

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT DREW UNIVERSITY
MADISON, NEW JERSEY
MAY 18, 1996

Cyne
President Kean, distinguished members of the Board of Trustees, administrators, faculty, students, parents, friends and most of all, honored graduates of the Class of 1996:

It is a pleasure and honor for me to be here this morning.

Debbie
the Political Inclusion
I want to thank President Kean for his ~~hospitality~~ *hospitality* and his kind introduction. I also want to say how much my husband and I appreciate his contributions as vice-chairman of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing last September. He lent extraordinary dedication, leadership and wisdom to the task. We were lucky to have him, and you are lucky to have him at the helm at Drew. Tom Kean embodies our highest ideals of public service.

Although this is only my second visit to Drew, I feel very at home on this campus. Looking around, I am grateful to see some familiar faces. Professor Jones is an old and dear friend. I want to thank him for the many life lessons he taught me when I was younger, and for the insights and ideas he continues to share with me today.

Harro
Most of all, I would like to thank you -- the students of Drew University -- for inviting me to share in your celebration. I also want to thank the parents and other relatives whose sacrifices are reflected in the diplomas that will be handed out later. Your investment in your children's education is the best investment your family could make.

The first time I visited this campus was in April of 1987. I had been invited to speak to Professor Jones' business ethics class which, as I recall, was offered through the Department of Religious Studies. We had a long and spirited discussion of corporate responsibility in modern society -- about the role of business in our own lives and the life of our nation. And we talked as well about the loss of meaning in our public lives, and the alienation that many people feel from government and the American political system.

Thursday
I was thinking about that class on my way here today. ~~Just a few days ago~~, the President met with American business leaders whose companies exemplify what he calls Corporate Citizenship. These are companies that provide on-site child care, flexible hours, paid maternity and paternity leave, tuition subsidies. Several CEOs told the President they had never laid off a single employee in 30 or 40 years, even in difficult economic times. ~~it~~

Share burden and benefits

~~employees in 30 or 40 years, even in difficult economic times.~~ It was clear from these CEOs that companies can treat their employees well and still make money. It was also clear that these businesses take seriously their responsibilities to the larger community.

I mention this, and Professor Jones' class nine years ago, because I believe that a sense of responsibility is essential to our future as a democracy. A sense of responsibility that springs from our own spiritual and moral foundations, and is applied to our actions in the public realm.

Personal, professional and public

personal
Just look around this campus -- and at many of our nation's democratic institutions -- and you will see the connections between our spiritual and public lives. You will see how our traditions of civic responsibility and democracy are derived from a faith in something larger than ourselves.

own education

substantive
Consider where we are today -- Madison, New Jersey -- named for one of our Founding Fathers, James Madison, who appreciated that freedom of religion was essential to a pluralistic democracy.

Consider that Drew University was founded as a seminary and several of its early presidents went on to become bishops. Or that outside this hall is a statue of Francis Asbury, the founder of American Methodism. As a Methodist whose own initiation into public service began in Don Jones' church youth group in the Chicago suburbs, I am proud of the premium that Methodism places on community service. And I'm grateful that my own religious exposure gave me a wider window on the human condition and the belief that I could do something to improve it.

But one does not have to have formal religious training, or even subscribe to any organized religion, to know that we need to strengthen the spiritual and moral context of our lives so that we can achieve our common ideals and goals as citizens of a diverse and rapidly changing world.

We live today in a time of great possibility, as well as great challenge. A time that my husband calls an Age of Possibility.

Today, the new global economy gives us the possibility of greater prosperity, but also of stiffer competition. New technology brings us closer together, but virtual reality will never substitute for human connections and relationships. New family dynamics are changing the nature of our most intimate relationships, as mothers, fathers, daughters and sons struggle to make sense of who is responsible for what within the family unit.

And the world itself is undergoing dramatic change. Around the globe, communism has given way to capitalism, tyranny to democracy, closed markets to open ones, all of which is forcing us to redefine the ideological labels, geographic boundaries and political assumptions that framed our thinking for the last half century.

I realize that every generation faced challenges. At the end of the last millennium there were a lot of folks who thought the world was coming to an end. They thought they had hit rock bottom. There was no hope for the future of mankind. But if you look at what happened over the next thousand years, you see the great discoveries of medicine, science, industry and technology, and you realize that change and challenges are part of the constant flow of human civilization.

Even 100 years ago, in 1896, there was tremendous anxiety and uncertainty about the future. There was great cynicism about government, business, and many of our institutions. Yet 30 years later, Americans had achieved tremendous social advances thanks to the Progressive Movement.

Today, we find ourselves sifting and sorting through the competing tensions and values inherent in any pluralistic democracy during a period of momentous change.

And it is tempting at times like this to seize upon easy answers, to use generalizations and stereotypes to describe the world and to try to make sense of it.

You know the kinds of stereotypes and generalizations I'm talking about. We see or read about them in the media every day:

If you're under 25, you're an apathetic Generation X'er.

If you're over 40, you're a self-indulgent Baby Boomer.

If you're a liberal, you're a bleeding heart.

If you're a conservative, you have no heart.

If you're a Democratic President from Arkansas, you're accused of being all of the above, depending on what day it is.

And if you're the wife of a Democratic President from Arkansas, you have to worry about your hair a lot.

The truth is, there is no single label or definition that applies to any one of us, nor to any issue we face. Our world is too complex for that. So we need to rely less on easy labels and definitions and more on time-honored values and traditions that will enable us to move forward together into a new global economy

and a new century.

One of those values, as I mentioned earlier, is to develop the spiritual and moral dimension of our lives, and to strengthen our sense of service to others. Those of you who participated in Volunteer Week should feel special pride in the time and energy you devoted to helping out in the community.

Another of those values is education. No enterprise is more important to our success as a nation and as a democracy than educating our people. Education has always been a gateway to opportunity -- to the kinds of jobs that will exist in a global economy and to the citizenship that will be required of all of us in the 21st century.

More than half of the students at this university receive some federal assistance to cover tuition. And I'm sure you can imagine the difference it would make in your lives, and in the life of this institution, if that assistance were cut or if it disappeared altogether.

Your education is not just about acquiring skills and knowledge. It's about meeting the challenges of your time and learning to solve problems and adapt to new circumstances. It's about building a broader understanding of your world and acting responsibly in relation to others.

Now is no time to retreat on our nation's historic commitment to public education and to students like those of you graduating today. We might need to reform education, change it, improve it. But we certainly don't need to slam shut the doors of opportunity for young people who are willing to work hard and take responsibility in their lives.

Finally, we have to renew our faith in government and politics. In a democracy, government is the people, so renewing our faith in government means renewing our faith in ourselves and in our ability to make the world a better place.

I know that in recent years it has become fashionable to bash politics and government, to look upon public service with contempt. The airwaves are filled with that kind of talk.

While I'm grateful to live in a country that permits -- and even encourages us -- to be critical of government and the political process, I get tired of hearing people blame every problem on government.

I don't mean to suggest that government is perfect. The practice of politics and governing has never been easy. Max Weber once said that politics is "a strong and slow boring of hard boards." Often progress seems minuscule in comparison to the

NT
Education
Opportunity
Fund

issues we face.

But politics is about more than casting and counting votes. Government is about more than buildings and bureaucrats. Both are essential to the functioning of our democracy and both are critical to the future of our country. They may not be a panacea, but they can inspire the innovation, creativity, and a sense of community upon which progress depends.

We are a better country today because generations before us paid the price to establish and maintain a stable, democratic government that protects our rights and expands opportunities like public education.

We are a better country today because previous generations - through our political process and system of government -- devised the G.I. bill, Social Security, and Medicare. Child labor laws and protections for workers. The minimum wage. Clean air and water and environmental legislation that was supported by members of both political parties.

When I hear people complain about government, I am reminded of all the people I have met in my travels overseas -- people who have endured torture, exile, and jail because they fought for the freedoms we enjoy. People who can't imagine the privileges and opportunities that our democracy makes available to Americans every day.

I remember meeting a young Peace Corps volunteer in Nepal who had walked ten hours from a remote village to catch a bus so that she could see me in Katmandu. She told me that she had been living in a house with no running water or electricity. She was working at a school where nearly all the students were boys, since most girls were still denied schooling and were often married by the age of twelve or thirteen.

She had thoroughly enjoyed her experience in Nepal, she said, but she missed her family and all of the blessings of daily life that we take for granted in America: safe drinking water that comes out of every faucet; meats and vegetables that you can eat without fear of getting sick; enough food all year round; free public schools for boys and girls; warm baths and electricity at any time of day or night; paved roads, cars, and phones that always work.

Those may seem like trivial examples of what our government and our people have accomplished together. But they represent the larger spirit of democracy that has enabled us to solve our problems for more than 200 years.

I thought about this again when I was in Bosnia with my daughter recently. I met with civilians from Tuzla and Sarajevo

who described what life was like during four years of war and ethnic violence. Doctors and nurses told me how they kept the most rudimentary facilities open despite being bombed daily. I heard from mothers and fathers who had lost children, and wives who hadn't seen husbands. There was bewilderment in their voices as they tried to explain how such horror and tragedy could have ever occurred. And yet, they also expressed hope that the world was helping them establish a lasting peace and resume some semblance of normal life.

Then I visited our soldiers at two outposts, Camp Alicia and Camp Bedrock. I wish you could have been with me. What I saw was American democracy in action: black, white, brown, men and women, Christian, Muslim, Jew, kids from farms, suburbs and cities. They were all there, serving our country in the cause of peace, and serving as model for Bosnia of how people of different backgrounds and beliefs can work together for a common enterprise.

It reminded me once again that, despite our imperfections and flaws, we have a system of government that has endured because it is the best system ever devised.

On the eve of a new millennium, our task as Americans is to work together to perfect our union, just as those before us have done. Our task is to respect our political process and the democratic institutions that grant us privileges that others are literally dying for.

Each of us has a role to play in our democracy. Citizenship and service cannot be dismissed as someone else's responsibility. As Martin Luther King, Jr. once said: "human progress never rolls on the wheels of inevitability . . . the time is always ripe to do right."

You may never run for office. You may never marry someone who runs for office. But I hope that all of you who are graduating today will go into the future thinking of yourselves as stewards of our democracy and as men and women who will keep the flame of freedom and justice alive. You can make a difference. And I know you will.

Thank you and Godspeed.

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1/4

DREW UNIVERSITY (NOTES)

Volunteer week

Beijing / Xian

Jon Jones + business ethics

See p. 2
of man

Put into action our beliefs, ideals, values

Drew founded first as a seminary

Some early presidents became bishops

Thiermann

"Politics of particularity" — America → divided by
separate contentious cultural enclaves

A. Schlesinger jr. — new cult of ethnicity imperils
historic idea of a uniting American identity.

genesis of America — to allow immigrant popns
to understand selves as Irish and American etc.

Can our nat'l identity embrace the new American
pluralism?

p. 150

For Madison, fundamental values of democratic
govt are derived from his defense of the
free exercise of religion

(John Rawls might contest otherwise)

150

As we seek to develop a clearer nat'l i.d. at a time of
increasing cultural pluralism

Can keep honor. our differences yet also i.d. our
common values.

p. 148

how to retain cherished values w/o breaking bonds
of cohesion

importance of "associational life"

DREW UNIVERSITY (outline / memes)

> Methodist Opening

Welcoming of her social + political concerns.

/ Thiernann /

Churches instrumental in the fall of authoritarian regimes 1989

Recovery of freedom // revival of civil society

// blossoming of democratic institutions

- public role of religion not always for the good.

Parable of good Samaritan - love thy neighbor -

p. 157 a stranger in need of care

p. 168 We are members of multiple communities -

all of which contribute to our identities.

Abraham Lincoln & MLK public theologians

used religious ideals to criticize the

p. 169-70 practices of slavery & segregation

Don Jones

- It had just come back from Bd mtg w/ Norma Lear.
She was retg from Brook(?) One of concerns
of Plb for was role of business in our
society + how it affects our lifestyles
for good or for ill -
- specif. mentioned developing a Consumer
Society + the deleterious effects of that
 - major problem is way she dealt w/
- The occasion was had a client was Johnson -
- we used the Lylenol case in the course
 - Anecdote - one of the xmas who grad'd
saw me at Dem convention in '92 - he called
"a future first lady" &
 - She also mentioned
 - Course was in Dept of Religious Studies -
She also dealt w/ Renee in her Austin
Speech -
 - The loss of meaning in our public life
alienation of many ppl in our culture -
to role
 - a seminary class /
pluralistic >
still affiliated w/ United Meth Church
Episcopal Church - ^{State} Francis W. By
founder of American Methodism.
 - Cynicism about govt + politics is just appalling to
me. One of best things BC can do is to restore
our faith + govt + the politicians
 - Founder - John Wesley - stood w/ Wilberforce
before Parliament to abolish slave
trade

Our motto: freely given, freely give or serve
✓ Jeff Carmody at PR office

- Drew has a distinguished history - had its begin in Reconstruction - link w/ Methodist Church link w/ social good
- Historical continuity is a gd thing
- Noting wrong w/ remembering history >

In NJ even Drew is small, objective sks
we are 2nd best college in Philly

My piece in
Weekly paper in Madison, NJ - who's afraid of H. / Not me.

Newark Star Ledger headline - long time friend defends Strider.

Medical Ethics	Sports Ethics	Applied social ethics
Business Ethics	Judeo-Christian	Biblical Studies
American Religion	Islamic Studies	Jewish Studies
- full range of courses (Academic) Brian		
v. multicultural / major religions		

v. popular course in Vietnam War - >

Dean of College > Paolo Cucchi -

Anecdote abt her in Chicago in '68 >

Re v. weekend I left for Australia - magazine
article most 100 powerful women -
Bhutto #1, HRC #2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1996

Dear Professor Jones:

Enclosed you'll find the First Lady's speech to the United Methodist Conference. As I'm sure you know, it was very well received.

Thanks again for your help. I'll looking forward to talking to you again when the opportunity arises.

Yours truly,



Lissa Muscatine
Presidential Speechwriter

@ Drew:

- of students receiving
financial aid, 70%
receive federal assistance.

- of total student
population, 57% receive
federal assistance

Hillary Rodham Clinton

Address to General Conference April 24, 1996

(applause)

JOHN THOMAS (South Indiana): You may be seated. Well friends. A high moment has now arrived. In the commission considering who would have the privilege of making the introduction, several persons were suggested and several person requested that privilege. (laughter) I think it's been the wise decision of the commission to pick her bishop to make that introduction. So from the State of Arkansas, the Arkansas area, Bishop Richard Wilke for the purpose of making the introduction. (applause)

BISHOP RICHARD B. WILKE: The joy of this introduction is to present a warm and gracious friend. And I must say, Mrs. Clinton, you have warm and gracious friends here to receive you. (applause)

The honor is to present to you the first lady of the United States of America, and in many respects, the first lady of the world. (applause) Twelve years ago, when Julie and I moved to Little Rock, Ark., Julie had joined the First United Methodist Church of Little Rock, and I entered my offices in that very same building. We quickly discovered that Hillary Clinton was a vibrant and vital part of the life of that congregation, serving as a Sunday school teacher, a worker with youth, a faithful worshiper in the church. We were privileged to worship with Mrs. Clinton and Chelsea. In fact we were present the morning that Chelsea was confirmed in the church there and both Governor Clinton and Mrs. Clinton were present. One of the fun evenings was an evening that Mrs. Clinton invited an adult Sunday school class for a picnic on the back lawn of the governor's mansion. Now, that's the way to have a Sunday school picnic!

So it was no surprise to me to see in the newspaper a few Sundays after the inauguration the Clintons faithfully trudging through the snow, making their way to the Foundry United Methodist Church in Washington, D.C. We had no attorney, no chancellor of the United Methodist Church, in Arkansas, but we hadn't needed one up until that time. So one day I invited top professional United Methodists, top business leaders of our church, to lunch. I told them we needed a highly dedicated lay person who loved the Lord, knew and loved the United Methodist Church, and we needed an attorney with such sterling stature that any attorney or legal representative in the state of Arkansas would have instant respect. They ate the free lunch. Then they said with one voice, you are looking for Hillary Rodham Clinton, the finest attorney that you can find. And I was thrilled to have her serve as my church attorney, the chancellor, until the president was elected.

Her great concerns are life-long. Her concern for children reaches back to immunization of children in Arkansas, to presidency of the Children's Defense Fund. Each year she and the governor honored volunteers of Camp Alders Gate, our United Methodist work with children having illnesses or handicapping conditions. I was not surprised when she spoke so forcefully in China, pleading for children, women, human rights. Mrs. Clinton also is in the practice of bringing people together, people of all races and of all social structures. Those of us who know her have seen her move easily and work carefully with people of all backgrounds. Her recent book, *It Takes a Village*, continues her plea for the children of the world. Mrs. Clinton, I wore a Save the Children's tie in your honor today. She is in the forefront for education for children, always. She is in the forefront of health and safety for children, always. She is in the forefront for the spiritual formation and nurture of children, always. So, it is my great honor and privilege to introduce a brilliant attorney, an advocate of concerns dear to The United Methodist Church, a loving mother and spouse, a gracious and warm person who walks as easily among the great of the world as she does in a children's ward in the hospital or in a kindergarten room in the school; to present to you my friend, Hillary Rodham Clinton. (applause)

MRS. HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON: Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you so much, Bishop Wilke, for that kind introduction. We're going to miss the bishop and Mrs. Wilke in Arkansas, but I am particularly pleased to have just learned as I was walking in that they will both be working on the *Disciple Bible Study* in their continuing efforts.

I have to confess to you that I have not been this nervous, with 150 bishops, someone told me, behind me, since I read my confirmation essay on what Jesus means to me in my home church. (laughter and applause) And I got through that all right. I hope I am able to convey to you my great sense of honor and pleasure at being here.

This quadrennial General Conference is important to all of us who are Methodists. And Methodism has been important to

me for as long as I can remember. My father came from a long line of Methodists who had immigrated from England and Wales. And they took their church very seriously. And when my brothers and I were born, despite the fact we were then living in Chicago, my parents took us back to the Court Street Methodist Church in Scranton, Pa., to be christened in front of my grandfather and other relatives. We recently took back my nephew to go through the same experience at that church.

My parents belonged to a very large and active congregation in Park Ridge, Ill., the First United Methodist Church. It was the center not only for Sunday morning worship, but Sunday evening youth groups and often during the week for other activities. My mother taught Sunday school and my brothers and I were there as often as the church doors opened, sometimes, although my mother later confessed that one of the reasons she taught Sunday school was to keep an eye on my brothers, so that they actually showed up and stayed after they were dropped off.

The Church was a critical part of my growing up, and in preparing for this event, I almost couldn't even list all the ways it influenced me, and helped me develop as a person, not only on my own faith journey, but with a sense of obligations to others.

It taught me practical lessons as well: for example, how to recover from the embarrassment of passing out in an over-heated sanctuary when I was playing an angel during the Christmas pageant. That particular lesson has stood me in good stead on many occasions in my adult life. But most importantly, I learned from the ministers there, and the lay leaders there, the men and women such as yourselves who ran the church life, about the connection between my personal faith and the obligations I faced as a Christian, both to other individuals and to society.

I am particularly indebted to the many people who taught Sunday School and Vacation Bible School. I can remember the lessons there, sometimes more vividly than what I have read or seen just last week. How many times did I sing the song, "Jesus Loves the Little Children of the World, red and yellow, black and white, they are precious in His sight." Those words have stayed with me more personally and longer than many earnest lectures on race relations. And to this day, I find myself wondering how anyone who ever sang them could be prejudiced against any group. (applause)

When I graduated into Methodist Youth Fellowship, I was fortunate to have a youth minister who arranged for us living in our very comfortable, middle-class, all-white suburb of Chicago, opportunities to go into the inner city, to have exchanges with church groups of black and Hispanic youngsters, to baby-sit for the children of migrant workers who, for those of you who did not grow up around Chicago in the 1950's and can only imagine flying into O'Hare where everything looks developed, might find it hard to believe how many farm workers we would have, and our church took some responsibility for helping. We visited the residents of nursing homes; we would go to public events that would feature speeches by people we'd barely heard of like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. We discussed what our faith meant in the world, and I am so grateful for those lessons and those opportunities.

I am equally grateful that my daughter has had the same, both at her church in Little Rock, and now at her church in Washington. Her Sunday School teachers there have helped her and her peers explore and express ideas and fears. One time just this past year, Bill and I went to a meeting of the teenage Sunday School group where the teenagers talked about what bugged them about their relationships with their parents. And it helped to have another child say what your own child didn't want to say to you directly. It was one of the many experiences that we have had because of the loving and faithful adults who care for young people in the Methodist Church.

And I hope (applause) that one of the lessons we all take from our own experience, and one of the messages that come forth from this conference, is that despite all the headlines and the problems that we face in helping our children and young people, we have so many young people. (applause) And just a few days ago, I received a letter from a young man who is a delegate here from Arkansas. You are going to think that between the Bishop and me we are promoting Arkansas! He wrote to me about all the good things that were happening in his church and conference, and he said to me, "Our Church and our world must know that youth are not just involved in gangs, drugs and violence; they are also involved in youth programs, missions, and the life of our Church." And I hope that each of us, and certainly from my background with the debt I owe to so many who helped me, understand that in today's world, churches are among the few places in society where young people can let down their guard, let off steam, and be part of a fellowship that offers them the opportunity for religious and spiritual expression and acts of humanity. And if we look at the positive side of what we can offer to young people, then we know that at the center of that experience is our faith and our mission as Methodists and as Christians.

That faith has certainly meant a great deal to me over the years, but I know that today, here at this conference and throughout the world, we are faced with many new challenges and opportunities that test and try us; that ask us how we will put into action what we believe. We know we need to strengthen the spiritual and moral context of our lives, and we know that we need a new sense of caring about one another in which every segment of society, every institution, fulfills its responsibility to the larger community, and particularly to families and children.

Here, in the United States, and certainly in the other countries represented here, we see too many children and people who remain on the margins of society. We see children who are unloved, unfed, unhealthy, and unschooled. We see women and people of color who are marginalized because they are denied the opportunities they deserve to become full participants in society. Those are the continuing challenges, and yet, we now know much more about what we can do together to meet those challenges. Despite the problems of poverty and illiteracy and violence, there are solutions being born, being born in churches and communities throughout the world. The bishop mentioned a book that I have written, *It Takes A Village*, which really does, for me, express my fundamental belief that we all have an obligation to reach out to assist each other, and that we all should be willing to work toward solutions to our problems. It is easy to complain about the problems we face. It is harder but far more rewarding to roll up our sleeves and work together to solve them. (applause) I was heartened, therefore, when I read a text of this year's episcopal address, to see that the Council of Bishops has renewed its call to make the welfare of children a top priority. And I commend the Council for adopting the Episcopal Initiative on Children and Poverty which will amplify the discussion of this very important issue worldwide. Children need us. They are not rugged individualists. They depend, first and foremost, on their parents who bare the primary responsibility for their upbringing. And, yet, as a mother, I know that my daughter's life has been influenced and affected by countless other people, some of whom I know; many, many others I will never meet. Think of it: the police who patrol our streets to keep our children safe; the government officials who monitor the quality of air and water and food; the business leaders who employ parents and make decisions about what kind of income and benefits they will receive; the executives who produce the programs that our children see on television. As adults we have to start thinking and believing that there isn't really any such thing as someone else's child. (applause) My child, your child, all children everywhere, must live and make their ways in society, and now, in the increasingly shrinking world we live in, in the larger globe as well.

For that reason, we cannot permit discussions of children and families to be subverted by political or ideological debate. There are strong feelings about what should or should not be done, but there also, I believe, strong areas of agreement where people should get beyond their disagreements to work together. There should be no disagreement about the fact that the family structure is in trouble not only here, but in many parts of the world. There should be no debate that children need the nurturing and care that a stable family can provide. And there should be no debate about a common sense truth—that children are the result of both—the values of their parents and the values of the societies in which they live.

And so, if we look honestly at the problems we have as the Episcopal Initiative is doing, then we should be asking ourselves, "What areas of common agreement do we have that can lead us as individuals, as a church, as community and society to work together on behalf of our children?" We know the biblical admonitions about caring for each other. We know so well what Jesus said to his disciples in Mark, holding a small child in his arms that whoever welcomes one such child in my name, welcomes me, and whoever welcomes me, welcomes not me, but the one who sends me. If we could only keep that in mind, and see in every child's face that faithful, hopefulness. Take the image we have of Jesus—I can remember so clearly walking up the stairs so many times to my Sunday School class, and seeing that picture that is in so many Methodist Churches of Jesus as the Shepherd. Taking that face and transposing it onto the face of every child we see. Then we would ask ourselves, "Would I turn that child away from the health care that child needs? Would I say that there is no help for that child because look who he is or look who her parents are?" No, we would take a deep breath in the face of disappointment in our efforts to help and we would continue to try.

For me, the Social Principles of the Methodist Church have been as much a description of our history, as a prod for my future actions. We can find direction, if we look to the church's call to strengthen families and renew our schools and encourage policies that enable each child to have a chance to fulfill his or her God-given potential. Now, it is not easy to do that. I don't think it ever has been. I believe if one looks back, not only into the Bible, but certainly since then, and reads the stories of John and Charles Wesley and looks to other church leaders in the last century, we know that acting on our faith is never easy. And it is often a test of our own resolve as much as anything else. I think of the stories that I heard even as a child of John Wesley preaching to people who did not want to hear him. There was that one memorable story of where they were throwing whiskey bottles at him. And I think to myself, how many of us, myself included, would even go into places now where we were likely to be the object of thrown whiskey bottles? Not many of us. And in part what we have to confront is our own willingness to take the blessings we have and take them into a world that is complex, often turns away, and may even be hostile. But just look at the tradition we come from. We continue in this church to answer John Wesley's call to provide for the educational health and spiritual needs of children. We can be proud that our church has been a leader in the fight to improve the quality of education, promote parental responsibility, curb smoking among young people, expand comprehensive health care, strengthen marriages, and help people of all kinds of backgrounds. I'm heartened by the work I see being done in the communities of Shalom Initiative, where individual churches and churches in union are looking to transform just four city blocks in some instance. But taking that responsibility on, being there one-on-one with people unlike ourselves, often. Letting people hear the message of the gospel as well as the example of our works. We'll do more to change lives than any program that could be passed by any legislative body. (applause)

As I look at this great gathering, I see reflected here John Wesley's words that the world is my parish, and if that be the case, then I am optimistic. Despite the headlines of the moment, and all of the difficulties we know lurk outside in this city we are in today, and every other one. I am optimistic because I see spiritual growth and action based on that. Beginning to manifest itself in so many different ways. In my book, I wrote a little chapter called "Children Are Born Believers" because I feel so strongly that we owe our children a chance for them to have a spiritual life. For them to be part of a church, and it is not only something we do for them. We do it for ourselves, and we know that in ways we might not even predict consequences can be positive.

A recent survey of young people and drug use found that children and youth who had regular religious involvement and attendance in a church or synagogue were far less likely to engage in self-destructive behavior like drug use. So we do it because we believe and we do it because we trust that it will lead our young people to a better life for themselves.

Just this past month, I attended the funeral of a young man who epitomized the Methodist spirit of compassion and charity. He was the grandson, the son and the nephew of Methodist ministers. His name was Adam Darling. He attended Foundry Church in Washington as my husband and daughter and I do. And he had accompanied Commerce Secretary Ron Brown on his trip to Bosnia, and was among the men and women who died on the side of that mountain in Croatia. He was only 29 years old. But in the four years the president and I had known him, we had seen a young man that not only blossomed professionally, but was committed to rebuilding cities, rebuilding communities, living in one of the toughest neighborhoods in Washington, getting to know his neighbors, babysitting for their children when he had time, hitting a ball with them in the street. Because he understood from the way he was raised, that fame and success were fleeting, but a commitment to the spirit, involvement in the work of his church would give him satisfaction and build a legacy that others, themselves, could take advantage of. I raise his name because when one contrasts what his short, young life meant, and what he was attempting to rebuild, it gives me a great deal of energy and optimism about what all young people can do if they are given the chance.

I know that we have disagreements in society. We even have disagreements in the church. I think one of the reasons that I'm a Methodist is because I think disagreements are part of life. I think (applause) it's part of how we grow together. And I think all of us know that despite our disagreements as the *Book of Discipline* puts it, we are engaged in a task to articulate our vision in a way that will draw us together as a people in mission. In the name of Jesus Christ, we are called to work within our diversity, while exercising patience and forbearance with one another. Such patience stems neither from indifference toward truth, nor from an indulgent tolerance of error. But from an awareness that we know only in part and that none of us is able to search the mysteries of God, except by the spirit of God. That call to humility and forbearance and patience is not only important for the work of the church within the church, but it's critical to our work outside. It calls us to try time and again to reach into the lives of those who are left out.

And it also prods us to look for ways we can work together to help our children. If we were able, even within our own church, in every congregation represented here, to help every mother and father be the best parent that parent could be, we would have done a wonderful piece of work. (applause) If we are able to persuade every parent that it's important to talk to a baby, to be affirmative toward a child, to wrap that child in the love, attention and discipline every child needs. Then by the time those children reached our schools, we would be able to persuade our teachers to look at every child and see hope, and see possibility. And we could renew and reform our schools so that they involved even welcomed parents through open their doors to the community, and were determined to leave no child behind.

We would also ask those in the business community to think about the decisions they make in terms, not only of their primary responsibility to their bottom line, but also to the communities that they serve and work in. To ask how they, too, could be (applause) part of strengthening families. (applause) Even simple things like things, like giving time off to parents to go to parent-teacher conferences in schools would send a wonderful signal about what is important. (applause) And if we were able to persuade everyone who has any control of what appears on our televisions and what we hear on our radios, to think about their own children, would they want their own children to see and hear what comes into our homes on a daily basis? Or would they rather not? (applause) And therefore change what they produce. (applause) And we would ask all of us who are members of churches and synagogues and mosques, we would ask all of us, to set an example of love and respect. We would ask all of us, whatever form it appears in our holy writings, to follow what we call "the Golden Rule." We would ask all of us to act on the outside of church the way we try to act inside, and to throw open the doors (applause), to throw open the doors of our churches, and welcome in those who John Wesley sought out. And open those doors after school, on weekends, especially in some of our tougher neighborhoods, so that children have places that are safe to go.

There is so much we can do in meeting these challenges, and so many opportunities for us, as Methodists, to grasp and be part of fulfilling.

I am grateful for my Methodist upbringing. I am grateful for this church. I watch with great interest and appreciation those

of you who struggle to make the decisions that will govern us for the next four years. And I appreciate that you are grasping with the hard issues, being willing to debate and discuss what needs to be done. And I would hope that many of us, not only members of this church, but all people of faith, would say we have so much in common that we can do, and summon our energy on behalf, first and foremost, of our children. If we were to do that, I know we would see changes before our very eyes. And that the church you serve and that has served us, would continue to grow because it was serving the world, living out the gospel, and being a servant for those who need to hear that message.

With that in mind, I thank you for keeping alive the Methodist traditions and teachings; for helping to awaken and strengthen the spirit and faith of men, women, and children; and for helping all of us to have courage in the face of change, to be willing to struggle forward doing what we can individually, and to make common cause with others who believe that we are called, both for personal salvation, but also for the work we must do in this world. Thank you very, very much.

(applause)

BISHOP IVES: Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Clinton, on behalf of all of us today, we thank you for walking among us, but more importantly, we thank you for your witness in the world into which you go. Go in peace, and may God bless you.

(applause)

JOHN THOMAS: You may be seated. And now, on behalf of the commission, we have asked a commission member, Mollie Stewart of the North Alabama Conference, to make a presentation on our behalf to our distinguished visitor and speaker. Mollie Stewart.

MOLLIE STEWART (North Alabama): Mrs. Clinton, you have graced us with your presence, inspired us with your reflections on the United Methodist Church, and lifted our spirits with your vitality. This has been a historical moment in the life of our denomination. For those of us in the room, it has been an afternoon we will not soon forget. (applause) We trust that for you, too, it has been a memorable day. In thanks and appreciation, we, the Commission on the General Conference, want to present you with these two items. First, a copy of the limited edition hymnal of this General Conference. (applause) We also want to present to you this wooden trinket box which bears the logo of the General Conference. (applause)

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you, Mollie. That's so very nice of you.

General Conference Index

General Conference Webmaster: Susan Brumbaugh
PETS Creator: John Brawn

Speech to General Conference by Hillary Rodham Clinton
1996 United Methodist General Conference

ELLEN CHESLER

Devote self to some big layer

Same impulse that leads people
to religion, spiritualism, mission

Appeal to part of ppl that wants to be inspired
Clergy & rabbis used to talk abt politics

Want politics to talk abt what it can do
for ppl —

Work out idea of what this means in a couple
of diff dimensions

The Wellesley speech — starts w/ looking back
— Rejected notions of our inability to make
world a better place

make what appears to be impossible, possible
life that combines work, family, & community
family & service

Largest enrollment of any class on any campus
today is abt 1400s — while it
seems astoundingly to me, I realize
when I was in school → New Deal

— pick up end of U of Ark speech & amplify it

— Reinhold Niebuhr joins religious / politics
《social gospel》

— created idea of social gospel in modern context

→ Jane Addams — non Catholic Neas —
"Municipal Housewife" —

part is the extension of what women do
in the home

— (MLK)

— /ET/ Jim Fallows/

Compilation of
FDL & records
chats

/Gary Wills/

Tell stories abt her experiences

Hillary Rodham Clinton

**Commencement Address to
Wellesley College Graduating Class
of 1992**

Friday, May 29, 1992

President Keohane, distinguished trustees, faculty, students, parents, friends, and, most of all, honored graduates of the Class of 1992.

This is my second chance to speak from this podium. The first was 23 years ago, when I was a graduating senior. My classmates selected me to address them as the first Wellesley student ever to speak at a commencement.

I can't claim that 1969 speech as my own; it reflected the hopes, values and aspirations of the women in my graduating class. It was full of the uncompromising language you only write when you are 21. But it's uncanny the degree to which those same hopes, values and aspirations have shaped my adulthood.

We passionately rejected the notion of limitations on our abilities to make the world a better place. We saw a gap between our expectations and realities, and we were inspired, in large part by our Wellesley education, to bridge that gap. On behalf of my class in 1969, I said, "The challenge now is to practice politics as the art of making what appears to be impossible, possible." That is still the challenge of politics, especially in today's far more cynical climate.

The aspiration I referred to then was "the struggle for an integrated life ... in an atmosphere of ... trust and respect." What I meant by that was a life that combines personal fulfillment in love and work with fulfilling responsibility to the larger community. A life that balances family, work and service throughout life. It is not a static concept, but a constant journey.

When the ceremonies and hoop-la of my graduation were over, I commenced my adult life by heading straight for Lake Waban. Now, as you know, swimming in the lake, other than at the beach, is not allowed. But it was one of my favorite rules to break. I stripped down to my swimsuit, took off my coke-bottle glasses, laid them carefully on top of my clothes, and waded in off Tupelo Point.

While I was happily paddling around, feeling relieved that I had survived the day, a security guard came by on his rounds, picked up my clothes from the shore and carried them off. He also took my glasses. Blind as a bat, I had to feel my way back to my room at Davis.

I'm just glad that picture hasn't come back to haunt me. You can imagine the captions: "Girl offers vision to classmates and then loses her own. "Or, the tabloids might have run something like: "Girl swimming, blinded by aliens after seeing Elvis."

While medical technology has allowed me to replace those glasses with contact lenses, I hope my vision today is clearer for another reason: the clarifying perspective of experience. The opportunity to share that experience with you today is a privilege and a kind of homecoming.

Wellesley nurtured, challenged and guided me; it instilled in me not just knowledge, but a reserve of sustaining values. I also made friends who are still my closest friends today.

When I arrived as a freshman in 1965 from my "Ozzie and Harriet" suburb of Chicago, both the college and the country were going through a period of rapid, sometimes tumultuous changes. My classmates and I felt challenged and, in turn, challenged the college from the moment we arrived. Nothing was taken for granted. Our Vil Juniors despaired of us green-beanied '69ers because we couldn't even agree on an appropriate, politically correct cheer. To this day when we attend reunions, you can hear us cry: "1-9-6-9 Wellesley Rah, one more year, still no cheer."

There often seemed little to cheer about in those days. We grew up in a decade dominated by dreams and disillusionments. Dreams of the civil rights movement, of the Peace Corps, of the space program. Disillusionments starting with President Kennedy's assassination, accelerated by the divisive war in Vietnam, and the deadly mixture of poverty, racism, and despair that burst into flames in the hearts of some of our cities and which is still burning today. A decade when speeches like "I Have a Dream" were followed by songs like "The Day the Music Died."

I was here on campus when Martin Luther King was murdered. My friends and I put on black armbands and went into Boston to march in anger and pain - feeling as many of you did after the acquittals in the Rodney King case.

Much has changed - and much of it for the better - but much has also stayed the same, or at least not changed as fast or as irrevocably as we had hoped.

Each new generation takes us into new territory. But, while change is certain, progress is not. Change is a law of nature; progress is the challenge of both a life and a society. Describing an integrated life is easier than achieving one.

Yet, what better place to speak on integrating the strands of women's lives than Wellesley, a college that not only vindicates the proposition that there is still an essential place for an all-women's college, but which defines its mission as seeking "to educate women who will make a difference in the world."

And what better time to speak about women and their concerns than in the spring of 1992, when women's special concerns are so much in the news as real women - and even fictional television characters - seek to strike a balance in their lives that is right for them.

I've traveled all over America, talking and listening to women who are: struggling to raise their children and somehow make ends meet; battling against the persistent discrimination that still limits their opportunities for pay and promotion; bumping up against the glass ceiling; watching the insurance premiums increase; coping with inadequate or non-existent child support payments; existing on shrinking welfare payments with no available jobs in sight; anguishing over the prospect that abortions will be criminalized again.

We also talk about our shared values as women and mothers, about our common desire to educate our children, to be sure they receive the health care they need, to protect them from the escalating violence in our streets. We worry about our children - something mothers do particularly well.

Women who pack lunch for their kids, or take the early bus to work, or stay out late at the PTA or spend every spare minute taking care of aging parents don't need lectures from Washington about values. We don't need to hear about an idealized world that never was as righteous or carefree as some would like to think. We need understanding and a helping hand to solve our own problems. We're doing the best we can to find the right balance in our lives.

For me, the elements of that balance are family, work and service.

First, your personal relationships. When all is said and done, it is the people in your life and the friendships you form and the commitments you maintain that give shape to your life. Your friends and

your neighbors, the people at work, or at church, all those who touch your daily lives. And if you choose, a marriage filled with love and respect. When I stood here before, I could never have predicted - much less believed - that I would fall in love with Bill Clinton and follow my heart to Arkansas. But I'm very glad I had the courage to make that choice.

Second, your work. For some of you, that may overlap with your contribution to the community. For some of you, the future might not include work outside the home (and I don't mean involuntary unemployment); but most of you will at some point in your life work for pay, maybe in jobs that used to be off-limits for women. You may choose to be a corporate executive or a rocket scientist, you may choose to run for public office, you may choose to stay home and raise your children - you can now make any or all of these choices for the work in your life.

Third, your service. As students, we debated passionately what responsibility each individual has for the larger society and just what the College's latin motto - "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister" - actually meant. The most eloquent explanation I have found of what I believe now and what I argued then is from Vaclav Havel, the playwright and first freely elected President of Czechoslovakia. In a letter from prison to his wife, Olga, he wrote: "Everything meaningful in life is distinguished by a certain transcendence of individual human existence - beyond the limits of mere 'self-care' - toward other people, toward society, toward the world ... Only by looking outward, by caring for things that, in terms of pure survival, you needn't bother with at all ... and by throwing yourself over and over again into the tumult of the world, with the intention of making your voice count - only thus will you really become a person."

I first recognized what I cared most about while I was in law school where I worked with children at the Yale New Haven Hospital and Child Study Center and represented children through legal services. And where during my first summer I worked for the Children's Defense Fund. My experiences gave voice to deep feelings about what children deserved from their families and government. I discovered that I wanted my voice count for children.

Some of you may have already had such a life-shaping experience; for many, it lies ahead. Recognize it and nurture it when it occurs. Because my concern is making children count, I hope you will indulge me as I tell you why. The American Dream is an intergenerational compact. Or, as some once said, one generation is supposed to leave the key under the mat for the next. We repay our parents for their love in the love we give our children - and we repay our society for the opportunities we are given by expanding the opportunities granted others. That's the way it's supposed to work. You know too well that it is not. Too many of our children are being impoverished financially, socially and spiritually. The shrinking of their futures ultimately diminishes us all. Whether you end up having children of your own or not, I hope each of you will recognize the need for a sensible national family policy that reverses the neglect of our children.

If you have children, you will owe the highest duty to them and will confront your biggest challenges as parents. If, like me at your age, you now know little (and maybe care less) about the mysteries of good parenting, I can promise you there is nothing like on-the-job-training. I remember one very long night when my daughter, Chelsea, was about four weeks old and crying inconsolably. Nothing from the courses in my political science major seemed to help. Finally, I said, "Chelsea, you've never been a baby before and I've never been a mother before, we're going to have to help each other get through this together." So far, we have. For Bill and me, she has been the greatest joy of our life. Watching her grow and flourish has given greater urgency to the task of helping all children.

There are many ways of helping children. You can do it through your own personal lives by being dedicated, loving parents. You can do it in medicine or music, social work or education, business or government service, by making policy or making cookies.

It is a false choice to tell women - or men for that matter - that we must choose between caring for ourselves and our own families or caring for the larger family of humanity.

In their recent Pastoral Letter, "Putting Children and Families First," the National Conference of Catholic Bishops captured this essential interplay of private and public roles: "No government can love a child and no policy can substitute for a family's care," the Bishops wrote, but "government can either support or undermine families ... There has been an unfortunate, unnecessary and unreal polarization in discussions of how best to help families ... The undeniable fact is that our children's future is shaped both by the values of their parents and the policies of our nation."

As my husband says, "Family values alone won't feed a hungry child. And material security cannot provide a moral compass. We need both."

Forty-five years ago, the biggest threat to our country came from the other side of the Iron Curtain; from the nuclear weapons that could wipe out the entire planet. While you were here at Wellesley, that threat ended.

Today, our greatest national threat comes not from some external Evil Empire, but from our own internal Indifferent Empire that tolerates splintered families, unparented children, embattled schools, and pervasive poverty, racism, and violence.

Not for one more year can our country think of children as some asterisk on our national agenda. How we treat our children should be front and center of our national agenda, or it won't matter what else is on that agenda.

My plea is that you not only nurture the values that will determine the choices you make in your personal lives, but also insist on policies with those values to nurture our nation's children.

"But, really Hillary," many of you may be saying to yourselves, "I've got to pay off my student loans. I can't even find a good job, let alone someone to love. How am I going to worry about the world? Our generation has fewer dreams, fewer illusions than yours."

And I hear you. As women today, you face tough choices. You know the rules are basically as follows:

If you don't get married, you're abnormal.

If you get married but don't have children, you're a selfish yuppie.

If you get married and have children, but work outside the home, you're a bad mother.

If you get married and have children, but stay home, you've wasted your education.

And if you don't get married, but have children and work outside the home as a fictional newscaster, then you're in trouble with the Vice President.

So you see, if you listen to all the people who make these rules, you might conclude that the safest course of action is just to take your diploma and crawl under your bed. But let me propose an alternative.

Hold onto your dreams. Take up the challenge of forging an identity that transcends yourself. Transcend yourself and you will find yourself. Care about something you needn't bother with at all. Throw yourself into the world and make your voice count.

Whether you make your voice count for children or for another cause, enjoy your life's journey. There is no dress rehearsal for life and you may have to ad lib your way through each scene. The only way to prepare is to do what you have done: get the best possible education; continue to learn from literature, scripture and history, understand the human experience as best you can so that you have guideposts charting the terrain toward whatever decisions are right for you.

I want you to remember this day and remember how much more you have in common with each other than with the people who are trying to divide you. And I want you to stand together then as you stand together now; beautiful, brave, invincible.

Congratulations to each of you. Look forward and welcome the challenges ahead. And if you'd like to meet me for a swim later - don't tell the security guard - just find me. And I hope that over the next years you will look back on this day as a truly great opportunity that leads you to transcend and to forge an identity that is uniquely your own.

Godspeed.

draft #1

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT DREW UNIVERSITY
MADISON, NEW JERSEY
MAY 18, 1996**

President Kean, Professor Jones, distinguished trustees, administrators, faculty, students, parents, friends and most of all, honored graduates of the Class of 1996:

It is a pleasure and honor for me to be here this morning.

I want to thank President Kean for his kind introduction. I also want to say how grateful my husband and I are for his service as vice-chairman of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing last September. He lent extraordinary dedication, leadership and wisdom to the task. We were lucky to have him, and you are lucky to have him at the helm at Drew. Tom Kean embodies our highest ideals of public service.

Although this is only my second visit to Drew, I feel very at home on this campus. Looking around, I am grateful to see some familiar faces. Professor Jones is an old and dear friend. I want to thank him for the many life lessons he taught me when I was younger, and for the insights and ideas he continues to share with me today.

Most of all, I would like to thank you -- the students of Drew University -- for inviting me to share in your celebration. I also want to thank the parents and other relatives whose sacrifices are reflected in the diplomas that will be handed out later. Your investment in your children's education is the best investment your family could make.

The first time I visited this campus was in April of 1987. I had been invited to speak to Professor Jones' business ethics class which, as I recall, was offered through the Department of Religious Studies. We had a long and spirited discussion of corporate responsibility in modern society -- about the role of business in our own lives and the life of our nation. And we talked as well about the loss of meaning in our public lives, and the alienation that many people feel from government and the American political system.

I was thinking about that class on my way here today. And I remembered how, when I graduated from college more than 25 years ago, my classmates and I aspired to lead lives in which we could balance the responsibilities of family, work, and service. We didn't believe there were any limitations on our ability to make

the world a better place. The challenge, as we saw it, was "to practice politics as the art of making what appears to be impossible, possible." I used that exact phrase when I addressed my classmates at my own commencement in 1969.

Now, in a more complicated and more unpredictable world, that level of idealism is harder to maintain. But I believe that restoring our faith in government and politics is essential to the future of our democratic way of life. I also believe that places like this university offer a foundation for citizenship and action in the larger community and the world.

When I was in college, one of the most popular courses on college campuses was about the New Deal. Now, I'm told, students across the country are flocking to classes about the Sixties and the Vietnam War. Every generation looks back for historical connections and continuity. And one of the strongest historical connections that Drew University provides is the relationship between our spiritual traditions and our public lives.

Consider the landmarks around this campus. We're in Madison, New Jersey, named for one of our Founding Fathers, James Madison, who appreciated that freedom of religion was essential to a pluralistic democracy.

Drew was founded as a seminary and several of its early presidents went on to become bishops. Outside of this hall, there is a statue of Francis Asbury, the founder of American Methodism. As a Methodist whose own initiation into public service began in Don Jones' church youth group in the Chicago suburbs, I am proud of the premium that Methodism places on community service. And I'm grateful that my own religious exposure gave me a wider window on the human condition and the belief that I could help try to improve it.

[transition] → *Something here about how within the tradition of Drew has sprung a pluralistic, diverse, multicultural community.*

What I'm getting at is this: whether we are Christians, Jews, Muslims, Hindus, gnostics or even atheists, we need to strengthen the spiritual and moral context of our lives so that we can achieve our common ideals and goals in an era of unprecedented change.

We live today in a time of great possibility, as well as great challenge. A time that my husband calls an Age of Possibility.

A new global economy gives us the possibility of greater prosperity, but also of stiffer competition. New technology brings us closer together, but virtual reality will never substitute for human connections and relationships. New family dynamics are changing the nature of our most intimate

relationships, as mothers, fathers, daughters and sons struggle to make sense of who is responsible for what within the family unit.

And the world itself is undergoing dramatic change. Around the globe, communism has given way to capitalism, tyranny to democracy, closed markets to open ones, all of which is forcing us to redefine the ideological labels, geographic boundaries and political assumptions that framed our way of thinking for the last half century.

Now I realize that it is common for commencement speakers to try to articulate some vision of what the future holds. But there isn't anyone that I know of who can predict with any accuracy or certainty what is going to happen tomorrow or the next day or the one after that.

[continue with these themes as well as education]

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(University Park, Pennsylvania)

For Immediate Release

May 10, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

Bryce Jordan Center
Pennsylvania State University

3:11 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for that very warm welcome. Thank you, President Spanier. Thank you, Mr. Arnelle, Dr. Brighton, Dr. Erickson, Mr. Hollander. I thank the University Brass for playing so well for me. It made me want to take them back to the White House.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am delighted to be here for many very personal reasons, many of which are obvious. I'm very honored to receive the University Scholars Medal and to be the first non-Penn State alumnus to receive it.

As it was said earlier, my family has a long history with this state and with this great University. Hillary's family is from Scranton and both my father-in-law and brother-in-law attended Penn State and both played football here. Back in the '30s, according to my father-in-law, he had to play offense and defense. (Laughter.) That's sort of what I do, so I understand that. (Laughter and applause.)

I have had some other good personal associations with this University, and for all those I am very grateful. I am grateful for the establishment of a scholarship at the College of Education in my late father-in-law's name. It means a great deal to my wife and to me and to our daughter. And I am grateful to be here because of what Penn State represents.

This school was made a land grant school in the darkest hours of our nation's history, because President Lincoln and his contemporaries knew even then that our nation's future depended upon the widest possible dispersion of knowledge. Though faced with the possibility of the very union of our states breaking up, our leaders were still thinking about the future. And to all the graduates here with advanced degrees, I say, a great nation must always be thinking about tomorrow. Therefore, even as you relish this day, I ask you to join me just for a few

moments in thinking about tomorrow, for you will live a great deal of your lives in the 21st century, the most remarkable age of possibility in human history.

I have been told that today every student at Penn State is given an e-mail account and that more than one million e-mail messages are sent every day. That is just a taste of the world to come -- a dazzling, new global economy, giving more and more people a chance to work with their minds instead of their backs throughout a career, many of you in jobs that you have not even invented yet. You will have incredible choices in where you live and how you work. You will be able to raise your children in greater peace and freedom and in the most diverse and vibrant democracy history has ever known. At least that's what I want our country to be like as we move into the 21st century.

Almost five years ago at my alma mater, Georgetown, I gave three speeches about my vision of America's future in the 21st century and a strategy for how I thought we ought to achieve that future. I said then and I'd like to repeat now that my vision is pretty simple and straightforward: I want an America in which all Americans, without regard to their race or their gender or their station in life, who are willing to work hard have a chance to live out their dreams. I want an America that remains the world's strongest force for peace and freedom and prosperity. And I want an America that is no longer being driven apart by our differences, but instead is coming together around our shared values and respect for our diversity.

As my wife says in her book, I really believe it takes a village of all of our people working together to make the most of our lives. To build that kind of America, we have to be able to honestly meet our challenges and protect our values. We have to find ways to create these opportunities for all Americans. We have to find ways to build strong communities and we have got to find ways to get more personal responsibility from all of our citizens. Opportunity, responsibility, community -- these are values that have made our country strong, that have built great institutions like Penn State, that guide my actions as President. I believe they must guide our nation as we prepare for the tomorrows of the 21st century.

What I want to do here and in the other commencement addresses I will be making is to talk about what has occurred in the last four years and, even more importantly, what must still occur if we are going to realize this vision -- to give opportunities to everybody willing to work for them, to keep our country the strongest force for peace and freedom, and to rebuild our sense of unity and community around a shared ethic of responsibility.

Compared to four years ago, there is clearly more opportunity, a much lower deficit, increased access to education, a renewed commitment to a clean environment and safer streets, 8.5 million new jobs, low inflation, record numbers of new exports in businesses. But we all know there are also a lot of problems in this new economy, a lot of uncertainty, and much more to do to give all our people a chance to succeed.

Compared to four years ago the world is more peaceful and safer. The nuclear threat has diminished. Peace and freedom are taking hold from Haiti to South Africa to Northern

Ireland to Bosnia to the Middle East. But there is a lot more to do to make the American people safe from the 21st century threats of terrorism, organized crime and drug-running, weapons proliferation and global environmental threats.

In future speeches I'll discuss both these things at greater length. Today I'd like to ask you to kind of travel along with me as we look at America's present and its future in terms of that third objective -- inspiring a stronger, more united American community, rooted in a greater commitment to personal responsibility and community service.

What you have done here today is in and of itself an act of responsibility. By getting this advanced degree you have honored yourselves and your families, and you have helped America. We need more people -- many, many more people -- with much higher levels of education and, even more importantly, with the developed ability to learn for a lifetime. We need this kind of personal responsibility from all of our citizens, doing the best to make the most of their own lives. And we must apply the lessons of your success as individuals to our common work as a nation.

I believe we are living through a period of most profound change in the way we work, the way we live, the way we relate to each other and the rest of the world in 100 years -- since we moved from the agricultural into the industrial age. At the turn of the century about 100 years ago, people who for generations had lived their lives by the rising and the setting of the sun moved from the country to the city, where they woke to the din of the streetcar and went home to the sound of the factory whistle. That time presented enormous opportunities, but also great challenges. A hundred years ago many people's lives were uprooted, but not improved. And for many, not only their livelihoods but the values by which they lived were threatened by the changes of the day.

In response to the challenges of that time, a gifted generation of reformers, led first by Theodore Roosevelt and then by Woodrow Wilson, worked to harness the power of our nation's government so that it could extend the benefits of the industrial era to all Americans, curb the excesses of the era, and enable our people to preserve their family and community values. They launched what we now call the Progressive Era. They brought us the antitrust laws, the earliest environment protection laws. They were all designed to harness the positive forces of the new age to give everyone a fair chance to protect the values of the American people.

Think what has happened in the 100 years since. The progressives built the foundation of what became known as the American Century -- a century in which America won two world wars and the Cold War, overcame the Great Depression, achieved decades of sustained economic growth, scientific breakthroughs, more opportunities for women and minorities, a cleaner environment, remarkable security and good health for senior citizens, and the largest and most prosperous middle class in human history. It all began in the Progressive Era.

Today we're living through another time of profound change. Like the dawn of the Industrial Age, the Information Age offers vast new opportunities. Today technology and

information are dominating every form of work including agriculture, as I'm sure anyone in the College of Agriculture here can attest to.

But this time also presents great challenges -- people whose lives are uprooted, but not improved; and cherished values strained by the pace and the scope of change. I'd like to talk about that a little today.

When I was growing up, Americans could pretty much walk the streets of any city without fear of being hurt by violent crime. Having children out of wedlock was rare and a source of shame. Welfare was a temporary weigh station for widows and their orphans. It was far from a perfect time, the '40s and '50s and early '60s. Women and minorities didn't have the opportunities they have today. But in neighborhoods all across America, people knew it when you were born, cared about you while you lived, and missed you when you died.

For too many young people growing up today, that world exists only in black and white reruns on television. In our toughest neighborhoods and our meanest streets, we've seen a stunning and simultaneous breakdown of community, family and work -- the heart and soul of a civilized society. We've seen a buildup of crime and gangs and drugs, as young people turn to things that will destroy them, ultimately, in part because they are raising themselves without enough to say yes to.

We've seen so much of this now we've almost become numb to it. A lot of us may even be resigned to it. But I want to ask you to think today about what you want America to look like in the 21st century, and I want you to say to yourself, I refuse to accept this as a normal and unavoidable and irreversible condition. I believe we can mend our social fabric. We've done it before, and we have to do it today.

If we're moving into an era in which we will be judged and our success will be determined by how well we use our minds, we must first be able to function as orderly, law-abiding, decent human beings. We have to, in short, not only meet the changes of the day, but reaffirm our enduring values.

In this, to be sure, our government still has a role to play. But it's not the same role that government had to play in the beginning of the 20th century because the problems are different. The world of today has moved away from big, centralized bureaucracies and top-down solutions. So has your federal government. Indeed, there are 240,000 fewer people working for the United States government today than there were the day I became President of this great country.

But we still need a government that is strong enough to give people the tools they need to make the most of their own lives, to enable them to seize opportunities when they are responsible. That's why I have fought so hard for things like the student loan programs, the Pell Grant programs, the scholarship programs, the research programs, because we cannot, on the one hand, tell the American people, go out and be responsible, and on the other hand, jerk the rug out from under them. We have to give people the tools they need to make the most of their

own lives. (Applause.)

And whenever we fight for a strong economy, or a clean environment, or safe streets, or investment in research and technology, or give a child a chance with the Head Start program, we are doing nothing more or less than giving people an environment in which they still have to make the most of their own lives.

And so what I ask you today is to think about that. What is the role of the individual citizen in making the America of our dreams in the 21st century? What is the role of the individual citizen in making sure that we will move into this global society, with everyone having the chance to live up to his or her dreams? It is clear to me that government alone cannot solve this problem. (Applause.)

If you look at any society's most fundamental requirements -- strong families and safe streets -- and you ask yourselves, what are all the causes for the stresses on those things in our country, you may come up with a whole laundry list of things that government can do about them. I know I have. But in your heart of hearts you know that many, many of the things from which we suffer are caused by the lack of personal responsibility on the part of millions of American citizens.

The teen mother who leaves school for a life on welfare, a father who walks away from or abuses a family, a criminal who preys upon the rest of us, the neighbors who turn their backs on the children in need -- I say to you we cannot tolerate this anymore if you really want your vision of the 21st century to become real. We have to be willing to give people a chance to escape lives that are destructive for them and costly for the rest of us. That is our responsibility. But we must also insist that people help themselves and assume responsibility for making their own lives and the life of this great nation better.

If you just take the welfare system, for example, you can see the point I'm trying to make. I took office believing that a lot of people on welfare were dying to get off it and were trapped in it. I still believe that. It's a system that is too weighted toward a lifetime of dependency instead of demanding responsibility; too willing to let fathers bring children into the world, turn their backs and walk away and load all the burden onto the young mothers who are left behind; too willing to give the young mothers a check to move out on their own if they have a child instead of staying at home, staying in school and strengthening the family.

For 15 years, going back to my service as governor, I have sat in welfare offices, talked to people on welfare, asked them what it would take to turn their lives around, asked them what had happened. I have worked to reform and change welfare from a system that encourages dependency to one that encourages independence, from one that does not encourage work to one that insists upon work, but also supports responsible parenting.

If you look at all these people here with their advanced degrees, why are we so proud of them? Because we believe they will be able to succeed not only in the world of work, but

they will be good role models for the American society. Their children will be able to succeed. They will be able to look at their children and their children will be able to look at them, and they will be able to do great things together. That is what we should want for people on welfare -- the simple ability to succeed at work and to succeed at home, to be able to contribute their portion of the American Dream.

Now, in the past three years, by executive actions, we've been working on what The New York Times called "a quiet revolution on welfare." We've cut red tape for 37 states and now let 75 percent of the people in this country on welfare be a part of welfare reform experiments with little fanfare and no new legislation. We've done things like impose time limits and require work, and we've worked much harder to enforce the national government's role in child support enforcement across national lines.

And you know what? The welfare rolls have dropped by more than a million. The food stamp rolls are down by a million and a half. Child support collections are up 40 percent to \$11 billion a year. And the teen pregnancy rate has even started to go down a bit. (Applause.)

What does all this have to do with you? They are part of your country. If their children wind up in your prisons, you will pay for them instead of investing more money in scientific laboratories at Penn State, or giving children a chance to work in a program to earn a scholarship, or otherwise building our future. When others regularly and systematically violate the values we all say we share, it weakens America and it weakens the future of your vision and your dreams.

We still have a lot to do. Nearly a third of our babies today are born out of wedlock; a whole lot of them end up on welfare. A few days ago, we took an action which should force more responsibility. Every state will have to require teen mothers to stay in school and to sign a personal responsibility contract and to stay at home unless the environment is abusive, so that they must work to turn their lives around if they want to keep those benefits.

I'm still working with members of Congress in both parties to pass legislation to overhaul the entire welfare system. And I hope we can do it even though this is an election year. There's really no call for a work stoppage, and by the time November comes around you'll have more politics than you can stand. Meanwhile, you ought to be working to give those people what we want for ourselves -- independence, work and responsible parenting. (Applause.)

But what I want to say to all of you -- you say, well, what's that got to do with me? I'll never be on welfare, I've got a Ph.D. today. (Laughter.) They are your fellow Americans. Those children are your future. And what I want to say is, it doesn't matter what laws we pass or what programs we put in place, we cannot reverse decades and patterns of behavior unless more of our citizens are willing to take some responsibility for other people's kids in the near-term. (Applause.)

We have to inspire our communities to support programs and adults to participate in

programs that we know now will dramatically reduce teen pregnancy. They're out there, they're just not in every community. The hard truth is, too many of our young people don't have the kind of discipline or love, guidance or support that it takes to grow up into responsible adults. Church groups and neighbors and parents all need to send a clear message to all children, not just their own: We care about you, but you have to take care of yourself. Don't get pregnant or father a child until you're ready to take responsibility. But if you do, we'll help you as long as you are responsible. (Applause.) And you can't walk away from that responsibility. If you do, we'll make you assume it. (Applause.)

Let me say that, in addition to welfare, I have the same view of the crime problem, and it's remarkably similar. Only if we take responsibility for our own communities can we really achieve our objective in crime. We'll never thoroughly transform human nature, but even if you have a Ph.D., you don't want to be a victim of a crime; you don't want your children to be unsafe going to and from school; you don't want to have to worry your heart out if your kids drive to a city to see a play; you don't want to have any kind of country other than one in which crime is an exception.

Someone said to me the other day, Mr. President, you talk about all this all the time, but you will never eliminate crime. I said, that's not my goal. My goal is to create an America so that when people turn on the evening news and they see a report of a serious crime, they are surprised and shocked, instead of yawning about it. (Applause.)

Now, there are things that government can do. There are things that government can do. In 1994, we passed a crime bill and a Brady Bill. The Brady Bill has already stopped 60,000 felons and fugitives with criminal records from getting handguns -- 60,000. (Applause.) We took 19 deadly assault weapons off the street and not a single hunter in Pennsylvania or in my native state of Arkansas missed a deer season or a duck season or had to have a different weapon. They didn't lose anything. (Applause.)

We said to repeat violent criminals, three strikes and you're out. We said if you kill law enforcement officials, the death penalty is there. (Applause.) But we also said what every police officer in America knows, the best way to fight crime is to reach young people before they turn to crime in the first place. (Applause.)

Now, you all clap for that, but if you believe it, what it means is that you cannot leave the work of making our streets safe to the police alone. Citizens have the responsibility. Citizens have a responsibility. You can take advantage of opportunities provided in our education bills to keep schools open late so teens have someplace to go besides the streets; or to launch community drug courts to give nonviolent offenders a chance to get off drugs before they end up in jail; or to make community policing work, something that's making the rounds in Pennsylvania today.

Our crime bill fulfilled a commitment I made to the American people to put 100,000 new police officers on the street in community policing. It's an old-fashioned idea, really. It means

put the police back on the street, in the neighborhood, working with neighbors to spot criminals, shutting down crack houses, stopping crime before it happens, getting to know children on the street and encouraging them to stay away from crime. But community policing only works by definition when there is a community for the police to work with. (Applause.)

Now, whenever this happens crime comes down. Violent crimes have dropped in this country for three years in a row now because we're finally getting enough police out there on the street and because people are working with them. In Lancaster County, a two-hour drive from here, our community police program put 12 new officers into the downtown area -- listen to this -- they patrolled on foot, bicycle and horseback, they worked with the community, the crime dropped by 67 percent. Pretty soon they'll be surprised when they hear a report of crime. (Applause.)

This can be done. But I have to tell you, there's a big hurdle up the road and it can't be solved without more citizen help. Because in spite of the fact that the crime rate had dropped for three years in a row, the violent crime rate by people under 18 is still going up. And any of you who are in education know that there is a huge group of young people under 18, now coming into grade school, coming up through our system of education -- a higher percentage of them than any previous generation, born out of wedlock, born without the guidance of two parents, born into difficult family situations, out there having to raise themselves.

So even if you have a Ph.D., you've got to care about these kids. They're your kids; they're coming home to your roost and they will affect your country and your children's future and what kind of America we live in. And we cannot solve the problem of rising crime among young people -- even with our antidrug strategy, even with our antigang strategy, even with 100,000 more police -- unless there are citizens who are willing to step into the gap in those children's lives to teach them right from wrong, to give them a good future to look forward to, to give them the character and values to walk into that future, to make it possible for them to imagine that one day they might get a degree from a place like Penn State. You have to be willing to do that wherever you live. (Applause.)

I will just give you one simple example. There are 20,000 neighborhood crime watch groups in America -- 20,000. If 50 people join each one of these groups we would have a citizen force of a million new community activists to work with those 100,000 police officers -- not just to catch criminals, but to keep kids away from crime. Fifty people in every group, a million Americans reaching out to children, stopping crimes, catching criminals. If that happened -- and no government program can make it happen -- if that happened in community after community after community in the United States, people would be surprised when they heard at night a news report of a serious crime. And America would be a better place. We'd be a lot closer to our shared vision of America in the 21st century. (Applause.)

And that brings me to the last point I wish to make. We have a lot of challenges as a people to rebuild the strength of our communities and our national community. We're still too divided over racial matters. We're still too divided over religious disputes. We still have other

problems that are simply unmet that can't be met by government. Helping children on welfare to move off of welfare, helping communities to reduce the crime rate -- these are not the only areas in which we desperately need more citizen involvement to make America the place it ought to be.

Those of you have college degrees, those of you who may earn a great deal of money will still find that in too many ways where you live the bonds of community have been weakened. There are too many places where people are working harder, moving more often, spending less time with each other and more time exhausted in front of the television. Even prosperous, happy neighborhoods often find that not everybody knows their neighbors.

So I say to you: With this wonderful, precious commodity of a fine education, I hope you will go out into your community and find some way to give back some of what your country has given to you. No matter what you do or how busy you are, there is always a way to serve a larger community. The story of your generation should be the story of we restore broken lives and shattered promises through citizen service.

We're going to balance this budget over the next six years. We're going to have a big fight about how to do it, as you know. (Laughter.) But don't let that obscure the fact --this deficit is less than half of what it was four years ago. And it's coming down. Don't obscure the real fact. (Applause.)

And that's very important because as we move to balance the budget, we can keep interest rates down and we can keep investment and create jobs for the American people -- and get incomes rising again, which has been the source of constant anxiety in places like Pennsylvania where people lost really good jobs and couldn't get other jobs paying at the same or better wages. It's an important thing to do.

I will do my best to protect our investments in education, in the environment, in the quality and character of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. But make no mistake about it: As we shrink government, until we balance the budget, there will be even more reliance on citizen servants to meet the needs of the American people because we can't shrink from our challenges on the grounds that we're shrinking the deficit.

There's an emerging consensus in Washington, believe it or not, across party lines that we ought to do more to help charities and religious institutions and families and individuals to step in where government can't anymore or where it shouldn't. I'll give you just a few examples. Leaders in both parties, from Senator Joe Lieberman, a Democrat of Connecticut, to Senator Dan Coats, a Republican from Indiana, have proposed reforms to encourage private citizens to assume responsibilities that are not and cannot be fulfilled by government agencies alone. For example, making sure every child has a loving home is a national priority. But government doesn't raise children, only good parents can do that. That's why earlier this week -- (applause) -- earlier this week I urged Congress to enact one of these bipartisan proposals, a \$5,000 tax credit to help families, working families, adopt children. (Applause.)

And just a few hours ago, that proposal passed with an almost unanimous vote in the House of Representatives. It is going to become the law of the land. (Applause.)

We created AmeriCorps, the national service program, in 1993, so we could give our young people a chance to earn their way through college by giving something back to their community and their country. Since that time AmeriCorps has given more than 40,000 young people all across this country a chance to serve, to work with troubled teenagers, immunize children, help seniors who don't have enough support, clean up the environment, do countless other things. I have met so many of these young people around the country who tell me that the experience literally changed their lives, and they'll never spend another year of their life without taking some time to rebuild their community. That is the kind of spirit we need to create in all of America.

I want to thank your former Senator, Harris Wofford, for agreeing to head the AmeriCorps program and for ensuring its continuation. (Applause.)

I want to thank our constructive critics, like Senator Charles Grassley of Iowa, the Republican Senator from Iowa, who worked with Senator Wofford to strengthen the AmeriCorps program and to preserve it.

Let me just suggest three other things that we could do to get more young people involved. First, I've asked Congress to increase funding for work-study programs for students so that we can have a million students earning their way through college by the year 2000. (Applause.) Today I'd like to ask Penn State and every other institution of higher education in the country to consider using more of this money to promote service -- to put thousands of college students to work in community service. If it's good for students to earn money by putting books back in library shelves or working in the Dean's Office, surely it makes sense for them to earn money helping teen mothers handle their responsibilities, helping older people get around, helping young people to look to a brighter future. (Applause.)

Second, I challenge every high school in America to make service a part of its basic ethic. Every high school student who can do so should do some community service. There are some schools, both public and private, that require community service as a part of their curriculum. I say, good for them. Commitment to community should be an ethic we learn as possible so we carry it throughout our lives. (Applause.)

And third, I challenge every community to help those high school students answer the call of service. Today I'm prepared to make an offer and challenge any school district or civic organization in the country to match it: If you will raise \$500 to reward a high school student who has done significant work to help your community, the federal government will match your \$500 and help that student go on to college. (Applause.) That would cost us, by the way, about \$10 million if every high school in the country did it. It would be the best \$10 million we ever spent. We would get hundreds of millions of dollars -- of improved quality of life and service

to people as a result of it. (Applause.)

This fall I'll announce the winners of a nationwide competition to identify schools that have done the best job in encouraging this kind of service. Students at those schools will become National Service Scholars. A year from now I want it to be even bigger. I want every principal in America to be able to stand up before a graduating class and announce the name of a National Service Scholar. We should make service to the community a part of every high school in America and a part of life of every dedicated citizen in the United States. (Applause.)

So, my fellow Americans, in spite of all we have to do to create more opportunity, we also must find a way to urge, cajole, plead, generate, demand more responsibility for ourselves, our families, our communities and our country.

This summer in Atlanta we will celebrate the centennial of the Modern Olympics. It's a great honor to host those Olympics in the United States. But I ask you to think when you see these young people come out about more than medals and who will win and lose. The real meaning of the Olympics is what miracles happen to people when they make a deep and profound commitment to take personal responsibility for just becoming the best that they can be, and when they're willing to work with teammates to make their common endeavors even greater. That is the great strength of America. (Applause.)

You know, the president mentioned earlier that -- or maybe it was the chairman of your board -- about Pennsylvania's role in starting this country. And I want you to think about this as I close. Our founding fathers, who did so much of their work right here in Pennsylvania, would not be surprised that in this new era, with all of its possibilities, there are still a lot of tough problems. They were very smart. They knew there would never be a perfect problem-free time. They wouldn't be surprised at all. But they would be very surprised and bitterly disappointed if we were to give into pessimism about these problems, deny their existence and walk away from them. They knew -- you can read it in the Federalist Papers, you can read it in the founding documents -- they knew that freedom requires responsibility and service for personal prosperity and for the common good.

You graduates have been blessed with the richest educational experience the world can offer. As Americans, you've been blessed to inherit the greatest country on Earth. Now you have to honor that debt by asking yourselves, what do I want my country to be like in the 21st century and what am I prepared to do to make it a reality?

I will do all I can to give you the opportunities to make the most of your lives, but you must do all you can to assume responsibility for yourselves, your families and your communities. If you do that, I believe your life will be a lot happier and richer, and you will surely make the 21st century America's greatest days.

Thank you. God bless you, and God bless America. (Applause.)

END

3:25 P.M. EDT

May 15, 1996

To: Brenda Costello

Fax: 202-456-2239

Brenda,

Here is the first batch of background material you requested, including recent news clips about Mrs. Clinton's visit to Drew, and excerpts from President Kean's annual report to trustees which has many of the highlights you're looking for, I believe.

We'll send some additional background tomorrow.

Tom Harris

Tom Harris
Attachments
12 pages

AB & VP

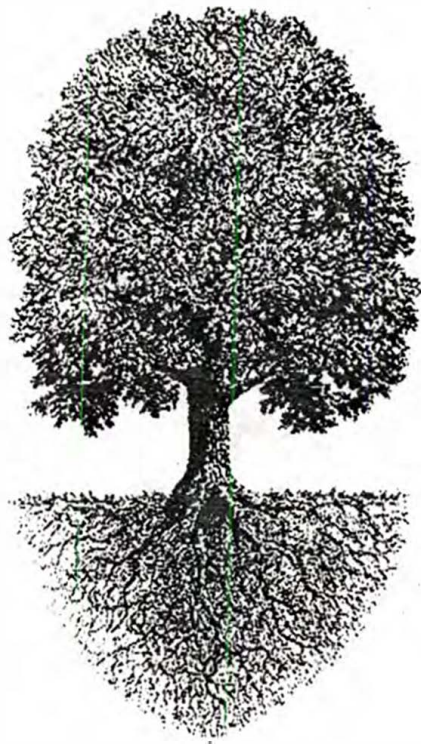
Acknowledgments

*trustees
students
faculty
pres. Kean (fan)
friends*

*Jeff Fromach
201/408-3580
201/408-3206
Tom Harris' office*

Mark Grest

DREW UNIVERSITY



One Hundred Twenty-Eighth Annual Commencement

May the ¹⁸~~Eighteenth~~, Nineteen Hundred Ninety-Six
Half Past Ten O'Clock, Ante Meridiem

MAY-14-1996 13:26

DREW UNIVERSITY

201 408 3044 P. 01

Commencement Program

THE HONORABLE THOMAS H. KEAN, *President of the University, presiding*

Please stand as the procession enters the area.

PROCESSIONAL

Pipes and Drums of the Blue & Gold
Joseph Keely, Pipe Major

INVOCATION

The Rev. Dr. Victoria Erickson
University Chaplain

CHORAL ANTHEM "Sweet Hallelujah"
Mark Müller, composer

Drew University Chorale

WELCOME

President Kean

ADDRESSES

Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady, United States of America

CONFERRAL OF HONORARY DEGREES

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON, Doctor of Humane Letters, honoris causa
Presented by Donald G. Jones, professor of religion

ALFREDO MARTI MARTINEZ-MORENO, Doctor of Humane Letters, honoris causa
Presented by Jordan Gless, university trustee

NANCY SCHAEFEN, Doctor of Humane Letters, honoris causa
Presented by Heath McLendon, chair, Board of Trustees

REMARKS

Joel Núñez
Bachelor of Arts Candidate

Douglas Wayne Ruffe
Doctor of Philosophy Candidate
representing the student associations of the
several schools and the graduating Class of 1996

MUSICAL SELECTION

Words by Chris Grygo, C'98
Music by Paul Quinn, C'96
Arranged by 36 Madison Avenue

36 Madison Avenue

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED TEACHING

President Kean

FACULTY

MAY-14-1996 13:26

DREW UNIVERSITY

201 408 3044 P. 01

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S
MENTOR RECOGNITION AWARD**

President Kean

STEVE RENOWDS (CLA)
MARY HOFF**ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
HESS DISTINGUISHED TEACHING
PROFESSORSHIP IN THE HUMANITIES**

President Kean

PRESENTATION BY THE SENIOR GIFT SOCIETY

Dana Michelle Spicola

ALUMNI WELCOME

Laura Hook, C'84

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES IN COURSEDonald P. Cole, *Professor of Economics*William Rogers, *Assistant Dean of the Graduate School*Leonard I. Sweet, *Dean of the Theological School*Paolo Cuccia, *Dean of the College of Liberal Arts*Horace Tate, *Acting Registrar of the University***CONFERRAL OF DEGREES**

President Kean

*Please stand for the singing of the Alma Mater, the benediction, and the recessional.***THE ALMA MATER**

WORDS BY JOHN E. BARCLAY, B.A. 1935

Amid the towering forest thy halls of learning stand

Thy theme our purpose to uphold, We'll spread through all the land.

Thy Colors ever glorious still wave on high so true;

All hail to Drew forevermore. All hail the green and blue.

BENEDICTION

Rabbi Donna Berman C'76

RECESSIONAL

Restrooms for the outdoor ceremony are located adjacent to the Learning Center's all-night study lounge (Follow signs down the ramp at rear of Learning Center; accessible to handicapped) and on the lower level of Seminary Hall. Handicapped-accessible restrooms are located adjacent to the Learning Center's all-night study lounge as noted above, in Peppin Services Center, in the University Center, and in the University Commons. Restrooms for any indoor ceremony are located adjacent to the forum floor and on the upper level along the long hall.

Camcorder videotapes (VHS or BETA II) are available from the Media Response Center for \$24.95 each. Request form can be filled out at the Learning Center loading dock or at the media table during the reception.

DREW

FACTS ABOUT DREW UNIVERSITY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Character: An independent university with a College of Liberal Arts, a Graduate School, and a Theological School. Founded in 1867. History of affiliation with the United Methodist Church.

Campus: 186 wooded acres in Madison, New Jersey, 30 miles west of New York City; 50 buildings, one a National Historic Landmark.

Accreditation: Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools; Association of Theological Schools in the U.S. and Canada; University Senate of the United Methodist Church

Residential: 90 percent of undergraduates and about 50 percent of graduate and theological students live on campus.

Enrollment: 2,000 students in all divisions. 1,300 (College), 380 (Graduate School), 310 (Theological School). Fifty percent of college students from out of state; 16 percent minority.

Endowment: over \$100 million

University Budget: \$52.8 million in 1995-96

Voluntary Support in 1994-95:

Annual Fund: \$2.023 million

Total Support: \$8.6 million

ACADEMIC INFORMATION

Degrees: College--bachelor's degree offered in 26 disciplines;

Graduate School--master of arts degrees offered in seven areas, doctoral degrees in six areas;

Theological School offers master's degrees in four areas, plus a doctorate of ministry. In addition, the graduate school offers a continuing education option through a master of letters program.

Faculty: Full-time faculty number about 120. More than 90 percent hold the doctorate. Student to faculty ratio in the College is 11 to 1.

Dual-Degree Programs:

Cooperative programs available in medicine (BA/MD) with University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey-New Jersey Medical School, in engineering with Washington University in St. Louis, in chemical engineering with Stevens Institute of Technology, and in forestry and environmental management with Duke University. Teaching certification available through cross-registration at the College of St. Elizabeth.

Special Semesters:

Brussels Semester on European Community; London Semester (politics, literature, and theatre); New York Semester on Contemporary Art; New York Semester on Theatre; New York Semester on the United Nations; The Wall Street Semester (1997); The Washington Semester (government); and the Drew International Seminars in France, Ghana, Mexico, Russia, Spain, and Thailand in 1995-96.

Other Study Abroad:

Exchange programs with Yonsei University in Korea; University of Sheffield in England; and Philipps University in Germany.

Library: Open stacks; 421,000 bound volumes; 282,000 microforms; 2,100 periodicals.

Technological Integration:

All entering college students given personal computers, printers, and accompanying software. Students linked to each other, to faculty, to the library card catalogue, and to the Internet through a campus-wide information system.

ADMISSIONS INFORMATION

Highly selective, more than 50 percent of entering College students ranked in top 10 percent of high school class; 85 percent in top quartet.

Costs for students entering in 1995-96:

College of Liberal Arts

Tuition: \$19,128

Fees: \$510

Room and board: \$5,835

Theological School

Tuition: \$7,058

Fees: \$510

Room (board optional): \$3,488

Graduate School

Tuition: \$19,440

Fees: \$510

Room (board optional): \$3,488

Financial Assistance (College):

Nearly 75 percent of recent College classes have received some form of assistance, either merit-based or need-based. Drew has been able to meet, on average, about 90 percent of the demonstrated need of first-year financial aid applicants who enrolled.

Merit Scholarships (College):

Drew Scholars Awards (of full or three-fourths tuition); Thomas H. Kean Minority Scholarships of between \$1,000 and \$10,000, and Drew Recognition Awards of \$5,000 to \$10,000.

President:

The Hon. Thomas H. Kean

Drew University

Madison, New Jersey 07940
201/408-3000

May 1996

OTHER HONORARY DEGREE RECIPIENTS

Alfredo Marti Martinez-Moreno

Alfredo Marti Martinez-Moreno has an extremely impressive career. He was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts in 1945, and received a law degree and the Gold Medal from the University of El Salvador. In 1990, he was the main attorney for El Salvador in the case concerning the land, island, and maritime frontier dispute (El Salvador-Honduras) at the International Court of Justice. He also served as a judge of the administrative tribunal of the Inter-American Bank of Development, a member of El Salvador's Human Rights Commission, delegate of El Salvador to more than 50 international conferences, director of the Hispanic, Lusitan and American Institute of International Law, and president of the Salvadorian Academy of Language. He held posts in El Salvador as undersecretary of justice, undersecretary of foreign relations, secretary of state, chief justice of the Supreme Court, former ambassador of special missions, and president of several humanitarian institutions. He was a member of the International Law Commission of the United Nations, former president of the Salvadorian Bar Association, former professor of public international law, and the author of books on international law and literature. Dr. Martinez-Moreno received Drew's Alumni Achievement Award in the Arts in 1968 and the National Prize for Civic Merit in 1991. He and his wife, Alicia, live in San Salvador, El Salvador.

Nancy Schaenen

Nancy Schaenen joined the Drew board of trustees in 1982 and took over its chair from 1986 through 1992. Throughout that time and since, she has had a profoundly positive impact on the university, willingly giving of her time, money, and energy. In particular, Nancy guided Drew through a long interim period between Paul Hardin's departure in 1988 and Thomas Kean's arrival in 1990. Also in 1990, Nancy received the Rotary's Madisonian-of-the-Year Award for, among other things, her "keen interest in children and youth in general," clearly reflected by her past service as president of the Kings Road PTA, as chair of The Colonial Symphony's Children's Program, as a member of the board of the Madison Day Care Center, and as president of the Madison Board of Education. More recently, Nancy has been on the board of visitors of DePauw University, where she earned her bachelor's degree Phi Beta Kappa in elementary education and now serves as a trustee. She also sits on the Arts Council of the Morris Area and has just retired after 13 years from the New Jersey State Board of Education and its Legal Committee. In addition to the Rotarian Award in 1990, She received a NECEL (Northeast Coalition of Educational Leaders) Leadership Award in 1994 and an honorary Doctor of Public Service Award from DePauw University in 1995. Nancy and her husband, Nelson, have been strong contributors to Drew in many ways. In particular, they continue a tradition they started in 1983. They lead the Senior Gift Society Program, which asks seniors to make and direct a one-year pledge that the Schaenens match. One such senior class gift financed the repair of the university's Tower Bell, which rang for the first time in over a decade at the Inauguration of Tom Kean as Drew's president.

(EXCERPTS)
President's Annual Report
To The Board of Trustees
May 10, 1996

My past reports to you have been made up of equal parts optimism and caution, and while this one is no exception, it's hard not to be optimistic with so much excitement and goodwill on campus over this year's commencement speaker, Hillary Clinton.

Looking back, we've made outstanding progress in many areas and strengthened the university over the past year, but in a few areas we are still challenged to do better. With your support, I am confident that we can continue to develop and implement intelligent long-term plans that will support and continue the progress we've started and deal capably with problems as they arise.

While we had many opportunities this year to rejoice and celebrate, we also paused to grieve. This was a year marked by the deaths of too many great teachers and good friends of the university: George deStevens, Woodruff English, Dale Forsman, George Kelsey, Carol Simon, William Pearson Tolley, and Robert Zuck. We will remember them and their many special contributions to Drew.

College of Liberal Arts

✓ In September, we enrolled our largest class ever in the CLA. This year we again broke our record for applications--for the fourth year in a row--but the jury is still out on our yield. Roberto Noya says enrollment for September stands at about 375, but that number is still subject to some slight change. Student quality remains high.

This year we became one of the few colleges in the nation to provide a CD-ROM about Drew to all admitted students. Because the CD-ROM is at the forefront of computer technology, I believe it will substantially strengthen our well-deserved reputation as an innovator in the application of technology to teaching the traditional liberal arts. I encourage everyone to see this newest admissions tool.

✓ Our students, of course, continue to be a major source of pride. In the CLA, Bryan Christian has won a Fulbright grant for a year of study in Germany; Sara Scanga has won a Goldwater Scholarship; and Sara Hayman has won a one-year research and study grant from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). Two of our professors, Bob Fenstermacher and Paul Wice received

2

special recognition. Bob was honored by Sigma Pi Sigma--the national physics honor society--as a "mentor of the year" and Paul's book, Gideon v. Wainwright, was selected by the New York Public Library as one of its "Best Books for Teenagers."

✓ Six of our seniors--the most ever--have been accepted by the Peace Corps, and three by Teach for America.

We finished our first full year under the revised 4-4 plan and it seemed to work smoothly for faculty and students. After a year of experience, I believe most of campus understands it was the right decision.

✓ Students are excited that the faculty has approved a Wall Street Semester which will begin next spring. The program is open to all students, not just economics majors. I am confident that this new program will grow to be as successful as our other New York semesters and further strengthen Drew's growing national reputation for superb off-campus programs.

The Graduate School

It's been a good year for the Graduate School. The new Medical Humanities program is completing its first year and quietly establishing its credentials. Dean Jim Pain reports 60 inquiries about the program for potential fall enrollment. The Graduate School hopes to begin a Doctor of Letters program this fall and new MA and Doctoral programs in Women's Studies are under consideration.

Under way is a review of all Graduate School programs to determine, among other things, if any should be discontinued. Recommendations are expected to be ready for the next budget cycle (1997-1998).

The Graduate School has received more than \$450,000 in scholarship gifts this year; two scholarship gifts for the Medical Humanities program (\$10,000), three gifts for Liturgical Studies (\$408,000) (*), and one \$50,000 gift for Modern History and Literature. Special efforts have started to reinvigorate the Graduate School alumni society.

The Theological School

The Theological School is thriving under the leadership of Leonard Sweet who arrived last fall and is working hard to re-energize the institution.

(*)A \$300,000 gift from William Tieck is included both here and in the Theological School section because it applies to both schools, but can only be counted once.

3

Through funds raised from external sources, Dean Sweet is doing some innovative work, including the initial steps in establishing an Institute for Ministry and Imagination to help theological school students tap their creativity in ministry. Leonard has also informed us that MEF funding has been secured for another four years.

Other TS initiatives under consideration include a Ministry in Technology; Women in Ministry; and the Arts in Ministry. Teaching relationships are being developed with churches in New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Georgia and Colorado. Under consideration is a curriculum change that will require every student to have an international transcultural experience.

This year the Theological School faculty became the first in the nation to reach its goal of half women and one third ethnic minority members. Drew is the only seminary in the country with two Hispanic theologians.

At the start of the year, the School was blessed by a gift of \$300,000 from William Tieck (T '42) to endow and establish the Florence Bell Center for Methodist Studies.

Korean Methodists in the United States announced they intend to raise \$350,000 for a multipurpose facility that they propose to name after Drew alumnus Henry Appenzeller who made major contributions to the establishment and growth of Methodism in Korea.

Michael Christensen was appointed director of the Doctor of Ministry program, now in its 21st year. At the direction of Dean Sweet the D.Min program will begin to add innovative and customized programs for special groups, including Hispanic and Korean specialty tracks.

Student Life

✓ Much of my optimism for the coming year is based on a leading indicator of student life: volunteerism. From all we see it is apparent that volunteerism continues to increase.

✓ Two weeks ago Drew held its first "Volunteer Week" during which students, staff and faculty members were encouraged to devote time to service activities or urged to "commit a random act of kindness." Highlight of the week was the visit of 30 youngsters from Newark who are part of the Drew tutoring program. They visited campus for a day, ate dinner in the Commons, and took home handfulls of Drew daffodils. We estimate more than 400 hours of service by volunteers during a time when the campus was at its busiest.

4

✓ This is the second year for the Newark tutoring project and the first for another tutoring program which brings youngsters to campus one afternoon a week to work with student coach/mentors. This program is sponsored by the Ready Foundation, which is supported by trustee Ray Chambers.

✓ During Spring break students worked on Habitat for Humanity projects in Ft. Pierce, Florida, and Newark, and a third group raised \$18,000 and went to the Honduras to help build a home for newborns and infants.

(X) Drew senior Marcus Zumwalt, who was instrumental in starting the Newark tutoring program, was honored for his efforts this year by Campus Compact, a national organization supporting volunteerism on college campuses. Another senior, Jason Clark, is running for the New York State Assembly even as he studies for final exams at Drew. (RUNNING AS A DEMOCRAT)

Under the leadership of Connee Zotos, Drew athletics had an outstanding year. Our men's and women's cross country squads were both selected for academic All America honors by the NCAA. The men were 11th in the nation among Division III schools on this academic measure; the women were 21st.

✓ In their first full season of varsity competition our men's and women's swim teams had winning records and one of our swimmers--Lauren Kenworthy--won All America honorable mention honors at the NCAA national competition in Georgia. Another student, equestrian team member Maren Henry, placed among the top 16 riders in the nation just last weekend in an intermediate jumping category.

✓ Men's and women's soccer, field hockey, and men's lacrosse had especially outstanding seasons. Men's basketball under the leadership of first-year coach Mark Coleman qualified for conference post season play for the first time in history. Both Coleman and men's soccer coach Lenny Armuth were named coach of the year by the Middle Atlantic Conference.

Next year, working with Dean Denise Alleyne and others, I intend for us to undertake a full review of Student Life. We have made a number of changes affecting Student Life over the past several months, but I believe it's appropriate and timely to take an in-depth look to see if we can further improve and strengthen this important segment of the university community.

Technology

✓ We will conclude work this summer on our newest technology initiative which is paid for with a \$1.5 million grant from the State of New Jersey. For the past several months we have been installing fiber optic cable under the front half of campus and we will complete interior wiring this summer. This new local

5

area network will give Drew its first full access to the Internet by transmitting video, audio, and graphic files in addition to text.

That's the good news. The bad news is that we will need an additional \$1.4 to \$1.8 million to complete the second half of the network which will bring this full Internet access to student residence halls and the university center.

This year we have also designed and created a new web site for Drew University on the Internet. The new page and all its contents will replace the existing web page before summer (the Drew web page address is <http://www.drew.edu>). We have also created a working committee on campus and charged them with responsibility for coordinating information that is included under the Drew web site in future.

Media Exposure

Through our media relations efforts, Drew continues to appear in newspapers and magazines across the country as well as in a number of regional and national television programs. For example, on April 28, Drew was featured in a national report by CBS news on college admissions. CBS came to campus where they filmed and interviewed students, prospective students, and President Kean during an admissions open house.

Drew Professors Dave Cowell and Jim O'Kane continue to be quoted by the national wire services and USA Today on global politics and urban violence. Professor Don Jones' friendship with First Lady Hillary Clinton keeps Drew in the popular press and on television. Don was featured during a biographical profile of Mrs. Clinton on the A&E channel and he wrote an op-ed article for the Star Ledger in her support.

Visits to campus from high profile speakers such as Mike Wallace, Gerald Ford, Barbara Bush, and Bill Bennett also kept Drew in the news and on CSPAN television which televised the appearance by President Ford. In fact, CSPAN has rebroadcast at least six of our BET lectures.

My own illness and hospitalization in November was the subject of on-going regional and national news coverage by both print and electronic media for two weeks. Earlier in the year, my trips to Israel and Poland and to China for the Fourth Women's World Conference, made national news as well. I continue to write opinion columns for New Jersey's two largest daily newspapers. In addition, Drew was featured in four Associated Press stories that appeared in newspapers throughout the country.

Quality and Access

I continue to be concerned with what's happening on the national level as it relates to higher education and ultimately to Drew. The national debate is clearly focused on the issues of quality and access. Increasingly the message to students and to their parents is that the future is available only to those who can afford it.

On the flip side, small liberal arts colleges are threatened. Some have begun making admissions decisions based on a student's ability to pay rather than the ability to benefit. Many schools are changing their curriculums to be more vocational in order to attract students and stay viable; some, unfortunately, such as Upsala, are disappearing.

Drew, of course, is not going to follow that path. We continue to believe that a strong liberal arts education is the best background and best preparation for the future. Through a strong liberal arts curriculum that emphasizes small classes, great teachers, a global perspective, technological innovation and integration, plus opportunities for professional preparation through internships, we are readying Drew students for a future that may require them to change jobs--even careers--five or six times.

While I have concerns for the future, and I see real challenges ahead, I have every confidence that we are on the right track as we approach the year 2000. We must continue to emphasize Drew's uniqueness. There is no other college like us within 100 miles. Our admissions standards and SAT averages remain second only to Princeton in New Jersey. And, of course, our proximity to Manhattan allows us to use New York as a unique teaching tool, a tool that will be further enriched with the advent of the Wall Street Semester next spring.

5/10/96 Pres. Kean's Remarks

OTHER

Highlights

o As it increased student quality, Drew also has steadily increased minority enrollment. Minority students were 22% of new students in 1994, versus 13% of entering students five years ago (1990). In 1995, Drew enrolled the same number of minority students as in 1994, but their percent declined slightly due to a larger total number. Overall, Drew's minority percent is about ~~15%~~ 16%

o In the past ~~five~~ ^{SIX} years, Drew students have won ~~nine~~ ¹¹ Goldwater and Fulbright Scholarships, four National Science Foundation graduate research scholarships, and one Howard Hughes Medical Institute award. Over the same period, more than 40 Drew student athletes have been named Academic All Americans.

o In 1994, and again in 1995, "US News & World Report" has ranked Drew in the top half of the "best national liberal arts colleges" in the nation.

o With a grant from the New Jersey Commission on Holocaust Education, Drew has established a Holocaust Education Center on campus as well as a chapter of Hillel. Kean is a strong supporter of the Center and the need for Holocaust education in general.

o In November, 1995, Drew's Center sponsored a program on the role of gypsies in the holocaust. In 1994, the center recognized the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Dachau. Featured speaker was Barbara Distel, director of the Dachau Memorial Museum in Dachau.

o In January, 1994, Drew opened its new \$11 million sports and recreation center --named for benefactors William and Carol Simon. The center quadrupled Drew's indoor athletic and recreation space and is one of the premier venues of its kind in the region. The center, along with Drew's outdoor tennis complex and sports stadium with Poligras field --built in cooperation with the U.S. Olympic Foundation-- gives Drew students, staff and faculty access to topflight sports and recreation facilities.

o So outstanding are Drew's athletic facilities that three international soccer teams picked the university as a training site during World Cup 1994: Germany, Mexico and Ireland.

o During Kean's term at Drew, more than \$30 million has been spent on new buildings and improvements to existing structures, including student residence halls.

o Kean believes strongly in the importance of teaching, and established a \$10,000 teacher recognition award which is presented each year to a Drew faculty member selected by students.

o Drew's faculty is exceptional, many of them with national reputations in their fields. Two of them, in fact, accepted appointments to become presidents of colleges over the past five

Madison Engle 5-16-96 P1

Drew prepares for the visit of First Lady

MADISON — Anticipation is in the air as Drew University awaits the arrival of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, who will give the commencement address during the graduation ceremony Saturday morning, May 18.

Regardless of party affiliation, Drew's students and administration are generally excited, honored and relieved that the First Lady will address the graduating class.

"I think ecstatic is not too strong a word," said Thomas Harris, assistant vice president of university relations.

According to Harris, Drew University President Thomas Kean sent a letter inviting the Mrs. Clinton about two months ago.

As is common with the White House, which likes to keep flexible schedules, the university received a response two weeks ago.

Kean told the students the response would come close to graduation, but "people were beginning to get nervous," Harris said.

A committee of students named three to four people whom they said they would like to give the ad-

Please see
related column
— Page 5

dress, and Mrs. Clinton was at the top of the list.

Even Republican Party-oriented students are excited. Graduating senior Jessica Fulginiti, who served as vice president and treasurer of the College Republicans, said, "It's really such a big honor for the university."

"In 50 years, I'll be able to tell my grandchildren that the First Lady spoke at Drew," Fulginiti said.

Fulginiti, who helped draft Kean's letter of invitation to Mrs. Clinton, described Mrs. Clinton as an intelligent woman, renowned child advocate and a top lawyer who should have some interesting things to say on Saturday.

Mrs. Clinton will receive an honorary degree, a Doctor of Humane Letters.

(Please see Drew on page 21.)

Drew prepares for the visit of First Lady

Continued from Page 1

Mrs. Clinton has not said, nor has the university specified, what the theme of the talk will be, but Harris is confident it will be appropriate for the commencement.

Public officials, like President Bill Clinton, George Bush and former First Lady Barbara Bush have visited the campus for campaign events or for speeches at the New Jersey Forum series.

As far as the history of graduation speakers, "This is the highest profile person we've had," Harris said.

Procedures

With a such a high-profile guest comes increased security and specific procedures.

"People are certainly invited to come and listen," Harris said, and should arrive about 9:30 a.m. The ceremony begins at 10:30 a.m. on the back lawn of Mead Hall. The public should stand behind the seats, which are reserved for the graduates' families and guests.

If the weather is inclement and

the ceremony is moved into the William E. and Carol G. Simon Forum and Athletic Center, the general public probably will not be allowed entrance because of the limited seating capacity, according to Harris.

The Lancaster Road entrance is the only one that will be used Saturday and Harris is asking the general public to walk onto the campus.

The university will have to park cars on the lawns just to accommodate the families of graduates, Harris explained.

Cameras are permitted, but Harris asks the public to be cooperative if members of the Secret Service ask to check cameras or other belongings.

The Madison Police Department will be working with the Secret Service.

"No parking" restrictions will be strictly enforced on residential roads and highways, Acting Chief Edward Kluck warned.

NS 5-9-96
STAR-LEDGER

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Drew lands Hillary as commencement speaker

By BILL SWAYZE

Personal appeals from two friends paid off for Drew University, which has lured Hillary Rodham Clinton to the Madison campus to be the graduation keynote speaker May 18.

Mrs. Clinton will be the first first lady to give the commencement speech at the 2,000-student campus.

Depending on the weather, the 128th graduation ceremonies for 450 undergraduate, graduate and theological seminary students will be held on the lawn behind Mead Hall or in the William E. and Carol G. Simon Forum and Athletic Center.

The labors of former governor Tom Kean, who is Drew president, and professor Donald Jones, 65, who in 1961

met Hillary Rodham as a teenage member of his church youth group outside Chicago, landed her at Drew. She last visited the campus in 1985, when she spoke before Jones's business ethics class.

Having a prior commitment, Clinton originally turned down the invitation, prompting another appeal by the former two-term Republican governor, a friend of the Clintons.

Clinton rearranged her schedule to appear at Drew, her deputy press secretary said, noting it was difficult for the first lady to turn down Kean and longtime friend Jones.

"Tom Kean and I have been trying to get Hillary to come to Drew for the last three years," said Jones, who is on sabbatical in Perth, Australia, researching that country's health care system.

"We are good friends, and it was from Drew University's Theological Seminary that I graduated and left and got my first job in Park Ridge, Ill.," he said, noting it was there he met the then-14-year-old Hillary Rodham, one of 60 teens in his Methodist Church youth group.

"Symbolically, it's very interesting and important to me that she would come back to my university, which I regard as my spiritual home," Jones said.

The first lady's speech will precede by 17 days her husband's June 4 commencement address at Princeton University.

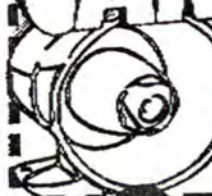
Her address is expected to touch on themes of social responsibility and hope, as she tells students that "earning a good living is not nearly as important as making a living worthwhile," noted Neel Lattimore, her deputy press secretary.

"She really touches on helping other people, being responsible and doing what is right," he said, adding that Clinton rarely uses a prepared text.

In September, graduating students banded about a bunch of names for their commencement speaker, including former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, President Clinton, America's poet laureate Maya Angelou, film director Oliver Stone and Gov. Christie Whitman, said Mat Pacello, president of Drew's student government association.

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P.5

PRESIDENTS PRESENT *Leadership guides Madison woman's club* 11

MADISON Eagle 5/9

big way



(Photo by Gene Robbins)

over the choice of sweetbay magnolia for Arbor Day ceremonies on the steps.

-long project



First Lady to speak at commencement at Drew University

MADISON — First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton is expected to give the commencement address at Drew University's graduation ceremonies on campus on Saturday, May 18.

The First Lady's office in the White House said Tuesday she would be the commencement speaker, confirming the hopes of Drew administrators. About 450 students in the undergraduate, graduate and theological schools will receive diplomas that day. She is expected to be given an honorary degree.

Mrs. Clinton has two major ties to Drew University. One is the school's president, Thomas Kean, and the other is to Donald Jones, a social ethics professor in the department of religion.

According to Thomas Harris, assistant vice president of university relations, Kean had joined Mrs. Clinton and other top-ranking national officials in the trip to Beijing in August for the United Nations Women's World Conference.

President Clinton made a campaign appearance at Drew in October 1992.

Harris said that Kean had worked with Mrs. Clinton in the health care debate days of 1993 when he, as a member of the board of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation,

helped to underwrite four public forums with the Task Force on National Health Care Reform, which Mrs. Clinton's chaired.

Mrs. Clinton's relationship with Jones goes back to her youth, when he was the youth minister at her Methodist church in Park Ridge, Ill. For instance, said Harris, Jones took her church class into Chicago and met with Martin Luther King Jr., which stands out as a defining moment in her life, Harris said.

"She credits him (Jones) with being a major influence on her values and outlook on social issues," Harris said.

Jones, a Madison resident, is on sabbatical in Australia for the semester but may return for the ceremony, Harris said.

School officials are trying to project the challenges of a First Lady's visit, Harris said. He had been in touch with officials at Wellesley College in Massachusetts, where Mrs. Clinton gave the commencement address in 1993, for insight into their experiences, he said.

There is also the problem of accommodating the national media while not denigrating the experience for the graduates and their families, Harris said. The ceremony will take place on the arboreal lawn at the rear of Mead Hall, the school's administrative center.

Superintendent Feinsod embraces core curriculum

MADISON — Superintendent Lawrence Feinsod supports the concept of Core Curriculum Concept Standards but he questions where funds for such things as foreign language instruction for fourth graders will come from.

The standards, unanimously adopted May 1 by the state Board of Education, are good for children, Feinsod said, because

State's plan is explained

— Please see page 10.

The standards give specific barometers of what children should have learned by grades four, eight and 12 in academic areas of health and education.

The Metro

The New York Times

New Jersey

DAILY BRIEFING



New Help for Hemophiliacs

TRENTON Ending nearly two years of wrangling with the Legislature, Gov. Christine Todd Whitman signed a bill yesterday that had been eagerly sought by 500 hemophiliacs in the state with AIDS or H.I.V. The measure will give them until July 13, 1997, to sue companies that produced tainted blood products in the early 1980's.

Normally, the deadline for filing civil suits expires two years after an injury is discovered. But the new deadline will be exactly two years after the National Institute of Medicine said manufacturers knew early on that H.I.V. was being transmitted through blood and blood products and could have done more to prevent it.

At least half the country's 20,000 hemophiliacs contracted H.I.V. from tainted blood or blood products, said Elena Bostick, executive director of the Hemophilia Association of New Jersey. New Jersey is the first state to give hemophiliacs additional time to sue, said Emery J. Ungrady Jr., staff counsel to the Senate Democrats.

First Lady to Speak at Drew

MADISON Hillary Rodham Clinton will speak at Drew University's commencement May 18 and receive an honorary degree, officials announced yesterday.

"This is an extraordinary compliment to Drew," said Thomas H. Kean, the former governor, who is president of the independent liberal arts college.

Transit to Kick Ad Habits

NEWARK New Jersey Transit will no longer run ads for tobacco and alcohol once its current contract expires May 31, the agency told The Associated Press yesterday.

The transit agency is reviewing bids to replace Transportation Display Inc., to put ads on more than 8,000 sites, including buses and trains, a spokesman, Jeff Maclin, said.

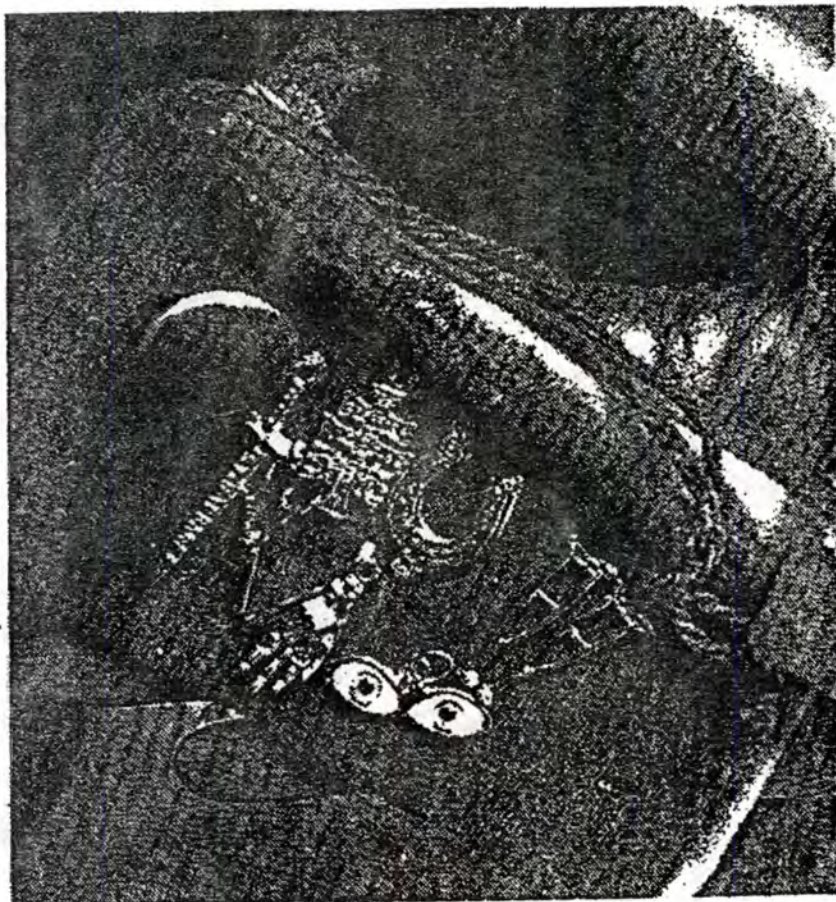
TERRY PRISTIN

OTHER NEW JERSEY NEWS

- The Governor signed an act to prevent the state's forcing costly new measures on local governments. [Page B6.]
- An all-clear for Toms River water. [B6.]

Mingling Two Worlds Of Medicine

Some Doctors Work
With Folk Healers
In Immigrants' Care



As New York's immigrant population grows, doctors are regularly faced with Reyes, top, practices Santería but also seeks conventional care. She displays

ides in 4 hours

VERDICT

LTY

Kevin Burkhardt: **INNOCENT**



stified his fiancée died in he didn't summon help being blamed. He body in the car that was strangling the woman.

KEVIN BURKHARDT testified Frank Zollo confessed to him that he choked Debra Smith-Davis and that she struck her head on the floor during a struggle. Burkhardt insisted he did not help cover up the murder.

porch of Burkhardt's condo- ket similar to one Smith- in. Authorities wound up

blanket, coupled with testi- f Zollo and Smith-Davis that Burkhardt's description at the he killing, were used against

He initially told police he rder but said at the trial he

After the verdict, assistant prosecutor Robert Kobin said he was disappointed with Burkhardt's acquittal but that he didn't try to assert Burkhardt physically participated in the killing. His theory was that Burkhardt aided and abetted his longtime friend in planning the killing and in its cover-up.

Trumbull, Burkhardt's lawyer, called the state's case against his client a package of "innuendoes, inferences and suspicions that never rose to a level warranting prosecution."

First lady to address Drew seniors

Friendship with professor lures Clinton to graduation

BY DOUG MOST
Daily Record

MADISON — Lured by a longtime friend as well as Drew University's president, Hillary Rodham Clinton will be the speaker at the Madison school's commencement on May 18.

A spokesman for the first lady said yesterday the key factors in her decision were her 35-year friendship with the Rev. Donald Jones, a professor of social ethics at Drew, and President Clinton's friendship with Thomas Kean, Drew's president and a former New Jersey governor.

"With the combination of Tom Kean and Don Jones, how could she turn it down?" said Neel Lattimore, a spokesman for the first lady.

Jones was Clinton's minister when she was growing up in Park Ridge, Ill. She once told Newsweek magazine that she got her sense of social responsibility from her parents and from him.

Reached by phone in Australia where he is on sabbatical, Jones said he is ecstatic that Clinton is speaking at Drew.

"It's important for Drew and it's equally important for me," he said. "I'm most excited to be able to introduce her to some of my favorite students."

Jones said he saw the first lady at a social event in Scranton, Pa., last summer and asked her to visit. She responded that Kean should invite her.

"I immediately went back and told President Kean and he quickly wrote a formal invitation," said Jones, who will make the 22-hour return flight on May 13 in order to introduce Clinton at the graduation. "I was genuinely surprised that she agreed to come."

The first lady's address will come two weeks before President Clinton speaks at graduation ceremonies at Princeton University.

Kean spread word of the commencement speaker to Drew students on Friday by simply walking around campus. The student newspaper, The Acorn, trumpeted the news with a banner headline.



Hillary Clinton

NATION/FROM PAGE A1

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Drew

Continued from / A1

issued a statement through univer-
sity spokesman Tom Harris:

"This is an extraordinary compli-
ment to Drew. We're honored to
have Mrs. Clinton speak at our
commencement. The first lady is an
exceptional speaker and I have no
doubt her remarks will have a pro-
found influence on our graduating
seniors."

Yesterday a number of students
joked that this year's speaker will
be a step up from last year's, "Mel-
rose Place" actor and heartthrob
Andrew Shue. But the students
also said they were elated and hon-
ored at having such a prominent
guest.

The graduation ceremony is
scheduled for 10:30 a.m. at Mead
Hall. Each student will receive
seven buttons to give to guests, a
precaution the school is taking to
prevent people from wandering in
to hear the first lady, who'll receive

the doctor of humane letters.

"(Kean) came around and told us
last week," said Alyson Miller, a 22-
year-old senior. "Everyone is
excited."

"I think it's great," said James
Armstrong, a 20-year-old junior,
who, although he's not graduating
this year, will work at the com-
mencement and hear Clinton's
speech. "We always get really good
speakers here during the school
year, but commencement speakers
have kind of been disappointing.
Everyone is excited about this."

Along with speaking to 435 grad-
uates at Drew, the first lady will
speak this weekend at the Univer-
sity of Arkansas at Fayetteville and
on May 23 at the University of
Maryland.

One Drew student, Sarah Ehasz,
said having a former governor as
university president has its advan-
tages at graduation time. "That
connection is why she's coming
here," Ehasz said.

Lattimore said Clinton rarely
uses prepared speeches and often

speaks on broad themes such as
responsibility, pride and the impor-
tance of family.

He denied that her appearance
was a campaign stop on behalf of
her husband: "No matter what,
people will read more into the tea
leaves than is there. Every state is
an important state. Every student
is an important student."

So exactly how important is New
Jersey and its 15 electoral votes,
which Clinton barely won in 1992
by 44 to 41 percent over George
Bush?

On Monday, Tipper Gore, wife of
Vice President Al Gore, was at
American Home Products in
Madison. On Tuesday President
Clinton himself dropped in on a

fundraiser in Harding after visiting
a school in Woodbridge.

And now comes word that Hillary
Clinton will be at Drew a week
from Saturday.

Whether politics was a factor in
her agreeing to speak at Drew's
128th commencement, she and
President Clinton both have strong
connections to the school.

The president and Kean were
both governors in the 1980s.
Democrat Clinton in Arkansas
Republican Kean in New Jersey
and they formed a friendship
despite their political differences.

Drew, which was founded in
1867, has an enrollment of 2,100 in
its liberal arts college, theological
school and graduate school.



Chilton Memorial Hospital and
Morristown Memorial Hospital



present

Stop Osteoporosis Before It Stops You

TUESDAY, MAY 14

Radisson Hotel Imperial Ballroom • 690 Route 46 East, Fairfield

Osteoporosis, the "silent disease," causes bones to thin, weaken,
and fracture without warning. Distinguished physicians will discuss
the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of this insidious disease.

AGENDA

9:30 to 10 a.m. - Registration and continental breakfast

10 to 11:30 a.m. - Program

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BEFORE PURCHASING AN ABOVE GROUND SWIMMING
POOL OR PATIO FURNITURE CAN RESULT IN OVER
PAYMENT, RECEIPT OF SUBSTANDARD PRODUCT, AND

The Acorn

The independent student newspaper of Drew University

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VOL. LXVIII NO. 23

MADISON, NEW JERSEY

MAY 3, 1996

First Lady will be Commencement speaker

Alison Takach
Editor in Chief

University President Tom Kean announced yesterday that the Commencement speaker for the Class of 1996 ceremonies will be First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Kean expressed his great joy and pride at bringing Clinton to speak. "This is extraordinary," he said. "She rearranged her schedule totally. I'm enormously grateful."

Clinton was contacted last November about speaking at Commencement. Her name was first presented by a committee which provides Kean with a list of three or four possible speakers. After an informal poll of the senior class taken by members of the Student Government Association, Clinton's name topped the list.

After a debate over whether or not to shoot for the best, the committee agreed to contact Clinton and take the chance that confirmation or denial would not arrive until just before graduation.

Kean said confirmation of Clinton as the speaker came



ACORN WIRE SERVICE

Clinton rearranged her schedule to make an appearance at Drew.

"about three days ago, but [I] was asked not to say anything." He said the White House had to notify other parties of the change in Clinton's schedule, which was completely rearranged in order to allow for an appearance at Drew. Kean said in amazement, "It's very seldom this happens. It's very nice of her."

Clinton's staff declined Drew's invitation last week, but Kean re-

fused to let that daunt him. He said he wasn't sure how much of that response stemmed from her and how much stemmed from her staff. He said he used his friendship with the Clintons to entice the First Lady to come to campus. "Both she and the President have been friends of mine for some time," Kean said.

Kean and the First Family have a friendship dating back to before

their days as respective governors. Kean said he and Bill Clinton attended college in the same area, and both held the office of governor during the same time period.

While in office, both Kean and Clinton pushed for more funding for education in their respective states.

The First Lady also has another connection to the University. Professor of Religion Don Jones was Clinton's minister when she was younger. Jones is currently on sabbatical in Australia. It is not known whether or not he will arrive in the States in time for the ceremony.

Kean also stressed that speaking at Commencement is not a campaign move for the Clintons. The President will be appearing at Princeton University around the same time, and it is White House policy not to have two members of a campaign camp appear in the same state at the same time during a campaign sweep. Kean said the First Lady is speaking here "as a compliment to Drew."

The topic of Clinton's speech is not yet known, and Kean said it is "totally up to her. We never give [speakers] the topic."

However, Kean stressed the impact Clinton often has while speaking. "She's a great speaker, very bright. I've heard her a num-

ber of times." One of those times occurred during Kean's stay in China, where he served as Vice Chair of the United States' delegation to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. Clinton also travelled over to address the conference. Kean said of her speech, "It was impressive."

Clinton is travelling to the University on her will alone. The University does not pay its graduation speakers, and Kean said speakers come because "they are honored, or they may have a connection to someone in the senior class or in the administration."

There is no doubt that the First Lady's appearance at Drew will draw a substantial amount of publicity for the University.

"She's a very popular figure," Kean said. "She does draw the news cameras."

In the past, the University has drawn actress Olympia Dukakis, former New York State Governor Mario Cuomo and actor Andrew Shue as Commencement speakers. While Kean said that these speakers have been "as good a selection as any college [could get]," he also acknowledged the amount of honor this bestows on the University. "This may be the best," he said.

Incidents mar semi-formal

Erik Robert Slagle
Alison Takach

arrested by the New York City police at a dock in lower Manhattan, following a fight in which he

the time of the fight tending to junior Cathy Cerbo, who gashed her ankle open in an unfortunate

RACT

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FAITH

The pope
returns to
Latin America
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EDUCATION

Scholar
will study
eco-tourism
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CLINTON'S
FRIEND

PERSPECTIVE

Sunday Star-Ledger

A longtime friend of the first lady defends

'The Hillary I know'

By Donald G. Jones

As a longtime friend of Hillary Rodham Clinton, I am shocked, bewildered and heartsick over the recent attacks on her.

The flat-out character assassination by William Safire, the New York Times columnist and former speechwriter for Richard Nixon who called her a congenital liar, meanly crossed the line of civil discourse and journalistic ethics. The inquiry of Sen. Alphonse D'Amato into Hillary's affairs is clearly a partisan political tactic with a view to bring down President Clinton by smearing Hillary with ad hominem innuendo, which crosses the line of senatorial dignity and seriousness. The cranky, discontented Rush Limbaugh bashes Hillary daily with distortions of truth and reality. Safire, D'Amato and Limbaugh might well contemplate their background and behavior before casting stones.

The cruel jokes about Hillary that abound in our public square demean a good woman and the office of the first lady.

Some journalists, partisan politicians, insecure men and threatened women involved in the new Hillary bashing disgrace themselves and sully our social order. We should be ashamed of ourselves for how we have treated one of the finest first ladies we have ever had.

Who is Hillary? What is she? Why is she such a lightning rod? What is the reason for these assaults?

When Hillary spoke in my business ethics class at Drew University in April 1987, I audaciously introduced her as a future first woman of the United States, noting that I believed her husband, then governor of Arkansas, would make a run for the presidency and win in a few years. I said Hillary would

country would ever have and added that she would be in the league with Eleanor Roosevelt.

I still believe that. Both Eleanor and Hillary embody the cardinal character virtues of courage, prudence, temperance and justice. Both are women of character in terms of such biblical virtues as compassion, concern for the disadvantaged, the value of family and stewardship of resources for human flourishing.

I happen to know something about who Hillary is. I have known her as her former Methodist Church minister when she was in high school in Park Ridge, Illinois, and as a friend for more than 30 years. When she was a student at Wellesley College (Wellesley, Mass.), she stayed with my wife and me in our parsonage in Westfield, where I was a Methodist minister. She twice invited me to

**'The distance between
the public perception
and the Hillary I know
is wider than the Missouri.'**

Little Rock in 1984 when, on leave of absence from Drew, I was teaching at Rice University in Houston. We have kept close communications over the years. She has been a guest in my home, and I have been a guest in hers. We have a long history of telephone contact and letter exchanges. And I can tell you with certainty that the distance between the public perception based on unrelenting attacks and the Hillary I know from personal experience is wider than the Missouri.

Hillary has been accused of being arrogant, ambitious, fierce, insensitive, hypocritical,

intentional about getting things done to help people, she is one of the most morally sensitive and authentic women I have ever known. The recent Newsweek article on Hillary got it right in saying that the key to understanding Hillary is to know that "her social activism is not a pose; she is dead serious." Those closest to her know that central to Hillary's ethic is the biblical command to love your neighbor, or, as Hillary has said more than once, "We're all here to help someone else." This deeply rooted sense of missionary zeal was shaped, to a large extent, by the Methodist Church, which has always tried to strike a balance between personal salvation and social activism.

I recall that when Hillary was 14 and 15 years old, she helped to organize babysitting brigades for the children of migrant workers as an activity of the summer vacation bible school of Park Ridge Methodist Church in northwest Chicago. In her book, "It Takes a Village," she recounts our youth group's trips to downtown Chicago to meet with black and Hispanic teenagers and, on one occasion in 1962, to hear and personally meet Martin Luther King Jr. and what a powerful shaping experiences those trips were for her.

I saved a letter Hillary wrote to me when she was home from college on spring break in which she said she yearned to return to the Boston area to get back to her weekend work

Please turn to Page 4

Dr. Donald Jones
is a professor
of social ethics
at Drew University



The Hillary I know

Continued from Page 1

with the poor and disadvantaged. She did lament that "this lovely respite (in Park Ridge) has dulled the aching empathy with all who suffer from injustice." She was 19 when she wrote this. My point is that the wellspring of her long social concern and activism is her Christian faith. Her Methodist bishop in Arkansas, Richard Wilke, told me once that people simply cannot know who Hillary is apart from the shaping influence of the Methodist Church.

Why is there such a storm of controversy around this fine woman? Obviously, negative attitudes toward her can't be based on known illegal and/or immoral acts, since every search for impropriety has resulted in an empty well. It is far more likely that attitudes toward Hillary have less to do with her than the demographics of the populace — a view supported by a recent USA Today poll, which indicated that assessments of Hillary parallel the personal lives and political views of those being polled.

Moreover, as with Eleanor Roosevelt in the '30s and '40s, what Americans think about Hillary is as much a verdict on the role of today's women as a judgment on her behavior, style and achievements. Hillary is the first professional working woman in the White House who drew a salary, delved into the commodities market, published scholarly articles and, at the same time, was a homemaker, mother and wife. She is the quintessential woman of the '90s, and not everyone is willing to accept this new role of women. She exposes our nation's ambivalence and hypocrisy on the status of women.

There is no question in my mind that Hillary is being judged by a double standard. First, would anyone have cared if LBJ or Nixon had cleaned out the White House travel office because they wanted "their boys" in there? Would the press have skewered a male public figure who made a measly windfall profit on a commodities trade? But Hillary is measured by a different standard. Where the media would label a strong, accomplished man "assertive," "confident," "tough" or "shrewd," Hillary is called "pushy," "arrogant," "strident."

Second, because of her role as First Lady, Hillary is being judged by a different standard than other professional and career women. We know that powerful women have been accepted as political and national leaders: Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, Queen Elizabeth and Victoria. We know that women run corporations, manage movie studios, preside over universities, climb telephone poles, teach physics and manage editorial pages at major newspapers. But the first lady's role is so fixed and so uninvolved in the American imagination that we use old-fashioned standards and romantic notions of first ladies to judge Hillary.

The issue is change, the very platform on which Bill Clinton ran when seeking the presidency. Americans are not afraid of technological change, but when it comes to cultural change, especially when it involves a super woman married to our President, we are scaredy-cats — when we should be grateful for having such a fine and accomplished woman committed to our public good.

Who is afraid of Hillary Clinton? Not me.

TO: Barbara Costello
From: Jeff Casman
Fax (202) 456-2239

Thousands of women join at U.N. forum in fight for justice

— BEIJING

DON'T believe every thing you read in the press about the Fourth U.N. World Conference on Women. The one here in Beijing is official, and I serve as one of the vice chairmen of the American delegation. At the end of the coming week, we hope to issue a document addressing the problems that women face every day of their lives in all parts of the world.

The second conference is about 30 miles away at Huairou. There are between 25,000 and 35,000 women there, and they have little to do with governments. They are passionate about causes. Some have saved money for years so they could be here. They are from all parts of the world and share the hope that their presence will make a difference.

You have probably heard about the Chinese government, which is hosting the conference on behalf of the United Nations. Much of what you've heard is true. Some visas have been denied, and people's rooms have been searched. The compound where I am staying has some of the tightest security I have seen. Taxis cannot approach our hotel, so we have to walk one-half to

three-quarters of a mile to get transportation into town.

Most of the press coverage in the United States has focused on these problems. They've missed the real story — the women at Huairou. They come in the colorful clothes of Africa and the traditional saris of India. Every day I see them mingling with the jeans and T-shirts of the United States and Europe.



The women look very different, but they share an intense desire to work together. They believe with a passionate fervor that at long last many of the wrongs committed against women will be addressed. They stopped and cheered as Hillary Clinton declared that women's rights are human rights.

What are they talking about?

The fact that in many parts of the world women have no rights

to property or to inheritance.

That in other places girls and women are forced into prostitution.

That in the very country where we are meeting, forced abortion is used as a means of birth control.

That girls are denied the right to an education in parts of Africa and Asia.

That in all parts of the world, including the United States, women are subjected to violence, often in their own homes.

And that around the world 70 percent of the poor and two-thirds of the uneducated are women.

Some say we shouldn't be here. They are wrong. We should have come to this conference. Our democratic ideas ought to be at the center of a conference whose purpose is to right these wrongs.

Our delegation has been working hard. Each day members travel from Beijing to visit the non-governmental organizations at Huairou. Our job is to listen to the concerns of the 10,000 American women who are meeting there and to convey their thoughts back to those in our delegation working on the language of the document.

Every morning the delegation meets at 7:30 to pass out assignments. Those of us in leadership meet 30 minutes earlier. We meet again at 6 p.m. to review the day's progress.

My particular job is to make contact with other delegations. I have assigned each of our American delegates to a particular country. They will get to know that country's delegates so they can pass on to me any regional concerns of which we should be aware.

This week we have listened to various heads of state. Next week we get down to the real business of drafting the report.

I don't know what the final document will be like. I do know there will be compromises on language. Many countries will demand language

See KEAN Page RO-6

■ New Jerseyans are well-represented at the conference. RO-6

■ Some women wear their history. RO-6

Tom Kean served as governor of New Jersey from 1982 to 1990. He is president of Drew University.

KEAN

From Page RO-1

that lets them off the hook on some of the most serious problems. In fact, many U.N. documents are long on words and short on action. I suspect, try as we may, many will be dissatisfied by our final product.

However, the report will not be the most important result of Beijing. Many brave women are carrying out lonely fights for justice in various, often obscure corners of the world. Today they know they have allies. These connections and friendships will remain strong. Here links are being forged that will not be broken.

The spirit is tremendous. I saw it in the tent for handicapped women where people in wheelchairs had struggled through the mud to join together. I heard it in the voice of an African woman, mother of 10, who had been raped repeatedly by soldiers of her own country, and who had come to bear witness and to speak against violence. I saw it in the faces of thousands of women standing in the rain waiting for a glimpse of our first lady.

As I wandered through the tents of Huairou, I heard a familiar tune. It turned out to be a group of Indian women singing what they referred to as "The International." The song was "We Shall Overcome," and they were singing it in Hindi!

Anyone who thinks this movement will die had better think again.

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

THE SUNDAY RECORD

SEPTEMBER 24, 1995

Change is in the air for women

IT RAINED almost the entire first week of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. That's very unusual. The section of my Chinese guidebook titled "What to Bring" pointed out that fall weather in the Chinese capital was "crisp and dry."

"It's all about Yin and Yang," one of our Chinese hosts explained. Yin, it seems, is the male element and Yang the female. For everything to be all right, these elements must be balanced. Water is a female element. "Too many powerful women in one place," he advised me. "They've put the Yin and Yang out of balance."

Whatever the reason, the rain just added to the problems the conference had with the Chinese government. This

Tom Kean was governor of New Jersey from 1982 to 1990. He is president of Drew University. He recently returned from Beijing, where he served as one of the vice chairmen of the American delegation to the Fourth U.N. World Conference on Women.



was unfortunate because I believe the Chinese actually tried hard to do things to please the delegates. They placed welcome signs all over China, expedited customs at the airport, and set up an odd-even system of license plates to reduce traffic in Beijing, etc. One hundred thousand Chinese "volunteers" worked on the conference.

All this failed because of an overemphasis on security. People were stopped, rooms were searched, and most delegates left with a poor impression of their Chinese hosts. That's going to make things difficult in the future. Many of our country's most influential leaders were in Beijing. Their views are going to be important as we attempt to improve relations between the world's

See **KEAN** Page **RO-5**

KEAN

From Page RO-1

largest nation and our own in the coming year.

With China as background, the women's conference achieved a great deal.

For the first time, there was a ringing declaration that women's rights are human rights and that human rights are women's rights.

This means that the world should no longer permit an unequal system in which women are subjected to violence, girls are often not educated beyond the fourth grade, and work in and out of the home is not valued.

Our final document touches every area of women's lives. Women are recognized in their multiple roles as mothers, wives, parents, sisters, and daughters. In addition, they are seen as workers, entrepreneurs, and community activists.

Some of the most important sections of the document call for the elimination of violence against women in all forms. This means the elimination of everything from genital mutilation in some African countries to the prevention of spousal abuse in the United States. It suggests specific attention to educating women about their rights, training officials in human rights, and bringing to justice those who commit violent acts.

Our document calls for a comprehensive life-span approach to health care and education for women of all ages. It recognizes that women who are healthy and take the initiative on behalf of their own health will see that their children and other family members do the same. All other family accomplishments — the education of children, the earning power of parents, and the energy at home of a mother all flow from good health.

A commitment to equal education is also stressed. No where, including the United States, are women given equal

schooling. Until this problem is addressed, we will never move women and their families out of poverty. Women's wages rise 10 to 20 percent for each year of education they receive. In poorer countries where mothers are given at least a basic education, child mortality declines between 5 and 10 percent. Two-thirds of the illiterate people of the world are women, and everywhere it is true that the more educated a woman is, the fewer children she will have and the healthier these children will be.

Here in the United States too many girls drop out of school due to teen pregnancy. When children have children and never finish school, two generations are deprived of the tools to succeed.

We also called for a recognition of the full contribution women make to their families, society, and the economy, and for a strong focus on women's access to credit. In addition, the declaration demands that the world recognize the importance of valuing the unpaid work of women in the home, family farms,

business, and in the community. This is vital in raising women's self esteem. It is our hope that never again will we hear the statement: "My wife doesn't work, she's home with our five children."

In this world, women make up 50 percent of the population and do two-thirds of the world's work paid and unpaid. They earn between 5 and 10 percent of the world's wages and own only 1 percent of the world's property. Generally, women spend almost all of their earnings to improve the lives of their families. In India, some women have taken the innovative step of founding a credit union. Now they make decent money from goods they sell in the market because they don't have to go through a "loan shark."

In our own country, women are often faced with the terrible choice of low-wage work without health benefits for their families or even lower paying jobs with health benefits. In Beijing, our own U.S. delegation took the lead in encouraging minimum labor standards

for women: helping with access to credit and training and genuinely assisting the small business sector to enhance financial opportunities for women. We also supported language on the equal right to inherit — in some African and Muslim countries, this is denied — family leave policies, and shared male-female responsibilities in the home.

What did we accomplish in Beijing? Time will tell. In the next few years, we will find out whether the world has the political will to implement the final report agreed to at the conference.

I know first lady Hillary Clinton, the honorary chair of our delegation, spoke for all of us on a rainy day in China when she said:

"I believe we can take the results of this forum and this conference and begin to translate them into actions that will count in the lives of girls and women who will never have heard of what we have done here, but whose lives can be changed because of what you have done coming here."

I hope so.

MEMORANDUM

To: Lissa
Fr: Sabrina
Re: Dr. King quotes
Da: May 17, 1996

"There was a time when the Church was very powerful. It was during that period when the early Christians rejoiced when they were deemed worthy to suffer for what they believed. In those days the Church was not merely a thermometer that recorded the ideas and principles of popular opinion; it was a thermostat that transformed the mores of society. Wherever the early Christians entered a town the power structure got disturbed and immediately sought to convict them for being 'disturbers of the peace' and 'outside agitators.' But they went on with the conviction that they were a 'colony of heaven' and had to obey God rather than man. They were small in number but big in commitment. They were too God-intoxicated to be 'astronomically intimidated.' They brought an end to such ancient evils as infanticide and gladiatorial contest." (MLK, "Letter from a Birmingham Jail")

"One day the South will know that when these disinherited children of God sat down at lunch counters they were in reality standing up for the best in the American dream and the most sacred values in our Judeo-Christian heritage, and thus carrying our whole nation back to great wells of democracy which were dug deep by the founding fathers in the formulation of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence." (MLK, L. from a B.J.)

"Of course there is nothing new about this kind of civil disobedience. It was seen sublimely in the refusal of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego to obey the laws of Nebuchadnezzar because a higher moral law was involved. It was practiced superbly by the early Christians who were willing to face hungry lions and the excruciating pain of chopping blocks, before submitting to certain unjust laws of the Roman Empire." (MLK, L. from a B.J.)

"But as I continued to think about the matter I gradually gained a bit of satisfaction from being considered an extremist. Was not Jesus an extremist in love? 'Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, pray for them that despitefully use you.' Was not Amos an extremist for justice -- 'Let justice roll down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.' Was not Paul an extremist for the gospel of Jesus Christ -- 'I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus.'" (MLK, L. from a B.J.)



An estimated 5,000 people gathered Saturday at the Bud Walton Arena in Fayetteville for the University of Arkansas commencement.

Arkansas Democrat-Gazette / LHM BY AP

First lady: Must invest in education

BY DAPHNE DAVIS

Democrat-Gazette Fayetteville Bureau

FAYETTEVILLE — Hillary Rodham Clinton strummed the familiar strains of investing in education Saturday at University of Arkansas commencement exercises and it was music to the ears of the 650 graduates.

Ten years ago, the state's first lady headed the state Education Standards Commission for Gov. Bill Clinton and pressed for better education in Arkansas.

On Saturday, as first lady of the United States, she spoke of better education for the nation. She told graduates that public education is a foundation for the future of democracy.

"That's why places like this university are so important. That's why we must continue to invest in the education of all of our young people," Clinton said.

"That's why we must support public education. Yes, reform it, change it, make it better, but recognize public education is critical to the democracy which we appreciate and take for granted," the former UA law professor said during the half-hour speech punctuated with applause.

She called for government support for higher education during days of austere budget cuts.



Arkansas Democrat-Gazette/TOM EWART
First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's speech received thunderous applause.

"We also need to be sure that the doors of higher education are open to all who are willing to work hard and take responsibility. Now is not the time to cut back on this country's historic commitment to higher education," Clinton said to thunderous applause.

"Now is the time to redouble our efforts to make sure no young person is denied education be-

Wellesley's war of the words

Even in college, Hillary Rodham wasn't afraid to take on senators

BY REX NELSON

Democrat-Gazette Politics Editor

At the commencement address first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton gave Saturday at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville is not expected to receive national media attention.

That wasn't the case in 1969, when 21-year-old Hillary Rodham gave her first commencement speech — at Wellesley College in Massachusetts. Life magazine featured a photograph of a bell-bottomed Rodham and several paragraphs of copy in its

roundup of the commencement talks given that spring at the nation's top colleges and universities.

A small group of seniors at Wellesley had decided a member of their class should speak at graduation. No student had ever been allowed to speak at a Wellesley graduation ceremony, and the school's president, Ruth Adams, was not inclined to change the tradition in 1969.

But members of the group were insistent that a student speak. And they were equally in-

sistent that the student be a senior from Park Ridge, Ill. — Rodham.

She seemed an obvious choice. She was a straight-A student, had been active in student government and was well-liked on campus. She was gregarious and had strong speaking skills.

Adams mandated that the speech reflect a consensus of the graduating class and be "appropriate."

Rodham asked for suggestions from classmates and was

See SPEECH, Page 2B

cause of financial means."

She urged that "creative ways" be used to make such a guarantee, like increasing work study, maintaining programs like Pell Grants, and finding ways to offer tax credits to those who foot college tuition bills.

Clinton struck some emotional chords with the crowd of 5,000 — including graduates, families,

friends and professors — in Bud Walton Arena on the UA campus. Her voice was barely audible above the din that followed her higher education manifesto.

Later Saturday, Clinton traveled to Fort Smith and Van Buren to get a firsthand look at the devastation caused by an April 21 tornado. Then she went to Little Rock to meet with mothers of pa-

tients at Arkansas Children's Hospital.

In Fayetteville, diplomas were presented to 650 graduate and doctoral students in the morning ceremony at the arena. Baccalaureate graduates were also invited, but they received their diplomas tucked inside red binders at separate ceremonies held by individ-

See GRADUATION, Page 2B

00 12 33 04:05PM FROM JIM&DIANE BLAIR TO 12024566255 P008

Graduation

• Continued from Page 1B

ual colleges across campus Saturday. UA officials estimated that 2,600 UA students received their diplomas Saturday.

That does not include the law school graduates who will get their diplomas next Saturday in an afternoon ceremony featuring retiring U.S. Sen. David Pryor, D-Ark.

"I liked what she said about not making cuts in higher education funding," said Rabi Musah, who spoke outside the arena Saturday after just receiving her doctorate in chemistry.

One part of Clinton's speech came true for graduate Cheryl Eads of Pochontas, who clutched a freshly earned doctor of philosophy diploma that commits her to years of student loan payments.

"It was the importance of making sure there will be money so every one can get an education," Eads said of the most memorable part of Clinton's speech. "I'm standing here because of financial aid."

Others just appreciated Clinton making the trip back to Arkansas.

"It was awesome," said Jennifer Wiseman, a master's graduate in speech pathology. "It was nice to have her here."

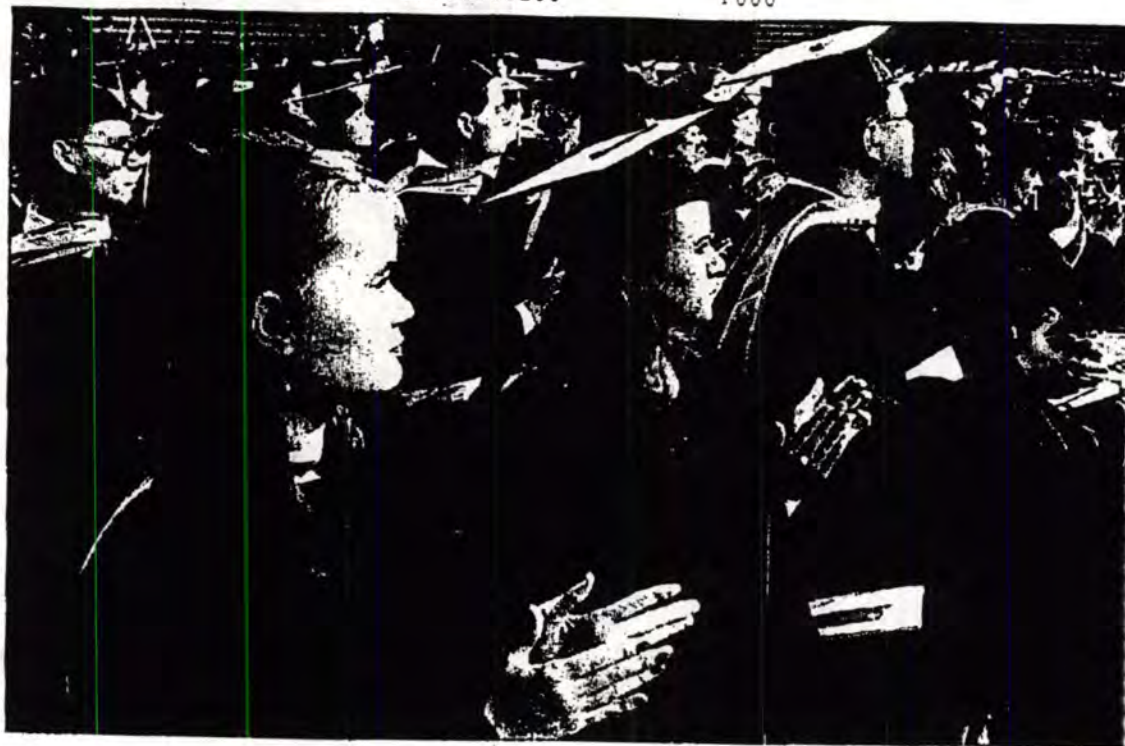
It was Clinton's second commencement address at the university. She also spoke to graduates in 1988, when she was Arkansas first lady.

In her address, Clinton urged graduates to have continued faith in and support for government and politics. People who blame every problem on government are coping out, she said.

"But politics is about more than casting and counting votes," Clinton said. "Government is about more than buildings and bureaucrats. Both are essential to the functioning of our democracy."

UA officials presented Clinton and Springdale philanthropist Bernice Young Jones with honorary doctorates.

Clinton joined her husband — a Yale Law School classmate — on the UA faculty in 1974. She taught at the UA School of Law until 1976, during which she founded and was the first director of the UA Legal Aid Clinic.



Arkansas Democrat-Gazette

Jennifer Burger (left) and her sister Kelly Burger applaud fellow students during commencement Saturday.

Jones, widow of Jones Truck Lines founder Harvey Jones, has given millions of dollars to charities across the state and has donated heavily to higher education.

In accepting her honorary degree, Jones, who rarely speaks publicly, could not resist inviting the audience to enjoy one of her recent gifts — the Jones Center for Families in Springdale.

"It's an honor to get this award," Jones said. "Thank you, thank you. And come to our family center."

In Fort Smith, Clinton said that after their initial reaction to a disaster, people often become depressed and feel lost because of the sudden changes in their lives.

"This happens," she said at a meeting with 100 people crammed into Fort Smith Fire Station One. "And it's especially important that neighbors and friends and family members look out for each other. I sometimes wish we would act every day the way we act after a disaster."

A tornado hit Fort Smith late April 21 and skipped across the Arkansas River and hit a residential area in Van Buren. Two children were killed in Fort Smith and the

storm moved on to Madison County, killing a man and his 10-year-old son. President Clinton declared the region a federal disaster area.

Hillary Clinton also said during the Fort Smith meeting that she would use her influence to see that a Doppler radar station is built in the Fort Smith-Van Buren area. Some people in western Arkansas blamed the lack of a timely warning of the tornado, in part, on inadequate coverage from the radar station in Tulsa. Local officials say they never received the warning so they didn't activate the tornado sirens before the twister touched down.

While visiting with Bruce and Lisa Johnson in Van Buren, Hillary Clinton said that maybe it was better that the tornado sirens did not sound. It may have caused people to panic. She said she heard that in a Decatur, Ill., tornado, two residents were injured when they went outside after hearing the tornado sirens. The first lady visited Decatur recently after the town was hit by two tornadoes in 24 hours.

The first lady spoke with the Johnsons on their front walkway

next to the concrete slab that was their home. Lisa Johnson said she had grabbed up the children when the tornado hit and they fell down in the hallway. She said the door fell on them and protected them from the spray of debris. The storm came and went so fast the children were pulled from their beds so quickly they didn't even wake up. They slept through the tornado.

Hillary Clinton also met with Terry and Pam Guthrie and their twin daughters, Amara and Lisa, who live down the street from the Johnsons. Their home was destroyed but they, like so many other families, came out of the disaster unscathed. Even the girls' pet turtle, Hillary, survived.

"I feel good about that," Clinton told the Johnsons. She related the story to the Guthries.

The Guthries said they were amazed after the tornado when they checked around the neighborhood that there were no serious injuries.

"It's a miracle more people weren't killed or hurt," Clinton said.

Information for this article was contributed by Fort Smith writer Dave Hughes.

Speech

Continued from Page 18

deluged with ideas, poems and quotations. The speech was drafted by a small committee. When Adams demanded a final review several days before the ceremony, the writers refused. They would give Rodham the final word. She looked the speech over and made changes of her own.

Dorothy Rodham, the first lady's mother, who now lives in Little Rock, stayed home in the Chicago suburbs with her two other children. But the first lady's father,

Hugh Rodham, made the long drive east in his Cadillac to see his daughter graduate.

Hillary Rodham had considered attending college at three exclusive schools in Massachusetts — Wellesley, Smith College and Radcliffe College. One of her favorite high school teachers had graduated from Wellesley, and another had graduated from Smith. Both lobbied her, but the teacher from Wellesley won out.

Four years later, Rodham shocked Wellesley alumni, faculty members and parents of students when she began her speech by chastising the day's main speaker

— liberal Republican Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts — for delivering "irrelevant" remarks.

It wasn't as shocking to her fellow students, who knew Rodham to be outspoken.

Speaking without notes, she said: "I find myself in a familiar position, that of reacting, something that our generation has been doing for quite a while now."

After criticizing Brooke, she moved on to her prepared remarks, calling at one point for a "more immediate, ecstatic and penetrating mode of living."

She said: "The challenge now is to practice politics as the art of

making what appears to be impossible, possible. ... There's a very strange conservative strain that goes through a lot of New Left college protests that I find very intriguing because it harkens back to a lot of the old virtues, to the fulfillment of original ideas. And it is also a very unique American experience. It is such a great adventure. If the experiment in human living doesn't work in this country, in this age, it is not going to work anywhere."

Alan Schechter, one of the first lady's political science and law professors at Wellesley, was there that day.

"The (Wellesley) president's advice to Hillary before the speech was basically: 'Don't do anything to embarrass us,'" Schechter said years later. "She had a prepared address, but the remarks she directed to Senator Brooke were off the cuff. And they were deserved. His speech was absolute pablum. It probably had been written by a staffer with an IQ much lower than Hillary's. But the off-the-cuff remarks flowed perfectly into the prepared remarks. You never knew when she made the transition."

"Graduations generally are a pain, especially when you have been through as many of them as I

have. The speeches are so long and so boring. But this one stood out. That was a remarkable graduation speech, and student government leaders aren't always remarkable, even at Wellesley."

After delivering the speech, Rodham celebrated with some other seniors by swimming in a campus lake in which swimming was forbidden. She stripped down to her bathing suit, leaving her glasses and clothes on the shore. Those items were confiscated by a campus security guard.

"Blind as a bat, I had to feel my way back to my room," she said during a 1992 visit to the campus.

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UA Graduates Celebrate, Look to Future

First Lady Delivers Message

Russell Ray
The Morning News

Solutions to the challenges Americans face can be found by investing in education and participating in democratic process, Hillary Rodham Clinton said Saturday during graduation ceremonies at the University of Arkansas.

Delivering the keynote speech at the all-university commencement ceremony in Bud Walton Arena, the first lady pointed to education as a way to ensure that people of future generations meet the challenges of their time.

"We often take for granted in our country that we have the finest system of higher education in the world," Mrs. Clinton told the more than 5,000 spectators and graduates gathered in the arena.

She said the country must maintain its commitment to higher education by making it affordable for those who are willing to work hard and take responsibility. To fulfill that commitment, government should increase work-study plans, maintain programs such as Pell grants and offer tax credit to those willing to make the financial sacrifice for an education.

"Now is the time to redouble our efforts to make sure that no young person is denied an education because of financial need," Mrs. Clinton said. "An education today is as important as it has ever been for moving the entire community forward. That's why places like this university are so important. That's why we must continue to invest in the education of all our young people."

Educated minds can best make sense of the many changes taking place in the world and are able to see through the labels and stereotypes commonly used by the media, Mrs. Clinton said.

"The truth is there is no single label or definition that applies to any one of us now to any issue we face," she said. "Our world is too complex."

■ See GRADUATION/ Page 2A



Tanya Dwyer, The Morning News
Degrees of Honor: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton (left) smiles her approval after receiving an honorary Doctor of Arts and Humane Letters degree at the University of Arkansas commencement in Fayetteville on Saturday. Bernice Young Jones of Springdale (top picture) was equally pleased with an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree and expresses her pleasure to UA Chancellor Dan Ferri- tor.

Worried Woman, Friendly Family Help Hillary's Mom

Brenda Blagg
The Morning News

Strangers helped strangers south of West Fork Friday night as a family sheltered an assortment of highway travelers from the tornado that passed over south Washington County.

"They were spooked and we just said, 'Come on in and get in the basement,'" recalled Randy Center, whose visitors included Dorothy Rodham, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's mother.

"It's a classic Arkansas story," Clinton said Saturday of the experience that put her mother, the couple escorting her to Fayetteville, a family from Oklahoma and a water-soaked University of Arkansas student in the Center family's basement.

The student, Melanie Kibler, an accounting major from Fort Smith, was en route back to Fayetteville for her graduation when she pulled her car up behind two other vehicles that had stopped in the hard-driving rain. They parked on the road in front of the Center's mountaintop home as the wind whipped the trees and lightning flashed around them.

Kibler had heard the warning about a funnel cloud being sighted near West Fork and knew how near the city is to the area she'd just passed. When a second bulletin interrupted the song on her radio, "I panicked," said Kibler, whose family had just recently been through the tornado in Fort Smith.

The homeowner told travelers in the vicinity to abandon their cars and get to a place of safety. Kibler left her car but she didn't seek shelter until she alerted those in the other parked cars about the warning.

"I thought maybe the other people didn't know about the tornado or how close we were to West Fork," said Kibler, who encouraged them to follow her to the house on the hill above.

"I really didn't think I had done anything," Kibler said Saturday after learning the first lady's mother was among those she helped to find a safe

Mrs. Clinton Tours Areas Hit By Storm

Edith Paol
The Associated Press

YAN BUREN — Pam and Terry Guthrie had a visit from Hillary Rodham Clinton on their 26th wedding anniversary Saturday. The first lady visited what's left of their home on a tour of areas damaged by a recent tornado.

The Guthries and their 10-year-old twin daughters, Annika and Carissa, took out the tornado in their hallway. Although their house was badly damaged, none of them were injured.

"The Guthrie girls told me they had a turtle named Hillary and she survived too," Mrs. Clinton said.

The neighbors were out snapping pictures of Mrs. Clinton as she strolled through the neighborhood. In some areas nearly every home suffered severe damage. Some lots now only contain a concrete slab and a pile of rubble.

The Johnson family, also in Yan Buren, told Mrs. Clinton that

■ See TOUR/ Page 2A

haven't in the storm.

Kibler had tapped on the windows of both of the other parked cars, delivered her message and ran up the gravelled drive to Center's home. The others followed in their cars.

"It's coming. It's coming." Patty Criner quipped an animated Kibler as saying when she warned them about the tornado. Criner and her husband Harry accompanied Rodham on the trip to Fayetteville.

"She was thoughtful enough to go

■ See STORM/ Page 2A

The Second Take

Graduation from 1A

for that."

The country's commitment to higher education must also extend to public education, she said.

"Reform it, change it, make it better, but realize that public education is critical to the democracy which we operate," she Clinton said.

Although it has become fashionable to "hate" politics and government, they are useful tools in finding solutions to the many problems Americans face, she said. Social Security, Medicare, child-labor laws and the G.I. Bill are just some of the valuable services that government has established to help people live decent lives, Mrs. Clinton said.

"I'm grateful that we live in a country that permits us to criticize our government and our political process," she said. "But I do get tired of hearing people blame every problem we have on government. That, to me, is a trap out."

The country is better off today, "because previous generations worked together through the political system to solve the problems they faced," Mrs. Clinton said. "We have seen much change because of government and politics, which have benefited those of us in this arena."

Mrs. Clinton encouraged Saturday's graduates not to take the luxuries they enjoy in the United States for granted. To participate in the democratic process and to think of themselves as "stewards of democracy."

"In order to maintain a stable democratic government that protects individual rights and provides services that benefit us all, each of us must be a participant," she said.

In addition to delivering the keynote address, Mrs. Clinton was also awarded an honorary doctorate in Arts and Humane Letters.

Also receiving an honorary doctorate was Springdale philanthropist Bernice Young Jones. Mrs. Jones

received an honorary doctorate in Humanities for her generous contributions in education and communities in Northwest Arkansas and across the state.

She and her late husband, Harvey Jones, built Jones Truck Lines, which was once the nation's largest privately owned trucking company. Jones contributed the necessary funds to support the Community Design Center in the UA School of Architecture, to equip the classrooms at Springdale public schools with computers and to build the Harvey and Bernice Jones Center for Families in Springdale. She has contributed millions of dollars to higher education, public schools, individuals and communities.

"She is absolutely the kindest person I have ever known," said B. Alan Sugg, UA system president. "Through her love of people, she is changing the course of human history in Arkansas. She simply says it makes her happy to help people."

Approximately 3,250 UA students received degrees Saturday during commencement ceremonies held by the university's various schools and colleges.

This year's top-ranked graduating seniors (undergraduates who earned a 4.0 grade point average) were: Ricky E. Center, College of Engineering; John L. Conkney, College of Arts and Sciences; David C. Fly, College of Engineering; Susan E. Huntsman, College of Arts and Sciences; Rebecca D. Kettle-Gay, College of Agricultural, Food and Life Sciences; J. Marshall McKissack, College of Business Administration; Roger P. Moore, College of Engineering; D. Jason Oberste, College of Arts and Sciences; Tonya Y. Standifer, Arts and Sciences; Celisa A. Steele, Arts and Sciences; and David L. Tabbs, Arts and Sciences.

Storm from 1A

out of her car and tell us what was going on," said Ruthann of Kibler's efforts.

The Centers — Randy, his wife Beth and daughter Randan — were already in the basement, watching storm reports on television when Randan, 16, heard the doorbell. She saw the soaking-wet Kibler on the doorstep and summoned her father, who waved the student and the others into the house and down the stairs.

"That poor little old girl was just drenched and scared to death," said Randy, noting "it didn't take her long to disappear" down the stairs.

His wife Beth added, "Randy hollers, 'There's a whole yard full of people out here.'"

The Centers handed out towels to their unexpected guests and talked about the weather as they all waited out the storm.

Kibler heard someone mention the name of one of her UA professors, prompting her to tell the group she was on her way to Fayetteville for her college graduation and was excited about having Hillary Clinton as the commencement speaker.

"I noticed they kind of acted funny when I said that, but I didn't think anything of it," said Kibler, who didn't know until after graduation Saturday that she had been talking in the commencement speaker's room.

Dorothy Rothman was, of course, on her way to the UA graduation, too, to leave her daughter deliver the com-

mencement address and see her receive an honorary Doctor of Arts and Humane Letters degree.

She and the first lady stayed overnight in Fayetteville with Ann and Maurice Henry, longtime friends of the first family. Henry is the UA professor whose name Kibler recognized in conversation in the Center family's basement.

As for the Centers, they didn't know who their guests were either.

The Oklahomans were kin, they thought, to Ray Stevens and were on their way to Houston for the singer's new show. It was the rain-drenched UA student who left the stormiest impression on them all.

Randy, working outside Saturday after most signs of Friday's storm were gone, recounted the excitement and talked of other times people have stepped in help at what his wife calls "a friendly looking house."

"I'd hope somebody would do that for me sometime," said Beth.

"You get in a bind, somebody helps you out," said Randy.

They are cautious about opening the door to strangers, however, and have taught their daughter the same lesson: one she heeded when she summoned her father to open the door during the storm.

After everyone was gone, Beth said Randan told her parents, "I feel so bad because I made that girl stand outside while I called Dad."

Dole from 1A

it's 'Have a Nice Day,'" Dole said. He promised, if elected president, to reform the courts' rules of evidence so that it's harder for defendants to get off on technicalities.

Before his remarks, Dole laid a wreath at the memorial in honor of Jimmy Wilson Jr., a 24-year-old police officer shot to death in August

Missouri Lottery

The Associated Press
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — There was no jackpot winner Saturday in Missouri's "Lotto" drawing, worth an estimated \$19 million.

The Missouri Lottery Commission reports that:

• The winning numbers were 8, 12, 16, 23, 28, 34.

The next Lotto drawing will be

NW Ark Times
p. 1

First Lady: Don't look to the easy answers

By SCOTT FLANAGIN

Times Staff Writer

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton returned to the University of Arkansas Saturday to give the commencement address to the graduating class of 1996.

Clinton spoke to a crowd of 4,000 in the stands of Bud Walton Arena and about 1,600 graduates, media and others on the arena floor during all university

See Address / A10

Clinton visits tornado-ravaged area

by a recent tornado.

The Guthries and their 10-year-old twin daughters, Amara and Carissa, rode out the tornado in their hallway. Although their house

See Visit / A10



Northwest Arkansas Times / Scott Flanagan

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, flanked by University of Arkansas Chancellor Daniel Ferritor, left, and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs Don Pederson, right, receives an honorary Doctor of Arts and Humane Letters degree from the university. Clinton spoke at All University Commencement in Bud Walton Arena Saturday morning.

The Associated Press

VAN BUREN — Pam and Terry Guthrie had a visit from Hillary Rodham Clinton on their 26th wedding anniversary Saturday. The first lady visited what's left of their home on a tour of areas damaged

TONIGHT THE...
COMING NEXT...

Visit

Continued from A1

was badly damaged, none of them were injured.

"The Guthrie girls told me they had a turtle named Hillary and she survived, too," Clinton said.

The neighbors were out snapping pictures of Clinton as she strolled through the neighborhood. In some areas nearly every home suffered severe damage. Some lots now only contain a concrete slab and

a pile of rubble.

The Johnson family, also in Van Buren, told Clinton that they probably will not rebuild on the same site. There is nothing left of their home.

Lisa Johnson was at home with her two children, Brienne, 6, and Derrick, 4, when the storm hit. Their father, Bruce, was at work.

The children slept through the whole thing even though they were blown down the hallway, their mother said.

Johnson said she was

honored to have a visit from the first lady although at first she didn't believe it when her husband told her the White House was trying to reach them.

A tornado hit Fort Smith late April 21 and skipped across the Arkansas River and hit a residential area in Van Buren. Two children were killed in Fort Smith and the storm moved on to Madison County, killing a man and his 10-year-old son. President Clinton declared the area a federal disaster area.

Clinton, stopping once to meet with those who weathered the storm, asked the victims about their insurance coverage and expressed concerns about how they are recovering.

"One of the things that the emergency people are saying is that [victims] get through the first effects of the disaster and then they get down," Clinton said. The first lady visited Decatur, Ill., recently after the town was hit by two tornadoes in 24 hours.

The Guthries are staying in

an apartment for several months or so it will take to rebuild.

At a town meeting in Fort Smith, a crowd of 150 crammed the garage and driveway of a fire station to greet the first lady after her tour. Clinton told the crowd she was pleased at the region's positive attitude.

"We also know it's going to be a difficult task to rebuild and get things back to normal," she said.

A shy young girl, probably no older than 5, presented Clinton with a bouquet of roses.

garden. The first lady thanked her.

Buddy Young, a regional director for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, encouraged those rebuilding from the storm to use proper construction materials.

"It's very simple to build a house that would stand up to a 140 or 150 mph wind," he said. The National Weather Service estimated the speed from the April 21 tornado between 150 and 200 mph.

Address

Continued from A1

commencement.

"It was really exciting for me," said graduate Sarah Moore. "I know she has gotten a lot of criticism, but I see her as a role model in my life."

Shauna Iciek said Clinton's speech "made the graduates feel like this was the best institution to go to in the country."

"This university remains one of our nation's best kept secrets," Clinton said. "I would put this faculty up against any other in the nation, and I would put the students up against any other in the nation."

Clinton said it is common for commencement speakers to illuminate the world that the graduates are about to walk into.

"But there isn't anyone that I know of who can predict with any accuracy or certainty what is going to happen tomorrow or

the next day or the one after that. It becomes even more difficult when we live amidst the pace of change that marks the end of this century and the beginning of this new millennium," she said.

"In the midst of such change it always tempting to look for and seize upon easy answers, to use stereotypes and generalizations to describe the world and box it up to try to make sense of it," Clinton said.

These stereotypes are seen in society today, she said — "If you're under 25 you're an apathetic Generation Xer. If you're over 40 you are a self-indulgent Baby Boomer. If you're a liberal you are a bleeding heart. If you're a conservative you have no heart. If you're a Democratic President from Arkansas you are accused of being all of the above depending upon what day it is, and if you're the wife of a Democratic President from Arkansas you have to worry about your hair a lot."

"The truth is there is no single

label or definition that applies to any one of us, nor to any issue we face. Our world is too complex for that," she said. "So we need, as difficult as it may be, to shift our thinking away from stereotypes and labels that prevent us from seeing what is happening in front of us and from having some sense of a vision about what we need to be as people as we move forward."

This process can begin "where we all come from," Clinton said.

Graduate Loren Miller said Clinton gave him something to think about for the future.

"She gave us a challenge to go on into the future, no matter what side of politics you choose," Miller said. "I would say I'm a Republican, but I enjoyed hearing her speak."

"I hope that as all of you who are graduating go forward into

your own future you will also think of yourselves as stewards of democracy," Clinton said. "That doesn't mean you will ever run for office. That doesn't mean you will marry someone who runs for office, but it does mean that you will take seriously the gifts that we have all been given, and do what each of us should do to pass them on to those that come after."

"With all that stands before us today," Clinton said, "I am optimistic and I am confident that this country, and what it has given to each of us, will continue to grow stronger and remain an example for what we mean when we talk about our democracy, our Constitution, our beliefs. We can live them out individually and we can live them out collectively as service of this nation."

Clinton was awarded an honorary Doctor of Arts and Humane Letters degree, and philanthropist Bernice Jones was also handed an honorary

Doctor of Humanities degree during the ceremony.

Times intern Candace Meierdierks contributed to this story.

ELLEN (2)

SPEECH #2

Social Gospel

- in defense of govt's role to help less fortunate

- At the very end

- ppl hadn't gotten together to make their presence felt

- govt's responsibility

- show what govt can do -

- advertise what has been done

- Drew / Int'l → ?

- last wk > educ'n
>

✓ 10/2/95
Fundraising Tea
in NYC

COMMENCEMENTS (#)!

Real confusion today among young people
abt politics bc so discredited

Who is gonna be responsible?

New is really the old — ET et. al.

✓
Sean Wilentz
New Republic

Progressivism was abt comm., family
voluntary sector

govt. as family — stdy for the right thing

Com. of age in a millennium —

A millennium ago Throat world was
loj to end

A century ago ended a dark note

Inaugurated in peak progressive

era of new century

Continuity of American history

Conservatism has been discredited

known " " "

room for a new progressivism

Even tho young people feel stymied by
politics / system — but desperately

want to hear abt good Nat

politics can do —

Liberism Trad'l

Rights-based, entitlements-based social
action has run its course

[good: civil rights, women's rights]

has to be a comm. of interests

THOUGHT progressives talked abt govt as family;
state has responsibility to enforce
family values.

Young people are desperate for a new
formulation for politics +

who they can turn to —

COMMENCEMENTS (4) 2

HRC Ppl are req'd to hold diff values & balance
in their own lives — and society same
Sometimes these are in conflict —
Sometimes need to emphasize

We have all these competing values, many
of which are up & but conflicts w/
other

Have to sort out how much weight
to give one or the other —
maybe we went too far in individual
or now → commune — can't go too
far re: communal either

We value relig & balance but not to
the pt we make it a religious issue

Over these decades we have figured out
ways to sort out w/o succumb to
extremism

Look long time to sort out slavery,
women's rights — eventually got
legalistic framework & cultural
attitudes followed

We have a respr. as citiz to
sort out — may other countries
have never been able to
do that; get over their past,
overcome extremism

May be generational differences
we had sth to rebel against

COMMENCEMENTS (B)3

We had a structure in which we could call this into question
You ppl today have to build a structure for the future

- TR / Environmental

- had to run up against ~~established~~
Corporate interests

The American Promise

Promise as a nation

" " "

Family / Cox's Home } Arkansas

} Drew

Challenges of Future. } Mid

End or include Bosnia example

Can't help but be amazed by how much better we've handled these difficulties

What remains to say: our commitment

to education - does it mean you grow

up in pride in who you are + where

you're from - religious tolerance if you grow up

- definitional process

Issues / T.R. Properties

- Clean food

- Environment

- protecting quality of our lives

- corporate responsibility

ppl had to be resp; govt, business

COMMENCEMENTS (9)

TR first Post Civil War Pres (born after?) -

Pres for a new century

(telecommunications)

Today new interconnectedness today -

Train, Car + Plane Walter Russell Meade

As in the world affect ppl in the world

Next step is Internet

Amer. culture is abt competing equities, tensions
but we have a resilient govt that
offers some resolution + hope

Great legacy of liberalism is that it gave
legal structures to certain rights

But we also need to get re-established
our sense of connect^{ed}ness

public/private

male/female

race/

relig/freedom.

In order to sort out you have to have
a critical mass of ppl secure enough
to sort it out

can't have that if you^{ppl} don't
have security initially from their families

How do human beings behave

Need critical mass of ppl who are

decent, responsible, etc. - w/o that

rule of law will make no difference

COMMENCEMENTS (5)

- A new balance + how we get there
- Is understood that all of this we want don't come together in one package

Progressive Era also period of enormous contribution of voluntary organizations

New Proj: on cannot turn into a new governmentality

New roles + structures for public, private

Pluralism

Faring as Building Block

Responsibility of generations

(pub. educ. / environment)

Civil / Community / Voluntary

Optimism - uniquely American + 'id' w/ Progressivism

Equi-poise / Balance

Relentless pursuit of any single value or good will result in a sacrifice of some other value you care about

You will experience your life as

Your soul is being out of balance

Nobody says index rights are bad -
Don't want to stifle - go back to
rigid conformity

That's why I favor a little arts education
bc we need all the help we can
get in recognizing what's good

COMMENCEMENTS (9)

Venue for re-balancing = democracy

India > quasi dictatorship

but also on verge of new election

fail in establishing re-balancing = fail in democracy

what does it take to be a citizen
in this

Balance is what you leave in family

Earliest unit of democracy

Don't have to be paternalistic

Families must create citizens for democracy

Economic Security / Physical Security / Personal Security
Crisis Families

Take some of challenges speech

Children - (put econ. ones to one side)

Participation in democracy

Creation of citizenship

and mention all of them

Greens

Magna Carta

Enlightenment

Founding Fathers

we've had to keep perfect, but
their partic. cultural biases

Challenges to us as human beings

whether in ancient Egypt, medieval Europe,

or modern Bulgaria, need to

be able to make a life

if you don't have some stewardship of the
environment, will poison yourself

COMMENCEMENTS (75)

End w/ 44 back to a century ago - ?

The audience will be pilgrims/Pioneers of
new century

< Individuals 44 for balance >

Critical mass / ppl who themselves are
in balance - sense enough in our o

Every generation faces challenges

- ours not as great as Depression
ppl who walked in faith
- no one has a monopoly on truth
or experience

Generation of misfracts

rebelled against authority

They are
children

Govt as enabler

{ one who does govt is no ~~abstract~~ ^{abstract} &
he damn glad you're not it
Some ppl attack govt but appreciate
it on another level

FAMILIES & DR

Report on farmed w/ Act

Adoption Initiatives

Woman in Work

Child Care

(Minn - gets an E-mail - hurry up she's finally
been potty trained)

Teen Pregnancy

COMMENCEMENTS (8)

ARKANSAS

Address the students rhetorically

Don't have to think it's all

abk big bad lbs vs deep dark conservatives

It's not immorality vs Xian fundamentalism

A ctr. that holds in this country

How much has been accomplished as a nation
end of Cold War etc.

Why world looks the way it does

Why does e.o. want to come here?

model after us?

BC we've figured out how to be free

that enables; we have found a balance

Admin → women, family, workers

So similar probs wherever we are --
whether Arkansas or Wash DC.

<TR speech in Chile>

Never imagined that Presidency is a
touchstone

you coin into a global economy that
fr. grand parents did have
never imagined

Ways in which Carlos Adil has opened
a vision of how govt can work as
an enabler

End of a century that proves the possib of his
pudn. to seek to be self-sufficient -

Ellen / 5/1/96

How women & men treat their children

men treat wives

share responsibility

how we learn to relate to the world

When we leave

Last millennium - i.e. thought world was gonna ~~end~~ end

①

Lane Kirkland > speech

Family → move to political

In the end who decides -

govt doesn't have to make decisions,

but does have to mediate

It's a complicated community ^{we're not} here -

govt & politics creates the conditions that help

families ~~make~~ take adv. of opportunities →

help our communities

Come back at end of indiv. graduate

elephant dreams -

Keeping yr. dreams /

The greater family we all belong to -

ambitions & creative energy

Today, ^{proof that these} these stereotypes are wrong. -

Time of 4 is to shatter stereotypes

Sorti Out has to be amplified more -

Law → that forces ideology -

try to keep up values side of our world

young-old

gender

indiv / comm

cons - liberals -

paradoxes

stereotypes

Their mission to shatter stereotypes

bc ppl are individuals -

ppl try to take all clips / kind
of responsibilities

where Place / tutos / resp. for act;

What is left to every gen

Sorti Out >

As I said earlier - a lot to sort out.

Gay home always does it for me

By w/ family → how to share, live in comm -
>

Guidposts: family >

comm > outside

neighborhoods, churches, schools

Salvador - relentless pursuit >

Save the 6 our country >

by generation - we did x

we also did xxx

- grad'n = another tool to help you sort out
what happens next

=

family / college /

- prepares us for living in the family of
man kind

- we have all the tools -

Tools = family - - Can't have straight families if
for - someone does as a worker -
only coming -
out



Tools -

one of guideposts -

our system of power

it's all about balance -

checks + balances

Strike needs not at end of last millennium,
a lot of folks expected the
Mighty that's why there are so many children leftless today

There is reason for uncertainty.

Of course we change

Econ-chaps

new global

Econ
text

- technology - that you are prepared to
take advantage

- political ss. - redefining categories
so that in the way

more flexibility

used to be a left in a right &

some want us to reduce all
crises -

but what does it show is that
we have to face

end of Soc'n, communism,

Capitalism / communists

Moral / used to be rigid rules for
~~right & wrong~~, but now we

Moral crisis → we were guilt
w/ religion & had virtues -

we reminded more than of us

of the importance of family,
church

Would they As - not just isolation
intern

geo borders don't mean as much
in an era of global trade,

major currencies, xx, x)

With all of these ~~a~~ new definitions,
~~the~~ the old ways of thinking
abt this don't make a lot
of sense.

After Chiller Little - ~~but~~ ^{fatig} it is easy to fall back
on stereotypes.

The truth is there are some things we need
to be lit, cons, apartheid, engaged.

As you probably have - we all have a lot.
In every coming - shouldn't let ourselves
be ^{reduced} to stereotypes.
completely equities

The search for balance is not new.
May be more extreme, urgent, today bc
of rapid Δ .

This country's most exceptional quality
is had to define itself
as it went along

When Bill & I were young, we grumbled
and got angry bc it was a way
to fulfill larger obligations
but also was meaningful
to ourselves as individuals.

In next 4 yrs we'll rededicate
ourselves to inspiring more young people to
get involved.

I know you're in a hurry to get those
diplomas. But before you

go on to a new millen.

think 6 pple sitting and you —
parents, grandparents —

then lived through profound
loss & dislocation

End / Nepal

— she followed a dream

→ P. Corps — govt program —

a dream deferred dries up like a rain —

Milly } Not for A Nation

Dreams are links in a chain of common hopes

A country is — place where we weld
individual dreams together —

"welding of dreams —"

don't insulate dreams

Images of dreams as a link in a chain
of common hopes —

take ^{age-old} values have to be

applied in new circumstances.

My wife said, you need

Love if you will go to job
school

medium

military

begin fully

Celebrate such that night not be
obvious -

Know how fashion

Level of love is a country where best
fash is best - in fact you can make
a city

Word is defense of soul + politics
common obligations

Way we work together

Despite how noisy + mean-spirited

Often decisions not made in mail

Politics - not electoral always

govt ^{not} just buildings + blueprints

COMMENCEMENTS/MEETING 5/3/96

Three elements

- ① Substance
- ② Personal message
- ③ Message to young people

(so much of rest of life determined by school experiences - e.g. they meant at school) idealism/service

Personal

She is the strongest character witness / BC

(Taylor Branch: a character witness is s.o. who is impressive s.o.)

Has known him the longest

- history to him split now + heard he was she met 25 years ago

- Idealism + commitment have always been there

= How hard he works (all-nighters ^{not} just apply to college students)

Get into m/h him by: college/school upon first ~~meeting~~ coming that's where they met

Ppl went into politics then bc they believed in govt, public service; "we believed" that govt could + does do great good.

Myrdal/Carper: students now see us as a selfish, heedless generation; don't think our idealism is necessarily good.

- today idealism → civil society, venues
- 1960's: → public sector, politics

HRC as family, parent, spouse, etc.

HRC/COMMENCEMENTS (2)

What learned abt family

- not as imp as family
- abt what parents taught her
- principles + values

[Taylor Branch: don't do character witness]

Let her go head on →

Most important issues: central challenge / politics

① Can baby boomers take care of ^{next} generation?

environment, ss, cr. crime, smok, health care, ^{educ,} deficit

- These are the "mom" issues -

but they are just as imp to fathers

(Many spent last 30 yrs suckin' at our parents, have to spend next 30 takin' care of our kids)

Some evils we had to fight; distorted structures we had to dismantle;

Task today not to fight the past but to build the future

We got it half right; now it's time to get the other half right

We have to define these issues together
You're worried abt whether we're goin'
to bankrupt you; whether we'll be a
burden to you,

a conig of age of this generation as replacement
to baby boom generation (X's out Dolers)

BG/

She's in a position to impart mature wisdom
abt kinds of tensions she has had
to deal w/

HRC/COMMENDMENTS (3)

Build challenges there and:

- generation
- gender

How does she break through recognition?

Spirituality / Religion →

understand how his motives see ↑
credibility

What motivates a feeling of duty, responsibility?

She can talk about these things in language that
is non-sectarian —

- go back + forth between religion + politics
- take back ~~at~~ spiritual/political ^{side b}

TB/

MLK would inspire all kinds of audiences who appealed
to left labor unions, Jews etc.

Democracy — idea of prophets more than Greeks
"Parting the Waters" — Exodus

His would not offend audiences because talked about
it in a universalist ethical code.

Broke Jefferson + Moses drawing from the well
Decline of Independence / 10 Commandments

The impulse to nurturing —

usually nurtured if it is a family way
now we think of it in a political way
(what are we gonna do to take care
of crime in streets)

Talk about Bible class + something non-sectarian

HRC/COMMENCEMENT (4)

Govt is all of us.

"Govt has a role"; ^{man} gives in to notion that govt is separate

Stories need to have inspiration/adventure
(Nepal peace worker; soldiers in Bosnia)

How do we care for one another? for generations?
Can't be left to have of us?

Personal
generations

- how do we care for one another &
next generation

B6 Students today don't have a framework
of stable expectations

- jobs; social (family) transformation
divorce etc.
- old arrangements being nullified
- process of sorting out b/w public/private
sectors / diff levels of govt /
families / communities
cultural & political wars

⊗ Embedded question of who will be responsible
for what that this generation &
country now living through
As for us
New technology
Econ transf.

x In face of all these things, what doesn't change?

940 NEW JERSEY

Housing: A total of 352 students can be accommodated in college housing. College-sponsored living facilities include single-sex dormitories. On-campus housing is guaranteed for all 4 years. Sixty-nine percent of students live on campus; of those, 35% remain on campus on weekends. All students may keep cars on campus.

Activities: There are no fraternities or sororities. There are 24 groups on campus, including chorale, drama, ethnic, film, honors, international, literary magazine, newspaper, professional, religious, social, student government, and yearbook. Popular campus events include Oktoberfest, fall and spring picnics, International Night, Holiday Social, Sadie Hawkins Social, Junior Class Ring Ceremony, and Greek drama presentation.

Sports: There are 6 intercollegiate and 6 intramural sports for women. Athletic and recreation facilities include student center houses, a swimming pool, a sauna, a weight room, an archery range, a gymnasium, and tennis courts.

Disabled Students: Seventy-five percent of the campus is accessible to disabled students. The following facilities are available: wheelchair ramps, elevators, special parking, and specially equipped rest rooms.

Services: In addition to many counseling and information services, tutoring is available in most subjects. There is remedial math, reading, and writing.

Campus Safety and Security: Campus safety and security measures include escort service, lighted pathways and sidewalks, and patrols from dusk until dawn.

Programs of Study: CSE awards the B.A., B.S., and B.S.N. degrees. Bachelor's degrees are awarded in BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE (biology/biological science and nutrition), BUSINESS (accounting and business administration and management), COMMUNICATIONS AND THE ARTS (art, English, fine arts, French, music, and Spanish), COMPUTER AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (chemistry, computer science, and mathematics), EDUCATION (early childhood, elementary, home economics, and special), HEALTH PROFESSIONS (nursing, pre dentistry, and premedicine), SOCIAL SCIENCE (economics, history, philosophy, prelaw, psychology, and sociology). Mathematics, chemistry, education, psychology, and English are the strongest academically. Business administration, education, and English have the largest enrollments.

Required: Core requirements include 2 credits in physical education, 9 in social science, 9 to 12 in mathematics and science, and 18 in specific humanities courses focusing on religion, philosophy, literature, history, and fine arts. Students must also demonstrate proficiency in writing. The bachelor's degree requires completion of at least 128 semester hours, including a minimum of 32 in a major field, with a GPA of 2.0 or better.

Special: There is cross-registration with Drew University and Fairleigh Dickinson University. CSE also offers internships, study abroad, and a Washington semester, including internships and seminars through the American University Justice Semester program. Work-study programs on campus, dual majors, credit for life experience, pass/fail options, and nondegree study are also available. Weekend College, a program geared to the working student, requires Saturday conference sessions and only 6 days of class attendance each semester. There is a freshman honors program on campus, as well as 4 national honor societies.

Faculty/Classroom: Thirty-two percent of faculty are male; 68%, female. Nearly all teach undergraduates. The average class size in a regular course offering is 15.

Admissions: About 81% of the 1993-94 applicants were accepted. The SAT scores for the 1993-94 freshman class were as follows: Verbal—66% below 500, 26% between 500 and 599, and 8% between 600 and 700; Math—57% below 500, 30% between 500 and 599, 12% between 600 and 700, and 1% above 700. About 47% of the current freshmen were in the top fifth of their class; 68% were in the top two fifths.

Requirements: CSE requires applicants to be in the upper 60% of their class. A minimum GPA of 2.0 is required. The SAT I or ACT is required. A minimum composite SAT I score of 800, 400 on each part, is recommended. Applicants must be graduates of accredited secondary schools or have earned a GED. The college requires 16 academic units, including 3 each in English, mathematics, and science, and 2 each in foreign language and history. An essay is required and an interview is recommended. AP and CLEP credits are accepted. Important factors used in the admissions decision are advanced placement or honor courses, leadership record, recommendations by school officials, personality, intangible qualities, and recommendations by alumni.

Procedure: Freshmen are admitted fall and spring. Entrance exams should be taken early in the senior year. Early decision applications should be filed by November 15; regular applications, by August 15 for fall entry and December 15 for spring entry, along with an application fee of \$25. Notification of early decision is sent December 1; regular decision, on a rolling basis. There are early decision, early ad-

missions, and deferred admissions plans. Six early decision candidates were accepted for the 1993-94 class.

Transfer: Forty-eight transfer students enrolled in 1993-94. Applicants must present a minimum GPA of 2.0 in course work from an accredited college. SAT I or ACT scores, an associate degree, and an interview are also recommended. A total of 64 credits out of 128 must be completed at CSE.

Visiting: There are regularly scheduled orientations for prospective students, including interviews, tours, and class visitation. There are guides for informal visits and visitors may sit in on classes and stay overnight at the school. To arrange for a visit, contact George Lynes II, Dean of Admission and Financial Aid, at (201) 292-6351.

Financial Aid: In 1993-94, 82% of all current freshmen and 79% of continuing students received some form of financial aid. About 75% of all students received need-based aid. The average freshman award was \$5000. Of that total, scholarships or need-based grants averaged \$5000 (\$10,400 maximum); loans averaged \$2625; and work contracts averaged \$1100 (\$1425 maximum). All undergraduate students work part-time. Average earnings from campus work for the school year are \$1425. The average financial indebtedness of the 1992-93 graduate was \$8000. CSE is a member of CSS. The FAFSA is required. The deadline for financial aid applications is April 15.

International Students: There are currently 46 international students enrolled. The school actively recruits these students. They must take the TOEFL and achieve a minimum score of 500. The students must also take the SAT I; applicants from English-speaking countries may submit scores from either the TOEFL or SAT I.

Computers: The college's computer is an AT&T 3B2 1000 Model 60 minicomputer. There are also 98 IBM, Apple IIC, and Macintosh microcomputers in various laboratories throughout the campus. Science departments have computers interfacing with equipment, and the home economics department has computer aided-design equipment for fashion and design use. Those students enrolled in computer courses may access the minicomputer 72 hours per week. It may be used when the main laboratory is open. There are no time limits and the fee is \$25.

Graduates: In 1992-93, 189 bachelor's degrees were awarded. The most popular majors among graduates were business (45%), education (13%), and English (10%). Within an average freshman class, 53% graduate in 4 years, 57% in 5 years, and 62% in 6 years. Some 23 companies recruited on campus in 1992-93. In the 1992 graduating class, 14% of the women were enrolled in graduate school within 6 months of graduation; 64% had found employment.

Admissions Contact: George P. Lynes II, Dean of Admission and Financial Aid.

DREW UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Madison, NJ 07940

Full-time: 483 men, 685 women

Part-time: 13 men, 33 women

Graduate: 454 men, 307 women

Year: semesters

Application Deadline: February 15

Freshman Class: 2150 applied, 1580 accepted, 323 enrolled

SAT I Verbal/Math: 580/630

Faculty: 100; IIA, +\$

Ph.D.s: 93%

Student/Faculty: 12 to 1

Tuition: \$18,058

Room & Board: \$5348

HIGHLY COMPETITIVE

The College of Liberal Arts was added to Drew University in 1928 and is part of an educational complex that includes a theological school and a graduate school. Drew is a private, independent, coeducational university affiliated with the United Methodist Church. There are 2 graduate schools. The library contains 429,636 volumes, 296,414 microform items, and 3320 audiovisual forms, and subscribes to 2049 periodicals. Computerized library sources and services include the card catalog, interlibrary loans, and database searching. Special learning facilities include an art gallery, a radio station, an observatory, a photography gallery, and a TV satellite dish. The 186-acre campus is in a small town 30 miles west of New York City. Including residence halls, there are 57 buildings on campus.

Student Life: About 55% of undergraduates are from New Jersey. Students come from 40 states, 11 foreign countries, and Canada. Seventy-four percent are from public schools; 26% from private. Seventy-three percent are white. The average age of freshmen is 18; all undergraduates, 20. Ten percent drop out by the end of their first year; 72% remain to graduate.

Housing: A total of 1272 students can be accommodated in college housing. College-sponsored living facilities include single-sex and coed dormitories, on-campus apartments, and married-student housing. In addition there are language houses and special interest houses. On-campus housing is guaranteed for all 4 years. Ninety percent of students live on campus; of those, 70% remain on campus on weekends. Upperclassmen may keep cars on campus.

Activities: There are no fraternities or sororities on campus. There are 64 groups on campus, including art, cheerleading, choir, chorale, computers, dance, drama, ethnic, gay, honors, international, literary magazine, newspaper, orchestra, photography, political, professional, radio and TV, religious, social, social service, student government, and yearbook. Popular campus events include Holiday Semiformal, Annual Picnic, Multicultural Awareness Day, the New Jersey Shakespeare Festival, Women's History Month, Black History Month, Puerto Rican Heritage Month, Hispanic Heritage Month, African Emphasis Weekend, Welcome Back Bash, and Suitcases Party.

Sports: There are 7 intercollegiate sports for men and 11 for women, and 16 intramural sports for men and 16 for women. Athletic and recreation facilities include an artificial turf athletic field with a 1000-seat gymnasium, a 1000-seat auditorium, swimming pool, lighted tennis complex, weight training room, forest preserve, arboretum, and game room.

Disabled Students: The following facilities are available: wheelchair ramps, elevators, special parking, specially equipped rest rooms, special class scheduling. The main dining facility, the student center and commons, and the ground floor of every dormitory and classroom building are accessible to physically handicapped students.

Services: In addition to many counseling and information services, tutoring is available in every subject.

Campus Safety and Security: Campus safety and security measures include 24-hour foot and vehicle patrol, escort service, informal discussions, and emergency telephones. In addition, there are lighted pathways and sidewalks.

Programs of Study: Drew awards the B.A. degree. Master's and doctoral degrees also are awarded. Bachelor's degrees are awarded in BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE (biology/biological science), COMMUNICATIONS AND THE ARTS (classics, dramatic arts, English, fine arts, French, German, music, Russian, and Spanish), COMPUTER AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (chemistry, computer science, mathematics, and physics), SOCIAL SCIENCE (American studies, anthropology, behavioral science, economics, history, philosophy, political science/government, psychobiology, psychology, religion, Russian and Slavic studies, and sociology). Biological and other physical sciences are the strongest academically. Social sciences has the largest enrollment.

Required: General education requirements include a freshman seminar, 6 credits in foreign language, 6 in natural science/mathematics distribution, 4 in performing or fine arts, and 3 each in history, religion/philosophy, economics and political systems, behavioral science, and non-Western/Third World perspectives. Students must also demonstrate computer literacy and writing proficiency. In order to graduate, students must complete at least 120 semester hours, including the required number in their particular major, with a minimum GPA of 2.0.

Special: Drew offers co-op programs with the University of Miami, the University of Hawaii, and Duke University, as well as cross-registration with the College of Saint Elizabeth and Fairleigh Dickinson University. There are also dual majors, study abroad, a Washington semester, student-designed majors, internships, field work, and 3-2 engineering programs with Washington University in St. Louis and the Stevens Institute of Technology. There are 11 national honor societies on campus, including Phi Beta Kappa.

Faculty/Classroom: Sixty percent of faculty are male; 40%, female. All teach and do research. No introductory courses are taught by graduate students. The average class size in an introductory lecture is 25; in a laboratory, 20; and in a regular course offering, 18.

Admissions: About 73% of the 1993-94 applicants were accepted. The SAT I scores for the 1993-94 freshman class were as follows: Verbal—19% below 500, 38% between 500 and 599, 35% between 600 and 700, and 8% above 700; Math—12% below 500, 29% between 500 and 599, 39% between 600 and 700, and 20% above 700. About 78% of the current freshmen were in the top fifth of their class; 92% were in the top two fifths. There were 5 National Merit finalists. About 24 freshmen graduated first in their class.

Requirements: The SAT I is required. Applicants must be graduates of accredited secondary schools or have earned a GED. The university strongly recommends 16 academic credits or Carnegie units, including 4 in English, 2 in mathematics, and 2 each in foreign language, science, and history, with the remaining 3 in additional academic courses. Three SAT II: Subject tests are recommended, including writing. An essay is also required, and an interview is recommended. AP and CLEP credits are accepted. Important factors used in the admissions decision are advanced placement or honor courses, evidence of special talent, recommendations by school officials, personality, intangible qualities, and leadership record.

Procedure: Freshmen are admitted fall and spring. Entrance exams should be taken by January of the senior year. Early decision applications should be filed by January 15; regular applications, by February 15 for fall entry and December 1 for spring entry, along with an application fee of \$30. Notification is sent March 15. There are early decision, early admissions, and deferred admissions plans. About 78 ear-

ly decision candidates were accepted for the 1993-94 class. A waiting list is an active part of the admissions procedure, with about 2% of applicants on the list.

Transfer: About 33 transfer students enrolled in 1993-94. Applicants must submit satisfactory high school and college academic records and either SAT I or ACT scores. An interview is also required. A total of 60 credits out of 120 must be completed at Drew.

Visiting: There are regularly scheduled orientations for prospective students. There are guides for informal visits and visitors may sit in on classes and stay overnight at the school. To arrange for a visit, contact the Admissions Office at (201) 408-DREW.

Financial Aid: In 1993-94, 67% of continuing students received some form of financial aid. About 79% of freshmen and 56% of continuing students received need-based aid. The average freshman award was \$15,142. Of that total, scholarships or need-based grants averaged \$9924 (\$17,568 maximum); loans averaged \$3069 (\$4325 maximum); and work contracts averaged \$1163 (\$1300 maximum). The average financial indebtedness of the 1992-93 graduate was \$6783. The FAF or FFS, the college's own financial statement, and FAFSA are required. The deadline for financial aid applications is March 1.

International Students: There are currently 18 international students enrolled. They must take the TOEFL and achieve a minimum score of 550.

Computers: The college provides computer facilities for student use. The mainframes are 2 DEC VAX 11/750s and a 6330. All full-time students are provided with a laptop PC, a dot-matrix printer, and accompanying software, including DOS 6.0 and WordPerfect 5.1. An extensive software library and additional computers are located on campus. Students also have access to Internet. All students may access the system. There are no time limits on using the system and no fees.

Graduates: In 1992-93, 355 bachelor's degrees were awarded. The most popular majors among graduates were political science (22%), psychology (12%), and English (12%). Within an average freshman class, 72% graduate in 4 years and 77% in 5 years. Some 50 companies recruited on campus in 1992-93. In the 1992 graduating class, 21% of graduates were enrolled in graduate school within 6 months of graduation; 68% of graduates had found employment.

Admissions Contact: Roberto Noya, Director of Admissions.

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

The Fairleigh Dickinson University System, established in 1942, is a private system in New Jersey. It is governed by Board of Trustees, whose chief administrator is President. The primary goal of the system is Teaching/Research. The main priorities are To provide an academically challenging learning experience to prepare students for employment or enrollment in graduate and professional schools; To promote independent thinking and collaborative learning in students as part of the educational process; and, To cultivate a holistic, integrated living-learning experience as part of the educational process, and to foster the ideals of good citizenship and community service. The total enrollment in fall 1991 of all 2 campuses was 11,001; there were 668 faculty members. Altogether there are 38 baccalaureate, 51 master's, and 1 doctoral programs offered in Fairleigh Dickinson University System. There is a four-year campus located in Florham Park/Madison Campus.

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY

E-2

Teaneck, NJ 07666-1914

(201) 460-5267; (800) 338-8803

Full-time: 1399 men, 1376 women

Faculty: 263; IIA, av\$

Part-time: 939 men, 1263 women

Ph.D.s: 81%

Graduate: 1978 men, 2114 women

Student/Faculty: 11 to 1

Year: semesters, summer session

Tuition: \$11,091

Application Deadline: June 1

Room & Board: \$5336

Freshman Class: 3085 applied, 1569 accepted, 462 enrolled

SAT I Verbal/Math: 432/496

COMPETITIVE

Fairleigh Dickinson University, founded in 1942, is an independent university consisting of 2 campuses, Teaneck/Hackensack and Florham/Madison, offering undergraduate and graduate degrees in business, arts and sciences, professional studies, public administration, and hotel, restaurant, and tourism management. There are 6 undergraduate and 6 graduate schools. In addition to regional accreditation, FDU has baccalaureate program accreditation with ABET, APTA, and NLN. The 2 libraries contain 408,415 volumes, 259,216 microform items, and 2016 audiovisual forms, and subscribe to 2277 periodicals. Special learning facilities include a learning resource center, art gallery, radio station, and TV station. The 125-acre Teaneck-Hackensack campus is in a suburban area 5 miles from New York City, and the 177-acre Florham/Madison campus is 33 miles from New York City. Including residence halls, there are 82 buildings on the combined campuses.

The University

Drew University is a coceducational, independent university with a College of Liberal Arts (1928), a Graduate School (1955), and a Theological School (1867), historically affiliated with The United Methodist Church.

The College of Liberal Arts offers the Bachelor of Arts degree in 26 fields and permits combined and interdisciplinary majors. The Graduate School, which emphasizes an interdisciplinary rather than a purely departmental approach, offers programs leading to the Master of Arts degree in six fields, a Master of Letters degree, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in six fields. The Theological School offers three masters degree programs that are campus-based and a Doctor of Ministry continuing education program, which is offered at sites throughout the United States.

OLD
JHS
The University's enrollment in 1993-1994 was 2,101 students. In fall 1993, for example, the College of Liberal Arts enrolled 1,346, the Graduate School 367, and the Theological School 398. The quality of Drew's programs attracts students from the surrounding region, 47 states, and 47 foreign countries.

Drew's faculty are dedicated teacher-scholars who have been selected for their strong academic credentials, dedication to scholarship, and ability to inspire students. Many of them possess national and international reputations for excellence in their fields. Ninety percent of Drew's faculty hold the Ph.D. or the highest terminal degree in their fields.

The Drew University community's mixture of ages, ethnic and racial backgrounds, religious heritage, and experience guarantees that students and faculty will learn not only in the classroom but also from one another. Each of Drew's schools admits students based not solely on classroom achievement, but upon the qualities each can bring to the fabric of university life.

Mission

"Drew University's highest priority is academic excellence," says the university's mission statement, adopted in 1991. With that priority Drew has focused on three qualities to promote academic excellence in its students and faculty in the 21st century. Under President Thomas Kean's leadership Drew has devoted itself to maintaining the highest quality of teaching and learning, to the use of technology in gaining access to knowledge and interpreting it, and to an awareness of the global contexts of knowledge. In these emphases, Drew seeks to be a national leader.

In forging this mission, Drew faculty, administrators, students, staff, and alumni resolved to create the special conditions that make Drew's mission attainable. They realized that Drew must foster a genuine community of learners who challenge and support each other for growth and responsible citizenship. Thus, the university has committed itself to sustaining an on-campus "community characterized by diversity,

respect for differences, and a lively engagement with contemporary issues and concerns."

President Kean has charged a planning commission with setting the agenda for accomplishing this mission. That commission has committed the university to supplying adequate financial, physical, and educational resources for enhancing the campus ethos of excellence.

History

Originally established as the Drew Theological Seminary in 1867 when classes were first offered, Drew University's charter from the State of New Jersey dates from February 12, 1868. Born with a pledge of financial support from controversial New York financier Daniel Drew, the seminary that would become Drew University was launched in Madison on a portion of the William Gibbons estate known then and still as The Forest. The seminary was the only one chartered directly subject to the General Conference of the Methodist Church and the first in America to operate entirely on the graduate level.

Drew's first president, John McClintock, took office in 1867 and served until the time of his death in 1870. He was succeeded by Randolph Sinks Foster, a faculty member who held the position until he was elected bishop in 1872. Another faculty member, John Fletcher Hurst, assumed the presidency following Foster's departure. Realizing that the seminary could no longer function on Daniel Drew's funds alone, Hurst began a campaign to raise additional funds until he, too, left Drew to become a bishop in 1880. Henry Anson Buttz was chosen as Hurst's successor, not only because he was a loyal and committed faculty member, but also because of his ability to continue the fund-raising effort begun by Hurst. Buttz remained president until 1912.

The tenure of President Ezra Squier Tipple extended from 1912 to 1929 and was a time of change for Drew Theological Seminary. The most significant was the addition of the College of Liberal Arts, which was endowed by brothers Leonard D. and Arthur J. Baldwin. The trustees accepted their generous gift and, on February 7, 1928, changed the corporate name to Drew University. The college building was erected, named Brothers College in honor of the Baldwins' close relationship, and opened that fall with a freshman class of twelve. One class was added annually until the four-year program was in full operation.

Arlo Ayres Brown, a former president of the University of Chattanooga, became Drew's sixth president in 1929. Brown was the first president to devote all of his time to the task of running the University, choosing not to teach. While president, Brown saw the University's enrollment grow, the Rose Memorial Library completed, and cocducation begin at Drew in 1943. In 1948 when Brown stepped down as president, Drew needed a leader to guide a period of expansion and

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found such a person in Fred Garrigus Holloway. Drew's third school, the Graduate School, became a separate entity in 1955 during his presidency.

Robert Fisher Oxnam became Drew's eighth president in 1960 and held that office until 1974. During that time a revised charter, which included provisions on board of trustees composition, was approved by the New Jersey legislature. Revised by-laws were also adopted. The changes enabled Drew to open trustee nominations and election to members of any faith, in lieu of the strict Methodist requirement of Drew's founding years.

At the same time, a campus-wide planning process culminated in a commitment to continued development of the University as a center of liberal learning and academic distinction and to an exploration of ways, consistent with its strengths, in which Drew could serve the people and institutions of northern New Jersey. To this end, special credit and noncredit programs, including degree-oriented continuing education, are offered throughout the calendar year along with nearly 300 programs of art, music, drama, worship, photography, films, lectures, and sports events, most of which are open to the public without charge.

Paul Hardin, former president of Southern Methodist University, was appointed ninth president of Drew in 1975. During the Hardin administration, Drew achieved a number of distinctions. A chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was granted to the University in 1980, making Drew only the third New Jersey university (along with Princeton and Rutgers) to be so honored. The William Kenan Professorship in History and the Donald and Winifred Baldwin Professorship were added to the University's endowment. In the early 1980s, the campus grew to include the United Methodist Archives and History Center, a new Learning Center, and the Charles A. Dana Research Institute for Scientists Emeriti. A \$2.2 million renovation was completed on Rose Memorial Library, giving Drew one of the state's outstanding library centers. Also, in mid-decade, Drew became the site of the Governor's School in the Sciences, an annual, intensive summer teaching session aimed at the state's 100 brightest high school science students.

In 1983, the College of Liberal Arts introduced the Computer Initiative. The effort gained national attention, as Drew became the nation's first major liberal arts college to issue computers to incoming students as part of their regular education package. Through this initiative, beginning in fall 1984, each first-year student in the College was issued a personal computer for the course of undergraduate studies and to keep upon graduation. At the same time, every faculty member was issued a personal computer, and faculty voluntarily embraced a comprehensive program to adapt the curriculum to computer-assisted instruction where appropriate.

The Knowledge Initiative was launched in 1987, when a voice and telecommunications system was installed throughout the campus. The components, provided by some 10 different industries, represented an

unusual business-educational collaboration, linking every student, faculty member, and staff member on campus by computer and phone. In 1988 Drew announced the establishment of the U.S. Field Hockey Center on its campus, a project shared with the U.S. Olympic Foundation. The field, which opened in summer 1989 with the Intercontinental Cup in men's field hockey, is the home of the U.S. men's and women's national field hockey teams in addition to serving as the home field of Drew's several field sports teams.

When Paul Hardin was recruited in mid-1988 to become chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, trustees launched a national search for the person who would lead the University as 10th president. They found their president-elect in New Jersey Governor Thomas H. Kean, who was unanimously elected by the board on February 10, 1989, to succeed Hardin. The interim presidency was held for 19 months by Executive Vice President W. Scott McDonald Jr., whose lengthy term allowed Governor Kean to finish his gubernatorial term, which ended in February 1990.

Kean was inaugurated at Drew in April 1990 before 6,000 members of the Drew community and guests from New Jersey and throughout the country. Promising to make Drew "one of the best small liberal arts institutions in America" in his inaugural address, Kean is fulfilling that promise. He has focused on three themes: technology in service to the liberal arts, continued dedication to excellent teaching, and education in a world community. Kean has also worked diligently to improve the University's record of inclusiveness, especially in the area of minority enrollments. To this end, the Thomas H. Kean Fund for minority scholarships was established in 1990 with a \$1 million challenge grant from the Amelior Foundation and a matching amount contributed by New Jersey business and civic leaders. Kean has also guided construction of the William E. and Carol G. Simon Forum and Athletic Center, a showcase venue for Drew and the region, which opened in January 1994.

Before Kean's arrival, another event shaped the end of the 1980s when, hours before the fall semester was to begin in late August 1989, a savage fire nearly destroyed Mead Hall, the architectural heart of the University and the center of student records. The fire, which began while workers were repairing the building's exterior, burned for some 23 hours. Miraculously, much of the building's contents were saved. Combining planned restoration with insurance payments and a model grant from the New Jersey Historic Trust, the University completely restored the pre-Civil War mansion and reoccupied it for office and classroom use in January 1993.

For more than 100 years, friends have been a principal source of strength to Drew. In the early decades, the facilities of the seminary were steadily expanded through the generosity of John B. Cornell, William Hoyt, Samuel W. Bowne, and others. Thirty-five years of generous financial support from successive members of the Wendel family culminated in 1930-31 in

8 OGRE. I'll take no charity! What I get I'll earn by taking it. I would feel no pleasure it being given to me, any more than a huntsman would take pleasure being made a present of a dead fox, in place of getting a run across country after it. Act II, Sc. I, *The Jester*, 1923

9 A theater with a base of reality and an apex of beauty. Quoted in "Karen Malpede," **Interviews with Contemporary Women Playwrights*, Kathleen Betsko** & Rachel Koenig, eds. 1987

*See 2413.

**See 2256.

1069. Florence Kelley (1859-1932)

1 . . . the utter unimportance of children compared with products in the minds of the people.

"My Philadelphia," *The Survey Graphic* 1 October 1926

1070. Nora Archibald Smith (1859-1934)

1 They'd knock on a tree and would timidly say To the spirit that might be within there that day:

"Fairy fair, Fairy fair, wish thou me well; 'Gainst evil witcheries weave me a spell!"

"Knocking on Wood," St. 3 n.d.

1071. Mary Gardiner Brainard (f. 1860s)

1 I would rather walk with God in the dark than go alone in the light.

"Not Knowing," St. 1 n.d.

1072. Jane Addams (1860-1935)

1 The new growth in the plant swelling against the sheath, which at the same time imprisons and protects it, must still be the truest type of progress. "Filial Relations," *Democracy and Social Ethics* 1907

2 In our pity for Lear, we fail to analyze his character. . . . His paternal expression was one of domination and indulgence, without the perception of the needs of his children, without any anticipation of their entrance into a wider life, or any belief that they could have a worthy life apart from him. Ibid.

3 A city is in many respects a great business corporation, but in other respects it is enlarged

housekeeping. . . . May we not say that city housekeeping has failed partly because women, the traditional housekeepers, have not been consulted as to its multiform activities?

"Utilization of Women in City Government," *Newer Ideals of Peace* 1907

4 Old-fashioned ways which no longer apply to changed conditions are a snare in which the feet of women have always become readily entangled. Ibid.

5 Private beneficence is totally inadequate to deal with the vast numbers of the city's disinherited.

Twenty Years at Hull House 1910

6 Perhaps I may record here my protest against the efforts, so often made, to shield children and young people from all that has to do with death and sorrow, to give them a good time at all hazards on the assumption that the ills of life will come soon enough. Young people themselves often resent this attitude on the part of their elders; they feel set aside and belittled as if they were denied the common human experiences. Ibid.

7 Only in time of fear is government thrown back to its primitive and sole function of self-defense and the many interests of which it is the guardian become subordinated to that.

"Women, War and Suffrage," *Survey* 6 November 1915

1073. Marie Konstantinovna Bashkirtseff (1860-1884)

1 Ah, when one thinks what a miserable creature man is! Every other animal can, at his will, wear on his face the expression he pleases. He is not obligated to smile if he has a mind to weep. When he does not wish to see his fellows he does not see them. While man is the slave of everything and everybody!

(6 May 1873), *The Journal of a Young Artist* 1884

2 Let us love dogs; let us love only dogs! Men and cats are unworthy creatures.

Ibid. (16 July 1874)

3 If I had been born a man, I would have conquered Europe. As I was born a woman, I exhausted my energy in tirades against fate, and in eccentricities. Ibid. (25 June 1884)

4 For my own part I think love—impossible—to one who looks at human nature through a microscope, as I do. They who see only what they wish to see in those around them are very fortunate. Ibid. (1 August 1884)

Richard C. Leone

Don't Worry, Generation X

Why the demographic nightmare of the twentysomethings isn't likely to come true.

History records that, as the last turning of a millennium approached, much of Christendom expected nothing less than the end of the world. Maybe this explains the fantasy that currently fixates many young Americans, so-called Generation X. They imagine a starkly different future America: Slow growth and the aging of the population will reshape the nation. The extremely large, older baby-boom generation will hold the whip hand politically. As a result, those young enough to work will be near wage slaves to the needs of the elderly.

These images are the stuff of nightmares, but fortunately, they are not a reasonable picture of the future. In fact, it would be smart for Generation X to put aside fears of tomorrow and to take a close look at yesterday. Its members might start by asking the most obvious question: How did the Boomers' parents cope with their own extraordinary fertility? It wasn't easy.

By the time the soaring postwar baby boom birth-rate started down in the mid-1960s, children under the age of twenty accounted for over 40 percent of the population. Currently 29 percent, Boomers will be displaced as the largest group early in the next century by members of the "Baby Boomlet" generation. As kids, the Boomers overloaded local school systems, irritated their elders with a burst of teenage culture, and even added to law enforcement costs. During their unprecedented college years, America lived through the wrenching roller coaster called the '60s. Later, the labor market was jolted by a vast expansion of the work force, creating issues that are still with us.

In the early days the Boomers' parents turned to the public sector for help; the political response was generous, particularly when it came to education. The government initiated vast programs to build schools, train teachers and, later, to provide college loans and grants. Between 1952 and 1970, elementary-secondary school expenditures increased more than 275 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars. Between 1964 and 1980, the number of college and university students increased more than 125 percent, and the number of college instructors more than doubled. America also housed and fed the nearly 30 percent of boomers who lived some part of their childhood in poverty.

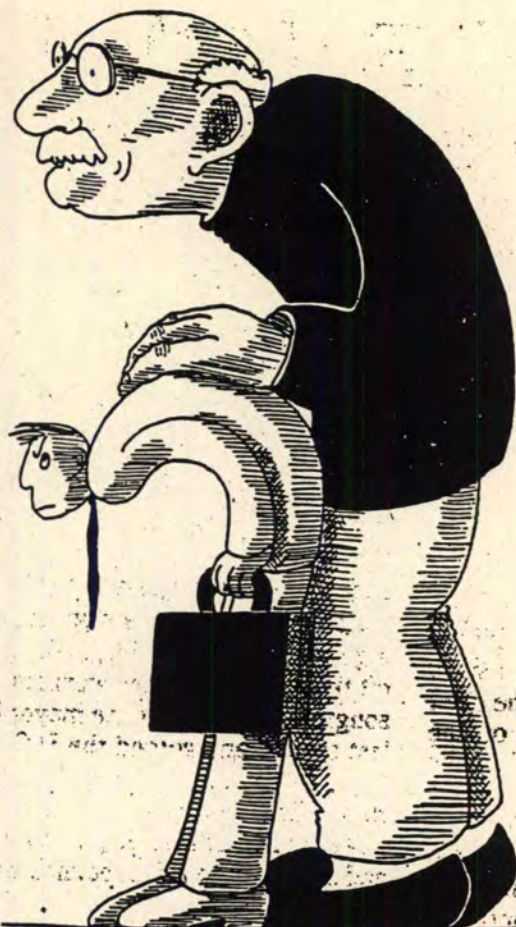
The cost of raising the Boomers was high, but of course much of the price was "paid" within families—child support is an accepted moral obligation and a legal requirement. (Should we "solve" the aging problem by treating parental support the same way?) Still, there was no free lunch, even within families; growing up, the Boomers consumed goods and services from the real economy—the actual production of those at work at the time.

This concept is important: When people sound the alarm about the aging of the Boomers, they always refer to the growing "burden" on those still in the work force. In fact, the best way to measure this "burden" on workers is to compare the size of the entire dependent population and the resources available per person. One key ratio is that of young and old dependents to workers. In 1993, it was about 70 to 100. It will rise to 83 per 100 in 2030, the peak. But in 1964 it was 96 per 100.

Odd, isn't it, that no one—including the Boomers' parents recalls the 1960s as an era of economic deprivation?

Moreover, in 1964 the real economic pie that got sliced up between workers and non-workers was considerably smaller. The Boomers' parents shared a gross domestic product that, per capita, was \$12,195 (inflation adjusted). We now produce \$20,469 per capita, and in 2030 we'll have an estimated \$35,659 per capita—at the height of the Boomer retirement years.

Strangely, almost every discussion of the aging crisis ignores the critical importance of this reality of greater resources per person. But, the truth is that it is the size



BY MARGARET SCOTT

of the real economy, not demography, that matters most. Of course, Boomers and the Xers can and should help the economy grow by saving and investing more. But most of the arguments actually being made for and against the minimum-wage proposal flunk the straight-face test. But in the end, there is no trick way to wish away the need for any group, including the elderly, to eat, to have shelter, and to obtain health care.

Thus, the sheer number of Boomers means that they always have required a substantial chunk of the real goods and services being produced in the economy. What they got depended on many factors. In the United States, for an individual, your share of the economic pie is determined by the outcomes of capitalism and democracy (and, of course, the accident of your birth—you get more with wealthy parents or supportive children). For a generation growing old, the size of its collective slice depends on the wealth its members have accumulated, their pension claims, public policies and, importantly, how much the economy grew during their working years. A bigger pie, other things being equal, means more to go around. And, while Boomers came into the world with nothing, on their way out, they'll have a few trillion in pension funds and real estate to help pay the freight.

By then, America will be grayer, but not poorer. And perhaps only then, will Xers learn the ultimate lesson from today's elderly, the parents of the baby boom generation: "Stop worrying, we've been there and done that—and did it when we had even less to go around."

Oh yes, and one other thing, "If you're worried about who will support you when you're old, the best advice is: go forth and multiply and be sure to raise enough of your kids to be liberals who believe in healthy entitlements for the elderly."

The writer is president of the Twentieth Century Fund, a nonprofit public-policy research organization in New York.

E. J. Dionne Jr.

The Marriage of Divorce and Politics

Country music is one of America's most popular art forms, and an enduring theme of country music, divorce (or, as the song puts it, D-I-V-O-R-C-E), is on its way to becoming a very big political issue.

How did this happen, and what in the world does it mean? The most obvious theories are demographic. The baby boom is getting older. Middle-aged folks like stability. Thus, a generation that gave us the era of permissiveness is now going to give the country the era of commitment. Nobody ever said human beings had to be consistent.

A related theory is that the next generation up, people in their twenties and early thirties, suffered more than anyone from the bust-up of marriages in the late 1960s and 1970s. These young adults love their parents dearly, but are furious at how divorce disrupted their own lives. Many of them are determined not to get divorced, ever.

There is also a peculiar coming

together among feminists and traditionalists—though the two sides only occasionally acknowledge it. Many feminists look at the cost to women who devote their lives to raising children only to be tossed out of the house later on in life and face large losses of income and security. The divorcing husband is seen as a sexist pig.

Traditionalists tell much the same story, albeit in terms that put a lot more emphasis on sexual immorality. Listen to conservative talk about divorce these days and you hear constant references to older (usually wealthy) divorcing men who turn around and marry beautiful young women. It's an easy reach to move from a critique of "the permissive '60s" to its costs, especially to women, in the '90s.

Democrats are also finding that sounding cautionary notes about divorce is very good politics, in the narrowest and most immediate sense. Already, Democrats are noting that if

the "character issue" is to be important in 1996, it's worth remarking that President Clinton—whatever his well-publicized flaws—has kept his marriage together and seems to have been a pretty good father.

Then, Democrats (in a more-in-sorrow-than-anger tone, of course) note that Bob Dole is divorced, as are a number of other important Republican leaders. All this carries an implicit threat: If you guys play character big, Democrats can play it, too, and make things really ugly.

But all these explanations beg the important question: Should divorce be a serious public issue, and more particularly, should the country re-examine "no fault" divorce laws?

The real issue here is about children. William Galston, a leader in the anti-divorce movement, notes in the latest issue of the *American Enterprise* that divorce laws as they affect couples without minor children can probably be kept as is. These are

cases in which the decisions at stake affect the "consenting adults" involved (although stronger protections for older women who trade career opportunities for child rearing may be in order).

But where minor kids are involved, says Galston, the country does need to rethink divorce. In particular, it needs to distinguish between marriages characterized by "physical abuse or extreme emotional cruelty," when divorce may be the best option, and those less extreme cases in which keeping a marriage together may be far better for the children involved. He suggests that the law be tougher in the second set of circumstances and include "braking mechanisms" and other ways to encourage parents to think through whether divorce really is such a hot idea.

Whatever its outcome, this divorce debate will be good for the country. It asks people to think not about some "alien" forces attacking "family val-

ues" but about their own behavior. It makes for easy political rhetoric to blame "family breakdown" on single mothers on welfare, or on gays and lesbians. But the harder and more important issue is whether heterosexual people—rich, middle class and poor alike—take responsibility in their own families.

None of this needs to imply a self-righteous moralism that pretends that those who keep their families together are automatically superior to those who divorce. Anyone with friends who suffered through painful divorces knows that's not true. And the last thing this debate needs is the kind of self-involved self-congratulation that characterizes so many of our other moral crusades. But it could not be bad if Americans quietly stepped back from empty rhetoric about family values and thought seriously about what families mean to kids and why it would be better if more of them could stay together.

When S. Rosenfeld

Odyssey of an American Family

It is a distinctive quality of life in Washington that you find yourself living next door to interesting people, often people whose names or powers are in the news. An ethic of respect for off-hours privacy normally protects these folks from intrusions by nosy neighbors. Still, how could I not say to Mary Carroll, across the forsythia one sweet spring morning about 25 years ago, "How's the family, Mrs. Carroll?"

It's the Berrigans, she sighed. It was Vietnam protest time, and the two Jesuit priests were on the lam.

Oh, the Berrigans?

Yes, said Mary Carroll, who was the wife of Gen. Joseph Carroll, head of Pentagon intelligence, and also the mother of five sons, including James, a Paulist priest, and Brian, an FBI agent: "Jimmy's hiding him and Brian's hunting him!"

I thought it was a funny ethnic story about a talented Catholic family, and it did have that bittersweet television sit-com aspect to it. But at its core was a reality of family anguish and discovery that has now been made serious and laid bare in a powerful and heart-catching memoir by James Carroll, former priest turned best-selling novelist, husband and father.

There is no gunfire in "An American Requiem," but it is in essence a book about the Vietnam War. It has to become one of the truly memorable books about that conflict. It portrays the war over the war: between a demanding father who had top-level Vietnam responsibilities in the Pentagon and an adoring son who found himself drawn first into the priesthood in the fulfillment of an ambition his father himself had let go, and then into anti-war protest of a sort that alienated him profoundly from his idol.

Young people today have not shared the same experience of seeing a public event, one that ostensibly unfolds in an abstract or political realm, become the crucible of personal revelation and of family and generational divide. But surely many of us who came of political age in the Cold War or earlier can recall the pervasive sense that not just public policy but personal identity was on the line.

On our side of the forsythia, we knew Gen. Carroll and his wife mostly as pleasant retirees pattering in the yard. In fact, Joseph Carroll, a Chicago night-school lawyer who'd joined the FBI, had come into the consciousness and then into the inner circle of the mythical J. Edgar Hoover by capturing a '30s gangster on the lam (Roger "Tough" Touhy). In 1947, as a one-star general, he moved over to head the new Air Force's security agency, and won high favor by a solo black-bag job whose fruits cleared the Air Force's way to a much-contested nuclear mission. In 1961, chosen by Robert McNamara in a move that left him un beholden to the chain of command, he became founding director of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency.

His access to the intelligence wiretaps on Martin Luther King Jr. put him at ever sharper odds with his increasingly radicalized pacifist son. So did his military duties involving bombing in Vietnam and preparations for nuclear war. So did the Carroll family's ties to military-minded members of the Catholic hierarchy like Francis Cardinal Spellman.

Son James moved from an advantaged growing up—which included living next to the Curtis LeMays on Bolling Air Force Base's Generals' Row, summer-interning at the FBI and dating Lynda Bird Johnson—to uttering the blasphemous word "napalm" to a first-sermon congregation of Air Force and Catholic brass.

Yet under the war's hammer blows, the Carrolls remained a family. Brian, the FBI brother, turned up in a derelict's disguise at a war protest and whispered to Jim, "If you don't tell your friends about me, I won't tell mine about you." In retirement, Gen. Carroll, still fist-banging-mad about his son who had abandoned the priesthood, served as lawyer for a draft-evading third son, defending his "right to conscientious objection." In this instance, Jim Carroll writes, he was what Cordelia said of Lear, a "child-changed father."

The great comfort to Jim was finally to learn of the positions his father had taken in internal councils but had never explicitly shared with his son. He came to credit his father's better instincts on the central issues of expanding the Vietnam War and threatening nuclear attack. It pleased him that his father was fired for, he believes, serving up intelligence straight even though it undercut Nixon Defense Secretary Melvin Laird's favor for an antiballistic missile defense.

I cannot recall being more touched by a book about a real family since John Gunther's classic father's story, "Death Be Not Proud," of 1949. This is a son's story, rich and boundlessly revealing of a family and of a war now stored permanently in its generation's bones.

William Raspberry

Children Without Conscience

What—assuming the charges against him are proven—do you do with a 6-year-old who beats and kicks a 4-week-old infant nearly to death during the course of a burglary? What, to take an earlier case, should you do with the preadolescent boys who drop a 5-year-old 14 stories to his death because the youngster wouldn't steal candy for them? What do you do with a 10-year-old boy who shoots his 5-year-old sister to death because she wouldn't go to her room?

It's one of the really tough problems for the criminal justice system—for society: What to do with children who do awful things. This one is much, much tougher: What do you do with children who appear to be, well, evil?

That's a hard word, I know. But there's a difference between children whose violations of parental rules and (presumably) their own consciences sometimes lead to tragedy and those who seem not to have consciences.

In the recent case of the 6-year-old charged with attempted murder, a Contra Costa County (Calif.) prosecutor said the boy had threatened earlier to kill the baby because of a run-in with the infant's family. But he added, ominously, that even that threat was just "the tip of the iceberg" of reasons the prosecutor's office decided to bring charges of attempted murder.

I don't know what that means. But suppose it means at the very least that this 6-year-old (8-year-old twins were charged with burglary in the same episode) already had a history of awful, uncontrollable and conscienceless behavior. What, assuming conviction, should be done with him?

Eliot Sorel, president of the World Association for Social Psychiatry, says it's a problem begging for serious consideration.

Most children who do awful things are themselves victims, he said in an interview. They may have been neglected or abused or poorly socialized. They need therapy, not imprisonment as adults.

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"But there are some kids who are beyond that, who seem, no matter what you do, unable to control their behavior," he acknowledged. "They seem to lack the superego [the part of the psyche that is supposed to represent the internalization of parental conscience and societal rules] and consequently have no way to put the brakes on their behavior."

These are the perplexing ones. You cannot believe that 6- or 8- or 12-year-olds deserve to be punished for their own disastrous upbringing. And yet, particularly for the remorseless ones who seem likely to strike again, you cannot send them back to the parents who failed them—or to inadequately trained foster parents.

What do you do?

"First," says Sorel, "we have to get beyond the two choices of jail or freedom. There is need for public-private cooperation in developing a middle-ground approach for what I used to call corrective emotional experiences." What he has in mind amounts to an emotional overhaul: a restructuring of these children's emotional development, with special attention to their health, education, hope for the future and, yes, their undeveloped consciences.

But he also believes we need to pay more attention to conditions that spawn these deadly children.

"Americans, who have lived pretty good lives since World War II, are now experiencing a set of economic and social dislocations that threaten to lead to the abrogation of the social contract, even at the family level. Part of this is just the sheer magnitude of change, nationally and globally. Then there is our unprecedented exposure to acts of evil, through the news as well as through entertainment.

"So we have a convergence of two trends: the dissolution of the basic social matrix, including family, coupled with an electronic technology that teaches violence without [observable] consequence. You cannot keep exposing young children to these twin assaults without having some of them deciding to try it. We can't ignore what we're doing to our children."

How much of it can be undone? Sorel is frank to say he doesn't know. The dismaying thousands of "bad" children can, with proper treatment, be corrected. He's convinced of that. But what about that tiny fraction of cruel and remorseless ones I describe as "evil"? Can they be retrofitted with consciences?

"We have to try," Sorel believes. "For no matter how much it costs to do what we can for these youngsters, not doing it will cost us far more dearly later."

Charles Krauthammer

Marge Schott: Who Cares?

"We in no way concur with her interpretation of history," read the official statement issued Tuesday by Acting Commissioner Bud Selig on behalf of Major League Baseball. Her? Who? The late Barbara Tuchman on the origins of the First World War? Doris Kearns Goodwin on Franklin and Eleanor? No. Marge Schott, closet historian and owner of the Cincinnati Reds, on Hitler. She averred the other day on ESPN that Hitler started out okay, but then "he just went too far."

Major League Baseball, "saddened and disappointed by the comments," does not concur. What a relief. A troubled nation was anxiously waiting to hear what Jerry Reinsdorf (Chicago White Sox), George Steinbrenner (New York Yankees) and Gene Autry (California Angels) think about the Third Reich.

I can see the next controversy coming. Selig: "Major League Baseball today totally disassociates itself from Mrs. Schott's assertion, made on the Shopping Channel, that Genghis Khan was misunderstood. We acknowledge that one great metropolitan newspaper did name him man of the millennium. But as owners of 27 teams all held in the public trust and as heirs to a vital tradition of tolerance and multiculturalism—we note with pride our plethora of Hispanic shortstops—we wish to make clear, particularly with so many antitrust bills bouncing around the Senate, that we in no way concur."

But I digress. Selig noted, re Hitler, that Mrs. Schott had issued an apology earlier in the day. (O, to have witnessed the negotiations over that fantastic text.) But Rabbi Marvin Hier of the Simon Wiesenthal Center declared the apology insufficient.

Hier, who gives new meaning to the term Nazi-hunter, was most recently in the news for extracting from Marlon Brando a weepy (and extremely nonpublic) expression of regret for some antisemitic raving on the Larry King show. To which one can only say, with

dropped jaw: Who cares? Brando is, to paraphrase Al Franken, a big fat fool. He is barely coherent on anything, let alone Jews. He makes Timothy Leary appear lucid.

And Marge Schott is a rich ignoramus of zero consequence. Only an idiot celebrity culture—a culture in which Barbra Streisand lectures on politics at Harvard, in which the first issue of John Kennedy Jr.'s magazine features Madonna on "If I Were President,"

*"Comic antisemitism
arouses enormous
indignation while the
real thing evokes
general cowardice."*

in which Jessica Lange plays a farmer in a film and then testifies before a House committee on farm legislation—would care what these people think.

Headline on the front page of The Washington Post's Sports section: "Reds' Schott Goes Unpunished." I understand the sentiment behind the headline, but so what? The paw marks of Schottzie 2, Schott's slobbering Saint Bernard, are more interesting. Punish? I would have punished her for having complained, after an umpire dropped dead on the Reds' field on opening day, causing the game to be canceled, "I feel cheated. This isn't supposed to happen to us."

Punish Schott on Hitler? The real scandal here is that what can only be called comic antisemitism arouses enormous indignation while the real thing evokes general cowardice. There is a man abroad in the country who engages not in stupid, offhanded anti-

semitism but in the serious, systematic kind—a deeply committed cultivator of antisemitism, a man raising a whole generation of followers steeped in it.

And this man does not just go unpunished. He is feted as a leader, honored with sympathetic press profiles (some admit his "flaws"), offered endless space on television, accorded respect by the media and the political establishment.

This man is no raving antisemite, but a deeply calculating one. He does not just spout, he instructs. His movement runs bookstores, distributes tapes, gives lectures, publishes the most scurrilous pseudo-scholarship all advancing the rawest demonization of Jews. He is creating a literature, a veritable culture of antisemitism.

His tree has fruit. One can see his influence in the rabidly antisemitic column published by a student leader in the Columbia University Daily Spectator. Or in the Kean College student leader who, asked by Nat Hentoff why his group hates Jews so much, replied: "Minister Farrakhan tells us who our enemies are."

Does he ever. Louis Farrakhan, Savior's Day speech, Chicago, Feb. 25, 1996, carried on C-SPAN:

"The Jews don't like me, they didn't like Jesus. The modern Romans, the Jews put the Romans on Jesus, and the Zionists are stimulating and pulling strings in Washington. . . . Allah will punish you. You are wicked deceivers of the American people. You have sucked their blood. You are not real Jews—those of you that are not real Jews. You are the synagogue of Satan. And you have wrapped your tentacles around the U.S. government. And you are deceiving and sending this nation to hell."

The following day, no newspaper carried the headline: "Farrakhan Goes Unpunished." Major League Baseball issued no statement. Neither did anyone else.

12TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The New York Times

May 14, 1996, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 23; Column 2; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 920 words

HEADLINE: One Sings, the Other Doesn't

BYLINE: By Garry Wills; Garry Wills, an adjunct professor of history at Northwestern University, is author of "Lincoln at Gettysburg."

DATELINE: EVANSTON, ILL.

BODY:

In their first exchange of dueling commencement speeches, President Clinton and Senator Bob Dole conformed to type. Mr. Clinton, speaking at Penn State University, established multiple connections with the school (through his wife's family). Mr. Dole, speaking to deaf students at Gallaudet University, pointedly refrained from the obvious ploy of referring to his own physical disability. One speaker was unembarrassed, almost shameless; the other was too embarrassed to get personal.

The President spoke of community ties and service. The Senator spoke of individual effort ("and then some") and of personal rectitude ("stand up for what is right"). That difference, too, ran according to type. George Lakoff, in his new book "Moral Politics," says that liberal policies work from a metaphor of the comforting and inspiring parent, who promises support in sending children off into the world. The cluster of conservative policies uses by contrast the metaphor of the strict and disciplining parent, who toughens up progeny for facing the world.

Senator Dole comes naturally to this latter stance. A survivor who faces pain realistically and does not kid himself, he is blunt, at ease with the truth, wary of easy promises and political blarney. With his earned and Spartan pride, he does not relax into the forms and artifice of ceremony. In this he resembles Richard Nixon, at whose funeral he shed real tears while President Clinton frothed up unconvincing flatteries. Mr. Dole shares Nixon's propensity for looking on the dark side -- Nixon with paranoia, Mr. Dole with a stoicism often misread as meanness. On ceremonial occasions, Mr. Dole's whole attitude conveys what he said in the Florida primary campaign earlier this year: "I'll be brief, since I know you have better things to do." His wit runs to gallows humor. At Gallaudet, he repeated the old commencement speech line about the graduation orator resembling a corpse at the funeral. "You can't hold the ceremony without one. But nobody expects you to say very much." He didn't.

If Mr. Lakoff is right, Mr. Dole's style is appropriate for a conservative. But that does not mean that everyone, not even all conservatives, will like it. Mr. Dole seemed to be speaking from Mr. Lakoff's promptings about the responsible parent when, earlier this month, he asked whether people would

The New York Times, May 14, 1996

rather have him or Bill Clinton serve as their children's baby sitter. That was a dangerous question. For one thing, it reminded people of Mr. Dole's age (baby-sitting is a grandfatherly task -- or, for his contemporaries, a great-grandfatherly one). For another, someone might take his question seriously and poll people on the subject -- as The Washington Post did. Mr. Dole lost by a wide margin (56 percent to 20 percent) in the baby-sitting stakes.

Mr. Clinton played Mr. Dole's game out to a further silliness when he asked, at a correspondents' dinner, which candidate people would trust to choose their pizza toppings. CNN took the challenge and found that Mr. Clinton was the admitted expert on fast-food indulgence. Mr. Dole, one could suspect, might top his pizza with a scattering of the brass tacks he likes to get down to, or of the nuts and bolts he admires in legislative machinery.

Republicans do not really miss Nixon and the pinched style. They yearn back toward President Ronald Reagan and the soaring style. Though Mr. Reagan upheld conservative doctrine, he did it in the comforting and inspiring mode that Mr. Lakoff calls liberal. The political scientist Theodore Lowi attributes much of Mr. Reagan's success to this "rhetorical cross-dressing." Mr. Reagan took his manner -- optimistic, generous, high-minded -- from Franklin D. Roosevelt, that old conservative bugbear.

Now, by a deft act of countertheft, Mr. Clinton has taken back Roosevelt's style from Mr. Reagan, who set the recent and remembered standard of verbal performance for a President. Like Mr. Reagan, Mr. Clinton likes standing before a microphone. If Mr. Dole's attitude signals, "I can't wait to get off this stage," Mr. Clinton's says, "Just try to drag me away." Mr. Clinton, speaking at the site of the bombing of Federal workers in Oklahoma City, re-enacted Mr. Reagan's fine speech of comfort after the shuttle Challenger blew up in 1986. Conservatives feel a natural frustration when they see Mr. Clinton doing a better Reagan than Mr. Dole will ever do. They sometimes accuse Mr. Clinton of stealing their issues but not really meaning it. In fact, the theft is even more glaring. He has stolen their leader's voice. And he is doing what that leader did -- covering one ideology in the costumery of another.

It all makes for fascinating theater. Can latter-day Reaganites slay the Reagan simulacrum that has risen up against them? And is Mr. Dole the man to do the slaying? Next to Mr. Clinton's easy gush of 6,000 words at Penn State, Mr. Dole's 1,400 words at Gallaudet came across as barely a grunt. There are substantive differences, too. Mr. Dole did not speak of policy, only of private self-reliance. Mr. Clinton stole a page from E. J. Dionne's book "They Only Look Dead," arguing that displacements caused by the information revolution demand a new progressivism to match that created in response to the Industrial Revolution.

Mr. Clinton's is an entertaining style but thoughtful. Mr. Dole's is moral but boring. Determined idealists might bet on a boring morality, on grunting over gushing. But who will bet there will be enough idealists?

GRAPHIC: Drawing

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: May 14, 1996

CLINTON, YES!

Wit & Wisdom

- ☐ **President Lincoln.** We're claiming Lincoln as one of our own. Republicans are always doing that to dead Democratic presidents. (But they savage them when they're alive.)
- ☐ **President Kennedy.** Quips and observations.
- ☐ **Al Gore's** cartoon gallery.
- ☐ **President Clinton.** Even William Safire liked these two droll tales.
- ☐ **President Clinton.** Two Lincolnesque stories: "Huey Long advocates sharing the wealth" and "Later."

Tarja Black - yes@qnet.com 5/2/96

President Lincoln

The President is an ape, a baboon, a clown, a traitor, a tyrant, a monster, an idiot, a eunuch, a bigot, a demagogue, a lunatic, a despot, a blunderer, a charlatan and a bully.

While these pejoratives sound like something Bob Grant would say about Clinton, they are actually what Abraham Lincoln's contemporaries said about him. Jack Smith, the late columnist for the Los Angeles Times cited them in "Laughter, Lore and Language of the Lincoln Presidency." Here are some more snippets from Smith's 2/3/93 column:

Lincoln's own favorite story was about two Quaker ladies arguing over whether Lincoln or Jefferson Davis would prevail. One said Davis would win because "Jefferson is a praying man." "And so is Abraham a praying man," said the other. "Yes," said the first, "but the Lord will think Abraham is joking."

*

Perhaps the most famous Lincoln story concerns a temperance group's demand that Lincoln fire Gen. U.S. Grant because Grant drank too much. To which Lincoln is said to have responded: "I wish some of you would tell me the brand of whiskey Grant drinks. I would like to send a barrel of it to some of my other generals."

Lincoln denied making the remark but said it was a good story, and traced it back to George II's answer when told that Gen. Wolfe was mad: "I wish he'd bite some of the others."

*

Lincoln often used [a] blunt style to prod his lagging generals. When Gen. McClellan declined to pursue the enemy, Lincoln wrote: "Dear General: If you do not want to use the army I would like to borrow it for a few days." Irritated by Lincoln's demand for detailed reports from the front, McClellan wired Lincoln: "We have just captured six cows. What shall we do with them?" Lincoln wired back: "Milk them."

*

Some argue that Lincoln was not against slavery before the war; that he only wanted to preserve the union[From] a letter written to a friend six years before the war: "You ask where I now stand . . . I am not a Know Nothing. That is certain. How could I be? Can one who abhors the oppression of Negroes be in favor of degrading classes of white people? Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation, we began by declaring that 'all men are created equal.' We now practically read it, 'all men are created equal, except Negroes.' When the Know Nothings get control, it will read 'all men are created equal except Negroes, and foreigners, and Catholics.' "

*

Another story reflects the power and responsibility of the presidency. To a question before his cabinet, Lincoln voted "aye" and his six cabinet members voted "nay." The President then pronounced the result: "Nays, six. Ayes, one. The ayes have it."

This anecdote on Lincoln as a military man is from David Herbert Donald, "A Piece of Floating Driftwood," *Lincoln*, Simon and Schuster, 1995:

Although he was elected a militia captain in the Black Hawk War, Lincoln was not trained as a soldier. He learned a little about close-order drill, but not enough to master the more complicated commands. Once when he found his company marching directly into a fence, he could not remember how to order them to pass through a gate. With considerable presence of mind he called a halt, dismissed the company for two minutes, and ordered them to re-form on the other side of the fence.

From *Lincoln's Own Stories* -

I don't know who my grandfather was; I am much more concerned to know what his grandson will be.

President Kennedy - quips and observations

The quotes here are from Bill Adler, Editor, *The Kennedy Wit*, Bantam Books, 1964.

On Richard Nixon's warning against profanity:

One of the inspiring notes in the last debate was struck by Vice President Nixon in his very moving warning to the candidates against the use of profanity by Presidents and ex-Presidents when they are on the stump. And I know after fourteen years in the Congress with the Vice President, that he was very sincere in his views about the use of profanity. But I am told that a prominent Republican said to him yesterday in Jacksonville, Florida, "Mr. Vice President, that was a damn fine speech." The Vice President said, "I appreciate the compliment but not the language." The Republican went on, "Yes sir, I liked it so much that I contributed a thousand dollars to your campaign." To that Mr. Nixon replied, "The hell you say."

(This story is quaint. Today, a thousand dollars wouldn't rate a "gosh darn." Also, the Watergate tapes revealed what blue language Nixon used. In warning against the use of profanity by ex-Presidents, RMN was alluding to the plainspoken Democrat, Harry Truman, who, upon his death, became a Republican icon.)

On the press treatment of the Kennedy Administration:

Well, I'm reading more and enjoying it less.

On conservatism. (To a Young Democrats Convention in December, 1961):

For all I have been reading in the last three, four or five months about the great conservative revival sweeping the United States, I thought perhaps no one was going to show up today.

On his Labor Secretary. (To the AFL-CIO Convention):

I want to say that I have been in on-the-job training for about eleven months and feel that I have some seniority rights.

I am delighted to be here with you and with the Secretary of Labor, Arthur Goldberg. I was up in New York, stressing physical fitness, and in line with that, Arthur went over with a group to Switzerland to climb some of the mountains there. They got up about five and he was in bed. He got up to join them later and when they all came back at four o'clock in the afternoon he didn't come back with them.

So they sent out search parties and there was not a sign that afternoon and night. The next day the Red Cross went out and around, calling: "Goldberg, Goldberg! It's the Red Cross!" Then this voice came down from the mountain: "I gave at the office!"

Those are the liberties you can take with members of the cabinet.

Miscellany:

Washington is a city of southern efficiency and northern charm.

My experience with government is that when things are non-controversial,, beautifully coordinated and all

the rest, it must be that not much is going on.

You remember the very old story about a citizen of Boston who heard a Texan talking about the glories of Bowie, Davy Crockett, and all the rest, and finally said, "Haven't you ever heard of Paul Revere? To which the Texan answered, "Well, he is the man who ran for help."

I used to wonder when I was in the House how President Truman got into so much trouble. Now I'm beginning to get the idea...

On a presidential trip to France. The visit was Jackie Kennedy's greatest international triumph.

The local reporters compared her reception to that enjoyed by Queen Elizabeth. ("Queen Elizabeth, hell, said a Kennedy aide. "They couldn't get this kind of turnout for the Second Coming.") President Kennedy said this at SHAPE Headquarters in June, 1961:

I do not think it entirely inappropriate to introduce myself to this audience. I am the man who accompanied Jacqueline Kennedy to Paris, and I have enjoyed it.

[To the top of the page](#)

Two Stories--Why the Democrats lost in '94.

These are from presidential remarks before the Democratic Leadership Council on December 6, 1994. (Even Clinton-detractor William Safire approved of that speech.)

President Clinton: I got to thinking about how I could describe this election. Was it one of these situations where, well, they just didn't know what we've done? Perhaps, they didn't recognize what we-- the Democrats--had done. There's some of that.

FIRST STORY. It reminded me of the fellow that ran a cleaners in New York City for 40 years. His wife passed away and his children were all grown and educated, so he just cashed in. He had a million dollars. He went out and had a hair transplant, joined a spa, and lost 30 pounds, married a lady 40 years younger than he was and went to Florida on his honeymoon. A storm came up when he was walking on the beach -- lightning struck him dead, and he was taken to heaven immediately.

He looked in the face of God, and he said, "I don't want to be blasphemous, but how could you do this to me? I mean, for 40 years I was faithful to my family; I educated all my children; I worked six days a week; I paid every nickel I ever owed in taxes. Finally, I have a chance to have a little fun. How could you do this to me?"

And God said, "Oh, Jake, I'm sorry, I didn't recognize you."

Maybe, you know, there was a little of bit of that in this election. Then I thought, well, perhaps what we did was good, but they just didn't appreciate it.



SECOND STORY. I thought about the elderly couple rocking on the porch. They were way up in their 70s. They'd been married over 50 years. The husband was a man of few words. As he looked at his wife, he said, "Sarah, you know, before we run out of time, there are some things I have never said to you in our married life together, and I'd feel remiss if I didn't. We got married and I didn't have a nickel to my name. And we worked hard. But the Great Depression came along, and as soon as I built my business, it broke me and I was absolutely devastated. But you never flinched and you never left me. You were so wonderful."

And she said, "Yeah, that's right."

He said, "Then I had to go to World War II and I got that terrible wound. It took me a year to recuperate, but you were there by my side every step of the way."

And she said, "Yeah."

He said, "Then, finally in 1952 we finally saved up enough money to move in our own home. We weren't there six weeks before a tornado came and blew it down. We didn't have any insurance or anything. It took us another 10 years to get a house, but you stayed with me all the way through."

She said, "Yeah, I sure did."

He said, "Well, before it's too late, I want to say one thing to you--Sarah, you're bad luck."



"Everyone's for change in general...."

From President Clinton's remarks (9/21) in San Francisco:

Huey Long advocates sharing the wealth. One of Clinton's Laws of Politics is that everybody's for change in general, but they're against it in particular.

And I have one famous story that comes out of my own political heritage in the South about Gov. Huey Long during the Depression.

He was going around telling everyone in Louisiana that they should share the wealth because 30 percent of the people were out of work and the rest of them were poor. He could always get elected on his share-the-wealth platform in the Depression.

And once he was out on a country crossroads, and he was giving his speech, and he identified a farmer in the crowd that he was confident could make the point the governor wanted to make.

So he said, "I see Farmer Jones out there. Now, let me ask you something. If you had three Cadillacs, wouldn't you give us one of them to go around on all these country roads and gather up the children and take them to school during the week and take them to church on the weekends?"

The farmer answered, "Of course I would."

"And if you had \$3 million, wouldn't you give us a million dollars so that we could put a roof over every family's head in this county and feed every family?"

Once again, the farmer said, "Of course I would."

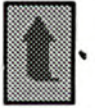
Finally, Huey asked him, "And if you had three hogs--"

"Wait a minute, Governor, I've got three hogs."

This one's from the President's remarks (9/21/95) in Denver:

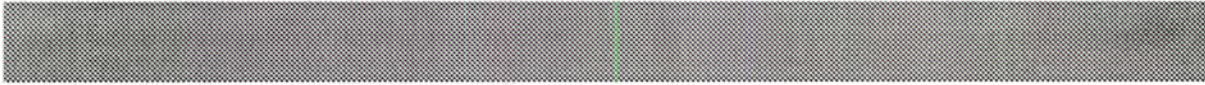
Later. My favorite story is about the minister who gave very boring sermons, and finally he decided he would, if he never gave another one, finally give a passionate sermon that would move his congregation to give up all their inhibitions and stand up and shout, reaffirm their faith. And he worked and worked and worked, and he was doing a brilliant job. And he got to the climax of the sermon and he says, "I want everybody who wants to go to Heaven to stand up." And the whole congregation leapt to their feet, except one old lady in the front row that hadn't missed a Sunday in 40 years. And he was crestfallen. And he said, "Miss Jones, don't you want to go to Heaven when you die?" And she leapt up and she said, "I'm sorry, Preacher, I thought you were trying to get up a load to go right now."

For complete texts of these speeches.



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5/5/96 Comments and Contributions: yes@qnet.com



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estimated 5,000 people gathered Saturday at the Bud Walton Arena in Fayetteville for the University of Arkansas commencement.

May 12, 1996

Arkansas Democrat-Gazette/TOM EWART

First lady: Must invest in education

BY DAPHNE DAVIS

Democrat-Gazette Fayetteville Bureau

FAYETTEVILLE — Hillary Rodham Clinton strummed the familiar strains of investing in education Saturday at University of Arkansas commencement exercises and it was music to the ears of the 650 graduates.

Ten years ago, the state's first lady headed the state Education Standards Commission for Gov. Bill Clinton and pressed for better education in Arkansas.

On Saturday, as first lady of the United States, she spoke of better education for the nation. She told graduates that public education is the foundation for the future of democracy.

"That's why places like this university are so important. That's why we must continue to invest in the education of all of our young people," Clinton said.

"That's why we must support public education. Yes, reform it, change it, make it better, but recognize public education is critical to the democracy which we appreciate and take for granted," the former UA law professor said during the half-hour speech punctuated with applause.

She called for government support for higher education during days of austere budget cuts.



Arkansas Democrat-Gazette/TOM EWART
First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's speech received thunderous applause.

"We also need to be sure that the doors of higher education are open to all who are willing to work hard and take responsibility. Now is not the time to cut back on this country's historic commitment to higher education," Clinton said to thunderous applause.

"Now is the time to redouble our efforts to make sure no young person is denied education be-

Wellesley's war of the words

Even in college, Hillary Rodham wasn't afraid to take on senators

BY REX NELSON

Democrat-Gazette Political Editor

The commencement address first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton gave Saturday at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville is not expected to receive national media attention.

That wasn't the case in 1969, when 21-year-old Hillary Rodham gave her first commencement speech — at Wellesley College in Massachusetts. *Life* magazine featured a photograph of a bell-bottomed Rodham and several paragraphs of copy in its

roundup of the commencement talks given that spring at the nation's top colleges and universities.

A small group of seniors at Wellesley had decided a member of their class should speak at graduation. No student had ever been allowed to speak at a Wellesley graduation ceremony, and the school's president, Ruth Adams, was not inclined to change the tradition in 1969.

But members of the group were insistent that a student speak. And they were equally in-

sistent that the student be a senior from Park Ridge, Ill. — Rodham.

She seemed an obvious choice. She was a straight-A student, had been active in student government and was well-liked on campus. She was gregarious and had strong speaking skills.

Adams mandated that the speech reflect a consensus of the graduating class and be "appropriate."

Rodham asked for suggestions from classmates and was See **SPEECH**, Page 3B

cause of financial means."

She urged that "creative ways" be used to make such a guarantee, like increasing work study, maintaining programs like Pell Grants, and finding ways to offer tax credits to those who foot college tuition bills.

Clinton struck some emotional chords with the crowd of 5,000 — including graduates, families,

friends and professors — in Bud Walton Arena on the UA campus. Her voice was barely audible above the din that followed her higher education manifesto.

Later Saturday, Clinton traveled to Fort Smith and Van Buren to get a firsthand look at the devastation caused by an April 21 tornado. Then she went to Little Rock to meet with mothers of pa-

tients at Arkansas Children's Hospital.

In Fayetteville, diplomas were presented to 650 graduate and doctoral students in the morning ceremony at the arena. Baccalaureate graduates were also invited but they received their diplomas tucked inside red binders at separate ceremonies held by individ-

See **GRADUATION**, Page 3B

The candidates' tax returns

Graduation

Continued from Page 1B

ual colleges across campus Saturday. UA officials estimated that 2,600 UA students received their diplomas Saturday.

That does not include the law school graduates who will get their diplomas next Saturday in an afternoon ceremony featuring retiring U.S. Sen. David Pryor, D-Ark.

"I liked what she said about not making cuts in higher education funding," said Rabi Musah, who spoke outside the arena Saturday after just receiving her doctorate in chemistry.

One part of Clinton's speech rang true for graduate Cheryl Eads of Pocahontas, who clutched a freshly earned doctor of philosophy diploma that commits her to years of student loan payments.

"It was the importance of making sure there will be money so every one can get an education," Eads said of the most memorable part of Clinton's speech. "I'm standing here because of financial aid."

It was Clinton's second commencement address at the university. She also spoke to graduates in 1988, when she was Arkansas first lady.

Clinton joined her husband, a

Yale Law School classmate, on the UA faculty in 1974. She taught at the UA School of Law until 1976, during which she founded and was the first director of the UA Legal Aid Clinic.

UA officials presented Hillary Clinton and Springdale philanthropist Bernice Young Jones with honorary doctorates.

Jones, widow of Jones Truck Lines founder Harvey Jones, has given millions of dollars to charities across the state and has donated heavily to higher education.

In accepting her honorary degree, Jones, who rarely speaks publicly, could not resist inviting the audience to enjoy one of her recent gifts — the Jones Center for Families in Springdale.

"It's an honor to get this award," Jones said. "Thank you, thank you. And come to our family center."

In Fort Smith, Clinton said that after their initial reaction to a disaster, people often become depressed and feel lost because of the sudden changes in their lives.

"This happens," she said at a meeting with 100 people crammed into Fort Smith Fire Station One. "And it's especially important that neighbors and friends and family members look out for each other. I sometimes wish we would act every day the way we act after a disaster."

staffer with an IQ much lower than Hillary's. But the off-the-cuff remarks flowed perfectly into the prepared remarks. You never knew when she made the transition.

"Graduations generally are a pain, especially when you have been through as many of them as I

A tornado hit Fort Smith late April 21 and skipped across the Arkansas River and hit a residential area in Van Buren. Two children were killed in Fort Smith and the storm moved on to Madison County, killing a man and his 10-year-old son. President Clinton declared the region a federal disaster area.

Hillary Clinton also said during the Fort Smith meeting that she would use her influence to see that a Doppler radar station is built in the Fort Smith-Van Buren area. Some people in western Arkansas blamed the lack of a timely warning of the tornado, in part, on inadequate coverage from the radar station in Tulsa. Local officials say they never received the warning so they didn't activate the tornado sirens before the twister touched down.

While visiting with Bruce and Lisa Johnson in Van Buren, Clinton said that maybe it was better that the tornado sirens did not sound. It may have caused people to panic. She said she heard that in a Decatur, Ill., tornado, two residents were injured when they went outside after hearing the tornado sirens. The first lady visited Decatur recently after the town was hit by two tornadoes in 24 hours.

Clinton spoke with the Johnsons on their front walkway next to the concrete slab where their home

have. The speeches are so long and so boring. But this one stood out. That was a remarkable graduation speech, and student government leaders aren't always remarkable, even at Wellesley."

After delivering the speech, Rodham celebrated with some other seniors by swimming in a cam-

pus lake in which swimming was forbidden. She stripped down to her bathing suit, leaving her glasses and clothes on the shore. Those items were confiscated by a campus security guard.

once stood. Lisa Johnson said she grabbed up the children when the tornado hit and they lay down in the hallway. She said a door fell on them and protected them from the spray of debris. The storm came and went so fast and the children were pulled from their beds so quickly that they slept through the tornado.

Clinton also met with Terry and Pam Guthrie and their twin daughters, Amara and Carissa, 10, who live down the street from the Johnsons. Their home was destroyed but they, like so many other families, came out of the storm unscratched. Even the girls' pet box turtle, Hillary, survived.

"I feel good about that," Clinton said. "It's a miracle more people weren't killed or hurt," Hillary Clinton said.

As a prelude to Mother's Day, Clinton worked in an impromptu visit to Arkansas Children's Hospital in Little Rock Saturday night. There in a third-floor playroom she talked with about 40 mothers and children about health care, including her husband's call for a federal law mandating a minimum 48-hour hospital stay for women who have just given birth.

Information for this article was contributed by Fort Smith bureau writer Dave Hughes and staff writer Frank Wolfe.

"Blind as a bat, I had to feel my way back to my room," she said during a 1992 visit to the campus.

Speech

Continued from Page 1B

deluged with ideas, poems and quotations. The speech was drafted by a small committee. When Adams demanded a final review several days before the ceremony,



DREW UNIVERSITY

Office of the President
Madison, New Jersey 07940
(201) 408-3100

5/18

Thomas H. Kean

October 27, 1995

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Hillary:

It is my great pleasure to invite you to be Drew's graduation speaker at our commencement. It will take place at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, May 18, 1996. This invitation comes with the unanimous support of students in all three of our schools.

I suspect that you know quite a bit about our University. It is historically connected to the Methodist Church, although at this point in its history it serves students of all faiths and denominations. We are the only small, highly selective, independent institution in New Jersey, and our proximity to Newark, New York and other major cities guarantees us a very diverse student body. Previous commencement speakers in the years I've been at Drew have included David Halberstam, Olympia Dukakis, Mario Cuomo and Thomas Pickering. Approximately 5,000 people usually come to our graduation which is normally covered by the New York Times as well as various New York and sometimes Philadelphia television stations. Morristown Airport is five minutes from the campus--Newark Airport about 25 minutes so access is not difficult.

Were you to accept, the gratitude of the University students would only be exceeded by that of its president.

With warmest regards,

Thomas H. Kean

P.S. There is tremendous interest on campus on Beijing and its follow-up. I've already done three forums all well attended here on campus.

Clinton Prods Executives to 'Do the Right Thing'

By ALISON MITCHELL

WASHINGTON, May 16 — Seeking to encourage American companies to take more responsibility for the well-being of their employees, President Clinton presided today over meetings and seminars with business executives that he said offered proof "you can do the right thing and make money."

The summons of business leaders to a White House-sponsored Corporate Citizenship Conference was Mr. Clinton's latest attempt to use the President's bully pulpit to highlight an issue and challenge the private sector to meet social problems, without actually legislating change.

The technique has helped Mr. Clinton raise his favorable ratings in an election year by speaking of voters' concerns about issues like corporate downsizing, without having to push a program through a resistant Republican Congress.

Working in conjunction with his political strategist, Dick Morris, over the past months, Mr. Clinton has explored the rhetorical powers of his office, using such forums as well as speeches to step into the Republican territory of social and cultural issues and also build a Democratic agenda of values based around family issues like school uniforms, school competency test and a battle against teen-age smoking.

At a similar White House meeting with the leaders of the entertainment industry in February, Mr. Clinton was rewarded with an industry pledge to produce a voluntary television ratings system by January.

Today, Mr. Clinton showcased companies that assist families with measures like on-site child care, a summer camp, flexible work hours, paternity leave as well as companies that invest in their work forces by offering stock options, full health insurance benefits for part-time workers, or pay employee tuition for outside training programs and education.

"I believe the power of example to change the behavior of Americans is enormous," Mr. Clinton said as he began panel discussions at Georgetown University. "What I want to see us do is to elevate the good practices that are going on, show how they are consistent with making money and succeeding in the free enterprise system, and hope that we can reinforce that

kind of conduct that so many of you have brought to bear in your own companies and with your own employees."

Republicans called the sessions election-year gimmickry. "Bill Clinton proffering business advice while companies are laying employees off makes about as much sense as throwing a drowning man a

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brick," said Christina Martin, the deputy campaign press secretary for Senator Bob Dole, the presumptive Republican Presidential nominee. "Bob Dole understands job creation is key to economic growth. Lower taxes and less regulation, that's the message Bob Dole is taking to the American people."

Political strategists of both parties have been grappling with how to deal with a changing economy that has brought moderate growth, low inflation and high employment yet also caused wide anxiety among workers because of stagnant wages and highly publicized layoffs.

For months, Mr. Clinton's administration was divided between figures like Secretary of Labor Robert B. Reich, who wanted worker anxiety to be a campaign focus and advocated tax incentives to reward companies that keep more workers on their payrolls, and Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin, who doubted the utility of the tax policy and did not want the President to be seen as vilifying corporations. The President's campaign strategists also shied away from a populist message that would veer too close to class warfare.

The result of the debate has been the kinds of themes struck at today's conference, which put the spotlight on companies that treat their workers well while not condemning or singling out those that do not.

Mr. Clinton also said today that he favored not just the renewal of an expired tax provision that exempts employees from paying taxes on tuition their employers reimburse them for, but the measure's expansion to allow small businesses a 10 percent income tax credit for em-

ployee education and training. The Republicans have favored only partial extension of the expired tax provision.

The President began the conference with a closed White House breakfast with 100 executives. They ranged from Aaron Feuerstein of Massachusetts, who has received recognition for keeping his 2,400 mill workers at Malden Mills on the payroll after his textile factory was largely destroyed in a fire, to Robert E. Allen, the chief executive of AT&T, who became a political whipping boy because of his high package of salary and compensation in the face of his company's plan to lay off 40,000 workers.

Some of the group later moved to Georgetown University, where speaker after speaker said the kinds of benefits they offered their employees paid off in their bottom line.

Explaining his outdoor wear company's commitment to on-site child care, flexible hours, and paid maternity and paternity leave, Yvon Chouinard, the chairman of Patagonia, said of his employees: "I want them to bond with their children. I want them focused and if they are distracted by guilt they can't focus. We don't provide these benefits because we're nice."

At one point, one onlooker, Donald F. Hastings, the chairman of the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, complained that the group was not addressing the issue of layoffs.

To honor companies that show concern for their workers, Mr. Clinton today announced the creation of a corporate citizenship award named after Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, who died last month in a plane crash while leading a delegation of business executives in a trade mission in the Balkans.

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Jury Gets Case of Arkansas Governor and Clinton's Ex-Partners

By ALLEN R. MYERSON

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 16 — Federal fraud charges against two Whitewater business partners of Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton, as well as the Governor of Arkansas, went to a jury shortly after noon today.

The Clintons' former partners, James B. McDougal and his former wife, Susan, along with Gov. Jim Guy Tucker, are accused of conspiring to obtain millions of dollars in federally backed loans from Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan in the 1980's. Madison was controlled by the McDougals but collapsed in 1989 at a

cost to taxpayers of more than \$60 million.

Earlier, Judge George Howard Jr. of Federal District Court here read detailed, technical instructions to the jury on each point of every count — 19 against Mr. McDougal, 4 against his former wife and 7 against Governor Tucker. The jurors stopped deliberating for the day at 5 P.M., and were scheduled to resume deliberating on Friday.

President Clinton is not charged with any crime. But the prosecution's chief witness, David L. Hale, said that in 1986 Mr. Clinton, then Governor of Arkansas, pressed him

to make an improper loan of \$300,000 to Mrs. McDougal. Prosecutors maintain that \$50,000 from this loan went to pay Whitewater expenses.

A videotape of the President telling prosecutors that he had never discussed such a loan was shown to jurors last week.

Mr. Tucker, who was Lieutenant Governor when Mr. Clinton was elected President and succeeded him as Governor in December 1992, strode sternly from the courtroom this afternoon, surrounded by his lawyers and aides. Following his lawyers' advice, he has consistently refused to answer questions.

But Mr. McDougal traded wisecracks with reporters, maintaining an upbeat tone all along. "We started out 100,000 to 1 against us," he said in an interview. "But we just fought and fought."

Mr. McDougal, who is in failing health, also noted that he faces surgery to clear blocked arteries after the trial concludes.

In his instructions to the jurors today, Judge Howard pointedly reminded them that they could determine whether Mr. Hale's plea agreement with prosecutors had influenced his testimony.

Mr. Hale, a former municipal

judge who also ran a federally backed small business finance firm in Little Rock, was sentenced to 28 months in prison after pleading guilty to two Federal felony counts. He has said that even though his firm, Capital Management Services Inc., was established to help small and minority-owned businesses, it became a slush fund of sorts to back powerful and wealthy people in Little Rock in often questionable deals.

The credibility of Kenneth W. Starr, the Whitewater independent counsel, has also been called into question. Some Democrats, pointing to his ties to Republicans and his continuing work for clients hostile to the Clinton Administration, have accused him of running a politically

biased prosecution.

No matter what the outcome of this trial, which began with the selection of jurors on March 4, the President and his aides face continued scrutiny from prosecutors and Congressional investigators over Whitewater and several other matters.

On June 17, two bankers with long political ties to Mr. Clinton are to be tried here for allegedly converting bank deposits into contributions for political campaigns, including Mr. Clinton's 1990 race for re-election as Governor.

Panel Backs Appointment Of Judge's Son

By NEIL A. LEWIS

WASHINGTON, May 16 — The Senate Judiciary Committee voted today to endorse and send to the Senate floor the nomination of a University of California law professor for an appeals court post, on the understanding that if he becomes a judge his mother will resign her seat on the same court.

Senator Orrin G. Hatch, the Utah Republican who heads the committee, had asked that if the nominee, Prof. William A. Fletcher, was to become a judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, his mother, Judge Betty Blinn Fletcher, would have to retire from active duty. Mr. Hatch argued that a 1911 statute intended to discourage nepotism throughout the Federal courts meant that mother and son should not sit on the court together.

But in pressing that view, Mr. Hatch found himself squeezed from both sides: Democrats on the committee argued vigorously that he was unfairly interpreting the statute in a novel way, while many Republican committee members said Betty Fletcher should be forced to retire completely before her son could be made a judge.

Under the agreement she struck with Mr. Hatch, Judge Fletcher will resign as an active judge and take senior status, meaning she will not be able to participate in some cases and will probably have a reduced workload, once her son is sworn in. Despite the defiance shown to him by members of his own party, Mr. Hatch was able to persuade three Republicans to go along with him and accept what he describes as Judge Fletcher's "gracious" offer of a compromise. The committee voted 16 to 10 to approve the nomination of Mr. Fletcher, a law professor at the University of California at Berkeley.

Nonetheless, it remains unclear whether Professor Fletcher's nomination will be brought up on the Senate floor for a vote. Professor Fletcher is one of more than a dozen judicial nominees whose names have been forwarded to the Senate for consideration but have not been scheduled for a vote, largely because of the impending Presidential election. It is common practice for the party that does not control the White House to slow the confirmation process near the election to preserve the vacancies in case its candidate is elected.

In today's hearing, Senator Jon Kyl, Republican of Arizona, said the nepotism statute would be violated if Judge Fletcher remained on the court even as a senior judge. She should "simply resign," Mr. Kyl said. Mr. Hatch argued that by becoming a senior judge, Judge Fletcher would leave a vacancy and thus would not violate the statute.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, the ranking Democrat on the committee, criticized the effort to force Judge Fletcher to step aside, saying the statute was clearly designed to prevent judges from hiring relatives as court staff members. "It means that she cannot hire her son to be her clerk or to get her coffee," Mr. Biden said. "It does not limit the ability of the Senate to name him to the court."

Corrections

Articles on April 5, 6 and 28 about the April 3 crash of an Air Force jet in Dubrovnik, Croatia, included a misspelled version of the co-pilot's surname, supplied by the Defense Department. He was Capt. Timothy W. Shafer, not Schafer.

A report in the Peripherals column of Science Times on Tuesday, about "The Official Computer Bowl Trivia Book," included an incorrect definition of the sieve of Eratosthenes from the book. It is a method for

creating prime — not random — numbers.

Because of an editing error, an article on Tuesday about the political connections between Albany legislators and New York City school boards included an outdated reference to James Sullivan, who was indicted last month for ballot fraud in the 1993 school board elections. He is no longer a member of the Ben Franklin Democratic Club in Riverdale, according to a club spokesman, Assemblyman Jeffrey Dinowitz.

Some liberal advocacy groups have asserted that Republicans on the committee were using the nepotism statute to force Judge Fletcher from the bench because she is widely regarded as one of the most outspoken, liberal judges in the nation and her son might perhaps be more conservative.

In today's committee session, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, of the famous Massachusetts political clan, said deadpan that he saw nothing wrong with concentrating power in one family.

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