

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

23-Feb-1995 10:49am

TO: Phillip M. Caplan

FROM: John A. Koskinen
Office of Mgmt and Budget

CC: Deborah L. Shaw

SUBJECT: Women's World Cup Bid for 1999

This will just confirm the voice mail message I left for you announcing that you are the designated point person for the U.S. Government support for the bid to host the 1999 Women's World Cup. Leon met with a U.S. Soccer Federation group about ten days ago and enthusiastically agreed that the Federal Government would be supportive of a bid and a letter confirming your selection should be sent to Hank Steibrecher in the next few days.

I'll talk with you more about it next week.
Thanks.

241946



Washington Office
1701 K Street, NW
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20006
Telephone 202.254.0440
Telefax 202.223.1393

November 5, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In 1999 the United States will host the Women's World Cup. Preparing to host this event will involve coordination with several federal agencies. We write today to request the establishment of a White House task force to coordinate and oversee the activities of various federal departments and agencies in preparing for the 1999 Women's World Cup.

Our hope is to work together with these agencies and in coordination with your Administration to make this the largest women-only sporting in history.

Since the U.S. Women's National Team won the inaugural Cup in China in 1991, the women's soccer movement in the U.S. has been preparing for the opportunity to bring the competition here. The 1999 Women's World Cup will feature the world's best women soccer players, representing 16 countries over a three-week period in June and July 1999. The tournament will be held in seven major U.S. cities. The U.S. National Team, which won the gold medal in women's soccer last year in Atlanta, has an automatic berth into the competition as the host nation. Women's teams in 75 other countries will compete in 1998 to qualify for each of the remaining 15 berths.

As the organizers, we are pleased to bring the 1999 Women's World Cup to the U.S. at a time when a generation of women, who grew up under Title IX, are maturing into elite competitors. Women athletes representing the U.S. in Atlanta at the 1996 Summer Olympic Games earned record numbers of medals. Girls and women in this country are playing soccer, and other sports, in unprecedented numbers, and athletic scholarships for women are increasing at our colleges. The timing and the setting for hosting the Women's World Cup could not be better.

As the host country, the U.S. government will necessarily be involved in ensuring appropriate security, diplomatic relations, and the safe and efficient entry of participants and international spectators into the country. In addition, there are several federal agencies whose missions are consistent with that of the 1999 Women's World Cup, and with whom we hope to





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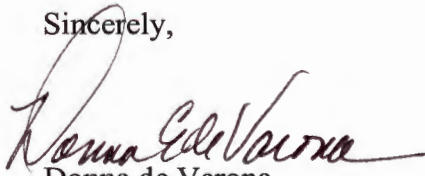
The Honorable William J. Clinton
November 10, 1997
Page Two


partner. These include the U.S. Information Agency, the Department of Health and Human Services, the General Services Administration, the Job Corps, and the Customs Service. While the participation of these agencies remains uncertain at this time, all have missions and a history of participation in international amateur athletics events hosted in the U.S.

Because of the close relationship that is required between the federal government, the organizing committee, and the host cities, we would be pleased to work with a White House task force to coordinate the federal role in the 1999 Women's World Cup. We would welcome the opportunity to meet with a designated White House staff contact to discuss proposed federal involvement with the event.

We thank you for your interest in this important event and look forward to working with your Administration to welcome the world to the United States in 1999.

Sincerely,

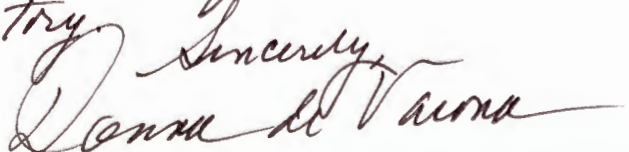

Donna de Varona
Chair


Marla Messing
President

Dear Mr. President,

The task force you established for the Atlanta Olympics worked so well. We would appreciate your support once again for our Women's World Cup 1999 Home event.

Mia Hamm and all the players want you to team up with us and help make this the most successful Women's Sporting event in history.

Sincerely,


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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 29, 1998

Ms. Marla Messing
President
Women's World Cup 1999
Suite 400
1701 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Ms. Messing:

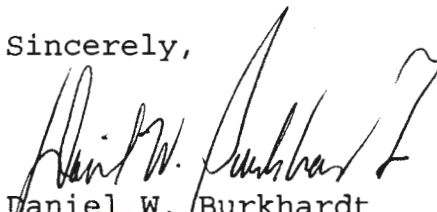
Thank you for your letter requesting that the President and First Lady serve as Honorary Co-Chairs for the 1999 Women's World Cup. I am pleased to inform you that President and Mrs. Clinton have accepted this honor. It will be their pleasure to take part in your efforts in this way, and I am hopeful their participation as Honorary Co-Chairs will contribute to your success.

Because the use of the President's and First Lady's names is governed by certain restrictions, I would appreciate the opportunity to review any printed materials in which you plan to mention the President's and First Lady's honorary roles. My office can assure prompt review, but please allow two weeks prior to press time. You may contact Neal Sharma in my office at (202) 456-5509 with any questions.

In addition, I want to let you know that the President's and First Lady's agreement to serve is extended for this purpose only and is not transferable to other functions or bodies.

Thank you again for asking the President and First Lady to serve.

Sincerely,



Daniel W. Burkhardt
Special Assistant to the President
Director of Correspondence and
Presidential Messages

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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July 9, 1999

1999 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP - UNITED STATES VS. CHINA
CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH AND CLOSING CEREMONIES

DATE: July 10, 1999
LOCATION: Rose Bowl
Pasadena, California
TIME: 12:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. PDT
FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr. TM
Mary Beth Cahill
Sean P. O'Shea SPO
Jenny Luray

I. Purpose

To view the 1999 Women's World Cup closing ceremonies and championship match between the United States and China soccer teams.

II. Background

On July 1, YOU attended the quarterfinal match between the United States and Germany, which the U.S. team won by a score of 3-2. The United States then reached this match by defeating Brazil in the semifinals by a score of 2-0.

The 1999 Women's World Cup, which is being hosted by the United States, is considered to be a large breakthrough in women's athletics—it has already proven to be the largest women's-only sporting event in history. The United States team has received tremendous support from fans, especially from girls and young women who see the players as role models. Indeed, the tournament has been such a success that the creation of a professional women's soccer league in the United States is being considered.

Throughout the tournament, 16 countries have competed for 22 days at venues across the country. The championship match between the United States and China is the culmination of the tournament. Since the first Women's World Cup in 1991, no host team has ever won the championship. The United States team won the World Cup in 1991, but lost in the 1995 semifinals to Norway, the eventual champions. The tournament is also being used to determine which seven teams will join Australia at the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney. The United States team, by advancing this far, has already secured their spot at the 2000 Olympics.

Over recent months, there has been an intense media campaign encouraging YOU to attend this championship match. Many people believed that it was probable that the United States team would qualify for, and even win, the championship. Numerous celebrities—including James Carville, Tara Lipinski, and Mark Spitz—have been included in the commercials.

~~Accomp~~ Inc. in program are n.c. scores & 8 teams (Ja)

July 16, 1999

1999 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP CHAMPIONS: THE UNITED STATES

DATE: July 19, 1999
LOCATION: South Lawn
TIME: 11:00 AM
FROM: Mary Beth Cahill
Thurgood Marshall
Jenny Luray

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the 1999 Women's World Cup Champions: the United States team.

II. BACKGROUND

After 120 minutes of scoreless soccer, the United States defeated China on the fifth shot of a penalty kick shoot-out to win their second FIFA Women's World Cup title at the Rose Bowl. The difference in the 5-4 shootout came on China's third shot when U.S. goalkeeper Briana Scurry dove to the left to save an attempt by Liu Ying. After the next two players on each side converted their opportunities, Brandi Chastain made the championship-winning kick.

The 1999 Women's World Cup is considered to be a large breakthrough in women's athletics – it was the largest women's-only sporting event in history with a crowd of 90,185. The United States team has received unprecedented support from fans, especially from girls and young women who see the players as role models. The tournament was such a success that the creation of a professional women's soccer league in the United States is being considered.

Throughout the tournament, 16 countries competed for 22 days at venues across the country. Since the first Women's World Cup in 1991, no host team has ever won the championship. The United States team won the World Cup in 1991, but lost in the 1995 semifinals to Norway, the eventual champions. The tournament was used to determine which seven teams would join Australia at the 2000 Summer Olympic Games in Sydney, and, of course, the United States team secured their spot at the Games.