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News Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Contact: Rayne Pollack
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C-SPAN PROVIDES INSIDE LOOK AT THE OVAL OFFICE WITH PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

Washington, D.C., Tuesday, October 13, 1993 -- C-SPAN offers an historical perspective on the Oval Office on **Sunday, October 17, 1993 from 6:30-8:00 PM, re-airing 9:30-11:00 PM and 12:00 AM(ET).** The 90-minute program will look at the Oval Office through eight administrations; the art work, architecture, and historic moments which have made it the inner sanctum of the presidency.

President Bill Clinton gives a personal tour of the newly refurbished room and discusses his view of the presidency and his work habits.

This special program will also feature interviews with former President Gerald Ford and members of past administrations: Alexander Haig, Pierre Salinger, Bob Gray, Jack Valenti, Michael Deaver, Marlin Fitzwater, Jody Powell and Ted Sorensen.

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 8/14/93

TO: BEN KUBASIK

FROM: **VIRGINIA DIEZ**

NUMBER OF PAGES: _____
(including this page)

MEDIA RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

NOTE: Hope you can use it.

Vg.

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 10/14/93

TO: Jim Warren - Chicago Tribune

FROM: **RAYNE POLLACK**

NUMBER OF PAGES: 15
(including this page)

MEDIA RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

NOTE: Oval Office Special + Interview with President Clinton - transcript Attached

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 10/14/93

TO: Ed Siegel - Boston Globe

FROM: **RAYNE POLLACK**

NUMBER OF PAGES: 15
(including this page)

MEDIA RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

NOTE: Oval Office Special
+ interview with
President Bill Clinton

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MEDIA RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 10/14/93

TO: John Solomon - AP

FROM: **RAYNE POLLACK**

NUMBER OF PAGES: 15
(including this page)

NOTE: Oval Office Special airing Sunday, 10/17 — transcript attached of interview with President Clinton.

Please call one of the previously listed contact people if you experience any transmission problems. If you need to respond to this transmission, please fax to (202)638-5244.

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 10/14/93

TO: Bob Balkin - Political Affairs

FROM: **RAYNE POLLACK**

NUMBER OF PAGES: 15
(including this page)

NOTE: Oval Office Special w/ interview of President Bill Clinton

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 10/14/93

TO: Matt Rees - WSJ

FROM: **RAYNE POLLACK**

NUMBER OF PAGES: 15
(including this page)

MEDIA RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

NOTE: Oval Office Special + interview with President Clinton - transcript attached

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 10/14/93

TO: SANDY

FROM: **RAYNE POLLACK**

NUMBER OF PAGES: 15
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MEDIA RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

NOTE: Oval Office
Special w/ interview
with President Clinton

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: Oct. 14, 1994

TO: MELINDA GASSAWAY.

FROM: **VIRGINIA DIEZ**

NUMBER OF PAGES: _____
(including this page)

MEDIA RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

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NOTE: I decided to send the whole transcript for your benefit + that of your viewers.

Note that the interview with the president is part of a 90' special on the Oval Office.

Thank you for your interest.

Va.

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: OCT 14, 1993

TO: JOHN MILLER / EDITOR.

FROM: **VIRGINIA DIEZ**

NUMBER OF PAGES: _____
(including this page)

MEDIA RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

NOTE: Here is the transcript. Note that it is a segment of a 90' special on the OVAL OFFICE.

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Kathy McKeownin 456 2 J 8 0

Endnotes

Company name:

1. Scalamandre; 300 Trade Zone Drive, Ronkonkoma, NY 11791.
   Source: White House Curator

2. "Avenue in the Rain", Childe Hassam. White House Collection, Kennedy 1963.
   Source: White House Curator

3. "The Thinker", Rodin. B. Gerald Cantor Collection.
   Source: White House Curator

4. "Franklin Roosevelt Bust", Jo Davidson.
   Source: White House Curator

5. "Abraham Lincoln Bust", Robert Berks

6. First authorized biography of Lincoln
   a. author -
   b. publisher -
   c. published date -
   d. available -

Bill Eppridge and Henry Gorey

7. Robert Kennedy, the Last Campaign. Foreward written by President Clinton
   Harcourt Brace & Company, 1993.

Author? See Steve Scully.

7. Vaclov Havel. Letters to Olga, Henry Holt & Co. leatherbound edition.

9. Bible - what version?
   - what was the name of the minister that gave it to him?

8. 10. Davis, Kenneth. FDR, Random House, 1993

9. 11. Randall, Willard Sterne. Thomas Jefferson, A Life, Henry Holt & Co., 1993.

11. Mapp, Alf J. Jr. Thomas Jefferson, A strange Case of Mistaken Identity, Madison Books, 1987.

10. 12. Halberstam, David. The Fifities, Villard Books, 1993.

11. 13. Smith, Hedrick. The Power Game, Balantine Books; 1989.

12. 14. "Teddy Roosevelt Bust", Gleb Derjinsky.
   Source: White House Curator.

15. "Thomas Jefferson Bust", Who is the artist -
   b. How did President Clinton acquire it?

16. Jefferson, Thomas. Notes on the State of Virginia, 1801. Norton, WW

17. Medals on the Presidents' desk?
    a. How many are there and who are they? - President Eisenhower, President Truman, President Kennedy
    b. How did he acquire them?

18. Photographs
    a. What is the name of the woman photographer who took the picture of Mother Teresa?
    b. Where does she live?

19. Roger Clinton

20. What is the name of President Clinton's 89 year old uncle in a picture on his desk?

21. President's Oval Office desk - attached history on the "Resolute"

(14) 22. "Andrew Jackson", Thomas Sully. Has been in the Oval Office since it came to the White House in 1976. It has never hung anywhere else in the house. It is owned by the National Portrait Gallery.
Source: White House Curator.

(15) 23. "Washington", Rembrandt Peale. White House Collection, Kennedy 1962.
Source: White House Curator.

(16) 24. "Harry Truman", Charles Keab. White House Collection, President Truman, 1947.
Source: White House Curator.

(17) 25. "Benjamin Franklin", Houdon. White House Collection, President Carter, 1980.
Source: White House Curator.

26. Doyle Cole
Source: Carolyn Wilson - classmate of Bill Clinton

27. Laura Browne
Source: Carolyn Wilson - classmate of Bill Clinton

28. Elizabeth Buck
Source: Carolyn Wilson - classmate of Bill Clinton

I'm calling another friend of BC's tomorrow.

(18) 29. Paul Root - Dean of Education at Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia, AR

* I called the school myself

119 30. Carroll Quigley - professor at Georgetown.

"America is the greatest nation in history because our people have always believed in two things; tomorrow can be better than today and that every one of us has a personal and moral responsibility to make it so".

Source: Gov. Clinton's acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention.

X 31. Jack Giles - Professor of Law at Yale

X 30 - 321 East 13th Street, Hope, AR. President Clinton resided there from 1950-1953. The house is currently on the market originally at $100,000 reduced to $80,000.

Source:

31 - 117 South Hervey Street, Hope, AR. Resided here with his maternal grandparents Eldridge and Edith Cassidy from 1945-1950. The house burned in May or June 1992. Mr. Sammy Crabtree from Magnolia, AR purchased the house within the past year. He paid $40,000 for it. Mr. Crabtree is related by marriage to President Clinton. Mr. Sammy Crabtree has established a foundation "WJC Home Foundation" to raise money to restore the house back to as it was in the 1950's. Stan Jackson, of Cromwell Architects in Little Rock, AR is the project manager for the restoration.

Source: Stan Jackson of Cromwell Architects

the pick is confirmed by Stan Jackson. Ask Leadline about the rest of #30.

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Original

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# # #

EMBARGOED
UNTIL FRIDAY A.M., OCT. 15, 1993

OVAL OFFICE SPECIAL

C-SPAN's interview and tour of the Oval Office with President Bill Clinton, will be telecast on **Sunday, October 17, 1993 from 6:30-8:00 PM and 9:30-11:00 PM (ET).** This interview is a segment of a 90-minute historical look at the Oval Office.
Taped: Wednesday, September 29, 1993 at the White House.
Interviewer: Brian Lamb
Producer: Steve Scully

C-SPAN

400 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite #650
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[START OF INTERVIEW]

Q: This is all new? (sweeping gesture around office)

PRESIDENT CLINTON: This is a new rug. We had this rug built -- or made, if you will -- woven, by a wonderful company on Long Island.[1] An immigrant family from Italy came over, several decades ago now, and they did wonderful work. It's beautiful.

When I came here, I thought the office should have a darker rug. You can see how light it is; it's wonderful to work in. There's a lot of lighting and a lot of natural light, and I think it's just -- it's better. So we finally got it in. I like it a lot.

Q: When was the first time you ever came to this office in your life?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: When President Carter was here. I was in the oval office a couple of times. And so that would be in the late '70s, and then in 1980 I was here, right before he left office.

Q: Was it a special thing?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, sure. It's a terrific place, and it carries so much of the history of the White House, although a lot of people don't know that the Oval Office is actually the newest room in the White House. It was not built until Franklin Roosevelt became president. He loved these oval rooms, and he kept an oval office in one of the rooms up here in the White House, in the residence; so he built this in 1934. It's a wonderful place.

Q: Do you use it as a working office?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes. Not every president has, but I do.

Q: Why did you decide to do that?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Because I like working here. I like -- it's open, it's airy, you can have a significant number of people in meetings. You've always got a lot of natural light. It's a comfortable place for me to work. I work here alone a lot.

I have a little office back here in the back that is smaller that I go sometimes to read or just to be alone for half an hour. Sometimes I take a brief nap. But by and large I work here.

And then I have an office up in the White House where I work at night and sometimes on the weekend. But I really do like working here. Not every president has, but I do. I can spend hours here; I never get tired of this room.

and office time, and if I can do it, I'll sometimes take a little time out in the middle of the day when I'm still fairly refreshed, to really kind of work through some of the big problems.

Q: How much sleep are you getting now?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I try to get at least six hours a night, and I want to get seven. I never needed that much before I became president, but I do need more sleep now than I used to -- and last night I didn't get it. Some nights I don't get quite six hours, but I try to get no less than six and shoot towards seven.

Q: Will you sleep right through the night?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Almost always. I sleep well when I go to sleep. It's probably because I'm tired by the time I get there.

Q: This is a spot that people love to ponder (pointing to credenza behind president's desk). Is this all yours?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes, these are all just my things. They're my bust of Franklin Roosevelt,[4] my bust of Abraham Lincoln,[5]my books. A copy of the first authorized biography of Abraham Lincoln, going back to his campaign in 1860; a book on Robert Kennedy that I wrote the introduction of on the 25th anniversary of his death;[6] a book of Vaclav Havel's letters that he wrote to his wife when he was in prison;[7] a Bible, given to me by a minister friend.

Q: Have you read all that?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I've read a lot of these. Of course, I've got my whole presidential library in there, you know, all -- in my little private office. I've got rows and rows of books, biographies of presidents and all that. I've read most of them.

Here are five books that I haven't read that I've got in here because I'm working on them. This is a book on Roosevelt's first term, which I've begun;[8] two biographies of Jefferson.[9] This new one by Willard Sterne Randall was given -- it's just come out, and it was given to me by the vice president for my birthday. And a copy of David Halberstam's book on the '50s,[10] and Rick Smith's book on how Washington works.[11] So I've got them out here because I get into them and I start them as time permits. Sometimes I read four or five different books at once, and sometimes I never quite finish them all, but I get the gist of them and then go on to other things.

Q: You've got the bust of FDR and the bust of Abraham Lincoln. How come those two?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I admired them both very much for different reasons.

Q: What's the reason for admiring FDR?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, he gave the country confidence again when it was broken, and he tried things until he found something that worked, which is what I think you have to do in a time of change. I mean, he found a country that was in deep difficulty, and he energized the country, and he gave it confidence and then began to try things. And in a different time, that's what I should be doing now. Lincoln, for obvious reasons. He understood that the whole legacy and future of America were at stake and he gave his life for the Union. He had the ability to make people see big things in profound ways, ordinary people, and to keep them with him. He was a very great man.

I also, you know -- I've got some other things here we can't see. I've got my little bust of Teddy Roosevelt,[12] whom I admired very much, and my bust of Thomas Jefferson over there along with a copy of the only book he ever wrote, the "Notes on the State of Virginia." I was given an original printing, an 1801 printing, before I became president. I treasure it a lot. And these are just, you know, presidential medals I've taken over time: President Eisenhower, President Truman, President Kennedy.

Q: You also have a copy of your little bus (pointing to a wooden model of the campaign bus).

PRESIDENT CLINTON: My bus --

Q: -- looking back on that, what was the importance of the bus trip?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, it was -- I think it really connected us to America. I think when we got on that bus right after the Democratic Convention, people knew that we were reaching out to them, and that we wanted not only to change this country but to change it for the benefit of ordinary Americans. And I keep this bus here every day to remind me of that. That bus really did carry us to the White House.

Q: Mother Teresa, picture?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: A young woman photographer from California was taking pictures of my group when we were out in Alameda at the naval base to talk about defense conversion, and she sent copies of the pictures to our office and sent me this photograph she took of Mother Teresa, whom I admire very much. And I was so moved by the photo I just kept it there. That's my daughter's clay "dad" she put there. She gave me that for Father's Day. And Ben Franklin.

Q: You've got a little cup of Winston Churchill over there?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes. I'm a great Churchill admirer. I've read a lot of books about him and some of his writings, and I thought that was cute. Somebody gave that to me, and I just kept it there along with this little porcelain of Ben Franklin, whom I also admire

very much.

Q: "U.S. News," "Time," and "Newsweek." Is that a regular --

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Um-hmm. They keep the news magazines and sometimes some of the business magazines, too. Every week I get an updated version, and then when I can I turn around an just scan them, see what's in them, every week.

Q: Just take a...go ahead, show them --

PRESIDENT CLINTON: The rest of them are just family pictures, as you can see. My mother and my step-father[13] and my family. This is my --

Q: What year was -- ?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: -- about to be 89-year-old uncle from Hope, Arkansas, who's one of the favorite people I ever knew.

Q: Back in the back is a picture of your wife, and Chelsea, and you. What year was that?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: That was probably about 1985. Chelsea was about five then, '84 or '85. It's a family picture I really like. It's one of my favorite family photos. We did that for the formal governor's mansion photo when we were living in Arkansas.

Q: We'll walk around the front of this desk here so that we can get you to talk a little bit about the desk. How important was this choice?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, it's very important to me. This desk has an enormous amount of historic significance. Most Americans remember it because of one very famous photo: President Kennedy had this desk and --

Q: Let me get out of the way here, so you can --

PRESIDENT CLINTON: -- if you look down here, this is a door, and his son, when he was very young, was crawling under the desk, pushed that little door open and crawled out, and a photographer caught that, and the picture appeared all over the world. It's sort of a symbol of Kennedy's youth, and vigor, and the fact that he had this needy young person, young son. And it's interesting that John Kennedy, Jr., was in this room and saw this desk for the first time in a very long time, not very long ago.

But this desk before that was used by Franklin Roosevelt over in the White House to give his fireside chats. So the famous fireside chats were delivered from this desk. The desk was given to the United States in 1880 by Queen Victoria, and it's made from the timbers of a ship called "The Resolute," which ran aground, and was rescued by an American ship and returned to England.

So when -- Victoria was grateful, and the ship actually sailed for more than 20 years after that -- when they took it down, she had this desk made and given to the president. It had never been in the Oval Office before President Kennedy, and then President Kennedy and President Reagan and President Carter used it in the Oval Office. And I brought it back. President Bush used it upstairs in the White House. So there have only been four presidents, even though it's been here for over a hundred years, who's actually had it here. But I think it belongs here. It's a beautiful desk, and it fits in this room.

Q: And before we sit down, what about the seal (on the rug)? Is that hard to do? Does it cost a lot of money?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I think it cost quite a bit, but we were -- most of the work we've done in the White House, we've been able to raise the funds for, so it hasn't cost the taxpayers' money. But you can see all the difficult weaving that was required. And again, we wanted -- the thing -- it had to be, once the dark blue background was picked, then the seal itself had to be in very vivid colors.

There's an interesting thing: The eagle here facing the olive branch and facing away from the arrows, until after World War II, the American eagle had always faced toward the arrows, toward war. And Harry Truman actually had it turned around. It's an interesting thing. A lot of Americans don't know that.

Q: When you look at this whole room and people come to visit you, what's the first thing they want to look at?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I think the first thing they do is look around. They want to see what it feels like. A lot of people have never even been in an oval room before, you know, or they never really thought about it. And it's such an uplifting thing, you know. And then, normally, you know, they go around the room, and the things you and I did; we'd look at the Andy Jackson painting[14] over there, or the painting of Washington,[15] or the sculpture of Harry Truman[16] and Benjamin Franklin[17] I have here. People ask me things about it.

But I think the first thing people look at is just the feel of the room, and then they took at the rug, and then they look at the desk, and then we do the rest.

Q: When did this office feel comfortable for you?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, almost immediately. I felt good here. I liked working here from the beginning. It's fun to be here in the morning when it's beautiful. When I finish my morning run, a lot of mornings I just come over here and drink some water and cool off -- you know, read some of the things I'm supposed to read in the morning -- but even before I go back and get ready for the day. I really -- I do like it a lot, and it's a wonderful place to receive foreign visitors; it's a wonderful place to have meetings in. It's limited, you know, you can only have so many people in here, but it's a great place. It's very much a working office, though. We have a lot of staff meetings here, and we do a lot of the work of the presidency right here.

Q: Why don't we go back and put you behind the desk where you belong?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Okay.

Q: And we'll get some fresh mikes on here and continue our chat.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Okay. I'm going to get some coffee, I'm sleep. I had to stay up late last night because I was working on Chelsea's math with her.

Q: Oh, really?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yeah. Well, she asked me to check it. She did it, and then she asked me to check it. --

MR. PRESIDENT: -- But sometimes it takes me more time to check it than it does her to do it, because I have to go back and reacquaint myself with how the problems are solved. But, you know, when you have a teenage child, it's a daily struggle to avoid becoming completely irrelevant to them (laughs). So, when my daughter asks me to help her with math, I always try to do it.

Q: Were you good at math?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Um-hmm. It's my best subject. It's interesting, because I took five years of math in high school, I took a calculus course in high school which was like a college freshman course, and then I went to college and never took another math course. So when Chelsea got interested in math and started taking algebra early and geometry, I just loved it, 'cause it got me back into it, you know. It was very exciting.

Q: Do you remember a teacher that made a real impact on you?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, yes, I had lots and lots of teachers who made a real impact on me. I had -- I loved my schooling from the beginning. And I had a math teacher -- my math teacher was just terrific, and I was in his class when President Kennedy was assassinated, I remember.

I had a wonderful English teacher who was from -- lived in Chicago before she came to teach me English, and we thought she was so sophisticated.

I had a terrific Latin teacher, who was educated in the East, and taught me Latin for three years. I had great teachers in high school.

Q: Any political science or government teacher?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, yes.

Q: That got you interested in politics?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, my world history teacher, when I was 15, was -- really whetted my appetite and, ironically, he wound up coming to work for me, became one of my education advisors.

Q: What's his name?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Paul Root.[18] He's now the dean of a college of education at one of our universities at home. And in college I had some wonderful -- wonderful teachers. History and political science: I quoted one of my college professors, who's now dead -- Carroll Quigley[19] -- in my address accepting the nomination of the Democratic Party in New York.

And another one of my professors, Dr. Jack Giles, who taught me constitutional law and was a terrific teacher, wrote me a letter and said he thought it was the first time any candidate for president ever called a teacher by name who had influenced him. So I'm very much indebted to my teachers all the way along. They made a big difference in my life.

Q: Have you given any thought to the historical archives of your administration? Have you got any system in place that will track?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yeah, we do, but I'm trying to improve it, actually. I'm not sure our record-keeping is as good on some of the things as it ought to be, so I'm trying to make it a little better. But we have -- we keep everything here. And it's organized by date and subject -- I mean, we really have worked hard to keep a good historic record. But I'm trying to do an even better job of it.

Q: I was in your hometown of Hope a couple of months ago and saw your old -- one of your old houses on 13th Street on the market.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Is it the little house on the corner?

Q: The little house on the corner. I checked the price on it. They wanted $100,000, but they haven't moved it, and it's now down to $80,000.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I can't believe they can get $80,000; it's just a tiny little house.

Q: But someone told me down there it really was worth about 35, if you weren't the President of the United States.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yeah, that's what I figured. It's just a little-bitty old house.

Q: The question I wanted to ask you, though, about it is: Why haven't you found someone in the process to buy that house and to make it a historical landmark? Have you

thought about that stuff?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, I think that at home I believe they're trying to make a historic landmark out of the house where I lived before I moved there,[20] when I was four, five, and six or -- excuse me -- between the time I was -- before I was four. Between the time I was born and the time I was four, that house.

Q: Your grandfather's house.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yeah. But I lived there for the first four years of my life, and that burned. That house burned, and they had some problems with it. But now it's been bought by somebody, and I think they are restoring that. I just -- you know. I haven't had time to think about such things. But I loved that little house, actually. We lived there for a couple of years. I really like it.

Q: The reason I asked is that you were surrounded by history and your favorite presidents. Have you taken from your favorite presidents specifics that you've put into practice since you've been president? And, if so, what is it?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I don't know that I can say that, but I can say that I have the people -- the presidents that I most admired -- I've read a lot about, and tried to learn

from their habits of decisiveness and vision and strength. And you see the ones I have here: I have Lincoln, and FDR, and Jefferson, and Truman, and Andrew Jackson and Teddy Roosevelt, and Kennedy. And all of them in different ways were activists; they believed in doing things, they -- they -- many of them were very intellectual, too, including Truman, who didn't have a lot of formal education but was very smart and very well-read. But they had the ability to harness their ideas and their emotions and their penchant for action, to meet the needs of the people of their time, and to keep the American experiment going. And I really think it's quite wonderful.

Of course, in many ways Lincoln had the hardest job, even harder than Washington, and it cost him his life. But he did it, and he did it in ways that lifted people, you know. He was a very deep, profound guy, but he was also a shrewd, canny politician with a terrific sense of humor.

So I've tried to learn a lot from them.

Q: You talked about, earlier, that FDR showed the nation confidence, and President Lincoln was for change. What do you do consciously to give the nation confidence at this point?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, first of all, I think in the beginning I had to -- I had to worry about just putting in motion a process that would let us tackle all our problems, because I don't think you can build confidence in this time when there is a much greater level

of day-to-day scrutiny over politics than there was from 30 years ago, way back to the founding of the republic, unless you're actually doing things that will make a difference. So -- and I see that now; I see people beginning to recognize that these last eight months, even through some of the rough times, that I put in place a team with some ideas and some commitments to just take in these tough problems, one by one, and trying to knock them down: whether it's changing the -- bringing the deficit down, or changing the rules for working families, or improving the education and training system. Or now dealing with health care and expanding trade -- but my whole goal is to try to create a dynamic society in America where we have people who win in the face of all these changes that are sweeping the world and who feel secure enough to embrace the changes instead of running away from them.

So I see the work I'm doing in health care, to provide affordable health care for all Americans, and trying to change our approach to crime, to take some of these guns out of the hands of teenagers from the streets, as providing a net of security, personal security for families. The family leave law -- all these things -- so that then we'll be able to have the courage to change, to be for expanded trade through NAFTA and other things, to be for change in our unemployment and training system, to be for changing our economic program.

My job now in this time in our history is to create a dynamic society where people are comfortable with change and the American people move into the 21st century still leading the world. And that requires an awful lot of change. It requires a lot of discipline, and a lot of courage, and a lot of confidence, and a lot of work. And there's going to be a lot of controversy associated with it. But I wouldn't -- I'm very grateful that I've been given the opportunity, not just to serve as president but to do it at this moment, because I think I do understand where we are in history and where we need to go, and I think that's the president's job.

Q: Thank you for your time.

[END OF INTERVIEW]

Endnotes

1. Scalamandre; 300 Trade Zone Drive, Ronkonkoma, NY 11791.
   Source: White House Curator

2. "Avenue in the Rain", Childe Hassam. White House Collection, Kennedy 1963.
   Source: White House Curator

3. "The Thinker", Rodin. B. Gerald Cantor Collection.
   Source: White House Curator

4. "Franklin Roosevelt Bust", Jo Davidson.
   Source: White House Curator

5. "Abraham Lincoln Bust", Robert Berks

6. Robert Kennedy, the Last Campaign. Foreword written by President Clinton
   Harcourt Brace & Company, 1993; Author Hays Gorey

7. Vaclov Havel. Letters to Olga, Henry Holt & Co. leatherbound edition.

8. Davis, Kenneth. FDR, Random House, 1993

9. Randall, Willard Sterne. Thomas Jefferson, A Life, Henry Holt & Co., 1993.
   Mapp, Alf J. Jr. Thomas Jefferson, A strange Case of Mistaken Identity, Madison Books, 1987.

10. Halberstam, David. The Fifties, Villard Books, 1993.

11. Smith, Hedrick. The Power Game, Balantine Books; 1989.

12. "Teddy Roosevelt Bust", Gleb Derjinsky.
    Source: White House Curator.

13. Roger Clinton

14. "Andrew Jackson", Thomas Sully. Has been in the Oval Office since it came to the White House in 1976. It has never hung anywhere else in the house. It is owned by the National Portrait Gallery.
    Source: White House Curator.

15. "Washington", Rembrandt Peale. White House Collection, Kennedy 1962.
    Source: White House Curator.

16. "Harry Truman", Charles Keab. White House Collection, President Truman, 1947.
    Source: White House Curator.

17. "Benjamin Franklin", Houdon. White House Collection, President Carter, 1980.
Source: White House Curator.

18. Paul Root - Dean of Education at Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia, AR

19. Carroll Quigley - professor at Georgetown.

"America is the greatest nation in history because our people have always believed in two things; tomorrow can be better than today and that every one of us has a personal and moral responsibility to make it so".

Source: Gov. Clinton's acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention.

20. 117 South Hervey Street, Hope, AR. Resided here with his maternal grandparents Eldridge and Edith Cassidy from 1945-1950. The house burned in May or June 1992. Mr. Sammy Crabtree from Magnolia, AR purchased the house within the past year. He paid $40,000 for it. Mr. Crabtree is related by marriage to President Clinton. Mr. Sammy Crabtree has established a foundation "WJC Home Foundation" to raise money to restore the house back to as it was in the 1950's. Stan Jackson, of Cromwell Architects in Little Rock, AR is the project manager for the restoration.

Source: Stan Jackson of Cromwell Architects

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C-SPAN PROVIDES INSIDE LOOK AT THE OVAL OFFICE WITH PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

Washington, D.C., Tuesday, October 13, 1993 -- C-SPAN offers an historical perspective on the Oval Office on **Sunday, October 17, 1993 from 6:30-8:00 PM and re-airing 9:30-11:00 PM and 12:00 AM(ET).** The 90-minute program will look at the Oval Office through eight administrations; the art work, architecture, and historic moments which have made it the inner sanctum of the presidency.

President Bill Clinton gives a personal tour of the newly refurbished room and discusses his view of the presidency and his work habits.

This special program will also feature interviews with former President Gerald Ford and members of past administrations: Alexander Haig, Pierre Salinger, Bob Gray, Jack Valenti, Michael Deaver, Marlin Fitzwater, Jody Powell and Ted Sorensen.

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OVAL OFFICE SPECIAL

C-SPAN's interview and tour of the Oval Office with President Bill Clinton, will be telecast on **Sunday, October 17, 1993 from 6:30-8:00 PM and 9:30-11:00 PM (ET).** This interview is a segment of a 90-minute historical look at the Oval Office.
Taped: Wednesday, September 29, 1993 at the White House.
Interviewer: Brian Lamb
Producer: Steve Scully

C-SPAN

400 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite #650
Washington, D.C. 20001

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C-SPAN

[START OF INTERVIEW]

Q: This is all new? (sweeping gesture around office)

PRESIDENT CLINTON: This is a new rug. We had this rug built -- or made, if you will -- woven, by a wonderful company on Long Island.[1] An immigrant family from Italy came over, several decades ago now, and they did wonderful work. It's beautiful.

When I came here, I thought the office should have a darker rug. You can see how light it is; it's wonderful to work in. There's a lot of lighting and a lot of natural light, and I think it's just -- it's better. So we finally got it in. I like it a lot.

Q: When was the first time you ever came to this office in your life?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: When President Carter was here. I was in the oval office a couple of times. And so that would be in the late '70s, and then in 1980 I was here, right before he left office.

Q: Was it a special thing?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, sure. It's a terrific place, and it carries so much of the history of the White House, although a lot of people don't know that the Oval Office is actually the newest room in the White House. It was not built until Franklin Roosevelt became president. He loved these oval rooms, and he kept an oval office in one of the rooms up here in the White House, in the residence; so he built this in 1934. It's a wonderful place.

Q: Do you use it as a working office?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes. Not every president has, but I do.

Q: Why did you decide to do that?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Because I like working here. I like -- it's open, it's airy, you can have a significant number of people in meetings. You've always got a lot of natural light. It's a comfortable place for me to work. I work here alone a lot.

I have a little office back here in the back that is smaller that I go sometimes to read or just to be alone for half an hour. Sometimes I take a brief nap. But by and large I work here.

And then I have an office up in the White House where I work at night and sometimes on the weekend. But I really do like working here. Not every president has, but I do. I can spend hours here; I never get tired of this room.

Q: Let's take a little look at this back half of the office, and starting over here, what's this painting?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: This is a very famous painting by Childe Hassam.[2] He painted in the early part of this century about two dozen, a little more than two dozen, of these flag paintings. And this is a painting of New York City in the rain on Flag Day during World War I, in 1917. It's quite a wonderful picture. It's been in the White House a good while, but it had never been in the Oval Office until I became president. So we put it here, and I think it looks wonderful here. It goes very well with the room and the curtains, and it's a great piece of art, and a lot of people enjoy it. And a lot of people who know that it's been in the White House a long time find it surprising that it's never been in the Oval Office.

Q: Was this your idea, a Rodin?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes, this is obviously Rodin's "The Thinker," a smaller version of it, and it was loaned to us for the term of my presidency by Iris and Bernie Cantor of New York.[3] And they've been very good to us in sort of supporting art in the public life. So I have it there, and occasionally I look at it. One of the best pictures that's been taken of the Oval Office was taken of Former Prime Minister Miasawa of Japan, who's not very tall, you know. And he was here, almost looking directly into the eyes, doing like this (indicating), and we have a picture that looks like these two thinkers looking at each other.

Q: What does "The Thinker" mean to you?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, you know, first of all it's a beautiful work of art. But it shows the power of reflection. And because of the strength of the person doing it, the obvious enormous physical strength, I like it; because there's nothing weak associated with pondering, and thinking, and trying to work through something.

Q: How often do you do that?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Every day, always.

Q: A certain time of the day?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes. A lot of the...most of the...it has been frequently said most of the easy decisions have been made before they get to this desk. So I think a lot about it.

Q: Do you spend the time early in the morning, late at night? When's the time you think the most?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Probably in the morning before I come over here and late at night. And then I try to take -- every day I try to take a couple of hours for phone calls

and office time, and if I can do it, I'll sometimes take a little time out in the middle of the day when I'm still fairly refreshed, to really kind of work through some of the big problems.

Q: How much sleep are you getting now?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I try to get at least six hours a night, and I want to get seven. I never needed that much before I became president, but I do need more sleep now than I used to -- and last night I didn't get it. Some nights I don't get quite six hours, but I try to get no less than six and shoot towards seven.

Q: Will you sleep right through the night?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Almost always. I sleep well when I go to sleep. It's probably because I'm tired by the time I get there.

Q: This is a spot that people love to ponder (pointing to credenza behind president's desk). Is this all yours?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes, these are all just my things. They're my bust of Franklin Roosevelt,[4] my bust of Abraham Lincoln,[5]my books. A copy of the first authorized biography of Abraham Lincoln, going back to his campaign in 1860; a book on Robert Kennedy that I wrote the introduction of on the 25th anniversary of his death;[6] a book of Vaclav Havel's letters that he wrote to his wife when he was in prison;[7] a Bible, given to me by a minister friend.

Q: Have you read all that?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I've read a lot of these. Of course, I've got my whole presidential library in there, you know, all -- in my little private office. I've got rows and rows of books, biographies of presidents and all that. I've read most of them.

Here are five books that I haven't read that I've got in here because I'm working on them. This is a book on Roosevelt's first term, which I've begun;[8] two biographies of Jefferson.[9] This new one by Willard Sterne Randall was given -- it's just come out, and it was given to me by the vice president for my birthday. And a copy of David Halberstam's book on the '50s,[10] and Rick Smith's book on how Washington works.[11] So I've got them out here because I get into them and I start them as time permits. Sometimes I read four or five different books at once, and sometimes I never quite finish them all, but I get the gist of them and then go on to other things.

Q: You've got the bust of FDR and the bust of Abraham Lincoln. How come those two?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I admired them both very much for different reasons.

Q: What's the reason for admiring FDR?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, he gave the country confidence again when it was broken, and he tried things until he found something that worked, which is what I think you have to do in a time of change. I mean, he found a country that was in deep difficulty, and he energized the country, and he gave it confidence and then began to try things. And in a different time, that's what I should be doing now. Lincoln, for obvious reasons. He understood that the whole legacy and future of America were at stake and he gave his life for the Union. He had the ability to make people see big things in profound ways, ordinary people, and to keep them with him. He was a very great man.

I also, you know -- I've got some other things here we can't see. I've got my little bust of Teddy Roosevelt,[12] whom I admired very much, and my bust of Thomas Jefferson over there along with a copy of the only book he ever wrote, the "Notes on the State of Virginia." I was given an original printing, an 1801 printing, before I became president. I treasure it a lot. And these are just, you know, presidential medals I've taken over time: President Eisenhower, President Truman, President Kennedy.

Q: You also have a copy of your little bus (pointing to a wooden model of the campaign bus).

PRESIDENT CLINTON: My bus --

Q: -- looking back on that, what was the importance of the bus trip?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, it was -- I think it really connected us to America. I think when we got on that bus right after the Democratic Convention, people knew that we were reaching out to them, and that we wanted not only to change this country but to change it for the benefit of ordinary Americans. And I keep this bus here every day to remind me of that. That bus really did carry us to the White House.

Q: Mother Teresa, picture?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: A young woman photographer from California was taking pictures of my group when we were out in Alameda at the naval base to talk about defense conversion, and she sent copies of the pictures to our office and sent me this photograph she took of Mother Teresa, whom I admire very much. And I was so moved by the photo I just kept it there. That's my daughter's clay "dad" she put there. She gave me that for Father's Day. And Ben Franklin.

Q: You've got a little cup of Winston Churchill over there?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes. I'm a great Churchill admirer. I've read a lot of books about him and some of his writings, and I thought that was cute. Somebody gave that to me, and I just kept it there along with this little porcelain of Ben Franklin, whom I also admire

very much.

Q: "U.S. News," "Time," and "Newsweek." Is that a regular --

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Um-hmm. They keep the news magazines and sometimes some of the business magazines, too. Every week I get an updated version, and then when I can I turn around an just scan them, see what's in them, every week.

Q: Just take a...go ahead, show them --

PRESIDENT CLINTON: The rest of them are just family pictures, as you can see. My mother and my step-father[13] and my family. This is my --

Q: What year was -- ?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: -- about to be 89-year-old uncle from Hope, Arkansas, who's one of the favorite people I ever knew.

Q: Back in the back is a picture of your wife, and Chelsea, and you. What year was that?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: That was probably about 1985. Chelsea was about five then, '84 or '85. It's a family picture I really like. It's one of my favorite family photos. We did that for the formal governor's mansion photo when we were living in Arkansas.

Q: We'll walk around the front of this desk here so that we can get you to talk a little bit about the desk. How important was this choice?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, it's very important to me. This desk has an enormous amount of historic significance. Most Americans remember it because of one very famous photo: President Kennedy had this desk and --

Q: Let me get out of the way here, so you can --

PRESIDENT CLINTON: -- if you look down here, this is a door, and his son, when he was very young, was crawling under the desk, pushed that little door open and crawled out, and a photographer caught that, and the picture appeared all over the world. It's sort of a symbol of Kennedy's youth, and vigor, and the fact that he had this needy young person, young son. And it's interesting that John Kennedy, Jr., was in this room and saw this desk for the first time in a very long time, not very long ago.

But this desk before that was used by Franklin Roosevelt over in the White House to give his fireside chats. So the famous fireside chats were delivered from this desk. The desk was given to the United States in 1880 by Queen Victoria, and it's made from the timbers of a ship called "The Resolute," which ran aground, and was rescued by an American ship and returned to England.

So when -- Victoria was grateful, and the ship actually sailed for more than 20 years after that -- when they took it down, she had this desk made and given to the president. It had never been in the Oval Office before President Kennedy, and then President Kennedy and President Reagan and President Carter used it in the Oval Office. And I brought it back. President Bush used it upstairs in the White House. So there have only been four presidents, even though it's been here for over a hundred years, who's actually had it here. But I think it belongs here. It's a beautiful desk, and it fits in this room.

Q: And before we sit down, what about the seal (on the rug)? Is that hard to do? Does it cost a lot of money?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I think it cost quite a bit, but we were -- most of the work we've done in the White House, we've been able to raise the funds for, so it hasn't cost the taxpayers' money. But you can see all the difficult weaving that was required. And again, we wanted -- the thing -- it had to be, once the dark blue background was picked, then the seal itself had to be in very vivid colors.

There's an interesting thing: The eagle here facing the olive branch and facing away from the arrows, until after World War II, the American eagle had always faced toward the arrows, toward war. And Harry Truman actually had it turned around. It's an interesting thing. A lot of Americans don't know that.

Q: When you look at this whole room and people come to visit you, what's the first thing they want to look at?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I think the first thing they do is look around. They want to see what it feels like. A lot of people have never even been in an oval room before, you know, or they never really thought about it. And it's such an uplifting thing, you know. And then, normally, you know, they go around the room, and the things you and I did; we'd look at the Andy Jackson painting[14] over there, or the painting of Washington,[15] or the sculpture of Harry Truman[16] and Benjamin Franklin[17] I have here. People ask me things about it.

But I think the first thing people look at is just the feel of the room, and then they took at the rug, and then they look at the desk, and then we do the rest.

Q: When did this office feel comfortable for you?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, almost immediately. I felt good here. I liked working here from the beginning. It's fun to be here in the morning when it's beautiful. When I finish my morning run, a lot of mornings I just come over here and drink some water and cool off -- you know, read some of the things I'm supposed to read in the morning -- but even before I go back and get ready for the day. I really -- I do like it a lot, and it's a wonderful place to receive foreign visitors; it's a wonderful place to have meetings in. It's limited, you know, you can only have so many people in here, but it's a great place. It's very much a working office, though. We have a lot of staff meetings here, and we do a lot of the work of the presidency right here.

Q: Why don't we go back and put you behind the desk where you belong?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Okay.

Q: And we'll get some fresh mikes on here and continue our chat.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Okay. I'm going to get some coffee, I'm sleep. I had to stay up late last night because I was working on Chelsea's math with her.

Q: Oh, really?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yeah. Well, she asked me to check it. She did it, and then she asked me to check it. --

MR. PRESIDENT: -- But sometimes it takes me more time to check it than it does her to do it, because I have to go back and reacquaint myself with how the problems are solved. But, you know, when you have a teenage child, it's a daily struggle to avoid becoming completely irrelevant to them (laughs). So, when my daughter asks me to help her with math, I always try to do it.

Q: Were you good at math?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Um-hmm. It's my best subject. It's interesting, because I took five years of math in high school, I took a calculus course in high school which was like a college freshman course, and then I went to college and never took another math course. So when Chelsea got interested in math and started taking algebra early and geometry, I just loved it, 'cause it got me back into it, you know. It was very exciting.

Q: Do you remember a teacher that made a real impact on you?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, yes, I had lots and lots of teachers who made a real impact on me. I had -- I loved my schooling from the beginning. And I had a math teacher -- my math teacher was just terrific, and I was in his class when President Kennedy was assassinated, I remember.

I had a wonderful English teacher who was from -- lived in Chicago before she came to teach me English, and we thought she was so sophisticated.

I had a terrific Latin teacher, who was educated in the East, and taught me Latin for three years. I had great teachers in high school.

Q: Any political science or government teacher?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Oh, yes.

Q: That got you interested in politics?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, my world history teacher, when I was 15, was -- really whetted my appetite and, ironically, he wound up coming to work for me, became one of my education advisors.

Q: What's his name?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Paul Root.[18] He's now the dean of a college of education at one of our universities at home. And in college I had some wonderful -- wonderful teachers. History and political science: I quoted one of my college professors, who's now dead -- Carroll Quigley[19] -- in my address accepting the nomination of the Democratic Party in New York.

And another one of my professors, Dr. Jack Giles, who taught me constitutional law and was a terrific teacher, wrote me a letter and said he thought it was the first time any candidate for president ever called a teacher by name who had influenced him. So I'm very much indebted to my teachers all the way along. They made a big difference in my life.

Q: Have you given any thought to the historical archives of your administration? Have you got any system in place that will track?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yeah, we do, but I'm trying to improve it, actually. I'm not sure our record-keeping is as good on some of the things as it ought to be, so I'm trying to make it a little better. But we have -- we keep everything here. And it's organized by date and subject -- I mean, we really have worked hard to keep a good historic record. But I'm trying to do an even better job of it.

Q: I was in your hometown of Hope a couple of months ago and saw your old -- one of your old houses on 13th Street on the market.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Is it the little house on the corner?

Q: The little house on the corner. I checked the price on it. They wanted $100,000, but they haven't moved it, and it's now down to $80,000.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I can't believe they can get $80,000; it's just a tiny little house.

Q: But someone told me down there it really was worth about 35, if you weren't the President of the United States.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yeah, that's what I figured. It's just a little-bitty old house.

Q: The question I wanted to ask you, though, about it is: Why haven't you found someone in the process to buy that house and to make it a historical landmark? Have you

thought about that stuff?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, I think that at home I believe they're trying to make a historic landmark out of the house where I lived before I moved there,[20] when I was four, five, and six or -- excuse me -- between the time I was -- before I was four. Between the time I was born and the time I was four, that house.

Q: Your grandfather's house.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yeah. But I lived there for the first four years of my life, and that burned. That house burned, and they had some problems with it. But now it's been bought by somebody, and I think they are restoring that. I just -- you know. I haven't had time to think about such things. But I loved that little house, actually. We lived there for a couple of years. I really like it.

Q: The reason I asked is that you were surrounded by history and your favorite presidents. Have you taken from your favorite presidents specifics that you've put into practice since you've been president? And, if so, what is it?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I don't know that I can say that, but I can say that I have the people -- the presidents that I most admired -- I've read a lot about, and tried to learn

from their habits of decisiveness and vision and strength. And you see the ones I have here: I have Lincoln, and FDR, and Jefferson, and Truman, and Andrew Jackson and Teddy Roosevelt, and Kennedy. And all of them in different ways were activists; they believed in doing things, they -- they -- many of them were very intellectual, too, including Truman, who didn't have a lot of formal education but was very smart and very well-read. But they had the ability to harness their ideas and their emotions and their penchant for action, to meet the needs of the people of their time, and to keep the American experiment going. And I really think it's quite wonderful.

Of course, in many ways Lincoln had the hardest job, even harder than Washington, and it cost him his life. But he did it, and he did it in ways that lifted people, you know. He was a very deep, profound guy, but he was also a shrewd, canny politician with a terrific sense of humor.

So I've tried to learn a lot from them.

Q: You talked about, earlier, that FDR showed the nation confidence, and President Lincoln was for change. What do you do consciously to give the nation confidence at this point?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, first of all, I think in the beginning I had to -- I had to worry about just putting in motion a process that would let us tackle all our problems, because I don't think you can build confidence in this time when there is a much greater level

of day-to-day scrutiny over politics than there was from 30 years ago, way back to the founding of the republic, unless you're actually doing things that will make a difference. So -- and I see that now; I see people beginning to recognize that these last eight months, even through some of the rough times, that I put in place a team with some ideas and some commitments to just take in these tough problems, one by one, and trying to knock them down: whether it's changing the -- bringing the deficit down, or changing the rules for working families, or improving the education and training system. Or now dealing with health care and expanding trade -- but my whole goal is to try to create a dynamic society in America where we have people who win in the face of all these changes that are sweeping the world and who feel secure enough to embrace the changes instead of running away from them.

So I see the work I'm doing in health care, to provide affordable health care for all Americans, and trying to change our approach to crime, to take some of these guns out of the hands of teenagers from the streets, as providing a net of security, personal security for families. The family leave law -- all these things -- so that then we'll be able to have the courage to change, to be for expanded trade through NAFTA and other things, to be for change in our unemployment and training system, to be for changing our economic program.

My job now in this time in our history is to create a dynamic society where people are comfortable with change and the American people move into the 21st century still leading the world. And that requires an awful lot of change. It requires a lot of discipline, and a lot of courage, and a lot of confidence, and a lot of work. And there's going to be a lot of controversy associated with it. But I wouldn't -- I'm very grateful that I've been given the opportunity, not just to serve as president but to do it at this moment, because I think I do understand where we are in history and where we need to go, and I think that's the president's job.

Q: Thank you for your time.

[END OF INTERVIEW]

Endnotes

1. Scalamandre; 300 Trade Zone Drive, Ronkonkoma, NY 11791.
   Source: White House Curator

2. "Avenue in the Rain", Childe Hassam. White House Collection, Kennedy 1963.
   Source: White House Curator

3. "The Thinker", Rodin. B. Gerald Cantor Collection.
   Source: White House Curator

4. "Franklin Roosevelt Bust", Jo Davidson.
   Source: White House Curator

5. "Abraham Lincoln Bust", Robert Berks

6. Robert Kennedy, the Last Campaign. Foreward written by President Clinton
   Harcourt Brace & Company, 1993; Author Hays Gorey

7. Vaclov Havel. Letters to Olga, Henry Holt & Co. leatherbound edition.

8. Davis, Kenneth. FDR, Random House, 1993

9. Randall, Willard Sterne. Thomas Jefferson, A Life, Henry Holt & Co., 1993.
   Mapp, Alf J. Jr. Thomas Jefferson, A strange Case of Mistaken Identity, Madison Books, 1987.

10. Halberstam, David. The Fifities, Villard Books, 1993.

11. Smith, Hedrick. The Power Game, Balantine Books; 1989.

12. "Teddy Roosevelt Bust", Gleb Derjinsky.
    Source: White House Curator.

13. Roger Clinton

14. "Andrew Jackson", Thomas Sully. Has been in the Oval Office since it came to the White House in 1976. It has never hung anywhere else in the house. It is owned by the National Portrait Gallery.
    Source: White House Curator.

15. "Washington", Rembrandt Peale. White House Collection, Kennedy 1962.
    Source: White House Curator.

16. "Harry Truman", Charles Keab. White House Collection, President Truman, 1947.
    Source: White House Curator.

17. "Benjamin Franklin", Houdon. White House Collection, President Carter, 1980.
Source: White House Curator.

18. Paul Root - Dean of Education at Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia, AR

19. Carroll Quigley - professor at Georgetown.

"America is the greatest nation in history because our people have always believed in two things; tomorrow can be better than today and that every one of us has a personal and moral responsibility to make it so".

Source: Gov. Clinton's acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention.

20. 117 South Hervey Street, Hope, AR. Resided here with his maternal grandparents Eldridge and Edith Cassidy from 1945-1950. The house burned in May or June 1992. Mr. Sammy Crabtree from Magnolia, AR purchased the house within the past year. He paid $40,000 for it. Mr. Crabtree is related by marriage to President Clinton. Mr. Sammy Crabtree has established a foundation "WJC Home Foundation" to raise money to restore the house back to as it was in the 1950's. Stan Jackson, of Cromwell Architects in Little Rock, AR is the project manager for the restoration.

Source: Stan Jackson of Cromwell Architects