

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Carl to Mrs. Clinton (3 pages)	08/02/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20032

FOLDER TITLE:

First Ladies

2013-0534-S

rc1523

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

INTRODUCTION OF MRS. CLINTON

She refused to talk to the press, said she was only the wife of the President, protected her only child, their daughter, from public exposure. And advised him to drop the atomic bomb. Her name was Bess Truman.

She always used her maiden name, refused to wear a wedding ring, worked full-time, managed the family's investments and declared that a day would come in America when husbands and wives would both work--and there would be no shame in a wife being the breadwinner. Who? Florence Kling Harding.

She believed that women should be provided with as thorough an education as men--were discriminated against by state and federal law--and would eventually organize to demand equality. More partisan than her husband, the *other* political party parodied her as *Mrs. President*. That was 197 years ago. It was Abigail Adams.

She made no apologies for advising her President on Cabinet appointments and dismissals. And when scandal threatened to engulf the Presidency, she worked behind-the-scenes to go public with everything--and move on. Remember Nancy Reagan?

She was appointed by the president to head an official task force, testified before Congress--and it took three long years of constant battles--but Rosalynn Carter saw her Mental Health Systems Act become law. Congress finally passed Ellen Wilson's Alley Dwelling Act--but only on the day she died. Sarah Polk, sought out for her own views by House and Senate leaders kept her office in the President's executive suite. Earning the highest level of education for a First Lady at that time, Lucy Hayes was hailed as a symbol of the new woman.

All of which proves one thing: intelligent and active First Ladies--besides Eleanor Roosevelt--are part of as rich and ancient an American tradition as July 4th. The current First Lady is not Eleanor Roosevelt incarnate or Abigail Adams or anyone else. She is--like all before--a distinct individual. She is Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Today it is swifter and slicker to sell something by labeling people with one characteristic, then forever typecast them in that caricature. If some other facet of who they really are emerges, but doesn't conform to that cliché, it is usually ignored. Everyone of us can be categorized by labels--race, religion, gender, income, education,

age, political affiliation, hair color--but everyone demands the right not to be reduced to a label. It is the unique combination of everyone's list of labels that shapes them as a distinct individual.

Hillary Clinton has many labels: "Midwestern, born after World War II, college-educated, traditional Methodist, wife and mother, lawyer, public interest advocate, hostess and cookie-baker, only daughter, eldest child, blonde." And it takes less effort to reduce her, uncomplicated, by one or another label--but never all of them at the same time. In most cases, the exploitation of her as a symbol--by syncophants and hatemongers alike--not only distorts but obliterates who she is as a full person.

While she's followed precedents set by her predecessors, there truly has never before been a President's Spouse with Mrs. Clinton's background and experiences.

She is the first of First Ladies born in that new generation who did not know Franklin Roosevelt as president. Remember: the gap between her and youngest of her predecessors at the time of the Clinton Inaugural--Jacqueline Onassis--was 17 years.

She was born in Illinois in 1947, daughter of a conservative Republican self-employed businessman, raised in a home where the names Roosevelt and Kennedy were not beloved--as she recalls in this month's *American Heritage*. Her father's influence on her was strong, and in high school in 1964, she was a Goldwater Girl, supporting the conservative presidential candidate who ran against LBJ. Although she did change political parties, it was the beginning of her political activism. (SLIDE #1)

Religion also influenced her. Raised to believe that her social responsibility lay not only within her family circle but the larger family--her community--she was guided by her Methodist youth counselor to help the disadvantaged--from inner-city Chicago children or those of Mexican migrant workers. As part of her youth group she heard Martin Luther King speak. His 1968 assassination, said a friend of Hillary's "more than anything, firmed her resolve to do her utmost to stop injustice." (SLIDE #2)

She excelled not only in school, but was active in student government, coming of age at a time when young women were encouraged to pursue the more available choices to them. She graduated from Wellesley in 1968 as valediction, delivering a speech which landed her in *Life* magazine. At the age of 18 years old, Miss Rodham was a public figure in her own right. (SLIDE #3)

The first First Lady to have also earned a graduate degree, she attended Yale Law School, where she met her future husband. After marrying Bill Clinton and moving to Arkansas she taught law at the state university. As he pursued a political career, she not only played the traditional role of political wife in his campaigns for Attorney-General and later Governor, but pursued her professional career in law. (SLIDE #4) As the Governor's wife, from 1979 to 1981 and then again from 1983 to 1993, she assumed multiple tasks--chair of the Education Standards Committee, a founder of the Arkansas Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters, chair of the Children's Defense Fund, full-time hostess in the traditional role of Arkansas First Lady and--as of 1980, mother to Chelsea Victoria. (SLIDE #5)

Her years as First Lady of Arkansas served her well when she became First Lady of the United States in 1993 and chose to continue playing a variety of public roles. Within three weeks of the Inaugural, President Clinton asked her to head his Health Care Task Force to draft health care reform in the tradition of Rosalynn Carter, Lady Bird Johnson and Eleanor Roosevelt. The First Lady became a familiar sight on Capitol Hill. (SLIDE #6) and while improvement of the situation did n't immediately emerge from Congress, Hillary Clinton inaugurated the first full national dialogue on the complex problem in American history. And she continues-- like Lou Hoover, Edith Wilson, Mary Lincoln, among others--to serve as an informal sounding board to her husband. (SLIDE #7) Hillary Clinton has continued the public traditional role begun by Delley Madison--from christening ships to cutting ribbons to greeting groups in the White House, to travelling with the President, to planning venues, entertainment and all social events. (SLIDE #8) And--like Edith Roosevelt and Lucretia Garfield--she has fiercely guarded time for her teenage daughter in the White House--and sought to protect her from the media's glare. (SLIDE #9)

Two of the many labels that can be applied to the First Lady are illustrated in tonight's film clips. The first shows her opening Congressional testimony on health care, the second, her press remarks on planning the recent state dinner for Nelson Mandela. (FILM CLIPS)

Advocate, advisor, hostess, mother? She can be described by any label to serve any purpose. Perhaps the wisdom of her predecessor is best remembered. After trying to define herself as a social liberal but fiscal conservative, Barbara Bush finally declared, "Labels are for soupcans., not for people." Permit her to speak for herself. Join me in welcoming First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Copyright 1993 Newsday, Inc.
Newsday

January 26, 1993, Tuesday, ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 5

LENGTH: 885 words

HEADLINE: Role for Hillary;
Clinton names wife to run task force on health care

BYLINE: By Susan Page. WASHINGTON BUREAU

DATELINE: Washington

BODY:

President Bill Clinton yesterday put his closest adviser in charge of what may well be his knottiest issue, naming first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to head a White House task force that will draft a health-care plan to submit to Congress within 100 days.

The president said the task force will work "day and night" out of a "war room" in the Old Executive Office Building to deliver on one of his fundamental campaign promises - to extend health insurance to all Americans and control spiraling health care costs.

While first lady Rosalynn Carter once chaired a presidential commission on mental health, Hillary Clinton's hands-on role - directing Cabinet members and senior White House staffers as they draft some of the most substantively difficult and politically sensitive legislation of the administration - seems unprecedented for the wife of a president.

Her appointment reflects some of the unexpected problems in keeping Clinton's promises on the issue. Clinton reportedly decided to put his wife in charge after the administration's transition team produced alarming calculations of the costs of implementing even a phased-in program to cover the 35 million Americans who lack medical insurance, and said savings probably wouldn't result until years down the road.

"I want it done - now," Bill Clinton told reporters as the task force began its first meeting. He said Hillary Clinton was "better at organizing and leading people from a complex beginning to a certain end than anybody I've ever worked with in my life."

And he added, "I also figured, if I did that, you'd know I meant it."

The appointment marked the emergence of Hillary Clinton as a full-fledged and publicly acknowledged policymaker in her husband's administration, with responsibilities well beyond the traditional East Wing role of promoting such uncontroversial good causes as advocating literacy and opposing drug abuse.

Though she softened her image, submerged some of her outspokenness and shelved her trademark headbands when they became controversial during the campaign, since the election she has reclaimed her maiden name - in all White

House documents she is referred to as Hillary Rodham Clinton - and yesterday was even wearing a black velvet headband.

With her in charge, the task force presumably won't lack clout or the president's ear. As governor of Arkansas, Clinton appointed his wife to head the task force that devised his ambitious and ultimately successful education reform plan.

"It signals that Clinton believes that this is an important issue and one that he does not intend to let drop," said Joshua M. Wiener, a senior fellow at the liberal Brookings Institution who studies health-care issues. "He's also put a structure in place with the relevant agency heads to get the work done."

But he noted that Hillary Clinton's involvement could lead to complications. "If things don't go right, if the plan blows up, you can't very well fire your wife," he said.

Edmund F. Haislmaier, the senior policy analyst for health-care issues at the conservative Heritage Foundation, called her appointment "a pretty clear sign they haven't got their act together on this, and they need somebody that can hammer together some kind of conclusion."

Both analysts questioned whether the task force included enough officials with a background in difficult health-care issues. "One hundred days is not a lot of time to get up to speed," Haislmaier said.

Clinton said his wife wouldn't be paid - if she was, it might violate a federal law that forbids the president to appoint a relative to a job - but he said she would share "some of the heat I expect to generate." The members of the task force include Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, Defense Secretary Les Aspin, Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown, Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, Labor Secretary Robert Reich and Budget Director Leon Panetta, as well as White House staffers Ira Magaziner, Carol Rascoe and Judy Feder.

The president also signed an executive order yesterday creating his long-promised National Economic Council, which will coordinate economic policy at the White

House. Chaired by former New York investment banker Robert Rubin, the group is patterned on the National Security Council.

A Special Role

First ladies who made historic contributions to their husbands' presidencies.

Dolley Madison: In the War of 1812, as British warships neared and before heading out from the White House, she packed the original drafts of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

Edith Wilson: Before they were married, the president had a telephone line installed directly from his study to her house. In 1919, after he suffered a stroke, many documents addressed to the president went to her.

Eleanor Roosevelt: Franklin Roosevelt's first lady was routinely involved in matters of national concern. But her visibility and outspokenness brought controversy, especially when she spoke out in favor of civil rights. Rosalynn Carter: Often referred to as Jimmy Carter's alter ego, she consulted on policy and politics and attended cabinet meetings. Critics questioned whether someone who was not elected should wield such influence or power.

GRAPHIC: 1) AP Photo-The president and first lady at health-care task force meeting. 2) Reuter Color Cover Photo-Hillary Rodham Clinton (C edition). Photos-2) Dolley Madison. 3) Edith Wilson. 4) Eleanor Roosevelt. 5) Rosalynn Carter. Chart-A Special Role-See end of text

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

to the Woodburn Community Center in suburban Virginia to sign the bill, called the Mental Health Systems Act. Carter was joined by his former rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and several congressmen who helped push the bill through Congress.

"All during the spring campaign when Senator Kennedy and I were communicating through the media, quite often I would come in and find Rosalynn communicating with Sena: 407 words

HEADLINE: Carter and Wife in Bill-Signing Ceremony

BYLINE: By MAUREEN SANTINI, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: ANNANDALE, Va.

BODY:

file First Ladies

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

October 7, 1980, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 407 words

HEADLINE: Carter and Wife in Bill-Signing Ceremony

BYLINE: By MAUREEN SANTINI, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: ANNANDALE, Va.

BODY:

President Carter signed legislation Tuesday to revise and improve mental health programs, but Rosalynn Carter got the credit.

The first lady, honorary leader of the President's Commission on Mental Health, who helped develop the bill and was its chief lobbyist, was given the pen that her husband used to sign the legislation into law. *

Carter and his wife flew by helicopter to the Woodburn Community Center in suburban Virginia to sign the bill, called the Mental Health Systems Act. Carter was joined by his former rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and several congressmen who helped push the bill through Congress.

"All during the spring campaign when Senator Kennedy and I were communicating through the media, quite often I would come in and find Rosalynn communicating with Senator Kennedy quite intimately," Carter said in an apparent reference to a series of telephone calls his wife and the senator exchanged in connection with the mental health legislation.

The president said the bill will "help those most in need, most underserved in the past," will give states a greater role, provide more flexibility for treatment than past laws have permitted, emphasize prevention of mental problems and protect patients' rights.

Mrs. Carter said the new law "represents a great victory for the vulnerable people in our society, those struggling with mental and emotional difficulties. This is

landmark legislation."

Kennedy said the bill "represents new and important progress toward making care a right for all who need it." The Massachusetts senator, the president and Patricia Roberts Harris, secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, all praised Mrs. Carter for her efforts.

Kennedy's sister, Eunice Shriver Kennedy, who has been active in such mental health programs as the Special Olympics, also attended.

The bill will improve mental health services for the poor, minorities and victims of chronic mental illness. It will provide \$85 million the first year. It authorizes \$796 million through fiscal 1984.

It was designed to improve services for the 1.5 million chronically mentally ill, moving as many as possible from large institutions to smaller community-based facilities. It allow the Department of Health and Human Services to grant money for services to victims of rape, severely disturbed children, the chronically mentally ill and others.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

June 4, 1979, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 414 words

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Rosalynn Carter said Monday she intends to "use all my influence as first lady" to see that Congress passes new mental health legislation this year.

In a prepared speech for the New Hampshire Mental Health Association at Manchester, at the start of a three-city tour of the key presidential primary state, Mrs. Carter urged her audience to give the bill's passage top priority in 1979.

President Carter's wife, who arrived in New Hampshire from a two-day trip to Georgia, said the proposed Mental Health Systems Act "provides the best framework for completing a comprehensive system of mental health care for all Americans."

The president's bill, costing an estimated \$99.1 million the first year, would stress improved and locally based community services for the nation's 1.5 million chronically mentally ill, closer integration of mental health and general health care services, and better care for the poor, minorities and those in rural areas.

Mrs. Carter was honorary chairwoman of the President's Commission on Mental Health, and has been a mental health advocate since her husband was governor of Georgia in the early 1970s.

Earlier, in Cartersville, Ga., Mrs. Carter opened a sheltered workshop for the disabled and praised Bartow County for being part of "that significant and often silent network in our country of people who care."

At the mental health dinner in New Hampshire, she said the legislation concentrates "our limited resources on those who are so neglected -- children, adolescents, the elderly, racial and ethnic minorities, the chronically mentally ill."

The legislation proposed by the administration two weeks ago used the report of the president's commission as its blueprint.

"The new legislation has been carefully drafted to eliminate rigid requirements and unnecessary detail," Mrs. Carter said. "We have already seen the problems that are produced when too many regulations are written into law."

She added: "I assure you I intend to use all my influence as first lady to see that this legislation is adopted this year. But I need your help."

"Despite myths to the contrary, people who are suffering from serious mental illness are not loud or violent or demanding. They will not clamor at the doors of Congress for more money or better services."

Mrs. Carter planned Tuesday to visit Laconia, N.H., to tour the Laconia State School Training Center for the disabled, and to attend a reception at the governor's mansion in Concord.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Carl to Mrs. Clinton (3 pages)	08/02/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20032

FOLDER TITLE:

First Ladies

2013-0534-S

rc1523

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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



**Jacqueline
Kennedy**

Library of Congress

Born: July 28, 1929; Southampton, New York
Parents: John and Janet Lee Bouvier III
Spouses: John F. Kennedy; September 12, 1953; Newport, Rhode Island
 Aristotle Onassis; October 20, 1968; Skorpios, Greece
Children: Caroline Bouvier (1957-); John Fitzgerald, Jr. (1960-); Patrick Bouvier (1963)

One of the most glamorous of the first ladies, Jacqueline (Jackie) Lee Bouvier Kennedy was the daughter of a New York stockbroker. Her parents divorced in 1940, however, and her mother later married the very wealthy Hugh Auchincloss. Intelligent and strikingly attractive, Jackie grew up in high social circles. In fact, she was noted in the society columns at age two. She attended private schools and then Vassar, the Sorbonne (Paris), and George Washington University, graduating in 1951 with a degree in art. She worked as a writer for a time on the *Washington Times-Herald* and had a daily column in the newspaper with her own by-line.

Jackie met Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) at a dinner party in 1951 and, after an off-and-on romance, married him two years later. She found being a political wife sometimes trying, for she had little interest in politics and had to learn to temper her wit for public consumption.

With her beauty, intelligence, and youth—she was thirty-one when Jack became president in 1961—Jackie cut a much higher profile as first lady than her immediate predecessors. She made the White House a center for promoting culture and the arts, and she worked to obtain authentic antiques to furnish the mansion. As part of these efforts she led a televised tour of the White House in February 1962, which enhanced her popularity. Women throughout the country found her glamorous and began copying her fashions (particularly her fondness for pillbox hats) and hairstyle, much as they had done with Mamie Eisenhower. Unlike Mamie, however, Jackie refused to remain cheerfully subservient. Citing the needs of her small children, she stubbornly insisted on a restricted social schedule. Her independent streak also showed when she took vacations separately from the president.

Despite its fairy tale appearance, life was not always easy for Jackie. Childbirth proved traumatic: her first child was stillborn, the next two were difficult Caesarean births, and her last child, Patrick, died after only two days. Moreover, shadowing her marriage were the extramarital affairs of her husband, which were hushed up at the time. Finally, in 1963, on one of the infrequent political trips that she

took with Jack, he was assassinated as she rode next to him through the streets of Dallas, Texas. En route to Washington later the same day she witnessed the swearing-in of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson while still wearing a pink suit stained with her husband's blood. And back in Washington, she largely planned her husband's funeral.

After leaving the White House Jackie tried to maintain a more private life, despite constant pressure by inquisitive outsiders. In 1968 she married Aristotle Onassis, a wealthy Greek shipping tycoon, but his death in 1975 left her a widow for a second time. Her interest in the arts then led her to pursue a career in publishing, and she accepted a position as a senior editor for a major New York book company.



Lyndon B. Johnson Library

**Lady Bird
Johnson**

Born: December 22, 1912; Karnack, Texas
Parents: Thomas and Minnie Pattillo Taylor
Spouse: Lyndon B. Johnson; November 17, 1934; San Antonio, Texas
Children: Lynda Bird (1944-); Luci (originally Lucy) Baines (1947-)

Her given name was Claudia Alta Taylor, but a nurse-maid nicknamed her "Lady Bird" while she was still an infant. Her father was a successful farmer and merchant, but her mother, who suffered from health problems, died from a fall when Lady Bird was five. Thus, the young Texan was raised mostly by a maternal aunt. Lady Bird graduated from high school in Marshall County, Texas, at age fifteen, spent two years at St. Mary's School for Girls in Dallas, and then attended the University of Texas, where she finished in the top ten of her class with degrees in liberal arts and journalism. She earned a teaching certificate as well. In 1934 she met Lyndon B. Johnson, then a secretary to a member of Congress, and married him after a courtship of only two months.

A skillful and frugal homemaker, Lady Bird handled all of the family's financial and domestic matters. She also proved to be an astute businesswoman. In 1942 she borrowed from her inheritance to purchase a nearly bankrupt Austin radio station. Under her supervision the station expanded into a multimillion-dollar broadcasting empire known as the Texas Broadcasting Corporation. Although the extent of her active management of the corporation varied over the years, she always maintained some involvement in its operation.

Lady Bird had virtually no experience in politics, but

file in Ladies

she quickly became a capable political wife. She learned to entertain numerous guests on short notice and became adept at remembering names, faces, and places. She borrowed from her inheritance to provide money for Lyndon's first race for Congress in 1937, and when he volunteered for active duty at the beginning of World War II, she even ran his congressional office by herself for a few months. She was so capable that, according to some observers, she could have won elected office herself, although she never showed any interest in doing so. During her time as the vice president's wife (1961-1963), she substituted for the first lady at several formal events when Jacqueline Kennedy, who zealously guarded her time, refused to appear.

Lady Bird became first lady when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. When her husband sought election to the presidency in 1964, he faced serious opposition in the South because of his support for civil rights legislation. Thus, Lady Bird campaigned there for him. She made forty-seven speeches and gained votes from people who would have refused to listen to the president himself. With Lyndon elected, she turned her attention to her national "beautification" project, which she saw as symbolic for improving the quality of life in both urban and rural areas. She and her staff rallied public and private support for her program. Lady Bird also traveled 200,000 miles to make speeches in its behalf and personally lobbied Congress for passage of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965. She took an interest in education policy as well. In all, despite her attempt to avoid controversial policy issues such as the Vietnam War, she was the most active first lady since Eleanor Roosevelt. She also was an excellent manager. Observers have claimed that she ran her wing of the White House much better than the president ran his.

President Johnson's decision not to run for reelection in 1968—which was as much of a surprise to Lady Bird as everyone else—led to their retirement to their Texas ranch. After Lyndon's death in 1973 Lady Bird largely withdrew from public life. She continued to manage her business interests successfully and pursue her interests in natural resources, including publishing the book *Wildflowers Across America* in 1988.



Pat
Nixon

Library of Congress

Born: March 16, 1912; Ely, Nevada
Parents: William and Katharine Bender Ryan
Spouse: Richard Nixon; June 21, 1940; Riverside, California
Children: Patricia (1946-); Julie (1948-)

Thelma Catherine Ryan Nixon was the daughter of an Irish miner, who nicknamed her "Pat" because her birthday was so close to St. Patrick's Day. Her father took up farming in Artesia, California, when she was two. In 1925 her mother died, leaving Pat to take care of the house. When her father died four years later after a lengthy illness, she went to New York to work. In 1932 Pat returned to California and entered the University of Southern California. After graduating cum laude she took a teaching job in Whittier and there met Richard Nixon at a local theater production in which both were playing. He proposed to her on the night of their first meeting. Startled, Pat at first refused, but she eventually changed her mind and they married two years later.

Richard became successful as a small-town lawyer, but he sought more and entered politics after World War II. For Pat, the decision proved to be a trying one. She did not relish the constant public exposure, and as Richard sought higher offices and the campaigns became more intense and vicious, she came to dislike politics. In September 1952 rumors about financial misconduct forced Richard to make his famed Checkers speech in a successful effort to save his vice-presidential candidacy. While for him it was a great triumph, for Pat it was a public humiliation as the family finances became common knowledge. As early as 1950 she extracted a pledge from Richard not to seek office again, but he broke it repeatedly. Dutifully, Pat learned to be a proper political wife, but her lively personality was replaced by a stiff, formal, almost "doll-like" demeanor, at least in public.

The years between 1960 and 1968 were spent in private life, much to Pat's satisfaction, but Richard Nixon became president in 1969. As first lady, Pat sought authentic antiques to refurnish the White House, and she tried to make the mansion more accessible to the public. Pat was also the most traveled of first ladies, having visited eighty-three countries.

Because she knew that public expectations of first ladies had changed and required more social activism, Pat attempted to embrace various social projects, but her efforts largely failed. As a result, of the modern first ladies she was the least active. This stemmed in part from her own difficulties in dealing with the public and in part from the White House staff's insistence that she maintain a low profile. She seemed to have little influence on her husband's political business and was left out of many important decisions, including his decision to run for president in 1968.

As the Watergate scandal broke over Richard Nixon in 1973, Pat urged him to destroy the White House tapes, arguing that they were a private diary and not public fare. Her husband chose to ignore her warning, however. He resigned from the presidency in 1974. The Nixons retired to San Clemente, California, and moved to New York City in 1979 and to Saddle River, New Jersey, in 1981. In 1976, while at home in California, Pat suffered a stroke and had to undergo several months of physical therapy; she had a second but milder stroke in 1983. She now devotes much of her time to gardening.





Library of Congress

Betty Ford

Born: April 8, 1918; Chicago, Illinois
Parents: William and Hortense Neahr Bloomer
Spouses: William C. Warren; 1942; Grand Rapids, Michigan
 Gerald R. Ford; October 15, 1948; Grand Rapids
Children: Michael Gerald (1950-); John Gardner (1952-); Steven Meigs (1956-); Susan Elizabeth (1957-)

Elizabeth (Betty) Bloomer Warren Ford was the daughter of a Chicago salesman, who moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, when she was three. As a young girl, Betty decided to become a dancer. Thus, in 1935 she graduated from the Calla Travis Dance Studio and then spent time at the Bennington School of Dance in Bennington, Vermont. From 1939 to 1941 she worked in New York City as a dancer and model. After returning to Grand Rapids, she married William Warren, a local salesman, in 1942, but their marriage ended after five years. Betty met Gerald R. Ford in 1947 and married him the next year.

Three weeks after their wedding Jerry Ford was elected to Congress for the first time, and Betty took on the role of political wife. She joined the organizations expected of the wife of a rising member of Congress, and, because her husband frequently was away on speaking trips or campaigning for fellow House Republicans, she took a major role in raising their four children. The demands upon her were great, and the strain finally forced her to seek psychiatric counseling in 1970. As a result, she was learning stress management and had fixed a date with Jerry for his retirement from politics, when he was named Richard Nixon's vice president in 1973, replacing Spiro T. Agnew who had resigned.

Richard Nixon resigned from the presidency on August 9, 1974, and Betty Ford found herself first lady. Her outspoken honesty quickly brought her considerable attention. She strongly endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment, which was faltering in its drive for ratification, and personally lobbied state legislators for its passage. Although ratification eventually failed, she worked to increase the number of women in high government positions and pushed unsuccessfully for a woman on the Supreme Court. She also supported more assistance for the arts, the handicapped, and the mentally retarded.

Some of her statements proved to be controversial,

however. Her endorsement of the Supreme Court's abortion decision, discussion of a hypothetical affair by her daughter, and comments on her children's experimentation with drugs all created a storm of protest. The courage and openness she displayed in her bout with breast cancer, which ended in a radical mastectomy, won her admirers and helped focus public attention on that problem. Her influence on President Ford was considerable. He acknowledged the value he placed on her opinions, while she referred to the importance of the "pillow talk" she had with him over issues.

Betty Ford left the White House in 1977 and retired with Gerald to Palm Springs, California. By the time she left she had become one of the most outspoken, and one of the more popular and respected, of the first ladies. She was praised when she acknowledged publicly her dependency on drugs and alcohol (caused by pain from an inoperable pinched nerve and arthritis together with the emotional stress of being a political wife) and told of her struggle to overcome it. She received awards for her work in behalf of women's rights and against cancer, and she helped establish the Betty Ford Center for Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation in Rancho Mirage, California.



Jimmy Carter Library

Rosalynn Carter

Born: August 18, 1927; Plains, Georgia
Parents: Wilburn and Frances (Allie) Murray Smith
Spouse: Jimmy Carter; July 7, 1946; Plains
Children: John William (1947-); James Earl (Chip) III (1950-); Donnel Jeffrey (1952-); Amy Lynn (1967-)

Rosalynn Smith Carter was born and grew up about three miles from the Plains, Georgia, home of her future husband, Jimmy Carter. Her father died of leukemia when she was thirteen, leaving her to help her mother with the family. After serving as valedictorian of her high school class, Rosalynn attended Georgia Southwestern Junior College in Americus so that she could remain near home. She had known Jimmy for some time, but her first date with him was not until she was seventeen. She married him a year later.

Jimmy was a navy officer at the time of their marriage, and for the first time Rosalynn moved away from Plains, spending time in California, Pennsylvania, Hawaii, Vir-

ginia, and Connecticut. She enjoyed her new independence and the opportunities it offered. When her father-in-law died in 1953 and Jimmy decided to resign his commission to run the family peanut business, Rosalynn reluctantly returned to Plains. She soon began to like her life there, however. She helped with the business and became active in local organizations. Rosalynn even overcame an acute fear of public speaking so that she could help Jimmy when he ran unsuccessfully for governor of Georgia in 1966 and then successfully in 1970. When he decided to run for the presidency in 1976, Rosalynn set off alone to campaign for him, touring hundreds of miles to give speeches in his behalf.

Few first ladies have achieved the prominence that Rosalynn Carter attained between 1977 and 1981. She was frequently compared to Eleanor Roosevelt, even by her husband. She was constantly active. It has been noted that "in her first two years as first lady, she made 248 speeches or public comments, gave 154 press interviews, attended 641 briefings, and visited 36 foreign countries." She fought for better treatment of the mentally ill and appeared before congressional subcommittees to support her views. Problems of the aged, refugee camps in Thailand, and equality for women were all causes she took up. Rosalynn also traveled abroad on the president's behalf, most notably to Latin America in 1977. She frequently sat in on cabinet meetings and even participated in President Carter's Camp David negotiations between Egyptian president Anwar Sadat and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin. Rosalynn was thus Jimmy's alter ego; she discussed policy matters and appointments with him daily. Their partnership in policy making was so openly equal that Rosalynn Carter has been called one of the most influential of all the first ladies. In fact, in a poll of historians she was rated more effective as first lady than her husband was as president.

Burdened by an economic downturn and his failure to obtain the release of American diplomats being held hostage in Iran, Jimmy Carter was defeated in his bid for reelection in 1980. He and Rosalynn retired to Plains where they wrote separate accounts of their years in the White House.



Library of Congress

Nancy Reagan

Born: July 6, 1923;³ New York City
Parents: Kenneth and Edith Luckett Robbins

Spouse: Ronald Reagan; March 4, 1952; Riverside, California

Children: Patricia Ann (1952-); Ronald Prescott (1958-)

Nancy Reagan was the daughter of an auto salesman and a stage actress. Her father left the family shortly after she was born, and her mother, determined to pursue a stage career, left young Nancy with relatives. Born Anne Frances Robbins, Nancy, as she was nicknamed, lived until age six with an aunt in Washington, D.C. In 1929 her mother married a Chicago physician, and Nancy went to live with them. She was legally adopted at age fourteen and became Nancy Davis. Later, Nancy attended a private high school in Chicago and Smith College in Massachusetts. While attending Smith, she had a brief romance with a Princeton student, who was accidentally struck by a train and killed.

Like her mother, Nancy decided to pursue an acting career. She had been in theatrical productions in high school and had majored in drama at Smith. In 1943 Nancy began her stage career, and in 1949 she moved to Hollywood to break into movies. There she met Ronald Reagan, then president of the Screen Actors Guild, who cleared her of a baseless charge of Communist associations. After the couple married in 1952, Nancy largely abandoned her acting career to be a homemaker, returning to the screen only for very brief intervals when financially necessary. She made her last movie in 1954. She returned to the public eye, however, when Ronald entered politics and became governor of California in 1966 and president in 1980.

Initially as first lady, Nancy argued that her only concern was taking care of her husband. She thus attempted to remain out of sight. Her first two years in the White House were stormy ones, however. She was criticized sharply for her fashionable wardrobe, her rich friends, and the general image of luxury that she projected while the president called upon the nation for austerity. Particularly attacked were her \$900,000 remodeling of the White House and the \$200,000 china set she ordered (although most of the money used for both was from private donations).

By 1982 Nancy was making determined efforts to improve her public image and to establish better relations with the news media. Among other things, she became active in drug abuse programs, a longtime concern, and supported antidrug efforts, both domestically and internationally. By 1985 Nancy had gone from being one of the most disliked first ladies to being more popular than the president.

Beyond these efforts, she also was a great influence on the president himself. Fiercely protective of her family, she displayed an iron will in protecting the interests of the more easy-going Ronald. Nancy kept abreast of current events, but she was more interested in personalities. Even the president acknowledged that she was very perceptive in personnel matters. Her behind-the-scenes influence, particularly on personnel, was strong. Several White House insiders even attested to her power to remove people she thought a liability to her husband.

In 1989, after two terms in the White House, the Reagans retired to Los Angeles, California. Nancy, the only first lady to publish an autobiography before entering the White House, planned to write a memoir of her years there.





White House

Barbara Bush

Born: June 8, 1925; Rye, New York
Parents: Marvin and Pauline Robinson Pierce
Spouse: George Bush; January 6, 1945; Rye, New York
Children: George Walker (1946-); Robin (1949-1953); John Ellis (1953-); Neil Mellon (1954-); Marvin Pierce (1956-); Dorothy Walker (1959-)

Barbara Pierce Bush was born in Rye, New York, a suburb of New York City. Her father was the publisher of *McCall's* magazine; her mother was the daughter of an Ohio Supreme Court justice. Her family was well-to-do, and she attended school at prestigious Ashley Hall in South Carolina. She met George Bush at a Christmas dance in 1942 and became engaged to him a year later. Their marriage was delayed, however, while George served in the U.S. Navy. In 1945 Barbara dropped out of school after two years in Smith College to marry him.

After George graduated from Yale University in 1948, the Bushes moved to Odessa, Texas, where George entered the oil business. That was the beginning of an odyssey that included twenty-eight homes in seventeen cities. After succeeding in oil, George became active in politics, serving as a member of Congress from Texas, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, chairman of the Republican National

Committee, U.S. representative to China, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and finally vice president and president. In the midst of traveling around the country and the world, Barbara had six children, the second of which, Robin, died of leukemia just before her fourth birthday.

A strong believer in volunteerism, Barbara Bush has donated much of her own time to helping the less fortunate. She has been honorary chair of the Leukemia Society of America and has been concerned about the plight of the homeless and of poor, single parents. Her primary concern, however, has been illiteracy in the United States. She has been actively involved in programs to improve literacy and donated the entire proceeds of over \$65,000 from her book *C. Fred's Story* (a collection of anecdotes about the Bush family told from the point of view of their cocker spaniel, C. Fred Bush) to major literacy organizations. She won the Distinguished American Woman Award in 1987 and, after becoming first lady in 1989, continued to be involved in community affairs.

George and Barbara Bush have homes in Houston, Texas, and Kennebunkport, Maine. She enjoys reading, needlepoint, gardening, and spending time with her family, which includes eleven grandchildren.

Notes

1. Scholars disagree about Martha Washington's actual birth date. June 21, 1731, is the date most commonly used, but several others also have been mentioned.

A number of sources were used to prepare the biographies of the first ladies. The major ones were: Betty Boyd Caroli, *First Ladies* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987); Sol Barzman, *The First Ladies* (New York: Cowles, 1970); William A. De Gregorio, *The Complete Book of the Presidents* (New York: Dembner Books, 1984); Joseph Nathan Kane, *Facts about the Presidents* (New York: Wilson, 1985); and Tim Taylor, *The Book of Presidents* (New York: Arno Press, 1972).

2. Dolley Madison's given name is not clear. Some scholars have declared that "Dorothea" was her given name and "Dolley" a nickname. Others have insisted that "Dolley" was her real name.
3. The birth records for Nancy Reagan have been lost, but school records indicate that she was born in 1921. Mrs. Reagan claims that she was born in 1923.



TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL FUND FOR THE UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN

1993-1994 EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman	Mr. Charles E. Cooke
Vice Chairman	Mrs. Lloyd (B.A.) Bentsen
Vice Chairman	Mrs. John (Teresa) Heinz
Vice Chairman	Mrs. J. Bennett (Mary) Johnston
Co-Chairman Finance Committee	Mr. William F. McSweeney
Co-Chairman Finance Committee	Mr. Jeffery Capron
Secretary	Mr. Herbert Stevens
Assistant Secretary	Mr. Michael S. Mandel
Treasurer	Mr. Larry J. Burks
President & CEO	Ms. Karen B. Carlin

HONORARY TRUSTEES

Mrs. Jimmy (Rosalynn) Carter
Mrs. Gerald (Betty) Ford
Mrs. Lyndon B. (Lady Bird) Johnson
Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis
Mrs. Ronald (Nancy) Reagan

BOARD MEMBERS

Mr. Joe Allbritton
Mrs. Norman (Meg) Augustine
The Honorable Howard Baker
The Honorable Corinne C. (Lindy) Boggs
Mrs. William E. (Sandy) Brock
The Honorable Harry Byrd
The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Mrs. John (Sally) Chapoton
Mrs. Robert (Oatsie) Charles
The Honorable Larry Coughlin
The Honorable Buddy Darden
Mrs. Thomas (Heather) Foley
The Honorable Bob Graham
Mr. Najeeb Halaby
The Honorable Ralph M. Hall
Mr. Robert Healy
Mrs. Dennis (Cindy) Hertel
The Honorable Nancy L. Johnson
Mrs. Vernon (Ann) Jordan
Mr. George H. Lawrence
Mrs. Paul (Carol) Laxalt
The Honorable Jerry Lewis
Mrs. Robert L. (Bonnie) Livingston
Mrs. John (Chan) Mashek

Mrs. Jack (Alyne) Massey
Mr. John Montgomery
The Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan
The Honorable David Nagle
The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
The Honorable John Porter
The Honorable Deborah Pryce
Mrs. James (Leone) Reeder
Mrs. Richard (Tunky) Riley
Mrs. Selwa Roosevelt
Mrs. B. Francis (Tricia) Saul
Mr. Manuel Silberstein
The Honorable Ted Stevens
Ms. Martha Stewart
The Honorable Robert Strauss
The Honorable Strom Thurmond
Mrs. Jack (Mary Margaret) Valenti
The Honorable John Warner
Mr. Lew Wasserman
The Honorable Alan Wheat
Mrs. Nancy Dickerson Whitehead
Mrs. Timothy E. (Wren) Wirth

EX-OFFICIO

The Honorable George White, Architect of the Capitol



Executive Board

CHAIRMAN

Mr. Charles E. Cooke

VICE CHAIRS

Mrs. Lloyd Bentsen

Mrs. H. John Heinz, III

Mrs. J. Bennett Johnston

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CO-CHAIRS

Mr. William McSweeney

Mr. Jeffrey Capron

SECRETARY COUNSEL

Mr. Herbert Stevens

Mr. Michael Mandel

TREASURER

Mr. Larry J. Burks

PRESIDENT & C.E.O.

Karen Carlin

Board of Trustees

HONORARY TRUSTEES

Mrs. Jimmy Carter

Mrs. Gerald Ford

s. Lyndon B. Johnson

s. Ronald Reagan

Mr. Joe Allbritton

Mrs. Norman Augustine

The Hon. Howard Baker

The Hon. Lindy Boggs

The Hon. Harry Byrd

*The Hon. Robert Byrd

Mrs. John Chapoton

Mrs. Robert Charles

The Hon. Larry Coughlin

*The Hon. Buddy Darden

Mrs. Thomas Foley

*The Hon. Bob Graham

Mr. Nareeb Halabv

*The Hon. Ralph Hall

Mr. Robert Healy

Mrs. Dennis Hertel

*The Hon. Nancy Johnson

Mr. George Lawrence

Mrs. Paul Laxalt

*The Hon. Jerry Lewis

Mrs. Robert Livingston

Mrs. John Mashek

Mrs. Jack Massey

Mr. John Montgomery

*The Hon. Daniel Patrick Moynihan

The Hon. David Nagle

*The Hon. Nancy Pelosi

*The Hon. John Porter

Mrs. James A. Reeder

Mrs. Selwa Roosevelt

Mrs. Francis Saul

Mr. Manuel Silberstein

*The Hon. Ted Stevens

Ms. Martha Stewart

The Hon. Robert Strauss

*The Hon. Strom Thurmond

*The Hon. John Warner

Mr. Lew Wasserman

ve Hon. Alan Wheat

s. Nancy Dickerson Whitehead

rs. Timothy Wirth

EX-OFFICIO

The Hon. George White

Architect of the Capitol

*non-voting

HISTORY OF THE U.S. BOTANIC GARDEN

The oldest, continually-operating botanic garden in the nation, the U.S. Botanic Garden was first proposed by George Washington in 1796 as a place to grow and preserve plants that might be important to the nation's economy. Other early American statesmen, including Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, shared Washington's dream of a botanic garden located in the nation's capital.

That dream became a reality on May 8, 1820, when President James Monroe signed into a law a bill that established the first botanic garden under the auspices of the Columbian Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences. Five acres of land on the eastern end of the Mall were designated for the garden's use. Chartered by the Congress, a primary objective of the Institute was "...to collect, cultivate and grow the various vegetable products of this and other countries for exhibition and display to the public." The first botanic garden collected a variety of plant species from the U.S. and abroad, including a substantial number of herbarium specimens.

The Columbian Institute also actively collected mineral, zoological, archeological specimens and other objects of historical interest for its museum. One of its most interesting acquisitions was the regimentals worn by George Washington while Commander-in-Chief of the American Army during the Revolutionary War. These collections later became the basis of the initial Smithsonian collection.

The Columbian Institute disbanded in 1837 and the site of the garden reverted to the Federal Government. In 1850, interest in a national botanic garden was revived as the repository for the botanical collection of the Lieutenant Charles Wilkes' Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842.

On August 18, 1838, Charles Wilkes began a voyage that would take four years and cover 87,000 miles. Comprised of six ships and 440 men, the Expedition would circumnavigate the globe, survey the Pacific Ocean and confirm the existence of the continent Antarctica. With a botanist, horticulturist and naturalist on board, the Expedition collected extensive specimens of plant life from around the world. These specimens became the nucleus of the collection housed in the Botanic Garden's first greenhouse. Wilkes, the nephew of Mother Seaton -- America's first saint -- was said to have served as the model for Herman Melville's Captain Ahab character in his classic, *Moby Dick*.

-more-

In 1850, the collection and Garden were moved to a new structure at the east end of the Mall near the U.S. Capitol on the exact site previously occupied by the Columbian Institute's botanic garden. The historic Main Conservatory, consisting of a central dome and two wings, was begun in 1867, from designs by Edward Clark, the Architect of the Capitol. Later, the Bartholdi Fountain became a major attraction of the Garden. Constructed by the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi and acquired by the Garden in 1877, the fountain represented an allegorical view of light and water.

In 1902, plans were presented by the Park Commission of the United States Senate (the McMillan Commission) to complete Pierre Charles L'Enfant's 1790's vision of Washington with the development of an open Mall between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. This vision meant yet another move for the Botanic Garden, to its current site at Maryland Avenue and First Street, Southwest.

The cornerstone for the new Botanic Garden Conservatory, still in use today, was laid on November 12, 1931. The following year, the Bartholdi Fountain was moved to its current location in the square across Independence Avenue in what is today called Bartholdi Park.

Over the years, weather and age have taken their toll on the Botanic Garden Conservatory. An extensive renovation is planned that will preserve the building's historic design, and, at the same time, provide the latest in technology to insure the integrity and future of the U.S. Botanic Garden.

In addition to the renovation, plans are underway for the design and construction of the National Garden to be located on an internationally prominent three-acre parcel of land adjacent to the U.S. Botanic Garden Conservatory and the U.S. Capitol. It will be this country's premier showcase for unusual, useful and ornamental plants. It will also include an Environmental Learning Center, a Water Garden and a Rose Garden, exhibiting varieties of our national flower, the rose.

Rich in tradition and steeped in history, the U.S. Botanic Garden includes two plants that are considered to have been part of the Wilkes Expedition's collection, a Vessel Fern and Chinese Jujube. A living museum, the U.S. Botanic Garden is a tribute to the vision of our forefathers and an important source of pleasure, beauty and learning for people from across the U.S. and around the world who visit the Nation's capital.

###

file



331 Market Avenue South
Canton, Ohio 44702
(330) 452-0876 • (330) 456-3414 - fax

FAX Transmittal

TO: Melanne Verveer
FROM: Mary Regula
DATE: 10/2/00
RE: Bill - First Ladies National Historic Site

of Pages Including Cover: 7

Dear Melanne:

The following pages contain the bill pertaining to the National Historic Site. The wording for the National First Ladies' Library begins at Sec. 145 on page 70 and continues to the end of page 75.

Thank you very much for your interest. I hope to hear from you soon.

Mary

U:\06REPT\2001\CONF\H4578CON.001

70

(c) ACCESS AND MINERAL RIGHTS.—

(1) PRESERVATION OF RIGHTS OF ACCESS.—

Nothing in this section shall impair any rights of access in favor of the public or any owner of adjacent lands over, under, or across the lands described in section 2.

(2) MINERALS.—The United States reserves any federally owned mineral rights in the lands described in subsection (b), except that the United States disclaims any and all right of surface entry to the mineral estate of such lands.

SEC. 145. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “First Ladies National Historic Site Act of 2000”.

(b) FIRST LADIES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(A) Throughout the history of the United States, First Ladies have had an important impact on our Nation’s history.

(B) Little attention has been paid to the role of First Ladies and their impact on our Nation’s history.

(C) Establishment of the First Ladies National Historic Site will provide unique opportu-

U:\06REPT\2001\CONF\H4578CON.001

71

nities for education and study into the impact of First Ladies on our history.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are the following:

(A) To preserve and interpret the role and history of First Ladies for the benefit, inspiration, and education of the people of the United States.

(B) To interpret the impact of First Ladies on the history of the United States.

(C) To provide to school children and scholars access to information about the contributions of First Ladies through both a physical educational facility and an electronic virtual library.

(D) To establish the First Ladies National Historic Site in Canton, Ohio, the home of First Lady Ida Saxton McKinley.

(E) To create a public-private partnership between the National Park Service and the National First Ladies Library.

(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF FIRST LADIES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

U:\06REPT\2001\CONF\H4578CON.001

72

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in Canton, Ohio, the First Ladies National Historic Site.

(B) DESCRIPTION.—The historic site shall consist of—

(i) the land and improvements comprising the National Park Service property located at 331 Market Avenue South in Canton, Ohio, known as the Ida Saxton McKinley House; and

(ii) if acquired under subsection (b)(4), National Park Service property located at 205 Market Avenue South in Canton, Ohio, known as the City National Bank Building.

(4) ACQUISITION OF CITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.—The Secretary may acquire by donation, for inclusion in the historic site, the property located at 205 Market Avenue South in Canton, Ohio, known as the City National Bank Building.

(5) ADMINISTRATION OF THE HISTORIC SITE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historic site in accordance with this section and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System,

U:\06REPT\2001\CONF\H4578CON.001

73

including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, chapter 593; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(B) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(i) To further the purposes of this section, the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the National First Ladies Library (a nonprofit corporation established under the laws of the District of Columbia) under which the National First Ladies Library may operate and maintain the site.

(ii) To further the purposes of this section, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with other public and private organizations.

(C) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide to the National First Ladies Library—

(i) technical assistance for the preservation of historic structures of, the maintenance of the cultural landscape of, and local preservation planning for, the historic site; and

U:\06REPT\2001\CONF\H4578CON.001

74

(ii) subject to the availability of appropriations, financial assistance for the operation and maintenance of the historic site.

(D) ADMISSION FEES.—The Secretary may authorize the National First Ladies Library to—

(i) charge fees for admission to the historic site; and

(ii) retain and use for the historic site amounts paid as such fees.

(E) MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY.—The Secretary may authorize the National First Ladies Library—

(i) to manage any property within the historic site;

(ii) to lease to other public or private entities any property managed under subparagraph (i) by the National First Ladies Library; and

(iii) to retain and use for the historic site amounts received under such leases.

(6) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the last day of the third full fiscal year beginning after

U:\06REPT\2001\CONF\H4578CON.001

75

the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the officials described in paragraph (B), prepare a general management plan for the historic site.

(B) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the general management plan, the Secretary shall consult with an appropriate official of—

(i) the National First Ladies Library;
and

(ii) appropriate political subdivisions of the State of Ohio that have jurisdiction over the area where the historic site is located.

(C) SUBMISSION OF PLAN TO CONGRESS.—Upon the completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit a copy of the plan to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(7) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) HISTORIC SITE.—The term “historic site” means the First Ladies National Historic Site established by subsection (b)(3).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**FIRST AND SECOND LADIES
WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE CONGRESS WHILE IN OFFICE**

[Abstract: As the title states, this report documents First and Second Ladies who testified before Congress while in office. It is arranged in reverse-chronological order, from Tipper Gore to Eleanor Roosevelt. An additional list follows that documents any notable relationship with Congress of First and Second Ladies' who did not testify. A chart for quick reference is also attached.]

MARY ELIZABETH "TIPPER" GORE (1993 - present)

Testimony as Second Lady¹

- **April 29, 1993** on behalf of mental health care before the House Mental Health Working Group (with WH working group on mental health).
- **May 13, 1993** on behalf of mental health care before Sen. Kennedy's Labor and Human Resources Committee.
- **July 15, 1993** on behalf of mental health and the aging before Sen. Pryor's Special Committee on the Aging. MEG's remarks were part of a background briefing, not on behalf of specific legislation.

Testimony before Second Lady

- **September 28, 1985** on behalf of record labeling with the Parents Music Resource Center (PMRC) before Sen. Danforth's Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee.²
- **December 15, 1986** on behalf of the homeless mentally ill before Rep. Waxman's House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee. The hearing was background for legislation regarding "crisis assistance" for the homeless.³

MARILYN TUCKER QUAYLE (1989 - 1993)

Testimony as Second Lady

- **April 23, 1990** at a hearing on HR 4222, the "Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Act of 1990" before Rep. Waxman's House Subcommittee on Health and the

Environment. The purpose of Quayle's testimony was to urge women to have mammograms; she did not take a position on the bill.⁴

- **May 15, 1990** on behalf of women's health before the Health and Long-Term Subcommittee of the House Select-Aging Committee.⁵

Result

HR 2224 was signed into law in 1990, and was part of the Women's Health Equity Act of 1990 sponsored by Rep. Waxman and Sen. Mikulski. The law establishes a program through the Centers for Disease Control to provide grants to states to provide mammograms and pap smears to low income women without health coverage. Current funding levels of \$71-2 million allow 12 states to provide a comprehensive program, and 18 states to be in a "capacity building" stage. To provide comprehensive programs to all 50 states, \$200 million is needed. President Clinton has requested a funding increase to \$85 million. The bill was for a three year program, and has been reauthorized by the House and is pending final passage in the Senate labor committee.⁶

ROSALYNN CARTER (1977 - 1981)

Testimony as First Lady

- **July 19, 1977** before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to brief Members on her trip to South America.⁷
- **February 7, 1979** on behalf of the "Mental Health Systems Act," President Carter's proposal to improve mental health care services, before Sen. Kennedy's Human Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research.⁸
- **April 30, 1979** on behalf of solar and advanced technology before the Subcommittee on Energy Development and Applications and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Supply.⁹

Testimony after First Lady

- **March 2, 1988** on behalf of "Mental Health and Aging."¹⁰
- **May 16, 1991** on behalf of "Community Mental Health Services."¹¹
- **May 14-16, or 21, 1991** on behalf of "Departments of Labor, Health, and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1992."¹²

Timeline of President Carter's Commission on Mental Health

- 2/ 17/ 77 - President Carter creates President's Commission on Mental Health, names RC Honorary Chair.¹³

- Though RC was 'honorary chair,' "there was never any question that Mrs. Carter intended to be intimately involved in the work of the commission." The Commission held public hearings, which RC attended, interviewed hundreds of people, and spent almost a year amassing data.¹⁴

- 4/ 21/ 77 - First official meeting of Presidential Commission on Mental Health. RC addresses meeting in Chicago; says recommendations are due in one year.¹⁵

- 5/ 24/ 77 - First public hearing of Presidential Commission on Mental Health. RC presides at hearing in PA.¹⁶

- 9/ 15/ 77 - Presidential Commission on Mental Health produces report; RC, Honorary Chair, and Dr. Thomas E. Bryant, Chair, discuss report with President Carter.¹⁷

- 2/ 7/ 79 - RC testifies before Congress on behalf of President's Commission on Mental Health to present Commission's report and recommendations.¹⁸

- Her testimony was widely cited as the first congressional appearance by a First Lady since Eleanor Roosevelt.¹⁹

- RC "helped develop the bill and was its chief lobbyist."²⁰

- Photo²¹

- 4/ 27/ 79 - The Commission presents its recommendations to the President.²²

- On that day, RC made appearances on "Good Morning America" and the "McNeil-Lehrer Report" to discuss the recommendations.²³

- 5/ 15/ 79 - President Announces Proposal.²⁴

- "Both [Sen.] Kennedy and [Rep.] Waxman praised first lady Rosalynn Carter, at her husband's side as the proposal was announced Tuesday, for her efforts in promoting mental health care advances. She is expected to be the administration's chief lobbyist on Capitol Hill for the measure."²⁵

- 10/ 7/ 80 - President signs Mental Health Systems Act into law.²⁶

Result

President Carter signed the Mental Health Systems Act into law on 10/7/80 after its passage in the House and Senate. President Carter gave the pen with which he had signed the Act to RC, who stood behind him during the ceremony. (AP, 10/8/80) President Reagan repealed the Act in 1981 in his quest to trim the Federal budget. Federal funds for three programs under the Act were combined into one block grant given to states with broad discretion.²⁷

JOAN MONDALE (1977 - 1981)²⁸

Testimony as Second Lady

- Mondale served as Honorary Chair of the Federal Council of the Arts.

- **September 25, 1979** on behalf of "The General Service Administration's Art-in-Architecture Program" before the House Committee Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Subcommittee on Civil Service and General Service.

- **February 7, 1980** on behalf of "Arts and the Older American" before the House Select Committee on Aging.

- **March 3, 1980** on behalf of "Field Hearings on the Reauthorization of the National Foundation for the Arts and the Humanities Act and the Museum Services Act" before the House Education and Labor Committee, Subcommittee on Post-Secondary Education.

- **June 26, 1980** on behalf of the "Arts, Humanities, and Museums Act of 1979," before the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, Subcommittee on Education, Arts and the Humanities.

Testimony after Second Lady

- **April 3, 1984** on behalf of the "Federal Pay Equity Act of 1984" before the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (1933 - 1945)

Testimony as First Lady²⁹

- Eleanor Roosevelt was the first First Lady to testify before Congress.³⁰

- **December 10, 1940** on behalf of "Interstate Migration" before the House Select Committee to Investigate Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens.³¹

- **January 14, 1942** on behalf of "National Defense Migration: Relating to the Maintenance of Civilian Morale" before the House Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration.³²

Testimony after First Lady³³

- **April 22, 1955** on behalf of a "Review of the United Nations Charter" before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on the United Nations Charter.³⁴

- **February 24, 1956** on behalf of "International Organizations and Movements" before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on International Organization and Movements.³⁵

- **May 14, 1959** on behalf of "Amending the Fair Labor Standards Act" before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Labor.³⁶

- **Dec. 7, 1959** on behalf of "Migratory Labor" before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Migratory Labor.³⁷

- **April 27, 1962** on behalf of "Equal Pay for Equal Work" before the House Committee on Education and Labor, Select Subcommittee on Labor.³⁸

- **April 18, 1962** on behalf of "Prices of Hearing Aids" before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly.³⁹

- **Date Unknown:** on behalf of the wretched conditions of nursing homes in the nation's capital before the District of Columbia Committee.⁴⁰

FIRST AND SECOND LADIES WHO DID NOT TESTIFY BEFORE CONGRESS

NANCY REAGAN (1981 - 1989)

BARBARA BUSH (1989 - 1993)

BETTY FORD (1974 - 1977)⁴¹

- March 25, 1991 on behalf of including alcohol addiction in the "War on Drugs" before House Subcommittee.⁴²

- As First Lady, lobbied individual states on behalf of ERA, but did not testify before Congress on its behalf.⁴³

PATRICIA NIXON (1969 - 1974)

LADY BIRD JOHNSON (1965 - 1969)⁴⁴

Lady Bird did not testify before Congress, though she "lobbied behind the scenes" for passage of the Highway Beautification Act, including personally calling swing votes in Congress.⁴⁵

As Congress was about to recess without its passage, President Johnson told members of his Cabinet and Congress that he loved his wife, that she wanted the bill passed, and that he intended that she and the country should have it.⁴⁶ The President then hosted a party for all of Congress, but told Members that they needn't come until they passed the bill; wives in party dresses sat waiting in the House's family gallery until 12:51 am, when the bill finally passed.⁴⁷

JAQUELINE KENNEDY (1961 - 1963)⁴⁸

MAIME EISENHOWER (1953 - 1961)

BESS TRUMAN (1949 - 1953)

ELLEN WILSON (1913-1921)

Ellen Wilson focused on public housing issues, assuming the post as Honorary Chair of the National Civic Federation, which drafted the Slum Clearance Act of 1913, a law to renovate or demolish Washington's slum dwellings. She lobbied members of Congress on its behalf, but did not testify before Congress.⁴⁹

1. Skila Harris, Chief of Staff to Mrs. Gore, and Aracelli Ruano, Office of the Second Lady
2. *New York Times*, 9/29/85
3. *Los Angeles Times*, 12/16/86
4. *Washington Post*, 4/24/90
5. UPI, 5/16/90
6. Susan Wood, Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, 8/93
7. *New York Times*, July 20, 1977
8. Jim Herring, Carter Library, 8/18/93
9. *CIS Annual Abstracts of Congressional Publications and Legislative Histories*, 1979
10. *CIS Annual Abstracts of Congressional Publications and Legislative Histories*, 1988
11. *CIS Annual Abstracts of Congressional Publications and Legislative Histories*, 1991
12. *CIS Annual Abstracts of Congressional Publications and Legislative Histories*, 1991
13. Fact Sheet, Office of the First Lady's Press Secretary, 4/19/77
14. Myra Greenberg Gutin, *The President's Partner*, 1983
15. *New York Times*, 4/22/77
16. *New York Times*, 5/25/77
17. *New York Times*, 9/16/77
18. *New York Times*, 2/8/79
19. *Chicago Tribune*, 2/7/90; Betty Boyd Caroli, *First Ladies*, 1987; Lewis Gould, "Modern First Ladies in Historical Perspective," *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, Summer 1985; others.
20. AP, 10/7/80
21. *New York Times*, 2/8/79 (story, p.1)
22. Gutin, 1983
23. Gutin, 1983

- 24.AP, 5/16/79
- 25.AP, 5/16/79
- 26.*New York Times*, 10/8/80
- 27.*New York Times*, 10/15/81
- 28.CIS U.S. *Congressional Committee Hearings Index* and Goody Marshall, Director of Vice President Gore's Senate Office
- 29.CIS U.S. *Congressional Committee Hearings Index, Part IV*, and Goody Marshall
- 30.Gutin, 1983; Caroli, 1987
- 31.*New York Times*, 12/11/40
- 32.*New York Times*, 1/15/42
- 33.CIS U.S. *Congressional Committee Hearings Index*
- 34.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 84th Congress, Vol. 1137, 1955
- 35.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 84th Congress, Vol. 1561, 1956
- 36.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 86th Congress, Vol. 1330, 1959
- 37.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 86th Congress, Vol. 1434, 1959
- 38.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 87th Congress, Vol. 1935, 1962
- 39.U.S. Congress, Committee Hearings, 87th Congress, Vol. 1491, 1962
- 40.*New York Times*, 2/5/93. [NOTE: We were reluctant to pursue this information after an archivist violated our confidentiality in obtaining it. If this is not a problem, we will be happy to continue.]
- 41.Gerald R. Ford Library
- 42.*New York Times*, 3/26/91
- 43.Gerald R. Ford Library, 8/18/93
- 44.Lyndon B. Johnson Library
- 45.Gould, 1985
- 46.*Washington Post*, 6/18/93

47. *Washington Post*, 4/29/88

48. John F. Kennedy Library

49. *New York Times*, 8/10/88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**FIRST AND SECOND LADIES WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE CONGRESS
WHILE IN OFFICE**

FIRST LADY	DATE	SUBJECT	COMMITTEE
Tipper Gore	April 29, 1993	Mental Health	House Mental Health Working Group
Tipper Gore	May 13, 1993	Mental Health Care	Senate Labor and Human Resources
Tipper Gore	July 15, 1993	Mental Health and Aging	Senate Special Committee on Aging
Marilyn Tucker Quayle	April 23, 1990	HR 4222, Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Act of 1990	House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
Marilyn Tucker Quayle	May 15, 1990	Women's Health	Health and Long-Term Subcommittee of the House Select-Aging Committee
Rosalynn Carter	July 19, 1977	South America trip	Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Rosalynn Carter	February 7, 1979	"Mental Health Systems Act"	Senate Human Resources Committee
Rosalynn Carter	April 30, 1979	Solar and Advanced Technology	Subcommittee on Energy Development and Applications and Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Supply

Joan Mondale	September 25, 1979	"General Service Administration's Art in Architecture Program"	House Committee Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Subcommittee on Civil Service and General Services
Joan Mondale	February 7, 1980	"Arts and the Older American"	House Select Committee on Aging
Joan Mondale	March 3, 1980	"Field Hearings on the Reauthorization of the National Foundation for the Arts and the Humanities Act and the Museum Services Act"	House Education and Labor Committee, Subcommittee on Post-Secondary Education
Joan Mondale	June 26, 1980	"Arts, Humanities, and Museums Act on 1979"	Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and the Humanities
Eleanor Roosevelt	December 10, 1940	"Interstate Migration"	House Select Committee to Investigate Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens
Eleanor Roosevelt	January 14, 1942	"National Defense Migration: Relating to the Maintenance of Civilian Morale"	House Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration

Report and Chart prepared by: Amy Nemko, Kim Tilley (WH Communications Research)
Date: August 31, 1993

file First Lady's Office - White House staff

BRADLEY H. PATTERSON, JR.

6705 PEMBERTON STREET KENWOOD PARK BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20817

April 3, 1999

Dear Melanne,

Having recently finished typing up our interview, I write to tell you how deeply I appreciate the opportunity to have met with you. Your graciousness, helpfulness and candor were so generously proffered -- you have made a tremendous contribution to the substance and integrity of the Second Edition of Ring of Power.

During our talk, you made only the most modest mention of your active pre-White House career here in Washington. But re-reading Karen Ball's piece about you in the November, 1997 Washington Post Magazine fills in the story. In our interview you speak frequently of how you reached out to the resources and institutions here in the city: scholars, experts, advocates, departmental officials, other colleagues on the Staff. No wonder, with you at her side, the First Lady has been able to undertake so many initiatives so effectively.

Your technique and your -- and her -- accomplishments cement a conclusion I have long harbored: White House principals are best served by staff who are thoroughly familiar with the Washington environment: the places to go, the people to talk with, the buttons to push, the strings to pull. I am going to make that statement strongly in the book -- with you as Exhibit A.

I am going to research/fill in a few of the facts, dig out some texts and perhaps chat briefly with a few AID and OMB people. But, Melanne, you will be very proud and pleased at how this chapter will come out -- and I will send you the draft of it during the summer.

Speaking of texts and research: you offered to dig up a couple of items for me, and I have listed them on the attached page. If one of your staff could find them, let me know (301-320-5840) and I can drop by and pick them up. *

With cordial and respectful regards, and with thanks for that autograph!

Brad