



Chinachem Group

25th August 1995

BY FAX & COURIER

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The First Lady
Office of the First Lady
2nd Floor, West Wing
Main Building, The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
NW, Washington DC 20500
USA

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

Further to my earlier invitation for Photographic Exhibition of "World Women Today" I would like to invite you also to join the 3rd Award Giving Ceremony for "Ruxin Agriculture Award" to be held at the Great Hall of The People in Beijing on the 7th September 1995 at 9:30 am.

The award is created and solely sponsored by me personally for the farmer of the grassroots level. There are 900 million farmers in China, half of which is woman and particularly woman farmer in China play an very important role.

One award is given each week to a farmer for their contribution and outstanding performance in their own field. This ceremony is very special as all the awards are given to women to commemorate the World Women Conference.

To show my sincere wish that you can come to Beijing during the World Women Conference, I will leave Hong Kong for United State to-morrow to deliver the invitations personally.

It will be a great honor if I could meet you soon.

Yours truly,

Nina Kung (Nina T.H. Wang)

c.c. Mr. Mueller Richard W.
Consul General
Consulate General, USA, Garden Road, Hong Kong. Fax No. 2845 1598



Chinachem Group

24th August 1995

BY COURIER

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The First Lady
Office of the First Lady
2nd Floor, West Wing
Main Building, The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
NW, Washington DC 20500
U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

I am pleased to send you two copies of "World Women Today" for your pleasure reading.

Yours truly,

Nina Kung (Nina T.H. Wang)

Encl.



NOAH'S WORLD TELEVISION
P.O. BOX 9276
BARDONIA, NEW YORK 10954
Tel: 914-358-8815 Fax: 914-358-8498

Memorandum

DATE: August 27, 1995
TO: Foreign Desk
FROM: Ken Klein
RE: Mrs Clinton's Trip To China

PRESS RELEASE

SCREENED PRODUCTIONS, INCORPORATED has just signed an agreement with the SHANDONG PROVINCE in China to act as their exclusive representatives in New York State, New York Metropolitan area and Israel. The PROVINCE seeks to establish joint ventures, attract operations, and conduct bilateral investment and international trade. SHANDONG PROVINCE, is the second richest province in China and has a population of 87 million people.

SCREENED PRODUCTIONS is also a major producer of cable television programming throughout the United States and abroad. SCREENED PRODUCTIONS' programs are broadcast on 700 cable systems throughout the United States, reaching some 26 million viewers, and are also broadcast in China and Israel.



Kenneth Klein

Oakland man films in China tell Shantung business story

ANDRA LEVY

ARDONIA — When Ken Klein visits China for 10 days in June, his camera is his constant companion. But Klein isn't taking photos for his personal album.

Klein, President of four-year-old Screened Entertainment here, which produces and broadcasts programs which are on 700 cable stations nationwide and available at 350 colleges and universities, was filming joint business ventures between China and the United States, Australia, Canada, Israel, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

"We met the mayors of Shantung province, which has 87 million people. It is the largest, the richest and most capital-rich province in China. In the last couple of years, \$150 billion for investment has been poured into this province," said Klein.

"We were given a VIP treatment," Klein visited textile mills, an extinct volcano where sapphires are mined, silk companies, and food processing manufacturers. "We spoke to the owners of major corporations and filmed

the production process to the end product—that is, the time of manufacturing until the finished product is in the showroom."

Klein is no stranger to traveling to foreign lands and producing programs. A recent trip to Israel was likewise successful. Klein produces a program called, *Israel Today*, which focuses on Israeli-American relationships, culture, economics, news, and special events.

What's more, a four-month-old subsidiary, *Israel Business Today on Television*, goes one step further: highlighting Israeli industries and featuring interviews with company CEOs and spokespersons to provide viewers a look at the entire manufacturing or service process of the industry showcased.

If that's not enough, Screened Entertainment also produces *Noah's World* Television, a series of one-hour programs featuring various countries.

While in China, Klein, who produced several programs on the Shantung province and its principle cities, visited Beijing for two days where he met Israeli

economic attache Danny Cataravas. He was economic attache in Hong Kong then in Beijing, China. He was at the Casablanca conference. He told us about Israeli-China business relations."

Another outcome of Klein's trip to China was that he met with labor secretaries and many heads of provinces. "They asked us if we could broadcast our programs on China's TV. As a result we have a reciprocal exchange. They send us material and we send them material on American businesses. The program, to be launched in August, will be hosted by Klein's son, Andy, who is an attorney.

Klein, who indicated that China is interested in programs that deal with American technology, business and production, is only too happy to acquiesce. His firm, which has already grown from serving 30 cable stations to 700 today, has signed an economic agreement that gives it exclusive representation for the Shantung province with the entire state of New York and in Israel for any bilateral investment or joint venture or trade agreement (import/export).

For example, if an American company wants a joint venture in China, Klein would work with the officers of the Amer-

ican firm and the government officials or directors of the company which is going to come into existence. His goal is to arrange investment, finances and setting up of the factory.

According to Klein, China is also very interested in American/Israeli/China economic cooperation. "They would like Israeli technology, American investment and to have the factory built in China. They are big on joint ventures," he said.

Where will Klein travel next? He plans to visit Israel again later this year. "We will be filming businesses and villages and cities on Israel and Arab peace cooperation and the second Casablanca conference in Amman in October," Klein said, noting that future plans will have him meeting King Hussein in Jordan and the Prime Minister of Turkey.

Klein also doesn't rule out the possibility that Israeli educational TV will soon be broadcasting *Noah's World* and *Israel Today*.

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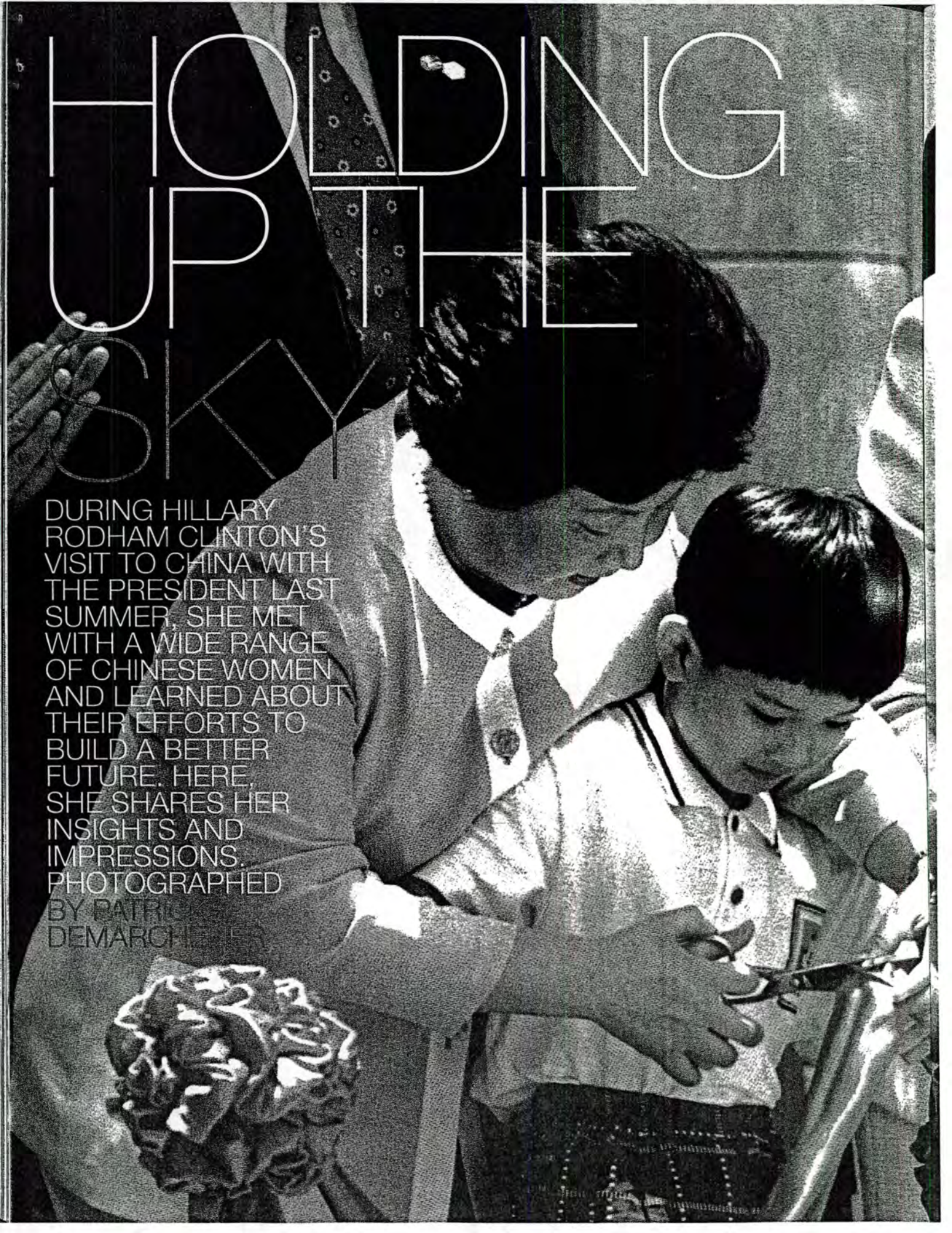
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HOLDING UP THE SKYY



DURING HILLARY
RODHAM CLINTON'S
VISIT TO CHINA WITH
THE PRESIDENT LAST
SUMMER, SHE MET
WITH A WIDE RANGE
OF CHINESE WOMEN
AND LEARNED ABOUT
THEIR EFFORTS TO
BUILD A BETTER
FUTURE. HERE,
SHE SHARES HER
INSIGHTS AND
IMPRESSIONS.
PHOTOGRAPHED
BY PATRICIA
DEMARCHI FOR





Scenes from the Clintons' history-making trip to China. Left: The First Lady is welcomed outside a girls' school in Shanghai. Below, clockwise from top left: Meeting her audience at the Shanghai Children's Medical Center; the First Family in Xian; the band at a Shanghai girls' school; Hillary Rodham Clinton with her daughter, Chelsea, and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright at the Beijing University Library; children greeting the First Lady at Beijing University; a young Chinese girl.

There's an expression in China that "women hold up half the sky." I thought of that powerful image often as I accompanied the president on his historic trip to China a few months ago and met with women who are struggling to improve their lives and expand their freedoms. Their achievements—some of which astonish even the women themselves—are helping to shape

that country's future as it undergoes a period of great change.

One of the women I met was Xie Lihua. She's in her 40s now, but as a teenager she was a passionate revolutionary and a member of her school's Red Guard committee. Today she's turned her energies to helping some of China's poorest women raise themselves and their families out of poverty. When banks refused to offer some of these women credit, Xie pooled money of her own—from an international prize she had received for her work with rural women—along with a donation from Bing Xin, one of China's most famous writers, and parceled out loans and advice about how to start up new businesses. To explain how microcredit is helping rural women gain greater economic independence, she says, "If I give you an apple, you will eat it once. If I give you a seed, you can grow your own tree."

Xie told me about how her microcredit program helped a disabled woman in a rural village open her own bean-curd shop. Her husband had always viewed her as a burden, but with the money she earned in her new business, she was able to help him with expenses for their small farm, gaining respect not only within her own family but also throughout the village. During our nine-day trip, I was to hear many such stories of the challenges facing women in China today—and of their efforts to overcome them.

The president went to China to strengthen the ties between China and the United States, and to address critical issues like human rights and the nonproliferation of missiles. To make significant progress on these and other complex problems, the president has said, "Our two nations will be far better off working together than apart." We also wanted to see for ourselves the dramatic changes sweeping this vast country, and to help the Chinese people learn more about who we are and about our hopes for an open and democratic future in China. Although I accompanied the president on many official and informal occasions, I also had my own schedule of events and meetings. And nowhere did I learn more about the challenges and the possibilities facing China today than in my conversations with Chinese women.



One of the most pleasurable parts of the trip for me was having the delightful company of both my mother and my daughter, Chelsea. There's a Chinese saying about the value of having "three generations under one roof," and being able to share some of these experiences with them made this an especially meaningful trip for me. During our lifetimes the three of us have witnessed such dramatic changes in our own country, notably in the area of expanded women's rights. So I treasured hearing their impressions of China as it begins to

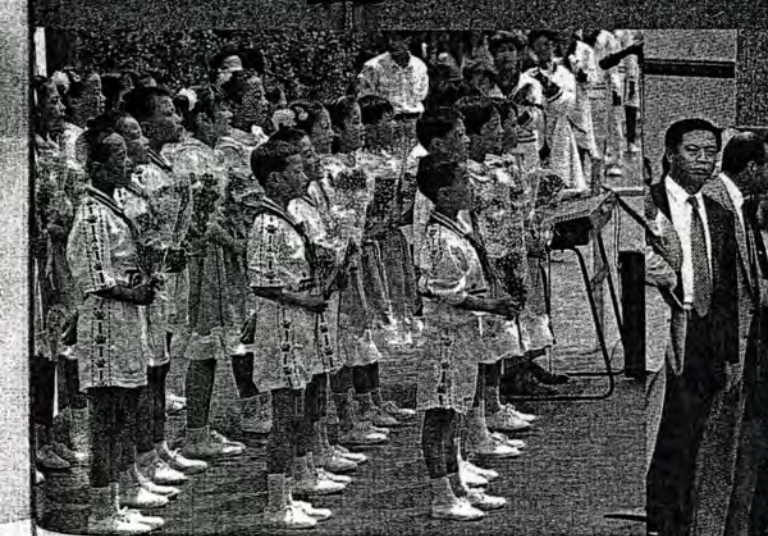
open up new opportunities for its citizens—including women.

I had first visited China three years ago, as honorary chair of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, in Beijing. I remember how moved I was to look at that extraordinary gathering of women of different races, cultures and beliefs who had come together from every corner of the globe to discuss common concerns and to build a common future. In my address in Beijing, I said, "If there is one message that echoes forth from this conference, it is that human rights are women's rights—and women's rights are human rights." The Platform for Action adopted by the conference emphasized that the progress of a country depends on women having equal access to life's basic tools of opportunity, like health care, education, credit and jobs.

Everywhere I went in China, I heard echoes of that UN conference as I met women from all walks of life determined to improve their own lives and the lives of their families—often against formidable odds. I met Xie Lihua at a forum of Chinese women leaders in Beijing, hosted by the All China Women's Federation, what we would call the government's women's bureau. It was an experience I will never forget. We were told that this kind of open dialogue had never occurred before, and we were concerned that the women who did come might feel intimidated and wouldn't speak out. How wrong we were. I don't think I have ever met advocates more excited about the progress that women are making or more vocal about the hard work that remains to be done to ensure women's basic human rights.

From these courageous women, I learned about the high rate of illiteracy among women in China, particularly those living in rural areas. Many can't even write their names. Xie and others now publish a magazine called *Rural Women Knowing All*, which is designed specifically to reach those who can't read. It uses colorful pictures to inform women about jobs, health-care services and basic legal rights. A university professor told me about programs she's involved in to keep girls in school, and to convince those who have dropped out to return to class.

I also learned at that forum—much to my surprise—that *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, one of the most popular self-help health books ever written in America, had just been translated and published in China. That such basic information about women's health has been so scarce until now underscored for me how far China still needs to go in educating its citizens. But that such a book is now available is also a sign of progress.





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teach her daughter. Once again, I was reminded that no matter what country we live in or what language we speak, we share a fierce determination to create a better world for our children.

These young women are growing up in a country undergoing a profound transition as it moves from a centrally controlled economy toward a free-market economy and as its citizens gain a level of freedom in their personal lives unimaginable even a few years ago. Today those citizens enjoy greater flexibility to travel within and outside of China, to buy their own homes, to choose a job or to attend a better school.

The president and I saw some of these changes firsthand on the initial stop of our trip. We were welcomed to Xian, China's ancient capital, in a beautiful ceremony at a fort on the outskirts of the old city. The next day we explored an excavation site where more than 2000 years ago, thousands of life-size terracotta warriors had been buried with the first emperor to rule a

No matter where I went, women spoke to me about the need to provide women and girls with greater educational opportunities. China is a country that has traditionally placed a premium on education, and it has set a goal to eliminate adult illiteracy by the year 2000. Yet even as educational reforms are under way to help students succeed in these more competitive times, girls are dropping out of school at a disturbing rate. Many parents, feeling the pressure of tough economic circumstances, are taking their children—especially their daughters—out of school to work in factories or on farms.

But the high dropout rate—and the shocking incidence of suicide among women—reflects another, more troubling reality in China: that girls and women traditionally have been less valued. As a result of a strict and intrusive family-planning policy, the goal of which has been to limit families to one child, there's a significant incidence of abandonment of girls and sex-selective abortions, and a resurgence of the practice of female infanticide. These brutal practices continue even though official government policy prohibits them. There is also an alarming rise in the number of girls and women being forcibly sold into marriage, explained at least in part by the skewed birth ratios that result in far fewer women than men living in some rural areas. China's own official news agency reported that between 1991 and 1996, police rescued 88,000 women and children from traffickers. The situation has spurred the government's All China Women's Federation to launch a campaign entitled "Girls Are Just As Valuable As Boys."

So I was especially pleased to visit an all-girls' school in Shanghai that has a rigorous academic curriculum and a highly competitive sports program, clearly challenging future female leaders to excel. These smart young women asked me all kinds of questions, from whether I had mastered the skill of eating with chopsticks (sort of) to what kind of music I like (provoking a symphonic response!). One student told me her mother had just finished reading my book *It Takes a Village*, and wanted to know what I thought were the most important lessons a mother could

unified China. But we saw another kind of history being made when we visited the village of Xiahe just a few miles away. It's one of the half-million villages around China that now elects its own committee leaders. And many of those selected at this subgovernment level are nonparty candidates. This is the first tentative step—but a critical one—toward building a more democratic society from the bottom up.

However, the oppression of political freedoms and human rights persists. Our trip was marred by the arrest of Chinese citizens who used our arrival to test the political system by attempting to register a political party. Chinese dissidents have also been arrested and jailed since our return, and the issue of serious and widespread human-rights violations—including those in Tibet—continues to be a major impediment to the relationship between our two countries reaching its full potential.

Since 1978, China has experienced perhaps the fastest rate of economic growth in history. Millions of Chinese citizens have risen out of poverty, an extraordinary accomplishment. Yet others—particularly uneducated women—have been left behind. One reason for this disparity is that while the Chinese economy has been growing, the government's closing of inefficient and money-losing state enterprises has dramatically pushed up the unemployment rate. And all too often, women are bearing the brunt. They are more likely to lose their jobs and their benefits, to be forced



From far left: The Great Wall of China; Hillary and Bill Clinton at one of many receptions during their visit; on the Li River; President Clinton giving a press conference in Hong Kong.

into early retirement or to be the victims of job discrimination, and less likely to benefit from retraining programs.

In a small building on a side street in Shanghai, I climbed up four flights of stairs to visit a women's job-retraining center, established to address some of these growing problems. There I watched women learning new trades, such as tailoring and flower arranging. This is also the site of a women's hotline, where volunteers field questions ranging from how to find a job to what to do to control unruly children to how to get out of an abusive marriage. I was impressed with the way these women were reaching out to one another. Their questions mirrored the concerns of women the world over.

One of the biggest surprises of the trip was discovering the extent to which women's rights have been written into Chinese law. In 1992, for example, the National People's Congress passed a law on the "Protection of Rights and Interests of Women," which prohibits discrimination against women in such areas as employment, property and education. Included in those rights is self-determination in marriage, equal pay for equal work and the equal allotment of housing and welfare benefits. I learned about some of these legal protections—as well as the difficulty of enforcing them—at the Center for Women's Law Studies and Legal Services, at Beijing University, which I visited with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. The center, supported by the Ford Foundation, is located in a simple build-

center," she said simply, "and I got justice." But she and her daughter are still living with her ex-husband because their apartment was assigned to him by his work unit, and she is unable to find housing of her own. I applauded with everyone else when she said she was raising her daughter to be a lawyer.

Another client spoke about how she and other women she worked with in a factory had been denied their pay. The center had launched a class-action suit against the factory's manager for back wages. They won the suit, but the manager still refuses to pay.

These stories and many others underscored for me that though laws protecting women's rights in China, as in many other countries, are often quite comprehensive on paper, they are frequently not enforced. And that without the rule of law, which includes open access to the legal system and judicial orders that individuals can enforce, laws can be a cruel hoax. But based on the kinds of legal reforms that are being carried out, and the legal precedents being set, I am hopeful that greater progress can be made toward implementation of these laws.

Women's rights were the main topic of an address I made in Shanghai. I spoke about how impressed I was with the progress that women were making in China today, in areas such as the rule of law, microcredit loans and literacy, with progress in the rural areas being most impressive. But I also spoke about the very tough work that remains ahead to ensure that women in

China are not left behind in the 21st century. "Women can't hold up half the sky," I said, "if they make up the vast majority of those who can't read or write; if they are still pulled out of school early; if they are denied the jobs, loans and credit they need to lift themselves and their families up from poverty; if they are denied the freedom to plan their own families." I emphasized how "no country can reach its full potential until all of its citizens—men and women, boys and girls—have the freedom and the resources to reach theirs."

One of the missions of the president's trip to China was to strengthen the ties between the people of the United States and the people of China. So I was pleased to attend the signing of an important joint medical collaboration between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in the United States, and the Beijing Medical University. For years our two countries have worked together to reduce the occurrence of neural tube birth defects—including spina bifida—in Chinese babies. Unfortunately, such defects occur more frequently in China than in any other country in the world. Yet we know that women who take folic acid before they become pregnant may reduce their chance of having a baby with those defects by at least 50 percent.

That day in Beijing, I met a woman who had lost her first child to the deadly ravages of spina bifida. In her arms she was holding her healthy, squirming daughter—thanks to the current program between CDC and Beijing Medical University aimed at giving thousands of women like her a regular dose of folic acid. The new agreement being signed will expand this already successful collaboration to prevent birth defects, disabilities and health defects resulting from environmental factors, including exposure to lead, radiation and water pollution.

Our countries are working together in other areas ► 301

"WOMEN CAN'T HOLD UP HALF THE SKY," I SAID, "IF THEY CAN'T READ OR WRITE; IF THEY ARE DENIED THE JOBS THEY NEED TO LIFT THEMSELVES UP FROM POVERTY; IF THEY ARE DENIED THE FREEDOM TO PLAN THEIR OWN FAMILIES."



ing on the outskirts of the university. The work of the center takes place in just a few cramped rooms, but the impact it's having on the lives of Chinese women reaches far beyond its walls. It takes on a wide range of cases, from family planning to job discrimination to rape, and has won more than half of them. But there are major hurdles to overcome. There's still rampant discrimination against women in China, and the justice system remains deeply flawed.

One woman told us about her efforts to get out of an abusive marriage. She was frail and soft-spoken, but her voice didn't waver as she spoke about how the center had helped her to obtain a divorce and an award for child support. "I came to the

a pitch she once reserved for "Little Red Corvette": "Three blind mice, three blind mice / See how they run, see how they run / They all ran after the farmer's wife...." "She's like me," says Bernhard. "She loves noise and excitement. When things get too quiet, she gets a little restless." ■

DIARY OF A COUTURE VIRGIN (continued from page 247)

dauphin at the end of the runway with Catherine Deneuve. Who better than today's enfant terrible of fashion to take over YSL's domain? Once Saint Laurent was the renegade; today he is the revered classicist. Gaultier leads the prolonged standing ovation at the end of the show.

At Balmain one editor notices that de la Renta's ladies are a sea of beige, ivory and light green. Not one speck of black. Though fashion editors may defend the merits of black to no end, these women actually look chic, in a '60s Babe Paley, Gloria Guinness sort of way. The clothes reflect the clean, "I'm wealthy, but I don't have to flaunt it" style that your average gilt-to-the-eyeballs moneyed woman just doesn't understand. But Oscar, would Babe Paley ever wear velvet knickers with mink trim?

Couture is a cabaret at Thierry Mulger, in the pool room of the Ritz. Cyd Charisse glides out in a full-length gown, which she rips open to expose one emerald-studded, shapely leg; Jerry Hall and her daughter Elizabeth Scarlett slither out in matching black horsehair ensembles; one model strolls out in a gorilla suit, which she strips off to reveal a sexy negligee. *Très* bizarre. These aren't the kinds of clothes you would wear to dinner, but as Ungaro puts it, "Couture is a dream, and what woman doesn't want to dream?" Each to her own fantasy. ■

HOLDING UP THE SKY (continued from page 263)

too. In Shanghai, I was pleased to announce five new exchange programs that will bring Chinese women to the United States next year to share ideas and experiences with their American counterparts. The programs will be sponsored by the United States Information Agency, and will embrace Chinese and American leaders at all levels, including lawyers, educators, environmentalists, business representatives, local government officials and youth leaders.

Secretary of State Albright joined me for a final roundtable discussion with women in Hong Kong on the last day of our trip. This was a high-powered group of women lawyers, doctors and political leaders who hold positions of authority still unknown in the rest of China. I felt the forum was, in a sense, a snapshot of what China would look like if it continues to open up—both economically and politically—in the years ahead. Anson Chan, Hong Kong's second-highest-ranking official, spoke about what it was like to be a woman in a position of such authority in Chinese society. Other women leaders discussed the challenges of providing housing for a growing population, and the steps that are being taken to secure fundamental human freedoms. I had to laugh when the conversation turned to a familiar topic: the need for women to find time to exercise as they struggle to balance the demands of work and family.

That night as the president and I joined Chelsea and my mother on the plane for the long 17-hour trip home, we shared a few stories before we drifted off to sleep: the stark beauty of Guilin, where rugged mountains dip dramatically into China's Li River; the sights and smells of Beijing's market, where we bought porcelain jars and Chinese scrolls; the wilting heat—but

also the awe—as we walked the Great Wall and saw it curve its way over the crests of China's hills as far as the eye could see.

We also talked about the many images of China as it begins, however cautiously, to push open the doors of opportunity for its people. The president and I had attended a church service Sunday morning in Beijing—filled to bursting with worshipers. Yet the government still supervises religious worship and requires each church to register. Some churches refuse to do so out of fear of government control. And while some are left alone, others have been closed down, their religious leaders arrested. But I was heartened by my visit with Secretary of State Albright to an old synagogue in Shanghai, now renovated as a museum. Judaism is not among the five religions recognized by the state, and there's no agreement by the authorities in Shanghai to let this beautiful old building be used again as a place of worship. But as I watched Rabbi Arthur Schneier from New York place a Torah in the synagogue's tabernacle for the first time in decades, I felt I was witnessing at least a symbolic step forward, not only for the small Jewish community that remains in that city but, hopefully, for other religious communities as well.

Perhaps the most dramatic example of China loosening up its restrictions on freedom of expression was the frank and open exchange that took place between the president and the students at Beijing University. The president spoke to them about how the right "to be treated with dignity; the right to express one's opinions, to choose one's own leaders, to associate freely with others and to worship or not, freely, however one chooses [are the] birthrights of people everywhere." That speech, and the subsequent freewheeling question-and-answer period, were broadcast live on Chinese television, an unprecedented event. And once again, I felt I was witnessing an historic moment, as China presses forward—however tentatively—toward a more open society.

As *Air Force One* returned to Andrews Air Force Base in the early morning of America's Independence Day, I thought about the courageous women I'd met in China and in countries around the world who are struggling, often against great odds, to expand the circle of human rights and to ensure that every citizen—women and men, girls and boys—can live in dignity and hope. Like citizens everywhere, the women of China seek to participate fully in the political, social and economic life of their country—and to say honestly that, yes, they do "hold up half the sky." They face formidable challenges ahead. But it is profoundly in our interest, and in the interest of all nations, to help them succeed. ■

HOTEL WARS (continued from page 274)

on his belief in a design-aware audience that is primed to move on from the high-energy buzz of the first boutique ventures to a less frenetic environment. "I'm concerned that boutique hotels have become synonymous with bad service," he says. "The doormen are young, handsome, dressed in black and off doing auditions instead of carrying your bags. When the boutique was new in New York, you could get away with it, but I don't think you can anymore. People are bored of that. I'm tempted to get a couple of middle-aged men on the door."

Another shift in focus of the new hotels is their emphasis on health, which means more than installing a sauna or an embryonic gym in the basement. McNally has wooed Manhattan's ultrachic pamper zone, Bliss spa, to his Miami > 302