriations Committee proclaimed, “our generation was called on September 11, 2001 to defeat an enemy that would take away our freedom.” Citing the difficult elections in Afghanistan and Iraq, the experienced foreign policy analyst said, “I am beginning to see what happens when people taste freedom.” Hence, defending a country and a world in which “living in diversity is a good thing that strengthens people is our challenge,” emphasized the Senator.

Selected as one of the thirty most powerful women in 2001 by *Ladies Home Journal*, Senator Hutchison called attention to the significance of “utilizing 100% of our talent and creativity” by giving equality to girls and women in society. And, the co-author with her female Senate colleagues of *Nine and Counting: The Women of the Senate* argued that those societies in which women are not educated and involved in decision-making suffer from the lack of “enlightened participation.”

In conclusion, Senator Hutchison shared some the significant findings from her recent research on the personal stories and critical character traits of powerful women. Her interviews with such notables as Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, astronaut Sally Ride and journalist Barbara Walters, to name a few, revealed that perseverance, curiosity, hard work and learning were the most commonly cited traits by women in positions of leadership.

In 1968, the Senate established the Senate Commission on Art and gave it the responsibility to “supervise, hold, place, protect, and make known” all works of art and historic objects in the Senate wing of the U.S. Capitol and Senate office buildings.

SENATOR DANIEL K. AKAKA
of HAWAII and his delegates,
Kristine Duong and Troy Hashimoto

From Disparate Cultures and Traditions — Shared Unique American Strengths

“Aloha! Congratulations on a job well-done,” began Senator Daniel Kahikina Akaka. “I’m glad to have the opportunity to speak with you as the Democratic Co-Chair of the 43rd program,” continued the Senator. “This is not any program that brings young people to our nation’s capital, but the Senate Youth Program,” he emphasized. Senator Akaka graciously recognized his Republican Co-Chair, Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison, and thanked her “for sharing this leadership honor,” and further expressed his sincere gratitude to the Hearst Foundation for this program which “makes such a big difference in the lives of our young citizens.”

Senator Akaka, a member of the Governmental Affairs Committee, stated clearly “the USSYP means opportunity — an opportunity to witness first hand the operations of our government and to share our differences and similarities.” This powerful champion of the rights of indigenous peoples continued earnestly “it is in these similarities and differences that we see some of America’s great, great strengths.” The Senate leader on issues dealing with Freely Associated States and U.S. Pacific Territories stressed “we (Americans) celebrate our diversity while working toward common ideals.” He referred to several examples that are fundamental to American democracy: “We all desire and work to maintain ‘free speech’ even if we don’t agree with what is being said, we cherish freedom of religion even if the next person prays in a church whose teachings conflict with what we pray for, and we want to ensure that people can participate in government and in electing leaders even if their



vote may cancel our own.” Senator Akaka summarized, “this brief review conveys a sense of America — the place we call home.”

Adopting another approach, Senator Akaka said let’s look at your USSYP opportunity “from the perspective of individual and collective heritage.” Citing his personal experience, he continued “I’m the only native Hawaiian in Congress and the only person of Chinese ancestry in the United States Senate.” The World War II veteran and Senate Armed Services Committee member added, “the U.S. is a leader in the world partly because of our ability to recognize and utilize the potency of our combined diverse citizenry.” Moreover, “in a world that is too frequently torn by ethnic and religious conflicts, we can demonstrate to others how racial and ethnic harmony in the United States provides a balance that encourages a stable democracy, provides for functioning societies and sustains the most powerful economy in the world.” Still, “there are many challenges ahead, and I speak for all of my Senate colleagues when I say that we believe in each of you and feel fortunate to have you all to help meet current and future needs with the spirit of Aloha,” concluded Senator Akaka.



Distinguished Educators Joined Delegates for Washington Week

DAVID VODILA (left), President of the National
Association of Secondary School Principals
LAURALEA BAUER, Texas Education Agency
BLAIN SHINNO, Hawaii Department of Education



SENATE LEADERSHIP:



SENATOR BILL FRIST of TENNESSEE, Majority Leader, and his delegates, Michael Lawyer and Angela Perkey

Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist joined the Leadership Luncheon directly from the Senate floor where the outcome of crucial legislation balanced on a vote or two. The board certified surgeon admitted that the transition from life-saving heart transplant surgery to critical (but not life threatening) Senate arm-twisting was not something he had anticipated. Indeed, some Senators have teased the heart specialist that he "might be needed to revive colleagues, not congressional bills." Still, the first practicing physician to be elected to the Senate since 1928 was delighted to congratulate the 43rd generation of USSYP delegates and emphasize the fact that "your being here is the result of a Senate resolution some forty years ago and it is a great accomplishment."

Following twenty years in medicine, Senator Frist turned his professional commitment to helping people from individual patient care in operating rooms and private practice to broader public service in national and international forums. Winning a hard-fought Senate race in Tennessee in 1994 "with a lot of hard work, popular support, and the grace of God," the 18th Senate Majority Leader in our nation's history has risen quickly through Republican ranks. Republican Senators unanimously elected him Majority Leader in 2002, and Dr. Frist now serves as the 14th Republican Floor Leader having served fewer total years in the

U.S. Congress than any previous leader. And, Senator Frist's unique blend of medical and policy expertise has allowed him to serve as one of only two congressional representatives to the United Nations General Assembly during the 107th Congress.

Senator Frist's expertise in healthcare, especially infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS), bioterrorism and organ transplantation, allows him to knowledgeably address pressing social health issues. Before joining the Senate, Dr. Frist took many trips to Africa where HIV/AIDS kills tens of millions of people every year. He shared with the riveted audience that "it is wonderful to be able to work in the Senate, with Senator Dick Durbin, who is a champion in the fight against global HIV/AIDS, and the President to pass an \$18 billion package to address this dreadful problem." He's also focused on the high price of prescription drugs in the United States.

Another facet of his medical experience assists him daily in the Senate and that is his "emphasis on listening." He acknowledged that "this is a very chaotic time and a commitment to listening helps to negotiate the divides." This is essential, he said in response to several questions, not only because "civility is expected of public servants, but the American people do not view problems or solutions as simply Republican or Democratic." He closed with a quote from the great 20th century Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Winston Churchill: "It takes great courage to stand up and speak, and great courage to sit down and listen."

Civil Rights Act of 1964. On June 10, 1964 the Senate voted to end a five-months-long debate. After 534 hours, 1 minute and 51 seconds of filibuster, then Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen provided the votes that made cloture possible. The formal Senate vote (73-27) on the historic bill for the cause of human rights took place on June 19, 1964. Majority Leader Mansfield historically noted of his distinguished colleague, Senator Dirksen, "This is his finest hour. The Senate, the whole country is in debt to the Senator from Illinois."

Civility and Strength of Purpose



SENATOR RICHARD J. DURBIN
of ILLINOIS, Democratic Whip, and
his delegates, Patrick Martin (left)
and Dallas Woodrum

Senator Richard J. Durbin, the current Senate Democratic Whip, enthusiastically welcomed all of the 2005 USSYP delegates from across the United States. He called attention to the rich history of the Caucus Room of the Russell Senate Office Building (site of the USSYP Leadership Luncheon) in which hearings have addressed: why the Titanic sunk; whether communists threatened our democracy as Senator McCarthy claimed; if Clarence Thomas should serve on the United States Supreme Court; and more recently, should Mr. John Ashcroft become our Attorney General.

While studying in Washington D.C., the Senate Minority Whip worked as an intern to then Illinois Senator Paul Douglas. Senator Douglas was an inspiring mentor because he held a Ph.D in Economics and while serving as a local alderman and professor, he enlisted in the Army at the age of 50 following the bombing of Pearl Harbor and lost the use of his left arm while fighting in Okinawa. Every day a young Senator Durbin was able to ask innumerable political, historical and philosophical questions of Senator Douglas. That experience led Senator Durbin to "know that I wanted to work in the U.S. Senate."

Following fourteen years of distinguished public service in the U.S. House of Representatives, the 47th U.S. Senator from Illinois joined the 1,884 Senators in the history of the United

States. In January 1997, he followed the historic tradition of "scratching one's name in the bottom of the drawer of your Senate desk" beneath that of Senator Paul Douglas and many, many others. The proud Senator added, "I tell you that because some of you might want to run for office, but feel you don't have family or financial connections" and "I just want to say that the door is there for you to open." "All of us U.S. Senators, historically and currently," continued the Democratic Whip "are people just like you." Senator Durbin further inspired the delegates when he recounted that "as the number two Senate Democrat behind Senator Harry Reid, I was offered a few tickets to the President's annual 'State of the Union' address," and "my staff and I decided to invite a wounded soldier, Major Tammy Duckworth." "I didn't know her or her story," admitted the Senator, "but Tammy Duckworth is a Blackhawk helicopter pilot in the Illinois National Guard who was called up for duty in Iraq." While serving "Tammy's helicopter was hit by a rocket attack and even though she was severely injured, she landed the helicopter safely." In talking with this extraordinary young woman who has lost portions of both legs Senator Durbin asked her if there was any way he could help her and she replied "Senator, I want to stay in the Guard and fly helicopters."

Major Tammy Duckworth's courage, commitment and determination made a lasting impression on Senator Durbin — and he encouraged us all to meet life's challenges with similar strength of purpose.

The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their will, and lives only by their will."

Chief Justice John Marshall
(The Power of the Courts — Marbury v. Madison, 1803)



Photograph from the Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
ANTHONY M. KENNEDY

The Supreme Court of the United States: Where Justice Has the Definitive Word

Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy captured — or perhaps “enlightened” — the attention of the eager 2005 USSYP delegates from the moment he entered the courtroom of the highest national lawmakers. Beginning with *The Enlightenment*, the Justice advised the delegates that their best security was “in the world of ideas.” He recounted how our Framers, like the great Enlightenment figure Isaac Newton, were fascinated by clocks and gears, machines and models that worked, and most importantly, ideas.

The Constitution, drafted by these enlightened Framers, has fascinated the avid historian and Justice. He stated that he has “interpreted the meaning of the document throughout his legal education and career, and still marvels at the foresight of the Founding Fathers.” It is simply remarkable, Justice Kennedy said, that the model the Framers created was so flexible: “the U.S. Constitution was conceived of and written with enough versatility to be able to address the many different issues that have arisen throughout the centuries of our history.”

In the battle of ideas raging during that crucible of time, the idea of a written constitution, which promoted rational and orderly discussion of ideas, was a huge shift. Reminding the delegates that Harry Potter’s nemesis, Lord Voldemort, urged “there is no good and no evil, there is only power,” Justice Kennedy argued that the Constitution opposes this nihilist and Nietzschean view. Power must give way to reason when rights are written and enforced.

Turning to his own task, Justice Kennedy pointed out that, unlike other branches of government, the Supreme Court is “confined to a language which is the law.” Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution provides that “judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States and Treaties.” Specifically, “the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact.” The Supreme Court has no press or military to publicize or enforce its rulings, Justice Kennedy emphasized.

The Harvard Law School graduate also maintained that the Supreme Court is “unable to directly affect national issues as they come up.” The Supreme Court is not involved “until a controversial issue is referred to the high court,” which often happens when the matter has achieved divided results from the lower courts. Each year the Supreme Court reviews nearly 8,000 contested cases and selects approximately eighty for oral argument and disposition. In this way, the Supreme Court is “confined to its function” as the authoritative branch which defines “what the law is.”

President Ronald Reagan nominated Justice Kennedy as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and he took his oath of office in February 1988. Prior to his present appointment, Justice Kennedy served on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. A native of Sacramento, he began his legal career in private practice in San Francisco and Sacramento, and also taught constitutional law at the University of the Pacific’s McGeorge School of Law.



ROBERT H. HENRY, J.D.
Judge, United States Court of Appeals
for the Tenth Circuit

The Constitution: “The Most Remarkable Document Ever Written in English”

Scholar and distinguished federal appellate judge Robert H. Henry offered a hearty congratulations to the enthusiastic student delegates. The 1971 USSYP delegate from Oklahoma then

said, “In your Hearst Foundation welcome packet, I call your attention to two special items. First, you have a pocket copy of the U.S. Constitution, which, along with the Declaration and Bill of Rights, is the most remarkable document ever written in English. Second, and appropriately from the Foundation which derives from a great newspaperman’s philanthropy, you will find a press notebook, the kind that working reporters continue to use.” These two handouts are in the nature of flying buttresses: “the free press and the Constitution keep the American edifice free-standing.”

First in a wide-ranging “Socratic monologue,” and then in dialogue, Judge Henry discussed judicial activism, Constitutional history, and current events. The former Attorney General of Oklahoma commented that activism is not always easy to define. He noted that cases termed “activist” have included *Marbury v. Madison* and *Brown v. Board of Education*. In a recent newspaper column, “someone wrote judicial activism began with Chief Justice Earl Warren which is, of course, completely false.” Judge Henry continued, “serious judicial activism began with Chief Justice John Marshall. He led the Court during the turbulence of our country’s formative stages” and “made incontrovertible the Supreme Court’s previously uncertain right” to review laws for constitutionality. Judge Henry pointed out that it is always a battle not to be overly “activist” when interpreting unclear legislation, Constitutional passages purposely left “flexible,” like the “necessary and proper” clause, or passages broadly amended, such as the post-Civil War Amendments that eventually led to *Brown v. Board of Education*.

The veteran judge asked the attentive delegates if they had read Malcolm Gladwell’s *The Tipping Point*, which has a similar thesis to the “paradigm shift” of Thomas Kuhn’s *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Judge Henry continued that “some ideas are so important scientifically that they shift paradigmatic thinking 180 degrees. I think there are also American ideas of democracy that don’t tip, but clash in such a way that they uplift the cathedral ceiling. My ‘flying buttress theory’ refers to both great ideas and powerful personalities in history.”

Judge Henry next discussed how the clash between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson exemplifies his “flying buttress theory” of American federalism. The two leaders had different philosophies: Jefferson supported states’ rights and a limited federal government, while Hamilton favored a strong federal government, economic power, and judicial review. Judge Henry later described how this theory plays out in contemporary relations between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. Despite judicial review, “the judiciary has neither sword nor purse.” “When push comes to shove, the Court doesn’t have the power to enforce its decisions.” The court system is buttressed by the two other branches of government.

Judge Henry further explained that “Congress can limit the jurisdiction of the lower courts, and it can overrule Supreme Court decisions by passing constitutional statutes or by instituting constitutional amendments.” According to Judge Henry, “electoral politics eventually dictate the Supreme Court’s composition.” In conclusion, “the court has to be careful where it treads” because it must, eventually, answer and explain its reasoning to the American people.

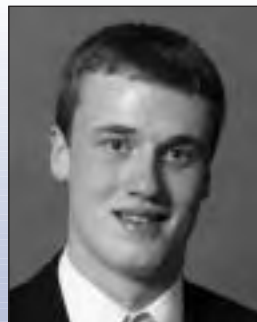
Undoubtedly, Judge Henry and the inquisitive delegates enjoyed a vibrant exchange of ideas and philosophies.



Reginald Williams of the
District of Columbia



Rachel Okunubi of the
District of Columbia



Gabriel Lade of Oklahoma



Munim Deen of Oklahoma

43rd ANNUAL SENATOR RECEPTION

The distinguished reception in the historic Senate Caucus Room drew well over half of the Senators from the demands of their floor and committee activities. The Senators proudly came to visit with their states' top student leaders, present college scholarship certificates to the delegates and pose for photographs.



Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison of Texas
with Frank A. Bennack, Jr., foundation director
and gift committee chair



Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton of New York
with Victor F. Ganzi, foundation director



Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana (center)
and his delegate, Katherine Rada, with
William Randolph Hearst III,
foundation president

THE LEGACY CONTINUES: FOUR GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTERS OF WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

Lisa Hearst Hagerman (left)
Anissa B. Balson,
foundation director
Samia Staehle
Virginia H. Randt,
foundation director
George Hagerman
(back row, left)
Dana Randt
Daryl Staehle





Senator Barack Obama of Illinois signed a \$5,000 college scholarship certificate for each of his delegates, Patrick Martin and Dallas Woodrum.

Senate's role: "First to protect the people against their rulers (and) secondly to protect the people against the transient impressions into which they themselves might be led."

James Madison, *paraphrasing Edmund Randolph (Founding Fathers)*



Senator James Jeffords of Vermont with Vincent LePeltier and Anna Schulz



Senator Susan Collins of Maine with her state's delegates, Andrew Edwards and Cara Pavlak



Senator Mark Dayton of Minnesota enjoyed a long visit with his delegates, Thomas Leeper and Laura Nelson



Senator Paul Sarbanes of Maryland with John Conomikes, foundation director



Senator Craig Thomas of Wyoming and Mrs. Thomas enjoyed visiting with their delegates, Miriah Dobbs and Andrew Henley

WARM GREETINGS THE PRESIDENT OF



On the sunlit March afternoon, President George W. Bush enthusiastically welcomed the delegates and military escort officers during their educational tour of The White House.

The President proudly presented a surprise guest —
Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

FROM THE UNITED STATES



NANCY J. POWELL
Acting Assistant Secretary of State
for Legislative Affairs
Department of State

Diplomacy: Our First Line of Defense and Offense

With the backdrop of the historic Diplomatic Rooms, Ambassador Nancy J. Powell spoke after lunch with the delegates from across the country. She eloquently stated, "One derives an overwhelming sense of history from being among the furnishings that have witnessed many of the great events that are the heritage of our nation."

Ambassador Powell began by clarifying the gap between the Hollywood image and the reality of being an ambassador on the ground. While "there is glamour and honor in being the President's representative to the people of the country to which you are accredited," the seasoned diplomat told the delegates, "the success of the mission depends on working effectively with a group of people who have many different tasks and many different personal and bureaucratic backgrounds." In Pakistan, "we used a technique developed in the State Department called the 'country team' in which each representative at post participated from the various government agencies." She continued, "we developed a specific plan for Pakistan that concentrated on six main areas: Counter-terrorism, Regional Stability, Development Aid and Education, Public Diplomacy, Resource Management, and American Security." "Our number one goal, as you might guess, is encouraging Pakistan's efforts to counter terrorism," conveyed the Ambassador.

Secondly, we worked on "regional stability." Pakistan lives in a very dangerous neighborhood. "When I arrived to serve as Ambassador in August 2002," said the experienced foreign service officer, "the news headlines in both New Delhi and Islamabad were announcing the impending war between India and Pakistan — two nuclear countries." Fortunately, the Ambassador continued, "through the efforts of people in both of those countries, as well as of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, etc., the two countries have been able to disengage, and are now involved in what I think will be a rather lengthy peace process." In addition to the Kashmir issue that developed out of Independence in 1947, she reported, "we are actively supporting the efforts of President Musharraf and



President Karzai of Afghanistan to establish a working relationship that contributes to regional security." Now, "there are new trade protocols and booming trade between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and both countries have the ability to become a transit route of Central Asian gas and oil for the Indian market where there is an enormous energy deficit," said the incisive diplomat.

Within Pakistan, "the USAID (U.S. Agency for International Development), our development assistance agency, supports programs in education and health," emphasized the Ambassador. Since "Pakistan is one of the poorest countries in the world, it has a very low literacy rate, especially for girls in poor, rural areas," she continued. This affects not only socio-economic development but basic health needs. "While there are some very highly educated Pakistanis, including women," noted the sophisticated diplomat, "overall their system has not kept pace with the educational needs of the country as it emerges into the 21st Century." In this regard, assisting the education of foreign nationals like Pakistani university students through visa reform is a critical issue. The State Department is working diligently, she related, "to try to streamline educational visa processes — not to eliminate them — so that we can enroll eligible foreign students in our universities." She appreciatively claimed, "not only do foreign students return with their education, but also with lasting impressions of American students, like you, and our democracy in action."

"Another crucial form of education is public diplomacy," said the veteran South Asia and Africa specialist. "Our approval ratings in Pakistan are very low, while Osama bin Laden's ratings are very high," Ambassador Powell stressed. As mobility is restricted by American staff security issues, using technology to reach audiences is paramount. Chat rooms, radio stations and journalists' training all work to "get our side of the story out," said the Ambassador.

Emphasizing that many alumni of this unique program of the U.S. Senate have developed rewarding careers in the Foreign Service, Ambassador Powell welcomed the delegates to consider these gratifying public service options.

*To the Senate on July 10, 1919,
President Woodrow Wilson
personally delivered the Treaty
of Versailles, which ended World
War I and established the
League of Nations.*



KIM R. HOLMES, PH.D.
Assistant Secretary of State
Bureau of International Organization Affairs

Multilateral Diplomacy Promotes Peace, Democracy, Security and Growing Economies

Meeting with the delegates in the Loy Henderson Room of the Department of State, Assistant Secretary of State Kim Holmes presented a vibrant view of the intricate work of the Bureau of International Organization Affairs — advancement of U.S. policies and interests through multilateral diplomacy in the United Nations and other international organizations around the globe.

Dr. Holmes, the former principal spokesman on foreign and defense policy issues for the Heritage Foundation, involved the students in an extensive question and answer session. With knowledge and experience, he discussed the principles of engagement that reflect the five U.S. foreign policy priorities:

- Preserving peace and protecting the innocent
- Placing multilateralism at the service of democracy, freedom and good governance
- Helping those in desperate need
- Advancing results-oriented development
- Urging United Nations reform and budget discipline.

The delegates heard the message loud and clear: The United States is proud of its record in helping to found organizations like the United Nations that play important roles in global affairs — to make the world more secure, democratic and prosperous. Key to U.S. efforts is effective multilateral diplomacy based on principled, consistent leadership and core values.



AMBASSADOR BRUCE LAINGEN
President, American Academy of Diplomacy

A distinguished, career diplomat and scholar, Ambassador Laingen through the years has shared time and valuable insights with the program delegates. The American Academy of Diplomacy is an eminent non-profit, non-partisan, elected society of men and women, who have held positions of major responsibility in the formulation and implementation of American diplomacy. These dedicated public servants and the Academy's activities focus on programs designed to help enhance the quality of American diplomacy and to build greater public understanding of the critical role played by diplomacy in America's foreign policy process.



Each table of delegates enjoyed educational conversations over lunch with knowledgeable representatives of the Department of State.

The delegates and education guests were delighted to receive docent tours of the 18th century style Diplomatic Receptions Rooms, which are under the accomplished direction of Gail F. Serfaty. The collection of museum-caliber American furnishings of the period has been acquired with the generous tax-deductible contributions from public-spirited citizens, corporations and foundations.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL
NORTON A. SCHWARTZ, USAF,
Director of the Joint Staff, with the delegates
from the Department of Defense Education
Activity, Brianna Carroll and Mark Norsworthy



America's Military: “Lean and State-of-the-Art Trained for the New World”

Lieutenant General Norton A. Schwartz welcomed the delegates to the Pentagon, “It is a privilege to stand before the very best of America's youth.” As Director of the Joint Staff, the three-star Air Force General directly assists the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General Richard Myers. In sharing his personal story of growing up as an average kid from New Jersey, graduating from the Air Force Academy, receiving major defense service and merit awards, and now, directing the Joint Staff, he emphasized the singular importance of “public service.” “It is what has made this country strong over the years, and it is what inspires people to do things beyond their beginnings.” In this regard, General Schwartz encouraged the students, “as you make some very fundamental decisions about your own futures — where to go to college and what to study — focus on developing a compass for success that will bring honor to your self, your friends and family and of course, your country.”

Turning to his job in the Pentagon, General Schwartz, a thirty-year veteran, called attention to a “very important principle in America — civilian control of the military.” There is “no such thing as a military coup in this country” because the U.S. Constitution clearly states that the “Congress of the United States will raise armies, which is both literally and figuratively true.” In our country, “civilian leadership decides how the military will be organized, how it will be resourced and how it will act in the interests of the United States.” In short, reported the General, when it “came to putting a plan together to go to war in Iraq, the Joint Chiefs and their support staffs worked very hard to garner the best military advice for the President, Secretary of Defense and Congressional

leadership.” Therefore, “when very profound decisions are made — to take military action, to purchase equipment, to open or close bases — they are based on the best military advice.”

The Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 identifies the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) as the senior ranking member of the Armed Forces. As such, the Chairman is the principal military adviser to the President. He may seek the advice of and consult with the other JCS members and combatant commanders. When he presents his advice, he presents the range of advice and opinions he has received, along with any individual comments of the other JCS members. The primary responsibility of the Joints Chiefs of Staff is to ensure the readiness of their respective military services. Within this structure “every branch of the American military is fairly represented,” and despite friendly competition between the various services, “each brings its own knowledge and experiences which together is much more capable than any individual branch alone.” The President “nominates a candidate for Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, which is sent to the United States Senate for advice and consent. Typically, it follows a hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee.”

Whether engaged in “Deliberate Process” (planning for the war in Iraq for nearly one year) or “Crisis Action” (response to Tsunami or other disasters) planning, “interagency communication and cooperation is the ‘coin of the realm,’” explained the former Director of Operation for the Joint Chiefs. General Schwartz took many of the delegates’ questions and discussed additional pertinent topics — among them the deep understanding across the country of the economic contributions of military installations (some recently selected for closure) in communities and the social value of an all volunteer fighting force.

The Armed Forces of the United States — under the auspices of the Secretary of Defense — provide specially selected men and women officers to serve as volunteer Escort Officers for this unique program of the U.S. Senate. This offers the Armed Forces an opportunity to interact on a personal level with the student delegates, providing a direct opportunity to gain a better understanding of Defense missions, personnel, and lifestyle. Escort Officers are role models for and offer strong influences on an impressionable group of young American leaders, many of whom have only a limited understanding of the role of the Armed Forces in American society.

On January 2, 1947, the United States Senate established the Committee on Armed Services, which has responsibility for the comprehensive study and review of matters relating to the common defense policy of the United States.

The Delegates' Dedicated Escort Officers



(Left to right) LT. Jessica Crandell, USCG; Major Desiree Wineland, USA; 1st LT. Karlyn Joyce, USAF; LT. Eugenio Anzano Jr., USCG; LCDR Quentin Kent, USCG; Captain Sidney Cobb Jr., USA; LT. Meghan Filson, USN; Major Stephen Cox, USMC; Lieutenant General Norton A. Schwartz, USAF; 1st LT. William C. Atkins, USAF; Major Geoffrey Weiss, USAF; LCDR Robert Ballister Jr., USN; Major Wendy Goyette, USMC; Captain Michael Hunzeker, USMC; Captain Gerard Dempster, USMC; LT. Kate Higgins, USCG; LT. Catherine Eyrich, USN



JOINT ARMED FORCES COLOR GUARD

UNITED STATES ARMY BAND



OLD GUARD FIFE AND DRUM CORPS

BERND FISCHER, Ph.D.
Minister of Economics
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany



Petition to Younger Generations: Embrace Expansive Global Opportunities and Challenges

"Being with you tonight brings back fond high school memories when I and an American student briefly exchanged places and wrote about our experiences in our own student newspapers," Dr. Bernd Fischer, Minister of Economics of the German Embassy, heartily shared with the delegates. "It was a highlight in an otherwise fearful time," he recalled. Within his own lifetime, he reported, Europe has experienced "a little miracle as the Cold War has given way to a peaceful united Europe." Free from the terrible threat of nuclear annihilation, the professional diplomat described the peace and prosperity now felt throughout an expanding European Union. "Overcoming historic divides is a tedious process," acknowledged the experienced diplomat. However, new opportunities for joint efforts to meet current and future challenges arise as a result.

In a sweeping overview of contemporary European and German perspectives and policies, the Minister emphasized several major political, economic and cultural issues. Politically there are two core problems — namely, terrorism and poverty. German policy focuses on assisting the United States in stopping terrorism. In Afghanistan, for instance, he reported that Germany is one of America's most active partners in making sure that it does not "become a haven for terrorists again." Equally important, said the distinguished economist, is eradicating stifling Third World poverty, which creates conditions that can contribute to the development of terrorism. To this end, Dr. Fischer said, the United States and Europe contribute essential financial and intellectual resources. "Modernizing development assistance through political reform in order to avoid the cancer of corruption," is also a high priority, said the seasoned diplomat. At times, however, American unilateralism differs sharply with European multilateralism and support for the United Nations.

Economically, employment and trade remain at the top of national and international policy agendas, conveyed Dr. Fischer. A critical development being widely studied in corporate headquarters and university classrooms around the world is outsourcing. Theoretically, outsourcing suggests that "companies produce goods and services where it can be done most profitably (meaning at the lowest price) and relying on the transportation system, sell them where they can be sold at the highest price." One example of this approach is "Wal-Mart which is one of the ten biggest business partners in China." Another is the fact that "Volkswagen and Porsche both produce the bodies of their SUVs (sport utility vehicles) in Slovakia." As a result of outsourcing, "many German (and European)

production jobs of the 1950s, 60s and 70s have been moved to Eastern Europe or Latin America." However, "because we in Europe had to overcome postwar devastation, we are as proud of our economic success and productive power as overcoming political divisions." More broadly, the question remains: "Is an integrated world economy the answer to maintaining economic growth in advanced countries while overcoming crushing poverty in the developing world," said the diplomat.

Another aspect of modern economic integration is, of course, "trade and the rules that guide it." With previous restrictions of trade with the former Warsaw Pact disintegrating with the Berlin Wall, European businesses look increasingly to the east for trade and investment opportunities. Developing a trade regime with "fair chances for everyone" is an extremely complicated and demanding project that becomes evermore significant as outsourcing continues. Is cross-border movement of goods and services international trade or internal business operation? Moreover, Dr. Fischer, the father of high school students, maintained the success of foreign investment and global trade (outsourcing) depends on "good educational systems."

In conclusion, the former German Cultural Attaché to Japan called attention to the need for "new cultural bridges." Historically, the "old common ideal of protecting democracy that united western societies during the Cold War does not fit unfolding social relationships." Within contemporary Europe, "younger generations are incredibly close to each other and increasingly feel 'European.'" However, Dr. Fischer suggested that "a new cultural binding material between an integrated Europe and America has not been found yet." He continued, "vehicles to enhance cultural understanding, such as educational exchange programs, are hampered by a palpable post 9/11 sense of security threat." The optimistic diplomat encouraged the outstanding young leaders to embrace the wonderful opportunities and challenges that lie before them — not only in their immediate future in Washington — but as they work hard throughout their lives to create an increasingly peaceful and prosperous world.

Germany is celebrating Einstein Year in 2005 in a joint initiative launched by the Federal Government, science, industry and culture. The occasion is the 100th anniversary of the Theory of Relativity and the 50th anniversary of the death of the world-famous scientist. At school, he thought about questions, which his teachers did not ask — and later revolutionized the foundations of physics. The brilliant scholar lived and taught in Berlin and Potsdam from 1914 until immigrating to the United States in 1933.

Delegates State Their Views on the Education System

The National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP) takes a position that "building capacity to improve teaching and learning requires a significant long-term investment for implementing systemic improvement and raising individual student and school-wide performance levels."

The 2005 delegates have by all accounts 'succeeded' in securing a meaningful education through their high school years. In this year's education survey, the delegates share their candid views on the factors that enhanced or impeded their learning experience.

Parental Involvement

When asked which personal traits they credited with their success in school, 54% attributed their success to "parental support", 26% to "teacher quality" and 15% to "school academic standards". Well over a majority of delegates (76%) cited their parents' role in their education as "always positive". Twenty-two percent of delegates said their parents were "usually helpful" and only 2% indicated their parents' role was "financial only". When asked why some students succeed while others fail, the largest number of delegates — 40% — indicated that "more parental" support was a factor.

[A national study has found that parental involvement is a greater predictor of academic success than economic status, parent education level and ethnicity or race.]

Teacher Quality

Twenty-six percent indicated that teacher quality was an essential factor to students' success at school. While "teacher quality" is difficult to determine, one traditional indicator is the level of teachers' educational attainment:

- Public — 41% of teachers hold master's degrees
- Private — 30% of teachers hold master's degrees

[Public schools with low minority enrollment (less than 10%) and schools with low percentages of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch (less than 15%) both have higher percentages of teachers with master's degrees than those with high minority enrollments (50% or more) and those with high percentages of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch (30% or more)].

Technology

Only 5% of the delegates indicated that "access to computers" was an essential factor in their school success.

- In fall 2002, 99% of public schools in the United States had access to the Internet.
- Public schools have made consistent progress in expanding Internet access in instructional rooms, from 3 percent in 1994 to 77 percent in 2000 and 92 percent in 2002.

Class Size

Ninety-seven percent of delegates said small classes — 20 students or less — help them learn better.

- Class size in public and private schools differ:
 - Public School — 23.4 students per class
 - Private School — 20.3 students per class

"I believe education, public or private, is a gift from one generation to the next. Those who receive this gift must make the most of it to honor the givers."

— 2005 Delegate

- Eighty-five percent of delegates attend public schools, while 15% attend private schools.
- The average delegate school size was 1057 and the average graduating class was 249.

[Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools increased 19% between 1988 and 2001 and is projected to increase 4% between 2001 and 2013.]

Delegates' Time Management

Most delegates (48%) found their school years "enjoyable", 20% indicated their school years were "challenging" and 13% felt they were "interesting".

Managing their time was "difficult" for 58% of the delegates, "no problem" for 41%.

Goals in Education

The delegates of 2005 diverged from previous classes in their education goals. For the first time in recent years, the delegates ranked first the desire "to prepare for life" (39%), a close second was the traditional front runner "to acquire knowledge" (35%) and unchanged in third place was "to prepare for a career" (23%). "To obtain a degree" came in fourth place (9%), while "earning capacity" trumped "to please my family".

The average income for students graduating from postsecondary institutions compared with those graduating from high school:

Males

- High School Graduate: \$34,303
- Bachelor's Degree: \$56,334

Females

- High School Graduate: \$24,000
- Bachelor's Degree: \$40,000

Education Priorities of Delegates' Home States

Thirty-one percent of the delegates indicated their state's November 2004 ballot contained an election initiative. Twenty-four percent rated their state's emphasis on education "fair" and 48% rated the emphasis "good". Thirteen percent said "mediocre" while 10% said their state's emphasis was "poor" and another 6% ranked their state's emphasis as "innovative".



Adam Berry of Maryland



Allison Sutton of Nevada



Geoffrey Buller of Ohio



Erin Chase of South Dakota



Kejia Tang of Massachusetts

National Day of Remembrance Act of 2001 (S.J. Res. 25 Considered and Passed by the U.S. Senate on October 11, 2001.) “(1) remembering those who tragically lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, and honoring the police, firefighters, and emergency personnel who responded with such valor...”

CONGRESSMAN
LEE H. HAMILTON
Former Member of the
U.S. House of Representatives

A Poignant Call: “Integrate Our International Efforts”

A former leading Democratic U.S. Representative from Ninth District in Indiana for 34 years, Congressman Lee Hamilton generously shared almost two hours with the delegates at breakfast — and answered their many questions.

The former Vice Chair of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks on the United States (also known as the 9/11 Commission) quickly turned his attention to a subject he has conscientiously focused on throughout his career. Congressman Hamilton noted that “we should observe that we have been very fortunate in this country in that we have not been attacked in 3 -1/2 years since September 11th.” He added “that does not mean that the threat is fading.” Indeed, he continued, “we know that the terrorists want to attack us again.”

President Bush’s appointee to the President’s Homeland Security Advisory Committee called the riveted delegates’ attention to what he defined as their foremost “generational challenge” — “winning the war on terrorism.” To do so, Congressman Hamilton outlined several requirements: “First, identify the threat (which is not as easy as it sounds); Second, integrate all of the tools of American power; Third, secure international help; and Fourth (and most obvious to all of us) gather and utilize very good intelligence.”

The veteran statesman, who also currently serves on the U.S. Commission on National Security in the 21st Century, identified the crucial questions of whom, why and how. Specifically, he asked:

- “How do we identify the threat, or put another way, who is the enemy?”
- Are we fighting an enemy acting out of hatred of America or one that hates American policies — whether in Saudi Arabia or Egypt or Israel?
- Are we fighting a single global organization, coordinated by a uniquely powerful hidden leadership, or countless organizations around the world?”

On the 9/11 Commission, “we concluded the enemy is two-fold: one, al-Qaeda, led by Osama bin Laden, that struck us on 9/11; and two, an enemy that expresses a radical ideology, inspired in part by al-Qaeda that has spawned terrorist groups across the globe.” Clearly, “it is a very difficult question and it makes a big difference how you answer it,” said the experienced foreign policy maker.



“How do you put together all of the tools of American power to deal with terrorism?” asked the Congressman. “If you believe that we can deal with terrorism by applying only one of the military, economic, covert or diplomatic actions,” he continued, “may I respectfully suggest you don’t understand the depth of the threat.” What we need is a comprehensive strategy that balances all of the elements of American power. “Terrorism has to be stopped by all the tools of American power,” he continued, and that’s why “integration is the key.”

As we integrate American power, said the Congressman, “we have to integrate our international efforts.” In short, “what we have come to learn is that as smart, rich and strong as we are, we cannot do it alone.” From “securing international aviation to local law enforcement,” the 9/11 Vice Chairman stated, “working with partners is not a luxury; it’s a necessity.” Equally important in dealing with the ‘generational challenge’ of promoting economic progress and political reform that will undercut the influence of radical actions and ideologies in the world is to avoid a “pie in the sky attitude.”

Finally, “I believe all of us would agree the single most important thing we can do to fight terrorism is to have good intelligence,” said Congressman Hamilton. Let me say, he continued, “after working with them for over thirty years, that I think that the United States intelligence community, all 15 agencies of it, is filled with very capable people dedicated to their task with extraordinary commitment.” Still, the knowledgeable expert maintained, “the tragic story of 9/11 is a failure of the intelligence community to put it all together.” Frequently the 9/11 Commission heard, “It wasn’t my responsibility.” So, “we made major recommendations in the field of intelligence, including the appointment of a Director of National Intelligence with real power.”

Let me conclude: “In the end it’s not really about what kind of America we want, it’s really about what kind of world we want,” said the Hoosier statesman. “Achieving that kind of a world, where children grow up safe and without reason to become terrorists,” said the grandfather, “requires drawing very deeply on all of our reservoirs of American power, idealism, and justice.”

In 1798, Congress established the U.S. Marine Hospital Service — predecessor of today's U.S. Public Health Service — to provide health care to sick and injured merchant seamen. In 1870, the Marine Hospital Service was reorganized as a national hospital system with centralized administration under a medical officer, the Supervising Surgeon, who was later given the title of Surgeon General.

VICE ADMIRAL
RICHARD H. CARMONA, M.D., M.P.H., F.A.C.S.
Surgeon General of the United States

Effectively Shaping Health Policy for the 21st Century

Admiral Richard H. Carmona eagerly shared his pathway to becoming the “doctor of the nation,” that is, the 17th Surgeon General in the history of the United States. Given his humble beginnings as a high school drop-out in a poor neighborhood of New York City, he said “I was a young man with a better chance of winning the lottery than becoming Surgeon General.” But, the Admiral emphasized, “My personal history bespeaks of the greatness of this country.”

The combat-decorated Vietnam veteran declared he is “privileged to continue to serve his country as Surgeon General.” Applying his education and patriotic commitment, Admiral Carmona said his “job on paper is to protect and advance the health, safety and security of the nation.” However, he continued, “it is an extraordinarily difficult job to do because there are infinite needs and finite resources, and every day I realize that I (and all those that work with me) speak for the American people.” The Surgeon General's role is to address preventable health problems (including obesity and diabetes, tobacco related diseases and AIDS) and promote scientific research and public education. Admiral Carmona described the crucial elements of the “Year of the Healthy Child” campaign.

The Office of the Surgeon General is concerned not only with the unprecedented rates of Type II diabetes, hypertension and cancer accompanying our increasingly overweight young population, but also the work force implications in terms of physically demanding jobs in military and public protection (police, fire fighters, etc.). Recognizing the multifaceted issues involved in promoting health to all Americans, Admiral Carmona claimed that “health literacy is making sure that the American people understand that there is an epidemic before us and actions must be taken to improve the diet, exercise and environment of all people — especially children.”

Consistent with these goals is Admiral Carmona's “adamant opposition to tobacco which is the leading cause of preventable death in the U.S.” Four decades ago, “Surgeon General Luther Terry published the first report on the hazards of smoking,” he reported, and “in May I published a Surgeon General's report on the health consequences of smoking, and still we have 440,000 people dying of tobacco related diseases each year.” Together “obesity and cigarettes cause the death of more than 750,000 people and cost several hundred billion dollars every year, and that does not include consideration of quality of life issues,” explained the Surgeon General.

The “lack of health literacy in the United States” also contributes to concerns over the value and application of scientific research. For example, stem cell research policy requires “a balance of scientific discovery and ethical and religious views.” While an “intersection



of all voices contributes to policy, the American public needs to be educated so that it doesn't base its positions on sound bites, and thereby limit scientific discovery that can protect and improve life,” said the head of the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. Similarly, “education and safe practices are the only approach currently available to limit the spread of HIV/AIDS which is wiping out entire communities,” said the UCSF medical school graduate. Development of drugs must also be governed by “full disclosure of relationships between pharmaceutical company laboratories, private sector investors, and government research and development funds.”



Oscar Baca of Arizona (left)

Brian Kamoie (USSYP Pennsylvania 1989)
Office of Public Health Emergency Preparedness
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Nicholas Tzitzon (USSYP Massachusetts 1998)
Deputy Director of Intergovernmental Affairs
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Tyler Bosmeny of Arizona

Original Ledger Found: "Probably the oldest book of consecutive accounts kept by government officers," noted an 1885 newspaper article, "is a time-worn volume kept in the office of General Anson G. McCook, secretary of the senate." Marked S-1, this financial ledger records nearly a century of salary and mileage payments to senators, from 1790 to 1881. McCook, recognizing the ledger's importance, had it restored and rebound in 1884. In the early 1960s, S-1 and nearly sixty other financial ledgers were stored in the basement of the Capitol, and then forgotten. Rediscovered in late 2002, this collection is a unique treasure of Senate history.

History, Protocol and Rules Offer Invaluable Balance



EMILY J. REYNOLDS
Secretary
United States Senate

WILLIAM H. PICKLE
Sergeant at Arms
United States Senate



The offices of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms, the Chief Parliamentarian and the Senate Historian offered invaluable insights to the intricate workings governing this legislative body. Through open discussions, the delegates gained an important understanding of the interplay of rules, procedures, precedents and strategies.

During their visits with the Senate officers, the delegates were also briefed on development of the The Capitol Visitor Center — Democracy's Front Door, which is scheduled to open during the Spring of 2006. The Center will offer an enhanced educational experience for the four million people a year that pass through the famous domed edifice of The Capitol.



ALAN FRUMIN
Chief Parliamentarian
United States Senate



RICHARD A. BAKER
Historian
United States Senate

In preparation of this 2005 program yearbook, which highlights the history of the United States Senate, the William Randolph Hearst Foundation deeply appreciates the informative online services and publications of the Senate Historical Office.

A GREAT COMPROMISE: *A Dual System of Congressional Representation*

July 16, 1987, began with a light breeze, a cloudless sky, and a spirit of celebration. On that day, two hundred senators and representatives boarded a special train for a journey to Philadelphia to celebrate a singular congressional anniversary.

Exactly two hundred years earlier, the framers of the U.S. Constitution, meeting at Independence Hall, had reached a supremely important agreement. Their so-called Great Compromise (or Connecticut Compromise in honor of its architects, Connecticut delegates Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth) provided a dual system of congressional representation. In the House of Representatives each state would be assigned a number of seats in proportion to its population. In the Senate, all states would have the same number of seats. Today, we take this arrangement for granted; in the wilting-hot summer of 1787, it was a new idea.

In the weeks before July 16, 1787, the framers had made several important decisions about the Senate's structure. They turned aside a proposal to have the House of Representatives elect senators from lists submitted by the individual state legislatures and agreed that those legislatures should elect their own senators.

By July 16, the convention had already set the minimum age for senators at thirty and the term length at six years, as opposed to twenty-five for House members, with two-year terms. James Madison explained that these distinctions, based on "the nature of the senatorial trust, which requires greater extent of information and stability of character," would allow the Senate "to proceed with more coolness, with more system, and with more wisdom than the popular[ly elected] branch."

The issue of representation, however, threatened to destroy the seven-week-old convention. Delegates from the large states believed that because their states contributed proportionally more to the nation's financial and defensive resources, they should enjoy proportionally greater representation in the Senate as well as in the House. Small-state delegates demanded, with comparable intensity, that all states be equally represented in both houses. When Sherman proposed the compromise, Benjamin Franklin agreed that each state should have an equal vote in the Senate in all matters-except those involving money.

Over the Fourth of July holiday, delegates worked out a compromise plan that sidetracked Franklin's proposal. On July 16, the convention adopted the Great Compromise by a heart-stopping margin of one vote. As the 1987 celebrants duly noted, without that vote, there would likely have been no Constitution.

Office of the Senate Historian

In 1913, the Constitution was mended (17th Amendment) to provide for direct popular election of senators, ending the system of election by individual state legislatures.



On July 8, 1841, the Senate amended Rule 47, removing reporters from the floor of the Senate chamber and placing them in the eastern gallery, then after known as the "press gallery."

HELEN THOMAS
Washington Columnist for
Hearst Newspapers

Invaluable Principle: "Truth is Our (Journalists') Holy Grail."

Challenging the student delegates, renowned Washington newspaper woman Helen Thomas emphasized the educational leadership opportunities of Washington Week. "This is a chance of a lifetime to meet with the people that lead this country and to take their measure," explained the front row journalist, who has done exactly that throughout the last nine presidential administrations.

In a passionate discussion of many of the pressing issues of the day, including the war in Iraq, Social Security, national security, public service, education, and perhaps, most importantly for tomorrow's leaders, the significance of credibility in government and journalism, the forthright journalist exhibited the invaluable journalist's principle: "Truth is our holy grail." Ms. Thomas' extensive experience in the White House press corps and open-minded approach to delegate questions left a clear impression of an honest broker in the heat of Washington politics.

The admirable journalist emphasized the oft-used phrase "knowledge is power" as she advised "the leaders of tomorrow" to "never let a day go by without reading at least one newspaper — preferably more" because "you should know more about the happenings in the country and around the world." Ms. Thomas maintained "journalists are in a profession where every day we fight for the people's right to know everything that affects their lives and impacts the world." In doing so, experienced journalists often run into a "tendency for those in government at any level — local, state, and national — to be secretive and to covet information that really belongs in the public domain." Of course, the correspondent of nearly six decades acknowledged, "There are national security secrets where lives could be endangered if they were made public that need to be protected." However, she expressed serious concern "about the abuse of the label 'top secret and classified' to cover up attempts to make an end-run around the U.S. Constitution and the courts, which are designed to protect our freedom and individual liberty." Invoking Thomas Jefferson's famous preference for newspapers (if the choice was between them and government), the irrepressible journalist maintained that we "cannot have a democracy without an informed people."

With regard to foreign policy, Ms. Thomas pointed out that "the reasons given to go to war (in Iraq) have all turned out to be false." Despite the administration's claims, which were widely reported



in the press, that "Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction and he had ties to al-Qaeda, the terrorist network," she stressed that "two task forces looked in vain for weapons of mass destruction and even the president admitted that there were no al-Qaeda terrorist ties to Iraq." Moreover, she underscored the importance of "our country defying our pledges under international law to invade Iraq and continue to hold suspects in military prisons in Guantanamo Bay and Abu Ghraib." "Although the administration conveniently changed its rationale to fighting for democracy to justify its actions, nothing can erase the fact that the U.S. by its superpower military might has lost its moral compass and all that it represented in the world," claimed the only woman print journalist who traveled to China with President Nixon.

Of course, the seasoned journalist could not conclude her lively exchange with the audience of young leaders without a few critical remarks about her chosen profession — as well as a plug for it as "a career that will use the fullest of your talents." The blurring line between entertainment, public relations and journalism does not serve our democracy's reliance on an informed citizenry.

Ms. Thomas encouraged the delegates to consider journalism a public service career that will allow them to "keep their faces against the window as history unfolds."



Robert Rankey
of Michigan



Aniket Shah of New Jersey



Meredith DeBoom of Iowa

In McGrain v. Daugherty (1927), the United States Supreme Court firmly established the general power of congressional committees to compel testimony from witnesses.



DAVID J. DANELSKI, L.L.B., Ph.D.

Mary Lou and George Boone
Centennial Professor Emeritus
Stanford University

BRIAN E. KAMOIE, JD, MPH

Special Assistant,
Office of Public Health Emergency Preparedness
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Assistant Professor of Health Policy
George Washington University
School of Public Health and Health Services



Vibrant Democracy: Debate and Policy Creation

During Washington Week, the delegates participated in Public Policy Discussions — The Supreme Court's opinion in *Elk Grove Unified School District et al. vs. Newdow* (daily recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance in elementary school) and the recently established President's Council on Bioethics. One student from each state, the District of Columbia and the Department of Defense Education Activity received at their

homes an advanced reading assignment on the Supreme Court opinion and the other student received the advance reading assignment on the Public Healthcare Policy issue.

Insightful exchanges with the student delegates were conducted by highly recognized university-level professors: David Danelski, author of several books on law and the courts and recipient of the Hughes-Gossett Award for Historical Excellence from The Supreme Court Historical Society and Brian Kamoie, author of numerous publications on public healthcare and USSYP alumnus in 1989 from Pennsylvania.



The Supreme Court Opinion Discussion

Public Healthcare Policy Discussion



HONORS *from their Senators*

Senators honored their student delegates and presented each with a \$5,000 college scholarship at the 43rd annual reception in the historic Senate Caucus Room.



ALABAMA Senator Richard C. Shelby with Jennifer Huddleston and Carson Moseley

ALASKA
Senator
Ted Stevens
with Katelyn
Baldwin and
David Wilkinson



ALASKA Senator
Lisa Murkowski with
Katelyn Baldwin and
David Wilkinson

COLORADO Senator Wayne Allard with
Julie Markham (left) and Riley McIntyre



ARKANSAS Senator Mark Pryor and Senator Blanche Lambert Lincoln with Jennifer Hirsch and Alexander Schwyhart

COLORADO
Senator Ken
Salazar with Julie
Markham (left)
and Riley
McIntyre



DELAWARE Senator Thomas R. Carper with
Elizabeth McBride and Stephen Giattino



FLORIDA Senator Bill Nelson with Mark Norsworthy (left), Roxanne Bras and Andrew Brannan (right)

GEORGIA Senator Saxby Chambliss with Yuji Huang and Max Winograd



HAWAII Senator Daniel K. Akaka with Kristine Duong and Troy Hashimoto



GEORGIA Senator Johnny Isakson with Yuji Huang and Max Winograd

IDAHO Senator Larry E. Craig with Rachel Esplin (left) and Jennifer Dettori



ILLINOIS Senator Barack Obama with Dallas Woodrum (left) and Patrick Martin

INDIANA Senator Richard G. Lugar with Jaycob Knazur and Katherine Rada



INDIANA Senator Evan Bayh with Jaycob Knazur and Katherine Rada



IOWA Senator Charles Grassley with Nicholas Dial and Meredith DeBoom



LOUISIANA Senator Mary L. Landrieu with Philip Cortese and Rachel Rizzuto



MAINE Senator Susan M. Collins with Cara Pavlak and Andrew Edwards



MARYLAND Senator Paul S. Sarbanes with Thuy Le and Adam Berry

MICHIGAN Senator Carl Levin with Christopher Golski (left) and Robert Rankey



MICHIGAN Senator Debbie Stabenow with Christopher Golski (left) and Robert Rankey

MINNESOTA Senator Mark Dayton with Laura Nelson and Thomas Leeper



MINNESOTA Senator Norm Coleman with Laura Nelson and Thomas Leeper



MISSISSIPPI Senator Thad Cochran with Lauren Jee and Kyle Cockrell



NEW HAMPSHIRE Senator John Sununu with William Allen (left) and Sean Korb



NEW MEXICO Senator Jeff Bingaman with Lauren Lilley and Ross Cortese



NORTH CAROLINA Senator Richard Burr with Jessica Dragonetti and William Kesler



NEBRASKA Senator Chuck Hagel with Sheila Bentzen (left) and Shannon Geis



NEBRASKA Senator Ben Nelson with Sheila Bentzen (left) and Shannon Geis



NEW YORK Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton with Stefan Holt (left) and Vivek Viswanathan



OKLAHOMA Senator James M. Inhofe with Gabriel Lade (left) and Munim Deen

RHODE ISLAND Senator
Jack Reed with Nicholas
Hemond (left) and
Gabriel Amo



RHODE ISLAND Senator Lincoln D. Chafee
with Nicholas Hemond (left) and Gabriel Amo



SOUTH CAROLINA
Senator Lindsey
Graham with Andrew
Walker (left) and
Jamarr Brown

SOUTH DAKOTA Senator Tim Johnson
with Joseph Dosch and Erin Chase



SOUTH CAROLINA Senator Jim DeMint with
Andrew Walker (left) and Jamarr Brown



SOUTH DAKOTA Senator John Thune with
Joseph Dosch and Erin Chase



TENNESSEE Senator Lamar Alexander with Michael Lawyer
and Angela Perkey

TEXAS Senator
Kay Bailey Hutchison
with Jennifer Yamada
(left) and Ashley Young



TEXAS Senator John Cornyn with
Jennifer Yamada (left) and Ashley Young



VERMONT Senator
Patrick J. Leahy with
Vincent LePeltier and
Anna Schulz



VIRGINIA Senator George Allen with Paige Wigginton
and Ryan Millendez



VERMONT Senator James M. Jeffords with
Anna Schulz and Vincent LePeltier

WYOMING Senator
Craig Thomas with
Andrew Henley and
Miriah Dobbs



WASHINGTON Senator Patty Murray with
Mallory Dwinal and Adam Membrey



WYOMING
Senator Michael B.
Enzi with Miriah
Dobbs and
Andrew Henley

Delegates Visit Historic Sights in Our Nation's Capital



TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN

HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL



IOWA JIMA MEMORIAL



FRANKLIN
DELANO
ROOSEVELT
MEMORIAL

Special Memories . . .



Phoebe Neidhardt of Oregon (upper right) and Adam Membrey (lower right) of the State of Washington offered collective remarks from the 2005 class at the Farewell Dinner in the Grand Ballroom of The Mayflower Hotel.

Alabama



Jennifer Huddleston



Senator
Richard C. Shelby



Carson Moseley



Senator
Jeff Sessions

Alaska



Katelyn Baldwin



Senator
Ted Stevens



David Wilkinson



Senator
Lisa Murkowski

Arizona



Oscar Baca



Senator
John McCain



Tyler Bosmeny



Senator
Jon Kyl

Arkansas



Jennifer Hirsch



Senator
Blanche Lambert Lincoln



Alexander Schwyhart



Senator
Mark Pryor

California



Christian Osmena



Senator
Dianne Feinstein



Kaitlin Spak



Senator
Barbara Boxer

Colorado



Julie Markham



Senator
Wayne Allard



Riley McIntyre



Senator
Ken Salazar

Connecticut



Alexander Armstrong



Senator
Christopher J. Dodd



William Haun



Senator
Joseph I. Lieberman

Delaware



Stephen Giattino



Senator
Joseph R. Biden, Jr.



Elizabeth McBride



Senator
Thomas R. Carper

District of Columbia



Rachel Okunubi



Vice President
Richard B. Cheney



Reginald Williams



Andrew Brannan



Senator
Bill Nelson



Roxanne Bras



Senator
Mel Martinez



Mark Norsworthy

Florida



Yuji Huang



Senator
Saxby Chambliss



Max Winograd



Senator
Johnny Isakson

Georgia



Kristine Duong



Senator
Daniel K. Inouye



Troy Hashimoto



Senator
Daniel K. Akaka

Hawaii



Jennifer Dettori



Senator
Larry E. Craig



Rachel Esplin



Senator
Michael Crapo

Idaho

Illinois



Patrick Martin



Senator
Richard J. Durbin



Dallas Woodrum



Senator
Barack Obama

Indiana



Jaycob Knazur



Senator
Richard G. Lugar



Katherine Rada



Senator
Evan Bayh

Iowa



Meredith DeBoom



Senator
Charles Grassley



Nicholas Dial



Senator
Tom Harkin

Kansas



Hogan Miller



Senator
Sam Brownback



Nathaniel Wells



Senator
Pat Roberts

Kentucky



Joanna Erny



Senator
Mitch McConnell



Dustin Kostalek



Senator
Jim Bunning

Louisiana



Philip Cortese



Senator
Mary L. Landrieu



Rachel Rizzuto



Senator
David Vitter

Maine



Andrew Edwards



Senator
Olympia J. Snowe



Cara Pavlak



Senator
Susan M. Collins

Maryland



Adam Berry



Senator
Paul S. Sarbanes



Thuy Le



Senator
Barbara A. Mikulski

Massachusetts



Bridget Kelleher



Senator
Edward M. Kennedy



Kejia Tang



Senator
John F. Kerry

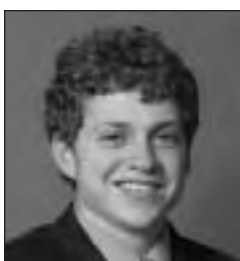
Michigan



Christopher Golski



Senator
Carl Levin



Robert Rankey



Senator
Debbie Stabenow

Minnesota



Thomas Leeper



Senator
Mark Dayton



Laura Nelson



Senator
Norm Coleman

Mississippi



Kyle Cockrell



Senator
Thad Cochran



Lauren Jee



Senator
Trent Lott

Missouri



Zachary Kinne



Senator
Christopher Bond



William Schlanker



Senator
Jim Talent

Montana



Ben Kappelman



Senator
Max Baucus



Clinton Regenold



Senator
Conrad Burns

Nebraska



Sheila Bentzen



Senator
Chuck Hagel



Shannon Geis



Senator
Ben Nelson

Nevada



Ryan Leavitt



Senator
Harry Reid



Allison Sutton



Senator
John Ensign

New Hampshire



William Allen



Senator
Judd Gregg



Sean Korb



Senator
John Sununu

New Jersey



Amanda Conway



Senator
Jon R. Corzine

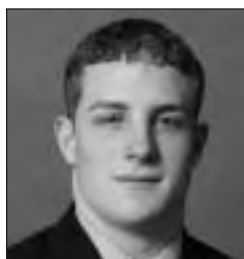


Aniket Shah



Senator
Frank Lautenberg

New Mexico



Ross Cortese



Senator
Pete V. Domenici



Lauren Lilley



Senator
Jeff Bingaman

New York



Stefan Holt



Senator
Charles E. Schumer



Vivek Viswanathan



Senator
Hillary Rodham Clinton

North Carolina



Jessica Dragonetti



Senator
Elizabeth Dole



William Kesler



Senator
Richard Burr

North Dakota



Anne Krapu



Senator
Kent Conrad



Justin Schulz



Senator
Byron L. Dorgan

Ohio



Geoffrey Buller



Senator
Mike DeWine



Thomas Sutton



Senator
George V. Voinovich

Oklahoma



Munim Deen



Senator
James M. Inhofe



Gabriel Lade



Senator
Tom Coburn

Oregon



Brianna Carroll



Senator
Ron Wyden



Phoebe Neidhardt



Senator
Gordon H. Smith



Rory Priddy

Pennsylvania



Ankit Dhira



Senator
Arlen Specter



Michael Ducker



Senator
Rick Santorum

Rhode Island



Gabriel Amo



Senator
Jack Reed



Nicholas Hemond



Senator
Lincoln D. Chafee

South Carolina



Jamarr Brown



Senator
Lindsey Graham



Andrew Walker



Senator
Jim DeMint

South Dakota



Erin Chase



Senator
Tim Johnson



Joseph Dosch



Senator
John Thune

Tennessee



Angela Perkey



Senator
Bill Frist



Michael Lawyer



Senator
Lamar Alexander

Texas



Jennifer Yamada



Senator
Kay Bailey Hutchison



Ashley Young



Senator
John Cornyn

Utah



Lenaye Howard



Senator
Orrin G. Hatch



Megan Olsen



Senator
Robert Bennett

Vermont



Vincent LePeltier



Senator
Patrick J. Leahy



Anna Schulz



Senator
James M. Jeffords

Virginia



Ryan Millendez



Senator
John Warner



Paige Wigginton



Senator
George Allen

Washington



Mallory Dwinal



Senator
Patty Murray



Adam Membrey



Senator
Maria Cantwell

West Virginia



Dorna Mohaghegh



Senator
Robert C. Byrd



Brandon Smith



Senator
John D. Rockefeller, IV

Wisconsin



Mya Dosch



Senator
Herb Kohl



Suchita Shah



Senator
Russell D. Feingold

Wyoming



Miriah Dobbs



Senator
Craig Thomas



Andrew Henley



Senator
Michael B. Enzi

More Special Memories . . .



Flag Folding Ceremony at the Farewell Dinner



Major Stephen Cox, USMC
Senior Escort Officer

William Randolph Hearst Foundation

The William Randolph Hearst Foundation was established under the non-profit laws of California in 1948, exclusively for charitable purposes. William Randolph Hearst was the foundation's original and principal benefactor.

Over the years since its organization, the foundation has made contributions to numerous hospitals, schools, colleges, art museums, youth clubs and other charitable and educational organizations in the United States.

The foundation has made available the necessary funds for operation of the United States Senate Youth Program, as created and originally authorized by Senate Resolution 324 in 1962 and continued in succeeding years by unanimous action of the Senate.

The foundation, under the auspices of the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication, also sponsors an annual Journalism Awards Program in colleges and universities. The program is designed to encourage excellence in journalism education in writing, photojournalism and broadcast news in colleges and universities throughout the United States. Since 1960, under the program, the foundation has awarded scholarships to students and financial grants to accredited undergraduate schools of journalism.



Photo by Jan Watten



Foundation Treasurer
Ralph Cuomo

Executive Director of
the Hearst Foundations,
Robert M. Frehse (left),
and Western Director of
the Hearst Foundations,
Thomas Eastham

DIRECTORS



William Randolph Hearst III
President

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Robert M. Frehse, Jr.
Foundation Vice President and
Executive Director

Thomas Eastham
Foundation Vice President and
Western Director

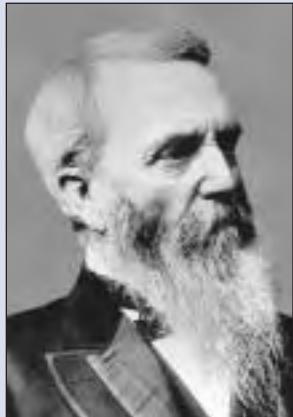
Rita A. Almon
Program Director

United States Senate Youth Program

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Fax: 415-243-0760
e-mail: ussyp@hearstfdn.org
www.ussenateyouth.org

A Family, A Foundation, A Legacy



GEORGE HEARST

George Hearst, the mining pioneer whose skills and industry developed the family fortune, was a United States Senator from California. At the time of his death in 1891, he had served four years of his six year term.

His wife, Phoebe Apperson Hearst, like George, was born on a farm in Missouri. Over the years, through her philanthropy and educational interests she distinguished herself as one of America's most accomplished women. One of her greatest interests was the Parent Teachers Association, which she co-founded in 1897 with Alice McLellan Birney.

When Phoebe Apperson Hearst died, one educator said "Her charities were as broad as the sea and as silent as the quiet of the night." As the nation mourned, the federal government issued a rare request — to lower all flags to half staff to honor Phoebe's "Long life of good work".

William Randolph Hearst, their son born in 1863, grew to become one of the great legends of American journalism — setting patterns of 20th Century communication as his

The famous progenitors of the William Randolph Hearst Foundation did not live to see the United States Senate Youth Program come to life in 1962.

Yet each of them — father, mother and son — is forever an important presence each year as the program's young delegates immerse themselves in our nation's capital and listen to its leaders.



PHOEBE APPERSON HEARST

newspapers recorded history.

Another such family would be hard to find — mother, father and son — all pioneers, all fervent pursuers of progress and all spectacularly successful in their own lives.

The philanthropies of his father and mother were carried on by the son — who gave millions of dollars to colleges, hospitals, kindergartens, museums and social programs. In the decade before his death, William Randolph Hearst created two foundations which bear his name. The two foundations give millions of dollars each year to worthy

causes — of which the United States Senate Youth Program is a shining example.

The program became an extension of the family legacy in 1962. It was envisioned by the grandsons of George and Phoebe, sons of William Randolph Hearst: Randolph A. Hearst and George R. Hearst, Sr. It was authorized by United States Senate Resolution 324, and is administered and funded by the William Randolph Hearst Foundation.



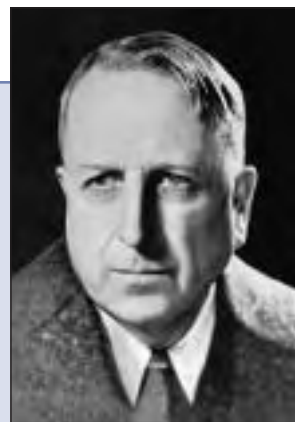
GEORGE R. HEARST, SR.

In its 43 years, the program



RANDOLPH A. HEARST

has brought thousands of bright students to Washington, sending them home with special insights into their heritage — and granted scholarships to further their educations. Every year the delegates depart with fond memories of their experiences in Washington and with new and lasting friendships forged in shared experiences with their fellow delegates.



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

Their presence is felt every year among the student delegates.

“HERE THE PEOPLE RULE . . .”

Alexander Hamilton
1755 - 1804

