

FOOD:

Growing up in Park Ridge, Illinois, two of the First Lady's favorite restaurants were Robin Hood which served spicy spaghetti. (Some credit this restaurant with her introduction to hot and spicy foods, later resulting in the odd habit of carrying Tabasco sauce in her purse) and Pandee's for fries and a coke. These restaurants are long gone.

Now when the First Lady returns to Park Ridge, she is likely to stop in at the Homstead in Melrose Park, owned and operated by her grade school friend Rickey Ricketts. A year ago, Rickey had the pleasure of serving lunch to Mrs. Clinton and a few friends. She ate and enjoyed course after course of food, never once impolitely raising the term "nonfat".

During high school, the First Lady in white gloves and heels took the train into Chicago and walked to Marshall Field's on State Street. Lunch at the store's Walnut Room, was the order of the day (especially at Christmas time when the Marshall Field's Christmas tree was dressed for the season. The Field's special (a sandwich which was more of a salad) with iced tea.

MUSEUMS:

Every summer Mrs. Clinton her friend, Betsy Ebeling and their mothers would go to a museum. The group took many trips to the Art Institute on Michigan Avenue. The mothers and daughters loved to visit the Thorne Rooms, a collection of dioramas illustrating different styles of architecture throughout time.

WRIGLEY FIELD:

The First Lady has always been a loyal Cubs fan--even in 1959 with the White Sox. Trips to see a game at Wrigley Field were part of every summer. Listening to games on the radio or watching Channel 9 (WGN) and listening to Jack Brickhouse were part of every afternoon--remember: no night games! As First Lady she had the opportunity to throw out the first ball on opening day in 1994.

ENTERTAINMENT:

The Pickwick Theater located in Park Ridge had double features on Saturday for \$.25. Popcorn was \$.25 for buttered. The First Lady and her friends would spend an entire day there watching the kids feature followed by the grown-up movie.

Kiddy Land was the Disney World of Mrs. Clinton's youth. She looked forward to a trip after church on Sunday, usually in the company of grandparents. There were pony rides, a little roller coaster, and carnival games. One can still find Kiddy Land at First and Cumberland Avenues in Melrose Park.

SCHOOLS:

Field School (grades K-6) holds many cherished memories for the First Lady. Hours were spent on the playground learning to play softball and tennis. The outdoor skating rink was in the park attached to the school. She loved to skate everyday after school, go home, eat dinner, and return for an after-dinner skate. The school is still open at the intersection of Wisner and Cutriss in Park Ridge.

Maine East and Maine South High Schools are located in Park Ridge. Maine East, built in 1902, is still going strong. Maine South opened in 1964. The class of 1965 was split in two when Maine South opened. The First Lady finished high school at South. (East: Potter and Dempster Streets; South: Dee Road) As First Lady, Mrs. Clinton has visited and spoken at both schools.

CHURCH

First United Methodist Church is located on Touthy in Park Ridge. The church was within walking distance from Mrs. Clinton's house. She was part of the Youth Club and spent many enjoyable hours there with other kids. The church group introduced HRC to community activities through field trips, visits to migrant camps and opportunities to hear speakers like Martin Luther King.

HOME

The First Lady's Childhood home is located on Wisner in Park Ridge. The home was reproduced in as a ginger bread house at the annual Holiday party at the White House.

June 25, 1996

To: Maggie Williams
Lisa Caputo

From: Betsy Ebeling

Re: George Magazine

FOOD: Growing Up in Park Ridge, HRC's favorite restaurants were Robin Hood (spicy spaghetti—her introduction to hot and spicy) and Pandee's (French Fries and a coke). These restaurants are long gone, but a new tradition has begun. The Ricketts family of Park Ridge in the restaurant business in Chicago for over 100 years, purchased the Homestead in Melrose Park when HRC was in high school. Her good friend since grade school, Rickey, now owns and operates the very popular eatery. In fact, Rickey had a wonderful luncheon for HRC a year ago at the Homestead. She ate and enjoyed course after course of food that never heard the term non-fat.

The big treat during high school was to take the train to Chicago and walk (dressed with white gloves and heels) to Marshall Field's on State Street. Lunch at the Walnut Room, especially at Christmas time to see the famous tree, was always the order of the day. The Field's special (a sandwich which was more of a salad) with iced tea.

MUSEUMS

Every summer HRC, her mother, my mother, and I had an adventure. These adventures were usually a trip downtown to shop. Often we combined shopping trips with a museum outing, especially to the Art Institute on Michigan Avenue. We loved to visit the Thorne Rooms, a collection of dioramas illustrating different styles of architecture throughout time. The last room showed a "modern" (circa 1940) New York Penthouse. We loved to dream about what life would be like when we were "grown up". Would we live in a penthouse like the one in the miniature rooms?

SPORTS

HRC has always been a loyal Cubs fan—even in 1959 with the White Sox. Trips to see a game at Wrigley Field were part of every summer. Listening to games on the radio or watching Channel 9 (WGN) and listening to Jack Brickhouse were part of every afternoon—remember: no night games!

ENTERTAINMENT

The Pickwick Theater located in Park Ridge had double features on Saturday for \$.25. Popcorn was \$.25 for buttered. We would spend an entire day there watching the kids feature followed by the grown-up movie! Take special note of the statue of the naked lady at the entrance to the men's room—I hear it's still there and creating the same giggles from every kid.

Kiddy Land was the Disney World of HRC's youth. A trip after church on Sunday, usually in the company of grandparents, was reason enough to get up on Sunday, get dressed, and go to church. There were pony rides (long before the time of animal rights activists), a little roller coaster, and carnival games. Kiddy land is still a going concern at First and Cumberland Avenues in Melrose Park.

PERSONAL

Field School (grades K-6) holds many cherished memories for HRC. Many hours were spent on the playground learning to play softball and tennis. The outdoor skating rink was in the park attached to the school. HRC loved to skate everyday after school, go home to eat dinner, and return for an after dinner skate. Field School also presented to HRC a wonderful group of teachers, especially Elisabeth King, her sixth grade teacher. She taught HRC with humor-laced discipline. She was a rock collector who shared that love with her class. She also loved to square dance and loved geography. The school is still open at the intersection of Wisner and Cuttriss in Park Ridge.

Maine East and Maine South High Schools are located in Park Ridge. Maine East, built in 1902, is still going strong. Maine South was opened in 1964. The class of 1965 was split in two when Maine South opened. HRC finished high school at South. (East: Potter and Dempster Streets; South: Dee Road) HRC has visited and spoken at both schools while first lady.

First United Methodist Church is located on Touhy in Park Ridge. The church was within walking distance from HRC's house. She was part of the Youth Club and spent many enjoyable hours there with other kids. The church group introduced HRC to community activities through field trips to the city to hear Martin Luther King speak, to visit local migrant camps, etc.

HRC's home is located at 235 Wisner in Park Ridge. The home was reproduced in ginger bread at the annual Holiday party at the White House. HRC's mother used her love of antiques and stained glass to add many beautiful touches to their home.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1995

The Honorable Dan Burton
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-1406

Dear Representative Burton:

Thank you for writing to President Clinton about the mail received at the White House addressed to Socks, the First Family's cat. Inasmuch as my office has the primary responsibility for assisting the President and his family in responding to their mail, I have been asked to respond.

As you may know, people from all over America write to the President inquiring about the White House and details about the First Family's lives. Like Millie, President and Mrs. Bush's dog, Socks has generated mail because he belongs to the First Family. And like President Bush, President Clinton is committed to responding to the Americans who address a card or letter to the White House.

Over the past two years, the President and his family have received an average of about 417,000 letters a month. Some writers, especially children, have addressed their letters directly to Socks, who has received an average of about 1350 cards and letters a month.

The discrepancy between this figure and the number in the *Washington Times* article you cite is easy to understand. The wonderful veterans who volunteer to help with the mail at the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home have done a lot more than help us respond to the citizens who have written to Socks. They also have proved invaluable in assisting us to process the great volume of mail received by the President, particularly in view of the significant reduction in staff in this Department under the Clinton Administration.

There is, of course, no "Socks Fan Club" run out of the White House or, for that matter, sponsored, supported, supplied, or encouraged by the White House. Hence, we have no "Socks" stationery, envelopes, or other items for "a large-scale fan club."

However, the President rightfully believes that every American who writes to the White House should receive a response. And he believes that we should encourage children to become interested in their government. Rather than spend resources to prepare a

The Honorable Dan Burton
January 9, 1995
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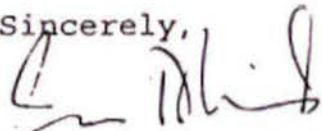
negative letter or send a negative card, we have been pleased to serve the members of the American public who have addressed their mail to Socks by sending them a post card "from" him.

I believe that it was in the spirit of responding to the American citizenry that President and Mrs. Bush (and other First Families before them) have prepared responses for mail addressed to or discussing their pets. Indeed, to acknowledge the outpouring of interest in their dog Millie's puppies, the Bushes prepared cards with "paw prints" of Millie and each of her six puppies, as well as the signatures of President and Mrs. Bush.

In responding to the mail, we are mindful -- as we are in all we do here in serving the American people -- of keeping the cost to a minimum, while maintaining the quality people have a right to expect from the White House. The average cost per year for materials and postage in responding to mail addressed to Socks has been approximately \$6,400. The labor is donated by our hardworking and generous volunteers, as you know.

I hope that when you have had an opportunity to consider all of this, you will agree that the President and his staff have handled this correspondence appropriately, and with due care for the public purse. However, should you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



James A. Dorskind
Special Assistant to the President
Director of Correspondence
and Presidential Messages

SENT BY:Xerox Telecopier 7020 ; 1- 4-95 ; 4:43PM ;

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DAN BURTON

8TH DISTRICT, INDIANA

COMMITTEE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
VETERANS' AFFAIRSCHAIRMAN
REPUBLICAN STUDY COMMITTEEVICE-CHAIRMAN
CONGRESSIONAL AUTO CAUCUSMEMBER
HUMAN RIGHTS CAUCUS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-1406
January 3, 1995

WASHINGTON OFFICE:2411 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1406
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-2276**DISTRICT OFFICES:**9800 KEYSTONE AT THE CROSSING
SUITE 1050
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46240
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TOLL-FREE (800) 353-6020435 EAST MAIN STREET
SUITE J-3
GREENWOOD, IN 46142
TELEPHONE: (317) 892-3840
TOLL-FREE: (800) 678-3842

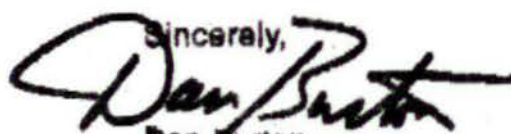
The Honorable William J. Clinton
The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Mr. President:

I am writing to express my concern over an article, enclosed, which appeared in the December 22, 1994, *Washington Times*, entitled, "First Cat Needs Staff to Answer Mail." At first glance one might find this article amusing, but I am deeply troubled by a couple of items not covered.

As a member of the new Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, I would like to inquire what the standard practice is for the White House to respond to mail directed to "Socks," your cat. How many of these inquiries were responded to over the past two years? The article indicated there were hundreds of thousands. Who pays for the postage? If it comes out of the White House mail budget, why are the taxpayers being made to pay for your feline's fan club? Additionally, who pays for "Socks" stationary, envelopes, and any other items necessary for a large-scale fan club? If the American taxpayer has paid for these items in the past, don't you feel responsible to them to reimburse the treasury for all of the expenses incurred by the Socks fan club?

I look forward to working with you in the new Republican-controlled 104th Congress, and I hope the New Year finds you, your family, and your cat doing well. As always, I look forward to reading your response.

Sincerely,

Dan Burton
Member of Congress

P.S. Even though I wished him well, there is no need for Socks to mail

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Biographical Data

Born: October 26, 1947, in Chicago, Illinois
Husband: President William Jefferson Clinton
Daughter: Chelsea Victoria Clinton

Education:

B.A. Wellesley College, 1969
J.D. Yale Law School, Yale University, 1973

Law Practice and Professional Associations:

Admitted to Arkansas Bar, 1973
U.S. District Court (Eastern and Western districts of Arkansas)
U.S. Court of Appeals (8th Circuit)
U.S. Supreme Court, 1975
Children's Defense Fund, Cambridge, MA and Washington, D.C.,
and Carnegie Council on Children, New Haven, CT, 1973-74
Counsel, Impeachment Inquiry Staff, Judiciary Committee, U.S.
House of Representatives, Washington, DC, 1974
Chair, American Bar Association Commission on Women in the
Profession, 1987-91
Chair, Legal Services Corporation, Washington, D.C., 1978-80,
Member, Board of Directors, 1977-81
Partner, Rose Law Firm, Little Rock, AR, 1977-92

Law Teaching:

Assistant Professor of Law and Director of the Legal Aid Clinic,
University of Arkansas School of Law at Fayetteville, 1974-76
Assistant Professor of Law, University of Arkansas School of Law at
Little Rock, 1979-80

Publications:

"Children Under the Law," *Harvard Educational Review*, January,
1974

Hillary Rodham, *Book Note*, Children's Policies: Abandonment and Neglect, 86 Yale L.J. 1522 (1977) (reviewing Steiner: *The Children's Cause*) (1976)

"Handbook on Legal Rights for Arkansas Women," Carolyn Armbrust [et al.], a project of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, 1977, 1987 editions

"Children's Rights: A Legal Perspective," *Children's Rights*, Teachers College Press, New York, 1979

"Teacher Education: Of the People, By the People and For the People," *Beyond the Looking Glass: Papers from a National Symposium on Teacher Education Policies, Practices, and Research*, March 1985 and *Journal of Teacher Education*, January-February, 1985

"The Fight Over Orphanages," *Newsweek*, January, 1995

"The War on America's Children," *New York Newsday*, March 12, 1995

"Investing in Sisterhood," *The Washington Post*, May 14, 1995

Honors and Awards:

Honorary Doctor of Law

University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 1985

Arkansas College, Batesville, Arkansas, 1988

Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas, 1992

University of Michigan, 1993

University of Pennsylvania, 1993

University of Sunderland, England, 1993

University of Illinois, 1994

University of Minnesota, 1995

San Francisco State University, 1995

Honorary Doctor of Public Service

The George Washington University, 1994

Who's Who in the World, 1995

Who's Who in America, 1995

Who's Who in American Law, 1994-95

Who's Who of Emerging Leaders in America, 1993-94

Who's Who of American Women, 1993-94

International Who's Who, 1994-95

Honorary Life Member, The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

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- Arkansas Bar Association and Arkansas Bar Foundation Award, 1985
- Arkansas Woman of the Year, 1983
- Phi Delta Kappa Award for Outstanding Layman of the Year, 1984
- Pulaski County Bar Association Lawyer Citizen Award, 1987
- Gayle Pettus Pontz Award, Women's Law Student Association, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, 1989
- Director's Choice Award, National Women's Economic Alliance Foundation, 1991
- Outstanding Lawyer-Citizen Award, Arkansas Bar Association, 1992
- Lewis Hine Award, National Lawyer and Child Labor Committee, January 26, 1993
- Albert Schweitzer Leadership Award, Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation, May 10, 1993
- The Iris Cantor Humanitarian Award, July 19, 1993
- 1993 Charles Wilson Lee Citizen Service Award, Committee for Education Funding
- 1993 Awareness Achievement Award, National Breast Cancer Awareness Month
- Claude D. Pepper Award, The National Association for Home Care, October 19, 1993
- Distinguished Service Award, National Center for Health Education, November 18, 1993
- Healthcare Advocacy Award, National Symposium of Healthcare Design, November 19, 1993
- National Public Service Award 1993, The Bar Association of the District of Columbia, December 4, 1993
- Fannie Lou Hamer Human Rights Award, Clergy and Laity Concerned, December 16, 1993
- Distinguished Pro Bono Service Award, San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program, 1994
- Commitment to Life Award, AIDS Project Los Angeles, January 27, 1994
- Distinguished Service Health Education & Prevention Award, National Center for Health Education, February 2, 1994
- First Annual Eleanor Roosevelt Freedom Fighter Award, Alachua County Democratic Executive Committee, March 21, 1994
- Social Justice Award, United Auto Workers, March 22, 1994

Brandeis Award, School of Law, University of Louisville, April 1, 1994

Benjamin E. Mays Award, A Better Chance, Inc., April 4, 1994

Ernie Banks Positivism Trophy, Emil Verban Memorial Society, April 6, 1994

Humanitarian Award, Alzheimer's Association, April 11, 1994

Elie Wiesel Foundation Award, April 14, 1994

International Broadcasting Award, Hollywood Radio and Television Society, April 26, 1994

Ellen Browning Scripps Award, Scripps College, April 26, 1994

Legislator of the Year Award, The American Physical Therapy Association, April 27, 1994

HIPPY USA Award, May 6, 1994

Women of the Year Award, Yad B'Yad Award, May 7, 1994

C. Everett Koop Medal for Health Promotion and Awareness, American Diabetes Association, May 17, 1994

Distinguished Pro Bono Service Award, San Diego Lawyer's Program, May 17, 1994

Humanitarian Award, Chicago Chapter, Hadassah Medical Organization, May 26, 1994

Coalition of Labor Union Women 20th Anniversary Award, May 20, 1994

Women of Distinction Award, National Conference for College Women Student Leaders, June 2, 1994

Mary Hatwood Futrell Award, National Education Association, June 14, 1994

Women of Achievement Award, B'nai B'rith Women, June 15, 1994

Claude Pepper Award, National Association for Home Care Board of Directors, June 19, 1994

Women's Legal Defense Fund Award, June 23, 1994

Shining Star Award, Starlight Foundation, August 2, 1994

Martin Luther King, Jr. Award, Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc., August 12, 1994

Children's Diabetes Foundation Brass Ring Award, October 28, 1994

Women's Media Group Award, Women's Media Group, November 1, 1994

American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers Family Advocate of the Year Award, Greenfield & Murphy, November 4, 1994

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Woman of Distinction Award, Women's League for Conservative Judaism, November 13, 1994
30th Anniversary of Women at Work Award in Public Policy, National Commission on Working Women, December 6, 1994
Boehm Soaring Eagle Award for Excellence in Leadership, National Women's Economic Alliance Foundation, December 12, 1994
National Woman's Law Center Award, 1994
Award for Excellence in Communication, Capital Speakers Club, January 18, 1995
National Federation of Black Women Business Owners Black Women of Courage Award to Hillary Rodham Clinton, February 8, 1995
Greater Washington Urban League Award, March 8, 1995
Golden Acorn Award, Child Development Center, March 9, 1995
Servant of Justice Award, New York Legal Aid Society, March 23, 1995
Health Educator of the Year Award, The Ryan White Foundation, April 8, 1995
Golden Image Award, Women at Work, April 9, 1995
1995 Outstanding Mother Award, National Mother's Day Committee, April 13, 1995
Eleanor Roosevelt Award, Citizen's Committee For Children of New York, Inc., April 24, 1995
United Cerebral Palsy Humanitarian Award, 1995
World Health Award, American Association for World Health, World Health Day, April 24, 1995
Brooklyn College, Presidential Medal, 1995

Memberships and Associations:

Member, Arkansas Bar Association
Member, Arkansas Trial Lawyers Association
Member, Arkansas Women Lawyers Association
Member, American Trial Lawyers Association
Member, Pulaski County Bar Association
Founder and President, Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, Founder, President and Member of Board of Directors, 1977-84
Chair, Arkansas Rural Health Committee, 1979-80

- Chair, Board of Directors, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, D.C., 1986-91, Member, Board of Directors, 1976-92
- Chair, Arkansas Education Standards Committee, 1983-84
- Yale Law School Executive Committee, New Haven, CT, 1983-88, Treasurer, 1987-88
- Member, Southern Governors Association Task Force on Infant Mortality, 1984-85
- Member, Commission on Quality Education, Southern Regional Education Board, 1984-1992
- Member, Youth and America's Future: The William T. Grant Foundation Commission on Work, Family, and Citizenship, 1986-88
- Board of Directors, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 1986-92
- Board of Directors, Child Care Action Campaign, New York, NY, 1986-92
- Board of Directors, Southern Development Bancorporation, 1986-92
- Chair, Board of Directors, New World Foundation, New York, 1987-88, Member Board of Directors, 1983-88
- Board of Directors, Co-Chair for Implementation, Commission on Skills of the American Workforce, National Center for Education and the Economy, 1987-92
- Board of Directors, "I Have a Dream" Foundation, 1988-89
- Board of Directors, Arkansas Children's Hospital, 1988-92
- Board of Directors, New Futures for Little Rock Youth, 1988-92
- Member, HIPPI USA Advisory Board, 1988-92
- Board of Directors, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, 1988-93
- Charter Member, Business Leadership Council, Wellesley College, 1989
- Board of Directors, Children's Television Workshop, 1989-92
- Board of Directors, TCBY Enterprises, Inc., 1989-92
- Board of Directors, National Alliance of Business Center for Excellence in Education, 1990-91
- Board of Directors, Public/Private Ventures, 1990-92
- Arkansas Business and Education Alliance, 1991-92
- President, Board of Directors, Arkansas Single Parent Scholarship Fund Program, 1990-92
- Chair, National Board of the Claudia Company, 1991-93
- Honorary President of the Girl Scouts of America, 1993-present

Hillary Rodham Clinton

First Lady of the United States

Born Hillary Rodham, October 26, 1947, in Park Ridge, IL; daughter of Hugh (owner of a fabric store) and Dorothy Rodham; married William Jefferson Blythe Clinton (former governor of Arkansas and 42nd president of the United States), 1975; children: Chelsea. *Education:* Attended Wellesley College 1965-69; received law degree from Yale Law School, 1973. *Religion:* Methodist.

Addresses: Home and office—1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC 20500.

Career

Has been active in the Children's Defense Fund since the early 1970s, serving as its chairperson from 1986 through February 1992; worked on impeachment inquiry of former president Richard Nixon, Washington, DC, 1974; University of Arkansas at Little Rock, instructor in law, beginning in 1974, and head of legal-aid clinic; Rose Law Firm, associate, beginning in 1977, became partner, 1979; board member of Legal Services Corp., 1978-81; chaired an Arkansas state commission education panel, 1983; served on dozens of civic and corporate boards during Bill Clinton's 12-year career as Arkansas's governor, 1978-80, and 1982-92; became First Lady of the United States and named by the president to head a high-level task force charged with producing a health-care reform plan, 1993.

Awards: Named one of the nation's top 100 lawyers by the *National Law Review*, 1988 and 1991.



AP/Wide World Photos

Sidelights

Hillary Rodham Clinton became the 42nd First Lady of the United States on January 20, 1993, when her husband, William Jefferson Blythe Clinton (see *Newsmakers* 92), a Democrat and governor of Arkansas for 12 years, took the U.S. presidential inaugural oath. But unlike many wives of U.S. presidents, Hillary Clinton had been an accomplished professional with as much claim as her husband to a place in public life. A nationally known activist on education and children's issues, a mother, and a trusted political adviser to her husband, Hillary Clinton has chaired an Arkansas state commission on education; served on dozens of corporate and civic boards; and made a career as one of America's leading attorneys. A litigation lawyer and partner with the prestigious Rose Law Firm, she was named one of the nation's top 100 lawyers by the *National Law Review* in 1988 and 1991.

But for all her accomplishments, Clinton became the target of sharp criticism from the media and her husband's political opponents, particularly during the 1992 presidential campaign. Throughout their national convention, Republicans accused her of being a radical feminist whose beliefs undermined traditional family values. Citing some of her college-

day legal writings on women and children, they claimed she likened marriage to slavery and encouraged children to sue their parents over mundane matters. Clinton supporters countered that many of her statements were taken out of context. Hillary Clinton became such a constant target of Republican campaign barbs that then-President-elect Bill Clinton once wondered whether "George Bush was running for First Lady," *Time* reported.

Hillary Rodham Clinton was born in 1947, the eldest of Hugh and Dorothy Rodham's three children. Raised in the conservative Chicago suburb of Park Ridge, Illinois, Hillary and her brothers were "raised with traditional Midwestern values... family, church on Sunday, respect your elders, do well in school, participate in sports," her brother Hugh once told *Good Housekeeping*.

Clinton's father owned a fabric store. While her mother Dorothy never attended college or pursued a career outside the home, she encouraged her daughter to do so, hoping she might become the first woman on the U.S. Supreme Court, according to *Good Housekeeping*. Clinton once told the magazine, "I have a family that from the very beginning of my life said to me, 'You are a valuable and special person.' And they also said to me, 'You may be a girl, but you can do whatever you choose to do.'" As a child, she was active in ballet, swimming, tennis, skating, softball, volleyball, and even earned every badge as a Brownie and Girl Scout.

Her advocacy for children's rights had its roots in her devout Methodist upbringing. "My parents always had a strong sense of what was fair... One of the most influential people in my life was my youth minister [the Reverend Don Jones] when I was growing up in the Methodist church," Clinton noted in *Newsweek*. "Here we were, these white suburban kids... and he'd say, 'We're going downtown to visit with some young people who are just like you.' And we'd go downtown and have these exchanges with Hispanic kids and black kids.... He'd set up programs so that the girls in my church group would go out and baby-sit the migrant children while their parents worked. He just was relentless in telling us that to be a Christian did not just mean you were concerned about your own personal salvation."

To raise funds for poverty-stricken children in urban areas, Clinton staged sporting events and a small circus. "What my church taught me is, because I had those blessings from that family, I owed something back... and for me that took the shape early on in caring about children," she said in an interview with *Good Housekeeping*.

In high school Clinton was class president; a member of the Student Council, the debating team, and the National Honor Society; and the winner of Maine South High School's first social science award. After graduation, she attended Wellesley College where, in her sophomore year, she and other students pushed for increased black enrollment. The assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., whom Clinton had met when Rev. Jones took her to hear him preach in 1962, upset her visibly, her Wellesley roommate, Johanna Branson, told *People*. "She was completely distraught about the horror of it.... I believe that's when she resolved to be more involved in changing justice."

Clinton graduated from Wellesley with honors and high academic distinction and became the college's first student commencement speaker. Her speech drew a standing ovation and made *Life* magazine in 1969. "I guess I was the natural choice because I was president of the college government," Clinton commented in *Newsweek*. "People wrote what they wanted me to say. They sent me poems. It became a real collective effort."

Her primary goal is "to implement my husband's agenda for families and children, which would be a real opportunity to zero in on issues I have worked on for 20 years."

"But basically what they wanted me to do was to try to communicate what it had been like: the... years of the buildup of the Vietnam War, the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Bobby Kennedy, the burning of the cities. This was an incredible time to live through. And Senator [Edward] Brooke [who also spoke at the commencement] gave a very traditional, conventional speech in which he... took a kind of Republican apologist line about what was happening, what President Nixon was doing. It was exactly the kind of message my classmates felt they didn't want as their last remembrance of Wellesley. When I spoke, I responded to his not having really addressed the concerns of the people about to go into this world," she said.

Clinton subsequently attended Yale Law School, where she wrote her now-famous thesis on the rights of children and worked with impoverished youths at

the Yale-New Haven Hospital. Also at Yale she met two of the most influential people in her life: Marian Wright Edelman (see *Newsmakers* 90), founder of the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), a Washington-based lobbying group, and Bill Clinton. After hearing Edelman speak, Hillary Clinton offered to work for CDF, beginning a lifelong friendship with Edelman and a commitment to the cause. She worked for Edelman in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as a staff attorney, and later served five years as board chair.

Clinton told *Time* that she first noticed Bill Clinton trying to convince a group of classmates that they didn't need shots to visit Arkansas. "I remember his boasting that Arkansas has 'the biggest watermelons in the world.'" She ran into him a few months later while registering for classes. "He joined me in this long line, and we talked for an hour," she told *Time*. "When we got to the front of the line, the registrar said, 'Bill, what are you doing here? You already registered.'"

The two dated for a while, both reluctant to get serious because she was planning a big-city law practice while he "ached to get back to watermelon country," according to *Time*. Bill Clinton declared in *People* that he was "genuinely afraid of falling in love with Hillary because she was so gifted and so special. I was a serious student, but she was a brain, a presence."

After graduation in 1973, Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham went their separate ways; he to Arkansas to teach and run for Congress, and she to Cambridge to work for the Children's Defense Fund. Soon afterward, she went to Washington, D.C., to work on the impeachment inquiry of former president Richard Nixon following revelations of his involvement in the Watergate scandal. That job ended in 1974, and Hillary Clinton decided to "follow her heart" to Arkansas, she told *Good Housekeeping*.

She moved to Fayetteville, where she taught law at the University of Arkansas in Little Rock, passing up



Hillary Rodham Clinton visits children at Public School 115 in New York's Washington Heights neighborhood in January of 1993. The children are part of the program New York Cares, taught by volunteers. AP/Wide World Photos.

lucrative opportunities with Washington, D.C., and New York City law firms, according to *Good Housekeeping*. "I loved it," Clinton revealed in *Newsweek*. "The people were warm and welcoming to me. I felt very much at home.... I had never lived in the South or in a small place before. It gave me a perspective on life and helped me understand what it was like for most people." Family and friends, however, had reservations about the move, worrying that she would wind up sacrificing her own career ambitions.

Hillary Rodham married Bill Clinton in 1975, keeping her maiden name. She continued to teach at the university's law school and headed up the legal-aid clinic there. In 1977 she joined the Rose Law Firm as an associate. Two years later, she became the firm's first woman partner.

In 1978, Bill Clinton was elected governor of Arkansas. But after two years, he lost his bid for re-election. Voters, resentful that Hillary Rodham wouldn't take her husband's surname, questioned the marriage's stability. "Many people felt she was one of those pointy-headed, over-educated Yale types who had come back with Bill to Arkansas to spread the word to the uninitiated," Eleanor Acheson, a Boston attorney and friend of Hillary Clinton, told *People*. "There was an attitude of 'who the hell does she think she is?'" Meanwhile, Bill Clinton had become saddled with the reputation of a "Yankified local boy who'd forgotten his hometown ways," the magazine reported.

Hillary Rodham then took the surname of Clinton and polished her appearance with contact lenses, lipstick, eye shadow, and stylish suits. "The couple's makeover worked," according to *People*. Bill Clinton was re-elected in 1982. Hillary Clinton became chair of the Arkansas Education Standards Committee, an unpaid public position. As chair, she traveled the state, held meetings, visited schools, and testified before state legislators. She also oversaw a committee study that led to new standards for public schools, including teacher testing and smaller class sizes.

Throughout her husband's 12 years as governor of Arkansas, Clinton's activism in children's issues grew. She initiated the Home Instruction Program for Pre-School Youth, helping poor parents prepare their children for school; she became a board member of the state's Children's Hospital, where she helped set up Arkansas's first neonatal nursery; and she served on the Southern Governors' Association Task Force on Infant Mortality.

Meanwhile, Hillary Clinton gave birth to daughter Chelsea in 1980. The Clintons were determined that Chelsea have as normal an upbringing as possible. Despite her career and numerous activities, Hillary Clinton managed to attend most of her daughter's performances in ballet recitals and school plays. While the Clintons were on the presidential campaign trail, Hillary Clinton often flew back to Arkansas, where Chelsea was staying with her grandparents, to attend school events. Keeping Chelsea out of the media spotlight was a priority.

In late 1991 and 1992, while Bill Clinton was seeking the Democratic nomination to the U.S. presidency, an Arkansas woman, Gennifer Flowers, claimed that she had been involved in a long-term affair with the governor. At the time, Hillary Clinton, her husband's most articulate defender, told *Newsweek*, "I don't understand why uncorroborated rumors and all of the stories that are being promoted command as much attention as they seem to be.... I feel very comfortable about my husband and about our marriage.... But in the final analysis, my marriage is not a creation of any external force. It is between Bill Clinton and me. And it will be between us whether he wins or loses, whatever happens."

The Clintons appeared on CBS's *60 Minutes* to refute reports of a marital breakdown. On national TV, Hillary Clinton said, "I'm not standing by my man like [country singer] Tammy Wynette"—a remark that alienated many country-western fans. What she was trying to say, she said later in an interview with *Good Housekeeping*, was that she was defending her husband against charges of infidelity because she chose to, not because she was expected to as his wife.

That was the first of many misunderstood or controversial remarks Hillary Clinton made during her husband's campaign for the U.S. presidency. In the early days of the campaign, she was often quoted as saying, "If you vote for him, you get me." That didn't sit well with many voters, the media, and Bill Clinton opponents. According to *Time*, Hillary Clinton would have "done well to have conformed more to the traditional campaign rules for aspiring First Ladies: gaze like Nancy Reagan, soothe like Barbara Bush and look like Jacqueline Kennedy. By not doing that... Hillary played into the hands of her critics. At first, she seemed insufficiently aware that she was not the candidate herself. Instead of standing by like a potted palm, she enjoyed talking at length about problems and policies."

A few months after the "Tammy Wynette" remark, when it was suggested that her career as a lawyer conflicted with First Lady responsibilities, Clinton

said, "I suppose I could have stayed home and baked cookies and had teas, but what I decided to do is fulfill my profession. The work that I have done as a professional, a public advocate, has been aimed . . . to assure that women can make the choices . . . whether it's a full-time career, full-time motherhood, or some combination." But only the "cookies" phrase of her response made the national news, and Clinton was attacked for "looking down" on homemakers.

Some of Clinton's legal writings on women and children—several of which dated back to 1973, when she was a law student—also stirred controversy, although her views over the next two decades had become accepted as standard fare by the American Bar Association. According to *Good Housekeeping*, she "accurately stated that at one time in history, wives had no rights, which was also true of slaves, but it was made to sound as if she said marriage was slavery. She also wrote that abused children often had no protection except the legal system." Critics omitted her statement that except in extreme cases, such questions "should be resolved by the families and not the courts." Her critics accused her of encouraging children to sue their parents over mundane matters.

New York Times columnist Susan Faludi (see *News-makers* 92) wrote of Hillary Clinton, as reported by the *Detroit Free Press*, "The guardians of the rusting social order . . . have their shorts in a knot over Clinton because she's an independent woman. They feel threatened by this emblem of the modern women's movement—by her professionalism, her role in her husband's career, her feminist views, her failure to produce a brood of young 'uns and . . . her financial independence . . . [But] what galls her detractors isn't so much that she is independent—but that she enjoys it. She is doing something her predecessors didn't dare. She's abandoned the earnest, dutiful demeanor."

The *National Review* once referred to Clinton as "that smiling barracuda," according to the *Detroit Free Press*. Even Richard Nixon is said to have remarked that wives "too strong or too intelligent make their spouse look like a wimp." But Clinton, who has garnered public admiration for her expertise in public speaking and for remaining cool while under attack, merely noted that his view was that of a different generation.

How large a role Clinton would play in the new administration became a question that was continually splashed across national headlines in the weeks following Bill Clinton's election to the presidency in November of 1992. But Hillary Clinton was not the

first presidential wife to take some heat for her potential influence over her husband's administration. For example, Rosalynn Carter, wife of former president Jimmy Carter (1976-80), was sharply criticized for sitting in on Cabinet meetings.

According to the *Detroit News and Free Press*, Bill Clinton once told *Vanity Fair* that if he were elected president, he and Hillary would present "an unprecedented partnership, far more than Franklin Roosevelt and Eleanor. They were two great people, but on different tracks. If I get elected, we'll do things together like we always have." Lesley Wolfe, executive director of the Center for Women Policy Studies, told the *Detroit Free Press*: "The way in which the partnership is portrayed will make a big difference to how people respond." The couple should be honest about Hillary Clinton's influence, Wolfe asserted, but "[Hillary] would be wise to avoid being seen as an unelected, unappointed policymaker."

Prior to the election, Hillary Clinton noted that she would not take a paid federal post and would discontinue her career while her husband was in the White House. She claimed, according to *Good Housekeeping*, "It would be hard, if not impossible, for me to continue to practice law. There are legitimate questions of conflict of interest."

In December of 1992, newspapers nationwide reported President-elect Bill Clinton's announcement that his wife would sit in on Cabinet meetings and would help make policy. According to the *Detroit Free Press*, he stated that "she knows more than the rest of us about a lot of things." But Hillary Clinton told *Good Housekeeping* less than a month later that she would not take a Cabinet post, nor would she attend Cabinet meetings. "I never did that in Arkansas, and I'm not going to start now."

Clinton's primary goal, she told the magazine, is "to implement my husband's agenda for families and children, which would be a real opportunity to zero in on issues I have worked on for 20 years." She also said she would probably serve as unpaid chair of a presidential commission to draft ideas for "a sensible national family policy." Within a week of his inauguration, President Clinton announced that Hillary Rodham Clinton would take the unpaid position as chair of a high-level task force charged with producing a health-care reform plan.

Betsey Wright, an aide to the Clinton administration, told *Good Housekeeping* that Hillary Clinton "brings practicality to the [President's] larger vision, and he's been known to tell aides, 'Run it past Hillary.'" Many others who know the Clintons personally also pre-

dicted that she would bring a necessary nudge to Bill Clinton's administration. "Bill loves everybody because he wants everybody to love him," John Starr, an Arkansas journalist long critical of Bill Clinton, told *People* magazine. "Hillary's capable of judging people and issues. And if she decides something is right, she doesn't care if it's controversial." Her detractors aside, it appears that Hillary Rodham Clinton will take her work on the health care reform task force very seriously, applying the expertise, energy, and sense of commitment for which she has become famous.

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Hugh E. Rodham

WORK EXPERIENCE

1989-Present **PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE, Dade County, Florida**
Assistant Public Defender

Duties:

Represented the Public Defender's Office during origination of Dade County's Drug Court Project in cooperation with then State Attorney, Janet Reno. Represented over 5,000 people in the Drug Court; 75-80% of the clients have no subsequent drug arrests.

1980-1989 **PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE, Dade County, Florida**

Responsibilities:

Assistant Public Defender,

Felony Division: Litigated over 50 cases to jury verdict.

Misdemeanor Division: Represented clients charged with a wide variety of misdemeanors.

Juvenile Division: Represented juveniles charged with felonies and misdemeanors; helped develop social service plans and programs for juvenile diversion, including drug addiction services.

EDUCATION

1977-1980 **Juris Doctorate, University of Arkansas.**

1975-1977 **Education Specialist, Ed.S, Univ. of Arkansas.**

1974-1975 **Master's Degree in Education, Univ. of Arkansas.**

1968-1972 **Bachelor's Degree in Education, Penn State Univ.**



BIOGRAPHY OF FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Hillary Diane Rodham was born in Chicago, Illinois, on October 26, 1947. The daughter of Dorothy Rodham and the late Hugh Rodham, she and her two younger brothers grew up in Park Ridge, Illinois, as part of a close-knit family. After graduating from Wellesley College in 1969, Hillary enrolled in Yale Law School, where she developed a strong concern for protecting the interests of children and families, and met Bill Clinton, a fellow law student.

Hillary married Bill Clinton in 1975. Their daughter, Chelsea, was born in 1980. While her husband served as governor of Arkansas, Hillary founded Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, introduced Arkansas' Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youth, and worked tirelessly on behalf of children and families, while practicing law in Little Rock. She served on boards of organizations including the Children's Defense Fund and the American Bar Association Commission on Women in the Profession.

Upon taking office in 1993, President Clinton made health care reform one of the highest priorities of his Administration. He asked the First Lady to chair the Task Force on National Health Care Reform, and she continues to be a leading advocate for improving health care quality and providing health insurance for the uninsured and the underinsured. Her deep commitment to children has led the First Lady to champion an ambitious effort to increase immunizations for preschool-age children, push for an expansion of children's health insurance coverage, advocate for innovative prenatal care, and raise awareness of the impact of tobacco on children.

In 1996, the First Lady authored It Takes a Village and Other Lessons Children Teach Us, a national call for all sectors of society to take responsibility for our children. In her book, the First Lady emphasizes that while parents are the most important influence in their children's lives, and have the primary responsibility in raising them, society also plays an important role in rearing our nation's children. She stresses that ultimately children will thrive only if all of society provides for them. In addition, since 1995, the First Lady has penned a weekly syndicated newspaper column, "Talking It Over". In this column, she draws upon her experiences as First Lady and on her observations of women, children, and families she has met across the country and around the world.

In 1997, the First Lady, along with the President, hosted two important conferences on children's issues. The First Lady played a strong role at the *White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning*, where experts emphasized that the success a child has in reaching their full potential is influenced by what they experience during their critical early years. The *White House Conference on Child Care* drew attention to the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care they can afford, trust and rely on. This conference played an important role in developing the President's historic child care initiative - - the largest investment in child care in our nation's history - - to make child care better, safer, and more affordable for America's working families.

The First Lady has also worked tirelessly to reform our nation's foster care system and promote adoption. Through meetings with adoptive families and children in foster care, writings and speeches, the First Lady has focused on making it easier for children to move from foster care to permanent homes, and on increasing the number of adoptions. The First Lady played an important role in legislative reform, and was central to the passage of the Adoption and Safe Family Act of 1997.

In addition to her work at home, the First Lady serves as a goodwill ambassador for the United States during her visits abroad. From Europe to Asia, Africa to Latin America, the First Lady takes her message of human rights, health care, and economic empowerment for women across the globe. During her trips, the First Lady has advocated for human rights, promoted microcredit as a means to economic self-sufficiency, pushed for equality in education for girls and boys, and spoken of the importance of health care with an emphasis on meeting the critical needs of women and children, including family planning and safe motherhood. She has also been a leading voice for democracy building, for women's rights, and for the developing of a voluntary sector in emerging democracies.

Like her predecessors, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton brings to the role of First Lady of the United States her own special talents, experience, and interests.

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HILLARY

A CHICAGO CELEBRATION

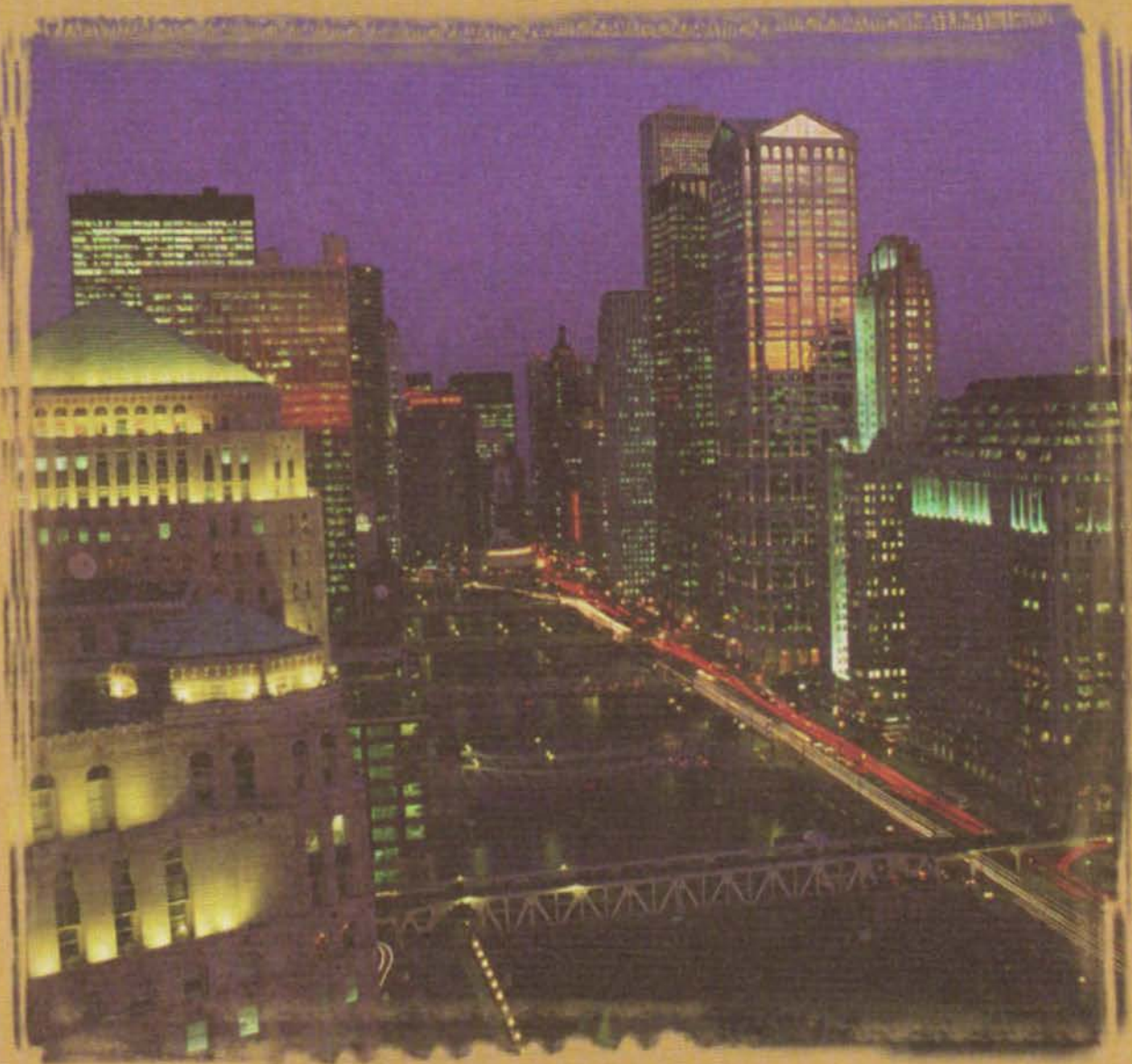
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BILL CLINTON AND HIS FAMILY

PAPER DOLLS

Tom Tierney

