

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE                   | DATE       | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 001. report              | U.S. government report (1 page) | 04/22/1994 | P1/b(1)     |
| 002. report              | U.S. government report (1 page) | 05/12/1994 | P1/b(1)     |

### **COLLECTION:**

Clinton Presidential Records  
First Lady's Office  
Melanne Verveer  
OA/Box Number: 15623

### **FOLDER TITLE:**

BB [Briefing Book] Europe 1994 [binder] [2]

2013-0534-S

ry1729

### **RESTRICTION CODES**

#### **Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

#### **Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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## Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

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Divider Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**Breakfast with  
French Women**

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Breakfast with French Women

- Briefing
- Scenario
- French Etiquette
- Women in French Society
- The French Health Care System
- Child Welfare in France
- The Politics of AIDS in France
- Talking Points on AIDS
- Bio of Simone Veil
- Guest list with biographical information
- Newspaper articles:

Tab 1: "French Women: Getting the Right Mix of Careers and Children", *Inter Press Service*, 3/5/94

Tab 2: Lucette Michaux-Chevry

Tab 3: Francoise Cotta

Tab 4 : Anne d'Ornano

Tab 5: Nicole Notat

Tab 6: Avis Bohlen

May 30, 1994

**BREAKFAST WITH FRENCH WOMEN**

|                  |                                              |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>DATE:</b>     | <b>Tuesday, June 7</b>                       |
| <b>TIME:</b>     | <b>9:15 am</b>                               |
| <b>LOCATION:</b> | <b>Le Doyen Restaurant<br/>Paris, France</b> |
| <b>FROM:</b>     | <b>Liz Bowyer</b>                            |

**I PURPOSE**

To attend a breakfast with French women held in your honor by French Minister Simone Veil.

**II BACKGROUND**

Breakfast

Minister Veil has invited approximately 25 French women prominent in academia, business, the arts and literature, government, politics and labor. The women are very interested in discussing politics, social issues, and your role in reforming America's health care system. According to the NSC, the French (particularly French women) greatly admire you and you get very positive press coverage.

The breakfast will be held on the terrace of Le Doyen, a small restaurant located in the Champs-Elysees across the street from the Grand Palais. The two-story stone/masonry building that houses Le Doyen was built in 1792. Le Doyen is one of Paris' two-star restaurants (there are approximately ten two-star restaurants in Paris. As you know, three stars is the highest ranking a restaurant can receive in France). The chef at Le Doyen, Gisele Arabian, is one of the top five chefs in the world and the only woman in that category.

Simone Veil

Simone Veil, a Holocaust survivor, is perhaps the best known and well-respected woman in France. She is the Minister of Social Affairs and one of the four Ministers who also hold the title of Minister of State. Most recently, she has been identified with the fight against AIDS and has strongly pushed the French proposal for an AIDS Summit in December. She discussed this at length with Secretary Shalala during their May 3rd meeting in Geneva, and she will probably raise it with you (see attached talking points on AIDS and the U.S. Government.)

### III. PARTICIPANTS

HRC

Simone Veil

Approximately 25 women (see attached list)

### IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

\* See attached scenario

### V. PRESS

Pool spray.

### VI. REMARKS

No remarks needed (\*subject to change)



## THE POLITICS OF AIDS IN FRANCE

AIDS is a highly charged issue in France. France has by far the largest number of AIDS cases in Europe, with a total of approximately 70,000 AIDS cases since 1981.

In 1992, France's attention was riveted upon the trial of French doctors who were accused of allowing HIV-tainted blood into the blood supply at a time when technology existed to render the blood HIV-free. Over one-quarter of France's 5,000 hemophiliacs and thousands of others who received transfusions during surgery were infected as a result. Two high-ranking government doctors are now in prison and an indemnification fund has been established. Awards from the fund to infected persons have averaged approximately \$250,000. Media reports on the blood scandal continue to appear frequently.

Partly in order to repair France's badly tainted image in the AIDS field, the government has proposed an AIDS summit on World AIDS Day, December 1. The U.S. and other donors have expressed serious concern that the preparation has not been adequate to make it effective at a summit level. An April agreement among 17 donor nations, including the United States, concluded carefully that the AIDS Day event would be at the "highest appropriate political level." France has invited Ministers of Health to attend a June 17-18 meeting to prepare for the December event.

Some of the proposals put forward by the French for inclusion in the World AIDS Day meeting are already being addressed by the new U.N. program. Six agencies of the U.N. system -- the World Health Organization, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO and the World Bank -- are developing a joint and co-sponsored program to more effectively coordinate the U.N. system response to global HIV/AIDS. The new program will be fully operational in early 1996.

Minister of Health Simone Veil has pushed hard for the summit, has the support of Prime Minister Balladur, and will likely push for the President's participation.

**TALKING POINTS ON AIDS (as needed)**

- o Our government is working to develop a more effective response to HIV/AIDS, both domestically and internationally.
- o A World AIDS Day meeting could be an important forum for expressing our commitment to fight AIDS, but we must draw up a constructive plan of action for the meeting.
- o The U.S. will participate in the upcoming June meeting to discuss the proposed World AIDS Day meeting.
- o The level at which the U.S. will participate in the World AIDS Day meeting will be determined by reviewing the substantive proposals developed as a result of the June meeting.
- o We want to work with you to ensure that the World AIDS day meeting complements the work now underway by the international community to stem the spread of AIDS.
- o We also want to avoid raising expectations among developing countries for significantly increased funding of AIDS prevention programs.

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**Breakfast - Tuesday June 7, 1994**

**9:15 am to 10:15 am**

**Hosted by Minister Simone Veil**

**In honor of Hillary Rodham Clinton**

**at Le Doyen**

(The Chef at Le Doyen is a woman called Madame Ghislaine ARABIAN who belongs to the prestigious Club of the five best cooks in the world. She is the only woman of this club)

\* \* \* \* \*

**GUEST LIST**

|                               |                                                              |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mme Michele ALLIOT-MARIE      | Minister of Youth and Sports                                 |
| Mme Helene AHRWEILER          | University Professor - Byzantinist                           |
| Mme ANDRE-CORRET              | President of the National Bar Association                    |
| Mme Gilberte BEAUX            | Administrator, Company Director                              |
| Mme Marianne BERNHEIM         | Chairman of French Association of Women<br>College Graduates |
| Mme Francoise CACHIN          | Director - Orsay Museum                                      |
| Mme Helene CARRERE d'ENCAUSSE | Delegate for the European Parliament                         |
| Mme Nicole CATALA             | Vice-President of the National Assembly                      |
| Mme CHOFFEL                   | Director-General of the French-American<br>Foundation        |
| Mme Michele COTTA             | Journalist - TV producer                                     |

|                               |                                                               |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mme Anne d'ORNANO             | Mayor of Deauville                                            |
| Mme Jacqueline de ROMILLY     | Member of the French Academy                                  |
| Mme Myriam EZRATTY            | President of the Paris Court of Appeals                       |
| Mme FEKETE                    | University Professor of medicine                              |
| Mme Michèle GENDRAU-MASSALOUX | President of all Paris Universities                           |
| Mme Francoise GIROUD          | Journalist - Former Minister                                  |
| Mme Helene GISSEROT           | Magistrate with the Cour des Comptes                          |
| Mme Odile JACOB               | Publisher                                                     |
| Mme Colette KREDER            | Director of the Polytechnic School for Women                  |
| Mme Paulette LAUBIE           | President of the National Council of French Women             |
| Mme Noëlle LENOIR-FREAUD      | Member of the State Council and of the Constitutional Council |
| Mme Lucette MICHAUX-CHEVRY    | Minister for Humanitarian Action and Human Rights             |
| Mme Christine MORIN-POSTEL    | Business Woman                                                |
| Mme Nicole NOTAT              | Chairman of Socialist-led Labor Union "CFDT"                  |
| Mme Christine OCKRENT         | Journalist                                                    |
| Mme Hélène PLOIX              | Deputy CEO of Caisse des Depots et Consignations              |
| Mme Francoise SAMPERMANS      | CEO of the magazine l'Express                                 |
| Mme Anne SINCLAIR             | Journalist - TV producer                                      |
| Mme Rose-Marie VAN LERBERGHE  | Managing Director - BSN                                       |

## **Michèle ALLIOT-MARIE**

(pronounce ALEE0-MAREE)

**Minister of Youth and Sports**

|                           |                                                                                         |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Personal Data</b>      | Born September 1946; Single; no children                                                |
| <b>Education:</b>         | Sorbonne Graduate in: Doctorate in Law and Political Science; CAPA<br>(French Bar Exam) |
| <b>Political Party:</b>   | RPR (conservative)                                                                      |
| <b>Previous Position:</b> | Junior Minister of Education (1986-1988)                                                |
| <b>Currently:</b>         | Also Parliamentary Deputy for Pyrénées Atlantiques at the National<br>Assembly.         |

June 1994

# **Hélène AHRWEILER**

(pronounce ARVAYLER)

**University Professor - Byzantinist**

|                           |                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Personal Data</b>      | Born August 1926 in Athens (Greece); married; 1 child                                                                                  |
| <b>Education:</b>         | Doctorate in history and humanities from the University of Athens                                                                      |
| <b>Previous Position:</b> | President of the Sorbonne (1976-1981); President of the Pompidou Center (1989-1991); President of the University of Europe (1983-1989) |
| <b>Currently:</b>         | University Professor and Byzantinist                                                                                                   |

June 1994

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# **Madame ANDRE-CORRET**

(pronounce ANDREY-CORAY)

**President of the National Bar Association**

|                           |                                        |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>Personal Data:</b>     | Married; 1 child                       |
| <b>Education:</b>         | Law Graduate                           |
| <b>Previous Position:</b> | Former President of a local French Bar |
| <b>Currently:</b>         | Lawyer                                 |

June 1994

# **Gilberte BEAUX**

(pronounce BOE)

**Administrator, Company Director**

**Personal Data:** Born July 1929; Married; 1 daughter

**Education:** Graduate from the prestigious Technical Institute of Banking (first in her class)

**Previous Position:** Since 1963 President of various banking institutions

**Currently:** Member of the Economic and Social Council (since 1989)  
Administrator of Fiat-France (since 1989)  
CEO of the financial group "Efficacité Finance Conseil"

**Awards:** Business Woman of the Year (1987)

June 1994

# **Marianne BERNHEIM**

(pronounce BAIRNEM)

**President - French Association of Women College Graduates**

**Personal Data:** Born in 1922; Married; Three children

**Education:** Degree in English Literature

**Currently:** Associate Professor at the Political Science Institute

June 1994

# **Françoise CACHIN**

(pronounce CASHEN)

**Director - Orsay Museum**

**Education:** A Graduate of the Art Institute at the Sorbonne; Internships at the Louvre Museum and at the Impressionists' Museum of the "Jeu de Paume"

**Previous Position:** General inspector of National Museums (1988)  
General Curator / French Heritage (1989)

**Currently:** Director of the Orsay Museum (since March 1986)

June 1994

# **Hélène CARRERE d'ENCAUSSE**

(pronounce CARARE DONKOS)

**Delegate for the European Parliament**

**Personal Data:** Born July 1929; Married; Three children  
**Education:** Doctorate in History and Human Sciences  
**Political Party:** RPR (conservative)  
**Currently:** History Professor  
Member of the East-West Institute for Security Studies in New York  
Member of the French Academy  
Author - Specialist on Russia

June 1994



# **Nicole CATALA**

(pronounce CATALA)

## **Vice President of the National Assembly**

**Personal Data:** Born February 1936; Single; one child

**Education:** Holds a doctorate in Law

**Political Party:** RPR (conservative)

**Previous Position:** Junior Minister in charge of Professional training for the Minister of Education (1986 - 1988)

**Currently:** Also Judge at the High Court of Justice (since 1993) which hears of impeachment cases of Government of France officials; Deputy for Paris at the National Assembly and Advisor to the Mayor of Paris

June 1994

UNCLASSIFIED

Nicole CATALA

Vice-President of the National Assembly  
Deputy (RPR) Paris

Phonetic Pronunciation: Ka-ta-la

Nicole Catala, 58, is a Vice-President of the National Assembly and Deputy representing Paris. Launching her career with a focus on academia, Catala initially spent two years, 1962-1964, as a lecturer at the University of Law in Dakar, Senegal. Moving back to France in 1964, she became Professor of Law at the University of Dijon until 1969 when she taught at Paris' University of Law, Economics and Social Sciences. In 1970, Catala became the Founder and Director of a practical work-related training center for University students called The Inter-University Center for Personnel Formation, where she remained 15 years. Her appointment, in 1986 in the government of then - Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, as Junior Secretary of State in the Department of Education in charge of professional training, along side with her simultaneous position as Regional Council for the Ile de France region, marked her entry into the political sphere. She was first elected to her current position as Deputy to the National Assembly in 1988. In 1989, she was also elected as Councilor of Paris and assistant to Mayor Chirac.

Catala holds both a degree in Letters and Social Science from the University of Montpellier as well as a law degree from the University of Law in Paris. She also spent a year studying at Tulane University. As an extension of her academic and political focus on labor issues, Catala has also written several books on the issue and is considered to be an expert in the field.

UNCLASSIFIED

# **Madame CHOFFEL**

(pronounce SHOFELL)

**Director-General of the French-American Foundation**

**Personal Data:** Born 1932; Married, Two sons

**Education:** Graduate of the Paris Political Studies Institute (Doctorate in Management)

**Previous Position:** Former economic journalist

**Currently:** Director-General of the French-American Foundation

June 1994

# **Michèle COTTA**

(pronounce COTTA)

**Journalist - TV producer**

**Personal Data:** Born June 1937; Married; Two children (from previous marriage)

**Education:** Graduate of the prestigious Paris Institute of Political Studies;  
Holds a doctorate in Political Science

**Previous Position:** Chairman of Radio France (1981 - 1982)  
CEO of the Audiovisual Broadcasting Council (1982 - 1986)

**Currently:** Author  
Producer of political shows on French public TV channel "France 2"

June 1994

# **Anne d'ORNANO**

(pronounce DOOR NANO)

**Mayor of Deauville**

|                         |                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Personal Data:</b>   | Born in December 1936; Widow; Two children                                                             |
| <b>Education:</b>       | Glen Coves Friends Academy in Long Island<br>Medical College in New York                               |
| <b>Political Party:</b> | Conservative                                                                                           |
| <b>Currently:</b>       | President of the Normandy tourism office<br>President of the Regional Council of Calvados (since 1991) |

June 1994

# **Jacqueline de ROMILLY**

(pronouce DE ROMEYEE)

**Member of the French Academy**

**Personal Data:** Born March 1913; Divorced; no children  
**Education:** Doctorate in Humanities  
**Previous Position:** Professor of Hellenic studies  
**Currently:** Author  
Member of Several Academies in Europe  
Member of the American Philosophical Society

June 1994



# **Myriam EZRATTY-BADER**

(pronounce EZRATTY-BADER)

## **President of the Paris Court of Appeals**

**Personal Data:** Born December 1929; Married; No children

**Education:** A Law Graduate from the University of Aix-en-Provence

**Previous Position:** Advisor to the Minister of Health, Simone Veil (1974 - 1979)  
Section President at the Paris Court of Appeals "Cour de Cassation" (1975 - 1981)  
Public Prosecutor at the Supreme Court of Appeal (1986 - 1988)

**Currently:** First women president of the Paris Court of Appeals (since 1988)

June 1994

# **Madame FEKETE**

(pronounce FAYKAYTAY)

**University Professor of medicine**

**Personal Data:** Born May 1939; Married; Two sons

**Education:** Medical studies Professor

**Currently:** Also Head of pediatric surgery at the Necker children's Hospital

June 1994

# **Michèle GENDRAU-MASSALOUX**

(pronounce JOHNDROE-MASALOO)

**President of all Paris Universities**

**Personal Data:** Born July 1944; Married; No children

**Education:** A Graduate of the Paris Political Studies Institute; Holds a doctorate in Spanish

**Political Party:** Socialist

**Previous Position:** Vice-President of the University of Limoges  
Director of the Academy of Orléans-Tours  
Spokesperson for President Mitterrand (1986 - 1988)

**Currently:** Director of the Academy of Paris (since 1989)  
Vice President of the High Council of National Education (since 1989)  
Member of the High Council of the French Language (since 1989)  
Member of the Orientation Council of the "Ecole du Louvre" (since 1991)  
Member of the French University College of Moscow (since 1991)

June 1994

# **Françoise GIROUD**

(pronounce JEEROO)

**Journalist - Former Minister**

**Personal Data:** Born September 1916 - Two children (one dead)

**Previous Position:** Script-writer (1932)  
Editorial Director for the magazine ELLE (1945-1953)  
Co-fonder of the magazine L'EXPRESS (1953)  
President of the press group "Express-Union" (1970-1974)  
Minister for The Conditions of Women (1974-1976)  
Culture Minister (1976 -1977)  
Honorary President of the International Action against Hunger (1988)

**Currently:** Author

**Awards:** Literary prize from the Medici International Academy in Florence for her book "An Honorable woman" (1984)  
Doctor honoris causa from Michigan University

June 1994

# **Hélène GISSEROT**

(pronounce JEESAROE)

**Magistrate with the Cour des comptes (French equivalent of GAO)**

**Personal Data:** Born May 1936; married; four children

**Education:** Graduate of the Paris Institute Political studies and of the National School of Administration "ENA" (1958- 1959)

**Previous Position:** Assistant Public Prosecutor (1979-1984)  
Chief prosecutor at the "cour des comptes" (1985-1986)  
Government official in charge of Women's Rights (1986-1988)

**Currently:** Also President of the Federation of hospitals and non-profit making establishments (since 1989)  
Magistrate at the "cour des comptes" (since 1993)

June 1994

# **Odile JACOB**

(pronounce JACOB)

## **Publisher**

**Education:** Harvard Graduate

**Previous Position:** Founder of publishing House "Editions Odile Jacob" which specializes in science, anthropology and economic books

**Currently:** Publisher

Was named best publisher of the year (1988)

June 1994



# **Colette KREDER**

(pronounce KRADER)

## **Director of the Polytechnic School for Women**

**Personal Data:** Born March 1934; Widow; Four children (one dead)

**Education:** Graduated as an Engineer from the Polytechnic School for Women

**Previous Position:** Engineer at the technical and telecommunications department of the Ministry of Air (1957-1964)  
CEO of the company SOREDI (1971-1980)

**Currently:** Director of the Polytechnic School for Women (since 1980)  
Vice-President of the Association "Presence and Promotion of French Women" (since 1991)  
Treasurer of the National Council for French Women.

June 1994

# **Paulette LAUBIE**

(pronounce LOBEE)

**President of the National Council of French Women**

**Personal Data**      Born 1929; Married; Two Children

**Currently:**      Also President of the French exportation Firm, " Partenariat Trans-Frontières"

June 1994

# Noël LENOIR-FREAUD

(pronounce LENOOAR-FRAYO)

**Member of the State Council and of the Constitutional Council**

**Personal Data:** Born april 1948; Married

**Education:** Graduate of Public Law and of he Paris Political Science Institute

**Political Party:** Socialist

**Previous Position:** Senate Administrator (1972 - 1982)  
Member of the State Council, France's highest Administrative Court (since 1984)  
Cabinet Director for Minister of Justice, Mr. Arpaillange (1988-1990)  
Member of Prime Minister Michel Rocard's private staff (1990)

**Currently:** Only woman Member of the Constitutional Council (since 1992)  
Mayor of Valmondois (since 1989)

June 1994

# **Lucette MICHAUX-CHEVRY**

(pronounce MEESHOW-SHAVREE)

## **Minister for Humanitarian Action and Human Rights**

**Personal Data:** Born march 1929; Widow; Two children

**Education:** Graduate of Law

**Political Party:** RPR (conservative)

**Previous Position:** Lawyer

**Currently:** President of the General Council of Guadeloupe  
Mayor of Gourbeyre  
Deputy for Guadeloupe at the National Assembly  
Junior Minister for Humanitarian Action and Human Rights

June 1994

UNCLASSIFIED

Lucette MICHAUX-CHEVRY

Minister of Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid

Phonetic pronunciation: Meshow-shayvry

Lucette Michaux-Chevry, 65, was appointed Minister of Humanitarian Aid and Human Rights in the Spring of 1993. She began her career as a lawyer in 1955. Shortly after, in 1957, Michaux-Chevry became a Municipal Councilor in the region of Sainte-Claude, Guadeloupe. By 1976, she had climbed to the position of Attorney General of Sainte-Claude. In 1983, she assumed the title of Attorney General of all of Guadeloupe, a position which she held until her election as RPR Deputy to the National Assembly in 1986. From March 1986 - 1988 Michaux Chevry moved from the National Assembly to the Prime Minister's Office due to her appointment as Junior Secretary for Francophone Affairs. Simultaneously, beginning in 1987, she was also the Mayor of Gourbeyre. Once again in June 1988, Michaux-Chevry was re-elected RPR deputy to the National Assembly.

Michaux-Chevry, was born in Guadeloupe and has a law degree from Paris' Law University. Since her appointment as Minister of Humanitarian Aid and Human Rights, she has tried to distinguish herself from her predecessor. Her conception of Humanitarian Aid, according to the media, will focus less on charitable and ostentatious action, and more on the treatment of real issues. Michaux-Chevry is a widow and has two children.

UNCLASSIFIED

# **Christine MORIN-POSTEL**

(pronounce MOREN-POSTEL)

## **Business Woman**

**Personal Data** Born october 1946; Divorced; Two children

**Education:** Graduate of the Management Institute

**Previous Position:** Administrative and Economic Director of the Normandy Chamber of Commerce (1968-1973)  
International Affairs Director of the French water company "Lyonnaise des Eaux" (1982-1984)  
CEO of the utility company "CGCD" (1984-1986)

**Currently:** President and Administrator of subsidiaries "Lyonnaise UK" and "Lyonnaise American Holding" (since 1993)  
Associate-Manager of French banking group subsidiary "Financière Indosuez" (since 1993)

June 1994



# Nicole NOTAT

(pronounce NOTA)

**President of Socialist-led Labor Union "CFDT"**

**Personal Data:** Born July 1947; Single  
**Education:** Certified School Teacher  
**Political Party:** Socialist  
**Previous Position:** School Teacher  
**Currently:** President of the Socialist-led Labor Union, "CFDT"

June 1994

# **Christine OCKRENT**

(pronounce OAK KRENT)

## **Journalist**

**Personal Data:** Born april 1944; one son (father is former Minister Bernard Kouchner)

**Education:** Graduate of the Paris Political Studies Institute

**Previous Position:** Journalist at the European Community Information Bureau (1965-1966)  
Researcher at NBC news in the U.S. (1967-1968)  
Reporter for CBS News in the U.S. (1968-1977)  
Evening news Presenter on various French TV networks

**Currently:** TV Producer for the Public TV station "France 2"  
Presenter of late evening news on public TV station "France 3"  
News Editor for National TV channels "France 2" and "France 3"  
Author

June 1994

# **Hélène PLOIX**

(pronounce PLOOA)

## **Deputy CEO**

**State-owned Financial Institution "Caisse des Depots et Consignations"**

**Personal Data:** Born September 1944;

**Education:** Holds a Masters of Arts and a Public Administration diploma from Berkeley University

**Political Party:** Socialist

**Previous Position:** CEO of the BIMP (private bank) (1982-1984)  
Economic and Financial Counselor to Prime-Minister Laurent Fabius (1984-1986)

**Currently:** Deputy CEO of the "Caisse des Depots et Consignations"

June 1994

# Françoise SAMPERMANS

(pronounce SEMPERMONTZ)

**CEO of the magazine l'Express**

**Personal Data:** Born July 1947; mother of two children

**Education:** Master's of Arts Degree

**Previous Position:** Communications Director of French Telecommunications Giant "Alcatel-CIT" (1984-1987)

**Currently:** Managing Director of the "Generale Occidentale" (a subsidiary of engineering and transport group "Alcatel Alsthom") (since 1991)  
Vice-President of the Baroque Music Center in Versailles

June 1994

# **Anne SINCLAIR**

(pronounced SINCLAIR)

**Journalist - TV producer**

**Personal Data:** Born July 1948 in New York; Married to former socialist Trade and Industry Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn; 2 children from previous marriage

**Education:** Graduate of Law.

**Previous Position:** Journalist for various Radio and TV stations

**Currently:** Journalist and Producer of Political programs on French private TV channel TF1  
Author

June 1994

# **Rose-Marie VAN LERBERGHE**

(pronounce VAN LAIRBERG)

## **Managing Director**

**Personal Data** Born February 1947

**Education:** A Graduate from the Paris Institute of Political Studies and of the National School of Administration "ENA", she also holds a degree in history

**Previous Position:** Head of the National Employment Fund (1976 to 1981)  
Deputy Director for the defense and promotion of employment at the Ministry of Employment (1983-1986)  
Director for social development at Food group BSN (1986-1988)

**Currently:** Director General of BSN subsidiary "l'Alsacienne"  
Member of the "Cosmetic Executive Women"  
Author

June 1994

# **Gisèle ARABIAN**

(pronounced ARABIAN)

**Chef - Restaurant LeDoyen**

**Personal Data:** Born in 1950; Married; Four children

**Education:** Self-Educated

**Currently:** Also belongs to the Club of the five best cooks in the world (she is the only woman of the club)

Chef at the restaurant "Le Doyen" since 1992

June 1994



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March 5, 1994, Saturday

LENGTH: 738 words

HEADLINE: FRANCE-WOMEN: GETTING THE RIGHT MIX OF CAREERS AND CHILDREN

BYLINE: By Angeline Oyog

DATELINE: PARIS, Mar. 5

BODY:

Defending their right to work and their freedom to choose, French working women are weighing their options on how to reconcile careers and children.

Some 200 women gathered this weekend in Paris in a national debate on employment warned against imposing simplistic solutions to the worsening unemployment crisis and to the upbringing of children in socially troubled times.

"Reconciling careers and work and children is a major stake of society," said Marie-Therese Hermange, deputy mayor of Paris in-charge of social affairs and vice-president of the Regional Council of the Paris region.

"But the remedies to such problems as the dislocation of family life, and the rending of the social fabric, cannot be found in past," stressed Hermange.

"In these times of crisis, people search for scapegoats," said Simone Veil, state minister of health, urban and social affairs, speaking before the women.

"Women are accused of taking jobs away from men, and mothers are told that children will be better educated with the women at home," she added.

"We must give the working woman the possibilities to respond to the two aspirations. We must give them the choice," Veil said, promising that the government will not impose on women one way or the other.

Veil regretted that past government policies had oscillated between the "all-maternity" and "all-work." "If certain women see themselves in either of these policies, the majority wish to reconcile the two, or hope to adapt to the priorities of the moment."

Organized by the National Council of French Women (CNFF), the debate comes at a time

of profound mutations of society, said Paulette Laubie, CNFF president.

The debate, which ends March 12, also comes a few weeks before the male-dominated Parliament debates a law proposed by the government offering financial assistance to women wishing to leave the work place to raise children.

The government-sponsored bill was preceded by more rigid propositions by male legislators, who offered working women salaries in exchange for giving up their jobs, and who thought they found an answer to both the unemployment crisis and the education of children.

Aside from the unprecedented unemployment rate of 3.3 million jobless, leaving a trail of social upheavals, France is also panicking over lower birth rates, and a greying population.

"The choices of women must not proceed from an illusion. The future of our children raises questions, but women are also factors in the economy," stressed Paulette Laubie, president of the National Council of French Women (CNFF).

According to official statistics assembled by CNFF, the number of working women in France grew from 6.6 million in 1962 to 11.1 million in 1992, or a growth of some 60 percent in 30 years.

More than three-quarters of women between 25 and 49 years of age are working and activity is the most intense between the ages 25 and 39.

More and more jobs are being held by women, growing from 30.2 in 1975 to 42.7 percent in 1992. Women comprise one-third of self-employing professions like doctors and lawyers; more than 50 percent of the professors and scientists; and almost 30 percent of business managers.

There are more divorcees working, than married women, and single mothers are more likely to work.

Some jobs, including secretaries or social assistants are almost all held by women. In 1992, women represent 30 percent of the industrial manpower and 51 percent in the service sector.

On the other hand, the unemployment rate in 1992 was higher among women (12.8 percent) than men (7.9 percent). Moreover, it is the youngest women, between 15-24, who are the worst hit by unemployment.

If financial assistance is being offered to working women choosing to tend their children, Veil cautioned against permanently closing the doors to them.

Women pausing in their careers or work to bring up their children must be able to return to their former jobs, stressed Veil.

According to the minister, where possible, women and employers are also being encouraged to resort to the various innovative options being opened up to reconcile professions and family: part-time work, shorter work hours, working from home, job-sharing, etc.

"We need to be imaginative today, more than ever. We are in effect confronted with two legitimate but contradictory demands of more protection in a rapidly changing world and more individual liberty," said Veil.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 08, 1994



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March 31, 1993, Wednesday

LENGTH: 439 words

HEADLINE: FRANCE: "IRON LADY" IS CARIBBEAN'S SOLE CABINET  
REPRESENTATIVE

BYLINE: by Jean-Claude Artigalas

DATELINE: CAYENNE, Mar. 31

BODY:

Guadeloupe's Lucette Michaux-Chevry, popularly known as "the iron lady of the French Caribbean" is the region's sole representative in the new French cabinet.

Michaux-Chevry had hoped for the post of minister for the overseas departments (DOM) and territories (TOM), but instead was appointed minister of state for humanitarian action yesterday.

Commenting on her appointment, she told Radio France Outremer (RFO) that she was honored by it and regarded it as symbolic that "a great granddaughter of slaves has been chosen to incarnate the values of fraternity and humanism."

The appointment "will enable me to make people understand on the international scene that the French overseas departments are not the 'doudouism' to which some would like to reduce it," she told RFO.

"Doudou" in French Creole means "darling" and is often used to designate women. "Doudouism" is roughly equivalent to "sunshine, laughter, rum punch and beautiful women," in short, exoticism.

The 64-year-old lawyer feels she is all the more qualified for the human rights portfolio since "I am a mixture of races, an extraordinary cocktail and am therefore capable of feeling the pain of oppressed peoples more than anyone else."

Among these, Haiti, land of "an oppressed people in distress" places first in the order of priorities of the new secretary of state.

Mother of two and grandmother of four, Michaux-Chevry is no stranger to France's political parties.

In 1953 she was elected municipal councillor for Saint-Claude, high up in the mountains of

northern Guadeloupe, on a Leftist Union ticket.

Nineteen years later, in 1974, she joined the Guadeloupe branch of the Socialist Party (PS), but quit it in 1980, judging it too close to the pro-independence movement and not sufficiently attached to the French republic.

After urging her compatriots to vote for Valery Giscard d'Estaing (Union for French Democracy) in the 1981 presidential elections, won by Francois Mitterrand (PS), she joined Jacques Chirac's Rally for the Republic (RPR).

In 1984, Michaux-Chevry was elected head of Guadeloupe's general council, a local government body, after campaigning fiercely against independence for the Caribbean island.

In 1986, she became the first woman from the Dom-Toms to be a cabinet minister.

She was awarded the post of secretary of state for the French-speaking world in the cabinet of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac (1986-1988) in France's first cohabitation government.

Now, five years on, her re-entry into the cabinet coincides with the second governmental marriage between a socialist president and a right-wing cabinet.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: April 2, 1993

May 3, 1992

SECTION: LE MONDE; Pg. 13

LENGTH: 472 words

BODY:

Two Paris lawyers, Francoise Cotta and Aude Catala, have sparked off sharp controversy in the French legal community by refusing to plead their cases before the Paris Court of Criminal Appeal's bench of three judges who on April 13 decided that Paul Touvier, accused of crimes against humanity during the German occupation of France, had no case to answer. The court ruling has plunged the country in another round of bitter self-examination.

Some critics of the finding see it as yet more evidence of the French authorities' unwillingness to have the questionable wartime activities of some of its nationals raked over and laid open to the public gaze. Others even see in it as an attempt to whitewash Vichy and rewrite its shameful wartime record. Touvier was only a minor cog in the wartime administration: he was head of intelligence in Lyons of the French militia which worked with the Gestapo. Charges of involvement in the deportation of Jews have also been made against two other French nationals, both of whom occupied more senior posts during the Occupation, but they have yet to be brought to trial. One is in his early 80s, the other in his late 70s. Touvier is 77 years old.

The decision of lawyers Cotta and Catala brought a quick response from the First President of the Paris Court of Appeal, Myriam Ezratty, who expressed her "indignation" at the lawyers' attitude which she claimed "throws doubt on the personal integrity of judges in the performance of their legal activities and is likely to cause serious prejudice to the normal functioning of the judicial institution".

Georges Flecheux, President of the Paris Bar, described the lawyers' move as part of an "operation aimed at destroying the law-based state . . . The judges have been subjected to intolerable physical threats . . . Their homes have been pointed out to the public and their families questioned.

This brought a sharp reaction from the rebel lawyers. "I won't let you, the head of my profession, express a purely personal view that I am taking part in an operation to destroy the state," said Myriam Cotta in a letter sent to the three judges who sat on the Touvier case. For her part Aude Catala told the same judges: "I fully respect the position of the President of the Paris Bar, but I will not have him say I am in error regarding my action. . . . Yes, justice is sick."

Pierre Drai, First President of the Cour de Cassation (the highest appeal court), and the

legal profession's most senior judge, tried to calm things down by declaring that "no disciplinary measures can be taken against a judge for his decision".

The Public Prosecutor has petitioned the court, seeking judgment quashing the dismissal in the Touvier case. The court is not expected to rule on the appeal for eight or nine months.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



Copyright 1991 International Herald Tribune  
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August 28, 1991

SECTION: FEATURE

LENGTH: 520 words

HEADLINE: Two World Premieres Set at Deauville Film Festival

BYLINE: Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DATELINE: DEAUVILLE, France

HIGHLIGHT:

The Deauville film festival, devoted exclusively to the American cinema, will celebrate its 17th anniversary, starting Friday through Sept. 9.

BODY:

The program lists 26 films - more than were entered in the 1991 Cannes festival competition - and boasts two world premieres: John Frankenheimer's "Year of the Gun" with Sharon Stone and Robert Mulligan's "The Man in the Moon."

Andre Halimi and Lionel Chouchan drew up the blueprint for the festival and took the concept to the late Lucien Barriere, director of the town's casino and luxury hotels, who saw its potential in drawing more visitors to the Normandy resort. Since its inauguration, in 1974, Halimi and Chouchan have been the festival's administrators.

Under the patronage of Deauville's mayor, Anne d'Ornano, the festival has flourished. D'Ornano witnessed the 1944 Allied landings in her childhood and likes Americans and American movies.

Ruda Dauphin, widow of the actor Claude Dauphin, is another interested participant who has spread news of the festival abroad and extends invitations to screen luminaries.

The films are shown in the casino's theater prior to their release on the Continent. The festival is noncompetitive, leaving spectators to judge the motion pictures presented.

Stars and directors participate in the ceremonies and selected performers are honored with revivals of their work. Among those so honored in the past have been Elizabeth Taylor, Bette Davis, Gloria Swanson, Burt Lancaster and the directors King Vidor, Vincente Minnelli and Franco Zeffirelli.



On the guest list this year are John Frankenheimer, Mel Ferrer, Richard Widmark, Robert Mulligan, John Sayles, Richard Dreyfuss and Esther Williams.

On Sept. 7, a charity gala is scheduled in the casino to benefit the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. Rudolf Nureyev will be the master of ceremonies and will not only conduct the orchestra but also dance and sing. Nureyev is returning from a long tour in Canada and the United States playing the leading role in "The King and I." Michel Legrand will also perform his compositions for the piano.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: October 23, 1991

January 28, 1993

SECTION: Pg. 6

LENGTH: 1227 words

HEADLINE: A lone sister leading the brothers' struggle. Labour relations in France was the domain of men only -- until the appointment of Nicole Notat. Nicholas Powell reports

BYLINE: Nicholas Powell

BODY:

The appointment of Nicole Notat has shaken up the world of labour relations and looks set to shake up the union itself

FOR the past month or so the 580,000 members of France's CFDT Trades Union-- the country's largest, along with the steadily declining Communist-dominated CGT -- have been led by a farmer's daughter and former primary schoolteacher of 45. Her name is Nicole Notat and despite her impeccable credentials -- CFDT member since 1969 and full-time union official since 1978 -- her appointment has shaken up the masculine world of labour relations in France and looks set to shake up the union itself.

Women may have encroached on every masculine domain, but labour relations, ironically, almost resemble a men-only club. Nicole Notat is one of only three female union leaders in the whole of Europe (the others are Swiss and Belgian) a fact she ascribes to the development of trades unionism in traditionally industrial areas where roles were well defined and feminist ideas have been slow to infiltrate.

Nothing in Nicole Notat's farming background predisposed her to join the CFDT which, in common with other French unions, covers a range of different professions. Her father was a Gaullist like one of her brothers and another brother joined rival union, Force Ouvriere. After the failed student revolt of May 1968 and all the questioning of established order it entailed, Nicole Notat, working with handicapped children in the east of France, was won over by the ideas of friends in the CFDT. The union, which is in regular contact with the TUC and European organisations, has often been described as close to the French Socialists. But Nicole Notat has never been in any political organisation and CFDT rules forbid its officials from holding jobs in Parties.

In 1981 Nicole Notat was put in charge of training at CFDT headquarters in Paris and by 1988 was tipped as the next General Secretary. But another favourite, Jean Kaspar, got the job, leaving Nicole Notat as his deputy, responsible for employment and strike action. When



Kaspar quit last year everyone said how nice he was -- too nice, it was generally agreed, to be a union leader.

Nicole Notat is anything but a dragon. But like the Minister of Labour, Martine Aubry, whom she knows well and respects, she has a very clear-minded and extremely firm grasp of where she stands, what she wants and what, practically speaking, can be obtained. She also talks in very concrete, down to earth terms -- a trait she shares with Aubry and something she says which is typically feminine.

The CFDT certainly needs it. Trades Union membership has continued to decline sharply in France during the past 12 years of Socialist Government. Nicole Notat's number one ambition is to renew people's interest in the CFDT and get the union back to addressing crucial everyday problems beginning with the worst of all, unemployment, which stands just under the three million mark.

"The arrival of the Left Wing in 1981 created so much hope that people's expectations and ideas of instant happiness could only be dashed. It is not that the government did nothing.

"Unions, meanwhile, have suffered from being perceived as too politicised. They have been competing too much. We need to co-operate. Union action has been too vague and Utopian, not sufficiently concerned with day-to-day realities. We are making an effort to get back to working people to find out what they are experiencing and what they feel," Nicole Notat said.

Her first task, therefore, must be to restore the union to the strength it ought to have, which means attracting more members with effective action.

Nicole Notat disagrees with criticism that Martine Aubry's measures to absorb unemployment have been too piecemeal. "We are confronted not only with the sheer volume of unemployment but with its duration. If everyone was out of work for six months, it would be highly unpleasant but not too serious. What produces waste and social exclusion are the one million long-term unemployed. If we are not capable of proposing training and re-employment, even if not at the same level as previously, people will sink into poverty with all that entails on a broader social level.

"The more competitive industry becomes, the more jobs it sheds. Even the tertiary sector, banks and insurance companies, is undergoing changes now. But service employment -- care of elderly people and children, care of the environment for example -- is under-developed in France. That's where we need to look," Nicole Notat said.

The new General Secretary takes over weeks before a general election expected to return a huge Right Wing majority to the National Assembly. How does she feel about dealing with a conservative government?

"We have already experienced changes in government. But whatever the government is, a union

has its job to do. And we know

from experience that once politicians come to power, realism prevails over grand election promises," she said.

GRAPHIC: To the point: Nicole Notat believes that it's important for unions to get back to day-to-day realities.

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 29, 1994

Copyright 1986 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times

March 19, 1986, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section B; Page 10, Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 147 words

HEADLINE: BRIEFING;  
Destination Geneva

BYLINE: By Wayne King and Warren Weaver Jr.

BODY:

Avis Bohlen, daughter of the late Charles E. Bohlen, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union and longtime State Department adviser, is reported to be in line to become deputy to Max M. Kampelman, chief American negotiator at the arms control talks in Geneva. She would succeed Warren Zimmerman, who will move to the 35-nation conference on carrying out the Helsinki accords on human rights, diplomatic sources say.

Miss Bohlen, who will be 45 years old next month, is now on the State Department's policy planning staff in Washington. A graduate of Radcliffe and Columbia, she worked for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency before joining the Foreign Service in 1977. She served as chief of the strategic affairs and arms control section of the department's Office of NATO Affairs, 1980-82, and as deputy political counselor at the United States Embassy in Paris, 1982-85.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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**Visit with  
Danielle Mitterand**

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Meeting with Danielle Mitterand

-NSC Briefing

-Scenario

-Bio on Madame Mitterand

-"A First Lady's Prickly Diplomacy", *Washington Post*, 6/10/89

MEETING WITH  
MADAME DANIELLE MITTERRAND

**CONTEXT OF MEETING**

This is a formal call on President Mitterrand's wife, Danielle Mitterrand. She is one of France's leading proponents of human rights and has long been an advocate for the Kurds, though not necessarily representing government views.

She wrote the President and you in March about the Kurds in Turkey, condemning the Turkish government's "brutal war" against the Kurds and urging that Western leaders "act together to convince the Turkish government that it must seek a democratic solution to the legitimate aspirations of the Kurdish people." She protested the March arrest of eight Kurdish members of the Turkish Parliament for acts of separatism -- six remain in prison pending trial -- and offered to come to Washington to discuss these matters.

The President's reply pointed to our friendship and cooperation with the Turkish government, including enforcement of the UN sanctions against Iraq. The U.S. supports Turkey's struggle against the Kurdistan Workers' Party, a terrorist Kurd separatist group generally identified by the acronym PKK. We also believe that military measures must be accompanied by political efforts to resolve the crisis and that the Turkish government must respect human rights in the conflict.

While Mrs. Mitterrand will likely focus on this issue, you may wish to draw her out on other issues such as her role in World War II, her work in promoting AIDS awareness and her activities to promote human rights throughout Asia, Central and South America. She may also be interested in your work on health care.

**CORE POINTS**

Turkish Kurds

- o I share your concern about the human rights of the Kurdish population. All citizens, regardless of ethnic background, should have the right of individual free expression.
- o Turkey is a close friend and ally of the United States.
- o PKK atrocities have targeted ethnic Kurds as well as Turks.

- o The U.S. supports the Turkish government's struggle against the PKK and has told the government that its efforts must be consistent with basic human rights, including the rights of civilians, and include political as well as military steps.

#### World War II

- o Am fascinated by the role you and your family role as part of the French resistance in World War II. What were you doing 50 years ago today?
- o We must capture the spirit of sacrifice and unity of purpose commemorated this week and apply it to the challenges facing the current generation today.

#### AIDS

- o Am interested in your work in promoting AIDS awareness.
- o We are working to develop a more effective response to HIV/AIDS both domestically and internationally but must avoid raising expectations among developing countries for significantly increased funding of AIDS prevention programs.

#### Health Care

- o Understand that the French health care system allows patients to choose among general practitioners, specialists and hospitals and that visits can be as frequent as desired. Understand that all of this is covered by health insurance.
- o Has this system been effective? In what ways? What are some of the more common complaints you hear about this system?

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June 10, 1989, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: STYLE; PAGE C1

LENGTH: 1291 words

HEADLINE: A First Lady's Prickly Diplomacy;  
France's Danielle Mitterrand, Going Her Own Way on Human Rights

BYLINE: Edward Cody, Washington Post Foreign Service

DATELINE: PARIS

BODY:

Here she goes again.

Danielle Mitterrand, the French president's untraditional First Lady, is speaking her mind on human rights once more, venting indignation and sending ripples across the pond of Parisian diplomacy.

The cause this time is Kurds. After Mrs. Mitterrand visited Kurdish refugee camps in Turkey, she came back warning in public that trouble could erupt unless the Ankara government grants official refugee status to the Kurds who fled Iraq last year and have been living in makeshift camps on Turkish soil.

Piqued by the unofficial and distinctly unquiet diplomacy, the Turkish ambassador here pointed out afterward that his government has been seeking help in vain from European countries, including France, to take in some of the Kurds or help meet the expenses of caring for them in Turkey.

In a statement, Ambassador Ilter Turkmen said the president's wife made what he termed a "private visit" April 29 to May 2, during which she visited the refugee camps. "Frankly," he added, "we did not expect political appeals, criticisms or statistics on the Turkish population" on her return.

The ambassador clearly has a lot to learn about Danielle Mitterrand. To a degree France has never seen before, she has exercised the right to declare her opinions and push her causes, even when officials who work for her husband are sticking to the velvet diplomacy more in line with French tradition.

"I am the wife of Francois Mitterrand, and he happens to be president of the

republic," she said in an interview. "So I have a broader tribune. But it is not [that] because I am the president's wife ... I have lost my right to express myself."

So while Foreign Ministry officials deal with the angry Turkish ambassador, she has been renewing her appeals and criticisms about the 36,000 Kurds confined to three camps in eastern Turkey.

"Since I've been back, I have been bearing witness to what I saw," she said. "I put all my emotion into what I do, because it is a tense situation. The population [of refugees] is not going to put up with living in those camps all summer. Something is going to happen."

Not content with pointing a finger at Turkey, Mrs. Mitterrand provided a specific explanation of why the Kurds fled Iraq, a country to which France sells billions of dollars in arms and other goods as part of a long-standing and close relationship that the president has been careful to preserve.

"In some places, where their Kurdishness is not recognized, they are massacred — I am speaking of Iraq — and in the countries where they flee, they are treated in conditions that are intolerable," she said. "It seems world public opinion was touched [last year] when the massacres by gas were spoken about, but really that was only one stage in the massacre."

The Turkish ambassador has not been the only irritated diplomat here. In April it was the Chinese envoy's turn. He was disturbed because Mrs. Mitterrand received the visiting Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal Tibetan leader who fled his country when it was absorbed by China and who from his refuge in India has been a frequent critic of Chinese rule.

"I am very honored to have met the Dalai Lama," she declared, unrepentant.

The Algerian Embassy also has had some problems with the president's crusading wife. When soldiers shot rioting youths in Algiers last November, she expressed her indignation forcefully, which diplomats posted here failed to appreciate.

Similarly, Argentina objected some time ago when Mrs. Mitterrand voiced her feelings about torture. "No one will make me accept that one can institute torture and amnesty for the people who tortured," she said afterward.

Mrs. Mitterrand, 64, said her appeals and condemnations are not intended to represent official French policy or the views of her husband. They are designed to arouse public opinion, however, and perhaps eventually affect policy here and in other countries, she explained.

The trip to Turkey, for example, was arranged by Kurds who are friends of Mrs. Mitterrand's and hoped the sight of the refugee camps would prompt her to speak



out on an issue that has dropped off the front pages in France and elsewhere. She said she willingly accepted the mission even though the world has grown inured to stories of Kurdish suffering.

"I have no power," she added. "I have only my power of indignation, my power of conviction. These are my only powers. Sometimes they are convincing. Sometimes there are other reasons, economics for example, that predominate."

But the president has been "very respectful" of her right to speak out even on sensitive issues, Mrs. Mitterrand said. In any case, most of the time there is no conflict between her human rights appeals and her husband's official work in the Elysee Palace, she added.

"Francois is a man who defends human rights," she said. "I know there are realities that are difficult, but they are rare."

For the last three years, Mrs. Mitterrand has organized her campaign through France-Liberties, or the Danielle Mitterrand Foundation, a good-works shop with 25 staff members housed in the Palais de Chaillot across the Seine from the Eiffel Tower.

The foundation's working funds come from revenues established in equal thirds from government money, business contributions and donations from the public. It sponsors projects ranging from orphanages in Bangladesh to anti-AIDS campaigns in Africa.

Immediately on her arrival at the Elysee after her husband's election in 1981, Mrs. Mitterrand demonstrated reluctance to limit herself to the roles of hostess, decorator and good-will ambassador that France traditionally assigns its First Ladies.

She started with the June 21 Association to aid needy Frenchmen stranded in administrative tangles. Then came Common Cause to spur creative projects hampered by lack of funds. A third effort, France Is With You, refurbishes military surplus equipment for shipment to projects in poor countries.

But such efforts frequently seemed strapped for cash, she said, so the foundation was organized.

Mrs. Mitterrand traveled to Bangladesh last year to visit orphanages aided by the foundation, arriving during a catastrophic flood. The leadership in Dacca asked her to relay the gravity of the situation, which she said left her "bowled over."

Soon after her return, Francois Mitterrand launched an effort to persuade other industrial nations to join France in constructing dams to control the rivers that flood Bangladesh regularly. The French government has undertaken a feasibility study.

"I don't want to say I was at the origin of that, but I gave Francois a lot of elements for it, because I had just come back from Bangladesh," Mrs. Mitterrand recalled.

Danielle Mitterrand came to political activism early in life. The daughter of a liberal school principal, Antoine Gouze, she was a teenage courier for the French Resistance during the war and received a medal for her work when she was 20.

French analysts have written that her influence also was important in the president's drift leftward earlier in his career. Known widely now as a moderate Socialist, Mitterrand began his life in politics as a member of France's third-force centrist governments after World War II and identified clearly with the left only in opposition to Charles de Gaulle a decade later.

Mrs. Mitterrand's activist role in International Solidarities, a leftist-oriented group supporting El Salvador, also was believed to have helped shape her husband's thinking on Central America early in his presidency. Through her Central American concerns, she has been friendly with Regis Debray, a French philosopher arrested in the company of Che Guevara and a onetime Elysee adviser.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, DANIELLE MITTERAND, JOHN MCDONNELL

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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**Event**

Divider Title: \_\_\_\_\_

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Event

-Briefing will be faxed when event is confirmed

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Divider Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**Tour of the  
Musee Rodin**

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Tour of the Musee Rodin

-Briefing

-Scenario

-Excerpt from H.W. Janson's History of Art

May 30, 1994

## TOUR OF THE MUSEE RODIN

|           |                              |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| DATE:     | Thursday, June 7             |
| TIME:     | 2:45 pm                      |
| LOCATION: | Musee Rodin<br>Paris, France |
| FROM:     | Liz Bowyer                   |

### I PURPOSE

To tour the sculpture garden of the Musee Rodin with a group of French schoolchildren, and learn about several of French sculptor Auguste Rodin's greatest works.

### II BACKGROUND

#### Auguste Rodin (1840-1917)

Widely considered the greatest sculptor of the 19th century, Rodin was one of the most influential European artists of his period. In the same years that his contemporaries – Manet, Monet, Cezanne, Gauguin and van Gogh – were revitalizing painting, Rodin was opening up new possibilities in sculpture. He was the first sculptor since the peak of Neoclassicism to occupy a central position among the public and is credited for "single-handedly rescuing sculpture from a period of stagnation and making it once again a vehicle for intense personal expression."

#### The Musee Rodin

The Musee Rodin houses most of the artist's greatest sculptures. The ground floor of the museum holds many of Rodin's most expressive, emotional works: The Cathedral, The Kiss, The Walking Man and The Man with a Broken Nose. At either end of the gallery, in corresponding rotundas, are Eve and The Age of Bronze. The first floor of the museum holds some of Rodin's smaller works, in addition to plasters of Balzac and Victor Hugo.

The sculpture garden contains the sculptures that built Rodin's reputation during his lifetime, including The Thinker, The Burghers of Calais and The Gates of Hell and the Ugolin group.

#### The Thinker

The Thinker represents the image of the Creator and is one of the world's most recognizable works of art. The piece was originally intended to surmount The Gates of Hell, but its immediate success inspired Rodin to enlarge it. This bronze was

supposed to be placed in front of the Pantheon, but it was considered too small and was moved to the gardens of the Museum in 1922.

### **The Burghers of Calais**

This is a sculpture of six hostages who face the threat of death. The sculpture is presented at ground level, "very low so that the spectator can penetrate the heart of the subject," as Rodin explained, and strengthens the feeling of the prisoners' march towards death. The Burghers of Calais was commissioned by the city of Calais for a site in front of the town hall. The civic authorities had wanted something in a more traditional heroic-patriotic vein, and the monument was only unveiled after years of controversy.

### **The Gates of Hell**

Rodin was commissioned by the state in 1880 to make a bronze door for a proposed Musee des Arts Decoratifs. Rodin never finished the huge, intense work – entitled "The Gates of Hell" – but the organization of all of the work's parts was one of Rodin's final tasks. Many of the nearly 200 figures that are a part of The Gates of Hell formed the basis of famous independent sculptures, like The Thinker.

The piece conjures up the torments of Hell and reinforces the underlying theme of death. The two doors are covered with twisted and anguished figures linked in poses that were considered daring in sculpture in Rodin's time. Because of the physical seriousness and technical grandeur of the project, Rodin felt free to compose a work breaking all traditional rules, and the result was a new sculptural space extremely sensitive to light changes. The five existing casts of The Gates of Hell are in Paris, the United States, Switzerland, and Japan, and were made after Rodin's death.

### **Balzac**

In this sculpture, Rodin discarded all past formulas used by sculptors to honor great men, and likeness and reality give way to visionary invention. Preferring to stress the author's internal battles, Rodin portrayed Balzac striding in a fiercely proud and defiant attitude, wearing an ill-fitting coat that gives definition to his highly lined face. This piece represents the beginning of modern sculpture as it is known today.

[Also see artistic analysis of Rodin's work from H.W. Janson's History of Art, attached.]

### **Hotel Biron**

The Musee Rodin is housed in the Hotel Biron, the building that was Auguste Rodin's residence throughout the latter part of his life. The Hotel Biron was constructed as a residence for a rich wigmaker by Gabriel the Elder in 1728. The residence was subsequently occupied by, among others, Marshal Niron, a general in the Revolutionary government who was beheaded in 1793.

In 1797 the house was turned into a dance hall, and later a convent. The mother superior of the convent had the greater part of the residence's painted and gilt panelling ripped out, seeing in the wood carving a symbol of the vanities of the age. In 1904, the building was bought by the State and the house was made available to artists. Rodin came to live in a ground floor studio of the house until his death, presenting his work in lieu of rent. After Rodin's death in 1917, the house was converted into a museum.

The Ecole Primaire de la Rue Paul Camous (Primary School of the Street Paul Camous)

Approximately 28 boys and girls between the ages of eight and ten will accompany you on a tour of the Musee Rodin. The children attend the Ecole Primaire de la Rue Paul Camous (pronounced: ay-COLE pri-MER de la rue paul cam-u), a public school located in a moderately affluent neighborhood in Paris. Only some of the children speak English, so a bilingual guide will lead the tour.

III. PARTICIPANTS

HRC

Approximately 28 school children

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

\* See attached scenario

V. PRESS

Pool press.

VI. REMARKS

No remarks needed.





752. THOMAS EAKINS. *The Gross Clinic*. 1875.  
96 × 78". Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia

explanatory subtitle, we would have real difficulty making it out. No French painter had yet dared to produce a picture so "non-representational," so reminiscent of Cozens' blot-scapes and Turner's "tinted steam" (see fig. 703, colorplate 65). It was this canvas, more than any other, that prompted Ruskin to accuse Whistler of "flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Since the same critic had highly praised Turner's *Slave Ship*, we must conclude that what Ruskin really liked was not the tinted steam itself but the Romantic sentiment behind it. During the subsequent suit for libel, Whistler offered a definition of his aims that seems to be particularly applicable to *The Falling Rocket*: "I have perhaps meant rather to indicate an artistic interest alone in my work, divesting the picture from any outside sort of interest... It is an arrangement of line, form, and color, first, and I make use of any incident of it which shall bring about a symmetrical result." The last phrase has special significance, since Whistler acknowledges that in utilizing chance effects, he does not look for resemblances but for a purely formal harmony. While he rarely practiced what he preached to quite the same extent as he did in *The Falling Rocket*, his statement reads like a prophecy of American abstract painting today (see colorplate 80).

Whistler's gifted contemporary in America, Winslow Homer (1836–1910), also came to Paris as a young man, but left too soon to receive the full impact of Impres-

sionism. He was a pictorial reporter throughout the Civil War and continued as a magazine illustrator until 1875. Yet he did some of his most remarkable paintings in the 1860s. Such a work is *The Morning Bell* (fig. 751); the fresh delicacy of the sunlit scene might be called "pre-Impressionist"—halfway between Corot and Monet (compare fig. 727, colorplate 67). But the picture has an extraordinarily subtle design as well: the dog, the girl in the center, and the children turn the footpath into a seesaw, its upward slant balanced by the descending line of treetops. Thomas Eakins (1844–1916) arrived in Paris from Philadelphia about the time Homer painted *The Morning Bell*; he returned, four years later, with decisive impressions of Courbet, Manet, and Velázquez. Elements from these three artists are combined in *The Gross Clinic* (fig. 752), the most imposing work of American nineteenth-century painting. A powerfully realistic canvas, it is a lifesize view of an operation in progress, glossing over none of the gruesome detail. Conservative critics denounced it as a "degradation of art," but to us it seems a splendid fulfillment of Baudelaire's demand for pictures that express the heroism of modern life.

Impressionism, it is often said, revitalized sculpture no less than painting. The statement is at once true and misleading. Auguste Rodin (1840–1917), the first sculptor of genius since Bernini, redefined sculpture during the same years that Manet and Monet redefined painting; in so doing, however, he did not follow these artists'

753. AUGUSTE RODIN. *The Man with the Broken Nose*.  
1864. Bronze, height 9 1/4". Rodin Museum,  
Philadelphia Museum of Art





lead. How indeed could the effect of such pictures as *The Fifer* or *The River* be reproduced in three dimensions and without color? What Rodin did accomplish is already visible in the first piece he tried to exhibit (it was rejected, as we might expect), *The Man with the Broken Nose* of 1864 (fig. 753). Earlier, he had worked briefly under Barye, whose influence may help to explain the vigorously creased surface (compare fig. 734). These welts and wrinkles produce, in polished bronze, an ever-changing pattern of reflections. But is this effect borrowed from Impressionist painting? Does Rodin dissolve three-dimensional form into flickering patches of light and dark? These fiercely exaggerated shapes pulsate with sculptural energy, and they retain this quality under whatever conditions the piece is viewed. For Rodin did not work directly in bronze; he modeled in wax or clay. How could he calculate in advance the reflections on the bronze surfaces of the casts that would ultimately be made from these models? He worked as he did, we must assume, for an altogether different reason: not to capture elusive optical effects, but to emphasize the process of "growth"—the miracle of dead matter coming to life in the artist's hands. As the sole touch, for Manet and Monet, is the primary reality, so the malleable lumps from which Rodin builds his forms. And conservative critics rejected *The Man with the Broken Nose* and Impressionist painting on the same grounds—it was "unfinished," a mere sketch. Sculptors, of course, had always made small, informal studies (the plastic counterpart of drawings), but these were for the artist's private use, not for public display. Rodin was the first to make of unfinishedness a principle that governed both his handling of surfaces and the whole shape of the work (*The Man with the Broken Nose* is not a bust, but a head "broken off" at the neck). By discovering what might be called the anatomy of the fragment, he rescued sculpture from optical verisimilitude just as Manet rescued painting from photographic realism.

This sculptural intuition, proclaimed with such daring by Rodin at forty-four, did not reach full force until the late part of his living, the young artist had to collaborate with officially recognized sculptors on their public commissions, mostly memorials and architectural sculpture in the Neo-Baroque style of Carpeaux. In 1879 he was entrusted with a major task, the entrance of the Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris. Rodin elaborated this commission into an ambitious ensemble, the *Gates of Hell*, its symbolic program inspired by *Dante's Inferno*. He never finished the *Gates*, but they served as a matrix for countless smaller pieces that he eventually made into independent works. The most famous autonomous fragments is *The Thinker* (fig. 754), intended for the lintel of the *Gates*, whence the figure is to contemplate the panorama of despair below. The ancestry of *The Thinker* goes back, indirectly at least, to the beginning phase of Christian art (the brooding figure of the Byzantine ivory in fig. 755



754. AUGUSTE RODIN. *The Thinker*. 1879–89. Bronze, height 27 1/4". The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (Gift of Thomas F. Ryan, 1910)



755. *Adam*. Byzantine, 12th century. Ivory. Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore





756. AUGUSTE RODIN. *The Kiss*. 1886-98.  
Marble, over lifesize. Rodin Museum, Paris



757. AUGUSTE RODIN. *Balzac* (portion). 1892-97.  
Plaster, 9' 10". Rodin Museum, Paris

reflects an Early Christian source); it also includes the action-in-repose of Michelangelo's superhuman bodies (see figs. 537, 541, colorplate 39), the tension in Puget's *Milo* (see fig. 668, especially the feet), and the expressive dynamism of *The Man with the Broken Nose*. Who is *The Thinker*? Partly Adam, no doubt (though there is also a different Adam by Rodin, another "outgrowth" of the *Gates*), partly Prometheus, and partly the brute imprisoned by the passions of the flesh. Rodin wisely refrained from giving him a specific name, for the statue fits no preconceived identity. In this new image of man, form and meaning are one, instead of cleaving apart as in Carpeaux' *Dance*. Carpeaux produced naked figures that pretend to be nude, while *The Thinker*, like the nudes of Michelangelo, is free from subservience to the undressed model.

*The Kiss* (fig. 756), an over-lifesize group in marble, also derives from the *Gates*. Less powerful than *The Thinker*, it exploits another kind of artful unfinishedness. Rodin had been impressed by the struggle of Michelangelo's "Slaves" against the remnants of the blocks that imprison them; *The Kiss* was planned from the start to include the mass of roughhewn marble to which the

lovers are attached, and which thus becomes symbolic of their earthbound passion. The contrast of textures emphasizes the veiled, sensuous softness of the bodies. But Rodin was by instinct a modeler, not a carver like Michelangelo. His greatest works were intended to be cast in bronze. Even these, however, reveal their full strength only when we see them in plaster casts made directly from Rodin's clay originals. The *Balzac Monument*, his most daring creation, remained in plaster for many years, rejected by the committee that had commissioned it (fig. 757). The figure is larger than life, physically and spiritually; it has the overpowering presence of a specter. Like a huge monolith, the man of genius towers above the crowd; he shares "the sublime egotism of the gods" (as the Romantics put it). Rodin has minimized the articulation of the body, so that from a distance we see only its great bulk. As we approach, we become aware that Balzac is wrapped in a long, shroud-like cloak. From this mass the head thrusts upward—one is tempted to say, erupts—with elemental force. When we are close enough to make out the features clearly, we sense beneath the disdain an inner agony that stamps *Balzac* as the kin of *The Man with the Broken Nose*.

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### Remarks

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Remarks

-American Academy in Rome

-Breakfast with French Women (will be provided by Lissa Muscatine later this week)



**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON  
REMARKS AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME  
ROME, ITALY  
JUNE 2, 1994**

**DRAFT**

[Acknowledgments: Adele Chatfield Taylor, president of the Academy; Caroline Bruzelius, director. You might want to mention the gold and bronze centennial medals (and the two baseball caps) given to you at the White House event. Each has the Academy insignia, designed by Roy Lichtenstein, a former fellow]

Greetings to all of you, and thanks so much for inviting me to this citadel of creativity and learning.

On April 21st -- Rome's 2,747th birthday -- Adele and Caroline were at the White House to launch the Academy Centennial and the presentation of the Rome prize to next year's winners. It was a great occasion, and so is this opportunity to witness firsthand the energy and creativity of the Fellows and staff here.

Today, as Americans and Europeans celebrate events that led to an end of tyranny on this continent 50 years ago, we can all reflect on democracy's role in strengthening our cultural life.

By uniting around a common cause during World War 2, great nations and great peoples were able to build a lasting peace. And with that peace came a re-affirmation of the freedoms we cherish -- freedoms that encourage artistic, creative, and intellectual expression.

Of course, the roots of modern cultural and intellectual life can be traced, at least in part, to ancient Rome. And that's why it is so fitting that the Academy is here -- in a city so steeped in art, architecture, history, literature, music, and ideas.

I just had the chance to see the exhibition "American Art in Italian Collections," which is wonderfully symbolic of the alliance and friendship that has endured between the United States and Italy for many years.

Your presence at the Academy is but another example of that relationship. You are here because you are the best that America has to offer. And no doubt your time in Rome will add to the artistic and scholarly contributions you make -- not just to American culture but to the enrichment of world civilization.

I envy the time you will have to absorb what this magnificent city and country have to offer. And I look forward to seeing the fruits of your labors in the years ahead.



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### **Miscellaneous**

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Miscellaneous

-Overseas weather forecasts

-NSC briefing paper on medical care of U.S. troops in WWII

May 30, 1994

TO: Wendy Smith, Scheduling Office

FROM: PEOC, WHMO

SUBJ: Overseas Weather Forecasts

Weather forecast for Rome, Italy

31 May 94 - Partly cloudy to mostly cloudy with morning haze and fog winds will be from 3 to 5 knots. High temperatures will range from 75 to 85 degrees low temperatures will range from 58 to 65 degrees.

1 June 94 - Partly cloudy to mostly cloudy with morning haze and fog winds will be from 3 to 5 knots. High temperatures will range from 75 to 88 degrees low temperatures will range from 58 to 65 degrees.

2 June 94 - Partly cloudy with morning haze and fog winds will be from 3 to 5 knots. High temperatures will range from 75 to 85 degrees low temperatures will range from 60 to 65 degrees.

3 June 94 -Partly cloudy with morning haze and fog winds will be from 3 to 5 knots. High temperatures will range from 75 to 85 degrees low temperatures will range from 60 to 65 degrees.

4 June 94 - Partly cloudy with morning haze and fog winds will be from 3 to 5 knots. High temperatures will range from 80 to 90 degrees low temperatures will range from 63 to 70 degrees.

5 June 94 - Partly cloudy with morning haze and fog winds will be from 3 to 5 knots. High temperatures will range from 80 to 90 degrees low temperatures will range from 63 to 70 degrees."

6 June 94 - Partly cloudy to mostly cloudy chance of rain, winds will be from southwest to northwest 6 to 12 knots. High temperatures will range from 75 to 85 degrees low temperatures will range from 62 to 68 degrees.

7 June 94 - Partly cloudy winds will be from southwest to west 5 to 10 knots. High temperatures will range from 75 to 85 degrees low temperatures will range from 62 to 68 degrees.

London, England

31 May 94 - Mostly cloudy with morning haze and fog winds will be from 3 to 5 knots until evening they will be from the west 5 to 10 knots. Showers possible in late evening. High temperatures will range from 68 to 72 degrees low temperatures will range from 52 to 54 degrees.

1 June 94 - Partly cloudy to mostly cloudy with morning haze and fog. Showers possible in the evening winds will be from 3 to 6 knots changing to southwest 5 to 10 knots. High temperatures will range from 68 to 74 degrees low temperatures will range from 50 to 55 degrees.

2 June 94 - Fair to partly cloudy in the morning then partly to mostly cloudy in the evening with possible showers. Morning haze and fog winds will be from 3 to 5 knots. High temperatures will range from 68 to 74 degrees low temperatures will range from 50 to 55 degrees.

3 June 94 -Mostly cloudy with rain will be from southwest to west 5 to 10 knots gust up to 15 knots. High temperatures will range from 63 to 70 degrees low temperatures will range from 48 to 54 degrees.

4 June 94 - Mostly cloudy with scattered rain showers winds will be from southwest to west 5 to 10 knots gust up to 15 knots. High temperatures will range from 58 to 65 degrees low temperatures will range from 45 to 50 degrees.

5 June 94 - Partly cloudy to mostly cloudy with showers, winds will be from west to northwest 5 to 10 knots with gust up to 20 knots. High temperatures will range from 55 to 63 degrees low temperatures will range from 45 to 50 degrees.

6 June 94 - Partly cloudy to mostly cloudy with morning haze and fog winds will be from northwest 6 to 12 knots. High temperatures will range from 58 to 65 degrees low temperatures will range from 47 to 53 degrees.

7 June 94 - Partly cloudy to mostly cloudy with morning haze and fog winds will be from south to southwest 5 to 10 knots. High temperatures will range from 62 to 68 degrees low temperatures will range from 48 to 55 degrees.