

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	To Mrs. Clinton from Shirley Sagawa re: Ladies Home Journal Excerpt [partial] (1 page)	09/23/1999	b(7)(C), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20086

FOLDER TITLE:

Gardens

2015-0275-S

rc2080

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]

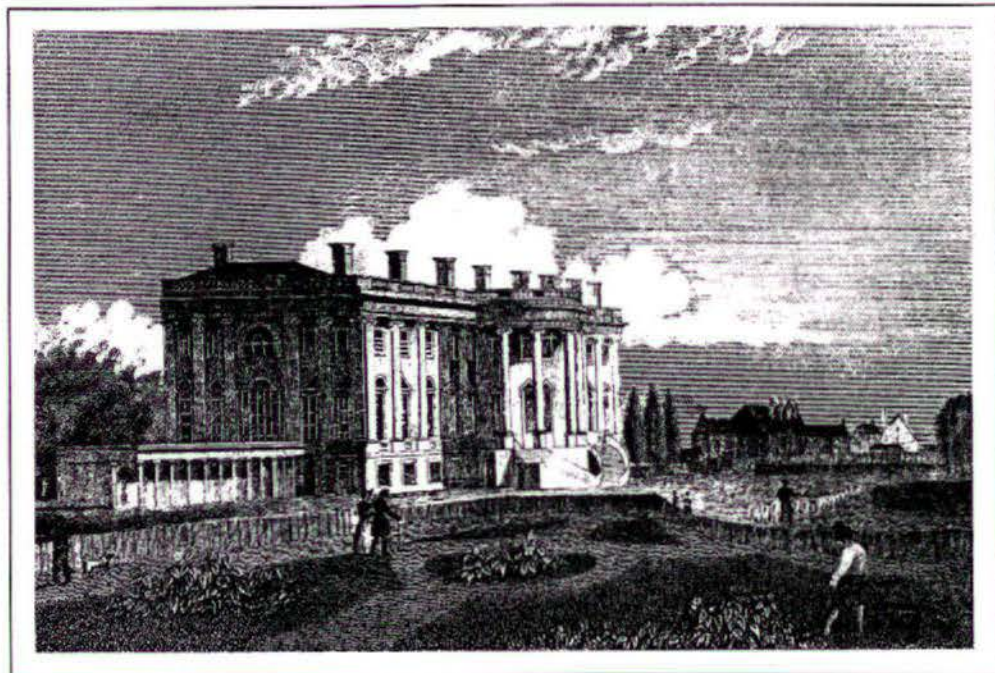
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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]



*The White House
Gardens and Grounds*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Welcome to the White House!

The President and I are pleased that you have chosen to visit the White House Gardens and State Rooms. Your walk today through the grounds and State Floors of the White House is an experience unique to this country. Only the United States offers, on a regular basis, free public tours of the residence of its Chief Executive. During the past year, over 1.5 million people toured the White House, showing that as President Franklin Delano Roosevelt so appropriately stated, it is a house that is "owned by all the American people."

Many of the flowers, trees and shrubs that you will see today have been planted by, or in memory of, former Presidents. As a part of this tradition, President Clinton and I have planted on the grounds dogwood trees, a linden, an American elm and a willow oak. On the following pages you will find a detailed plan for the commemorative plantings. Also included is information on each of the pieces currently on display in the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden. These are part of an ongoing exhibit of American sculpture.

On your tour, you will proceed through the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden, along the driveway, through the Children's Garden and the Rose Garden and into the Residence itself for a visit to the State Rooms. Along the way, a collection of photographs features some of the historic events that have occurred at the White House.

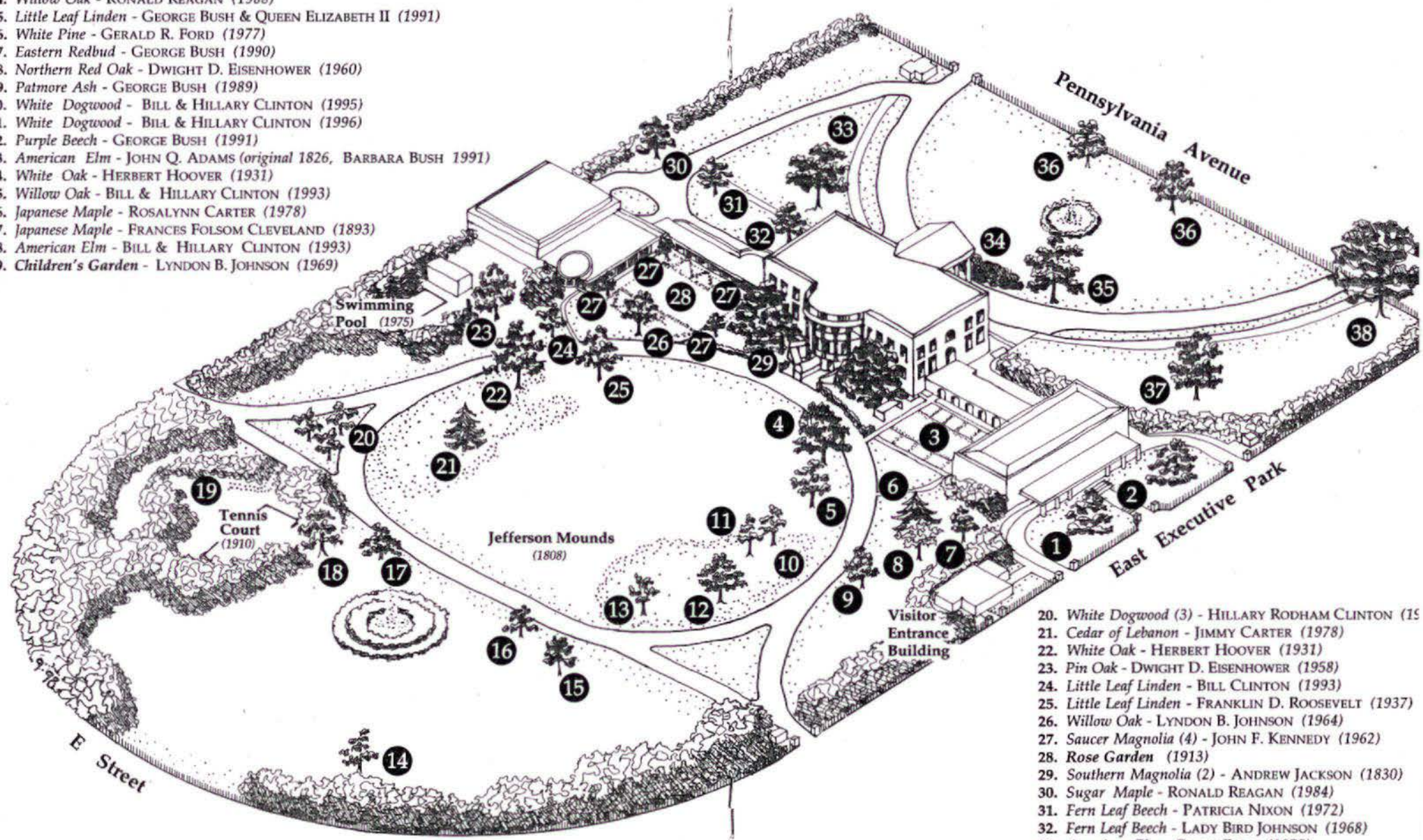
During the past year, the lawns and gardens of the White House have been the scene of both historical events and informal entertainment of friends and family. At every gathering, guests sense the loving care that has been given to this beautiful house and grounds by all of the First Families who have lived here.

It is my hope that as you tour today you will enjoy the beauty and tranquility of this special place and that you will share with the President and me the sense of our nation's history that it evokes.

Hilary Rodham Clinton

COMMEMORATIVE PLANTINGS

1. Southern Magnolia - FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (1942)
2. Southern Magnolia - WARREN G. HARDING (1922, replaced 1947)
3. Jacqueline Kennedy Garden (1965)
4. Willow Oak - RONALD REAGAN (1988)
5. Little Leaf Linden - GEORGE BUSH & QUEEN ELIZABETH II (1991)
6. White Pine - GERALD R. FORD (1977)
7. Eastern Redbud - GEORGE BUSH (1990)
8. Northern Red Oak - DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (1960)
9. Patmore Ash - GEORGE BUSH (1989)
10. White Dogwood - BILL & HILLARY CLINTON (1995)
11. White Dogwood - BILL & HILLARY CLINTON (1996)
12. Purple Beech - GEORGE BUSH (1991)
13. American Elm - JOHN Q. ADAMS (original 1826, BARBARA BUSH 1991)
14. White Oak - HERBERT HOOVER (1931)
15. Willow Oak - BILL & HILLARY CLINTON (1993)
16. Japanese Maple - ROSALYNN CARTER (1978)
17. Japanese Maple - FRANCES FOLSOM CLEVELAND (1893)
18. American Elm - BILL & HILLARY CLINTON (1993)
19. Children's Garden - LYNDON B. JOHNSON (1969)



20. White Dogwood (3) - HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON (1995)
21. Cedar of Lebanon - JIMMY CARTER (1978)
22. White Oak - HERBERT HOOVER (1931)
23. Pin Oak - DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (1958)
24. Little Leaf Linden - BILL CLINTON (1993)
25. Little Leaf Linden - FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (1937)
26. Willow Oak - LYNDON B. JOHNSON (1964)
27. Saucer Magnolia (4) - JOHN F. KENNEDY (1962)
28. Rose Garden (1913)
29. Southern Magnolia (2) - ANDREW JACKSON (1830)
30. Sugar Maple - RONALD REAGAN (1984)
31. Fern Leaf Beech - PATRICIA NIXON (1972)
32. Fern Leaf Beech - LADY BIRD JOHNSON (1968)
33. American Elm - BETTY FORD (1975)
34. English & American Boxwood - HARRY S. TRUMAN (1945)
35. Red Maple - JIMMY CARTER (1977)
36. White Saucer Magnolia (2) - NANCY REAGAN (1982)
37. White Oak - FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (1935)
38. Scarlet Oak - BENJAMIN HARRISON (1889)

Few places provide such a sense of the continuity of American history as the grounds of the White House. All our Presidents except George Washington have lived and worked on this knoll overlooking the Potomac River. And it was Washington himself who selected the site, allowing for extensive grounds, which would be landscaped as the "President's Park."

John Adams, the second President, moved into the mansion in the fall of 1800, describing the grounds as a barren expanse strewn with building rubble and abandoned brick kilns. Thomas Jefferson first planned the landscape of the grounds when he followed Adams to the White House in 1801. It was Adams' son, President John Quincy Adams, inaugurated in 1825, who loved the White House grounds most of all. He employed a full-time gardener and developed extensive plantings, some of which he set out himself. A stately American elm planted by him survived until the fall of 1991; it was the oldest of over 30 commemorative trees planted by the Presidents and First Ladies throughout the past. A grafted tree propagated from the original John Quincy Adams' elm was planted in the same location by Barbara Bush on December 5, 1991.

All our Presidents and First Ladies have been, in a sense, avid gardeners. Each has made a mark on the grounds of the White House. Jefferson constructed mounds on the south as visual barriers to give privacy to the house; the ancient magnolia trees to the left of the south front were brought in the 1830s from Andrew Jackson's home in Tennessee. There is evidence a fountain on the south side was there prior to 1861; the fountain on the north side was built for Ulysses S. Grant in 1873.

Early in the 20th century, as the city of Washington grew closer to the venerable President's Park, the grounds took on a more stately appearance with the introduction of numerous evergreen trees and shrubs to preserve the remote and pastoral character the house had known since it was built. On the north grounds was developed an open grove, largely of elm trees, shading the lawn that stretches from Pennsylvania Avenue to the mansion. On the south grounds deep borders of forest were planted, flanking the open carpet of lawn that slopes toward the Potomac River.

The spectacular view of the south was planned in 1935, in anticipation of the building of the Jefferson Memorial. Numerous trees were removed from the end of the lawn to allow for a full vista of the Memorial, completed during World War II, and the landscape of Virginia beyond.

At the present time the White House grounds retain the lawn to the north and the great open greensward to the south. Near the base of the house, drinking the south sun, are newer and more intimate gardens of a formal character. To the east is the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden, which Hillary Rodham Clinton has used since October 1994 to display a changing collection of American sculpture. On the west, tucked between the mansion and the West Wing, is the celebrated Rose Garden, where Ellen Wilson planted the first roses in 1913. It has since become one of the most famous gardens in the world.

For all their timelessness and beauty, the White House gardens and grounds are in constant use by the President, and are enjoyed by thousands every year. The Rose Garden is in use almost every day, hosting official signing ceremonies, impromptu news conferences, or champion sports teams visiting the White House. The south lawn is used for numerous events, such as arrival ceremonies for visiting heads of state and the annual Congressional picnic.

On Easter Monday, the President and First Lady open the gates to throngs of children who come to the traditional Easter Egg Roll. This event originally started at the Capitol and was moved to the White House by President Hayes in 1879. The presence of little children in the ongoing story of the White House is also commemorated today in the Children's Garden, located in the groves on the west side of the south lawn. It contains impressions in bronze of the hands and feet of the grandchildren of recent Presidents.

Gardens are living environments. They do not survive without care and constant improvements. The White House gardens and grounds we see today have been in the making for 200 years, tying us to our ancestors in a special but real way. In this respect, these grounds are a unique monument to our past.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JACQUELINE KENNEDY GARDEN

The East Garden of the White House was dedicated by Lady Bird (Mrs. Lyndon B.) Johnson as the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden on April 22, 1965. Restoration of the garden began while Mrs. Kennedy lived in the White House. Shortly after her husband took office, Mrs. Johnson asked that the work continue, following plans approved by President and Mrs. Kennedy and the National Park Service.

One of the features of the garden is that it can be shared with all White House visitors. It is located on the east side of the White House, adjoining the glassed-in East Colonnade from which visitors are able to see colorful plantings that change with the seasons.

It is primarily used by the First Lady, her family, and friends. It serves substantially the same purpose on the distaff side as the Rose Garden serves the President.

The early history of the garden is obscure. At times it seems to have been primarily a lawn area with flowering beds, shrubs, and ornamental trees. The first definite plan for the garden is attributed to Edith (Mrs. Theodore) Roosevelt. A 1904 report states that "The ground immediately south of the two terraces was laid out into flower gardens. Gravel walks were constructed, shrubs and plants set out, a privet hedge planted around three sides of it, and flower beds made."

In 1913, Ellen Wilson, the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, redesigned the garden along modern lines. The garden remained almost unchanged until 1952, at which time the overgrown plantings were replaced by an open expanse of lawn with parallel gravel walks bordered by a hedge three feet high. Four rectangular flower beds contained a variety of perennials.

It was during President Kennedy's administration that the Rose Garden was developed on a plan based on a traditional 18th century American garden. President Kennedy was interested in having horticultural features follow the traditions of Washington and Jefferson.

The overall dimensions of the East Garden are 126 feet by 87 feet. A large fescue grass panel in the center measures 82 by 35 feet. The north and south sides of the garden are framed by a holly hedge. Like the Rose Garden, two large magnolias were planted at the request of President Kennedy at the northwest and southwest corners. Other trees include a row of lindens that make an aerial hedge shading the East Colonnade.

The garden is planted three times a year for spring, summer, and fall. Spring plantings include tulips, narcissus, roman hyacinths, grape hyacinths, scilla, and chinodoxa. Other plants found are pansies, violas, and santolina. The squares under the ten hollies are composed of Dusty Miller. Herbs are used in the basic design. Thyme and marjoram are used to form a small border or square around six plantings with rosemary and santolina in the corners of the beds. Heliotrope is planted in the summer, chrysanthemums in the fall.

Since 1994, the garden has been the venue for a series of exhibitions of 20th century American sculpture.

Office of the Curator
November 1998

THE WEST WING

THE ROSE GARDEN: At the west end of the Rose Garden, French doors open from the Cabinet Room onto a white-pillared colonnade similar in style to the adjoining west terrace pavilion, which connects the West Wing to the Executive Residence. Much as the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden on the east side of the mansion is frequently used by the First Lady to receive her guests, the Rose Garden often serves as a reception area for the President.

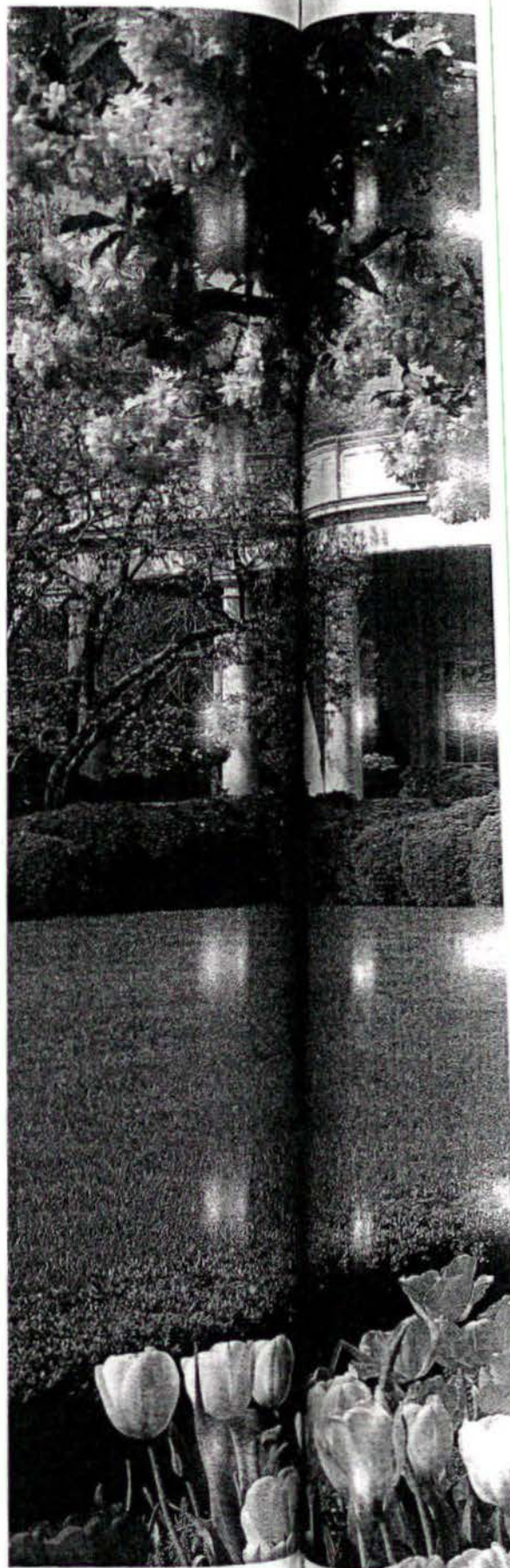
Visitors traditionally welcomed here include foreign dignitaries and Medal of Honor recipients. The first team of United States astronauts and the first woman to be appointed to the Supreme Court of the U. S. were also received in the Rose Garden. It is used for occasional press conferences and has served as the setting for elegant state dinners, as in 1976 during the Bicentennial visit of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain. The Rose Garden was the scene of the first outdoor White House wedding when Tricia Nixon married Edward Cox in June 1971. In June of 1994, when Emperor Akihito of Japan was visiting, President and Mrs. Clinton chose the Rose Garden as the setting for their first state dinner: 182 guests dined under a tent decorated with thousands of roses.

Roses were first planted here by Ellen Axson Wilson in 1913. Except for minor alterations in 1934 and during the 1948-52 renovation, no changes were made in the garden until 1962 when, at the request of President Kennedy, Mrs. Paul Mellon redesigned it.

As early as 1800, the first White House garden was being planned for President John Adams. A Washingtonian recorded in a diary on March 20 of that year: "After breakfast we walked . . . to the ground behind the President's House, which [will be] enclosed and laid out for a garden. It is at present in great confusion, having on it old brick kilns, pits to contain Water used by the brick makers. . . ." The writer failed to mention the type of garden planned for this area.

By 1902, forcing beds, greenhouses, and conservatories occupied the site selected for the new West Wing. Demolition of the "glass houses" uncovered a large part of Thomas Jefferson's west pavilion, which was restored to lead to the new executive offices. This restoration and the rebuilding of the east pavilion clearly show the efforts of Theodore Roosevelt and the architects of the West Wing to maintain the original character and plan of the historic mansion.

The Rose Garden follows the plan of a traditional 18th-century American garden. Framed by osmanthus and boxwood, planting beds—with flowering crab apples set in them—form the long lines of the rectangle. Flowers provide color to the beds from early spring until frost comes.



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IN THE
PRESIDENT'S PARK

THE ROYALS' LIMOUSINE DROVE SLOWLY along the south lawn driveway to the White House. It was June 13, 1994, and Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan were making a state visit to the President of the United States. The audience waited expectantly, each group in its assigned place: leading U.S. officials; a representative of the Diplomatic Corps; reporters; a battery of video and still photographers on a platform; and the public, admitted for the event.

As the Emperor and Empress and their party reached the Southwest Gate, President and Mrs. Clinton emerged from the Diplomatic Reception Room. The U.S. Army Herald Trumpets then played four "Ruffles and Flourishes" followed by "Hail to the Chief." When the visitors arrived at the White House, President and Mrs. Clinton came forward to shake their hands and to present Vice President and Mrs. Gore and other officials to them. The President escorted his guests along the traditional red carpet to the reviewing stand. The Herald Trumpets again played four "Ruffles and Flourishes." As a 21-gun salute was fired, the U.S. Marine Band played the Japanese national anthem, followed by the national anthem of the United States.

The Third U.S. Infantry, the historic Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps, trooped in review on the broad expanse of the south lawn. Then President Clinton officially welcomed the Emperor and Empress. The Emperor

To the tune of "Yankee Doodle," the Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps troops across the south lawn during the welcoming ceremony for Emperor Akihito of Japan on June 13, 1994. Moments earlier, batteries fired a 21-gun salute.

responded with a speech that reflected the ties between the two nations. Thus another foreign leader—the symbolic head of a nation that has become our peacetime ally and economic rival—had begun an official visit. The leading figures in the opening pageant could now attend a brief reception in the mansion and get on to official business.

THIS WELCOMING CEREMONY was first introduced by President Kennedy, and it has remained largely unchanged. In his time, it also included helicopter service to transport guests to the arrival rites. Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter maintained the lift, though less frequently, but the practice has now come into disuse. Most state guests arrive in Washington the day before and are driven through the Southwest Gate to the meeting the next morning.

Helicopters, however, have become an important feature of presidential travel. Eisenhower was first to use them for trips to and from the White House. The choppers have continued to touch down on a pad near the South Entrance. They lift Presidents to nearby airfields, bring consultants to the mansion, and fly First Families to the Maryland retreat named Camp David for Eisenhower's grandson.

The helicopter flights and the state arrival ceremony, with its spectacular sound and color, have taken their place in the succession of historic acts presented on this outdoor stage for nearly two centuries.

Jefferson's Fourth of July celebrations included reviews of the District militia and other troops in the newly laid out "President's Park," with "their gay appearance and martial musick," wrote an eyewitness, "enlivening the scene, exhilarating the spirits of the throngs of people who poured in from the country and adjacent towns."

On April 10, 1865, jubilant crowds surged across the north lawn of the White House, singing and cheering over the news of Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Soon President Lincoln came to a window in response to the cries of the people. He promised them he would make a victory speech later, but meantime he suggested that their enthusiastic band play "Dixie." It was one of the best tunes he had ever heard, he said, and he thought "we had fairly captured it."

The air age was young in 1911, when the broad south grounds of the White House witnessed a prophetic and dramatic sight. A pioneering pilot, Harry Nelson Atwood, landed there in a Burgess-Wright biplane soon after completing a record-setting cross-country flight, and President Taft presented him with a gold medal for the feat.

Over the years, the 18-acre estate that today surrounds the White House with well-kept gardens and lawns has shown different faces. John and Abigail Adams found it a barren expanse littered with workmen's shacks and tools. The grounds had appeared so grim before their arrival, in fact, that a member of the President's Cabinet wrote to one of the District Commissioners complaining that "a private gentleman preparing a residence for his Friend, would have done more than has been done." He suggested that the Commissioners plant "something like a garden,



"A most fitting addition to the White House," commented Leslie's in 1858 on Buchanan's new conservatory. The President's niece Harriet Lane walked here among her camellias to escape "the constant whirl of fashion." On public days visitors marveled at South American orange trees, aloes, and pitcher plants.



FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, TINTED BY P. HALL BAGLIE

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at the North side of...[the] large, naked, ugly looking building...." and provide a yard enclosure.

But it was President Jefferson who obtained funds to build the first fence. For a few years, this rustic rail-and-post enclosure blended nicely into a village capital where "Excellent snipe shooting and even partridge shooting was to be had on either side of the main avenue....," as the secretary of the British Legation noted. Then Jefferson replaced the wood fence with a fieldstone wall and constructed an imposing arched gate over the driveway leading to the entrance.

With his architect Benjamin Latrobe, Jefferson also devised an overall landscape plan. It included grading and planting the south grounds to provide more privacy, while leaving a central view toward the river.

It remained, however, for that austere New Englander and ardent gardener, John Quincy Adams, to devote the most lavish personal care of any President to the White House nurseries and gardens. In his diaries from 1825 to 1829 appear entries that tell of the happy hours he spent on this hobby. The accounts reveal his enjoyment of pungent herbs—balm, rue, sage, tansy, and tarragon—and his delight in the "deep blood-colored beet, the white-flowered carrot and yellow-flowered parsnip...."

In this "small garden, of less than two acres..." he wrote, there were "forest- and fruit-trees, shrubs, hedges, esculent vegetables, kitchen and medicinal herbs, hot-house plants, flowers and weeds, to the amount, I conjecture, of at least one thousand."

As had Jefferson, Adams planned to introduce useful crops to American farmers. On his rides about Washington and on travels to and from his Massachusetts home, he collected nuts, seeds, and seedlings, and encouraged his friends to do the same when they went abroad.

After Congress passed a resolution to encourage the growing of mulberry trees to form a base for a silkworm industry in the United States, Adams added the white mulberry to his flourishing White House nurseries. With his wife, Louisa, he nurtured silkworms on the leaves, and in the evenings he would sit beside her, writing, as she unreeling and rewound the fragile silk filaments from the cocoons.

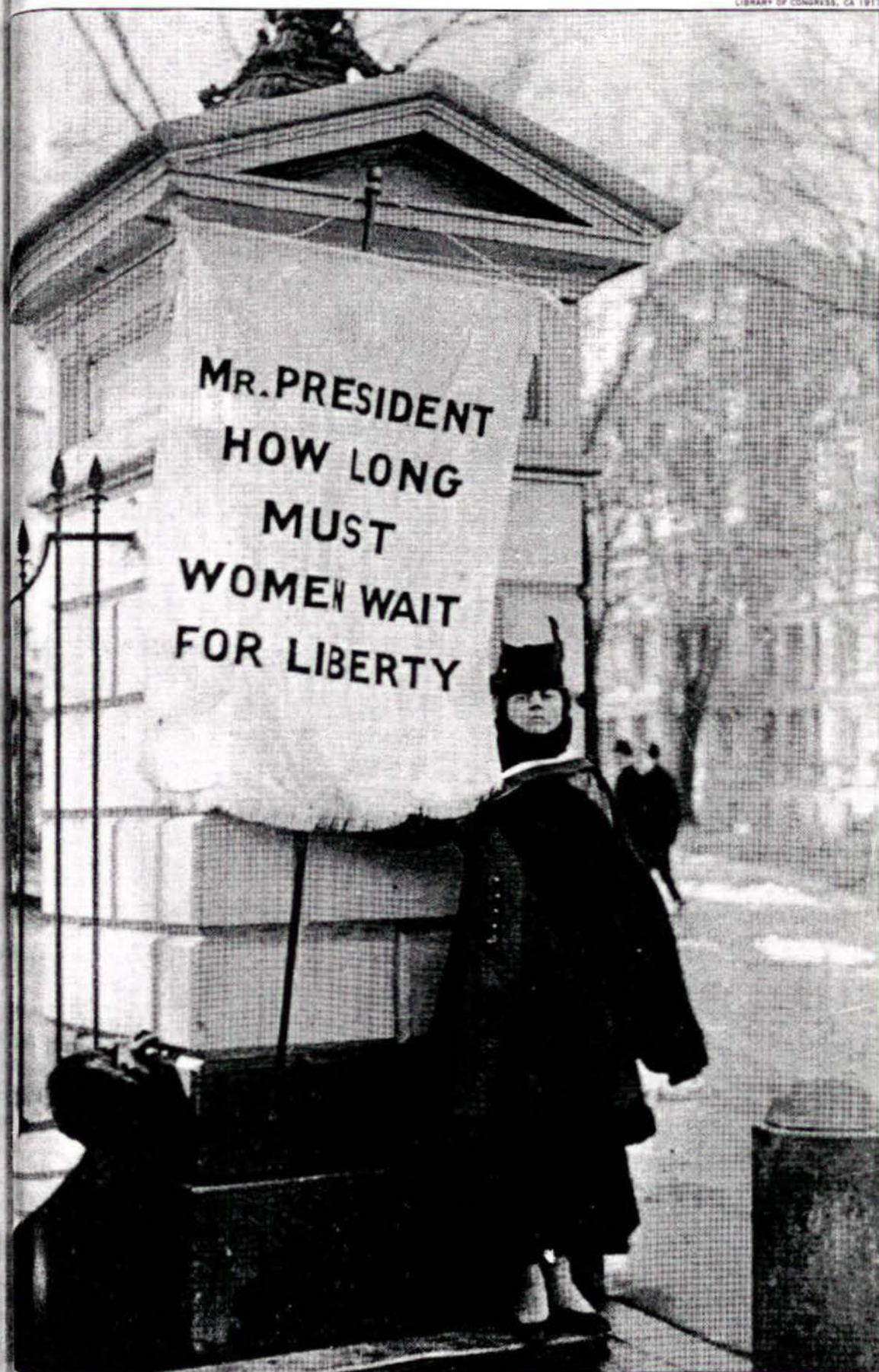
Observing the havoc wrought by frost, searing sun, hailstorms, and insects on his precious growing things, the President remarked: "The infancy of plants seems to be as delicate as that of animals." He indulged in the hope, he confided to his diary, that a certain border of oaks, chestnuts, and other trees would "outlast many Presidents of the United States." Adams's dream of a silk industry never materialized. But one of his shade trees—a great American elm—survived until 1990, spreading its branches over the southeast lawn. In its place, Barbara Bush planted a new tree in 1991, one that had been propagated from the Adams elm.

WITH THE ARRIVAL of Andrew Jackson and the building of the North Portico that completed construction of the mansion, the evolution of the grounds entered a new phase. Instead of the rambling gardens of Adams, graveled footways appeared, along with a carriage house, driveway, and stable for the President's favorite racing horses. More lasting than either carriages or stable would be another Jackson innovation—a magnificent magnolia, in memory of his beloved Rachel, that still stands beside the South Portico.

As Washington grew less bucolic, the President's Park was enhanced with fountains and flower beds. In 1841, when Charles Dickens called to see President Tyler, he found the "ornamental ground about it...laid out in garden walks; they are pretty and agreeable to the eye; though they have that uncomfortable air of having been made yesterday...."

Time and professional landscape architects, including the talented Andrew Jackson Downing, would overcome the effect of newness that Dickens observed. Within 15 years, the White House estate, particularly its tree-dotted south lawn, had become part of "a scene of beauty and attractiveness..." according to an article in an 1856 issue of *United States Magazine*. Open to the public on weekdays, the "agreeable promenades" drew "the elite of the city," said the author. "Usually the President, the Cabinet, and the Foreign Ministers and their wives may be seen here [with] thousands of ladies and pretty children, most bewitchingly dressed...."

Stern-faced soldier for women's rights holds aloft her banner at the northwest corner of the White House grounds. During the Wilson Administration, before the Nineteenth Amendment gave women the vote, suffragettes picketed the White House, went on hunger strikes, and got themselves jailed. The President called their methods "unfortunate."



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Microphone in hand, President Wilson talks with a pilot circling overhead in a demonstration of air-ground communication on November 22, 1918. Half a century later, on July 21, 1969, television captures an event witnessed by millions across the globe: President Nixon talks by radiotelephone with the first men on the moon—Apollo 11 Astronauts Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr.



KENNETH GARRETT (ABOVE) AND NATIONAL ARCHIVES



For an added attraction on Saturday afternoons, the Marine Band played one of its lively concerts in what had long been a tradition of outdoor entertainment in the capital.

Around this time, President Buchanan's niece and official hostess, Harriet Lane, persuaded her uncle to build one of the greenhouses that would give much pleasure to future White House residents and visitors. In these steamy glass buildings, filled with the color and fragrance of exotic blossoms, fruits, and tangled tropical vines, Miss Lane became the first of many hostesses at the mansion to find a quiet haven away from the obligations of her official position.

Energetic Lucy Hayes worked there with trowel and shears among her lilies and roses. Frances Cleveland spent pleasant hours wandering with her girls along the sweet-scented aisles of the greenhouses. Caroline Harrison was fond of orchids. She had several rare varieties planted in the conservatory, and used the vivid, showy blooms as models for china she selected and painted. Mrs. Harrison also assembled pieces of White House china used by previous First Ladies. Out of her interest grew the White House china collection, which represents almost every presidential family.

From the time Buchanan's conservatories opened until they were torn down to make way for the West Wing, no First Lady had far to go for flowers or potted plants to decorate her home. Today, all flowers for arrangements come from wholesale distributors. Greenhouses of the National Park Service, which is responsible for the care and upkeep of the mansion and its grounds, supply potted plants.

The floral preferences of First Ladies make a varied bouquet. Mrs. Eisenhower, for example, showed a preference for sweetheart roses and carnations in her favorite color, pink. Mrs. Kennedy experimented with mixed floral designs, and Mrs. Johnson enjoyed each season's offerings—from spring pastels to deeper shades of fall. Mrs. Nixon took keen interest in planning floral colors and designs for state dinners. Mrs. Ford showed a definite preference for all kinds of lilies. And Mrs. Carter's choices followed the Kennedy style with simple garden flowers, such as roses and daisies.

Mrs. Reagan loved coral-colored arrangements in vermeil bowls. Mrs. Bush, who was an avid gardener, was especially fond of peonies, lilies, and all varieties of summer flowers.

The chief White House floral designer, Nancy Clarke, follows Mrs. Clinton's taste in flowers for the house. The First Lady favors contemporary arrangements of warm-colored red and yellow flowers, as well as those using a variety of garden flowers. Among her favorites is a cream-hued rose with a red edge, called candia. Ms. Clarke and her staff arrange flowers for the public areas of the White House visible during tours and for the private quarters upstairs. On formal occasions, her arrangements are scattered throughout the White House, and outside, too, when an event takes place under a tent.

Beginning with Woodrow Wilson, all the Presidents, and some of



their wives, have planted trees on the White House grounds, known as the President's Park. Jimmy Carter brought a red maple from his Georgia farm. He knew all the old trees by name and took a special interest in their care. Ronald Reagan planted three trees, the Bushes, five.

President and Mrs. Clinton have carried on the tree-planting tradition, adding more than half a dozen to the park, including a white dogwood planted in memory of the children who died in the April 1995 bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City.

Many Presidents have set up recreational facilities on the grounds. Hayes marked off a croquet court near the South Portico, where, a staff member wrote, clerks as well as the family "used to spend an hour now and then...over hard-fought games with mallet and ball."

There has been a tennis court on the south lawn since the time of Theodore Roosevelt. The press called associates who joined him for a fast, tough game his "tennis Cabinet." Harding practiced his golf shots on the lawn and trained his Airedale, Laddie Boy, to retrieve the balls. Hoover exercised with his "medicine-ball Cabinet" before breakfast conferences under the magnolias. Truman pitched horseshoes; Eisenhower improved his golf on a presidential putting green.

Ford installed the first outdoor swimming pool, near the Oval Office. The Carter family enjoyed the pool, the tennis courts, and the bowling alley under the North Portico. President Reagan had no opportunity to enjoy his favorite exercise, horseback riding, on the White House grounds. Both he and the First Lady used exercise equipment installed in a second-floor room. Reagan worked out here more frequently during his recovery from an assassination attempt.

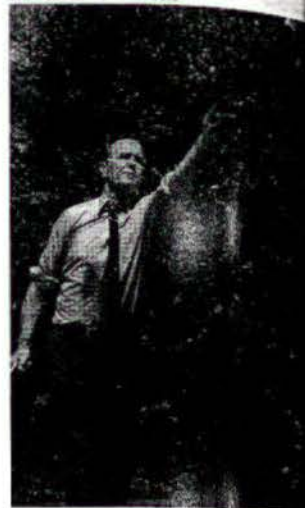
George Bush, a very active President, added a horseshoe pit and a basketball half-court, and pursued jogging, golf, tennis, and swimming. During the Clinton Administration, a quarter-mile jogging track was added, and the Eisenhower putting green was restored on the south grounds.

CHILDREN PARTICULARLY have found the rolling acres of the south lawn a great playground. Here they can explore hidden nooks in hedges and bushes, ride ponies, and raise pets of every description. Little Tad Lincoln made a pet of a turkey that relatives sent for the family's Christmas dinner in 1863. He named it Jack. When the cook prepared to kill the turkey, Tad ran in tears to his father, who interrupted a Cabinet meeting to write an official reprieve.

Another President's son faced a less amenable father. T.R. once caught young Quentin walking on stilts through a flower bed. The boy obeyed Roosevelt's stern order to get out of the flowers, but grumbled, "I don't see what good it does *me* for you to be President."

Once a year—on Easter Monday—Washington youngsters are invited to an egg-rolling party on the south grounds. This is one of the last events at the President's House still open to the public. In 1879 this event, which had been held on the Capitol grounds for many years, was moved to the White House on the invitation of President Hayes.

SUSAN BODLE, THE WHITE HOUSE



For relaxation and fitness, Presidents turn to sports. George Bush pitched horseshoes, as did Harry Truman

HARRIS & EWING



(above). (Bill Clinton runs beside South Korean quarter-horse)



RUB MOORE, THE WHITE HOUSE

SPORTS & DRIVING



DAVID HUME KENNEDY/REX, THE WHITE HOUSE



(above). Gerald Ford enjoyed swimming. Bill Clinton prefers jogging. Here, he runs beside President Kim Young Sam of South Korea and his aides on the new quarter-mile White House track.



Some 28,000 children and parents waited for hours to flock through the gates for the White House Easter Egg Roll of April 12, 1993. On the South Portico the Marine Band played a medley of tunes. Magicians, jugglers, wrestlers, bands, and the folksingers Peter, Paul, and Mary provided entertainment on the south lawn and the Ellipse. A petting zoo had bunnies and a horse. A large bald eagle, on loan from a wildlife hospital, impressed children and adults.

President Clinton, attending with the First Lady (official hostess of the event), blew a whistle to start a round of the egg rolling. The object is to see how fast a child can move a hard-boiled egg across a grassy slope with a spoon. All of the participants were declared winners; each took home as a souvenir a wooden egg bearing the signatures of the Clintons.

Many children hunted among a pile of straw for the eggs, which bore, in some cases, the pawprint signature of Socks, the First Cat. Other eggs were signed by famous people, such as Barbra Streisand, Dan Marino, Mister Rogers, and recent astronauts. As always, giant Easter bunnies wandered the grounds as cheerful mascots for the occasion.

Whatever the event, few settings could be lovelier than the rolling expanse of lawn as viewed from the balcony added to the South Portico during the Truman Administration. Looking past a shimmering pool and fountains toward the Washington Monument and Jefferson Memorial, a visitor today would find it hard to realize that this area once merged with malarial marshes along a creek, which by 1817 had been walled and deepened into a sluggish canal. Odorous with sewage, garbage, and dead animals, alive with mosquitoes and flies, the canal was the bane of White House occupants.

As a summer retreat, Van Buren rented a house in nearby Georgetown. Buchanan and Lincoln were glad to go back and forth in hot months to a cottage lent them at the Soldiers' Home three miles away. "I am alone in the White pest-house," a Lincoln secretary wrote a friend. "The ghosts of twenty thousand drowned cats come in at night through the south windows." In 1872 the canal-sewer was covered and the street it created was named Constitution Avenue. With filling and landscaping, the present Ellipse was completed by 1884. Future Presidents could graciously entertain outdoors.

THE THEODORE ROOSEVELTS started the trend with a series of lawn parties, inviting Cabinet members and other friends. When President and Mrs. Taft celebrated their silver anniversary in June 1911, they received more than 3,000 guests on the south grounds, where trees and bushes sparkled with tiny, colored lights, and strings of paper lanterns cast shadows on the lawn. Mrs. Taft later wrote happily of the occasion that "a more brilliant throng was never gathered in this country." In the summer of 1918, President and Mrs. Wilson began inviting war veterans to attend an annual garden fete.

Summer after summer, the south lawn has offered a perfect setting for large gatherings. The Eisenhowers, for example, held a reception

Racing and tumbling down a hillock, children romp on the south lawn during the 1887 Easter Monday egg rolling. More than a century later (right), on April 12, 1993, the Clintons' first Easter Egg Roll drew a high-spirited crowd for what has become the largest public event at the White House each year. The President enjoyed shaking hands with the participants.



BOB MCHESLEY THE WHITE HOUSE



BOB MCNEEZY THE WHITE HOUSE



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FRANK LILLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, APRIL 23, 1887, COURTESY GRAY LINE INC.

there for more than 4,000 members of the American Bar Association and counselors from the British Commonwealth.

The Kennedy children shared their playground with 1,700 youngsters from child-care agencies when the kilted Black Watch—the Royal Highland Regiment—paraded to the skirl of bagpipes.

On a huge stage erected on the south lawn, President Johnson presented awards to outstanding high-school graduates who had won a place in his annual Presidential-Scholar program, begun in 1964.

In a Rose Garden reception on September 24, 1981, President Reagan honored Sandra Day O'Connor—the first woman to be named to the U.S. Supreme Court. And President Bush also held numerous official events in the Rose Garden, including a meeting with the Cincinnati Reds, after their triumphant victory in the 1990 World Series.

President and Mrs. Clinton, like their predecessors, make good use of the Rose Garden. Here, the President has held press conferences and signed such historic legislation as the Family Leave Bill in February 1993. The garden has been the site for the official swearing-in of various officials, including Louis J. Freeh as head of the FBI, whose initiation ceremony took place on a warm, sunny day in July 1993.

On a lighter note, the Rose Garden formed the backdrop for the May 1994 wedding of Mrs. Clinton's brother Anthony Rodham to Nicole Boxer. This marked the first White House nuptials since Tricia Nixon's marriage nearly 23 years earlier.

Each year the President also accepts a Thanksgiving turkey, presented by the National Turkey Federation, in the Rose Garden. In 1994 the honored bird was a 50-pounder named Tom, from Harrisonburg, Virginia, who tried to flee from all the hoopla before President Clinton had emerged from the Oval Office. His handlers recaptured him and placed him back atop the green-draped presentation table, where, a bit dazed, he endured his brief moment of fame without further incident. Tom, like his predecessors in recent years, evaded the roasting pan to live out his days as a tourist attraction at a nearby farm park.

ON THE SOUTH LAWN, other gatherings and receptions come and go in colorful procession. In June 1993, President and Mrs. Clinton held a barbecue for more than a thousand journalists. Guests enjoyed badminton, volleyball, and a comic amateur musical revue by the White House communications staff.

The tradition of an annual picnic for Members of Congress, held each year on the south lawn, has been kept up by Bill and Hillary Clinton. On June 23, 1994, about 1,000 attended the Congressional Crab Feast, where they enjoyed crab salad and hard-shell crabs, as well as entertainment by country vocalist Trisha Yearwood.

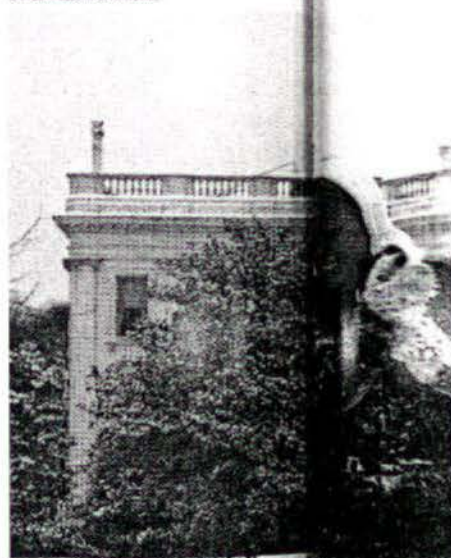
Perhaps the most stirring moment of the Clinton Presidency occurred on September 13, 1993. In front of 3,000 guests, including former Presidents Bush and Carter, two longtime foes, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



The President for children's maypole Amy Carter's nephew "Sistie" in December

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



The President's Park has always been a wonderful place for children. Above, white-frothed girls dance around a maypole during Hoover's tenure. Right, cedar boughs shade Amy Carter's tree house, also a favorite perch for her nephew Jason. Below, Franklin Roosevelt's grandchildren "Sistie" and "Buzzie" take advantage of a new-fallen snow in December 1939, pelting each other with powdery balls.

DENNIS BRACK, BLACK STIR



NATIONAL



A President often has to pause and take time out of a busy schedule for important ceremonial events. Opposite: In April 1993, the Clintons, accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Gore, head for a party on the south lawn for White House volunteers. The President paid tribute to people who had freely given of their time in a variety of capacities. Two years later, President and Mrs. Clinton plant a dogwood tree on the White House grounds (below) in memory of the children killed in the bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building.



BOB MACRELL, THE WHITE HOUSE (BOTH)

Arafat, shook hands after the signing of a framework for peace. Citing the years of war between the Arabs and Jews over Palestine, the President spoke of their agreement as an "extraordinary act in one of history's defining dramas." He went on to assert that "...this bold new venture today, this brave gamble that the future can be better than the past must endure...."

A year later, a tent set up on the soggy south lawn was the scene for a celebration honoring writers and composers of music. White House



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pastry chef Roland Mesnier had prepared chocolate truffles, chocolate-dipped strawberries, lemon white-chocolate mousse, and pecan cookies for the 1,200 guests. Performances by Michael Bolton, the Pointer Sisters, and Ruth Brown, among others, highlighted the evening.

But wherever the President goes, his office goes with him. For his work is never done, whether he is editing a speech aboard his speeding plane or reading the latest of his daily reports at midnight in his study or his bedroom.

TALKING IT OVER

BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1998, AND THEREAFTER

It was British sculptor Henry Moore's "Draped Seated Woman" that first brought Bill and me together. After standing in line to register for law school classes one afternoon, we found ourselves in front of the Yale University Art Gallery, which had a Mark Rothko exhibit inside and works by Moore in the sculpture garden. A labor dispute had closed the museum's doors, but Bill managed to get the two of us in by offering to pick up trash. This was our first date.

I have always loved sculpture and, shortly after Bill's first inauguration, started thinking about bringing favorite American pieces to the White House.

With the help of a friend, designer Kaki Hockersmith, and J. Carter Brown, the former Director of the National Gallery of Art, the idea for an outdoor sculpture garden that featured works by contemporary American artists began to take shape. The plan was approved by an enthusiastic Committee for the Preservation of the White House and overseen by the White House Curators.

It was easy to pick the perfect location -- the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden, named for the First Lady who believed so strongly that art should be a part of everyone's life. When I first moved to the White House, I spent a lot of time in

this peaceful refuge, which appears to have been designed with sculpture in mind.

Museums in Nebraska, Texas, New York and Arkansas organized the first four exhibits, intended to highlight sculpture from public museums representing different regions of the country. The fifth, planned by the National Gallery's Director, Rusty Powell, featured some of the magnificent works found in museums here in Washington. And the sixth celebrated the rich diversity of Native American sculptors, whose art I have admired for years.

Over 6 million visitors to the White House have walked past the Sculpture Garden since October 1994, when the first exhibit opened. Included among the American masterpieces in that group were George Segal's "Walking Man" and Alexander Calder's "Five Rudders."

Subsequently, tour participants have enjoyed works by Georgia O'Keeffe, Willem de Kooning, Roy Lichtenstein, Isamu Noguchi and Allan Houser.

Among my favorites of the 83 pieces that have been shown at the White House are those that incorporate movement. During the second exhibit, Bill and I would often just sit and watch

George Rickey's "Two Lines Oblique, Atlanta," a 35-foot stainless steel sculpture that quivered slowly in the wind. And I found myself repeatedly reaching out to touch Harry Bertoia's "Tonal Sculpture," just to hear the lovely sounds it would send floating over the garden.

I will never forget the clear November morning when Phil Minthorn, a Nez Perce Indian offered traditional blessings before the opening of the Native American collection.

This week's unveiling of the seventh exhibit, which was organized by the Brooklyn Museum of Art, marks a departure. Subtitled "Inspired by Rodin," this group of 12 sculptures includes three pieces by the French master.

Often called "the father of modern sculpture," Auguste Rodin worked in Paris in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. But his influence on American artists has been dramatic and can be seen in several of the works included in this group, among them de Kooning's "Clamdigger," Segal's "Girl Standing in Nature" and Noguchi's "Woman."

Although dozens of museums have been involved in choosing and lending appropriate pieces for the exhibition, none of them could have undertaken the expense of mounting such a series alone. For that, we turned to one of this country's most important arts patrons, Iris Cantor, who, along with her late husband, B. Gerald Cantor, and the Cantor Foundation, agreed not only to underwrite the expense of the exhibits but also to loan the two centerpieces of the current show -- castings of Rodin's

"The Three Shades" and "The Thinker," who appears to contemplate the other pieces in a most inscrutable and dramatic fashion.

The outpouring of appreciation for each of these exhibits has been overwhelming. Visitors often tell our tour guides how much it means to them to be able to view these provocative sculptures while waiting in line to see the White House.

One of my great pleasures living in this wonderful house is to be able to wander among the sculptures in the garden and know that so many others have shared the experience as well.

Visitors to the White House can see "Twentieth Century American Sculpture at the White House: Inspired by Rodin" through September 1999. If you stop by the White House web site (www.whitehouse.gov), you can take a virtual tour of the series.

To find out more about Hillary Rodham Clinton and read her past columns, visit the Creators Syndicate web page at www.creators.com.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCULPTURE EXHIBITIONS I - VII

Exhibition I (Midwest) - organized by the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery
and Sculpture Garden, University of Nebraska,
Lincoln, Nebraska
(October 8, 1994 - February 28, 1995)

Exhibition II (Southeast) - organized by the Arkansas Arts Center, Little Rock, Arkansas
(April 3, 1995 - September 18, 1995)

Exhibition III (West) - organized by the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Texas
(September 19, 1995 - March 29, 1996)

Exhibition IV (Northeast) - organized by the New Museum of Contemporary Art,
New York, New York
(April 12, 1996 - September 26, 1996)

Exhibition V (Washington, D.C.) - organized by the National Gallery Art, Washington, D.C.
(October 4, 1996 - September 17, 1997)

Exhibition VI (Native America) - organized by the Heard Museum, Phoenix, Arizona
(September 22, 1997 - September 21, 1998)

Exhibition VII (Inspired by Rodin) - organized by the Brooklyn Museum of Art,
Brooklyn, New York
(September 28, 1998 - September 1999)

White House Facts

- Entire house is 67,000 Sq. Ft.
- Grounds: 18.7 acres
- 132 rooms (including utils.)
- 3 gardens (Rose Garden, Jacqueline Kennedy Garden, Children's Garden)
- 1-lane bowling alley
- 1 family theater with 47 seats

Under Clinton Administration in the Clinton's private quarters:

- 45 rooms
- 12 bedrooms
- 16 bathrooms

THE WHITE HOUSE

ADDRESS: 1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DIMENSIONS: 168 X 85.5 X 60
E/W N/S UP

SQ FT: 13,440/FLOOR (5)
TOTAL: 67,200 SQ FT. APPROX.

DESIGNED BY: JAMES HOBAN, IRISH BORN ARCHITECT

CORNERSTONE LAID: OCTOBER 13, 1792

FIRST OCCUPIED: NOV. 1, 1800 BY: PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL: SANDSTONE FROM AQUIA CREEK, VIRGINIA
BRICK MADE ON SITE.

COST: \$232,371.83

BURNED: AUG. 24, 1814 BY BRITISH TROOPS.

THE FIRE DESTROYED THE INTERIOR BUT LEFT THE
EXTERIOR WALLS STANDING BUT BADLY DAMAGED.

REBUILT: 1815 TO 1817 (MONROES RETURNED SEPT. 1817)

COST: \$236,490.00

RENOVATED: 1902 BY MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE OF NYC (T. ROOSEVELT)

COST: \$343,945.00

RENOVATED: DEC. 7, 1949 TO MAR 27, 1952 BY ARMY CORPS OF
ENGINEERS (TRUMAN)

COST: \$5,761,000.00 (VACATED BY THE TRUMANS 11/48)

ROOF CONSTRUCTION: SLATE

STATISTICAL INFORMATION:

5 MAJOR FLOORS	APPROX. 570 GAL TO PAINT
3 MEZZANINES	EXTERIOR WALLS
132 ROOMS (34 BATHROOM/LAVATORIES)	
28 FIREPLACES	
110 110 WINDOWS	
412 DOORS	
12 CHIMNEYS	
3 ELEVATORS	
2 DUMBWAITERS	
2 SIDEWALK LIFTS	
7 STAIRCASES	

Bedrooms
/// /// ///
(13)

elevator

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator

White House Architecture - A Chronology

- 1791 - Site selected by President George Washington.
- 1792 - James Hoban selected as design competition winner.
 - Masonic cornerstone ceremony (Washington not present).
- 1793 - Redesigning by Hoban to reduce building's height by one story. Walls above ground floor in brick with stone facings.
- 1798 - Exterior whitewashed.
- 1800 - Unfinished building occupied by President John Adams.
- 1805-1808 - East and west terraces by Benjamin Latrobe after sketches by President Thomas Jefferson.
- 1814 - Burning of the President's House by the British.
- 1815 - James Hoban appointed to rebuild.
- 1816 - Greater deterioration to exterior walls than expected, necessitating significant demolition.
- 1817 - Exterior painted with lead paint.
 - President James Monroe moved into incomplete building.
- 1824 - South Portico constructed on 1817 foundations.
- 1829-1830 - North Portico constructed on 1817 foundations.
- 1833 - First piped-in water, with bathing room in east terrace.
- 1840 - Hot-air furnace installed in Ground Floor oval room to heat State Floor and Second Floor hall.
- 1848 - Installation of gas lighting.
- 1853 - New water-heated forced-air heating system.
 - Central plumbing of bathing room in private quarters.
- 1857 - New greenhouse built atop west terrace.

- 1866 - Telegraph installed in office suite on Second Floor.
 - East terrace demolished; broader porch added across east side at Ground Floor level.
- 1879 - Telephone added to Telegraph Room.
- 1881 - Hydraulic elevator (converted to electricity 1897).
- 1882 - Proposal to demolish the White House and build a replica office structure and a similar residence with a connecting hall failed for lack of funding.
- 1889 - Enlargement plan by Frederick D. Owen for Mrs. Caroline Harrison - quadrangle with flanking wings and greenhouse. She hoped the project would be completed for the 1892 centenary, but it failed for lack of funding in 1891.
- 1891 - Electric lighting installed by Edison General Co.
- 1900 - Corps of Engineers plan for enlargement with rotunda extensions, a reduction by Frederick Owen of his plan for Mrs. Harrison.
- 1901 - President Theodore Roosevelt changed the official name to the "White House".
- 1902 - Theodore Roosevelt Renovation by McKim, Mead & White
 - much of the interior gutted to wooden framing;
 - enlargement of State Dining Room by removal of west staircase; new utilities;
 - additional bedrooms and bathrooms on the Second Floor with the removal of the offices;
 - new, but "temporary" Executive Office Building attached to the west terrace uncovered by the removal of the greenhouses;
 - rebuilding of the east terrace as guest entrance.
- 1909 - The West Wing office building doubled in size by a southern extension, including the first presidential Oval Office at the center - Nathan C. Wyeth.
- 1913 - The Third Floor attic converted by Nathan C. Wyeth into guest bedrooms.
- 1927 - Replacement of 1817 roof structure and creation of a fuller Third Floor.
- 1930 - Major repairs to the West Wing office building, after it was badly damaged in a fire on Christmas Eve, 1929.
- 1933 - Swimming pool installed in west terrace.

- 1934 - Expansion and rebuilding of the West Wing office building by Eric Gugler -
new Oval Office and Cabinet Room in east extension;
creation of second floor behind the balustrade;
central air-conditioning.
- 1935 - Underground storage and shop facilities added under North Grounds; kitchen remodeled.
- 1942 - East Wing office building, including bomb shelter, built by Lorenzo Winslow; movie theater in east terrace.
- 1945 - Expansion of West Wing office building designed by Lorenzo Winslow; funds appropriated were rescinded by Congress in 1946 after public uproar.
- 1948 - "Truman Balcony" added by Lorenzo Winslow and William Adams Delano to much public criticism.
- 1948-1952 - Truman Renovation
 - 1948 - Structural study. Trumans moved into Blair House.
 - 1949 - Funding of full renovation.
 - 1950 - Dismantling, leaving stone walls intact.
 - Excavation of two underground levels.
 - 1951 - Reconstruction to designs by Lorenzo Winslow.
 - New utilities, including central air-conditioning.
 - 1952 - Trumans returned.
- 1969 - Swimming pool replaced by press center in west terrace.
 - Porte cochere added to north side of West Wing.
- 1975 - Outdoor swimming pool constructed.
- 1978-1995 - Exterior paint removal and stone restoration project.
- 1984 - Visitor's Entrance built south of the East Wing.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 5, 1994

CONTACT: LISA CAPUTO
NEEL LATTIMORE
KAREN FINNEY
202-456-2960

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE CHEF

WASHINGTON, DC -- Walter S. Scheib, III was officially hired as the Executive Chef of the White House on Monday, April 4, 1994. Chef Scheib is expected to begin service at the White House in mid April.

A 1979 graduate of The Culinary Institute of America, Scheib is the Executive Chef of the Greenbrier, in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, a post he has held since 1991. Scheib has served as the Executive Chef of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, DC; the Madison Hotel, Washington, DC; The Boca Raton Hotel and Club, Boca Raton, Florida; and the Capital Hilton Hotel, Washington, DC.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton said of Scheib's selection, "I am delighted that Walter Scheib will be joining the White House as Executive Chef. Mr. Scheib's experience, which reflects regional American cuisine, makes him ideally suited for the Executive Chef position."

The White House Executive Chef oversees the kitchen staff and coordinates the preparation of all meals served at the White House. Last year more than 60,000 people attended social events at the White House.

"Walter Scheib's ability to prepare a wide range of menus makes him the perfect choice for this position," said White House Social Secretary Ann Stock. "I am looking forward to working with him as we set the social schedule for the months ahead."

"It is an honor and a pleasure to serve the First Family," said Scheib. "I look forward to helping the First Lady create menus that reflect the finest American cuisine."

Scheib, a native of Bethesda, Maryland, is married to Jean P. Scheib. They have two children.

###

Entertainment Facts:

First Motion Picture at the White House

Birth of a Nation

1916

Wilson Administration

NOT
STOWN
IN THEATER

White House Theater

65"X18"

51 Seats

East Colonnade

fan windows, covered by drapes

Theater built in 1942 (FDR)

400 wth. Staff
89 of which wthin Ex co. Residence

landscape
crops
flowers



WASHINGTON BUREAU

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x61655

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Atlanta Journal
Austin American-Statesman
Chandler Arizona
Dayton Daily News
Globe Tribune
Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
Longview News-Journal
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Mass Tribune
Macomb Daily News
Palm Beach Daily News
Palm Beach Post
Springfield News-Sun
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New York Times News Service

Fax Message Cover Page

TO: (ORGANIZATION) Julie Mason, First Lady's Office

ATTN: _____

FAX NUMBER CALLED: 202-456-7805

FROM: Samar Abulhassan / Deans

DATE: Fri July 31 TIME: 11:15 a.m.

NUMBER OF PAGES BEING SENT (INCLUDING THIS PAGE): 5

SUBJECT OR COMMENTS: _____

331-1055

Fax number from which this message was sent:

(202) 331-1055.

Questions concerning this fax transmission:

(202) 887-8301.



To: J. Mason

From: Samar Abulhassan, Cox News Service direct: (202) 887-8320
main: 331-0900

Thanks in advance for helping us with this. I realize some of the answers to these questions may be handy; many may not be. Nevertheless, here are some questions Bob and I brainstormed. We're envisioning a "day in the life" of the White House kind of story -- with lots of quirky details. If you could provide phone numbers in cases where the info is not available, that would be greatly appreciated.

Finally, if you could recommend a few people who work at the White House to talk to- i.e., groundskeeper, correspondent, to add color to the story, that would be great.

I'm standing by.

ABOUT THE PRESIDENT

How does his day begin? When does the president wake up each day? Who wakes him? What is the first thing he does each day?

A. KEY STAFF (How would you divide the staff, i.e., how many interns?)

1. How many people work at the White House?

a. residence:

b. West Wing:

c. Old Executive Office Building:

B. FOOD

president

1. Chefs (how many; who are they; what hours do they work; where do they come from; how are they trained?)

2. Supplies (where does fresh produce, meat and other foods come

- healthy
- shortbread
- fruit

Christine Comerford

- Walter Schaub

- John McElroy

- 2nd chef

party chef
asst

Francis McCulloch
Robert Menier

from daily, who gets it, how do they pay for it?)

3. How is the menu planned? How much input does Clinton have? What do the chefs say about Clinton? Favorite foods? Comfort food - what does he want on a bad day?

4. When is he served? Regular times? And where?

state dinners

1. Who oversees these? *Capricia Marshall, social secretary*
2. How many, roughly, per year? *3 in '97 (Canada, Chile, China)*
3. How many guests, how are they chosen? *(198 Italy, Czech...)*

*180-240
220*

C. VALET

1. Clothes and shoes: who takes care of them? Does Clinton select what he'll wear, pick out his own ties? Laundry? Dry cleaning? Done inside or out?

D. COMMUNICATIONS

a. telephones: operators, switchboards - why have one? how many, who are they? Caller id?

b. How many calls does the WH receive each day?

*5,000 / day
0208
15 operators
2 hrs a day*

2 in middle of night

E. TRANSPORTATION

a. how many vehicles are in the White House fleet? Where are they garaged and who keeps them running? How old are they? ie: how long would a WH car be kept on the road? Where are they gassed?

F. ENTERTAINMENT

a. There's a small theater for viewings of movies and the like? How many does it seat? What's in the collection? How many movies, or is there a library off-site he can draw from?

*bt movie@ wt (Birth for North Kip/Wilson)
51 (65x18') East Colonnade*

If Clinton wakes up at 2 a.m. and suddenly decides he wants sushi and a Kurasawa movie, who makes it happen?

G. MAIL

a. How much comes in a day; how much of that is for the president, as opposed to staff, and how much does he actually ever see? Who reads the rest? (he has a staff of correspondents: how many)

H. COMPUTERS

a. how many, who maintains them and what happens when Clinton's PC crashes (is there a systems manager?)

I. LIBRARY: Is there one? staff; size, number of volumes, kinds of books.

J. GYM -

Is there one? Does Clinton work out? When, where and is there a staff?

K. MEDICAL FACILITIES

House doctor: what medical facilities, if any, are on site?

\$42/month
\$99/3 mos
\$312/year

L. FLOWERS

How large is the floral staff? What's involved? What kind of flowers/color preferences? When do they come in?

4 Blair occ.
* budget of flowers
* greening of W.H.

50 vol. @ Xmas
(11 parttime) →

ok across from kitchen
under front porch

II. SECONDARY

A. TOURISTS

1. how many people come per day -when's the busiest/quietest season?
2. Who in the WH heads up the tourist operation, how large a staff is needed?

6,000/day

summer
December / Jan & Feb

3. Earlier this year a tourist sprayed paint on a bust, I believe in the Roosevelt room. Is vandalism a common problem or a rare occurrence? What's done to keep it in check? Do tourists, in general, take a toll?

III. PHYSICAL: (residence) (Is there an office that handles architectural and
9"cox-iuliemason"— Page #3 Friday, July 31, 1998 11:09 A

(3)

engineering for the White House?) *USHAB of*

A. Architectural - How much of this is really the Clinton's White House, and how much of it is this institutional government building they're living in temporarily?

1. How big is the White House?

2. When was it built, roughly which, if any, systems are original? What kind of upgrading or renovating might now be underway?

3. How many windows, how many feet of plumbing or what does it take to keep the place cool?

4. How many bathrooms?

NPS MAINTENANCE

1. What about mice and other pests? Who takes care of such problems?

2. Custodial staff: How many? How many WH staffers does it take to change a lightbulb? *BA or other staff*

3. The grounds: how many groundskeepers? Is there a White House horticulturist, or is that done through some other department (Ag). What about the trees? How is the WH lawn tended -- i.e., mulch or fertilizer? How often do they seed? Blowers or rakes? *24 NPS lawn*

Fall lawn reseed How are ground responsibilities divided up? Is the Rose Garden tended by the same staff, for example? *NPS*

SECURITY *USS Public Affairs*

1. Who protects the WH? How large is the staff? Where are they stationed?

168 x 85 v

*9 rm 2nd floor
a private*

Pool indoor?

*435
5708*

Gary Walters

Roland

Mail

A. Key Staff (How would you divide the staff, i.e., how many interns)

Who wrote these??

How many people work in the White House?

- a. Residence?
- b. West Wing?
- c. Old Executive Office Building?

The White House Office is authorized 400 Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) by the Congress. The National Park Service oversees the Residence staff. White House Office employees are located in both the West and East Wings of the White House, as well as the Old Executive Office Building.

WW, OEOB

D. Communications

Telephones: operators, switchboards - why have one? How many, who are they? Caller ID? How many calls does the White House receive each day?

The telephone operators receive approximately 5,000 calls a day. There are a total of 15 operators that answer the phones (456-1414).

E. Transportation

How many vehicles are in the White House fleet? Where are they garaged and who keeps them running? How old are they? How long would a WH car be kept on the road? Where are they gassed?

The White House Transportation Agency maintains a small fleet of vehicles that enable it to meet its mission of providing transportation services to the White House staff. The vehicles are garaged in a location in close proximity to the White House.

The current vehicles are 1998 model year vehicles. Most vehicles are used for a three year period. The vehicles receive its fuel through routine government supply channels.

Consider cars based?

H. Computers

How many, who maintains them and what happens when Clinton's PC crashes (is there a systems manager?)

OMB, CEA, ONDCP

The Executive Office of the President (EOP) and the White House operate more than 2,000 personal computers in support of EOP agencies' missions. The White House alone has more than 440 computers in operation on a daily basis. The Office of Administration is chartered to provide all aspects of information system support to the EOP, and its Information Systems and Technology Division executes this charter. A highly skilled team of government staff and contractors keep all computer systems up and running, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

over 50 contractors

Americans

intern vol.

I. Library

Is there one? Staff; size; number of volumes, kinds of books.

The Library and Research Services Division of the Office of Administration provides a full range of library and information services for the Executive Office of the President. In addition, the library staff offers expert assistance with research and information management. The status of pending legislation, background information on a particular subject, biographical or corporate information, verification of facts, professional journal articles, and much more are available from two general reference libraries and a law library. The total number of volumes contained in these libraries is over 67,000 books and publications.

529

J. Gym

Is there one? Does Clinton work out? When, where and is there a staff?

The White House Athletic Center (WHAC) is an employee-financed health and fitness facility serving all staff of the EOP complex, including detailees, contractors, interns, and the United States Secret Service.

K. Medical Facilities

House doctor: what medical facilities, if any, are on site?

The White House Medical Unit staffs an outpatient clinic with doctors, nurses, physician assistants and medics. Most of the care given to patients is in the form of immunizations prior to overseas trips, emergency care for staff assisting the President and Vice President both locally and abroad.

Medical care is provided to the President and his family, and the Vice President and his family. The Medical Unit also travels around the world before the President/Vice President make the trip to study illnesses of the country and talk to foreign doctors to see how care is given in their country.

NEOB
Where? Staff #?
5th floor (War Dept. Library)

cost?
\$



PHOTOGRAPHS BY THEO WESTENBERGER FOR NEWSWEEK

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At Home with Hillary Clinton

"I guess you could say we live above the store,"

says The Woman Who Would Be First Lady



Upstairs, downstairs: Hillary Clinton relaxes under her grandmother's quilt in front of Bill's collection of political

campaign buttons (right). Above, the cozy family quarters of the Governor's Mansion—built in 1950, not 1750.



NO WONDER HILLARY CLINTON wants to move. Despite its Georgian-style facade, the Governor's "Mansion" only *looks* like one. Its public rooms may be the most visited square footage in the state, but the Clintons' private quarters—two small bedrooms, a book-lined den and a tiny, combined living and dining room—are what real-estate agents diplomatically describe as "cozy," i.e., smaller than your average ranch house. As Hillary says, her green eyes sparkling, "We live above the store."

For two days this fall, Hillary gave two *Met Home* editors, one reporter and two photographers free run of the Clintons' Little Rock residence. Before we even met her, we took the official tour with energetic mansion curator Ann McCoy, who recited the provenance and particulars of every silver punch bowl donated by the *Battleship Arkansas*, every Boehm bird, every autographed volume by every Arkansas writer, every Hepplewhite sideboard and Chippendale chair in the state-issue dining room and mahogany-serious living room—all decorated by committee. But off the tour, the few rooms that the Clintons call home reflect the taste of a younger generation whose emphasis is on comfort, not formality; whimsy, not ceremony. They're fun, and real.

While Bill was out jogging, we admired his vast collection of campaign buttons, which covers one wall, displayed in four custom-made glass cases that Hillary gave him for Christmas. We peeked in on Chelsea, watching *Happy Days* reruns, sprawled on her parents' queen-size, quilt-covered bed. The embroidered pillows are witty ("Raise and Spend"), and in place of official gubernatorial portraits there's one of Zeke, their late, lamented cocker

**By Jill Brooke
with Barbara Graustark**







"Bill and I can laugh at ourselves—it's a real gift these days," Hillary says. Left, a spoof by an Arkansas artist of *American Gothic*. The oil of Chelsea at 6, in mom's clothes, was Hillary's present to Bill.

spaniel (now buried in their backyard). In the same room there's a spoof of *American Gothic* by a local artist that shows Bill-and-Hill—who met at Yale Law School—in the farmer-and-wife roles. We found no Imelda Marcos shoe trees in the closet—only Reeboks and Nikes, and piles of T-shirts.

"Hillary and Bill combine an American spirit that's still on the frontier," says fabric and wallpaper designer Christopher Hyland, a friend since college days. "It says, 'We're young, we're moving forward.' These are rooms that reflect their life as it is. Hillary has a twinkle in her eye when it comes to design, but her mission is to provide warmth."

That presence is felt everywhere—in her display of bells (antique porcelain), books (autobiographies of such inspiring women as Golda Meir and Jihan Sadat), and frog paperweights—and also in spontaneous moments.

When we first meet Hillary, we're crowded into the tiny living room off the kitchen, five journalists and an over-wary press spokesperson clustered around a small, square table that doubles for dining and gin rummy. "Hi, I'm Hillary Clinton," she says as she strides in, extending a hand. Bounding behind Hillary, like a loving pup, comes Chelsea. Oblivious to the entourage surrounding her mother—or 500 people in the backyard waiting for Hillary to



co-host a fund-raiser with 19 NBA stars—Chelsea hugs her from the back and wails like any other 12-year-old about to head back to school. "Mommmy! When are we going shopping for school clothes?" Hillary gives her daughter a kiss and whispers something that sends her scrambling out of the room in delight.

At 46, Hillary Clinton represents a new generation of political wives: She was named one of the nation's top 100 lawyers and clearly relishes her place in public life. And she describes herself as a "fanatic" mom. Yet she's been tarred and feath-

ered by the GOP as a radical feminist who wants to help kids sue their parents. She clearly makes a lot of older people nervous. "Hillary is as comfortable sleigh-riding with Chelsea as she is in a boardroom," says Clinton friend, television producer Linda Bloodworth-Thomason. "The public," she charges, "is still looking at the role of political spouse through a 1950s lens. The world has changed. Women are much more multidimensional."

Curled up under her grandmother's handmade quilt, Hillary explains how she tries to make sense of the criticism. "There are no guideposts, no signposts, to understand it," she sighs. "I think we're between generations in a very significant way, and change is always difficult, always going to be resisted. We have to figure out ways of making change into a friend, instead of an enemy. I've got *My Days*, Eleanor Roosevelt's newspaper columns, next to my bed because it's important for me to put this experience I'm going through into some kind of historical context."

Now lauded as a model First Lady, Eleanor Roosevelt was vilified during her husband's tenure for the liberal causes she championed. FDR's own Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, urged her to "stick to her knitting."

Jill Brooke is TV/radio columnist for the *New York Post*.
Produced by Barbara Graustark. Photos: Chris Sanders

Update
1/27/00

ENTERTAINERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President Clinton's Administration

1993

- 1/31/93 **Governor's Ball Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Lauren Bacall
Carol Channing
Barbara Cook
Daisy Eagan
Savion Glover
Linda Lavin
Stephen Mancuso
Rita Moreno
James Naughton
Robert Tatad
WISEGUYS--James Carsuo
 Gary Floyd
 Ken Lundie
- 4/21/93 **Holocaust Memorial Fund (East Room)**
Mandy Patinkin
- 6/5/93 **President Clinton's Georgetown Reunion (South Lawn)**
Chuck Berry
Lazy Boys
Starland Vocal Band
Drifters
The Chimes
The Gracenotes
The Spinners
- 6/8/93 **Congressional Picnic Entertainment (South Lawn)**
Riders In the Sky
- 6/18/93 **40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEWPORT JAZZ FESTIVAL -
WETA In Performance at the White House (South Lawn Pavilion)**
Bobby McFerrin - Vocals
Herbie Hancock - Piano
Wynton Marsalis Septet
Rosemary Clooney and her Trio
Swing Jam
Dorothy Donegan
BEBOP JAM
Joe Williams

- 9/9/93** **Concert and Reception - (East Room)**
Mstislav Rostropovich
Sara Wolfensohn
- 10/7/93** **Medal of Arts Dinner Entertainment - (East Room)**
Isaac Stern
Rita Dove
St. Lawrence String Quartet
Chee-Yun
Camellia Johnson
- 11/23/93** **Korean State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Jessye Norman
Marvin Laird - Piano
- 11/29/93** **WETA *In Performance at the White House* (East Room)**
Bobby Short
Dixie Carter
Shirley Horn
Blossom Dearie
Len Cariou
- 12/1/93** **DNC Dinner (East Room)**
Nancy LaMott
- 1994**
-
- 3/17/94** **St. Patrick's Day Reception (East Room)**
Eric Rice-Johnston
Dr. Richard Blair
ALTAN
Kevin Broesler's School of Dancing
Phil Coulter
Barbara Murphy Edwards
Dierdre O'Callahan
Sharon Shannon Band
- 4/11/94** **Thomas Jefferson Dinner (State Department Diplomatic Rooms)**
Clay Jenkinson as Thomas Jefferson
- 4/19/95** **Women's Bureau Event - (East Room)**
Whim and Rhythm - Yale Women's Chorus

4/19/94 **DNC Trustee Dinner Entertainment - (East Room)**
Bette Carter

5/25/94 **Senate Spouse's Luncheon Entertainment (State Dining Room)**
Glenn Pearson - Pianist
Jon Nazdin - Doublebass

6/10/94 **Black Tie Dinner Entertainment (State Dining Room)**
Awadagin Pratt, Pianist

6/13/94 **Japanese State Dinner Entertainment (Rose Garden Pavilion)**
Mstislav Rostropovich
Lambert Orkis

6/20/94 **WETA In Performance at the White House (Rose Garden Pavilion)**
Aretha Franklin
Lou Rawls
Les McCann
Eastern High School Choir

6/23/94 **Congressional Picnic Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)**
Trisha Yearwood

6/29/94 **Diplomatic Reception Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)**
THE FLOATING OPERA - Glenn Pearson

7/27/94 **World War II Ceremony (Rose Garden)**
Marine Band
Russian Red Star Army Band

7/27/94 **Russian State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Kathleen Battle - soprano
Joseph Jaubert - piano
YALE RUSSIAN CHORUS - Reception

8/19/94 **PRESIDENT'S Birthday Party Entertainment (South Lawn)**
Crosby, Stills and Nash

9/10/94 **Celebration of BASEBALL (South Lawn)**
Dodsworth Saxhorn Band

9/12/94 **AMERICORP National Service Event (North Portico)**
Sounds of Blackness

- 9/22/94** **ASCAP Rhythm and Blues Event (South Lawn Pavilion)**
Michael Bolton
Lyle Lovett
Pointer Sisters
Ruth Brown
Anita Baker
Booker T and the MG's
Jon Hendricks
Ashford and Simpson
- 10/5/94** **South African State Dinner (Rose Garden Pavilion)**
Whitney Houston
- 10/17/94** **Arts and Humanities Awards Ceremony Entertainment (South Lawn)**
The Metronomes
- 10/17/94** **Arts and Humanities Awards Black Tie Dinner Entertainment**
(East Room)
Itzhak Perlman - violin
Novah Perlman - pianist
- 11/30/94** **Ukraine State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Nancy LaMott

1995

- 1/29/95** **Governor's Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Mary Chapin Carpenter
- 2/3/95** **Wellesley Reunion (East Room)**
The Ruckman Quartet - Chevy Chase, Maryland
- 2/9/95** **German State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Tony Bennett and the Ralph Sharon Trio
Washington Sangerbund German American Chorus - Reception
- 3/3/95** **NPR Event (East Room)**
Bette Midler
Edward James Olmos
Blythe Danner
Kathleen Turner
Martin Sheen
Roscoe Lee Brown
Lolita Davidovich

Robert Klein
Jason Robards
Charles Dutton
Jane Curtin
Taj Mahal
Kim Jordan
Tony Hendra
Buck Henry
Robert Krulwich
Michael Feinstein
Tom and Ray Magliozzi
Marc Shaiman
Eric Stern
Dawn Upshaw

- 3/15/95** **State Dinner for King Hassan of Morocco Entertainment (East Room)**
Modern Jazz Quartet
- 3/17/95** **Irish American Reception (East Room)**
Eric Rice-Johnston
Dr. Richard Blair
Barbara Murphy Edwards
Spirits of Gilbride
Joe Derrane
Felix Dolan
Eileen Ivers
Liam Harney
Gabriel Donohue
Frank Patterson, Eily O'Grady, Eanan Patterson
- 4/10/95** **Diplomatic Corp Reception Entertainment (East Room)**
Gene Donati Orchestra
- 4/20/95** **Brazilian State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Ramsey Lewis and Billy Taylor
- 5/17/95** **WETA IN PERFORMANCE "Women of Country" (South Lawn Pavilion)**
Kathy Mattea
Alison Krauss and Union Station
Suzy Bogguss
Chet Atkins
- 5/25/95** **Irish American Economic Reception Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)**
Celtic Thunder - Irish Band

6/12/95 Senate Spouses Luncheon Entertainment (State Dining Room)
Marvin Hamlish

6/20/95 Congressional Picnic Entertainment (South Lawn)
DAVID SANBORN and the Manhattan School of Music Orchestra

7/18/95 Press Party Entertainment (South Lawn)
The Hubcaps

7/27/95 Korean State Dinner Entertainment (Rose Garden Pavilion)
Liza Minnelli
Billy Stritch - piano

8/10/95 President Clinton's Birthday Party and Western Send-Off (South Lawn)
Jimmy Buffett

9/27/95 NEA Heritage Awards Entertainment (East Room)
The Blind Boys of Alabama

9/27/95 Circle of Care Dinner Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)
Mandy Patinkin

9/29/95 Medal of Freedom Ceremony Entertainment (East Room)
The Ying Quartet

9/29/95 Arkansas Lawn Concert Party (South Lawn)
Army Chorale and Army Blues

10/4/95 Arts and Humanities Lawn Ceremony Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)
North Carolina School of the Arts Saxophone Quartet
New Century Saxophone Quartet
James Houlik

10/4/95 Arts and Humanities Dinner Entertainment (East Room)
Pinchas Zukerman
Marc Neikrug

10/10/95 Mexico State Dinner (Rose Garden Pavilion)
Limon Dance Company

12/18/95 Governor's Black Tie Reception Entertainment (East Room)
Vienna Boys Choir

1996 France State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)

2/1/96 Thomas Hampson - vocals
Craig Rutenberg - piano

2/4/96 Governor's Dinner Entertainment (East Room)

Gary Morris
Gary Hooker

3/15/96 St. Patrick's Day Reception Entertainment (East Room)

Eric Rice-Johnson
Dr. Richard Blair
Celtic Thunder
Marine Irish Serenade

4/2/96 Italian State Dinner Entertainment (Rose Garden Pavilion)

Bernadette Peters - vocals
Marvin Laird - piano

4/26/96 Arts and Humanities Programs for Youth at Risk Reception (East Room)

Chicago Childrens Choir

4/30/96 FDR Memorial Commission Black Tie Dinner Entertainment (East Room)

Jane Alexander
Edward Herrmann
Barbara Carroll - vocals/piano
Frank Tate - Bass

5/6/96 WETA In Performance at the White House (South Lawn Pavilion)

Linda Ronstadt
Aaron Neville

5/9/96 GREEK STATE DINNER Entertainment (Rose Garden Pavilion)

National Dance Institute "Celebration Team"
(coordinated by Jacques d'Amboise)

5/28/96 HISPANIC RECEPTION Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)

Tish Hinojosa
Ruben Blades

6/13/96 IRISH STATE DINNER Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)

Mary Chapin Carpenter

Mary Black

- 6/18/96** **PRESS PICNIC Entertainment (South Lawn)**
Kid Creole and the Coconuts
- 6/20/96** **Congressional Picnic Entertainment (South Lawn)**
Marine Band
IMPROMP2
 Johnny B.
 Sean E. Mac
- 6/21/96** **Senate Spouses Luncheon Entertainment (State Dining Room)**
Weslia Whitfield

1997

- 1/9/97** **Arts and Humanities Awards Ceremony Entertainment (Mellon Auditorium)**
The Boys Choir of Harlem
- 1/9/97** **Arts and Humanities Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Jennifer Holliday - Vocals
G. Patrick Gandy - Piano
- 2/26/97** **Chilean State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Yo-Yo Ma - Cello
Edgar Meyer - Bass
Mark O'Connor - Violin
- 3/17/97** **St. Patrick's Day Reception Entertainment (East Room)**
Eric Rice-Johnston - Bagpipes
Dr. Richard Blair - Bagpipes
Phil Coulter - Piano
James Galway - Flute
Girl's Choir from Northern Belfast
 Model School for Girls
 Our Lady of Mercy School
- 4/8/97** **Canada State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Denyce Graves - Vocals
Warren Jones - Piano
- 6/17/97** **WETA In Performance at the White House (South Lawn Pavilion)**
Gladys Knight - Vocals

Serena Henry - Vocals

- 9/11/97 **CONGRESSIONAL PICNIC Entertainment (East Room)**
Glenn Pearson and the Floating Opera
- 9/22/97 **NEA HERITAGE AWARDS Entertainment (East Room)**
McCollough Sons of Thunder
- 9/29/97 **MEDAL OF ARTS & MEDAL OF HUMANITIES AWARDS CEREMONY**
Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)
John Cephas - Guitar
Phillip Wiggins - Harmonica
- 9/29/97 **MEDAL OF ARTS & MEDAL OF HUMANITIES BLACK TIE DINNER**
Entertainment (East Room)
Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg - Violin
Andrew Litton - Piano
- 10/24/97 **SURPRISE BIRTHDAY PARTY - The First Lady (East Room)**
Cheryl Crow
- 10/29/97 **CHINESE STATE DINNER Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)**
Maestro Leonard Slatkin and the National Symphony Orchestra
- 11/3/97 **NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO (East Room)**
Tenth Anniversary of NPR's Performance Today
James Galway & Christopher O'Riley - Flute & Piano
Nokuthula Ngwenyama and Reiko Uchida - Violin & Piano
Murray Perahia - Piano
Wynton Marsalis and Marcus Roberts - Trumpet & Piano
Denyce Graves and Pierre Vallet - Vocals & Piano
- 11/10/97 **LEWIS & CLARK: The Journey of the Corps of Discovery (East Room)**
Espaminondas Trimis - Drum
Gary Stroutsos - Flute
- 12/19/97 **Holiday Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Billy Porter - Vocals

1998

2/5/98 **British State Dinner Entertainment (West Terrace Pavilion)**

Sir Elton John
Stevie Wonder

2/22/98 **Governor's Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**

Tommy Lepson and The Lazy Boys

3/9/98 **WETA *In Performance at the White House* (East Room)**

Dancers

Savion Glover
Ayodele Casel
Omar Edwards
Abron Glover
Jason Samuels
Bebe Neuwirth
Karen Ziemba
Jimmy Slyde
Cartier Williams
Donny Golden
Sinead Lawler
Joseph Dwyer
Chloe Mullarkey
Tyrone Cooper
Beverly Moore
Steve Mitchell
Erin Stevens

MUSICIANS

Zan McLeod
Rob Fisher
Brendan Mulvihill
Claude Williams
Keter Betts
John Pizzarelli, Sr.
Mick Moloney
William McComiskey

3/17/98 **St. Patrick's Day Reception Entertainment (East Room)**

Eric Rice-Johnston - Bagpipes
Dr. Richard Blair - Bagpipes
Pat Qualls - Harp
Julia Lansford - Vocals

Irish Ceili Band
The O'Neill-James School of Irish Dance - Arlington, Virginia
Harmony Tour Chorus
*Portadown College, Salvation Army Youth Chorus, Drumcree College
from Portadown, County Armagh, Northern Ireland*
Frank McCourt - Author, *Angela's Ashes*
Tom Sweeney - Vocals
Marine Irish Serenade

- 4/24/98** **Volunteer Appreciation Day Entertainment (Rose Garden)**
Vienna Falls Sweet Adelines
- 4/27/98** **50th Anniversary of Israel Ceremony and Reception Entertainment**
(South Lawn Pavilion)
ESTA - 4 member Israeli Band
- 5/6/98** **Italian State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
A Night of Opera at the White House
The Washington Opera Chorus
Marcus Haddock - vocals
David Miller - vocals
Maria Spacagna - vocals
Angela Turner Wilson - vocals
David Edward McDade - piano
- 5/30/98** **Class of '68 Georgetown 30th Reunion Entertainment**
(South Lawn Pavilion)
The Righteous Brothers
Tommy Lepson and the Lazy Boys
The Georgetown Phantoms
The Georgetown Gracenotes
- 6/3/98** **WETA In Performance at the White House (South Lawn Pavilion)**
The Great American Gospel Tradition
CeCe Winans
Phil Driscoll
Mickey Mangun and the Messiah Singers
Morgan State University Choir
- 6/9/98** **Korean State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Hei-Kyung Hong - vocals
Steve Eldredge - pianist
- 6/11/98** **Congressional Picnic Entertainment (South Lawn)**
Marine Jazz Band

Vienna Falls Sweet Adelines

- 7/13/98** ***Star Spangled Banner Event - (National Museum of American History)***
Denyce Graves - vocals
Frank Conlon - pianist
- 7/23/98** ***Lionel Hampton's 90th Birthday Celebration Entertainment (East Room)***
Lionel Hampton and the Lionel Hampton Band
- 9/11/98** ***Paul O'Dwyer Irish Peace Event Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)***
Ceoltoiri - Celtic ensemble from Washington D.C.
Karen Ashbrook
Myron Bretholz
Rob Greenway
Constance McKenna
Sue Richards
Philippe Varlet
Marine Band Irish Serenade
Bagpipes from the Firefighters' Emerald Society Pipe Band - Fairfax, Virginia
Steven Cochran
David Foley
- 9/16/98** ***Czech Republic State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)***
Lou Reed and the Lou Reed Band
Lou Reed
Michael Rathke
Tony Smith
Fernando Saunders
- 9/17/98** ***Arts and Education Event Entertainment (State Dining Room)***
Fillmore Arts Center Jazz Band - Washington, D.C.
- 9/18/98** ***Millennium Jazz Evening (East Room)***
Wynton Marsalis
Dr. Billy Taylor
Marian McPartland
Dianne Reeves
Dr. David Baker
Sherman Irby
John Faddis
Eric Lewis
Theodore Nash
Riley Mullins
Joe Temperley
Michael White

Victor Goines
Reginald Veal
Lucien Barbarin
Shannon Powell
Loren Schoenberg
Wayne Goodman
Ron Westray
Nicholas Payton
Albert Grey

- 10/6/98** **NEA Heritage Awards Ceremony Entertainment (East Room)**
"Pops" Staples and The Staple Singers
- 10/7/98** **Coming Up Taller Awards Ceremony Entertainment (East Room)**
Performance by *52nd Street Project*
William Reale
Maileen Cancel
Candy Godoy
Rusty Magee
James McDaniel
- 10/28/98** **Colombian State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)**
Ainhoa Arteta - soprano
Alejandro Zabala - piano
(After Dinner Dancing in State Dining Room)
Mark Anthony and Salsa Band
- 11/5/98** **National Medal of Arts and National Humanities Medal Ceremony
Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)**
National Dance Institute's *Celebration Team*
- 11/5/98** **National Medal of Arts and National Humanities Medal Dinner
Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)**
Eos Orchestra
Jonathan Sheffer - conductor
Jon Nakamatsu - guest pianist
- 11/6/98** **Bill Signing Designating Little Rock Central High School as a Historic Site
Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)**
Eastern High School Choir - Washington, D.C.
- 11/30/98** **WETA In Performance "A Singer and His Song" (East Room)**
Patti LuPone
Jennifer Holliday
Brian Stokes Mitchell

James Naughton
Gregory Naughton

12/17/98 Special Olympic 30th Anniversary Dinner Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)

Whoopie Goldberg
Eric Clapton
Jon Bon Jovi
Tracy Chapman
Sheryl Crow
Mary J. Blige
Vanessa Williams
Run DMC
John Popper

12/19/98 Holiday Black Tie Dinner Entertainment (South Lawn Pavilion)
Glenn Pearson and Floating Opera - After-Dinner Dancing

1999

1/11/99 Argentine Nation State Dinner Entertainment (East Room)

American Celebration of Tango

Pablo Veron and Victoria Vieyra - Tango Dancers
Robert Duvall and Luciana Pedraza - Tango Dancers
Raul Jaurena - Bandoneon Player
QuinTango - Tango Band
Libby Blatt
Irma Cripe
Rachel Schender
Joan Singer
Bruce Steeg

1/25/99 Millennium Lecture with Professors Natalie Davis and Martin Marty (East Room)
Ex Umbris - Band playing the music of the Middle Ages and Renaissance

2/21/99 Governor's Dinner (East Room)

J Street Jumpers - Swing Band

Charlie Hubel
Steve Shaw
Vince McCool
Don Lerman
Arthur Gerstein
Rusty Bogart

Adam Friedman
Marianna Previti
Jeff Lodsun

2/24/99 **Ghana State Dinner - (*East Room*)**
Najee - contemporary jazz artist - saxophone/flute
Kevin Walker
Moe Daniels
Paul Morgan
Andrew Webb

3/17/99 **St. Patrick's Day Reception - (*Pavilion on South Lawn and in East Room*)**
Prince Georges County Police Pipe Band - *East Entrance and Pavilion*
Culkin School of Traditional Dance and *New Generation Band - East Room*
Marine Serenade - *East Room*
Ellen James - Celtic Harp
Michael O'Hanlon - Celtic Harp
*Irish Fire Band** and O'Hare School of Irish Dance - *Pavilion*
Dave Abe *
Michael Belvitch
Myron Bretholz *
Paul Cusick
Grace Griffith *
Billy McComiskey *
Dominick Murray *
Michael O'Hare
Tim O'Hare
Patrick Quinn
Both Sides Now Program - Pavilion
Roma Downey
Aidan Quinn
Claire Gallagher
James Galway
Phil Coulter
"Different Drums of Ireland"

3/18/99 **Rabin Center Ceremony - (*Pavilion on South Lawn*)**
Noa - Israeli singer
Gil Dor - Guitar

4/8/99 **China State Dinner**
Yo-Yo Ma - Cello
Wu Man - Pipa
Sara Wolfensohn - Piano
Bright Sheng - Composer

- 4/23/99** **50th Anniversary of NATO Dinner - (*East Room*)**
Jessye Norman - Opera Singer
Dan Saunders - Pianist
- 4/24/99** **50th Anniversary of NATO Dinner - (*South Lawn Pavilion*)**
Thomas Hampson
Renee Fleming
Maestro Heinz Fricke
Kennedy Center Opera House Orchestra
- 5/3/99** **Japan State Dinner - (*South Lawn Pavilion*)**
Van Cliburn - Piano
- 5/4/99** **Sacagawea Coin Event - (*South Lawn Pavilion*)**
Joanne Shenandoah, Leah Shenandoah, Diane Shenandoah
EYABAY Native American Drum Group
Native Dancers - Hankie Pofpybitty, Joseph Martin, Ada Melton, Terry Fiddler
Vietnam Era Veterans Inter-Tribal Association Color Guard (VEVITA)
- 6/3/99** **Wellesley 39th Year Reunion - (*East Entrance and Sculpture Garden*)**
The Wellesley College Tupelos - choral group
Unscented - Jazz Group from Wellesley, Massachusetts
- 6/8/99** **Hungary State Dinner - (*East Room*)**
Judy Collins - vocals
Russell Walden - piano
Marine Strolling Strings
Cory Pesaturo - 12 year old accordionist from Cumberland, Rhode Island
- 7/26/99** **National Symphony Orchestra Reception - (*East Room*)**
Maestro Leonard Slatkin and Ms. Linda Hohenfeld Slatkin
NSO String Trio
NSO Brass Quintet
- 7/28/99** **WETA In Performance "Legends of the Blues" - (*South Lawn Pavilion*)**
Della Reese
B.B. King
John Cephas and Phil Wiggins
Jonny Lang
Marcia Ball
- 8/19/99** **President Clinton's 53rd Birthday Party - (*South Lawn*)**
Greasy Greens - Little Rock, Arkansas

- 9/23/99** **Congressional Picnic – *Jazz on the Lawn* – (South Lawn)**
Algiers Brass Band – New Orleans, Louisiana
Hunter Hays Band – Breaux Bridge, Louisiana
The Vocal Exchange – Chicago, Illinois
Marine Band Jazz Combo
Marine Band Ragtime Brass Quintet
- 9/24/99** **Press Picnic – *Jazz on the Lawn* – (South Lawn)**
Algiers Brass Band – New Orleans Louisiana
Hunter Hays Band – Breaux Bridge, Louisiana
Rockin' Dopsie, Jr. and The Zydeco Twisters – New Orleans, Louisiana
Son Seals Band – Chicago, Illinois
Marine Band Jazz Combo
Marine Band Ragtime Brass Quintet
- 9/29/99** **National Medal of Arts and National Medal of Humanities Award
Ceremony – (*DAR Constitution Hall*)**
Mick Moloney and Greenfields of America
- 9/29/99** **National Medal of Arts and National Medal of Humanities Award
Black Tie Dinner – (*East Room*)**
Midori – Violin
Robert McDonald - Piano
- 10/20/99** **Fifth Anniversary of AmeriCorp Ceremony – (*South Lawn Pavilion*)**
Howard University Choir

10/23/99

NEA and VH1 Save The Music Foundation
Concert of the Century – (South Lawn Pavilion)

Performances by:

Garth Brooks

Eric Clapton

Sheryl Crow

Gloria Estefan

'N Sync

Melissa Etheridge

John Fogarty

Al Green

B.B. King

Lenny Kravitz

John Mellencamp

The Paul Shaffer Band

Roberta Guaspari and Students from the East Harlem Violin Program

Archbishop Carroll High School Gospel Choir

Introductions By:

Angela Bassett

Robert DeNiro

Calista Flockhart

Gwyneth Paltrow

Sarah Jessica Parker

Keri Russell

Kevin Spacey

Meryl Streep

11/9/99

Little Rock 9 Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony

Reverend Wintley Phipps – vocals

2000

1/1/00

Millennium Ball at the White House

Mary Wilson and the New Supremes - *East Room*

Marine Serenade – *East Room*

Tom Finn, DJ – *Rose Garden Pavilion*

Marine Jazz Combo – *Sculpture Garden Pavilion*

TO : Mrs. Clinton
FROM: Shirley Sagawa
RE: Ladies Home Journal Excerpt
DATE: September 23, 1999
cc: Marsha Berry, Capricia Marshall

Welcome back.

This is the shortened version of the Christmas chapter that is proposed to appear in Ladies Home Journal's December issue with my minor edits. It looks good to me. They need approval by tomorrow (Friday).

approved 9/23

Not long after my husband's first inauguration, with the after-Christmas sales just winding down, Chief Usher Gary Walters and then-Social Secretary Ann Stock sat down with me to deliver some surprising news: It was already time to start planning for the next Christmas season.

When I was a child, my family ~~followed the old tradition of waiting until~~^{ed} Christmas Eve to put up our tree, and we usually didn't finish decorating until late that night. At the White House, however, there are dozens of trees and thousands of visitors to prepare for. I ^{learned I} ~~was~~ expected to oversee all the preparations—from selecting the overall theme of the celebration to menus, decorations, parties and music that make it all come alive.

Every detail has to be carefully planned and executed, with the help of a supporting cast of staff and volunteers from all over the country, in order to make all the visitors who walk into the White House (and the millions of others who make a "virtual visit") ~~[Marie—is this a Web site?]~~ ^[yes] feel like they're at home—America's home.

Every First Family has made its unique mark on holidays at the White House. We've added to those traditions and started some of our own. The children from local schools who gather around Bill as he reads "A Visit From St. Nicholas" are following not only a family ritual (since we used to read Chelsea the same story), but also a two-hundred-year-old tradition of

filling the House with children during the holidays.

The annual White House Christmas card we will send to 300,000 Americans was a tradition started by President Eisenhower. Over the years, we have asked celebrated artists to depict different parts of the White House as they look during the holiday season. ~~What's this year's room? CK~~

[Can't include this]

There are few events more special at the White House than the arrival of the official Christmas tree, carried up the back driveway on a horse-drawn cart and accompanied by the family donating it. Carrying on the tradition begun by Jacqueline Kennedy, we decorate the official tree in the Blue Room around one central theme, which we now also use for all the decorations throughout the House.

Choosing a theme is the first thing I have to do every year. It is a closely guarded state secret—never revealed to the press and public until the tree and House are fully decorated. In recent years, the White House has been transformed into various settings including "The Nutcracker Suite," which had special meaning for us because of the many years we watched Chelsea perform in this holiday favorite.

During this holiday season, more than 150,000 people of all ages, races and religions will visit the decorated White House. Many will take special candlelight tours, a tradition begun by Pat Nixon. Guests will see the White House tree illuminated by 2,700 lights, surrounded by a green velvet tree skirt made in 1993 by quilters from every state, and covered with hand-made ornaments, each with its own story to tell. I especially liked the ones that twenty fifth-graders from Flower Mound, Texas, made out of Styro-foam, metal stars and popsicle sticks.

The mantels in the Red and Green rooms display scenes created by artists using different media. Most of the artists are not household names, but woodworkers, needlepointers and other crafters from all over America.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	To Mrs. Clinton from Shirley Sagawa re: Ladies Home Journal Excerpt [partial] (1 page)	09/23/1999	b(7)(C), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20086

FOLDER TITLE:

Gardens

2015-0275-S
rc2080

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]

As much as Bill and I love our Christmas traditions, we wanted to be sure Americans of other faiths felt welcome during the holiday season. In 1993, we put a menorah in the West Wing lobby to honor the festival of Chanukah. The President also lights a very special menorah in the Oval Office, created by Maryim Baram, an Israeli craftsman who lost his young son in the 1973 Arab-Israeli War.

At this time of year, the rooms are filled with the music of schoolchildren, senior citizens, church choir members, pianists and string musicians, 2,500 of whom are selected from all over the country to perform at the House during tours and parties.

[001]

(b)(6), (b)(7)c

As in any house during the holidays, the air is filled with the smell of those irresistible sweets that we eat every December and too often regret every January. Guests may sample one of some 100,000 cookies and pastries or a slice of one of 250 fruitcakes that have been marinating in our walk-in refrigerators since July, all made by White House Pastry Chef Roland Mesnier and his assistants. Roland's holiday baking uses approximately 500 pounds of sugar and 300 pounds of chocolate.

Roland surprises us every year with one of his elaborate trademark gingerbread houses. He has fashioned Bill's childhood home in Hope, Arkansas; Santa's workshop (complete with Santa holding a cell phone); and, last year, a fairyland castle guarded by marzipan figures of Buddy and Socks on skates.

Some of the liveliest moments, however, happen behind the scenes during the three days in early December when the White House closes its doors to be decorated. The "elves" who undertake the daunting task are volunteers—mostly professional florists and decorators from all over the

country. They return year after year; in fact, the chief floral designer of the White House, Nancy Clark, started as a volunteer herself more than twenty years ago.

When they come together, it is almost like a family reunion—only this one is spent putting up the ornaments, hanging more than 300 wreaths and stringing 720 lengths of garland. We love watching this transformation, and find time to drop by unannounced to visit with volunteers. Sometimes we even tiptoe downstairs late at night to sneak a peek.

And every year, after the official parties have ended several days before Christmas, we begin our own private celebration. Some things have changed in recent years—like the excitement of having our daughter home from college. But most of our traditions were passed down from our own parents or were launched during our first holidays together as a family. The President joins other last-minute shoppers at local stores on Christmas Eve. We still bake cookies and sing carols. And every year we unpack all our ornaments and, as Bill hangs them on our tree in the upstairs Yellow Oval Room, we retell the story and meaning behind each one. We have dinner together Christmas Eve with family and friends before attending church services at the Washington National Cathedral.

On Christmas morning, after we open gifts and eat (too much), our home looks a lot like many others. All that is left are our memories and gifts, scraps of wrapping paper and bows, the laughter and excitement of family members and our gratitude for the spirit of the season.

That is, until February, when it begins all over again...

Hillary Clinton's Favorite White House Traditions

Special
Report

By Nancy Lloyd



The First Lady and Buddy enjoy walks together. "He loves to chase yellow tennis balls," says Mrs. Clinton.

Last year's official White House Christmas card (below).



How do you turn a big White House into a home, sweet home? That was one of the challenges facing First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton when she and her family took up residence at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in January 1993. "The White House didn't have a kitchen table. There are formal dining rooms on two floors, but we wanted a kitchen table," recalls Mrs. Clinton. "So we transformed a butler's pantry into a kitchen, and we start our day by eating breakfast there."

This morning routine gives her a chance to catch up with the White House staff, "who are devoted to caring for this house and the family that lives here," she says. "After six years of being here, we're so comfortable with everybody and we feel so much at home that we get up, have breakfast and talk to the people who work here to find out what's going on." These chats aren't limited to White House business. "The butlers buy me a lottery ticket every week," she chuckles, adding, "Someday we're going to strike it rich and then the butlers and I are all going to retire."

With Chelsea a junior at Stanford University and 3,000 miles from Washington, and the First Lady and the President both traveling extensively, having family time has required some creativity. "When we're all in town we spend as much time as we can together. We try to have meals together. It takes a little extra effort [coordinating] schedules so that you don't fill your time up and then have none left for family."

The glass-walled, sunny solarium on the third floor is their favorite room for spending time together; it's where

they eat meals, play board games and watch television. "It's a really bright, cheerful room set on top of the house, so it has a great view of the Washington monument. It's also where the Kennedys had a little nursery school for Caroline and where President Johnson's daughters would bring their dates late at night. And it's where President Reagan recuperated from his gunshot wounds."

In addition to "a constant stream of friends and family coming for visits so that we don't feel isolated," Mrs. Clinton has found other ways to make the most famous address in America feel distinctively their own. "We have a lot of our belongings—family photos, pieces of furniture and books—that are important to us on the second and third floors."

And they go all out to celebrate special occasions and holidays. "Thanksgiving is a real family time for us," she says. "We have a very traditional meal. It's the way I was raised."

As a child, Mrs. Clinton's mother taught her to cook a turkey with all the trimmings. "We'd also have my favorite bread stuffing (see recipe, page 45), green vegetables, whipped potatoes covered with gravy and butter, a cranberry mold and always a relish tray," she recalls. "When Chelsea was a little girl, I spent a lot of time in the kitchen with her. When we were in the governor's mansion in Little Rock, we never had help on weekends, so we'd always cook then."

"At Thanksgiving we would bake cranberry bread and pumpkin pie. We love pumpkin pie." An old family recipe? "It's off the Libby's can—nothing special, but it tastes good!" While living in the White House, Chelsea gets to hone her culinary skills by watching the White House chefs in action. "She's interested in that," says her mother.

The First Family celebrates Thanksgiving not at the White House, but at Camp David, the Presidential retreat in

Washington-based writer Nancy Lloyd is a FC contributing editor. This is her fourth interview with the First Lady.

God is good and God is great and we thank Him for this food.

By His hand we are all fed. Thank you, Lord, for our daily bread.

Mrs. Clinton remembers saying this grace when she was growing up.

All photos courtesy of the White House.

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Maryland. White House chefs prepare the family's meal using recipes from the Clintons' childhoods. When Chelsea became a vegetarian, they added some new dishes. "Vegetable casseroles seem to be the favorite," says Mrs. Clinton.

After the big meal, family members and guests go for walks on the expansive grounds of Camp David, play touch football or golf, watch sports on the big-screen TV or play card games. She adds, "We're also obsessed by board games like Boggle, Upwords and Scrabble."

While living at the White House, the Clintons' extended family has grown. Mrs. Clinton's brother, Tony, and the President's brother, Roger, have each gotten married and their wives have given birth to sons. "It's so much more fun having these little kids around," she beams. "We play checkers with them—they're the best."

Raising kids isn't easy anywhere, but doing it in the White House fishbowl is especially tough. Mrs. Clinton credits former First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy with giving her sound advice. "She was incredibly supportive of me. I had lunch at her apartment, and we spent time both in New

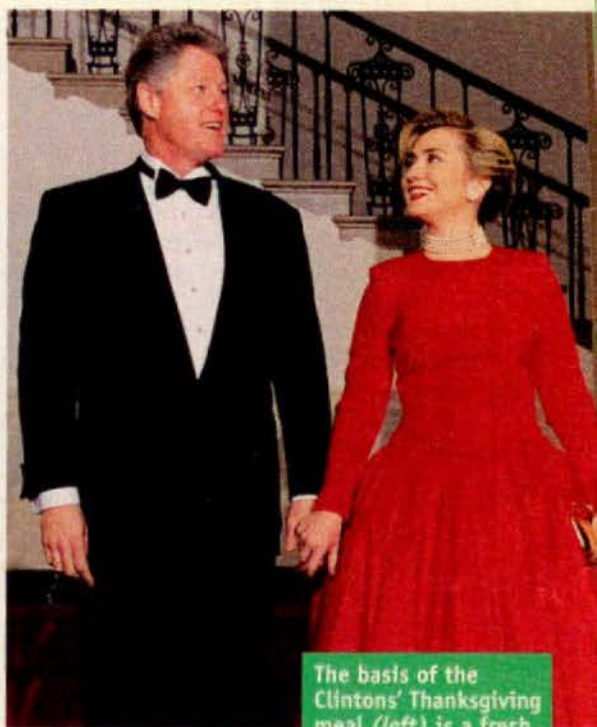
Bless us, Lord, and
These Thy gifts,
Which we are about to receive
From Thy bounty—
Through Christ Our Lord. Amen.

This is the grace the Clintons say each night.

York and Martha's Vineyard, and we talked on the phone. She just emphasized how important it was to try to carve out personal and private space for your children no matter where you were, under whatever circumstances.

"It was very touching that she understood so clearly that the most important job any of us have is the obligation we owe to the next generation. She was very intent upon doing that right and she certainly did. When I got to know John and Caroline better, I found them to be delightful, engaging, charming, intelligent people and really a wonderful reflection of their mother."

As the mother of a teenager, Mrs. Clinton believes that parenting teens takes skill, patience and persis- ▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶



The basis of the Clintons' Thanksgiving meal (left) is a fresh turkey from Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The Clintons (above) host a state dinner. In the kitchen, chefs decorate each plate before it is presented to the guests.

White House Traditional Bread Stuffing

Cooking is a participatory sport, so experiment and have fun with it, says Walter Scheib, the executive chef at the White House. "On Thanksgiving, don't eat as fuel, but as part of a great day. Balance and variety in your diet are important. You'll eat less and enjoy it a lot more."

Cut 1 loaf (16 ounces) sourdough or other crusty-type bread into ¾-inch cubes. Turn into two 15 x 10 x 1-inch jelly-roll pans. Heat in 350° oven 30 minutes or until dry, tossing occasionally. (You may cover fresh-cut bread cubes with parchment paper and let dry at room temperature 1 to 2 days.) Heat 3 tablespoons olive oil in large skillet over medium heat. Add 1 large onion, chopped; 2 ribs celery, chopped; and 1 large carrot, chopped; sauté 3 to 5 minutes or until slightly tender. Place bread

cubes in large bowl; add 2¼ cups chicken broth; toss to moisten. Add vegetables, 2 teaspoons chopped fresh rosemary or ½ teaspoon dried, 2 teaspoons chopped fresh thyme or ½ teaspoon dried, ½ teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon ground black pepper. Spoon into 2½- to 3-quart shallow baking dish. Cover with aluminum foil. Bake in 350° oven 35 minutes or until heated through. Uncover; bake 10 minutes. Makes 10 cups.

Editor's note: For a moister stuffing, add more chicken broth as desired to bread cubes.



The Christmas Tree in the Clintons' residence (left).

The First Lady consults with Chief Floral Designer Nancy Clarke about centerpieces. Clarke suggests using warm water when arranging flowers. "The plants can drink it more easily," she says.



"I've enjoyed living here enormously and I've had a great time, but we know it's going to end. I was thinking about that with a lot of nostalgia recently because living here has been such a wonderful privilege."

▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶ From page 45

tence. "We don't pay as much attention to our teenagers as they need. We have to think about how to do it better. It's hard for a lot of adults to know exactly how to interact with their kids and to be part of their lives. It takes a lot of effort.

"It's easy to get discouraged if you're rebuffed. You want to do something with your teenager, and if your teenager says 'No' the first time, you may not ask again. Then you don't stay involved or ready to be part of her life. It's very important and we all have to pay more attention."

Mrs. Clinton questions if the current TV- and movie-rating systems are working. "Adults have to be more willing to enforce the standards. Kids get dropped off at malls and go to movies by themselves. Lots of times, parents don't even know what they see and there's no adult supervision to talk them through it. That's true with television, too.

"We're a long way from the days when there was one TV in a house and the whole family watched the same program and you had to contend with what your parents thought about it or what your brother thought about it. Now kids watch TV in isolation, often alone in their own rooms, or they go to movies with their peers. I think we do have to do a better job of trying to protect our children from things they may not be ready to experience."

How did Mrs. Clinton keep the lines of communication open with her teenage daughter? "There isn't any magic formula. It's just something you have to work at all the time because children change and their interests change and their friends change. And their challenges change, so you just have to be really aware of what's going on in your child's life...that means kind of hanging around and being there whenever the opportunity arises that they may want to talk about it to you."

On November 1st the White House will celebrate its 200th birthday. In honor of the occasion, Mrs. Clinton has written a behind-the-scenes book, *An Invitation to the White House: At Home With History* (Simon & Schuster). "We've highlighted the historic aspects and talked about White House entertaining from state dinners to family birthday parties. We've included recipes that represent the American cuisine that we've served here," says Mrs. Clinton.

The First Lady has replaced many meat courses traditionally served in the White House with more vegetarian fare, such as grilled and marinated vegetables, with an emphasis on seasonal and nutritious foods. "We also include flavors from all over the world," says White House Executive Chef Walter Scheib.

Mrs. Clinton has been an active preservationist and—as a way of leaving her mark on the White House—has incorporated more American style into the great old building. "We've redone many of the rooms including the State Dining Room and the Blue Room and acquired artwork, too—the first work by an American 20th-century woman, Georgia O'Keeffe, and a first work by a noted African-American artist, Henry Ossawa Tanner. I'm very proud that the people who come here feel both a part of history and very welcome as guests and participants in the making of history.

"I've enjoyed living here enormously and I've had a great time, but we know it's going to end. I was thinking about that with a lot of nostalgia recently because living here has been a wonderful privilege," reflects the First Lady. ■

Pumpkin Bread

The President's Favorite Holiday Treat

Sometimes this bread is served as a cake by covering it with a coconut or cream-cheese frosting.

Makes: 12 servings.

Prep: 30 minutes.

Bake: at 350° for 1 hour.

- 2 cups all-purpose flour
- 2 cups sugar
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- 2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon ground cloves
- 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup vegetable oil
- 4 eggs, slightly beaten
- 2 cups solid-pack pumpkin puree (not pie filling)

1. Heat oven to 350°. Grease and flour 10-inch tube pan.

2. Sift together flour, sugar, baking soda, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and salt into large bowl. Make well in center; pour in oil and eggs. Beat on low speed until well blended. Add pumpkin; continue beating until completely mixed in. Turn batter into prepared pan.

3. Bake in 350° oven 1 hour or until top springs back when lightly pressed with fingertip or wooden pick inserted in center comes clean.

4. Cool cake in pan on wire rack 15 minutes. Turn out onto wire rack; invert. Cool.

White House Facts:

- 67,000 Square Feet
- 132 Rooms, including utility rooms
- 45 rooms in the Residence
- 12 bedrooms (presently, varies per each Administration)
- 16 bathrooms (in Residence)
- 18.7 acres
- 3 Gardens (Jackie Kennedy Garden, Rose Garden, Children's Garden)
- 1 lane bowling alley
- 1 family theater (47 seats)

White House Visitors Office Tour Statistics

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
JANUARY	32,189	40,651	20,880	48,240	47,693	36,543
FEBRUARY	42,543	45,923	49,267	47,977	57,148	53,886
MARCH	85,873	95,485	102,308	92,450	87,381	68,390
APRIL	125,144	129,631	131,899	113,671	117,555	100,488
MAY	119,287	124,197	114,235	120,529	96,819	88,176
JUNE	138,233	136,050	126,510	124,934	90,607	102,555
JULY	140,606	126,205	125,264	144,298	104,372	104,294
AUGUST	135,865	133,961	127,297	126,077	91,376	
SEPTEMBER	85,449	77,343	72,540	89,215	68,646	
OCTOBER	87,321	89,584	115,257	92,605	90,503	
NOVEMBER	69,504	58,221	69,337	53,763	63,934	
DECEMBER	140,511	87,064	139,373	146,669	131,194	
TOTAL	1,202,525	1,144,315	1,194,167	1,200,428	1,047,228	YTD 554,332

Monthly Averages

January	37,699	July	124,173
February	49,457	August	122,915
March	93,183	September	78,638
April	102,983	October	95,060
May	110,540	November	62,951
June	119,814	December	128,962

Average of Total: 1,126,375

White House Visitors Office

Event Statistics

Easter Egg Roll

1993 =	N/A
1994 =	22,000 (April 4)
1995 =	23,159 (April 17)
1996 =	29,725 (April 8)
1997 =	27,211 (March 31)
1998 =	30,000 (April 13)
1999 =	32,577 (April 5)

Fall Garden Tours

1993 =	N/A
1994 =	18,269 (Oct. 15,16)
1995 =	14,337 (Oct. 14,15)
1996 =	25,634 (Oct. 12,13)
1997 =	21,374 (Oct. 11,12)
1998 =	17,185 (Oct. 10,11)

Spring Garden Tours

1993 =	N/A
1994 =	19,148 (April 16,17)
1995 =	19,426 (April 8,9)
1996 =	23,631 (April 20,21)
1997 =	13,146 (April 12,13)
1998 =	20,205 (April 4,5)
1999 =	18,270 (April 17,18)

December Tours

1993 =	N/A
1994 =	140,511
1995 =	87,064
1996 =	139,373
1997 =	146,669
1998 =	131,194

July 4

1993 =	N/A
1994 =	(Monday)
1995 =	7,807
1996 =	8,026
1997 =	8,473
1998 =	8,436
1999 =	(Sunday)

Candlelight Tours

1993 =	N/A
1994 =	25,056
1995 =	13,853
1996 =	34,163
1997 =	25,336
1998 =	21,551

White House Visitors Office

State Arrivals

November 22, 1994 2,754

February 9, 1995 2,348

March 15, 1995 2,715

April 20, 1995 2,410

July 27, 1995 2,855

October 10, 1995 1,532

February 1, 1996 1,577

April 2, 1996 174

May 9, 1996 2,284

June 13, 1996 1,715

February 26, 1997 1,492

April 7, 1997 1,915

October 29, 1997 3,675

February 5, 1998 98

May 6, 1998 N/A

June 9, 1998 1,975

September 16, 1998 1,568

October 28, 1998 N/A

January 11, 1999 N/A

February 24, 1999 N/A

April 8, 1999 3,329

May 3, 1999 1,832

June 8, 1999 N/A

Exhibition VII

This seventh exhibition in the series *Twentieth Century American Sculpture at the White House* is subtitled *Inspired by Rodin*. The French sculptor Auguste Rodin (1840 - 1917) created highly original figure studies that have inspired generations of American artists. The twelve works on view in the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden, selected from public collections in the Northeast, are indebted to Rodin's ability to capture the moods and manners of the human body.

While Rodin worked in Paris in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, his importance was quickly understood in the United States. Numerous American artists, such as Malvina Hoffman, Andrew O'Connor, and William Zorach, responded to his creative energies. More recently, contemporary artists whose work focuses on the body, including Louise Bourgeois, Willem de Kooning, and George Segal, can credit the power of Rodin's imagination in their own work. With the profound ability to fuse the division between figuration and abstraction, Rodin has engaged those who employ either style. Non-representational artists who evoke the figure, like Stephen De Staebler, Bryan Hunt, and Isamu Noguchi, have found in Rodin a guide to diverse aesthetic issues concerning balance, gesture, scale, materials, and public installation.

We hope that visitors to the White House will be moved by this exhibition, for it is the ongoing creative effort of American sculptors to imbue their work with challenges to the viewer, to provoke us to make fresh discoveries.

On behalf of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Museum of Art, I wish to express our gratitude to President and Mrs. Clinton for the honor of organizing this exhibition, one in a series conceived by Mrs. Clinton that reflects her own deep commitment to the art of our time. We are grateful as well to Iris Cantor and the Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Foundation for their support. Mrs. Cantor and her late husband, Bernie, philanthropists and distinguished friends to many American museums, have bestowed their generosity on all who have the pleasure of visiting this exhibition. Our good friend J. Carter Brown has given us his wise counsel throughout the planning of this project, for which we are most appreciative.

Since 1994, my colleague museum directors Peter C. Marzio, George Neubert, Rusty Powell, Martin Sullivan, Marcia Tucker, and Townsend Wolfe have organized outstanding exhibitions in the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden; their contributions have been significant to our present planning. At the Brooklyn Museum of Art, the team of Elizabeth Easton, Linda Ferber, Charlotta Kotik, Ken Moser, and Brooke Kamin Rapaport coordinated the selection and received extraordinary support from the expertise of White House Curator Betty Monkman and her able staff.

We salute the achievement of the artists represented in this White House exhibition. American artists have always been at the forefront of innovation and have been critical to sustaining our nation's cultural energy.

Arnold L. Lehman
Director
Brooklyn Museum of Art
New York

TWENTIETH CENTURY AMERICAN SCULPTURE AT THE WHITE HOUSE: INSPIRED BY RODIN

April 1999

I have always loved sculpture. My husband and I spent our first date in the garden of an art gallery filled with American sculpture. We hope this exhibition of 20th century American sculpture inspired by the French sculptor Auguste Rodin will delight, challenge, and inspire the thousands of visitors who pass through the White House every day.

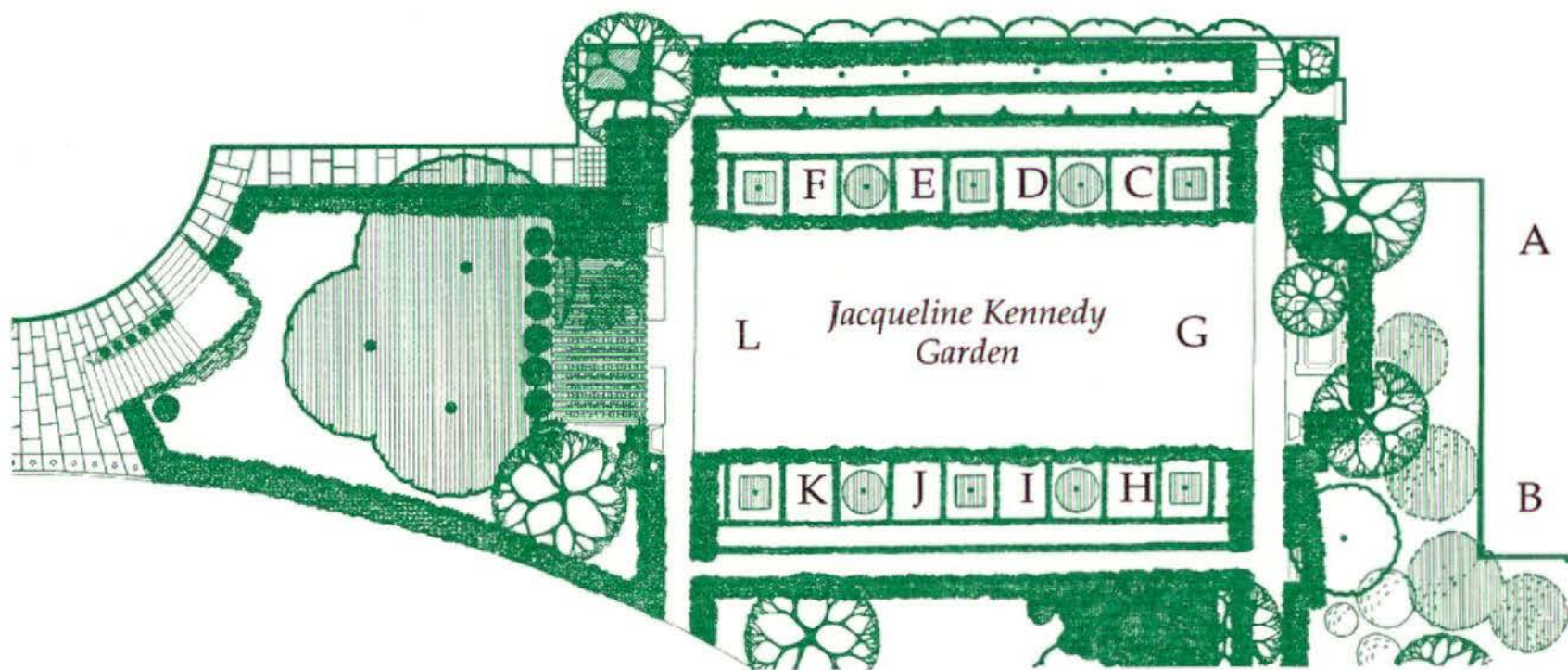
This is the seventh in a series of sculpture exhibitions showcasing works from museums in various regions of our country. It is fitting that this exhibit, like its six predecessors, is installed in the garden created by and named for First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy believed that art could and should be part of all of our lives. Now these works of contemporary art can be seen and appreciated by a wider audience than ever before.

The works selected for this exhibit reflect the rich and diverse sculpture of today's American artists. Each piece embodies the special genius of these artists and their enduring capacity to stir our imaginations and touch our hearts.

I hope this celebration of our country's creative spirit will enable each of us to gain a greater appreciation of the vibrant cultural traditions we share as a nation and as a people.

My special thanks go to Iris Cantor, the Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Foundation; Arnold L. Lehman, director of the Brooklyn Museum of Art; and to the other lending institutions, for their time, energy and wisdom in making this exhibition possible.

Hillary Rodham Clinton



TWENTIETH CENTURY
AMERICAN SCULPTURE AT THE WHITE HOUSE:
INSPIRED BY RODIN

A Auguste Rodin (French, 1840 - 1917)
Memorial Relief (Hand of a Child), c. 1905
Marble
National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.,
Gift of Elizabeth Merrill Furness

B Louise Bourgeois (American, b. France 1911)
Decontracté, 1990
Pink marble and steel base
Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York,
Purchased with funds given by Mary Smith
Dorward Fund, the Contemporary Art
Council, the David H. Cogan Foundation,
Inc., Harry Kahn, Mrs. Carl Selden; and gift
of Edward A. Bragaline by exchange

C Malvina Hoffman (American, 1887 - 1966)
Ivan Mestrovic, c. 1925
Bronze
Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York, Gift of
Mr. Felix Warburg and Mrs. Edward C. Blum

D Willem de Kooning (American, b. Holland,
1904 - 1997)
Clamdigger, 1972
Bronze, edition 2/7
Whitney Museum of American Art,
New York, Gift of Mrs. H. Gates Lloyd

E Stephen De Staebler (American, b. 1933)
Standing Figure with Blue Shoulder, 1983
Bronze, edition 3/3
Neuberger Museum of Art, Purchase College,
State University of New York, Gift of Mr. and
Mrs. David Guss on the occasion of Roy R.
Neuberger's 85th birthday

F Bryan Hunt (American, b. 1947)
Big Twist, 1978
Bronze with cement base
The Museum of Modern Art, New York,
Gift of Carl D. Lobell

G Auguste Rodin (French, 1840 - 1917)
The Three Shades, 1881 - 86; enlarged in
1898; cast in 1991
Bronze
Coubertin Foundry, cast 2/4
Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Foundation

H Andrew O'Connor (American, 1874 - 1941)
Tristram and Iseult, 1928
Limestone
Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York,
Dick S. Ramsay Fund

I George Segal (American, b. 1924)
Girl Standing in Nature, 1976
Bronze with white patina
Presented to the Town of Greenwich,
Connecticut, by the Greenwich Arts
Council in commemoration of the
Bicentennial Year, 1776 - 1976

J Isamu Noguchi (American, 1904 - 1988)
Woman, 1983 - 85
Basalt with granite base
The Isamu Noguchi Foundation, Inc.,
Long Island City, New York

K William Zorach (American, b. Lithuania,
1887 - 1966)
Wisdom of Solomon, 1966
Casota limestone
Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York,
Bequest of Lester Avnet

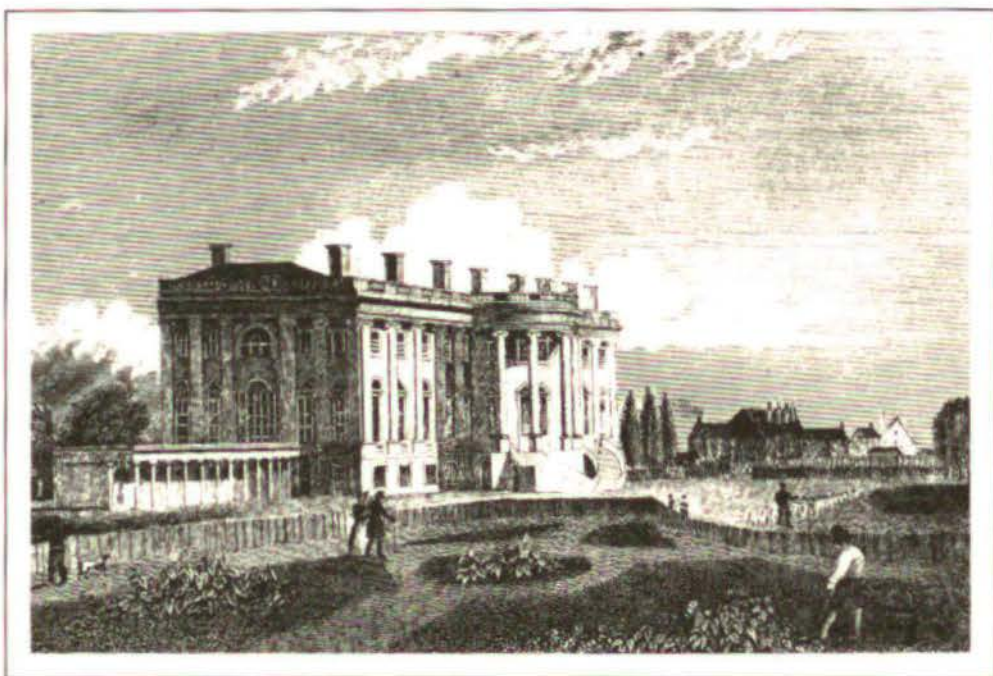
L Auguste Rodin (French, 1840 - 1917)
The Thinker (G.M.), 1880; enlarged in
1903 - 4; cast c. 1960
Bronze
George Rudier, cast 10/12
Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Foundation,
Promised Gift to the Iris and B. Gerald
Cantor Center for Visual Arts at Stanford
University

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*The White House
Gardens and Grounds*

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Spice Fruit Bars Christmas Cookies

Makes 90 bars.

Cream together:

1 lb. sugar
6½ oz. butter
8 oz. molasses
Pinch of salt
1 tsp. lemon rind
1 tsp. mace
1½ tsp. cinnamon

Add to mixture:

½ oz. baking soda dissolved in ¼ c. water
4 eggs

Mix 6 cups bread flour into above mixture.

Add the following:

3 oz. sliced almonds
3 oz. currants
2 oz. candied lemon peel
2 oz. candied orange peel

Allow mixture to rest overnight in refrigerator. Using a number 8 tube, pipe 6 strips of mixture on parchment paper, 4" apart. Bake at 350° until firm. Allow to cool. Brush on chocolate and decorate with nonpareil. Yield: 6 strips, each cut into 15 pieces.

*process. After second ...
just flaky. Remove from heat and cool. Cut into ...*

*Optional preparation: ...
Roast in 350° oven for 25 minutes. Slice and serve.
taste. Pour ...
ahead so flavors can blend. Store any ...*