

UPCOMING RESEARCH



FDR Memorial

- Statements by Presidents at every other major memorial
 - Lincoln (coolidge?)
 - Jefferson (FDR?)
 - Vietnam
 - Korea
 - Holocaust
- Statements by FDR on his own memorial
- Burns, Lauchtenberg, Bernstein (on New Deal), Goodwin
- POTUS Speeches/Statements on FDR
 - Hyde Park ('93)
 - FDR Ceremony (White House)



Al Shanker Memorial Service

- Speeches etc... of Shanker (AFT)
- POTUS on Teachers
- Quotes on teachers/teaching



Jackie Robinson 50th Anniversary

- Biographical Info
- Historical Prospectives



Earth Day

- Past POTUS Speeches
- Information on Earth Day Festivities around country



National Service Summit (Philadelphia, PA)

- News Clips
 - Philadelphia News
 - Philadelphia Inquirer
 - Newsweek (has been tracking participation)
- POTUS on National Service (ask Jonathan for copies of stuff)

~~DE~~ May

GFDL - [Doris Goodwin] Suzum

Shunker -

Robinson -

Research :

RACE

Service: all together shift on service

Earth Day

SCHEDULE FOR MICHAEL WALDMAN
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1997

10:45 am- 11:15 am	MEETING OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett	7:30am	SENIOR STAFF MEETING
11:15 am- 11:30 am	MEETING OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles	8:30am- 9:00am	CHIEF OF STAFF SCHEDULING MEETING Chief of Staff's Office - West Wing
11:30 am- 12:00 pm	BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins, Bruce Reed	9:00am	DAILY COMMUNICATIONS MEETING
12:00 pm- 12:30 pm	MAMMOGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT OVAL OFFICE	10:00am- 10:30am	MICHAEL GORDON INTERVIEW Jordan's Office - OEOB 193 <i>Prospective Speechwriter</i>
12:35 pm- 12:55 pm	MEETING OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Sandy Berger		
1:00 pm- 1:15 pm	BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Sandy Berger		
1:20 pm- 1:25 pm	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett		
1:30 pm- 5:30 pm	PHONE/OFFICE TIME OVAL OFFICE	2:00pm - 3:00pm	ERSKINE SPEECH MEETING Chief of Staff's Office - West Wing
5:30 pm- 5:45 pm	BRIEFING RED ROOM Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste	3:30pm - 4:00pm	CONFERENCE CALL w/ MARK KATZ Location Tba - (Katz # 212/501-8041) Katz, Waldman, etc.
5:45 pm- 6:30 pm	UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA GATORS EVENT EAST ROOM	4:00pm- 5:00pm	HEALTH CARE STRATEGY MEETING Bruce Reed's Office - West Wing
	EVENING OFF		
BC RON HRC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE AFRICA		

Be Research needed

* FDR Memorial

- statements by Presidents every other major memorial

- Lincoln (Coolidge?)
- Jefferson (FDR)
- Viet
- Korea
- Holocaust

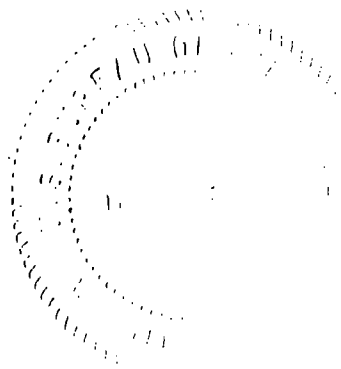
- statements by FDR on his own memorial
- look thru Burns, Lauchtenberg, Bernstein (on New Deal), Goodwin
- POTUS speeches/statements on FDR: Hyde Park (193), FDR mem com @WH

* Shanley Memorial Service

- get speeches etc from Shanley/AFT.
- POTUS on teachers
- fancy quotes on teachers/teaching → Thomas More -

* Jackie Robinson

THE PUBLIC PAPERS AND ADDRESSES
OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



37. *Dedication of Thomas Jefferson Memorial*

ruary 28, 1943, the remaining borrowing authority under the existing debt limit was 8.160 billion dollars, and it was estimated that by April 12 it would be down to 6 billion dollars. On March 12, 1943, the President had announced a program designed to raise 13 billion dollars of new funds during the month of April in a Second War Loan Drive. At the time, war expenditures were being made at an average rate of more than 200 million dollars a day in excess of the daily revenue from taxes. It was essential that the Treasury be empowered to borrow the money necessary for the huge war expenditures.

The President strongly felt that during a period when wages of

working men and women were being stabilized and men were being drafted into the armed forces at \$600 per year, net incomes after taxes should not be tolerated over \$25,000. Added to this was the President's objection on constitutional grounds to the rider method of legislation, a form of shotgun action on the part of the Congress which forced the acceptance of a manifestly bad bill because it was tacked onto a bill that had to be signed in order to win the war.

The President could not possibly veto the bill. Therefore he issued the foregoing statement, and allowed it to become a law without his signature (57 Stat. 63).

37. *Address at Dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D. C.*

April 13, 1943

TODAY, in the midst of a great war for freedom, we dedicate a shrine to freedom.

To Thomas Jefferson, Apostle of Freedom, we are paying a debt long overdue.

Yet, there are reasons for gratitude that this occasion falls within our time; for our generation of Americans can understand much in Jefferson's life which intervening generations could not see as well as we.

He faced the fact that men who will not fight for liberty can lose it. We, too, have faced that fact.

He lived in a world in which freedom of conscience and freedom of mind were battles still to be fought through — not prin-

37. *Dedication of Thomas Jefferson Memorial*

ciples already accepted of all men. We, too, have lived in such a world.

He loved peace and loved liberty — yet on more than one occasion he was forced to choose between them. We, too, have been compelled to make that choice.

Generations which understand each other across the distances of history are the generations united by a common experience and a common cause. Jefferson, across a hundred and fifty years of time, is closer by much to living men than many of our leaders of the years between. His cause was a cause to which we also are committed, not by our words alone but by our sacrifice.

For faith and ideals imply renunciations. Spiritual advancement throughout all our history has called for temporal sacrifices.

The Declaration of Independence and the very purposes of the American Revolution itself, while seeking freedoms, called for the abandonment of privileges.

Jefferson was no dreamer — for half a century he led his State and his Nation in fact and in deed. I like to think that this was so because he thought in terms of the morrow as well as the day — and this was why he was hated or feared by those who thought in terms of the day and the yesterday.

We judge him by the application of his philosophy to the circumstances of his life. But in such applying we come to understand that his life was given for those deeper values that persist throughout all time.

Leader in the philosophy of government, in education, in the arts, in efforts to lighten the toil of mankind — exponent of planning for the future, he led the steps of America into the path of the permanent integrity of the Republic.

Thomas Jefferson believed, as we believe, in Man. He believed, as we believe, that men are capable of their own government, and that no king, no tyrant, no dictator can govern for them as well as they can govern for themselves.

He believed, as we believe, in certain inalienable rights. He,

37. *Dedication of Thomas Jefferson Memorial*

as we, saw those principles and freedoms challenged. He fought for them, as we fight for them.

He proved that the seeming eclipse of liberty can well become the dawn of more liberty. Those who fight the tyranny of our own time will come to learn that old lesson. Among all the peoples of the earth, the cruelties and the oppressions of its would-be masters have taught this generation what its liberties can mean. This lesson, so bitterly learned, will never be forgotten while this generation is still alive.

The words which we have chosen for this Memorial speak Jefferson's noblest and most urgent meaning; and we are proud indeed to understand it and share it:

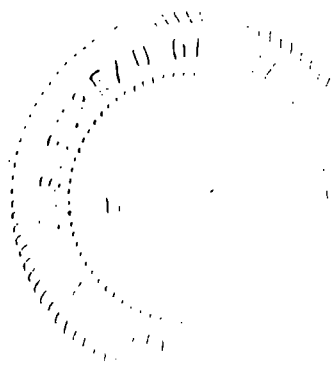
"I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

NOTE: As the President pointed out during one of his press conferences (see Item 148, pp. 604-607, 1938 volume), there had been a long delay in the authorization of a memorial for Thomas Jefferson. The delay appeared to have been caused by political reasons. After President Roosevelt's first inaugural in 1933, there arose renewed interest in the project; and the Congress in 1934 authorized the construction of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial on the edge of the Tidal Basin in Washington. The President delivered an address at ground-breaking ceremonies on December 15, 1938 (see Item 159, pp. 645-647, 1938 volume).

The dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial was held on Jefferson's birthday. The entire ceremony, including the President's address, lasted fifteen minutes and was staged with the simplicity which Jefferson himself would have liked.

Two years later, the President had prepared an address for delivery on Jefferson Day, 1945, in which he set forth the hopes of humanity for enduring peace. The President died the afternoon before this Jefferson Day speech was to have been delivered (see Item 148, 1944-1945 volume, for the text of this undelivered address).

THE PUBLIC PAPERS AND ADDRESSES
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News; papers

McMillan
Commission
&
report

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LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 19 STORIES

Copyright 1997 Globe Newspaper Company
The Boston Globe

April 13, 1997, Sunday, City Edition

SECTION: FOCUS; Pg. D1

LENGTH: 1617 words

HEADLINE: MONUMENTAL EFFORTS;

The battle has been joined over building a new war memorial in Washington;
THE CAPITAL

BYLINE: By Mary Leonard, Globe Staff

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

It's spring, this city's show-off season. The lacy dogwoods and lush crab apple blossoms vie with man-made monuments for the tourists' eye.

So tranquil. Such trouble.

Here on the Mall, between the treasured monuments to Lincoln and Washington, a 7.4-acre site has been dedicated by the president, and a design drawn, for the capital's first World War II Memorial. No doubt it would join the Holocaust Memorial Museum and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial as a crowd pleaser on the federal city's grand, central park.

But an intense and widening political campaign opposing both the site (too hallowed) and the design (too massive) makes it less likely by the day that a visitor, much less the aging veterans of World War II, will ever find a memorial to the seminal event of the 20th century, at least not at a central spot on the Mall.

If the project falters, it's unfortunate because modern-day memorials do much more than honor the dead. The Vietnam memorial has been cathartic, bringing closure to a painful chapter of history. At the new Korean War Veterans Memorial, 19 lifelike, stainless steel soldiers put grim faces on a forgotten era. The uplifting lesson of the Holocaust Museum is that the human spirit will soar above unspeakable evil.

Monuments also can be transforming. The early 20th-century design of the Memorial Bridge over the Potomac River, literally linking the North to the South, and anchoring that link to the Lincoln Memorial, not only delivered the strongest symbolic message of union, but also took care of a polluted wetland and beautified the capital city.

Curiously, the end of the Cold War has brought the biggest national building boom in war memorials since the Civil War. Older generations, particularly the World War II generation, want to ensure the traumas, tragedies and lessons of its youth don't pass out of memory.



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The Boston Globe, April 13, 1997

"Monuments are the expression of one generation trying to pass down their values to succeeding generations in durable materials: stone, marble and bronze," says Gary Scott, chief historian of the National Park Service.

On May 2, the \$ 48 million memorial to President Franklin D. Roosevelt opens as "a living history for all generations to come" and will feature a maze of gardens and waterfalls on a prime 7.5-acre piece of real estate next to the Tidal Basin, near the Jefferson Memorial. Plans have been on and off the drawing board for more than 50 years, at least since FDR suggested a simple stone marker to his memory would do just fine.

Also coming soon, a memorial to black patriots. Raising \$ 9.5 million has been a struggle, says Wayne Smith, president of the Black Patriots Foundation, but he expects on July 4, 2000, a memorial on the Mall will be dedicated to both the 5,000 black soldiers and sailors who fought in the Revolutionary War and to other black men and women who have died for freedom.

World War II veterans, content for years with their noble achievement abroad and satisfied with their recognition at home, didn't begin mobilizing for a national memorial on the Mall until the early 1990s. The plans moved forward; the appropriate federal agencies approved an extraordinarily choice site at the base of the Reflecting Pool and on a line with the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument and the Capitol. A design competition was won by architect Friedrich St. Florian, former dean of the Rhode Island School of Design.

Then the trouble began. Some architecture critics have sniffed at the proposed memorial's neoclassical design and cockeyed plans for a huge, subterranean museum. Preservationists fret that it will clutter the Mall and make it into more of a memorial bazaar. Historians say a big war memorial has no business either intruding on the 18th- and 19th-century themes of national unity that bind the Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument or wrecking the view from one to the other. Politicians say that while a World War II Memorial is a splendid idea, there is no way its chairman, Bob Dole, former Republican Senate majority leader and himself a disabled veteran of that war, can raise \$ 100 million by the year 2000 for a flawed project.

"Controversy like this is inevitable in a free society, and there's never been a memorial that hasn't been subject to it," says Haydn Williams, a former US ambassador who heads the World War II Memorial's site and design committee within the federal American Battle Monuments Commission.

"We believe our design enhances the Mall, preserves the view and will become a national landmark," Williams says. "Frankly, the opposition has taken us by surprise."

Ironically, the Vietnam memorial, which recalls an unpopular war, has complicated efforts to find a suitable way to remember the nation's most glorious military victory. Democratic Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, a Vietnam war hero who lost a leg, is leading the fight against the World War II Memorial, calling it a bad fit for a "sacred" site.

"I have a lot of respect for Senator Kerrey, but there are also a lot of World War II veterans in Congress who support our effort totally," says Dole.



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Still, he acknowledges, it's not easy raising \$ 100 million for the project.

Dedicated in 1982 as the first new monument on the Mall in 50 years, the Vietnam memorial sparked not only new interest in memorial-building but also introduced landscape monuments that require acres for aesthetic design, not just plots and pedestals for a soldier on horseback. The World War II Memorial is caught in the current backlash to overbuilding and some bad architecture.

"We got our memorial because we really needed one; we felt crummy, and we'd fought in a crummy war," says Jan Scruggs, a Vietnam veteran who led the drive for the Vietnam memorial and still heads its foundation. "We were clever. We got in there ahead of older wars and grabbed the Mall land. Then the veterans of other conflicts came forward and said they needed their bronze and granite, too."

Congress and federal agencies up to now have been accommodating: Memorials to the women who served in Vietnam and Korean War veterans have joined the Vietnam Veterans Memorial near the Lincoln Memorial. The Holocaust museum was built in 1993 on a site midway between the Washington Monument and Jefferson Memorial. And joining the FDR and black patriots memorials on the soon-to-be-built list is a Museum of the American Indian, and a monument to military women at the gates of Arlington Cemetery.

"As powerful and moving as it is, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial opened a Pandora's box for every war veterans' group to demand a monument on the Mall," says Deborah Dietsch, editor of Architecture magazine. Dietsch has spoken out forcefully against the World War II Memorial site and design.

"The Korean War memorial is just awful; the World War II Memorial is inappropriate, and who knows what's next - a memorial to Desert Storm?"

Indeed, the National Capital Planning Commission, a federal agency, last year issued a **report** estimating that at the rate Congress was approving memorials, sites for 60 of them would have to be found on the Mall over the next 50 to 70 years. To avert monument gridlock, the commission adopted a policy of urging groups to find monument or museum sites off the Mall, preferably in parts of Washington that could benefit economically from the development and tourism.

The commission also produced a 21st century master plan to preserve and enhance Washington's historical Mounumental Core, building on the fundamental design of French engineer Pierre L'Enfant, who in 1791 created a city of broad avenues, bold public spaces and statuary, all radiating out from the White House and Capitol. A hundred years later, the **McMillan Commission**, named after a Michigan senator, refined L'Enfant's plan.

The design of the Mall today is essentially McMillan's. Its openness is its defining feature, perfect for a family picnic or a Million Man March. That, critics say, would be jeopardized by the World War II Memorial's huge, sunken plaza, 50 doric columns and two flower-covered earthen berms several stories high.

Joseph Ellis, a Mount Holyoke College history professor and author of "American Sphinx, The Character of Thomas Jefferson," says the historical integrity of the site is what's at stake. "By intruding on the conversation



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The Boston Globe, April 13, 1997

between Lincoln, Washington, and Jefferson with 20th-century claims, the memorial planners have raised more questions than they ought to and cast doubts on the whole project."

The battle over the World War II Memorial will be officially joined later this spring, when opponents formally challenge the design before several federal agencies that must approve it. The National Park Service is under growing pressure from Capitol Hill to review the Mall site. Dole said Friday he was willing to be flexible about the memorial's design.

Other memorials have weathered controversy and thrived. Architectural student Maya Ying Lin's abstract design of the Vietnam memorial drew so much fire that a realistic statue of servicemen was added to the site. Some Jews opposed the Holocaust museum, fearing it would trivialize the tragedy.

Historian Stephen Ambrose believes there is an easier way. He is heading a campaign to raise \$ 8 million to erect a D-Day memorial in rural Bedford, Va. The tiny town lost 23 of the 35 sons it sent to Omaha Beach on June 6, 1944.

"Those of us who don't live in Washington think you've already got way too many memorials. Hell, every circle has its two-bit Civil War hero on a horse," Ambrose said. "Move the memorials out and you'll see there's more to this country than what goes on inside the Beltway."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO MAP, Coming attractions 1. World War II Memorial 2. Black Patriots Memorial 3. FDR Memorial

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: April 16, 1997



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LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 19 STORIES

Copyright 1996 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

March 23, 1996, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: STYLE; Pg. H01; CITYSCAPE

LENGTH: 2457 words

HEADLINE: A Capital That Improves With Age; Proposal's Unblinking Vision Brings the Future Into Focus

BYLINE: Benjamin Forgey, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Eight years ago John Parsons got to grumbling about the number of new memorials and museums being promoted for the Mall. It seemed as if every imaginable cause was a candidate, and he wondered where they could be put.

Parsons wasn't just being cranky. He is a landscape architect who is paid by the National Park Service to worry about such things. And it took little prodding from Parsons to get his colleagues on the National Capital Planning Commission worrying, too.

As the members and the staff pondered the problem, the realization gradually dawned: The Mall, a work in progress for nearly 200 years, was just about complete. Yet demand was accelerating for positions in the nation's great public space.

From these basic perceptions grew a much-needed draft plan for the future of Washington's core. The proposal was presented earlier this week to an enthusiastic President Clinton at the White House and will be formally unveiled Tuesday at Union Station.

The plan is nothing less than astonishing when first you look at a dramatic overview of Washington as it might appear in the mid-21st century: My, what a sight! The capital city unfolds as if in a dream, immensely complicated but splendidly ordered.

Dreams do have a way of clarifying the complex, of transforming reality into something better. Certainly, that's what this dream does.

Washington today is a striking sight from the air -- there's nothing quite like it in the world. And if you study the imagined future view with today's image in mind, you realize that what the NCPC and its advisers have done is in a way quite simple. They've made a beautiful city more beautiful.

No one could accuse them of thinking small. Are the Southeast-Southwest Freeway and the Maryland Avenue SW railroad tracks objectionable? Take 'em away. Did Pierre L'Enfant err by not finding a fitting symbolic spot for the Supreme Court in his grand plan for the city? Simple enough -- just move the court. Do the 14th Street bridges interfere with views from Virginia, and are they ugly?



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Poof! They're gone.

And so it goes, a fascinating and inspiring game. But remember the NCPC's time frame -- half a century. Lots of things change in 50 years. And controlling urban change is by no means an exact science; this is not a prediction.

Rather, it is an illustration of how nicely things could turn out if, as we decide the physical development of the city -- in particular, the placement of federal facilities -- we would follow a few worthy, well-considered rules.

Some of these rules are time-honored in Washington. In its emphasis on physical beauty, this vision much resembles its noted ancestor, the turn-of-the-century **McMillan Commission** plan that shaped Washington's "monumental core" -- the distinguished complex of monuments, federal buildings and green spaces that now make up the Mall and nearby spaces. But the new plan also is different from its predecessor in significant ways.

The McMillan plan -- named after a Michigan senator but conceived by two architects, a sculptor and a landscape architect -- was an expression of the powerful, aptly named "City Beautiful" movement. Proponents believed in august civic centers (such as the Federal Triangle), in grand geometrical landscapes (such as the Mall from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial), and in the need for spacious urban parks (such as East Potomac Park).

Makers of the NCPC plan decided, first, to honor the **McMillan Commission** within the monumental core -- in other words, to save or respectfully improve what was built during the past 100 years. Very few major additions to the existing core would be tolerated.

Second, they propose to "expand the monumental core," though in very un-McMillan-like ways. New museums, memorials and federal office buildings would be located outside the core, at strategic, scattered locations where they would do most to stimulate private development and neighborhood renewal.

Third, as part of this overall "mixed-use" strategy, they endorsed a "new" kind of federal office building "with a public life and an invigorating street and neighborhood presence." Though not a widely emulated concept, this has been done before.

The combination of commerce and bureaucracy in the vast courtyard of the Old Post Office Building on Pennsylvania Avenue is one example. The restaurants and trade expositions proposed for the huge International Trade Center -- recently renamed the Ronald Reagan Building and currently under construction as the last piece of the Federal Triangle -- are another.

The new plan, in short, is more urban in character than the **McMillan Commission's**. Indeed, it is more like L'Enfant's original vision for the city, embracing his system of broad diagonal boulevards slashing through the typical American street grid, and his idea of using federal emplacements to jump-start commercial and residential development.

Now You See 'Em . . .

Of course, neither L'Enfant nor the McMillan commissioners had to deal with what turned out to be the number one fact of 20th-century life in shaping



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America's towns, cities and suburbs -- the automobile. It follows, then, that many of the more audacious proposals -- the razing of freeways and replacement of bridges, for example -- have to do with the private car.

On the other hand, is the idea of doing away with the Southeast-Southwest Freeway, for example, really that audacious? It would cost a lot of money, to be sure, but then building roads and maintaining them is always costly. Joseph Passonneau, a transportation architect not involved with the NCPC, points out that, proportionate to the economic life they support, such public investments are "very, very minor."

The intention, suggests NCPC Executive Director Reginald Griffith, is not just to go out there and tear down a freeway. It is to plan for the day when such major chunks of infrastructure are "near the end of their natural life span," a day when "maintainance costs begin to rival replacement costs."

A 28-page brochure summarizing the draft plan offers no clue as to when that day might come -- vagueness is a flaw of the **report**. But it is sensational -- even common-sensical! -- in treating that occasion as an opportunity. When you're replacing infrastructure, this plan says, replace it with something better.

Let's take, again, the Southeast-Southwest Freeway. Like many urban highways, this one is a wall separating sections of the city. The railroad tracks along Maryland Avenue SW are another sort of barrier -- an unsightly moat. How much better the city looks, in that NCPC skyview and other illustrations, without them.

And how much better the city would function. With the highways and the trains gone, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware avenues would become what they were intended to be: broad, tree-lined boulevards connecting diverse urban neighborhoods.

As architect Arthur Cotton Moore demonstrated with a pro-bono proposal years ago, there could be a sizable economic pay-back: There are plenty of "leftover" sites on both sides of Maryland Avenue that wouldn't do for offices but would accommodate apartment buildings. A dysfunctional eyesore could be transformed into a thriving neighborhood.

And as cities such as San Francisco and Boston have shown, when you take away the freeways, cars make do on existing city streets. Washington has a special advantage in this respect. Thanks to L'Enfant (who couldn't have known just how foresightful he was being), our streets are very, very wide.

Moving the trains, by contrast, would require two new tunnels -- one under the Potomac and the other one under parts of Capitol Hill. This would be a major undertaking with an interesting precedent: The **McMillan Commission** had to persuade Congress to help build a tunnel to get the trains off the Mall.

Praises also can be sung of the proposals to depress much of Route 295 in Anacostia and to eliminate the unsightly, dysfunctional mess of freeways that separate the Kennedy Center from the rest of the city, retaining just enough, underground, to allow for efficient bridge connections from downtown.

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Likewise, the idea of consolidating the aging 14th Street bridges into one beautiful span (plus a tunnel) is a superior concept. It's not simply that the city deserves a significant, appropriate gateway at this spot. It is also that eventually something will have to be done with these bridges and the confusing spaghetti of roads on both sides of the river.

Getting Around Town

Another aim of these transportation changes is to accommodate a big increase in visitors to Washington -- a reasonable prediction is that tourism will at least double by 2050 -- while maintaining automobile traffic at present levels. This would be an important feat.

To accomplish it, the NCPC proposes the usual -- increasing Metro ridership with longer, more frequent trains, more peripheral parking and direct train access to both Dulles and Baltimore-Washington airports. And also the unusual -- a system of water shuttles and vastly improved surface transportation for tourists in the monumental core, a system of buses or even magnetically levitated vehicles called the "circulator."

The notion of water transport is simply enchanting. The "circulator," as Passonneau points out, ought to focus on local residents by circulating throughout the commercial heart of the city. "We should make the city nicer for the people who live here," Passonneau says. "Then the tourists would like it, too."

Except for the mischievous suggestion to move the Supreme Court "if the court wants to move," the draft plan is pretty silent about what federal facilities should be used to attract development in its expanded core. There's a bad reason and a good reason for this.

On the minus side, the NCPC isn't terribly persuasive when it turns from the general to the specific. The idea of moving the Supreme Court to a new plaza on South Capitol Street is one example. The unconvincing sports complex proposed for the RFK Stadium site is another.

On the plus side, it really doesn't make sense to get specific when there aren't a whole lot of actual proposals on the table. It is the principle that needs to be established. New museums, memorials and federal buildings can and should be used to bring focus to areas outside the monumental core. And, at least as starting points for discussion, the locations proposed seem apt -- the revived avenues, the RFK site, South and North Capitol streets, the Anacostia side of the (new) Frederick Douglass Bridge.

Among the more fetching ideas by far are those concerned with improving the existing monumental core and the waterfronts. Relatively minor changes, for instance, would make the Federal Triangle complex more urbane and welcoming. This may fly in the face of current security concerns, but it is a healthy idea that comes up every so often, and needs to be kept alive.

Way beyond fetching -- captivating, maybe -- is the expansive proposal to turn the city's riversides into "a continuous band of open space from Georgetown to the National Arboretum." In one way, Washington is fortunate in its waterfronts -- almost all of the Potomac and Anacostia shorelines are publicly



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owned. In another way, the city suffers, for our river edges are far too monotonous.

Suggestions so far include the water taxis with many stopping points, a bridge from the Kennedy Center platform to the riverwalk (again, with a credit to architect Moore), and a long-needed walking bridge from the dull southwest waterfront to East Potomac Park. For the next six months or so, the NCPC is asking for comments and ideas. Adding to this list would be a good place to start, for surely we can do better.

A Future in Focus

The fact that this remains a draft plan, after all this time, says something about bureaucratic inertia. L'Enfant sketched his best ideas in just a few months, and then got fired. Those aristocratic men working for Sen. McMillan took less than a year to come up with something that kept us busy for nearly a century.

Yet it probably is unfair to make too much of the contrasts. Things are more complicated today. The region is bigger. The District now has limited home rule. There are more "stakeholders," to use the current term. And the plan, it needs to be stressed, is far from perfect.

Among minor faults are the issues it does not take on -- the Whitehurst Freeway, for instance, or the Pentagon. The overall vagueness is unsettling -- the time will come pretty soon when definitions will be needed. And hard priorities will have to be set, this first, that second, that in about 20 years. And so on.

An even bigger problem may be that, so far, the NCPC has emphasized the need for increased collaboration -- the preferred word is "partnership" -- among itself, other federal agencies, Congress, the District and other local jurisdictions, and the private sector. A cast of thousands. Yet the agency hasn't come up with any very strong ideas about how to achieve this state of togetherness.

As word spread about the NCPC's ambitious efforts, the impression grew that it was out there all on its own, engaging in what was called, with oddly derisive intent, "visionary" planning. Perhaps now that the draft plan is finally hitting the streets, this impression will subside, and people will begin taking the long, careful looks that the plan clearly deserves. This, in turn, may lead to the kind of serious, in-depth discussions required for genuine collaboration to occur.

The truth is, the NCPC has done us all a big favor. Three favors, to be precise.

The first is to give us some remarkable visual images upon which we can hang our dreams for the city. A large model will be on view in the Union Station's West Hall from Tuesday through April 7. The model and other materials will then be shown from June through November at the National Museum of American History. Anyone interested in having a say should definitely take the time.

The second is to give strong voice to the federal presence in the city and region. The fed's importance is so obvious we often tend to overlook it -- it is



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just all over the place. This plan makes it clear that when properly channeled and focused, the federal government can have immense, positive impact on the area's development. Without such focus, it can have negative effects.

And third, the plan properly focuses on Washington as the center of the region and, in a way, of the nation. The center has been downplayed way too much of late. The NCPC plan helps revive our awareness that to have a healthy -- and yes, beautiful -- Washington is vitally important.

GRAPHIC: Illustration, michael mccann for the national capital planning commission, Prominent features of this imaginary aerial view of Washington in the 21st century include: (1) improved connections to the riverside from Georgetown to (2) the National Arboretum; (3) new span (and tunnel) replacing multiple bridges at 14th Street crossing; (4) enlivened Southwest waterfront with pedestrian bridge to East Potomac Park; (5) rebuilding of Maryland and Virginia avenues, with Southeast-Southwest Freeway removed; (6) North and South Capitol streets remade as broad, tree-lined boulevards; (7) suggested new location for the Supreme Court or other federal facility; (8) new entryway to Anacostia with better access to the river; (9) RFK Stadium site with a big new sports complex. A street of dreams: In the draft plan for the city's future to be unveiled Tuesday by the National Capital Planning Commission, South Capitol Street (below, as it appears today) takes on a startling new look (above).

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 23, 1996



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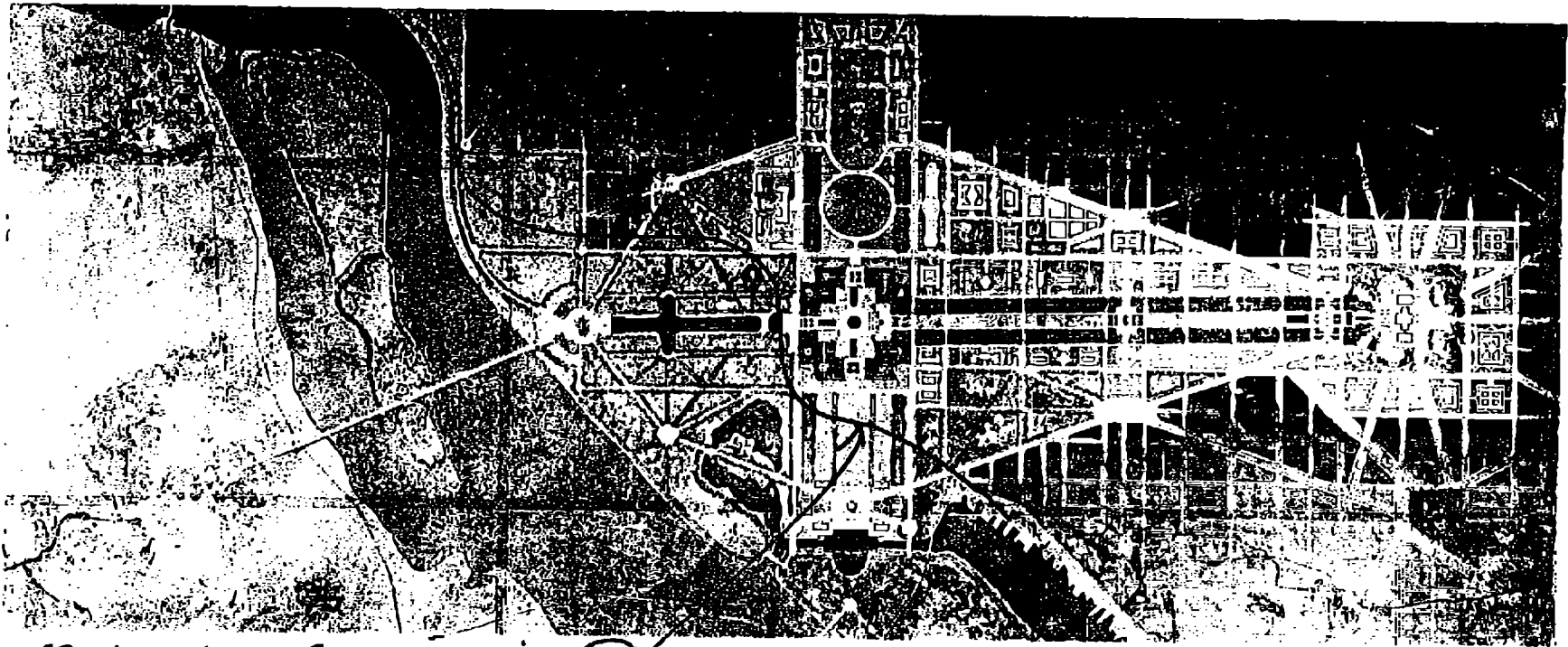
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Commission of Fine Arts (cont C. Atkinson)
(202) 504-2200

28 April 1997
noon

For: Laura Capps
456-2554
Fax: 456-5709



McMillan Commission Plan 1901

Ploughs out line of original shoreline

PAGE 3 -- PROGRAM PAGE

CEREMONY OF DEDICATION

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

MAY 2, 1997

9:30 - 10:30 AM

**WEST POTOMAC PARK
Washington, D.C.**

**United States Navy Band
Led by Lieutenant Commander John R. Pastin
Prelude**

**Mr. Mike Wallace
Master of Ceremonies**

**The United States Armed Forces Color Guard
Presentation of Colors**

**Ms. Denyce Graves
The National Anthem**

**The Very Reverend Nathan D. Baxter
Dean, Washington National Cathedral
Invocation**

Retirement of Colors

**Senator Mark O. Hatfield and Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Co-Chairs, FDR Memorial Commission
Welcoming Remarks**

**Her Royal Highness, Princess Margriet
The Netherlands
Remarks**

**Mr. David B. Roosevelt
Remarks**

**VP
Senator Mark O. Hatfield and Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Presentation of the FDR Memorial**

The President of the United States
Address of Dedication

Ms. Denyce Graves
"America The Beautiful"

Rabbi Yechiel Eckstein
Benediction

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date.

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debt that our generation
owes to that generation

Acknowledgments

~~Through~~ decades of work.

Inouye

CCC

WWII Veterans NSC

WPA alumnae

Lady Bird Johnson

From: Michael Waldman on 04/28/97 12:24:59 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Laura K. Capps/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: odds & ends

in addition to the things we discussed before (FDR speeches by Clinton, list of New Deal stuff still standing, etc.) ...

- 1) I need Terry ... please page him
- 2) I need to talk to Bruce Reed. Please get some time on his schedule (15 minutes) to get his thoughts on the FDR memorial.
- 3) Arthur Schlesinger & William VandenHeuvel spoke at the FDR ceremony in Warm Springs in 1995, right before the President. Can we get their remarks? You may have to call their offices, or the FDR site in Warm Springs ... but this is fairly important.
- 4) can you call the press office and get the transcript of potus' remarks in philly at Independence Hall.

5) Baltimore

6) June

7)

8) Clinton Jeffery Lund (historian) at
@ Gettysburg Lincoln.
Nancy address

Reed
Leahy
VP
RTM

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1997

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

PRESS COORDINATOR:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1997**

DAY AND EVENING OFF

tba	(T)	HOLD (1 HOUR)
BC AND HRC RON		THE WHITE HOUSE

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1997

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

PRESS COORDINATOR:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1997**

10:00 am- 10:15 am	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
10:15 am- 10:30 am	BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
10:30 am- 10:50 am	MEETING WITH VICE PREMIER QIAN QICHEN OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger PRESS TBD
11:00 am- 11:30 am	SPEECH PREP OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Michael Waldman
11:30 am- 11:40 am	PHOTOS WITH NATIONAL COMMANDERS OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
11:45 am- 11:50 am	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
12:00 pm- 12:30 pm	BRIEFING MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
12:30 pm- 12:50 pm	RESTRICTED MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER AZNAR OF SPAIN DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM Staff Contact: Sandy Berger POOL SPRAY (At the top)
1:00 pm- 2:00 pm	LUNCH WITH PRIME MINISTER AZNAR OF SPAIN OLD FAMILY DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Sandy Berger Event Coordinator: Setti Warren WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

2:00 pm-
6:00 pm

PHONE/OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

OPTION:

Between
2:00 pm-
2:30 pm

**DROP-BY MEETING WITH DENVER CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE AND THE COLORADO FORUM**
ROOSEVELT ROOM
Staff Contact: Dan Tarullo
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

6:00 pm-
7:00 pm

DOWN TIME
RESIDENCE

7:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the White House via motorcade en route
the Jefferson Building, Library of Congress
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Jefferson Building, Library of Congress

Greeters: Dr. James Billington, Librarian of Congress
Paul Allaire, Chairman and CEO, Xerox Corporation
Kay Allaire
John Kluge, Chairman, James Madison Council

7:20 pm-
7:40 pm

TOUR AMERICAN TREASURES EXHIBIT
SITE TBA
Jefferson Building - Library of Congress
Staff Contact: Melanne Verveer
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
PRESS TBD

-- **The President**, accompanied by Dr. James Billington,
Librarian of Congress, Curator, Library of Congress, Paul
Allaire, Chairman and CEO, Xerox Corporation, John Kluge,
Chairman, James Madison Council, tours exhibits.

7:45 pm-
8:45 pm

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GALA/REDEDICATION OF
THE THOMAS JEFFERSON COLLECTION
NORTHWEST CURTAIN**
Jefferson Building - Library of Congress
Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
Staff Contact: Melanne Verveer
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

NOTE: THIS EVENT IS BUSINESS ATTIRE.

- **The President**, accompanied by Dr. James Billington and Paul Allaire, is announced into the room and proceeds to his seat at the table.
- The Colors are presented.
- *The National Anthem of the United States* is performed by Michael Ryan.
- Dr. James Billington makes welcoming remarks.
- Paul Allaire makes remarks.
- Senator Thomas Daschle makes brief remarks.
- Representative Thomas makes brief remarks.
- A reading is given by the Honorable William Rehnquist, Chief Justice, United States Supreme Court.
- A reading is given by Newt Gingrich, Speaker, United States House of Representatives.
- A reading is given by **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Musical selections are performed by Marilyn Horne.
- Dr. James Billington concludes the program.
- **The President** departs.

8:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Library of Congress via motorcade en route the White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the White House

BC AND HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1997

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

PRESS COORDINATOR:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1997**

10:30 am-
10:45 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

10:45 am-
11:00 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

11:00 am-
11:05 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

11:15 am-
1:30 pm

HOLD FOR INTERVIEWS
SITE TBA
Staff Contact: Michael McCurry
CLOSED PRESS

1:30 pm-
2:30 pm

LUNCH WITH VICE PRESIDENT GORE
OVAL OFFICE

2:30 pm-
2:40 pm

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB PHOTO
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

2:45 pm-
6:30 pm

PHONE/OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

OPTION:
5:00 pm-
5:15 pm

DROP-BY FDR RECEPTION
STATE FLOOR
Staff Contact: Melanne Verveer
Event Coordinator: Setti Warren
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

Note: The First Lady is scheduled to address the group beginning at 5:00 pm. Following remarks, the First Lady will do a receiving line with guests.

6:30 pm-
7:00 pm

DOWN TIME
RESIDENCE

7:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the White House via motorcade en route the DC Armory
[drive time: 10 minutes]

7:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the DC Armory

Greeters:

7:20 pm-

7:40 pm

PHOTO RECEIVING LINE

SITE TBA

DC Armory

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President** and First Lady do a photo receiving line with forty five guests.

7:45 pm-
8:40 pm

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE GALA
SITE TBA
DC Armory
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS (Remarks only)

Note: There is a pre-program.

Note: This is a black tie affair.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and First Lady, Vice President and Mrs. Gore, to “Ruffles and Flourishes” and “Hail to the Chief” performed by person tba.
- **The President** and First Lady, Vice President and Mrs. Gore proceed to their seats at tables.
- Band tba performs one song.
- Tommy Lee Jones makes brief remarks and invites **the President** and First Lady, Vice President and Mrs. Gore to join him on stage.
(Pool Press enters)
- Mrs. Gore makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** and First Lady, Vice President and Mrs. Gore depart.

8:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the DC Armory via motorcade en route the Hyatt Regency Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

8:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the Hyatt Regency Hotel

Greeters:

8:55 pm-
9:35 pm

REMARKS TO THE SAXOPHONE CLUB

ROOM TBA

The Hyatt Regency Hotel

Remarks: Laura Capps

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

POOL PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and First Lady, Vice President and Mrs. Gore to “Ruffles and Flourishes” and “Hail to the Chief”.
- Tracy Bonham performs one song.
- Billy Baldwin makes brief remarks and introduces Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** and First Lady, Vice President and Mrs. Gore work a ropeline and depart.

9:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the Hyatt Regency Hotel via motorcade en route the White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the White House

BC AND HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE