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Folder Title:
White House Historical Association Film Request 4/4/91 [OA 6031]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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T. POTUS film

SESSION

OVAL/PREMIER

Mrs. Bush

included

(w/ script)

time to film

this week

will be conducted

some time in April
P. Luth

Luthringer
Draft two
Title: WHHS
April 4, 1991

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL SCRIPT FOR
WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION FILMING

The White House is truly America's house. Barbara and I want this to be an "open house," for all Americans, for it really belongs to you. ~~And~~ last year alone, one-and-a-half-million people from around the world visited the White House.

~~Here,~~ Every President except our first -- George Washington -- lead the nation from the White House. As I sit here in this ^{oval office} room I am filled with pride, reverence and respect beyond measure: Pride in who we are as people, reverence of what we stand for as a nation, and respect for those who have sat here before me and those who will follow.

Many changes have taken place here at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in the last 200 years, some large, some small -- some expected and some unimaginable.

Although, through the years it may have been practical to alter or even abandon the White House, the value of preserving its basic integrity has long been understood and protected.

In a message to congress concerning his 1902 renovation, Theodore Roosevelt referred to the importance of keeping alive "our sense of continuity with the nation's past."

As this simple, yet elegant, structure has passed through the seasons, the White House has continued to stand as the dramatic symbol of our nation that George Washington, so long ago, envisioned: A symbol of freedom and Democracy.

###

Paul -

Once legal okay, this give it to Tony.
BT

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 4/4/91

TO: JAY BYBEE

FROM: PAUL LUTHRINGER *AL*
Associate Director of Public Affairs
Room 197, OEOB, x2483

This, per our phone discussion this afternoon. Would appreciate a ruling on this from you. I assume, as you indicated, that since this request comes through the White House Historical Association, the White House would have no objections to this request.

Please advise.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 18, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: SIGMUND ROGICH, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
PUBLIC EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

FROM: GARY WALTERS, CHIEF USHER *GW*
REX SCOUTEN, CURATOR

SUBJECT: TENTATIVE PRODUCTION SCHEDULE FOR FILMING VIDEO
TAPE TOUR OF THE EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE *RW*

Taking advantage of the availability of the WQED film crew and the scheduled trip of the President and Mrs. Bush to California and Houston from Friday, April 5 to Monday, April 8, we have developed a tentative shoot schedule. It also takes into consideration the events planned in the Residence as well as the tour schedule.

The majority of the filming will take place on the first or State Floor of the Residence beginning after tours on Saturday, April 6 and continuing through Monday evening, April 8. We will also take advantage of Friday, April 5, after the President departs, to do set-up shots in the Oval Office and the Lincoln Bedroom. Other areas away from the tours will also be filmed prior to getting on the State Floor on Friday and Saturday.

The attached potential options are presented if it would be possible to film the President and/or Mrs. Bush in conjunction with the April 5-8 film shoot. We understand that this is a late request but feel that time is of the essence to be able to provide the video tour on the schedule outlined for production.

As you may remember from the previous meeting, the video tour is being produced by WQED for the White House Historical Association as a part of the 200th Anniversary of the laying of the White House cornerstone.

We have also attached a draft "treatment" presented by the WQED staff with possible scripts for both the President and Mrs. Bush. There is approximately 90 seconds of text for each.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

April 4, 1991

TO: Kathy Super
Deputy Assistant to the President for
Appointments and Scheduling

THROUGH: Sig Rogich
Assistant to the President for Public Events
and Initiatives

FROM: Barrie Tron
Director of Public Affairs

REQUEST: For President Bush to videotape a closing
message for "The Official White House Video
Tour."

PURPOSE: To afford the American people an opportunity
to see President Bush describe what living in
the White House means to him.

BACKGROUND: As part of the 200th Anniversary of the
laying of the White House cornerstone, WQED
in association with the White House
Historical Association is producing a video
tour of the White House. This video will be
a comprehensive tour of the Residence, East
and West Wings, and the gardens.
Additionally, it will describe the changes
the White House has undergone in the past 200
years, and include historical anecdotes from
former presidents.

**PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION:** None

DATE AND TIME: Any Sunday afternoon in April
DURATION: 5 minutes

LOCATION: Oval Office

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Sig Rogich
Barrie Tron
WQED Production Crew (3)

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: -- The President enters the Oval Office.
-- The President tapes the message.
-- The President departs the Oval Office.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Provided by the Office of Communications

MEDIA COVERAGE: None

RECOMMENDED BY: Sig Rogich, Gary Walters and Rex Scouten

Treatment for "The Official White House Video Tour"
Prepared by QED Enterprises
for the White House Historical Association
REVISED 3/12/91

Note: (?) indicates sections that can easily be cut for time.

OPENS WITH MONTAGE OF SLOW, GRACEFUL MOVING SHOTS OF WHITE HOUSE EXTERIOR-FROM ALL ANGLES-DISSOLVING INTO ONE ANOTHER-HIGHLIGHTING THE BEAUTY, THE ELEGANCE AND THE EXQUISITE DETAILS OF THE BUILDING, MIXING CLOSEUPS AND WIDE SHOTS.

THE SOUNDTRACK BEGINS WITH MUSIC ONLY-MUSIC THAT COMPLEMENTS THE GRACE AND STYLE EVIDENT ON THE SCREEN. AFTER THE FIRST FEW IMAGES, THE VOICE-OVER NARRATION BEGINS.

It is one of the most familiar buildings in the world -- instantly recognizable as the symbol of our nation and of our government's resilient strength. A symbol conceived by the same group of founding fathers who so skillfully devised the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. A living symbol, it has changed and grown to meet the continuing demands of an ever-growing nation. But despite the building's alterations and additions, its stately simplicity and its unpretentious charm endures.

As the home of America's presidents, it has been the scene of both joyous and tragic family events. And as the headquarters of our government's Executive Branch, it has been the hub of historic political decisions effecting the nation and the world.

This is a building alive with history!

Join us now for a unique view of the world's most famous address --1600 Pennsylvania Avenue--known simply as ... the White House.

MAIN TITLES:

*THE OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE VIDEO TOUR (WORKING TITLE)

*PRODUCED FOR THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
BY WQED/PITTSBURGH

*WITH FUNDING PROVIDED BY...

THE CHANGING WHITE HOUSE/YESTERDAY & TODAY. ARCHIVAL VISUALS INCLUDE ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOS AND FILM CLIPS. MUSIC & VOICE OVER NARRATION.

The White House was built to be changed. George Washington, who never slept here, knew that it must be so, and time has proved him right.

In 1791, the site for what was to be called the President's House, was chosen by President Washington, in the new capital city that would soon bear his name. Through an open competition, a design by architect James Hoban was selected and Hoban was hired to supervise its construction.

Though modest by European standards, this simple, but dignified, boxlike structure, was larger than any in America, and would remain so until after the Civil War. Some thought it pretentious, but it was only one-fifth the size of a plan Washington had earlier considered. While he rejected such an elaborate scheme, he made sure the house that was built was one that could grow with the future. By the time it was completed, Washington was out of office.

For all his foresight, it is unlikely that even George Washington could have envisioned the vitality of the White House today.

CLIPS/PHOTOS/DIAGRAMS

It is the scene of constant activity...press conferences, bill signings, awards ceremonies, luncheons, receptions, state dinners...over 60,000 people attend White House functions each year.

It is a complex and sophisticated modern operation, with a staff of over 100, who maintain its 132 rooms and 18 surrounding acres.

Today's White House is really a network of buildings, which over the years have sprung out from the original, central structure, that once served all the President's official and residential needs.

The first floor is known as the State Floor. Its elegant rooms have always been used for formal affairs and official entertaining by the President and First Lady.

The second and third floors are strictly private residential areas used by the First Family and its guests, although for an entire century the second floor also housed all offices for the President and staff.

On the ground floor are more official rooms and the basement contains mechanical rooms and support services.

The outer buildings, called wings, are connected to the main house by passageways called colonnades. The East colonnade houses a small movie theater, and inside the West colonnade is the press briefing room, where journalists who cover the WH receive information about day-to-day government activities.

The East wing contains offices of the First Lady's staff, as well as the area where all public tours begin. The West wing contains the White House executive offices, including the President's Oval Office. Just outside this building is where TV crews are allowed to set up their cameras to broadcast WH news reports to viewers all over the world. (SOUND UP ON REPORTER, ENDING WITH "...FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.")

Those words, "the White House", so frequently heard today, were not formally attached to the building until 1901, when President Theodore Roosevelt issued an executive order making the White House the official name. Changes to the structure, however, began much earlier.

It was as early as 1807 that WH expansion began when President Thomas Jefferson decided the building needed two colonnade terraces for storage space and stables. The building, having barely begun to grow, would see a devastating setback, however, when the War of 1812 reached America's shores.

With British troops about to invade the WH, First Lady Dolley Madison insisted that a large portrait of George Washington be taken out of its frame and removed for safekeeping. She knew that her husband, James Madison, who was off with an ill trained army, had vowed that painting would never fall into enemy hands. Soon after she fled the mansion, the British arrived and set the building on fire. A heavy rainstorm eventually put out the fire, but all that remained were the outer stone walls.

James Hoban returned to supervise the rebuilding of the WH within its burned out shell. It still smelled of fresh paint when President James Monroe moved in three years later. During his term, the WH received one of its most significant architectural embellishments -- the addition of the South portico. It was not until two administrations later that Andrew Jackson added the North portico, permanently establishing the appearance of the WH as it is recognized today.

Throughout the remainder of the 19th Century, the WH was continually redecorated and remodelled, to keep up with the fashions of the times and to add to the comfort and convenience of the First Family and guests. Central heating and gas lighting were introduced under President James K. Polk in 1845. The first

bathtub was installed in the family quarters for President Franklin Pierce in 1853. In 1879, President Rutherford B. Hayes got to use the first WH telephone. And electricity came to the WH in 1891 under Benjamin Harrison.

By the end of the century it became apparent that the Executive Mansion was badly in need of additional space. Several proposals had been advanced for enlarging the building including these elaborate plans that were drawn up for Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

But it wasn't until Theodore Roosevelt took office that significant action was taken. He knew that, with a growing staff, the second floor could no longer accommodate both the family quarters and the executive offices. Besides, a hundred years worth of wear and tear and alterations left the building in need of many basic structural repairs. So in 1902, the WH underwent a major restoration and modernization project and the West Wing was added to house executive offices, including that of the President. First, however, an array of greenhouses, that had been constructed in that space over the previous fifty years, had to be demolished.

President Harry S. Truman's first remodelling job, in 1947, was a relatively small one but it stirred up a lot of controversy. His proposal to add a balcony to the second level of the South portico was met with fierce objections. Some objected to the change for architectural reasons and some just thought it frivolous. Truman built it anyway and marked the first time a President could sit outdoors with any semblance of privacy. Soon to come was a construction project of much greater proportions.

Truman had ordered a thorough structural inspection of the White House after noticing excessive cracks, sagging floors, and swaying chandeliers. It was discovered that the timber structure Hoban used in the 1817 rebuilding, could no longer support the weight it was now carrying. Some suggested the mansion "was standing up purely by habit". The Trumans moved out and more than three years of construction began.

The White House was completely gutted. Only the outside walls, the third floor and the roof would remain intact, supported temporarily by steel columns, while a new two story basement was excavated. Hundreds of workers laid new foundations and completely rebuilt the White House interior, using modern building materials including up to date heating, electrical, plumbing, air conditioning and communications systems.

(CLIPS FROM TRUMAN TOUR)

In 1952, shortly after President Truman moved back in, he showed off the rebuilt WH to a national television audience in a live broadcast. He guided the viewers through several of the newly

restored rooms, told stories and even stopped to play the piano in the East room. This was the first time a mass audience was afforded a view inside the WH, unless you count the time Franklin Roosevelt's Scottish Terrier, Fala, provided a behind the scenes glimpse of the WH in this 1940 featurette made for movie theaters.

(CLIP FROM "FALA")

(PHOTOS & CLIPS FROM JACKIE KENNEDY TOUR)

But one of the biggest media events of all time was the televising of First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy's tour in 1962. Though television was in its infancy during Truman's time and his tour was seen by relatively few people, now, ten years later, most American families had television sets. Mrs. Kennedy's broadcast awakened tremendous public interest in the WH as a national treasure. She helped illustrate to the American public the importance of establishing a permanent collection of fine furnishings, authentic antiques, and works of art for the WH that reflect its rich history.

SHOTS OF LONG LINES OF TOURISTS

Today the WH is toured by more than a million visitors per year, from around the nation and throughout the world. The WH is, in fact, the most toured home in America, and the world's only residence of a head-of-state, that is open to the public on a regular basis, and free of charge.

STATE FLOOR VISIT BEGINS, COMBINING BEAUTIFULLY PHOTOGRAPHED NEW VIEWS OF THE WHITE HOUSE INTERIOR AND OBJECTS, WITH ARCHIVAL DRAWINGS, PHOTOS AND FILM CLIPS. EXACTLY WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE FINAL TREATMENT OF EACH AREA WILL DEPEND PARTIALLY ON THE AVAILABILITY OF SUCH SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS (RESEARCH IS STILL IN PROGRESS).

NORTH ENTRANCE, FROM OUTSIDE, AS TOURISTS EXIT
THEN, INSIDE ENTRANCE HALL

As each day's last group of visitors leave from the North entrance, the WH staff, under the direction of the Chief Usher, begins to prepare the State Floor for the rest of the day's activities. They might be getting ready for a luncheon for 12, a conference for 40, a musical performance for 500, or an official visit by a head-of-state that will bring 1000 invited spectators. It is here in the Entrance Hall that many of the WH's official functions begin.

This is where, after descending the Grand Staircase, the President and First Lady stop to pose with official visitors as

part of an often repeated formal ceremony.

(?) It was Mrs. James K. Polk who began the tradition of having the Marine Band announce the entry of the President on such occasions with the playing of the now familiar Hail to the Chief, actually an old Scottish military anthem. Aware that her husband was not a particularly imposing figure, Mrs. Polk wanted to make sure his entrance did not go unnoticed.

The Entrance Hall today looks much as it did in James Hoban's original plans, though, for many years, the large spaces between these columns were filled in with partitions, in part, an attempt to make the building easier to heat. The most notable divider was created for President Chester Arthur by decorator Louis Comfort Tiffany. It was constructed of 338 square feet of stained glass in murky shades of red, white and blue.

Occasionally, this beautiful reception area with its marble walls, floors and columns, doubles as an informal ballroom for WH receptions. Most such affairs, however, take place in the largest room in the mansion -- the East Room.

FLOOR PLAN

Because the EAST ROOM is used for many types of large gatherings, it is kept sparsely furnished. It's not nearly as sparse as it was, however, when the country's second President, John Adams, became the first White House occupant in 1800. First Lady Abigail Adams, was trying to make the best of living in a still unfinished home. She found the vast space within the bare East room walls the ideal place to hang clothes lines, since there were no private outdoor spaces and she did not care to expose the presidential laundry to the public eye.

One of the most noticeable objects in the East room today is the Steinway piano -- the very same one played by President Truman during his televised tour. The piano, given to President Franklin Roosevelt by the Steinway Company, is supported by gilded eagles. The scenes painted in gold along the side depict the history of American music.

Also in the East room hangs the most famous painting and the most important possession in the WH. This is Gilbert Stuart's portrait of George Washington that was rescued in 1814 by Dolley Madison. It is the only object which, except for that brief wartime interruption, has remained continuously in the WH since 1800. Like the WH itself, this portrait is rich in symbolism: Washington's right hand is extended in friendship, but prepared for all emergencies his left hand holds a sword. The blue sky suggests the President's vision and the pillar represents Washington's strength. It is the sort of portrait once painted for kings and unlike any subsequent portrait of a President.

(?) Huge chandeliers have always been the trademark feature of the East Room. These electric models, only the third set to hang here, measure approximately 12 feet, top to bottom. Each of the three fixtures is made up of over 6000 individual pieces of cut glass. While the chandeliers help lend a lofty elegance to a room designed largely for grand receptions, balls and concerts, the East Room has also been the scene of some much less celebratory events.

President Lincoln stationed Union Troops in this room to help protect the WH during the Civil War. It wasn't long after that the same space became the site of Lincoln's funeral, after he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. Seven other presidents have died while in office and most of them have lain in state in the East Room.

(PHOTOS & FILM, INCLUDING HARDING & KENNEDY)

Among the happier WH occasions have been the various weddings that have taken place in the East Room, including the marriage of Ulysses S. Grant's daughter Nellie in 1874. It was during President Grant's term that the East Room underwent one of its most elaborate transformations. It included the addition of false timbers across the ceiling, and was decorated in a style referred to by some as "Mississippi River Boat" or "Steamboat Gothic". The room had been returned to its simpler, more stately appearance well before President Lyndon Johnson's daughter, Lynda, was married here in 1967.

But while, like the rest of the WH, the look of the East Room has changed over the years, its most consistent use has been as a place for the President to receive large groups of visitors for both social and official functions.

(MONTAGE OF VISUALS DEPICTING MANY YEARS OF SOCIAL AND OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS)

FLOOR PLAN

The three smaller reception rooms in the center of the State Floor have been furnished to represent the transition in styles during the times of our earliest presidents.

(GENERAL ESTABLISHING SHOTS OF GREEN ROOM)

The GREEN ROOM is decorated in what is called the Federal style and typifies what an American parlor would have looked like in the time of the White House's earliest occupants. At times the Green Room has been used as a card room and as a lodging room, and even as President Jefferson's dining room. Throughout most of its history, however, it has served as a parlor for small teas and receptions, and that is how it is used today.

In the late 1820's it became known as the "Green Drawing Room", because of the color of its draperies and furnishings, and green has been its color ever since. The particular shades of green selected, however, have not always met with approval. The color Andrew Jackson used was detested by the ladies because they thought it gave their complexions an unhealthy look.

(SPECIFIC SHOTS)

Most of the furniture in the room was handcrafted by one of America's greatest cabinet makers, Duncan Phyfe. A good example is this secretary-bookcase, which shows Phyfe's work at its finest. (SHOW DETAILS)

This silver coffee urn, made in about 1785, belonged to John Adams. It was one of his most prized possessions. If you look closely, you can see the engraved monogram - JAA - for John and Abigail Adams.

The Green Room's elaborate marble mantelpiece was one of two installed in the WH in 1817 as part of the rebuilding after the fire. It's twin is in the Red Room.

The walls of the Green Room display some of the best examples of the White House collection of paintings. They provide a glimpse of some of the mansions earliest residents and scenes that typify the United States in the 19th century.

(MONTAGE OF SCENIC PAINTINGS)

(PORTRAITS)

(?) This portrait of Andrew Jackson was painted by Ralph E. W. Earl, Mrs. Jackson's brother-in-law. Earle spent a great deal of time at the WH, painting many portraits of President Jackson and other members of his family.

(?) Rembrandt Peale painted this portrait of William Henry Harrison, before he became President. Harrison has the distinction of having had the shortest term. He was the first President to die in office, after serving only one month.

Among the most treasured portraits in the WH collection is this one, not of a WH resident, but one of our nations' founding fathers. Here, a scholarly, aging Benjamin Franklin is portrayed, by artist David Martin, alongside a bust of Isaac Newton, symbolizing Franklin's interest in the physical sciences.

(ESTABLISHING SHOTS OF BLUE ROOM)

The oval shaped BLUE ROOM, is the most formal reception room in the WH. George Washington had a special fondness for oval

rooms. He often entertained visitors in the one in his Mt. Vernon home. James Hoban, not wanting to take any chances that his design would please the President, gave the WH not one, but three oval rooms. Right above the Blue Room is the Yellow Oval Room, a receiving room in the family quarters (PHOTO) and just below is the Diplomatic Reception Room from where Franklin Roosevelt once broadcast his famous fireside chats. (PHOTO).

(SHOTS OF FURNISHINGS)

The Blue Room is decorated in the French Empire style which became popular in France during the reign of Napoleon. James Monroe, who had been America's minister to France before becoming President, brought the French Empire style to the WH in 1817, soon after it had been rebuilt. Its unlikely that Monroe would have chosen the day's other fashionable style anyway. English furniture would have not been very welcome in the WH that soon after the 1812 War.

Except for a short time during the John Adams administration when the Blue Room was used as the main entrance to the WH, it has always been a place for the President and First Lady to host formal receptions. Over time it has been known as the "Elliptical Drawing Room", the "Oval Reception Room" and the "Circular Room", but its current title was established in 1837 when President Martin Van Buren wallpapered it in blue.

(DRAWINGS)

Mrs. Rutheford B. Hayes held her first reception in the Blue Room just a few weeks after moving into the WH. History has remembered this lovely First Lady as "Lemonade Lucy" because she and her husband, bowing to the popular temperance movement, refused to serve any alcohol at the WH. President Hayes used the Blue Room to receive the first Chinese diplomats to the United States in 1878.

Another first for the Blue Room was the wedding of Grover Cleveland to Frances Folsom in 1886. The groom was 47 and the bride just 21. Cleveland was the first, and so far the only, president to be married in the WH.

(PHOTOS SHOWING CHANGES IN DECORATION)

While its style of decorating has evolved over the years, the Blue Room has always been considered to be the most beautiful room in the WH.

(VIEW OF BLUE ROOM/FACING SOUTH)

It also has its best view. Its windows overlook the expansive south grounds, directly in line with the distant Jefferson

Memorial, with the Washington Monument just off to one side.

(SOUTH LAWN/FILM CLIPS)

The South Lawn below has long been the scene of many festive events -- from the traditional fife and drum ceremonies that welcome a visiting head of state -- to the annual Easter egg rolling that has been attracting children to the WH grounds since before the turn of the century.

Here, members of President Hoover's cabinet often engaged in an invigorating game of "Hoover-ball", named after the President who also encouraged their daily program of calisthenics that helped them stay in shape.

In the late 1920's, the South lawn became a landing pad for a demonstration flight of this strange rotary winged aircraft called the autogiro. This was some 25 years before the Presidential helicopter's South Lawn landings became routine.

Calvin Coolidge, the first President to make a radio broadcast, also appeared in one of the first sound films ever made, right here on the WH grounds. (SOUND UP: "...one of the greatest favors that can be bestowed upon the American people is economy in government!")

President Woodrow Wilson made a statement for citizen economy during WWI by installing a flock of sheep on the south lawn to cut the grass. The sheep saved manpower normally required to do the job and the wool produced by these famed sheep was auctioned off to provide funds for the Red Cross.

(ESTABLISHING SHOTS OF RED ROOM)

The third State Floor parlor, the Red Room, preserves the American Empire style that dates from the period between 1810 and 1830.

(SHOTS OF FURNITURE)

Much of the furniture in this room was crafted in the New York workshop of the French-born cabinet maker Charles Honore Lannuier. One of the most striking pieces is this circular table with an inlaid marble top. It is considered a masterpiece among the fine WH collection of American Empire furniture.

(ESTABLISHING SHOTS/PORTRAITS)

The Red Room has long been a favorite of President's wives and was used as their private parlor to receive friends and official callers. For a time it was referred to as "Mrs. Madison's Sitting Room" and was the scene of her fashionable Wednesday night receptions.

(?) This portrait of Dolley Madison was painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1804, while her husband was Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson. Since Jefferson was a widower, Mrs. Madison became a popular WH hostess even before James Madison became President. She remained at the center of the Washington social scene well beyond her years as First Lady.

Another White House hostess featured in the Red Room is Angelica Singleton Van Buren, a Southern Belle, who took on the role of hostess for her father-in-law, Martin Van Buren, another widower. The bust of Martin Van Buren, seen in the background of this portrait, is displayed on the Red Room's South wall, from where he almost appears to be gazing at his daughter-in-law.

(DRAWING)

A president would sometimes bring official guests into the Red Room to be presented to his wife and the other ladies, as did President Grant when he received Grand Duke Alexis of Russia in 1871. Grant also staged one of the room's most unusual events.

(HAYES PORTRAIT)

He arranged for his successor, Rutherford B. Hayes, to be secretly sworn into office in the Red Room the night before the traditional ceremony at the Capitol. Since the official inauguration date fell on a Sunday, it was automatically postponed until Monday. Hayes' election had been very bitter and hotly contested, and Grant, fearing a coup, didn't want to take any chances.

(MUSIC STAND)

This music stand and sheet music for "President Jackson's Grand March", represents the long tradition of music in the Red Room.

(DRAWINGS)

It is known that a pianoforte had been placed in this room as early as the late 1820's, and musical instruments of various descriptions continued to be played here throughout the 19th century. WH guests sometimes referred to it as the Music Room.

(PHOTO)

(?) More recently, the Red Room became the setting of the first press conferences to be held by the wife of a president. Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt began these conferences as a special favor to women reporters, who at that time were not admitted to the presidential press conferences.

(ROOM)

Today, the Red Room is used primarily for receptions, and is the place to where guests often withdraw for coffee after a meal in the State Dining Room.

(FLOOR PLAN)

(ESTABLISHING SHOTS STATE DINING ROOM)

Although the State dining Room has undergone relatively few changes in style since the beginning of this century, in times past it served a variety of purposes, including the years it served as Thomas Jefferson's office. In those days, however, the room was much smaller.

(PHOTO STAIRWAY)

During the 1902 Roosevelt renovation, this stairway, in the adjacent hallway, was removed.

That space was added to the State Dining room, greatly increasing its capacity.

(PHOTOS)

This is what the room looked like just before the renovation. And this is what it looked like just after. Not all Presidents were as fond of living with big game trophies as Theodore Roosevelt was. When Woodrow Wilson later used the room, he always positioned himself so that he would not have to look at them, and Mrs. Wilson at last ordered them removed.

(ROOM)

Except for the painting of the wood panelling, the room has looked pretty much the same ever since.

This mantel is a reproduction in marble of the one Roosevelt used. When it was first presented to Roosevelt it had carved lions on the corner blocks. He later had them replaced, since he believed buffalo were much more appropriate for an American President.

The inscription on the mantel was added later. It is taken from a letter written by John Adams, just two days after he became the mansion's first occupant. It reads: I Pray Heaven to Bestow the Best of Blessings on THIS HOUSE and on All that shall hereafter Inhabit it. May none but Honest and Wise Men ever rule under this Roof."

Just above, this famous portrait of Abraham Lincoln was painted by George P.A. Healy in 1869, when Congress appropriated funds for a Lincoln portrait for the White House. Another portrait was chosen, however, and this one was purchased by Lincoln's son Robert Todd. It didn't hang in the WH until 1939 when it was bequeathed to the WH by the Lincoln family.

(DRAWINGS)

Through most of its history the State Dining Room has been used to entertain a variety of guests at luncheons, dinners, and receptions, and that continues today.

(ROOM SET-UP FOR LARGE DINNER AS TABLE SERVICE IS BEING PLACED)

As many as 140 people can be seated at a formal dinner in the State Dining Room, an event that requires elaborate planning and preparation. Guest lists for such occasions are likely to include visiting heads-of-state, U.S. Senators, and other dignitaries and celebrities. And of course, included among the exquisite table service that is used is the renowned White House China.

(CHINA ROOM DISPLAY)

Even the earliest Presidents received government funds to purchase state china. In 1889, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison started collecting pieces from past administrations, and now almost every president is represented in this display downstairs in the China Room. Among the most unusual is President Hayes' flamboyant serving platter featuring the American wild turkey.

(KITCHEN)

Just below the State Dining Room is where the creative WH chefs prepare their distinctive meals in a kitchen surprisingly more compact than ones found in most restaurants. Watching this modern culinary staff at work

(1901 PHOTO)

it's hard to imagine their turn-of-the-century counterparts serving up meals for similar functions from a kitchen that looked like this during the McKinley administration.

(FLORAL SHOP)

While the chefs are busy cooking, the WH floral shop down the hall is another scene of bustling activity. Here the staff floral designers create the special arrangements of fresh cut flowers

(STATE ROOM/FLOWERS BEING PLACED ON TABLES)

that provide a traditional WH touch of elegance to the dinner tables of the State Dining Room. The same team furnishes the entire White House with fresh flowers year round.

(ROSE GARDEN)

In view of the State Dining Room, the Rose Garden is another source of floral beauty at the WH. The tradition of WH gardens started all the way back with John Adams. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was the first to plant Roses in this location in 1913 and, some fifty years later, its current design was established by President Kennedy. It serves as an outdoor reception area where the President might welcome Medal of Honor Recipients, greet foreign dignitaries, or hold a special press conference or even a summer dinner party.

(PHOTOS/FILM)

The Rose Garden is where America's first team of astronauts was honored by President Kennedy, (add examples w/clips, _____). It was also the scene of the first outdoor WH wedding ceremony, when President Richard Nixon's daughter Tricia was married to Edward Cox in 1971.

(ROSE GARDEN/FROM COLONNADE)

The Rose Garden, sits in silent splendor, beside the West colonnade, which the President crosses daily on his way to the Oval Office, a historic room from which some of the greatest concerns of the American people have been addressed.

(CLIPS OF FORMER PRESIDENTS SPEAKING FROM THE OVAL OFFICE)

(ESTABLISHING SHOTS OF OVAL OFFICE TODAY)

And so it continue...today, tomorrow, in years, in decades and in centuries to come. The torch is passed, and another President works to fulfill the dream of freedom and carry out the challenge of democracy.

TO: Rex Scouten, Gary Walters

FROM: Jim Rogal

DATE: March 15, 1991

RE: Shoot Schedule for White House Video re President and First Lady

As you requested, here are our preferences, in order, for filming President and Mrs. Bush for The Official White House Video Tour:

OPTION #1

Set up equipment in Oval Office evening of Monday, April 8th.
Film President Bush first thing Tuesday morning, April 9th.
Set up Lincoln Bedroom Tuesday afternoon or evening.
Film Mrs. Bush first thing Wednesday, April 10th.

OPTION #2

Reverse the above, filming Mrs. Bush first thing Tuesday morning and the President first thing Wednesday morning (this would require a Tuesday evening set up in the Oval Office).

OPTION #3

Set up Lincoln Bedroom either Wednesday evening April 3rd or Thursday evening April 4th and film Mrs. Bush first thing the next morning, either the 4th or the 5th (preferably Thursday set up and Friday film). Film the President as above, first thing in the morning either Tuesday the 9th or Wednesday the 10th (preferably Tuesday).

OPTION #4

Set up in Oval Office evening of Monday, April 8th.
Film President Bush first thing Tuesday the 9th.
Set up in Lincoln Bedroom immediately after filming the President.
Film Mrs. Bush in Lincoln Bedroom 1 p.m. - 2 p.m.

OPTION #5

Same as above, except on Wednesday, April 10th (with Oval Office set up on evening of Tuesday, April 9th).

OPTION #6

Set up in Lincoln Bedroom Tuesday or Wednesday, April 2nd or 3rd (preferably 3rd).
Film Mrs. Bush first thing Wednesday or Thursday (preferably Thursday).
Set up in Oval Office evening of Wednesday or Thursday, April 3rd or 4th (preferably 4th).
Film President Bush first thing Thursday or Friday (preferably Friday).

cc: David Gerber, Mark Knobil