



Bulletin

POLK COUNTY ELDERLY SERVICES

1914 CARPENTER

DES MOINES, IOWA 50314

JULY 1-31, 1997

Whatta Fun Day!

By DIXIE HARTER

You card players who didn't participate in our ALL GAMES DAY really missed it. We had a great time and Pat Nelson knows how to tantalize the taste buds. She couldn't keep up on the pizza rolls. Oh, that was just one of the nice treats she provided but no doubt it was the favorite.

The games played are determined by the games that have the most participants during the regular card parties. This year it was canasta, pinochle and cribbage. For the next one we may possibly have rummikub included, as it draws a good number of persons at South.

ALL GAMES DAY, just to remind you, is "free" day of playing with Pat Nelson furnishing prizes, door prize and treats. Again, this is Pat's way of thanking all the persons participating in the games at the various centers. So, for those who have been thinking about playing some of the games...how about getting with it! If you have any friends who do not go to the centers but like any

of the games...get them involved. We would like to have double the amount of persons the next time.

You see this was such a nice success and Pat was so pleased she asked if the folks would like to have another one later in the year. A vote was taken and it was unanimously accepted. Now, you will have another chance yet this year to check it out.

Receiving a \$15.00 first place gift certificate are the following: Canasta: Mary Ann Harvey; Pinochle: Lorraine McCleary; Cribbage: Vivian Way. Receiving a \$10.00 second place gift certificate are the following: Canasta: - Katie Loffredo; Pinochle: Darlene Waggoner; Cribbage: Gene Pittman. Receiving a \$5.00 third place gift certificate are the following: Canasta: Lena Cassettari; Pinochle: Lee Larsen; Cribbage: Dale Wise.

Please watch the bulletin for the next ALL GAMES DAY and honestly, folks, think seriously of participating and get your friends going also.

Let's have fun together.

PHOTOS OF GAME DAY WINNERS ON PAGE 3

Louder Than Words

A truck driver stopped at a roadside diner for lunch. He ordered a cheeseburger, coffee, and a slice of apple pie. As he was about to eat, three motorcycles pulled up outside. The bikers came in, and one grabbed the trucker's cheeseburger and took a bite from it. The second one drank the trucker's coffee, and the third wolfed down the apple pie.

The truck driver didn't

say a word. He simply got up, paid the cashier, and left. When he was gone, one the motorcyclists said, He ain't much of a man, is he?

He's not much of a driver either, the cashier replied. He just backed his truck over three motorcycles.

From A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Boardroom.

Tribute To Hillary The Chameleon

Ode To Hillary

By Erie Goodson

In 19 hundred and 95

We, at Carpenter Senior Center, were much alive.
The news that Hillary was soon to appear
made all awake and want to be near.

Hillary arrived and stayed a mere minute.
Her talk was brief but her soul was in it.
Time was fleeting and time to go.
Everyone in attendance enjoyed the show.

The hall was dressed for this special occasion;
including floral arrangements which dazzled those present.
When the floral arrangements were removed from the hall
out crawled a chameleon, dazed by it all.

This small crawling creature, admired by all.
Was given a home by a staff member tall.
Hillary, the Chameleon lived but 2 years.

So we are gathered today to shed a few tears.
We are planting you here in our flower garden.
So you will know that you will not be forgotten.

In February 1995, Hillary Clinton came to the Carpenter Senior Center. The Secret Service came, with dogs and men to check the center to see if it was safe for her visit. A beautiful back drop, was set up with living room furniture, lamps, tables, and live plants.

Mrs. Clinton came and did a wonderful presentation on Breast Cancer Awareness.

After everything was over, the Secret Ser-

vice came and removed all the back drops, furniture, lighting, plants and everything. It was like Cinderella had left and the Carpenter Senior Center had turned into a pumpkin again.

Several days later Carol Lundberg was arranging the clothes closet when she noticed a funny looking critter on a bag of clothes. Naturally she thought it was a rubber toy. She reached down to pick it up, when it took off fast as lightning. She came screaming into the office saying their was a lizard in the clothes closet. Everyone thought she was seeing things. Carol finally convinced the staff she was not crazy! So, for the next few days staff played tag with a Lizard. Finally it was caught. It was not a lizard, it was a Chameleon. Since Hillary Clinton was here and she was the only one to have any plants in the center recently. The staff decided to name her Hillary.

Hillary spent the remainder of her days living in an aquarium in Barb McClintock's office. Barb would feed her mealworms and crickets.

Then in February 1996 Hillary died. Barb thought the fitting place for Hillary would be in the flower bed at the Senior Center.

This Memorial Day we payed tribute to Hillary the Chameleon. Erie Goodson wrote a poem and made a head stone to put in our flower bed. Thank you Erie!

Hear The Cry Of The Wild Tour

International Wolf Center is a focal point for worldwide environmental education about wolves. Naturalists will provide a Wolf Presentation to explain basic wolf biology and introduce the Center's wolf residents. We will also learn the status of wolf recovery efforts in a private program. In a special evening program we will howl to a local pack in Superior National Forest. Response success is near 50%.

Timber Wolf Lodge offers the rustic comfort of housekeeping cottages surrounded by the tranquility of Bear Island Lake and the woods of Superior National Forest.

Split Rock Lighthouse and History Center gives visitors an opportunity to step

back in time and experience a 1920's lighthouse. A fog-signal building and restored keeper's dwelling are also available for touring.

Marine Museum and Canal Park, Minnesota's most visited attraction, offers film shows, model ships, and exhibits featuring the commercial shipping of Lake Superior.

Hawk Ridge, a wonderful place for an easy hike, also provides wonderful viewing of hawk migration. An experienced birder will be available to help identify these majestic birds as they migrate south (weather permitting).

This tour will leave Des Moines for Ely, MN on Sep-

Tour: Continued on page 7

Cheese Is Back

After 4 long years, CHEESE is finally back in the monthly food packages at the Polk County Supplemental Food Program. The program is available for those seniors 60 years of age older who meet income guidelines (\$855 a month for 1 & \$1,150 for 2), so-o-COME ON DOWN to 1907 Carpenter and sign up or call 286-3659 to have an application mailed to you.

Brooks Open House

On July 8, 1997, from 9:30 - 11:00 a.m. there will be an open house at the Brooks Senior Center, formerly Pioneer Columbus, at 2100 S.E. 5th, Des Moines, IA 50315.

To make reservations for lunch, call 288-3734, 24 hours in advance before 12:00 p.m. Refreshments will be served.

LAS VEGAS SUN

First lady's strengths rooted in her upbringing

Hillary Clinton's mother reflects on how her daughter was raised and the example she sets today

By Trude B. Feldman
SUN WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT

WHETHER you call your mother "Mom," "Mama," "Ma," "Mamacita," "E-mah" or "Okasan," the concept of mother is universal. Mother's Day reminds us of our roots and the role played by the mother in our lives.

On this Mother's Day, the mom of America's first lady reflects on how she raised Hillary and the example her daughter is setting for mothers around the world.

In an exclusive interview, Dorothy Howell Rodham relates personal glimpses of Hillary's childhood. She also tells me of her satisfaction in seeing her efforts reflected in America's first daughter. Chelsea, now 17, just enrolled in the Class of 2001 at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif., where she plans to take pre-med courses and become a doctor.

"Chelsea is also an academic achiever," Mrs. Rodham says. "I admire her. She is already trying to understand other people's struggles. She wants them to be able to fulfill their potential and wants to help them do that. She is learning this from Hillary."

While Mrs. Rodham expresses pride in Hillary's various achievements, she laments the public's perception of her daughter, who, in her view, is working to make a positive difference in the world. She sees her daughter as the personification of the values by which Hillary was raised, but does not recognize her today in what she hears and reads about the

as she does. "She is too tolerant about letting other people encroach on her time," Mrs. Rodham says. "They take her time for their own particular purposes and don't understand that she needs most of her time for the people's business. That leaves less time for personal or family matters. Although she has enormous patience and energy, I worry that even her vitality could be drained."

Mrs. Rodham says she has never worried about her daughter until recently.

"Why now? Because I am hurt by all the rumors and charges and ridiculous falsehoods spoken and printed about her," she says. "The exaggerated distortions about her are painful to me. How do opinion makers know what she is like? The perception of her today is not reality."

raising her daughter?

"I would not change anything," she is quick to reply. "Hillary was easy to please and a most satisfactory child. I spent much time with her, particularly in her formative years. A good portion of her youth was spent in church, Sunday School and social-concern activities."

She says she taught Hillary that material things are not important and she should not be influenced by peer pressure. For instance, that Hillary did not need her own car just because her peers owned one. "Pretty clothes did not interest her," Mrs. Rodham says. "Looking good to Hillary was not as important to her as doing good. In school, she would focus on the issues of the day. Even as a child, she had interesting ideas and didn't hesitate to express them."

Mrs. Rodham recalls that "togeth-

ness and was encouraged to help others in need.

Mrs. Rodham believes that Hillary's spearheading efforts to reform America's health care system in 1993 was voluntarism.

"In her conscientious way, she brought the subject to the public's attention and people began to think more about it," Mrs. Rodham recalls. "She tried to bring to the forefront the abuses in health care. Instead, she herself became the victim of snide remarks and personal abuse."

Mrs. Rodham says she raised Hillary with love and respect and tried to be consistent in what she did and said, and to give her a sense of responsibility and stability. "I wanted her to be herself and not try to change her natural instincts to please me or anyone else," she says.

"I wanted her to have a sense of

choices in her personal life and is able to cope so well during some of the more difficult days in the White House."

Her mother also says she tried to give Hillary the confidence to make her own decisions, and to be sure those decisions were well thought out, because she would have to live with the consequences.

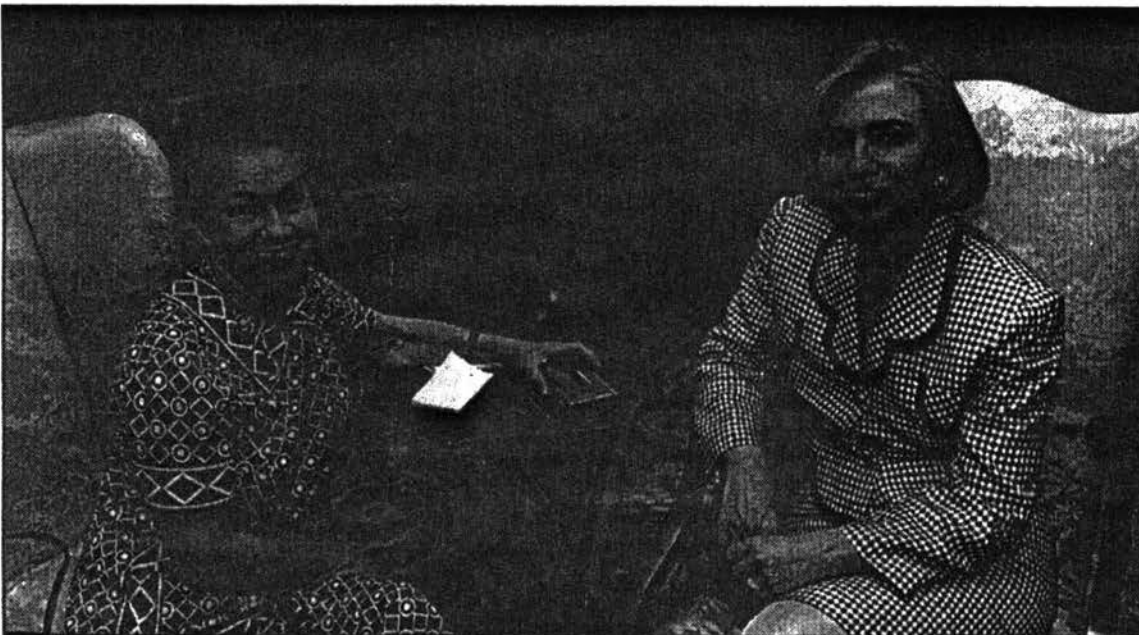
When Hillary was ready for college and marriage, she herself was able to make those critical choices. She selected Wellesley in Massachusetts and Yale Law School and later, when she was ready for marriage, she didn't need her parents' approval. "Of course, it was easy because I liked Bill Clinton and thought he would be good for her," Mrs. Rodham recalls. "But I also trusted her and would not have interfered with her choice."

Mrs. Clinton confirmed her mother's comments and also told me she still remembers her mother saying, "Your father and I will always love you no matter what you do, even if we do not always approve of or like what you do. We just hope you will share our values and want to live up to our expectations of you."

She adds: "My mother also taught me not to react to what other people say or do to me, because I myself need to be the actor in my own life."

While Hillary Rodham was raised in Park Ridge, Ill., and was then not exposed to the searchlight of public scrutiny, her daughter Chelsea grew up in Little Rock, Ark., in the limelight of the governor's mansion and in the White House with all the fanfare and glare of national and international political life.

"Yet," Mrs. Rodham notes, "both my daughter and granddaughter are caring, responsible and remarkable women. My greatest satisfaction today is when people come up to me and say, 'I hope my daughter grows up to be like Hillary' or 'I hope my granddaughter grows up to be like



BOB MCNEELY / SPECIAL TO THE SUN

TRUDE FELDMAN, SUN White House correspondent, interviews first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton in the White House.

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While Mrs. Rodham expresses pride in Hillary's various achievements, she laments the public's perception of her daughter, who, in her view, is working to make a positive difference in the world. She sees her daughter as the personification of the values by which Hillary was raised, but does not recognize her today in what she hears and reads about the first lady.

"I wish everyone could know Hillary like I do," Mrs. Rodham says. "Then people would know the depth of her character and the sweetness of her nature. She has so much to give as a thoughtful, articulate and competent woman who listens to other people's viewpoints and cares about their problems. She has a sense of her own uniqueness and has always valued herself. She doesn't live for instant gratification. She cares about her spiritual as well as her physical being, and good health habits are important to her. She is well trained academically and well armed with good sense, self-esteem and wit."

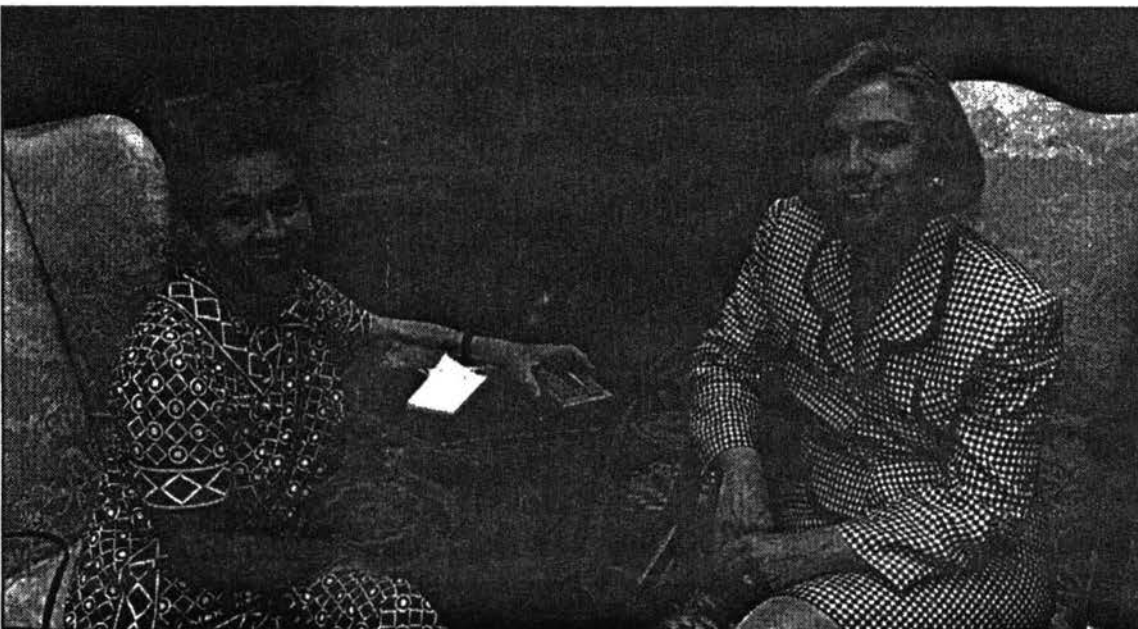
Mrs. Rodham says that, unfortunately, Hillary's warmth and keen sense of humor come across better in one-on-one and small-group conversations. "Some people seem to resent that she has it all," Mrs. Rodham says. "But she is capable of doing many things well, and maybe that brings envy. But her goal has always been to do something worthwhile with her life."

Hillary's main fault, according to her mother, is that her expectations of others are sometimes disappointed because she assumes they have the same high standards and competence

as the fathers and mothers and ridiculous falsehoods spoken and printed about her," she says. "The exaggerated distortions about her are painful to me. How do opinion makers know what she is like? The perception of her today is not reality."

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Those people who try to degrade her actually degrade themselves.

"I cannot fathom why they try to destroy those who are doing their utmost to improve the quality of life for all of us."

As one example, Mrs. Rodham cites Hillary's best-selling book "It Takes a Village," the narration of which won her a Grammy Award. "Some people have the audacity to say she did not write the book herself," she adds. "I know differently. I remember walking past her office in the residence (of the White House), often late at night, seeing her work on that book. Through the book, she wants others to understand the enormity of the challenge of raising children in today's world."

How has living in the White House changed Hillary Rodham Clinton?

"Living in the White House hasn't changed her, but it has changed our closeness and I miss that," Mrs. Rodham says. "We see each other less because she is so busy, in a sense, taking on the world."

In retrospect, would Mrs. Rodham have done anything differently in

erness" was fashionable when Hillary was growing up, and their happiest times were doing things together as a family — dining, playing tennis and going to church.

"I well remember," she says, "the home presents she would make for me on Mother's Day and the sentiments she wrote on the cards."

Her mother says that when Hillary was naughty, she would try to reason with her and discipline her on the spot. To Mrs. Rodham, being naughty was when Hillary would boss her little brothers (Hugh, now 47, and Tony, now 43) and spark a sibling squabble.

"Another thing which annoyed me was when Hillary didn't keep her toys in order," Mrs. Rodham recalls with a sheepish smile. "Bossing her brothers and scattering her toys were frustrating, but her most annoying habit was that — with so many things — she turned out to be right."

The recent effort to promote voluntarism by the President's Summit for America's Future in Philadelphia was right in line with Hillary's upbringing. As a youngster, she was imbued with the spirit of volun-

integrity, and she displayed this trait by her behavior in school and at home."

Mrs. Rodham spent extra hours talking over things with Hillary, being straightforward with her and always wanting to hear what was on her mind. "I listened to her responses," she says. "I listened to her when she was 6 years old so that we could talk easily and openly with one another when she was 16 and even older. I would give her advice only when she asked for it."

"I did not spoil her. But I praised her when she achieved something special. I wanted her to have a good opinion of herself and an optimistic view of life."

Family affection and love in the Rodham household, coupled with the setting of good examples, played a significant part in Hillary's growth to maturity. Her mother believes that if there is love, respect and security in the home while children are growing up, they will, later on, be able to cope with almost anything.

"So the nurturing I gave Hillary as a child," she says, "just might be one of the key reasons she has made good

parents' approval. "Of course, it was easy because I liked Bill Clinton and thought he would be good for her," Mrs. Rodham recalls. "But I also trusted her and would not have interfered with her choice."

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Has Mrs. Clinton practiced her mother's philosophy in bringing up Chelsea?

"Yes," Mrs. Rodham responds. "Hillary is so aware of what makes a meaningful life. She has raised Chelsea as I raised her, and that is so gratifying to me because I tried to be the kind of mother that I wanted Hillary to be when she became a mother. Just look at the results with her daughter. Chelsea is bright and has good common sense."

Mrs. Rodham adds that, obviously, Chelsea is living in a different world, a different era. "The problems are more complex, but there is a right way and a wrong way to bring up a child," Mrs. Rodham says. "If you have a solid foundation and are equipped with the essential values, you will make good decisions and be able to withstand negative outside influences."

"So my contribution as a mother is being carried on by my daughter with her own daughter. This alone is a wonderful Mother's Day gift. But in Hillary's case, she is surpassing me since her contribution goes beyond our family to the entire world. This makes me very proud."

"What more could any mother want?"

Las Vegas Sun 5/10/1997

Chi

Le grandi esclusive fotografate

I nudi al naturale



**Presto un figlio
per John Kennedy**



**Le nozze
proibite di
Carolina
e Ernst**



**Hillary Clinton
incontra "Gore"
Una legge
contro
la pedofilia**

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



**Diana diventa moda
Con lui non si**



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

*Lettrici e
lettori
carissimi*

Le foto qui in alto vedete il Presidente degli Stati Uniti Bill Clinton e la First Lady. In questo numero di "Chi" la Prima Signora d'America, Hillary Clinton, ci ha concesso una lunga intervista pochi giorni prima della storica firma a Parigi del trattato di pace tra la Nato e la Russia e la decisione della Corte Suprema americana secondo cui il presidente può essere processato per molestie sessuali, in seguito alla denuncia di Paula Jones, e durante il suo mandato alla Casa Bianca. Hillary ci ha parlato su alcuni temi che stanno a cuore alle americane di tutto il mondo. In particolare si è fermata sui bambini, dalla loro educazione alla loro salute, fino al crimine di pedofilia che in America come in Italia, è ancora una minaccia come in Giappone, sembra avere una recrudescenza a cui non si può mettere termine. La curiosità, che non si può leggere nell'intervista, è la visita alla Casa Bianca, che Hillary ha voluto personalmente che io fossi da sola, con la figlia della signora nullo, che segue Clinton fin da quando era governatore in Arkansas. È interessante vedere la grande sala da ballo dove il presidente riceve gli ospiti illustri in tavole rotonde, la Sala Blu, la Sala Verde e la Sala Rossa decorate con i cimeli dei due secoli di storia degli Stati Uniti. Gli atti delle First Lady, dalla conchiglia alle porcellane appaiono a Washington, a New York, a Seattle, a Reagan, e così di piatti e tazze che raccontano la lunga storia delle varie First Lady: dalla semplicità di Jackie Kennedy a quello di Michelle Obama "francese" di origine Kennedy, e così di ricami appartenenti al famoso movimento reaganiano". In questo numero vi

quarant'anni combatte il cancro, le foto e l'intervista di Andrea Bocelli che vince la sfida esistenziale con la sua voce d'oro. Ma anche un curioso servizio sulla moda della "tiara", che sta prendendo piede, anzi testa, un po' dovunque. Dal kitsch inconsapevole degli Anni 50 arriva dritta dritta sul capo delle star di Hollywood. Dopo tante principesse vere con le loro storie contrastate d'amore, da Carolina a Diana, c'è qualcuna che vuole sognare per una sera, con un diadema di strass, di diventare una principessa finta, anzi, virtuale. A proposito, il pulcino virtuale d'origine giapponese sta facendo impazzire il popolo dei bambini e dei genitori. Gli psicologi si danno da fare a mettere in guardia, c'è stata alla Camera persino un'interrogazione, i Verdi contro, e contro i Verdi gli antivivisezionisti. Tutto inutile, per la gioia dei produttori che devono a una ventenne giapponese l'invenzione diabolica. Ma è una moda, e come ogni moda passerà. Un abbraccio e buona lettura

Silvana Giacobini

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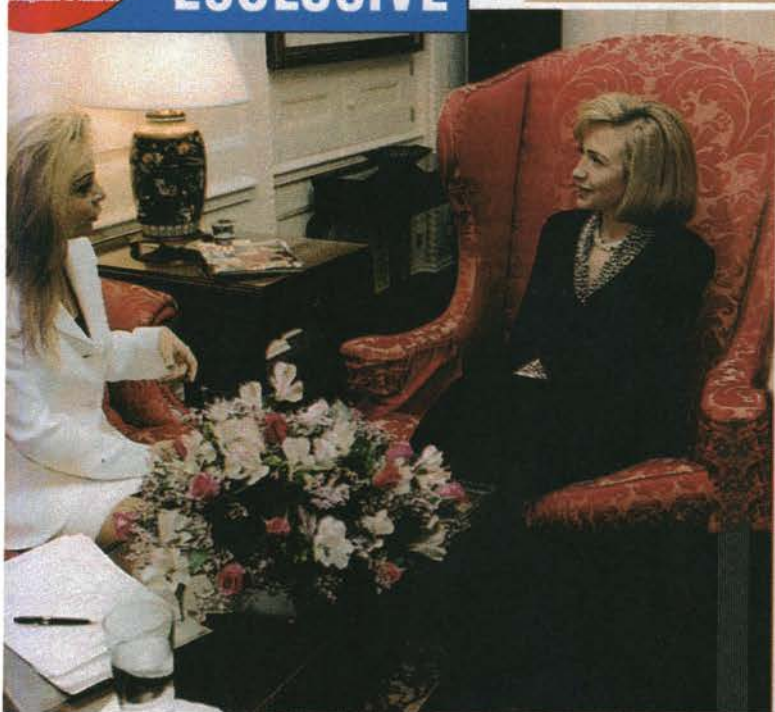
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Da sinistra, in senso orario, Andrea Bocelli con il figlio Amos; Courtney Love (a sin.), vedova del leader dei Nirvana Kurt Cobain, e Amanda De Cadenet; Carolina di Monaco e il principe Ernst di Hannover; Sting con la moglie Trudie Styler a Venezia; Diana Spencer e Christopher

Chi
testimonianze di notturne**LE GRANDI
ESCLUSIVE**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Vogliamo un figlio per il Duemila

SILVANA GIACOBINI

WASHINGTON - MAGGIO

L'appuntamento è fissato per le 3 del pomeriggio di una giornata piena di sole e un po' ventosa. E già suonare il campanello della Casa Bianca può suscitare emozione, visto che al posto dei portieri, è ovvio, sono i poliziotti. Belli e giovan-giganteschi, bianchi e neri, in tutto ti accolgono nella guardiola all'ingresso controllando la lista e facendoti attraversare il cancello con il metal detector

giardini della Casa Bianca, dove stazionano piccole truppe televisive impegnate a registrare interviste, ciascuna al suo senatore di casa. Si arriva alla saletta dove i presidenti degli Stati Uniti tengono le conferenze stampa parlando ai popoli della Terra attraverso i corrispondenti. Da qui abbiamo visto parlare Jimmy Carter e Ronald Reagan. Da qui fu annunciato l'inizio della guerra del Golfo. Colpisce quanto la saletta, centro di incontro e di lavoro, possa trasformarsi in campo di battaglia con strumenti elettronici, lattine vuote, pezzi di carta. Un attimo

ne, ed ecco che una bella ragazza, vestita con un tailleur nero, ci accoglie con un grande sorriso: è Julie Mason. Il suo compito, insieme con l'onnipresente Marsha Perry, è di scandire la giornata di Hillary Clinton, la First Lady. Ci introduce, dopo una breve passeggiata, nella Map Room. Siamo al primo piano della West Wing, l'ala ovest della Casa Bianca. Qui il Presidente Franklin D. Roosevelt, osservando le mappe dei diversi Paesi appese alle pareti, seguiva gli sviluppi della seconda guerra mondiale in Europa. È in questa sala che annunciò l'entrata

Un cameriere filippino ci porta una bibita e ci lascia in breve attesa della Prima Signora. Quando entra, Hillary colpisce per la linea che appare più svelta che non in fotografia, per il sorriso che illumina il volto leggermente truccato, per la stretta di mano ferma e la cordialità dell'accoglienza. Sediamo sulle poltrone rosse damascate della Map Room e cominciamo a parlare di figli. Hillary sottolinea quanto sia difficile oggi essere genitori, imporre una disciplina, adesso molto diversa da quella che era imposta alle precedenti generazioni. I ra-

Intervista esclusiva di Hillary Clinton, Prima Signora d'America, al direttore di "Chi"



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Washington.
Hillary Clinton
con il nostro
direttore
Silvana
Giacobini alla
Casa Bianca
prima
dell'intervista
concessa in
esclusiva a
"Chi". Nel
 riquadro: un
momento
del colloquio.

L'impegno politico, la famiglia, l'educazione dei figli. E ancora: i problemi della pedofilia, dell'Aids, della droga, della criminalità. La moglie dell'uomo più potente del mondo racconta se stessa, le sue aspirazioni, le sue aspettative per un mondo migliore

R. «L'adozione è una questione a cui potremo pensare quando mio marito non sarà più Presidente. Amiamo i bambini e vogliamo continuare a tentare di averli, ma è qualcosa che potremo affrontare solo dopo la fine del suo mandato».

D. Dopo il caso Dutroux in Belgio, è scattata in Francia una vera psicosi contro la pedofilia, tant'è che si è riportata d'attualità per questi casi la norma del codice penale che prevede di perseguire chi omette la denuncia di persone o casi sospetti, specialmente nel mondo della scuola. Ma in Romania, in Brasile e in altre parti del mondo continua il turismo sessuale.

R. «È vero».

D. Negli Stati Uniti proprio suo marito ha emanato la Legge Megan (dal nome di una bambina di 7 anni stuprata e uccisa da un vicino due anni fa nel New Jersey, ndr), che impone alle autorità di comunicare ai vicini di casa per almeno quindici anni gli sposta-

loro età. «Ne ho parlato con il marito, poiché la situazione Chelsea è molto diversa da quella in cui noi siamo cresciuti», come se invece che alla Casa Bianca fossimo in un salotto di Los Angeles e ci conoscessimo da poco.

manda. Restare vicino al proprio uomo nella buona ma anche nella cattiva sorte può comportare la necessità di mettere da parte la propria identità. Le femministe in Bretagna hanno attaccato la signora Cherie Blair perché ha lasciato la sua brillante carriera di avvocato per sostenere il mari-

costato qualche volta?

Risposta. «Sia la politica che il servizio pubblico mi hanno sempre molto interessato. Anche quando ero avvocato avevo altri interessi fuori dell'ambiente giudiziario e ora ne ho altri, al di fuori dell'ambiente politico di mio marito, che mi hanno sempre appassionato. Ma mi sono interessata sempre a questioni politiche. Diventando moglie del Presidente non ho rinunciato a nulla. Anzi mi ha dato e mi dà molta soddi-

«Non ho mai rinunciato a essere me stessa»

to di non aver rinunciato a nulla. Sento che sono arrivata a un altro importante momento della mia vita. Ed è questo che noi donne vogliamo. Le donne devono crescere, essere in grado di prendere decisioni che siano positive per la propria vita senza ricevere pressioni dall'esterno».

D. Lei si occupa spesso delle problematiche delle adozioni. Su "Chi" ha parlato con tenerezza del piccolo Adam, un bambino senza genitori che è stato ricevuto dal Presidente Clin-



«Bisogna essere duri con chi commette un crimine, ma anche offrire ai giovani qualcosa di positivo»

⇒ inoltre istituisce un'anagrafe federale di pedofili, maniaci, stupratori. Ma alcuni Stati come la California, dove sono spariti nel nulla 900 pedofili già schedati, non vogliono accettare la Legge Megan. Allora, come combattere più efficacemente la pedofilia, anche alla luce dei risultati del congresso di Stoccolma dell'agosto scorso?

R. «Credo che oggi stiamo comprendendo meglio e mettendo a fuoco questo particolare, terribile crimine. E la Legge Megan è il primo risultato dei nostri sforzi nel tentativo di identificare i pedofili. Sono anche convinta che

filia sia uno di quei crimini che non possono essere risolti facilmente alla radice. Non è come un altro delitto. A mio parere chi abusa dei bambini deve restare in prigione per molto tempo e deve essere liberato solo con severe limitazioni. Credo che la Legge Megan sia un buon mezzo per avvertire chi abita nello stesso quartiere che un ex criminale vive in quell'area, ma ribadisco che vorrei che questi individui rimanessero in prigione più a lungo».

D. Alla Casa Bianca si è tenuto recentemente un convegno sullo sviluppo del cervello del bambino. Stando alle conclusioni raggiunte, che possono fare a casa le famiglie?

R. «Alla Conferenza è stato spiegato e dimostrato come si formano e si sviluppano il cervello e la psiche di un bambino, che cosa accade quando si parla, si legge, si gioca con loro nei primi tre anni di vita. Durante il mio viaggio in Italia ho notato che da voi ci sono molte attenzioni verso i bambini piccoli, anche qui molti genitori fanno lo stesso. Ma dobbiamo educare tutti i genitori affinché lo facciano sempre nei primi tre anni della vita del bambi-



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

«Credo che potremo avere una donna alla Casa Bianca entro i prossimi 25 anni»

padre ha continuato a cantarle le sue canzoni perché lui ha una bella voce. Quindi, a fare ciò che è educativo ci abbiamo provato».

D. Perché Chelsea ha scelto di frequentare l'università in California (Stanford, ndr)? Per "liberarsi" di voi o perché è un bel luogo?

R. «Per tutt'e due le ragioni. La California le è piaciuta molto durante una visita. Inoltre lei ha bisogno di essere se stessa, di avere un suo spazio e maggiore privacy. Chelsea è convinta che essere lontana da Washington le darà questa opportunità».

D. Ma per la figlia del Presidente degli Stati Uniti non è possibile avere tanta privacy, se non altro per ragioni di sicurezza. Che cosa ha scelto di fare Chelsea?

R. «È interessata a fare medicina. Non so se alla fine lo farà, ma

«Dare più valore al lavoro delle donne»

vuole diventare medico».

D. Un interesse che appare di famiglia: lei si è battuta per le riforme sanitarie, per sostenere la ricerca contro l'Aids e il cancro al seno.

R. «Credo che abbiamo fatto progressi notevoli per capire i meccanismi dell'Aids e le ricerche in corso in questo momento mirano soprattutto a prolungare la vita degli ammalati. Le ricerche sono anche impegnate sul fronte della prevenzione nelle donne incinte: vengono loro somministrati i vari medicinali per evitare la trasmissione del virus al neonato. Per il cancro al seno oggi abbiamo maggiori informazioni che ci permettono di stabilire a livello genetico la percentuale di donne che potrebbero sviluppare la malattia. Inoltre la tecnologia ci permette di scoprire con molto anticipo la presenza dei tumori e quindi di curare un maggior numero di donne. Stiamo vivendo un momento importante nel campo delle ricerche scientifiche in tutto il mondo ed è fondamentale continuare a investire fondi pubblici e privati nella ricerca per capire l'origine di alcune malattie e adottare nuove terapie».

MARKEL-LINSON

Sopra: Bill Clinton, 51 anni, e Hillary, 48, al ballo per il giuramento del Presidente il 20 gennaio 1997. A lato: la famiglia Clinton assiste a uno spettacolo di fuochi artificiali. In alto: Bill e Hillary a una festa a Little Rock. In alto a

aiutandolo così nella crescita e nello sviluppo da adulto. Occorre divulgare queste informazioni».

D. Come vi siete comportati con Chelsea? Che cosa avete fatto per incrementare la sua capacità di apprendimento, la sua apertura mentale? C'è un segreto?

D. «Con Chelsea ho applicato, ma senza saperlo, i metodi di cui

cessario farlo con mia figlia, per sviluppare con lei un rapporto emotivo più sano. Quindi sia io che suo padre le abbiamo letto qualcosa ogni giorno, abbiamo giocato insieme con lei e le ho cantato delle canzoncine fino a quando lei, grande abbastanza, si è resa conto che non avevo una bella voce. Credo che avesse due



da Kennedy negli Anni 60, è stata ribadita al recente convegno di Filadelfia dal presidente Clinton.

R. «Bill e io siamo convinti che se la gente offrisse di più di se stessa per aiutare gli altri, potremmo risolvere molti problemi. Il Presidente ha voluto che fossero presenti tutti i rappresentanti politici, ma non si è trattato di un tema politico. Abbiamo voluto dimostrare che era un'idea di tutti gli americani. Sono molto soddisfatta dei risultati ottenuti, ora bisogna vedere quanti cittadini offriranno il proprio tempo».

D. Anche in Italia si parla di volontariato, ma spesso il commento è che proprio questo bisogno di volontariato evidenzia l'inadeguatezza e l'insufficienza delle strutture pubbliche. Da qui la necessità di incrementarle ma questo peserebbe sul bilancio con un aumento delle spese. Lei che ne pensa?

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

R. «Qui accade lo stesso, ma credo che quando si ha una percentuale molto alta di anziani, di giovani e di malati che hanno bisogno di aiuto, non si può dipendere soltanto dagli interventi governativi o, in alternativa, soltanto dai privati e dal volontariato. Questo è il motivo per chiedere contributi da entrambi i settori».

D. In Italia si sta discutendo del problema delle pensioni e anche si è discusso sull'ipotesi provocatoria di innalzare l'età pensionabile delle donne a 65 anni. A favore era chi vuole la parità anche in questo: e a chi è contrario e sostiene che la donna lavora anche in casa senza che ciò le sia riconosciuto, rispondeva che la donna non fa nemmeno il servizio militare. Insomma, se la donna ha voluto la bicicletta che adesso pedali.

R. «È importante dare valore al lavoro che le donne svolgono in

A lato, Bill Clinton bacia Hillary dopo la vittoria nel '96. A ds., i Clinton al gala del 20 gennaio. Pochi giorni dopo l'intervista a Silvana Giacobini, in alto nella Blue Room, Clinton ha presenziato a Parigi alla firma del trattato di collaborazione tra la Nato e la Russia, mentre Hillary era ad Amsterdam dove ha visitato la casa di Anna Frank. Nello stesso giorno la Corte Suprema Usa ha deciso che il Presidente, accusato da una ex impiegata dell'Arkansas, Paula Jones, può essere processato per molestie sessuali.



AP/KEISER

piaga terribile

MILANO - MAGGIO

Si stima che nel mondo i pedofili sarebbero addirittura 500 mila. Loro vittime soprattutto i bambini del Terzo mondo che attirano ogni anno dall'Occidente 400 milioni di cosiddetti "turisti del sesso" (gli italiani sono secondi nella terribile classifica), e che alimentano il mercato della prostituzione minorile. Ma anche i piccoli delle società avanzate, che subiscono spesso fra le mura domestiche (nel 70 per cento dei casi da uno o entrambi i genitori) soprusi e violenze, sono sempre più frequentemente trasformati in oggetto di piacere.

Una tendenza da cui, purtroppo, non è immune il nostro Paese. Inquietante l'ultimo caso, quello di una maestra d'asilo romana, Margherita De Vito, 55 anni, accusata una prima volta di pedofilia, prosciolta per insufficienza di indizi e poi riammessa al lavoro fra mille proteste, e ora agli arresti domiciliari per un episodio analogo. Tutto questo mentre il progetto di legge in materia, varato nello scorso novembre, al momento resta tale. Esso inasprisce le pene per i pedofili: dai 6 ai 12 anni per chi induce o avvia alla prostituzione minori o li utilizza per film pornografici. Una legge encomiabile negli intenti ma che, se approvata, rischia di essere ancora «un piccolo granello di sabbia», almeno a sentire Ernesto Caffo, fondatore di Te-

lefono Azzurro.

E negli altri Paesi? Negli Stati Uniti è in vigore la Legge Megan, dal nome di una bambina di sette anni stuprata e uccisa, nel New Jersey, da un vicino di casa già condannato per molestie sessuali. La norma stabilisce che gli spostamenti di abitazione del condannato siano notificati ai vicini di casa per almeno quindici anni. Il presidente Clinton ha anche costituito il *National sex offender registry*, una sorta di "albo" dei maniaco, che entrerà in funzione a metà del 1999 sotto forma di banca dati.

In Francia, dove recenti casi di pedofilia hanno particolarmente colpito l'opinione pubblica, una circolare del ministero dell'Istruzione ha invitato tutti a rompere il muro di silenzio che spesso circonda questi fatti. Richiamandosi, per essere più convincente, a una norma del codice penale secondo la quale chi è a conoscenza di reati e non li denuncia può essere considerato egli stesso complice del reato. Ed è di questi giorni la notizia dell'operazione di polizia in Cile, nella Colonia Dignidad, dove dagli Anni 60 vive una comunità tedesca più volte accusata di avere protetto ex criminali nazisti. Scopo: arrestare Paul Schafer, 80 anni, ex caporale del Terzo Reich, già accusato di pedofilia, che avrebbe organizzato festini con bimbi dagli 8 ai 13 anni.

Andrea Di Quarto



MARKEL-LIAISON



Hillary Clinton ama molto i bambini: qui è in visita a un asilo. A ds., Bill e Hillary mentre si recano alla cena ufficiale dell'imperatore del Giappone a Tokyo nell'aprile '96. In alto: il nostro direttore nella Sala Verde della residenza presidenziale.



GORDEN LONDON FEATURES

A spasso per la Capitale

Come arrivare: un solo volo diretto della United Airlines (Milano, tel. 02/864831. n. verde 1678-25181) da Milano Malpensa per Washington (durata circa 8 ore e mezzo), giornaliero, che parte alle 12.15. Tariffe A/R, classe turistica: fino al 30 giugno, 1.049.000 lire; 1° - 17 luglio, 1.434.000; 18 luglio-17 agosto 1.660.000. Altri collegamenti aerei dall'Italia per Washington si effettuano via New York, oppure, con le rispettive compagnie di bandiera via Madrid, Parigi, Francoforte, Londra.

Alberghi: Four Seasons, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, tel. 202 - 3420444; Sofitel, 1914 Connecticut Ave. NW, tel. 202 - 7972000; Watergate, 2650, Virginia Ave. NW, tel. 202 - 9652300.

Bed&Breakfast: The Reeds, Dupont Circle. The Baker Doolittle House, East Capitol St. **Informazioni:** B&B Accommodations, tel. 202-3283510. The Swann House, 1808 New Hampshire Ave. NW, tel. 202-2657677.

Ristoranti: I ricchi, 19th St. NW, tel. 202-8350459. Vidalia, 1990 M St. NW, tel. 202-6591990. Isabella, 15th St. NW, tel. 202-4089500. Billy Martin's Tavern, 1264 Wisconsin Ave. NW, tel. 202-3337370. Caracalla, 901, 9th St. NW, tel. 202-3710681. Negli immediati dintorni: Rainforest Café (che ricrea un ambiente tropicale), Tyson Corner Center, lower level, tel. 703-8211900. Ecco Café, Old Town Alexandria, 715 King St. 703 - 5490533. **Musei e monumenti:** di particolare interesse i musei e le gallerie della Smithsonian Institution (arte antica e moderna, storia naturale, spazio) e le sedi istituzionali (Casa Bianca, Campidoglio, Pentagono, Fbi, Federal Reserve, Corte suprema).

Viaggi organizzati: Ventana, Turisanda, Gastaldi, Hotelplan, Francorosso, United Travel sono tra i tour operator che propongono come meta Washington.

una persona anziana che vive da sola, offrire il proprio tempo per organizzare attività sportive per bambini. Ci sono molti modi per dare un contributo senza spendere troppi soldi né dedicare troppo tempo. Naturalmente il governo deve essere presente sin dall'inizio nell'abbattimento di qualsiasi forma di pregiudizio, violenza, discriminazione. A ciò si può arrivare solo se ogni individuo lavora in sintonia con il governo».

D. Sono d'accordo con lei, anche se credo che sia un'utopia. Ci sono sempre i buoni e i cattivi. Come si può diventare più buoni?

R. «Dobbiamo essere realisti. Il male ci sarà sempre, le delusioni ci saranno sempre, per ognuno di noi la vita non è sempre giusta, ma ciò non vuol dire che bisogna smettere di provare a creare un mondo migliore, perché è proprio nel tentativo di migliorare le condizioni del mondo che si ottiene una soddisfazione maggiore. Smettere non è un modo ideale di vivere, ma egoistico. Mi piacerebbe vivere in una comunità, in una città dove ci aiutassimo a vicenda, dove il male non aves- ➡»

molte cose che possiamo fare. Innanzitutto ogni individuo dovrebbe agire e vivere rispettando gli altri. Cercare di vivere in armonia con chi ci vive vicino e provare a risolvere i problemi che ci accomunano. Vivere in famiglia con maggiore armonia è anche molto importante».

D. Spesso il cammino, però, diventa più difficile all'interno di essa.

R. «Ogni sforzo è valido, anche se fatto soltanto a livello personale e non necessariamente a livello di comunità. Ad esempio, aiutare

asa perché sappiamo quanto sia necessario e difficile: il loro ruolo nella crescita dei figli, il loro contributo nella comunità, il numero limitato di ore di lavoro che ogni donna dà e per cui non è retribuita. Per di più alla morte del marito la donna non ha nulla e non ringio che ciò sia giusto».

D. Riparatori della breccia: il presidente Clinton nel suo giuramento ha citato un versetto della Bibbia tratto dal libro di Isaia. Come essere "riparatori della breccia" nella vita quotidiana?

R. «Che bella domanda. Ci sono

il tentativo di essere migliore. Certo non accadrà in un giorno, ma facendo un passo alla volta forse riusciremo a creare un'atmosfera in cui il numero delle persone cattive diminuirà. Sarà impossibile eliminarle del tutto, ne rimarrà sempre qualcuna, è la natura umana, ma credo che esista la possibilità di convivere serenamente insieme».

D. Ci sono due grandi problemi da affrontare: la droga e la violenza. Dietro ci sono degli interessi finanziari troppo grossi per poterli abbattere.

R. «Esaminiamo la ragione per cui c'è un giro così largo di denaro nel mondo della droga: la gente vuole drogarsi. Se gli spacciatori non avessero compratori non avrebbero tanti soldi. Quindi dobbiamo educare i nostri figli a capire che la droga non è la soluzione dei problemi che la vita ci pone davanti. Devono capire che la droga distrugge il cervello, mina il loro futuro, causa problemi fisici e mentali. Dobbiamo persuaderci e persuadere i nostri figli a non usare la droga. Inoltre i corpi specializzati della polizia devono lavorare per catturare gli spacciatori e i criminali prevenendo la violenza».

D. Che cosa sta succedendo in America?

R. «Negli ultimi cinque anni la violenza è diminuita grazie agli sforzi compiuti da mio marito, perché è riuscito a modificare il metodo da usare per risolvere il problema del rispetto della legge. Bisogna lavorare su due fronti: essere duri con chi commette un crimine chiedendo che passi più tempo in prigione, e questo deve essere scontato, ma anche dare ai giovani qualcosa di positivo: programmi ricreativi, un lavoro, un'educazione migliore. Quindi: da un lato avere un maggior numero di poliziotti in città, ma nello stesso tempo offrire alternative positive alle comunità».

D. Sono d'accordo, ma come trovare i fondi per tutti i programmi? Il governo, se non aumenta le tasse o altro, non può affrontare le spese da solo.

R. «Bisogna utilizzare fondi pubblici e privati. Il primo dovere del governo è la protezione dei suoi cittadini da attacchi di Paesi nemici e, all'interno, tentare di eliminare le armi che sono in vendita e dare alla gente delle alternative positive».

D. Concluso il mandato alla ➡

Hillary Clinton scrive per "Chi"

HILLARY CLINTON

WASHINGTON - MAGGIO

Quando nostra figlia Chelsea aveva nove anni, abbiamo dovuto farle togliere le tonsille. Sapevamo che si trattava di un intervento banale e senza rischi particolari, eppure Bill e io ci siamo ritrovati con i nervi a pezzi. Ma siamo stati fortunati: avevamo un'assicurazione per le spese mediche e non abbiamo dovuto pensare noi al conto dell'ospedale. Dopo lo stress di quell'u-

In America dieci milioni di giovani sotto i 18 anni sono sprovvisti di assicurazione sanitaria. E non sono solo quelli di famiglie povere

Più garanzie per i ragazzi



nica notte che nostra figlia ha passato in un ospedale, non oso neppure immaginare quali drammi vivano i genitori che non hanno un'assicurazione, ogni volta che un bambino si ammala. In troppi casi non devono solo chiedersi come reagirà il figlio alle terapie, ma anche se saranno in grado di pagare le cure.

È tempo che tutti noi affrontiamo un profondo elemento di crisi economica, sociale e morale nel nostro Paese. Gli Stati Uniti sono la sola nazione industrializzata che non offra cure sanitarie gratuite a tutti i bambini. Non si capisce perché un Paese, che dispone di ospedali d'avanguardia e medici straordinari, accetti che milioni di bambini crescano senza la garanzia delle cure mediche essenziali. Attual-

mente, circa 10 milioni di bambini americani sotto i 18 anni sono sprovvisti d'assicurazione sanitaria. Anzi, secondo un recente studio ben 20 milioni di bambini restano senza assicurazione medica per un periodo di tempo che va da un mese a due anni. Intanto i costi delle cure, e delle polizze d'assicurazione, continuano a salire, e sono sempre di meno i datori di lavoro che offrono un'assicurazione medica ai loro impiegati. Così, più e più genitori scoprono che dopo avere pagato l'affitto, le spese di casa e i conti del salumiere, non possono più permettersi di pagare medici e ospedali. Ciò che sorprende di più è che la maggioranza dei nostri bambini privi d'assicurazione non sono poveri: alme-

A scuola con la polizza

MILANO - MAGGIO

In Italia, a differenza di quanto succede negli Stati Uniti, il sistema sanitario pubblico garantisce l'assistenza a tutti. Una famiglia può comunque rivolgersi alle compagnie assicurative per una polizza integrativa, se per esempio vuole avere la possibilità di curare i propri figli in strutture private ed essere rimborsata delle spese sostenute. Le scuole hanno un'assicurazione obbligatoria sugli infortuni,

che di solito garantisce solo in casi gravi e non copre invece quelli più comuni, come la rottura degli occhiali o dell'apparecchio per i denti. Ma i genitori possono accordarsi con l'istituto affinché venga stipulata un'ulteriore polizza che copra anche gli incidenti di questo genere. Secondo un'indagine condotta dall'Ania (Associazione nazionale fra le imprese assicuratrici, tel. 02/77641), gli infortuni si verificano soprattutto nelle scuole a tempo pieno nel pomeriggio, quando manca la sorveglianza, e a essere colpiti sono nel 90 per cento dei casi la testa, la bocca e gli arti superiori.

di vita. Mentre il numero di poveri privi di assistenza notevolmente diminuisce, gli interventi della mutua, i bambini delle classi benestanti, ad aumentare. Di molti scolari che non la lavagna, restano. Molti piccoli alle mosse tremende non fino a quando le loro ventano talmente gravi terapie costose e in ospedale. E moltiplicando eventuali incidenti ai loro figli non fare sport e perfino c'è. Qualcuno pensa l'assistenza medica. ni ci costerebbe troppi altri Paesi hanno scelto noi, un buon sistema di medicina è un investimento per il futuro e di risparmio. I migliori parte dei devono alla malattia grave, finché non si curano una lunga supervisione che i loro comunità -

vuto affrontare ti trattati in tempo.

Preparando il nuovo presidente ha fatto in circa 5 milioni di bambini assicurazione possano avere cui hanno diritto. I sta varando diverse muovono le iniziative Stati a favore dei bambini curati e aiutano i genitori a stipulare una polizza di assicurazione. Molti Stati assicurano migliaia di bambini frendo la mutua pubblica anche a famiglie i cui figli sono la soglia di povertà. Ma non varato forme di cura con mutue private polizze agevolate ai genitori. È un buon inizio. Ma riservare cure adeguate ai bambini che vivono in povertà. Dobbiamo insistere: i nostri deputati varino una legge nazionale che assicuri a tutti i bambini la stessa assistenza medica e sanitaria. Bill e io abbiamo potuto proteggere nostra figlia. Garantire la stessa assistenza medica a tutti i nostri figli è molto più di una sfida, un test che mette in luce la fiducia nel futuro e i ragazzi davvero capaci di trasformare la nostra retorica sui valori in un'azione concreta a favore dei nostri bambini.

Hil

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Verbal harm

Trying to lift the Democratic Party from its financial quagmire, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton caravanned to the Arizona Biltmore in Phoenix this week to appeal for some dough.

"Nothing wrong with that," acknowledges Rep. Matt Salmon, Arizona Republican. "But consider the following..."

The congressman produces an Arizona newspaper clipping, which reads: "Reporters at the Monday afternoon speech were kept at arm's length from the first lady by Secret Service agents, who warned the press not to yell out questions."

Timely warning, indeed. The Supreme Court, only hours earlier, had rejected a White House bid to suppress written records surrounding Mrs. Clinton and the Whitewater affair.

"President Bill Clinton has a history of using government resources for his own ends, and I'm not referring to Arkansas state troopers," Mr. Salmon says.

"He has misused the IRS, the FBI, the Justice Department, Air Force One, the INS, and the Commerce Department to advance his political interests, at the expense of the public good.

"Now it appears he has targeted the Secret Service to silence his critics," the congressman complained. "The Secret Service is paid to protect the president and his family from physical harm, not to protect them from tough questions."

There was no immediate reaction from the Secret Service.

Jack and the teacher

Last Friday, this newspaper ran an editorial Jack Kemp took issue with. It praised the National Debt Repayment Act, to be introduced after the summer recess, by Rep. Mark W. Neumann, Wisconsin Republican and a member

INSIDE THE BELTWAY

By John McCaslin



Secret Service agents protecting first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton kept journalists at bay.

of the House Budget and Appropriations committees.

"A former mathematics teacher, Mr. Neumann offers some unimpeachable arithmetic," the editorial opined. "The National Debt Repayment Act is precisely the sort of step that needs to be taken sooner rather than later."

We don't have space to explain how Mr. Neumann's act would pay off the national debt, but by his math, budget surpluses would appear as early as 2000 and increase substantially the next two years. And who of us as students dared question the findings of our

math professors?

Perhaps Mr. Kemp did. The former GOP congressman and vice-presidential candidate has fired off a four-page memorandum, in small print, to House Speaker Newt Gingrich and Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, aiming to blast Mr. Neumann's theories out of the water.

The co-director of Empower America also sent the GOP leadership a memo from taxpayers organizations "that highlights some additional problems with the Neumann proposal."

"We are approaching a fork in the road, and the path we choose will define the nature of the Republican Party for the next quarter-century," Mr. Kemp warned.

Mr. Neumann's office was surprised at the degree and tone of Mr. Kemp's response. One GOP consultant pushing the act on Capitol Hill remarked yesterday:

"Jack Kemp once again prevails as the guardian of the status quo. If he'd have shown as much fortitude and insight as Neumann and these Republicans [who support the act], he probably would have done better in last year's presidential election."

But with his eyes set on the next presidential election, Mr. Kemp says he doesn't plan to play second string: "Let's not put the cart of austerity ahead of the horse of economic growth. If we do, the economy will end up in the ditch, and our party will find itself sitting on the sidelines."

Cocky law student

"I got lots of advice when I graduated: 'Join the Army, give blood, travel East, stay West, the future is plastics.' I know you're going to ask many questions in your own career. The science graduate will ask, 'Why does that work?' The engineering graduate, 'How does that work?' The economics graduate, 'What does it cost?' The liberal arts graduate, 'You want french fries with your hamburger?'"

— Supreme Court Justice Stephen G. Breyer, in an address at Stanford University that will air on "America and the Courts" this Saturday on C-SPAN.

Author unknown

President Clinton was walking along the beach when he stumbled upon a genie's lamp. He picked it up and rubbed it and, lo and behold, a genie appeared. Mr. Clinton was amazed, and asked if he got three wishes.

The genie said, "Nope, due to inflation, constant downsizing, low wages in Third World countries, and fierce global competition, I can only grant you one wish. So... what'll it be?"

Mr. Clinton didn't hesitate. He said, "I want peace in the Middle East. See this map. I want these countries to stop fighting with each other."

The genie looked at the map and exclaimed, "Gadzooks, man! These countries have been at war for thousands of years. I'm good, but not *that* good. I don't think it can be done. Make another wish."

Mr. Clinton thought for a minute and said, "You know, people really don't like my wife. They think she's mean and pushes me around. I wish for everybody to like her. That's what I want."

The genie let out a long sigh and said, "Lemme see that map again."

GOP togetherness

House Speaker Newt Gingrich has been meeting more regularly and for longer periods of time lately with his top deputies in an effort to end the division and rancor that has fractured the GOP leadership.

A senior House GOP leadership official tells The Washington Times that Mr. Gingrich has begun having "fairly regular dinners" with Majority Leader Dick Armey, GOP Whip Tom DeLay and Conference Chairman John A. Boehner.

The official said the top four GOP leaders have also begun spending more time together each week in private strategy meetings without their aides.

"It's an effort by the four of them to work more closely together and put their past disagreements behind them," said a top Gingrich aide.

Romer declines

Despite appeals from President Clinton, Colorado Gov. Roy Romer — co-chairman of the Democratic Party — decided not to run for the Senate next year.

"I had a whole lot of people saying you have an obligation to do it, you are the only person who can win," Mr. Romer said at a news conference in Denver.

"I don't believe I'm the only person who can win on the Democratic side at all," he said.

The decision clears the way for another Colorado Democrat, Rep. David E. Skaggs, to challenge Republican Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell.

Mr. Romer said a Senate cam-

paign next year would interfere with his objectives on both the state and national level, the Associated Press reports.

His current term as governor doesn't expire until 1999, and he is in the first year of a two-year term as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He is barred under state law from seeking another term as governor.

Mr. Romer said he discussed the race with Mr. Clinton, who told him finally to "do what you really want to do."

Air Force candidate

A state legislator seen as a rising star in Florida politics was under consideration yesterday to become secretary of the Air Force, United Press International reports.

Daryl Jones, 42, a Miami Democrat who once worked under U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, is an F-16 Falcon pilot in the Air Force Reserves and a graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Double standard

House Majority Leader Dick Armey thinks the White House treats him differently than it does Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott. His evidence: the way presidential spokesman Michael McCurry reacted to Mr. Lott's remark that President Clinton was a "spoiled brat" who wants everything his own way.

Mr. Armey, in an interview with the Hill newspaper, declined to comment on Mr. Lott's remark directly, but added: "I do notice the president's [spokesman] re-

Inside Politics



Compiled by Greg Pierce

vealed a double standard.

"Now here we are again getting these double standards. But the guy said, 'Well, poor old Trent was just having a bad day.' But if Dick Armey had said it, it would have been an outrage."

Dingell's complaint

Carol Browner, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, "has picked a fight with working-class Democrats, much of organized labor and especially with Michigan's John Dingell," the Wall Street Journal said yesterday, referring to her proposed anti-pollution rules (which President Clinton approved in modified form later in the day).

"Readers of this space know we often tangled with Mr. Dingell when he ran the House Commerce Committee," the Journal editorial said of the Michigan Democrat. "But we don't mind giving him a megaphone now that he's in the minority, especially because the rest of the press

corps doesn't seem to find his opposition to the Browner rules all that newsworthy.

"He and another Democrat, Ron Klink of Pennsylvania, have been ripping the EPA rules on the House Floor, but they might as well be talking to themselves. We thought our readers might like to know that Mr. Dingell says he's 'fully prepared to go to war' with his own president over these rules.

"That's what he told the National Association of Manufacturers in a June 13 speech that was a corker even for him. 'I have only two small problems with what EPA proposes,' Mr. Dingell told the business lobby. 'One — and this is a perverse irony — they are bad for the environment. Two, they are bad for the economy.' Otherwise, how was the play, Mrs. Lincoln?"

Farsighted?

Former presidential adviser Dick Morris will speak today be-

fore the Community Free Democrats on New York's Upper West Side.

The New York Post reports his topic will be (no joke): "Triangulation in the 21st Century."

Tax-cut friendly

A number of tax-cut-friendly groups will hold a rally for the House and Senate Republican leadership today.

According to Americans for Tax Reform, the GOP leaders will be on hand at the Ways and Means Committee room in the Longworth House Office Building for the rally and awards ceremony this afternoon.

The event is "to thank Congress for tax cuts that will benefit all taxpayers at every stage of life," the group said.

Other participating groups: American Conservative Union, Christian Coalition, National Restaurant Association, Association of Concerned Taxpayers, Consumer Alert, National Association of Manufacturers, Business Leadership Council, Sixty Plus, Seniors Coalition, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Women for Tax Reform, Frontiers of Freedom, Small Business Survival Committee, National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors, National Retail Federation and Eagle Forum.

Windfall profits

The states are salivating over the money they hope to get from the recently announced settlement with the tobacco industry.

"This is a unique opportunity to have a predictable source of

funds for programs that are often underfunded — health care, children, education," Massachusetts Attorney General Scott Harshbarger told the Boston Globe.

Mr. Harshbarger, a key figure in the settlement negotiations, hopes to be the Democratic nominee for governor next year.

Massachusetts "could collect anywhere from 2 to 3.5 percent of the total payout, which means between \$7.3 billion and \$12.9 billion over 25 years, the initial time frame for the settlement. The annual state budget is about \$18 billion," reporter Anthony Flint said.

"Yearly payments to the state could average around \$400 million each year. Because Massachusetts already has a cigarette tax to pay for children's health insurance, and already has tobacco control programs up and running, including a major counter-advertising campaign, most of that money could be used to defray Medicaid costs."

Environmental guards

"It's hard to believe that we have a sense of the Congress [resolution] that says that our military won't deploy troops overseas to guard rain forests and endangered species, but that was the proposal earlier this month... by the State Department, calling it a 'legitimate military issue,'" Rep. Kevin Brady says.

"People are just stunned that the administration is considering this," the Texas Republican added in an interview on NET television. "Once it comes to light, it will chase them back in the hole," he predicted.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1997

economic development, housing and homeless programs. He also would oversee community and housing rehabilitation programs, including the Community Development Block Grant and Housing for People with AIDS programs.

In his speech to the mayors, Clinton announced an initiative that would allow HUD to sell houses to police officers at a 50 percent discount. HUD has 2,000 houses it owns through foreclosure. The initiative was designed to encourage police officers to live in the low- and moderate-income neighborhoods where they work.

HUD also plans to reduce closing costs on Federal Housing Administration mortgages by a quarter of a percent in 525 cities for first time home buyers. Administration officials said that would save buyers about \$200.

The new programs do not need separate approval from Congress. Republicans said Congress was already considering many of the proposals Clinton mentioned Monday.

"While I am pleased that after five years this administration is finally focusing on the opportunities in many of our cities, I am concerned that this proposal is little more than rhetorical grandstanding," Rep. Rick Lazio, chairman of the House subcommittee on housing and community opportunity, said in a statement.

During his California stop, Clinton also is making several Democratic political appearances, including two fund-raisers for Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., which were expected to raise \$1.5 million.

Hillary Clinton notes turned over to Kenneth Starr after Supreme Court ruling By David Jackson The Dallas Morning News (KRT)

WASHINGTON White House attorneys on Monday gave Whitewater independent counsel Kenneth Starr notes of key conversations between first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and her lawyers.

A White House official said the action took place hours after the Supreme Court refused to consider Mrs. Clinton's appeal of a lower court order to surrender the notes as part of the Whitewater investigation.

Starr is investigating whether Mrs. Clinton's testimony has changed over the course of the independent counsel's investigation into the failed Whitewater land deal.

Attorneys for Mrs. Clinton said she has been truthful and that Starr, a Republican, was conducting a politically motivated investigation. The notes are not incriminating, the attorneys said, but they wanted the Supreme Court to intervene to protect the attorney-client privileges of government officials.

Starr argued that the privilege does not apply to an unelected first lady using taxpayer-funded government attorneys, especially during a criminal investigation.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, based in St. Louis, sided with Starr last month. The Supreme Court let that ruling stand Monday without comment.

Before releasing the notes, White House counsel Charles Ruff issued a statement of regret over the high court's refusal to weigh in on the dispute.

"We continue to believe that government lawyers must be allowed to have confidential discussions with their clients if they are to be able to provide candid and effective legal advice," he said.

Starr told reporters in Little Rock, Ark., he was pleased with the court's decision, but he and his staff declined to comment further.

The Supreme Court is planning to end its term this week and would not have heard the notes dispute before October. In urging the justices not to take the case, Starr said in a legal brief a high court review would delay his investigation by three months to a year.

He also argued that the case has nothing to do with the attorney-client privilege of private individuals: "The White House has produced reams of attorney notes identical to those at issue here, including attorney notes addressing the same subject matters."

The dispute dealt with two sets of notes taken by White House lawyers during talks with Mrs. Clinton. One set was taken shortly after the 1993 death of deputy White House counsel Vince Foster, the other during and after Mrs. Clinton's unprecedented appearance before the Whitewater grand jury on Jan. 26, 1996.

Officials with Starr's office have determined Foster's death to have been a suicide. But they have continued to investigate whether Whitewater documents were improperly removed from his office.

Starr is also investigating the disappearance of Mrs. Clinton's billing records for legal work as a private attorney on behalf of a failed savings and loan during the 1980s. The thrift was owned by

Whitewater partner James McDougal, who began providing information to Starr after his 1996 fraud conviction.

A grand jury in May 1994 subpoenaed Mrs. Clinton's billing records from the Rose Law Firm. Administration officials released them in January of 1996, saying an aide had found them in the residential part of the White House.

That disclosure inspired a grand jury subpoena for Mrs. Clinton, who told reporters at the time she did not know how the billing records got to the White House.

In papers filed with the appeals court, Starr said that Mrs. Clinton's testimony "has changed over time or differs from that of other witnesses." He added that she is a "central figure" in his investigation.

Mrs. Clinton has refused to comment on Starr's comments. President Clinton told reporters last month that there have been no factual discrepancies in his wife's testimony.

Pointing to a group of reporters, Clinton added: "If you took the four of you sitting there together on the front row and got you all together again 13 to 19 years later and asked you precisely what happened on this day, you might have slightly different memories."

Clinton is also under investigation for his testimony during McDougals' fraud trial. After his conviction, McDougal told Starr's staff that the president lied when he denied attending a meeting at which an illegal loan was discussed.

Clinton and his lawyers pointed out that McDougal said the opposite for years and that he is now lying in exchange for a reduced prison sentence.

The first family and their lawyers have also been critical of Starr. Earlier this month, the Clintons' private attorney, David Kendall, issued a public letter attacking Starr for making comments to The New York Times.

"You well know that you have no evidence whatsoever that Mrs. Clinton had anything to do with any 'disappearance' of the Madison Guaranty billing records, yet you've chosen to comment publicly on her 'truthfulness,'" Kendall wrote.

Supreme Court issues six rulings, including public teachers have right to teach in church-run schools By David Jackson and Julie Hirschfeld The Dallas Morning News (KRT)

WASHINGTON Reversing a decision it made in 1985, the Supreme Court said Monday that public teachers can help remedial students in church-run schools.

The high court also ruled that states can commit "violent sexual predators" to mental institutions even after they have served prison sentences for their crimes.

Racing to finish their term this week, justices issued a total of six rulings Monday to reduce their remaining workload to 10 cases. Still to come are some of the most closely watched cases of this term, dealing with such issues as gun control, the line-item veto, regulation of the Internet and doctor-assisted suicide.

The court also rejected an appeal by first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton in the Whitewater investigation, effectively forcing her to turn over disputed notes to the independent counsel.

Monday's rulings included the highly anticipated case involving separation of church and state.

The court revisited a 1985 decision in which it struck down a New York City program that sent public teachers into Catholic schools to provide remedial education to poor children. Back then, a different set of justices said the program, financed by the federal government, violated the First Amendment's prohibition against state establishment of religion.

New York school officials then began offering the program in facilities not on parochial school grounds. They estimated they have spent at least \$100 million on this program in the dozen years since the high court ruling.

During that time, the composition of the court changed and new conservative justices ruled in favor of religious interests in a succession of cases. The New York school board took its remedial education case back to the high court, arguing that these more recent rulings undermined the original 1985 decision.

The current court agreed by a 5-4 vote, saying federal programs for remedial education can be used in religious schools provided that they are delivered on a "neutral basis."

"It does not result in governmental indoctrination; define its recipients by reference to religion; or create an excessive entanglement of state and religion," Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote of the program in question.

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Justice O'Connor's opinion drew support from Chief Justice William Rehnquist and Justices Antonin Scalia, Anthony Kennedy, and Clarence Thomas.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice David Souter called the reconsideration of the 1985 decision "a novel proceeding" that strikes at the separation of church and state.

The ruling permits "direct state aid to religious institutions on an unparalleled scale," Justice Souter wrote.

Also dissenting were Justices John Paul Stevens, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer.

Douglas W. Kmiec, a law professor at Notre Dame University, said the court ruling follows through on previous rulings that government programs can pass muster provided they neither advance nor inhibit religion.

"It's a non-discrimination test," Kmiec said.

Stanley Geller, the New York City attorney for taxpayers who filed suit, said the court's logic that the remedial education program helps students, not Catholic schools is inherently flawed.

"You can hardly aid the students by supplying teachers without aiding the schools," said Geller, who represents the National Committee for Public Education and Religious Liberty. "It opens the door wide to state aid for religious schools."

Also on Monday, the court's conservatives scored a 5-4 triumph in upholding the Kansas Sexually Violent Predator Act of 1994.

The law requires jurors to find previously convicted sex offenders have a mental abnormality that makes them "likely to engage in the predatory acts of sexual violence."

A jury applied the law to Leroy Hendricks, a convict with a long history of sexual abuse of children. Hendricks' attorneys sued, arguing that the civil commitment law amounted to another criminal statute that punished their client twice for the same crime. That would violate the constitutional ban on "double jeopardy."

A bare majority of the Supreme Court disagreed, saying civil commitment is not punishment in the criminal sense. They stressed that the law requires medical treatment for those who are declared dangers to themselves and society.

"The confinement's potentially indefinite duration is linked, not to any punitive objective, but to the purpose of holding a person until his mental abnormality no longer causes him to be a threat to others," Justice Thomas wrote for the majority.

He was joined by Chief Justice Rehnquist and Justices O'Connor, Scalia and Kennedy.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Breyer noted that the law applies only to people who have previously been convicted of sex crimes. He also wrote that Hendricks received inadequate treatment from the prison system.

"These, and certain other, special features of the act convince me that it was not simply an effort to commit Hendricks civilly, but rather an effort to inflict further punishment upon him," Justice Breyer said.

Also dissenting were Justices Stevens, Souter and Ginsburg.

At least seven other states take a similar civil commitment approach to sex offenders: Arizona, California, Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and New Jersey.

In Texas, State Sen. Florence Shapiro, R-Plano, said the high court ruling gives legislators a "green light" to pursue their own commitment law when they next meet in 1999. Shapiro said civil commitment would strengthen existing efforts to track and monitor sexual offenders in Texas.

"We now have the last tool, which is to monitor criminals who because of their mental abnormalities will likely strike again and again," Shapiro said.

Attorneys with the American Civil Liberties Union, however, said the Kansas model is too broad and could just as easily be applied to drunk driving.

"They've invented words that have absolutely no meaning to any mental health professional, and they say that based on those words we can lock people away for the rest of their lives," said Scott A. W. Johnson, a Seattle attorney who filed a friend of the court brief on behalf of the ACLU.

Kansas Attorney General Carla J. Stovall said the law requires release of offenders after they have been successfully treated, a process state officials estimate at "three to five years."

"What we're doing is committing sexual predators for treatment," Stovall said. "We're not talking punishment."

Hendricks' attorney, Thomas J. Weilert, said "the decision holds some potential for abuse. There are certainly some other unpopular groups in our society." Steven Shapiro, the ACLU's national legal director, said the solution is longer prison sentences in the first place.

This case is not about whether our children should be protected

from sexual offenders, but how to accomplish that goal without trampling of basic civil liberties of every citizen," Shapiro said.

Kansas enacted the predator law, partly in response to the 1993 murder of 19-year-old Stephanie Schmidt by a co-worker who served only half a prison sentence for rape.

Gene Schmidt, who began a foundation in his daughter's memory, said the law was carefully written in anticipation of legal challenges. He said the high court's approval left him "elated, emotional, and gratified."

"We think this is going to save a lot of lives and that's what matters to us," Schmidt said.

Small Issues Dominate Talks among World Finance Leaders By Edward Dufner,

The Dallas Morning News

DENVER--Jun. 23--With summit leaders departing from Denver, the spotlight began shifting Sunday to the world capitals and financial centers where their pledges must be carried out.

The Denver Summit of the Eight, analysts say, produced a diverse grab bag of smaller issues, not sweeping directives to chart a new course on trade or monetary policy.

"I guess the headline is that it was a pretty quiet affair," said Jules Katz, former U.S. deputy trade representative in the Bush administration.

Business and economic experts will watch a host of issues overshadowed by larger geopolitical discussions: How can private investment in Africa be stimulated? How will the United States reduce pollutants blamed for global warming? And how can currency and other markets be policed to prevent a reprise of the Mexican peso's 1994-95 free fall?

Those are the types of issues whose impact will not be felt for months, if not years. But from President Clinton on down, U.S. officials sought to connect their big-picture work in Denver to the lives of everyday Americans.

"With millions of Americans working in jobs that are directly and indirectly affected by trade, and all Americans in their capacity as consumers benefiting from trade, our economic success is very much affected by the economic health of the global economy," Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said Saturday in summing up a day of meetings among finance ministers.

The importance of international economics drew an assent from Mr. Katz, though he saw scant attention paid to such issues in Denver.

"I can't remember any other summit where there was probably so little economic content," Mr. Katz said Sunday, the finale for three days of talks among the leaders of the United States, Canada, Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Germany, Russia and the European Union.

The Denver meeting's emphasis on politics over economics continued

a pattern established by previous summits. But some experts suggested that even with only modest economic achievements, the leaders gained something of value just by assembling at the same table.

In this view, such personal contact has grown in value as the world's leading economies converge.

"The administration of this new global economy requires that people meet face-to-face and talk," said Steve Beckman, an economist at the University of Colorado at Denver.

Dallas money manager Richard Fisher, a Carter administration Treasury Department official and participant at two summits, agreed.

"Summits are successful if they take place," Mr. Fisher said. "The important thing is that leaders meet and speak to each other."

Some of the U.S. talk may not have been particularly welcome. The White House's trumpeting of U.S. economic prowess ran into European concerns about Americans' more full-throated brand of capitalism.

At the same time, several analysts suggested, Washington may have underscored U.S. strengths simply by hosting the summit in fast-growing Denver. Their thinking was that moves by U.S. summit partners to deregulate their economies would eventually benefit the United States.

"There's some economic principles that we've been following in this country that have led to a stronger economy," said Morgan Smith, director of the Colorado International Trade Office, offering lower interest rates and reduction of regulation as examples.

Experts cited several summit-related announcements that could draw the U.S. economy into tighter orbit with those of other nations.

One example: the so-called mutual recognition agreement between the United States and the European Union.

Washington
Times
6/26/1997

case of Leroy Hendricks, a 62-year-old Wichita man who was repeatedly convicted of child molesting over a 40-year span.

After being found mentally abnormal but not "mentally ill," he was committed to a state mental hospital in late 1994 as he was about to be released after serving almost 10 years in prison for molesting two 13-year-old boys.

A jury concluded he was likely to prey upon young children again if he were set free. Hendricks himself admitted that he suffers from pedophilia, that treatment is "bull---," and that the only way he could keep from molesting would be "to die."

The court rejected arguments that the Kansas law unconstitutionally permitted people to be committed even though they did not have a medically recognized "mental illness."

Thomas said commitment laws need not use any particular words to describe mental conditions. Psychiatrists, in fact, are divided over whether pedophilia may be classified as a "mental illness," and "it is precisely where such disagreement exists that legislatures have been afforded the widest latitude in drafting such statutes," Thomas said.

But the focus of Thomas' majority opinion was that the Kansas law contains sufficient safeguards against unjust confinement and is not punitive. Its goal is treatment, not retribution or deterrence, he said.

The law allows sexually violent predators, who are re-evaluated once a year, to be confined until their mental abnormality no longer makes them threats to others, a commitment that Thomas characterized as "only potentially indefinite."

But Justice Stephen Breyer, writing for the dissenters, described the confinement of Hendricks as "an effort to inflict further punishment upon him." He focused on the finding of Kansas courts that Hendricks had received no treatment in prison and "essentially no treatment" at Larned State Hospital in central Kansas.

In a footnote, though, Thomas said that "to the extent that treatment is available for Hendricks' condition, the state now appears to be providing it."

But Thomas said treatment isn't a necessary element of sexual-predator laws. "We have never held that the Constitution prevents a state from civilly detaining those for whom treatment is available, but who nevertheless pose a danger to others," Thomas declared.

The Supreme Court's 5-4 divisions in the sexual predator and church-state cases were identical.

In each, the majority consisted of Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, Antonin Scalia, Thomas, Sandra Day O'Connor and Kennedy. The dissenters were John Paul Stevens, David Souter, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Breyer.

The ruling in the church-state case, *Agostini vs. Felton*, was a victory for New York City school officials, parents of parochial school students and the Clinton administration.

They successfully argued against two 1985 Supreme Court precedents that barred public school teachers from providing remedial and other "supplementary" instruction on religious school premises under a federal program designed to help low-income children.

They said the rulings had been eroded by later rulings, hurt poor children, and wasted hundreds of millions of dollars of tax money by forcing the instruction into special mobile units parked near parochial schools.

O'Connor, writing for the majority, said that, with proper safeguards, secular instruction by public school teachers on religious school property does not advance religion or create an excessive entanglement between government and religion.

Souter, writing for the dissenters, warned that the same constitutional principle could free public school districts to "assume payment for the entire cost of instruction ... in any secular subject in any religious school." There is "no stopping place in principle," Souter said.

Congress expected to pass spending, tax bills By Steven Thomma and R.A. Zaldivar Knight-Ridder Newspapers (KRT)

WASHINGTON Congress will likely approve landmark plans to curb federal spending and cut taxes this week, setting the stage for a showdown with President Clinton over which Americans will pay and which will benefit.

The House and Senate expect to debate and pass spending and tax bills designed to spell out the details of the agreement between Clinton and Republican congressional leaders to balance the budget in five years.

As part of that deal, members must find a way to trim the growth in Medicare spending by \$115 billion, and to cut taxes by \$135 billion.

While the White House and Congress agreed on those broad goals, there is wide disagreement over the specifics. As a result, the coming days are likely to feature long sessions and short tempers, as Congress races to adjourn Friday or Saturday for its Fourth of July recess.

"The major elements will be pretty much intact," said David Keating, executive vice president of the National Taxpayers Union. "There will be a family tax credit for children. There will be some tax breaks for college education. The estate-tax exemption will go up. And the capital-gains rate will go down."

But it is not yet clear how many people will get the family tax credit. Or how big the college tax break will be.

And there are significant disagreements over how to trim projected growth in Medicare costs. Some in the Senate favor making more-affluent seniors pay more of the costs of their own care and delaying the start of the program until age 67. But others in both houses strenuously disagree.

And there are disputes ahead over proposed changes in the welfare reform law and who should control \$15 billion set aside to improve children's health care.

The House bills differ from those in the Senate. And both differ from Clinton's specific wish list. After the bills are passed this week, the House and Senate will negotiate compromise legislation with one another and with the White House.

Here are some likely highlights of the coming debate:

Family tax cut

Both the House and Senate bills would provide tax credits of up to \$500 per child for families with children and household income up to \$110,000; the House for children ages 17 and younger, the Senate for children aged 16 and younger. The Senate proposal would require that parents of children ages 13 to 16 deposit the money in a college fund.

Though widely popular, this tax cut will produce one of the bigger fights of the week.

Poorer families with federal tax bills that fall below the amount of the credit wouldn't be able to take full advantage of it.

Democrats think the tax credit should be "refundable," meaning people who couldn't use the credit to reduce their tax bill could get a check.

President Clinton said Sunday he believes "all working people should be made eligible" for the tax credit. But Republicans have likened the proposal to a new form of welfare and say they won't go along. House Majority Leader Dick Armey, R-Texas, said it's "non-negotiable."

The outlook is uncertain, but given the strength of GOP objections, the prospects of extending these tax cuts to those who do not pay income taxes appears unlikely.

Capital gains taxes

Both bills also would cut taxes on capital gains, the profits made from investments in stocks, real estate and other assets. They would cut the 28 percent tax rate to 10 percent for those making less than \$40,100 a year, and to 20 percent for everyone else. The House bill also would index those capital gains to inflation, in effect further cutting the tax bill each year.

An expected debate over details of the capital-gains plan is likely to be a major flash point in a larger argument over whether the tax cuts are doing more to help the poor or the rich.

Slashing capital-gains taxes is a top priority for Republicans, but Democrats say this is the biggest windfall in the tax bill and that mainly benefits the most affluent Americans.

Clinton has signaled that he would veto the final tax cut if it includes any plan to index the taxes to reflect inflation. Said Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin: "It's unacceptable."

The outlook: The House will approve the indexing plan, but it will almost certainly not be in the final compromise plan between the House, Senate and White House.

College tax cuts

Both houses of Congress are proposing to give parents a 50 percent

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6/26/1997

Supreme Court rules that Hillary Clinton notes must be turned over to Kenneth Starr By Angie Cannon and Jodi Enda Knight Ridder Newspapers (KRT)

WASHINGTON The Supreme Court handed the White House a big setback Monday, as it rejected attempts to withhold notes that White House lawyers took of their conversations with Hillary Rodham Clinton.

The notes have become some of the most fiercely contested lawyers' scribbles as Whitewater Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr fought to get them and the White House argued they were protected by attorney-client privilege.

The court's action means the White House must surrender the notes to Starr, but it is unclear whether the notes will yield anything like a "smoking gun" in the Whitewater investigation.

Still, the decision limits the confidentiality enjoyed by White House lawyers, and gives Whitewater investigators more information in their effort to determine whether the first lady engaged in illegal activities.

"(Mrs. Clinton) and the president are not resting easily tonight," said Paul Rothstein, a Georgetown University law professor. "But the significance of it, we don't know without knowing what is in the notes."

The controversy involves two sets of notes taken by White House lawyers of discussions with Mrs. Clinton, whom Starr has called a "central figure" in his investigation of possible obstruction of justice.

One set of notes involves discussions in July, 1995 regarding Mrs. Clinton's activities after the 1993 death of White House Deputy Counsel Vincent Foster. Prosecutors are trying to determine whether Whitewater-related documents were improperly removed from his office after his death, and whether Mrs. Clinton was the force behind barring Justice Department officials from searching Foster's office.

The other notes reflect conversations with Mrs. Clinton on Jan. 26, 1996, the day she appeared before a federal grand jury to testify about the disappearance and sudden reappearance of her billing records from her Little Rock law firm, detailing her work as a private attorney for a failed Arkansas thrift at the center of the Whitewater investigation.

Prosecutors have said they want to examine the notes for clues about the reappearance of the billing records, which suddenly showed up in the White House residence in January, 1996, more than two years after they had been subpoenaed.

Without commenting, the justices refused to hear the case, leaving stand an appeals court ruling that the notes were not protected by attorney-client privilege as the White House had argued and should be surrendered to a federal grand jury.

A lower court had ruled that attorney-client privilege does not protect government lawyers' notes when they are being sought in a criminal investigation. Some lawyers did not believe this ruling would affect most other conversations that government lawyers have with lower-level employees, because this involved a criminal matter.

Administration officials said the notes will be released immediately to Starr, but said nothing specifically about Whitewater.

"We continue to believe that government lawyers must be allowed to have confidential discussions with their clients if they are to be able to provide candid and effective legal advice, and we regret that the court has decided not to resolve this important issue," said the statement by White House Counsel Charles Ruff.

Starr declined to comment to reporters about the significance of the decision, but said he was "very pleased" with the court's action.

Some legal observers said they doubted the notes were incriminating.

"I believe it is unlikely she would have said anything incriminating to White House lawyers, whether or not there was anything incriminating to say," law professor Rothstein said. "She is a smart enough lawyer to have known that it wasn't 100 percent clear whether attorney-client privilege might have covered it. She would have been aware of the risk, and I doubt she would say anything significant."

At the same time, it is unlikely that lawyers would write down something highly damning, even if she had uttered it.

"If a client said, 'I did it,' a lawyer probably doesn't write that down," Rothstein said.

The problem for the White House now is that investigators will search the notes for inconsistencies to previous statements made by Mrs. Clinton or others.

"This is nightmarish if you are the first lady's defense team," said Joseph diGenova, a former independent counsel and a former U.S. attorney. "They are looking for inconsistent statements. Investigators need more information, not less... People get caught in inconsistencies and decide maybe they better start talking."

DiGenova predicted that Starr would try to call the Clintons'

lawyers, including their private lawyer David Kendall, to testify before the grand jury.

"A lot of lawyers from the defense team are going to the grand jury," he said. "It means they will get to see all the notes and will ask a lot of questions of the people who took the notes."

"This allows Starr's investigators to go forward without waiting for another six to 10 months had the high court accepted this case," said Theodore Olson, a former Justice Department official.

Court rules states can keep sexual predators confined after sentence up

By Aaron Epstein Knight-Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON The Supreme Court, boosting the nationwide campaign to protect the public against sex offenders, on Monday allowed states to keep convicted rapists, pedophiles and other violent sexual predators locked up even though their prison terms are over.

Splitting 5-4, the justices upheld a Kansas law that allows such offenders to be confined possibly for an indefinite period if they are found to suffer from a "mental abnormality" and are likely to commit other sex offenses if freed.

Civil libertarians see such laws as licenses for "lifetime preventive detention."

But the court's conservative majority, led by Justice Clarence Thomas, found that the Kansas Sexually Violent Predator Act of 1994 provides for civil commitment, not further criminal punishment.

Therefore, Thomas reasoned, it did not violate the Constitution's bans on punishing people twice for the same crime (double jeopardy) or on enacting statutes that increase the penalty for a previously committed crime (ex post facto laws).

Thomas also said state legislatures could confine people whose mental abnormalities were not serious enough to classify as a mental illness, provoking opponents of sexual predator laws to contend the court's reasoning could justify the confinement of repeat robbers, burglars, arsonists, drug abusers or even chronic shoplifters.

But Justice Anthony Kennedy, whose vote was critical to the decision, warned state legislatures in a concurring opinion that the court would reject laws that were "too imprecise" or used civil confinement as "a mechanism for retribution."

Seven other states have similar sexual predator laws and have used them to lock scores of violent sexual offenders in mental institutions instead of setting them free when their prison terms ended. Those states are Arizona, California, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, Washington and Wisconsin.

The ruling clears the way for other states to pass such measures.

In another 5-4 decision Monday, the court renewed its retreat from the strict church-state separation of earlier years, allowing public school teachers to provide remedial help to needy children in religious schools.

The decision reversed two liberal precedents from 1985, and it also furnished ammunition to advocates of parental vouchers and other forms of government aid to parochial schools.

Clint Bolick, litigation director of the conservative Institute of Justice, said the decision "should clear the way" for "school choice" efforts in Milwaukee, Cleveland, Vermont and elsewhere.

But Barry Lynn, executive director of Americans United for Separation of Church and State, said the decision, while creating "a major crack" in the wall dividing government and religion, does not mean the Supreme Court would approve vouchers.

In the sexual predator case, Kansas Attorney General Carla Stovall and the attorneys general of 37 other states argued that the Kansas law was a reasonable method of coping with a serious national problem.

After the Supreme Court decision Monday, Stovall said: "I truly believe God is taking care of the children in this country."

Sexual-predator laws are only part of the nationwide legal attack on repeat sexual offenders.

New federal laws now require all states to register released sex offenders with the police and inform communities when sex offenders move in. The community-notice provision is known as "Megan's Law," named for Megan Kanka, a 7-year-old New Jersey girl who was sexually assaulted and strangled to death in 1994 by a convicted pedophile. He was sentenced to death last week.

States are exploring other legislative methods as well. California, for instance, recently enacted a law requiring twice-convicted child molesters to be injected with drugs that reduce their sex drives.

The Kansas law was the outgrowth of a crusade for action after Stephanie Schmidt, a college student, was raped and strangled in 1993 by a convicted rapist who had been released from prison.

The Kansas Supreme Court ruled the statute unconstitutional in the

Washington
Times
6/26/1997

Not above the law, after all

Last month, Bill Clinton took one on the jaw from the Supreme Court, when the court decided — unanimously — that the presidency could not protect him from the sexual harassment suit filed against him by Paula Jones. Now it's Hillary's turn.

Yesterday, the Court declined to hear the Clintons' appeal of an Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals decision that notes taken of conversations with Mrs. Clinton by lawyers from the White House Counsel's office are not covered by attorney-client privilege. The notes in question were on discussions the first lady had with counsel Miriam Nemetz about what went on in the White House the night Vincent Foster killed himself, and on debriefing sessions with Associate Counsel Jane Sherburne during breaks in Mrs. Clinton's grand jury testimony about the Rose Law Firm billing records that disappeared for two years and resurfaced in a White House room used primarily by the first family.

Whitewater independent counsel Kenneth W. Starr Jr. argued that the notes were relevant to his "highly sensitive criminal investigation"; that a Supreme Court hearing of the case, no matter how expedited, would seriously delay it; and, of course, Mr. Starr also argued that the notes were not covered by attorney-client privilege. Despite predictably righteous Clintonian claims that this was a fight about the principle of attorney-client privilege, it seemed pretty clear that the Clintons didn't have much of a legal leg to stand on. As numerous experts on privilege have pointed out, government lawyers work for the government and represent government employees — including the president — strictly in their official capacity. Even former Clinton Counsel Lloyd Cutler says that he advised government attorneys to make the

distinction between their function and that of a private lawyer crystal clear to any government employee requesting their help.

The point is that White House lawyers are paid (by the taxpayers, that is) to aid the president and his staff in the fulfillment of their duties — not to protect them from the consequences of their unofficial acts. So, even if one accepts the by no means obvious assumption that Hillary Clinton is a government employee, her discussions with White House counsel on non-government business like the Foster suicide and the missing billing records are simply not protected by attorney-client privilege. The ruling by the Eighth Circuit summed it up rather nicely: "to allow any part of the Federal Government to use its in-house attorneys as a shield against the production of information relevant to a Federal criminal investigation would represent a gross misuse of public assets."

The Supreme Court let that judgment stand without comment. It should, in other words, now be clear as clear can be for government employees (and first ladies) with prospective legal problems related to unofficial matters: if they're interested in maintaining the protection of attorney-client privilege, they would be well advised to save their most private thoughts and comments for their personal lawyers. And as to the present, Mr. Starr's Arkansas grand jury will now learn exactly what Hillary Clinton told Miriam Nemetz about what she did the night Vincent Foster died and what she had to say to Jane Sherburne about her grand jury testimony on those mysterious billing records.

Whatever the legal outcome, the real winners here, as in the Court's Paula Jones decision, are the American people and the rule of law.

The Washington Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

Hillary Clinton notes turned over to Kenneth Starr after Supreme Court ruling By Glen Elsasser and Michael Tackett Chicago Tribune (KRT)

WASHINGTON Kenneth Starr has inspired both ridicule and anxiety in a White House that sees him as a conservative partisan. Now, to its chagrin, the Whitewater independent counsel has an even wider berth in pursuing a criminal case against first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

The broader scope was granted Monday when the U.S. Supreme Court let stand a lower court ruling that notes of White House lawyers' conversations with Mrs. Clinton must be given to prosecutors in the Whitewater investigation.

Without comment, the justices declined to hear a White House appeal of the federal appeals court ruling that the notes are not protected by lawyer-client confidentiality. The White House promptly delivered the disputed notes to Starr on Monday after the high court's ruling.

For months, Starr's investigation has been focused on the testimony that Mrs. Clinton provided to a federal grand jury amid suggestions that it may have been at variance with what she told White House lawyers.

In particular, Starr subpoenaed notes of a July 11, 1995, meeting that White House lawyers had with Mrs. Clinton about her activities immediately after the suicide of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster, her former law partner.

Also at issue were notes of a meeting on Jan. 26, 1996, which followed her grand jury testimony about the discovery in the White House residence of a copy of her long-sought law firm billing records. Mrs. Clinton's private attorney also attended the meetings but his notes are not at issue. With the notes now in hand, Starr could call current and former White House lawyers before a federal grand jury he has convened in Little Rock. He could also call Mrs. Clinton for a second time. The White House, which would prefer to focus attention on the legacy-building achievements of President Clinton's second term, now faces the prospect of spending more time fashioning responses to Starr's lengthy inquiry.

While Whitewater and its related issues have not appreciably hurt the president at the polls, or in his approval ratings, it continues to serve as a drag on his reputation and stature.

In addition to the Whitewater ruling, the court recently rejected Clinton's contention that the sexual harassment lawsuit filed against him by Paula Jones should be delayed until he leaves office. In both cases, the court, in effect, ruled that neither the president nor the first lady could cloak their private actions with executive privilege.

These developments come just two weeks before Sen. Fred Thompson (R-Tenn.) is set to open hearings to investigate fundraising during the president's re-election campaign. That inquiry is in addition to one by Rep. Dan Burton, R-Ind., in the House that is even more sharply focused on the president.

Starr offered restrained praise of Monday's ruling. "We're very pleased with the Supreme Court's action," he said outside his Little Rock, Ark., office.

A grudging White House refused to alter its legal position, even though it complied with the ruling.

"We continue to believe that government lawyers must be allowed to have confidential discussions with their clients if they are to be able to provide candid and effective legal advice; and we regret that the court has decided not to resolve this important issue," White House counsel Charles Ruff said.

Some White House officials expressed surprise at the decision, indicating they thought the court would at least hear the case.

Asked if release of the notes would be damaging to the first lady or to the administration in a political sense, one White House official said, "My impression is that there is nothing in the notes that is damaging, based on what I hear."

The court declined to hear a White House appeal contending that notes between Mrs. Clinton and White House lawyers Jane Sherburne and Miriam Nemetz were protected by the same attorney-client privilege that applies to conversations between private citizens and their lawyers.

The appeals court ruled that the privilege did not protect government lawyers' notes when they have been subpoenaed by a federal grand jury. It ruled that White House claims of confidentiality were outweighed by "the federal government's criminal justice process."

The first lady's lawyers told the high court that there is a "compelling need for personal and government lawyers to consult in a situation where a person with official responsibility is under partisan attack and faces investigation by Congress, administrative agencies

and one or more independent counsel."

The first lady's attorneys noted that the lower courts have "a common interest" in confidential consultation between lawyer, two or more clients who "face the same adversary or are involved in the same investigation."

Starr, who had urged the court to reject the White House appeal, has accused the White House of engaging in a "latter-day contrivance."

In urging the court to take the action it ultimately did, Starr argued that a long review "would delay a highly sensitive criminal investigation." If it had taken the case, a formal hearing probably would have been set for the fall.

A series of developments involving Starr have left even his admirers nonplussed through the Whitewater affair.

A Washington partner at the Chicago-based law firm of Kirkland & Ellis, he has persisted in representing outside clients, including tobacco companies politically at odds with the Clinton administration. Such representations are allowed by the independent counsel statute but, given the fact he was investigating the White House, struck some as unseemly and politically naive.

Earlier this year Starr announced he would leave his Whitewater post to take a newly created position as head of the law school at Pepperdine University in California. The subsequent outrage, given the implication that the investigation wasn't important enough to see through to the end, prompted him to put his departure on hold.

Earlier this month, Clinton attorney David Kendall wrote Starr a scathing letter that accused him of besmirching the first lady's name by innuendo.

Kendall said Starr violated grand jury secrecy rules and inflicted "leak-and-smear damage" on the Clintons.

The letter followed a New York Times Magazine article that quoted unnamed prosecutors as saying that newly discovered Whitewater documents might shed some light on whether Mrs. Clinton told the truth to federal prosecutors.

Supreme Court paves way for public school teachers to teach remedial education in parochial, religious schools By Glen Elsasser Chicago Tribune (KRT)

WASHINGTON Dramatically reversing itself, the Supreme Court on Monday lifted a major constitutional barrier to public school teachers' providing remedial education classes in parochial or religious schools.

In a 5-4 decision written by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, the court declared that a 1985 ruling was "no longer good law." Monday's decision laid out a less stringent standard for judging whether government aid programs comply with the 1st Amendment's mandate for separation of church and state.

"Interaction between church and state is inevitable, and we have always tolerated some level of involvement between the two," O'Connor stated. "Entanglement must be excessive before it runs afoul of the (Constitution's) Establishment Clause."

The Constitution forbids both federal and state governments to favor any "establishment of religion" or to prohibit its "free exercise."

For more than 30 years, public school systems have provided teachers under Title I of the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act for remedial classes and counseling for needy students in both public and private schools.

But since the 1985 decree in a New York City case titled *Aguilar v. Felton*, school boards nationwide have been forced to rely on expensive arrangements such as using mobile vans, leased sites and computer-assisted instruction to avoid what the court then found to be "excessive entanglement" of church and state inherent in putting those public school teachers into the classrooms of parochial or religious schools.

Monday's ruling will affect 8,924 students in Chicago's nonpublic elementary and high schools mostly Catholic who are eligible for the remedial education program. It will also remove restrictions affecting thousands of students in Chicago suburban Catholic schools and other religious schools, including a sizable number of Jewish and Lutheran schools.

"This portends well for a more realistic relationship between religion and government," Mark Chopko, counsel for the U.S. Catholic Conference, said of Monday's decision.

Education Secretary Richard Riley called the ruling a "positive step forward" that will benefit children who need remedial education. The Education Department will issue "guidance" to ensure that the Title I program "remains secular and neutral," he said.

But others described the rulings as a setback for separation of church and state.

Washington
Times
6/24/1997

Pruden on Politics

By Wesley Pruden



It's time once more for milk and cookies

Every time Bill Clinton thinks he sees a little light at the end of the tunnel, it turns out to be another fast freight.

The law is still on track, and the high courts are killing him. First Paula, now Hillary. Uppity women will be the ruin of the poor guy yet.

We can presume Hillary's shredder has been smokin' for weeks, but the Supreme Court decision yesterday, forcing White House lawyers to surrender their notes of conversations with and about the first lady, is enough to give even an innocent man heartburn. We can only imagine how Bill Clinton is feeling Hillary's pain this morning.

Now a grand jury in Little Rock will get to see those notes, notes of meetings about Hillary and her law firm and some of her more interesting clients and some of the more interesting advice she gave them, and how to square what she said to them with what she said later, and to square what she said with what others said. Someone ought to send a bottle of aspirin to the White House. If you think this first lady's lot is not a happy one, you should spare a sympathetic thought for her lawyers.

This follows the Supreme Court's decision in the spring that Bill Clinton isn't immune from having to answer a lady's complaint just because he's the president of the United States. And if that's not enough, the Landmark Legal Foundation, a conservative public-interest law firm, yesterday renewed its request that the Justice Department investigate whether the president and the first lady are even entitled to all those government lawyers, paid for by you and me.



Miss Hillary

Says Mark R. Levin, the president of Landmark: "While today's U.S. Supreme Court decision correctly ends the Clintons' preposterous argument that the attorney-client privilege prevents independent counsel Kenneth Starr from securing notes taken by government lawyers in their unlawful representation of Mrs. Clinton, it also highlights the need

for a full Justice Department inquiry. Just as the Clintons cannot use the Army Corps of Engineers to build them a house or the IRS to do their personal taxes, they cannot treat government lawyers as their personal employees."

The pursuit of Miss Hillary thus continues. Documents held by the court, and only recently opened for public inspection, reveal that Mr. Starr and his men have gathered "extensive evidence" of obstruction, and that Miss Hillary has changed her story more often than any of the ladies on "As the World Turns." The shadow across the White House darkens.

Mr. Starr and his men are particularly curious about whether Miss Hillary's was the hidden hand that kept Justice Department officials (who would have been fairly compliant, anyway) from searching the office of Vince Foster the night of the day — July 20, 1993 — that he died of a bullet in his head, which Park Police investigators say was self-inflicted.

The other mystery is how Miss Hillary's Rose Law Firm billing records, bearing Mr. Foster's handwritten notations, asides and footnotes, first dropped from sight shortly before he died and then — *mirabile visu* — reappeared on a table in Miss Hillary's cozy little work room upstairs at the White House.

Some people try to find something suspicious about this, but they just don't understand and appreciate the convenience of the phenomenon known as "the Arkansas coincidence." This phenomenon has puzzled scientists for years, and Bill Clinton has been saved by it so many times he's lost count. Besides, presidents before Bill Clinton have been served by strange occurrences at the White House. We all remember how Miss Hillary and her pals on the Watergate staff committee laughed at Rose Mary Woods, Richard Nixon's secretary, and her explanation of the 18½-minute gap on a dictation tape as the work of "a sinister force." Miss Hillary does not laugh so hard now. She's beginning to understand how interesting life can be at the White House.

The conventional wisdom this morning is that the Supreme Court has breathed new life into an investigation that was nearly moribund. The media jesters at the Clinton court — the likes of Sidney Blumenthal, Al Hunt, Eleanor Rodham Clift — have been furiously trying over the past few weeks to write -30- to Whitewater, but their scribbling fades at first light. (The first thing Mr. Blumenthal did when he reported for work at the White House was to ask for back pay.)

The scribbling at the Clinton court is meant to intimidate Ken Starr, who the scribblers believe lacks the manly orbs to pursue his investigation to a logical and inevitable end.

All is changed again, and the changed circumstances decree that Miss Hillary retreat once more to the feminine protections of her delicate pale pink suit, the nursery and the kitchen, and to get a pan of brownies in the oven. And quick about it. There's not a minute to lose.

The Washington Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

Quello leaves after 23 years — and a host of changes

By Doug Abrahms
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

When Jim Quello went to work for the FCC, Ma Bell was the phone company and everyone watched one of the three major television networks.

It was 1974. Rotary phones were not yet museum pieces, fax machines and cellular phones were in the future and cable TV was for people living way out in the country.

In the years since he took his seat on the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Quello has helped guide a revolution that's brought e-mail, pizza-size satellite dishes, long-distance rates of 10 cents a minute and the Weather Channel.

Mr. Quello, who will step down when his replacement is confirmed by the Senate, is the Cal Ripken of the FCC, having served through six administrations, the second-longest tenure behind Robert Lee.

"It's been the most fascinating and most productive job I've ever held," said the former television station manager.

Mr. Quello jokes that he paid a heavy price to be a commissioner — about a million dollars a year. He sold his Capital Cities stock in 1974 for \$200,000, and the stock would have been worth about \$23 million today, he said.

Industry officials say Mr. Quello not only says what he thinks, but has always been accessible. A dinner honoring Mr. Quello last month had to be moved from the Mayflower Hotel to the Omni Shoreham as the guest count grew to more than 1,000.

"What a turnout" of congressional leaders and communications chiefs, said Richard Wiley, a former FCC chairman who served with Mr. Quello. "I think he's got a lot of bipartisan support."

Mr. Quello needed that support, especially starting out.

The radio station manager from Detroit faced a contentious eight-day confirmation hearing. Nominated by President Nixon with the strong backing of Vice President Ford from Michigan, Mr. Quello was one of the first FCC commissioners to come from the broadcasting industry.

"There was a lot of controversy because the public interest groups said he would give away the world," said Larry Harris, former mass media chief at the FCC. "He bent over backward so it didn't appear that he was a rubber stamp for the broadcasters."

He had support from Rep. John D. Dingell, Michigan Democrat and long-standing chairman of the House Commerce Committee.

"He even said, 'Jim, why do you want the ... job — you'll get beat up by Congress and overruled by the courts,'" Mr. Quello said.

But Mr. Quello cultivated friends on the Hill, even playing tennis with a number of them. In 1991, his fourth

QUELLO

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confirmation hearing took 15 minutes.

Critics have accused Mr. Quello with being too cozy with broadcasters by not requiring television stations to air more children's educational fare or rate their shows for sex and violence.

"If the initials [S for sex, V for violence, L for language] help, fine," he said. "Is it really going to work [by reducing sex and violence on television]? I question the overall value."

Mr. Quello said most of his decisions oppose overregulation. He is against the current FCC proposal for investigating alcohol advertising on television, not because he believes distillers should air liquor ads but because the Federal Trade Commission already is investigating the same issue.

Mr. Quello said he voted against letting the networks have financial control in the shows they aired in the early 1980s because of the stranglehold the networks held on the television industry. But he changed his vote a decade later after more competition appeared through cable channels, a fourth network and videocassette recorders.

"He's not a strong regulation-type of person," said Mr. Harris, who is now executive vice president at Teligent Corp. in Alexandria. "He's pro-business and pro-competitive."

Mr. Quello is exceptionally proud of persuading Congress to adopt spectrum auctions.

Before 1993, the FCC did not have the authority to auction off radio spectrum to cellular companies and others. The agency pulled cellular license winners from a hat, and many of them went on to sell those licenses for millions of dollars to large companies.

"What cranked me up so much was that cellular was such a give-away," he said.

Today, the government has received more than \$11 billion from cellular companies and others for spectrum.

Mr. Quello is less sanguine about breaking open the local telephone monopolies as mandated by the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The issues are very complex, and the large phone companies are willing to sue to overturn FCC orders, he said.

GTE Corp. and the Baby Bells successfully blocked in court one of the FCC's early orders that laid out guidelines for opening up the local phone networks to competitors. Just last week, SBC Communications Inc. sued the FCC over another order stemming from the Telecommunications Act.

"I think it will be decided in court eventually," Mr. Quello said.

But most of the issues over his tenure concerned television, he said. The current commission has produced more regulations on broadcasters than any in his tenure, Mr. Quello said.

The Washington Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

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Starr gets to see notes of Hillary talks

Supreme Court gives states right to lock up sex predators for life

By Frank J. Murray

The Supreme Court yesterday approved novel laws to lock up — forever if need be — “sexually violent predators” who are not mentally ill but remain dangerous after serving a prison sentence.

“Now that the court has approved this we’ll see this spread across the country,” said a jubilant Kansas Attorney General, Carl S. Jordan, who defended the controversial law in Dec. 10 arguments before the high court as

a way to empower states to prevent vicious sex crimes.

The 5-4 opinion, written by Justice Clarence Thomas, rejected claims by pedophile Leroy Hendricks, 62, that his detention at Lansing State Hospital is unconstitutional.

“If Leroy Hendricks dies there, I think we’ve saved 350 boys from being molested,” said Gene Schmidt, who designed the law and lobbied for its passage after his daughter was killed by a paroled sex offender.

see COURT, page A12



Noteworthy day: Kenneth Starr, Whitewater independent counsel, talks about his victory with reporters yesterday.

Despite moves by White House, court lets ruling stand

By Jerry Seper

The Supreme Court yesterday rejected White House efforts to block prosecutors from seeing notes of conversations first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton had with staff lawyers on the Whitewater probe.

The decision escalates an increasingly bitter standoff between the White House, which says the Clintons are innocent of wrongdoing, and Whitewater, independent counsel Kenneth Starr, who must determine whether the first couple broke the law in a questionable Arkansas land deal and later obstructed justice in trying to cover it up.

Inside

Education: Court lets public school faculty teach remedial courses inside parochial schools. **A12**

Blacks: Officials hope new ruling will keep sex offender Robert Moffitt off streets. **A12**

Prisons: Decision permits lawsuits against guards in private prisons. **B6**

The notes include conversations Mrs. Clinton had with ex-White House Special Counsel Jane Sherburne during and after the first lady's Jan. 26, 1996, appearance before the Whitewater grand jury

in Washington, and with Associate Counsel Miriam R. Nemetz on July 11, 1995, on Mrs. Clinton's ties to White House meetings after the July 1993 death of Deputy Counsel Vincent W. Foster Jr.

The high court, without comment, let stand an 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling in April saying the notes — which the White House said were protected by attorney-client privilege — must be surrendered to a federal grand jury in Little Rock.

The ruling is a setback for Mrs. Clinton, who has been named in court papers as a “central figure” in the Whitewater probe. The independent counsel's office has inter-

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High-tech problem doesn't compute

Broken equipment fills Fairfax schools

By Jeremy Redmon

More than 2,800 pieces of classroom computer equipment — including printers and terminals — lie broken or neglected in Fairfax County public schools.

And some of the equipment that does work is in the hands of teachers who don't know how to operate it's large investment in modern teaching equipment.

Fairfax now wants more money to make the expensive devices work.

School officials — who documented this problem during a survey of teachers in the spring — say they must now hire high-salaried technicians to repair the systems.

Some classroom computers remained unworkable for more than a month before someone repaired them during the school year that ended last week, the survey shows. Teachers spent hours of class time training themselves to use the computers and repair them when they broke down, administrators discovered.

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TRAINS COLLIDE IN TEXAS; 4 KILLED



Inspectors peer at the wreckage of two freight trains that collided south of San Antonio late Sunday night. Flames from the diesel fuel created a fireball that one witness said looked like a sunrise. Story, A9.

GAO starts probe of overtime in District

By Vincent S. Morris

The General Accounting Office has launched an investigation into overtime in the District, including why the nearly bankrupt government paid D.C. Department of Corrections workers overtime when they were renovating another employee's basement.

The wide-ranging GAO investigation seeks a clear accounting of why the city spends about \$80 million a year on overtime, who approves it and how overtime spending in the District compares with other jurisdictions. The Washington Times has learned.

Auditors at the GAO declined yesterday to comment on their review, except to confirm that they have started gathering payroll figures, employee counts and other documents.

But Rep. James P. Moran, Virginia Democrat, and the man who asked for the investigation, said he is worried about the lack of accountability that leads to seemingly outrageous overtime payments.

“There's no accountability here. It's a mess that has become an embarrassment to the District,” he said.

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Malcolm X's widow succumbs to burns

Betty Shabazz, 61, was key figure in civil rights fight

By Julia Dunn

Betty Shabazz, whose tragic life as the widow of slain civil rights leader Malcolm X brought admiring tributes, died yesterday of massive burns she suffered in a fire allegedly set by her 12-year-old grandson.

As she dashed out of her apartment in Yonkers, N.Y., just after midnight on June 1, Mrs. Shabazz's nightgown was ablaze, and she suffered third-degree burns over 80 percent of her body.

During five operations to replace burned skin with skin grafts, she clung to life for three weeks as her family and civil rights leaders kept vigil.

“I believed that Betty would survive,” said C. DeLores Tucker, chairman of the Nation of Islam.



Betty Shabazz

motherhood the world over. She witnessed one brutal act and now 30 years later, another.”

Mrs. Shabazz, 61, watched along with her four daughters as her husband was gunned down on Feb. 21, 1965, at Harlem's Audubon Ballroom. Pregnant at the time, she had twins later that year.

When a TV reporter asked her in 1994 if Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan was involved in the assassination, she responded, “Of course, yes. Nobody kept it a secret. It was a badge of honor.”

A year later, when her daughter Qubilah was charged by federal prosecutors with plotting to assassinate Mr. Farrakhan, Mrs. Shabazz reconciled with the Nation of Islam leader and appeared on the dais with him during the Million Man March in October 1995.

Portrayed in the 1992 movie “Malcolm X” as the long-suffering wife who repeatedly warned Malcolm he might be killed, Mrs. Shabazz said years later that actress America Bussett portrayed her

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North Koreans visit arms-control center

Action questioned by nuclear experts

By Bill Gertz

North Korean officials made a highly unusual visit to an arms-control center sponsored by a U.S. nuclear-weapons laboratory in New Mexico last week. The Washington Times has learned.

Several U.S. officials and private nuclear experts questioned the propriety of such a visit by Foreign Ministry officials from North Korea, a militaristic communist dictatorship that is listed by the State Department as a sponsor of international terrorism.

The June 16 visit to a facility near the Sandia National Laboratory, the premier designer of electronic components for U.S. nuclear warheads, may have com-

mised important weapons-monitoring techniques, the officials said.

“These guys are just like the Iraqis,” one nuclear-weapons specialist said of the North Koreans. “You don't try to schmooze them.”

Rod Gert, a spokesman for Sandia, said a group of North Korean Foreign Ministry officials took part in a workshop on arms-control monitoring at Sandia's Cooperative Monitoring Center last week. The center is near the laboratory, which is located on the Kirtland Air Force Base.

The center, like the laboratory, is funded by the Department of Energy. A fact sheet says its purpose is “to promote communication.”

see KOREANS, page A10

Pol Pot may never see tribunal on genocide

By Richard S. Ehrlich

SPECIAL TO THE WASHINGTON TIMES

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia — Authorities in Cambodia and the West raised doubts yesterday about whether Pol Pot will ever stand trial for his murderous rule as head of the Khmer Rouge.

One of this country's two prime ministers cautioned that Pol Pot's former allies may not let him leave the jungle alive, while a Canadian official questioned whether Ottawa could accommodate a U.S. request that it help bring the Khmer Rouge leader to justice.

If an international tribunal is created, a U.N. human rights of-

ficial said in Phnom Penh, efforts will be made to try hundreds of Khmer Rouge leaders in addition to Pol Pot.

Prince Norodom Kanariddh, who shares the prime minister's office with Hun Sen, said he feared Pol Pot would be killed before he could be brought to trial. He said Pol Pot's former allies both inside and outside Cambodia fear being implicated if a U.S.-led effort to bring the Marxist strongman before an international tribunal succeeds.

“It appears to me that some Cambodians and maybe some

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INSIDE

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FAMILY TIMES — Like all congresswomen with children, Rep. Deborah Pryce (here with Caroline, 6), faces a tough balancing act. Section E

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TOBACCO DEAL — Critics say the liability settlement leaves no room for leverage if the tobacco companies fail to comply. A3



Starr gets to see notes of Hillary talks

Despite moves by White House, court lets ruling stand

By Jerry Seper
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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The Supreme Court yesterday rejected White House efforts to block prosecutors from seeing notes of conversations first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton had with staff lawyers on the Whitewater probe.

The decision escalates an increasingly bitter standoff between the White House, which says the Clintons are innocent of wrongdoing, and Whitewater independent counsel Kenneth Starr, who must determine whether the first couple broke the law in a questionable Arkansas land deal and later obstructed justice in trying to cover it up.

The notes include conversations Mrs. Clinton had with ex-White House Special Counsel Jane Sherburne during and after the first lady's Jan. 26, 1996, appearance before the Whitewater grand jury in Washington, and with Associate Counsel Miriam R. Nemetz on July 11, 1995, on Mrs. Clinton's ties to White House meetings after the July 1993 death of Deputy Counsel Vincent W. Foster Jr.

The high court, without comment, let stand an 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling in April saying the notes — which the White House said were protected by attorney-client privilege — must be surrendered to a federal grand jury in Little Rock.

The ruling is a setback for Mrs. Clinton, who has been named in court papers as a "central figure" in the Whitewater probe. The independent counsel's office has inten-

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sified its focus on her in recent weeks.

Deputy Whitewater independent counsel John D. Bates, in arguing the case before the appeals court, said Mrs. Clinton was among several "individuals" under investigation who "could be indicted" in the case. Prosecutors also have said she has changed her sworn testimony in the Whitewater case "over time" and that it "differs from that of other witnesses" — an accusation the notes might address.

The notes were delivered to Mr. Starr's office last night.

The court's decision not to hear the case was made in a vote Thursday, which was made public yesterday, an indication that fewer than four justices wanted to put the matter before the court.

The decision upheld the appeals-court ruling that attorney-client privilege does not protect government lawyers' notes when they are being sought in a criminal investigation. The appeals court said attorney-client privilege related only to personal lawyers hired by individuals, and not government lawyers representing a specific office.

Mr. Starr, who told the Supreme Court in May that a delay in turning over the notes could kill a Whitewater-related criminal investigation, had asked the court to expedite efforts to rule on the case. Describing the White House attempt to bar release of the notes as a "bold assertion of a governmental privilege against a federal grand jury's interest in securing relevant evidence," he said a delay could set the probe back three to 12 months.

The independent counsel's office had no official comment yesterday on the ruling, but Mr. Starr told reporters outside his Little Rock office he was "very pleased" by the decision.

White House Counsel Charles F.C. Ruff was disappointed. "We continue to believe that government lawyers must be allowed to have confidential discussions with their clients if they are able to provide candid and effective legal advice," he said in a statement. "We regret that the court has decided not to resolve this important issue."

President Clinton, asked by reporters about the ruling as he greeted people after a \$500-a-plate campaign dinner for Sen. Barbara Boxer, California Democrat, declined comment.

Legal experts, including Mrs. Clinton's personal attorney, David E. Kendall, said the ruling could give prosecutors a green light to question White House lawyers about discussions they had with both the first lady and her private attorneys.

The White House had argued that the appeals-court ruling was "extraordinary and unprecedented" and would "substantially impair" Mr. Clinton's ability to "secure sound legal advice, particularly in the face of independent-counsel investigations."

But Appeals Court Judges Pasco Bowman and Roger Wollman said a "strong public interest . . . in exposing wrongdoing by public officials would be ill-served by recognition" of the attorney-client privilege "in criminal proceedings inquiring into actions of public officials."

They ruled that it would be "a gross misuse of public assets" for the government to use staff lawyers as a "shield against the production of information relevant to a federal criminal investigation."

In dissenting, Judge Richard Kopf said the notes "were not intended to be revealed to third parties."

Mrs. Clinton's ties to the discovery in the White House living quarters of missing Rose Law Firm billing records showing her legal work for a failed Arkansas thrift, and the disappearance of papers, including Whitewater documents, from Mr. Foster's office on the night of his death have been focuses of the Starr probe.

The first lady testified for six hours before the grand jury and is believed to have been asked about the Rose billing records found on a table in the White House residence. They contradict Mrs. Clinton's public statements that she had little or nothing to do with the legal representation of Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan Association, owned by her Whitewater business partners, James and Susan McDougal.

According to notes by Miss Nemetz already made public, Mrs. Clinton took an active role in the handling of a note found in Mr. Foster's briefcase six days after his death. She ordered White House officials not to tell her husband about it until it was decided if it would be given to police. The note was held 30 hours before police were told about it. Mr. Foster died from what U.S. Park Police said was a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

The Justice Department asked the court to overturn the appeals-court ruling, saying Mr. Clinton's "interest in confidentiality" supported the attorney-client privilege claim. Acting Solicitor General Seth P. Waxman said the decision opened the White House to "an ever-present potential for unrestrained intrusion" into attorney-client communications.

Last month, the court ruled against the White House in Paula Corbin Jones' sexual-misconduct suit, saying she could proceed rather than waiting until Mr. Clinton leaves office.

The Washington Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

**Summit Opens With Collective 'Mea Culpa'
(Nations) By James Gerstenzang and Craig
(c) 1997, Los Angeles Times**

UNITED NATIONS When world leaders ended their Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, five years ago, they hoped that after years of warnings and fearful scientific reports, nations would begin the expensive business of cleaning up the global back yard.

But on Monday, as world leaders trooped to the podium of the U.N. General Assembly to open the first environmental summit since Rio, they sounded like penitent, post-partying students whose work had failed to live up to their promise and they pledged to do better next time.

"We as a species as a planet are teetering on the edge, living unsustainably and perpetuating inequity, and may soon pass the point of no return," said the General Assembly's president, Razali Ismail of Malaysia.

Vice President Al Gore declared broadly: "We must roll up our sleeves and go to work."

Aside from the collective mea culpa, there also was a dash of finger-pointing most notably at the United States by British Prime Minister Tony Blair. The newly elected prime minister said the conservative British government that was ousted in his country's elections last month had delivered on its pledge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

"Some other countries cannot say the same, including some of the great industrialized nations," Blair said, a reference to the United States, a steadfast British ally but one that has been reluctant to subscribe to specific limits on the carbon dioxide emissions believed responsible for global warming.

"To them I say: Our targets will not be taken seriously by the poorer countries until the richer countries are meeting them," Blair said.

The 1992 Earth Summit was the largest ever gathering of heads of state and government, and it ended with unanimous pronouncements of determination and pledges to do right.

In the five years since, however, the world has gotten more crowded, its air and water dirtier and its forests more bare. And the planet has grown warmer to the point that small island nations and low-lying coastal communities fear that melting arctic ice will lift sea levels until one day the ocean's waters will wash over them.

The speakers Monday appeared well aware of their combined failure. Rio's spirit of partnership between the developed nations and the developing world foundered under a worldwide economic recession, some said. In some Third World countries, the resolve melted in the face of poverty.

The assessments were similar to the view of a State Department official who, speaking on the condition of anonymity, held out little hope for significant progress at the summit.

"There are a lot of doubters out there who don't think it will amount to a lot," he said on the eve of the meeting, which features addresses from 43 heads of state and government from Argentine President Carlos Menem to Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe.

Underlying the pessimism were the long-unresolved differences between the industrialized and developing world over economic development and environmental responsibilities.

Maurice Strong, the Canadian who led the Rio meeting, said the first challenge is to reignite the cooperative spirit and the determination of Rio.

Strong suggested that world leaders including President Clinton, who addresses the summit Thursday may return to the environmental agenda "because they've realized they've got so little to report (since Rio) and they feel the need politically to reaffirm their commitment."

Blair's remarks drew attention to the differences among the industrialized giants. The world's nations are engaged in negotiations that are meant to culminate in Kyoto, Japan, in December with a treaty that would bind them to reducing emissions of carbon dioxide. The United States is by far the greatest source of such emissions, which act like a greenhouse and trap the Earth's heat.

In his comments, Blair went beyond the position of the European Union, to which Britain belongs. He pledged that by 2010, his nation will bring its greenhouse gas emissions to a level 20 percent below that of 1990. The European Union has called for a 15 percent decrease.

The United States has called for binding commitments to reduce such emissions but has set no specific targets or timetables. Business groups have launched an aggressive campaign to slow measures that would restrict carbon dioxide emissions.

British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook moved to soften Blair's remarks, telling reporters afterward that his government's differences are not with "the American administration."

But, he said, "the American public hasn't come to terms" with the need to adjust its automobile-reliant lifestyle.

As the high-powered speeches were being delivered in the U.N. chamber, a drama of a much smaller scale was unfolding outside. Alan Moore of the Butterfly Gardeners Association of Allentown, Pa., said a group building an environmental expo outside the United Nations had invited his group to release 1,000 butterflies there Thursday.

The Pennsylvania group paid \$1,200 to have the insects shipped here only to discover that the cement-and-asphalt neighborhood is so inhospitable that releasing them here would not be "environmentally correct."

**Supreme Court Action Means First Lady Must Turn
Over Notes (Washn) By David G. Savage**

(c) 1997, Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON In a surprising rebuff to President Clinton, the U.S. Supreme Court refused Monday to review a ruling that requires the White House to turn over confidential notes of conversations between first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and two White House lawyers.

The court's decision, issued in a one-line order, not only clears the way for Whitewater Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr to obtain the disputed notes, but it gives him new standing to seek other documents held by the White House.

Starr is reportedly trying to determine whether Mrs. Clinton lied or obstructed justice by concealing her billing records from the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Ark. Now he will be able to compare her answers under oath with her private comments to her lawyers in meetings before and after her questioning by Starr.

Mrs. Clinton had said she did not know where the missing billing records were, nor could she explain how they suddenly appeared on a table in the White House living quarters.

More broadly, the Supreme Court's refusal to hear the Clintons' appeal is likely to give Starr a green light to seek more White House notes and documents. Under the ruling, Mrs. Clinton's conversations with lawyers on the White House payroll as opposed to her private lawyers are not confidential.

The court's action also sounds a note of warning for state and local officials. Until now, most have probably assumed that conversations with top staff lawyers were deemed confidential.

But the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis rejected the notion that the traditional attorney-client privilege covers government lawyers. While its ruling stands as the law only in seven Midwestern states, judges elsewhere may follow its reasoning.

The immediate impact will be felt in the White House where, until recently, the workings of the inner sanctum had been shielded from outsiders by two broad legal privileges.

One is "executive privilege," a claim used unsuccessfully by President Nixon when he sought to shield the secret tapes that ultimately forced him from office.

Perhaps worried by the echoes of Watergate, the Clintons chose not to cite executive privilege when the Whitewater prosecutor sought "all documents created during any meeting" attended by "any attorney" from the White House.

Instead, the Clintons cited the even more venerable "attorney-client privilege" as a defense against this subpoena. The Supreme Court, which once described this as "the oldest of the privileges of confidential communications known to the law," had said it guaranteed that clients could speak candidly with their lawyers.

Starr wanted the notes taken by White House lawyers of their conversations with Mrs. Clinton immediately before and after he questioned her about the suicide of deputy White House counsel Vincent Foster.

A federal judge in Little Rock, based on Mrs. Clinton's claim of an attorney-client privilege, blocked Starr's subpoena. Starr appealed and won a broad ruling on April 9 from the U.S. appeals court in St. Louis, asserting that the traditional attorney-client privilege did not cover government lawyers.

"We believe the strong public interest in honest government and in exposing wrongdoing by public officials would be ill-served," wrote Judge Pasco Bowman, if courts "allow any part of the federal government to use its in-house attorneys as a shield against the production of information relevant to a federal criminal investigation."

While the first lady was free to consult her private lawyers in confidence about the Whitewater matter, Bowman said, she had no shield of secrecy when members of the White House counsel's office joined the meetings.

In May, a new team of private lawyers working for the White House

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Times
6/24/1997

called this "an extraordinary and unprecedented decision" and appealed to the Supreme Court. They said the ruling, unless reversed, would make it difficult for all future chief executives to "secure sound legal advice" from White House lawyers.

The ruling also called into question whether governors, mayors and other state and local officials had a legal privilege to speak confidentially with lawyers on the government payroll.

The president's appeal was joined by the Justice Department and supported by a friend-of-the court brief filed by six former White House legal advisers, half of them Republicans and half Democrats.

Starr urged the court to reject the appeal, arguing that it would only delay his investigation.

In a long list of orders released Monday morning, the justices simply denied the appeal in Office of the President vs. Office of Independent Counsel.

As is customary in such actions, the court offered no explanation for its refusal to hear the case. One possibility concerns the unusual status of the first lady. While the appeal was filed on behalf of "the Office of the President" and concerned the status of White House lawyers, the case did not directly concern the president himself, but rather his wife's meetings to discuss an investigation of financial controversy that took place in Arkansas.

Still, it marked the second time in a month that Clinton had been dealt a defeat by a unanimous high court. In the Paula Jones case, the court ruled 9-0 that the president has no immunity while in office from private lawsuits.

White House Counsel Charles Ruff, the fifth lawyer to hold that post in the five years of Clinton's presidency, said he was disappointed by the court's action.

"We continue to believe that government lawyers must be allowed to have confidential discussions with their clients if they are able to provide candid and effective legal advice," Ruff said in a statement.

Ruff has insisted he is more interested in defending the principle of attorney-client confidentiality than in shielding the disputed notes involving two meetings. They do not contain damaging revelations, he has said.

On July 11, 1995, Mrs. Clinton met with her private attorney, David Kendall, and White House lawyers Jane Sherburne and Mariam Nemetz to discuss her activities immediately after Foster's suicide. Congressional investigators have suggested records relevant to the Whitewater case may have been taken from Foster's office.

Eleven days later, Starr questioned Mrs. Clinton about her activities during this time.

The second set of notes were taken when Mrs. Clinton emerged from a grand jury hearing on Jan. 26, 1996. She had been called before the grand jury to answer questions after the missing billing records were found on a table in the living quarters of the White House.

Court Says Sexual Predators Can be Jailed Indefinitely (Washn) By David G. Savage

(c) 1997, Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the new wave of state laws aimed at keeping "sexual predators" behind bars indefinitely, ruling Monday that these potentially dangerous offenders may be held even after they have served their prison terms.

The decision appears to clear away legal doubts about new laws in six states that allow officials to keep custody of sex criminals whose prison terms are ending. Roughly 400 ex-offenders are being held in the six states under the new laws.

Ruling on a case from Kansas, the court decided on a 5-4 vote that forced confinement in a state treatment facility is not punishment.

"Even though they may be involuntarily confined," wrote Justice Clarence Thomas, the "persons confined under this act are (not) being punished."

Because the law does not impose punishment, Thomas reasoned, it does not violate the Constitution's bar on a double-punishment for the same crime, or represent an after-the-fact punishment.

Civil libertarians have complained that this and similar laws aimed at sexual predators wrongly cross a new threshold by confining persons based on what they may do, rather than what they have done.

"States can and should enforce long prison terms for repeat sexual offenders," said Steven R. Shapiro, legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union. "But we should not allow politicians to use mental hospitals as a place to lock up individuals."

He denounced the Supreme Court decision, saying it "distorts psychiatry and the laws."

But with the court's approval, other states are expected to pass

similar measures. And Rep. Louise Slaughter, D-N.Y., sponsored Congress to pass a similar federal law.

In the past, people who were judged insane could be committed to a state facility for the good of themselves and the community. Recently, however, these so-called civil commitments have been limited to those who suffer from a "mental illness" as defined by mental health experts.

Beginning in 1990, however, several states expanded the concept of civil confinement to cover sex criminals, even when these people were judged not to have a true mental illness. Instead, the new laws refer more loosely to people having a "mental abnormality" or a "personality disorder" that predisposes them to commit sex crimes.

In the case before the court, Leroy Hendricks, 62, had served a 10-year prison term for molesting two 12-year boys in a hardware store. When he was about to be released in 1994, Kansas officials petitioned a state court to have him confined in a new state facility.

Hendricks was a pedophile, they said, which is a "mental abnormality." He also had a life-long history of sex offenses involving children. All such crimes are deemed violent offenses, and officials said Hendricks was likely to commit the same offenses again if released.

Based on that evidence, Hendricks was confined in a new state facility. Last year, however, the Kansas Supreme Court said the law was unconstitutional, leading to Monday's ruling in Kansas vs. Hendricks.

Joining Thomas' opinion were Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Antonin Scalia and Anthony M. Kennedy.

In dissent, Justice Stephen Breyer said the added confinement was "an effort to inflict further punishment" on Hendricks and should be struck down as an after-the-fact punishment.

Other states with similar measures are Washington, California, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Arizona.

In other rulings, the court:

Said guards at privately run prisons do not have the same legal protection from lawsuits as state employees. Dissenters said the 5-4 ruling in Richardson vs. McKnight, will raise the costs of private prisons and undercut the move to privatize such services.

Said the 1996 federal law limiting appeals in Death Row cases does not apply to cases which were under appeal in federal court prior to April 24, 1996, when President Clinton signed the measure. (Lindh vs. Murphy)

Turned down railroad workers who were covered with asbestos dust in the mid-1980s but who do not have symptoms of disease from getting compensation for "emotional distress" or for medical monitoring. The case, Metro-North vs. Buckley, concerned the so-called "Snow Men of Grand Central," who were wrongly sent to work in underground tunnels where they emerged covered in asbestos fibers.

Court Says Public School Tutors Can Enter Parochial Schools (Washn) By David G. Savage

(c) 1997, Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON Backing away from an earlier, rigid insistence on a separation of church and state, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled Monday that public school tutors can again enter parochial schools to provide remedial teaching to low-income children.

The 5-4 ruling will save public school systems mainly those in big cities a nationwide total of \$15 million a year. Since 1985, the schools have spent that money on mobile vans that were placed outside parochial schools. The schools resorted to the vans to comply with an earlier Supreme Court ruling that said public teachers could not work on the premises of a religious school.

In the wake of that ruling, school officials joked that the line separating church and state had become the curb. It was legal if children walked into a mobile van parked on a city street for reading and math lessons, but it was illegal if the teacher walked into a parochial school classroom for the instruction.

The Supreme Court rarely agrees to reconsider one of its own precedents, but the justices did so in this instance.

"A federally funded program providing supplemental, remedial instruction to disadvantaged children on a neutral basis is not invalid" under the First Amendment simply because the "instruction is given on the premises" of church schools by public school employees, said Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, speaking for the court.

She added she saw no use in "forcing (a school district) to spend millions of dollars on mobile instructional units and leased sites when it could instead be spending that money to give economically

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USA TODAY
TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

Whitewater ruling 'is a big win for Starr'

By Tom Squitieri
USA TODAY

Whitewater independent counsel Kenneth Starr had planned a staff summit this week in Little Rock to discuss possible indictments. On Monday, the Supreme Court gave him an added agenda item.

In a setback for President Clinton, the high court rejected the White House's argument that notes sought by Starr of conversations between presidential lawyers and Hillary Rodham Clinton were protected by attorney-client privilege.

Starr considers both sets of notes crucial to his examination of possible obstruction of justice by the first lady. That is one of the agenda items for the Little Rock summit.

"This is a big win for Starr," said Michael Chertoff, the former Republican counsel for the Senate Whitewater panel. "This really eliminates the argument that they are able to shelter communications with the White House counsel office that have to do with the Clintons' personal legal issues."

Although Starr had privately believed the Supreme Court would rule in his favor, individuals familiar with Starr's game

plan said he did not expect a ruling so quickly.

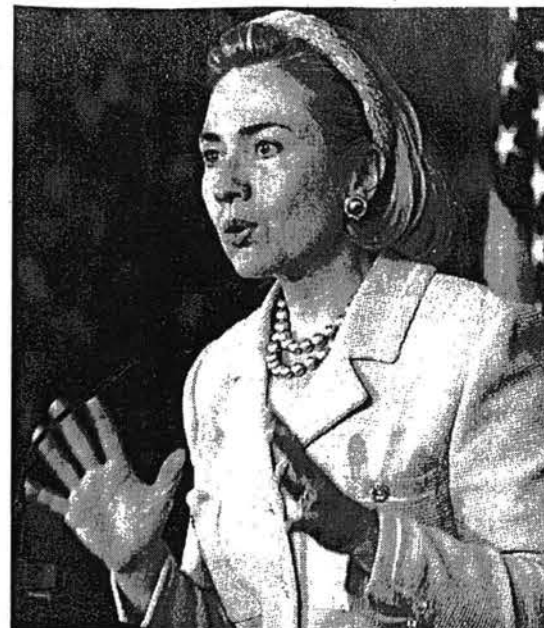
Whitewater was a failed Arkansas real estate venture that included Bill and Hillary Clinton as partners in the 1980s. The probe of its financial collapse has greatly expanded to include an examination of the Clintons' business and political affairs. Neither Clinton has been charged with wrongdoing.

In court papers filed earlier this year, Starr said Hillary Clinton is a "central figure" in his investigation.

The court action concerns two sets of notes taken by White House lawyers as Clinton talked with her private attorney, David Kendall:

► One set, taken by lawyer Miriam Nemetz, involves discussions on July 11, 1995, regarding the first lady's activities after the 1993 death of White House deputy counsel Vincent Foster. Prosecutors are investigating whether Whitewater-related documents improperly were removed from his office after his death.

► The second set, taken by lawyer Jane Sherburne, involved conversations with Clinton that took place on Jan. 26, 1996, the day she appeared before a federal grand jury to tes-



By Robert Sorbo, AP

Setback for first lady: Court papers say Hillary Clinton, at a Seattle awards banquet Monday, is a 'central figure' in probe.

tify about the mysterious disappearance and reappearance of her law firm billing records.

White House counsel Charles Ruff said Monday the Clinton administration regretted the court's action. "We continue to believe that government lawyers must be allowed to have confidential discussions with their clients if they are able to provide candid and effective legal advice," he said.

The court ruling comes as Starr's almost four-year probe has found new momentum.

In April, Starr said convicted Whitewater felon Jim McDou-

gal had provided "new and significant information" for the Whitewater probe. McDougal, a former business partner of the Clintons in Whitewater, began serving a three-year jail term for his Whitewater crimes on June 16.

Because of that information, the Whitewater grand jury in Little Rock had its term extended for six months.

Last week Starr hired four assistant prosecutors to boost his legal staff to 20. That is the most prosecutors he has had.

One of those hired was John Bates, who worked for Starr



By Jeff Mitchell, Reuters

Starr: Added four prosecutors to his legal staff last week

from September 1995 to February 1997. Bates had been directly in charge of the investigation of the first lady, a role he is expected to resume.

All 20 of Starr's assistant prosecutors, as well as some individuals who previously worked on the Whitewater probe, are expected to participate in the summit.

Starr's summit is also expected to review new information gathered about former associate attorney general Webster Hubbell.

Hubbell spent 15 months in jail after pleading guilty to Whitewater crimes in December 1994. As part of that plea, he was to cooperate with Starr.

But Hubbell has been the subject of news reports that he received almost \$500,000 for jobs between March 1994, when he resigned his Justice Department post, and December 1994, when he went to jail.

The Whitewater grand jury is examining whether those payments were "hush money."

► Confidentiality issue, 1A

Mayors criticize proposed air standards

They say rules would kill jobs, cost too much

By Richard Benedetto
USA TODAY

SAN FRANCISCO — President Clinton and the nation's mayors locked in warm embrace here Monday in celebration of growing cooperation between his administration and city leaders.

But a battle is shaping up between the White House and mayors, Republican and Democrat, over tougher clean-air standards being pushed by the administration's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

In Washington, White House officials said Clinton could decide as soon as today on the new regulations that would, among other things, reduce allowable smog by a third.

EPA Administrator Carol Browner and an array of environmental groups contend the new standards are needed because of health concerns, particularly asthma and other



Clinton addresses mayors: President could decide today on clean-air standards, an issue that came up in Monday's conference.

lung diseases of small children.

And mayors, here for the annual meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, agree air pollution must be reduced. But they complain that new standards would cost billions to implement, could eliminate thousands of jobs and are based on questionable science.

A lawsuit by the American Lung Association prompted a

court order that forced the new standards, which must be published by July 19.

"Mayors... are saying, 'This is going too far and too quick,'" says Detroit Mayor Dennis Archer, a Democrat. "We just want to slow this thing down and bring everybody to the table: mayors, scientists, EPA and businesses."

Today the group is expected

to approve a resolution calling for less-stringent rules.

Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, a Democrat whose term as president of the mayors conference ends today, says the only way his city could comply would be to shut down one of its expressways and cut the number of cars and trucks in the city. "I cannot shut an interstate highway, and Mayor (Wil-

lie) Brown (of San Francisco) can't close the Golden Gate Bridge to keep the traffic out. It's impossible."

Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan, a Republican, says he would have to replace diesel-fueled buses with models burning cleaner fuel, but that would double the price of a bus.

Other mayors worry that factories unable to meet the

Industrial site cleanup top priority

Fort Wayne, Ind., Mayor Paul Helmke, who takes over today as president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, says cleaning up abandoned or contaminated industrial sites is the No. 1 issue on the urban agenda.



Helmke: Takes over mayors group

He also will encourage mayors to lead discussions on race relations that President Clinton has called for. "If it's just happening in

Washington it's not going to make a whole lot of difference in the real world."

A third priority: restoring trust in government. He says mayors can foster citizen involvement in problem-solving, minimize partisan bickering

and lead efforts for campaign-finance reform.

Helmke, 48, a Republican, succeeds Chicago's Richard Daley, a Democrat.

emission standards might close or move, taking jobs with them. "It's the poor who are going to be hurt most by this in higher transit costs and lost jobs," Riordan says.

Sen. Dirk Kempthorne, R-Idaho, told the mayors that he and other members of Congress are pushing the EPA to provide a cost estimate of compliance, as required by federal

law. Some mayors say the national price tag could be as high as \$60 billion.

Daley and Paul Helmke, the Republican mayor of Fort Wayne, Ind., said they passed the mayors' concerns on to Clinton privately Monday. Asked what he said, Daley replied, "He listened to us."

Contributing: Bill Nichols

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TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

White House Appeal On Notes Is Denied

A1

By Susan Schmidt
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Supreme Court yesterday declined to hear a Clinton administration appeal of a lower court ruling forcing White House lawyers to give Whitewater independent counsel Kenneth W. Starr notes they took in discussions with Hillary Rodham Clinton.

The disputed notes, taken during conversations related to Hillary Clinton's questioning by Starr's investigators and by a Washington grand jury, now must be turned over to Starr's office promptly.

The president and first lady fought a grand jury subpoena for the notes, issued at Starr's request last year, arguing that the conversations were protected by attorney-client privilege. Although the White House won an initial court battle, the Clintons lost to Starr in the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and again yesterday when the Supreme Court refused, without comment, to con-

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sider the case. The refusal was the second Supreme Court blow to White House efforts to shield Clinton in legal proceedings. Less than a month ago, the court ruled that Paula Corbin Jones may pursue her sexual harassment lawsuit against the president while he is in office.

White House Counsel Charles F. C. Ruff said in a statement yesterday, "We continue to believe that government lawyers must be allowed to have confidential discussions with their clients if they are to be able to provide candid and effective legal advice. We regret that the court has decided not to resolve this important issue."

The White House had no official comment beyond Ruff's terse statement. Privately several Clinton aides expressed astonishment at the court's action. There was widespread expectation in the White House that the justices would at least hear the case.

White House lawyers, some officials said, were reviewing with horror the potentially wide-ranging implications of yesterday's action. It is at least conceivable that notes of all kinds of discussions the Clintons had with government lawyers about Whitewater could be subpoenaed. Starr, one aide theorized, might assert that he has a right to depose former White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum.

"We're very much in uncharted territory here," said one senior administration official.

Starr and congressional investigators have been interested in a series of Whitewater damage control meetings at the White House in 1993 and 1994. Participants at various points included the Clintons, their personal attorney, David E. Kendall, White House lawyer Bruce Lindsey and others.

The two sets of notes covered by yesterday's court action were made by lawyers from the White House counsel's office—one during a 1995 meeting preceding an interview with Starr's lawyers, the other on the day of Hillary Clinton's January 1996 grand jury appearance.

In their arguments to the court, Starr's office maintained that government lawyers cannot be enlisted in private defense work, and that shielding their notes from a federal grand jury would pit one branch of government against another.

Administration lawyers said if the White House were forced to turn over the notes, the long-held principle of attorney-client privilege would be damaged, as would the ability of all federal agencies to obtain sound legal advice. A group of former White House counsels from both political parties filed a "friend of the court" brief this month urging that the notes of the conversations involving Hillary Clinton be kept confidential.

Had the court taken the case, with arguments put off until its fall term, it would have further delayed the long-running inquiry that began as an investigation of a 1978 investment the Clintons made in the Arkansas land development called Whitewater.

The first set of notes was taken by former associate White House counsel Miriam Nemetz on July 11, 1995, at a meeting attended by Hillary Clinton, special counsel Jane Sherburne and Kendall, the Clintons' personal attorney. The purpose of the meeting, according to court papers, was to discuss Hillary Clinton's actions in the days following the July 1993 death of deputy White House counsel Vincent Foster—her former partner at the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock. Later that month, lawyers from Starr's office interviewed her about the search of Foster's office after his death.

The second set of notes was taken by Sherburne during breaks in and immediately after Hillary Clinton's Jan. 26, 1996, testimony before a Washington grand jury looking into the discovery of long-missing Rose Law Firm billing records in the residence of the White House. Those present when the Jan. 26 notes were taken also included Kendall, his partner Nicole K. Seligman and then-White House Counsel John Quinn.

Starr is likely to renew his earlier effort to see other Whitewater-related notes taken in the presence of Hillary Clinton and White House lawyers, according to lawyers close to the investigation.

Starr's subpoena originally sought any such notes that related to the Clintons' former business partner in the Whitewater venture, James B. McDougal, McDougal's now defunct savings and loan, Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, and David Hale, the businessman and former municipal judge who accused Clinton of urging him to make a fraudulent loan of \$300,000 in federally backed funds to McDougal's wife, Susan.

The subpoena also sought notes for four dates in July 1995, just days or weeks before the billing records were found in the book room of the White House residence by a correspondence aide, who ultimately alerted lawyers.

Staff writer John F. Harris contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

Church-State Divide Narrowed

Taxpayer-Funded Teachers Allowed to Tutor in Parochial Schools

A1 By Joan Biskupic
and Laurie Goodstein
Washington Post Staff Writers

In keeping with its recent trend of lowering the wall between church and state, a narrowly divided Supreme Court ruled yesterday that public school teachers may provide remedial education to students in parochial institutions.

The court reversed a 12-year-old decision forbidding taxpayer-funded teachers to tutor children in religious schools, provoking dissenting

justices to declare that important constitutional lines between church and state had been breached and that the majority was too hasty in reversing its own precedent.

The decision comes as much of the public and many lawmakers around the country are questioning whether the government would be wise to subsidize religious institutions to solve a range of social problems—from housing the homeless and teaching inner-city youth to treating alcoholics and drug addicts.

Many states and municipalities are already challenging constitutional assumptions by channeling taxpayers' money to churches, synagogues and parochial schools to attack some of those issues. But the question is: To what extent are partnerships between government and religion permissible under the Constitution?

In the area of education, a narrow, more conservative majority of the Supreme Court in recent years has been enhancing the ability of government—nationally and locally—to

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JUSTICES, From A1

provide funds to religious schools and academic programs. The current view is a marked departure from the stricter separationist stance of the court in the 1980s.

"Interaction between church and state is inevitable," Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote for the 5 to 4 majority yesterday, "and we have always tolerated some level of involvement between the two." O'Connor said that what had changed over the years was the court's view of whether particular public aid to religion had "an impermissible effect," for example, requiring a government to get excessively involved in the workings of a church institution.

But while O'Connor emphasized the narrow scope of the court's decision, focused on a federal program that provides funds for remedial education nationwide, some religious leaders immediately declared that it could help their effort to get government to pay for vouchers that could be used by parents to send their children to religious schools.

"This decision confirms that vouchers can be constitutional," said Mark Chopko, general counsel to the United States Catholic Conference, so long as those programs are carefully designed, religiously neutral and beneficial to all parents. Other religious groups felt the conclusions that would be drawn from the ruling were more limited.

At issue in yesterday's case is a 1965 federal funding program known as Title I intended to educate all school children who need remedial help, including those in parochial schools.

The New York City school district's practice was to send public school teachers into parochial schools to offer remedial services during the regular school day. But after six taxpayers challenged the program, the Supreme Court ruled in 1985 that furnishing publicly financed services in religious schools was a violation of the First Amendment's separation of church and state.

After that 5 to 4 decision, school districts in New York and across the country began fulfilling the requirements of Title I by sending public school teachers to instruct parochial

students at alternative sites, usually a van parked outside the religious schools. Federal education officials said that not only was a poor environment for students who needed help but wasted millions of dollars that otherwise could have been spent on more direct academic aid. More than 190,000 parochial school children nationwide receive publicly funded remedial instruction, at a cost of about \$40 million a year, much of it spent on the cost of teaching children at an alternative site.

With the support of the Clinton administration, New York City schools asked the court to free it from the requirements of the court's original 1985 ruling. It noted that a majority of the current justices had in subsequent rulings complained about the 1985 ruling.

Yesterday, O'Connor said in *Agostini v. Felton* that it was not enough that the 1985 mandate was costly or that it was criticized by individual justices. What mattered, she said, was that the court had expressly disavowed the notion that the First Amendment absolutely bars the placing of a public employee in a sectarian school. She noted that in a 1993 ruling, the court had allowed a public school teacher to enter a Roman Catholic school as a sign-language interpreter to a deaf student.

O'Connor said New York City's implementation of Title I "does not result in any governmental indoctrination; define its recipients by reference to religion; or create an excessive entanglement" between church and state. Joining her were Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Antonin Scalia, Anthony M. Kennedy and Clarence Thomas.

In dissent were Justices John Paul Stevens, David H. Souter, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen G. Breyer. Souter, joined by Stevens and Ginsburg, said in a statement, "[C]onstitutional lines have to be drawn, and on one side of every one of them is an otherwise sympathetic case that provokes impatience with the Constitution and with the line. But constitutional lines are the price of constitutional government."

Staff writer Rene Sanchez contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

By STEPHEN LABATON

WASHINGTON, June 23 — The Supreme Court dealt a major setback to President Clinton in the Whitewater investigation today by refusing to review a subpoena that orders White House lawyers to surrender notes they had taken of conversations with Hillary Rodham Clinton.

After the justices left undisturbed the appeals court's ruling that the notes were not protected by the lawyer-client privilege, as Mrs. Clinton and her lawyers had contended, the White House turned over the notes to the Whitewater independent counsel.

The notes covered two discussions Mrs. Clinton had with White House lawyers: once during her grand jury appearance last year, and at an earlier time when she had discussed some circumstances surrounding the suicide in 1993 of Vincent W. Foster Jr., her former law partner and the Deputy White House counsel.

Although it is not known whether the notes contain anything of use to the prosecutors, the prosecutors have said they sought the material because it could shed light on the investigation, which is examining possible perjury and obstruction of justice.

Mrs. Clinton was called to testify before a Federal grand jury here after copies of long-sought billing records from her former law firm mysteriously appeared in the residence of the White House and were turned over to investigators two years after they were first subpoenaed by the Whitewater independent counsel. The billing records provide ambiguous clues about the nature of the work she performed for a savings association that was later found

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to be rife with corruption.

White House advisers said that they were not concerned about the contents of the notes and were said to be discussing whether, in light of today's decision, they should make them public. Nonetheless, the decision by the appeals court that was left undisturbed by today's action has far-reaching consequences for both the investigation and the way in which government officials consult with government lawyers. It also could shave months off the investigation by curtailing a court fight that would have spilled into 1998.

Investigators are almost certain to use the legal precedent established two months ago by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, in St. Louis, to seek other information in the hands of White House lawyers that could bear on the sprawling examination of the political and personal finances of the Clintons. Over the years, the White House has cited lawyer-client privilege to withhold a variety of material sought by Federal and Congressional investigators.

President Clinton today ignored shouted questions from reporters about the Court's decision, but other White House officials expressed dismay.

"We continue to believe that government lawyers must be allowed to have confidential discussions with their clients if they are to be able to provide candid and effective legal advice, and we regret that the Court has decided not to resolve this important issue," said the White House counsel, Charles F.C. Ruff.

Lawyers at the White House and the Justice Department said the Court's refusal to hear the appeal left a precedent on the books that would chill relations between government officials and their lawyers, knowing that their discussions might not be protected from disclosure to a grand jury.

In the briefs that they had filed with the Supreme Court, lawyers representing the White House and the Justice Department had urged the justices to reverse the appeals decision, arguing that it had substantially eroded the ability of government officials to obtain advice from government lawyers. The Whitewater independent counsel, Kenneth W. Starr, replied that the case would not adversely affect government lawyers, who are obligated to report evidence of criminal wrongdoing.

The decision was the second big Supreme Court defeat for the White House in recent days. Four weeks ago, the justices unanimously refused to delay a sexual harassment lawsuit filed against President Clinton by Paula Corbin Jones.

Though today's ruling removes what Mr. Starr has characterized as "an impediment" to his investigation, it remains unknown how much longer the inquiry will last or whether Mr. Starr will seek any new charges. In April, Mr. Starr told a Federal judge that he needed to extend the term of a grand jury in Arkansas because his inquiry had uncovered "extensive evidence" of possible obstruction of justice. And one of Mr. Starr's deputies recently told a Federal court that Mrs. Clinton was among those who could be indicted.

Mr. Starr announced on Thursday that he had decided to hire four more prosecutors, including the former

The end of a long battle may shave months from the Whitewater inquiry.

heads of the public corruption units of the United States Attorney's Offices in Los Angeles and Miami.

Hiring new Whitewater prosecutors who will be working in Washington suggests that Mr. Starr may be considering new prosecutions. The Whitewater independent counsel's office is scheduled to conduct only one prosecution in the next few months, a second trial of former Gov. Jim Guy Tucker of Arkansas and two associates on charges of fraud.

Mr. Starr's inquiry, which began as an examination of the death of Mr. Foster and the ties of the Clintons to a troubled savings association, has been expanded to include such issues as the dismissal of the White House travel staff and the existence of hundreds of confidential F.B.I. background files at the White House. Mr. Starr is also examining whether aides and advisers to Mr. Clinton had found income for former Associate Attorney General Webster L. Hubbell while he was under a criminal investigation in 1994 as part of an effort to discourage him from cooperating with investigators.

Mr. Starr's staff appears to be close to concluding its investigation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation background files, people who know about the inquiry say. Investigators have also concluded that Mr. Foster committed suicide in a park in Virginia but they are still examining the handling of papers in his White House office by aides and why he might have been depressed.

The investigation received new impetus with the decision by James B. McDougal, the Clintons' former Whitewater partner, to cooperate with prosecutors after his conviction on 18 felony counts. Before Mr. McDougal was sentenced two months ago, Mr. Starr said that he had helped investigators with new, unspecified leads. Mr. McDougal began a three-year prison sentence last week.

Mr. Starr told reporters in Little Rock today that he was "very pleased" with the Supreme Court's decision, but he did not elaborate on where the investigation was heading.

The New York Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

REVISED GUIDELINES DEFINE DIABETES IN BROADER TERMS

MOVE WIDELY ENDORSED

Millions Will Require Testing As Measure of Blood Sugar Viewed as Normal Falls

A By DENISE GRADY

Levels of blood sugar that have long been accepted as normal are actually too high and should be considered a sign of diabetes, according to new guidelines issued yesterday by the American Diabetes Association and endorsed by Federal health authorities.

The guidelines call for testing all healthy people age 45 and older — about 77 million Americans — every three years, and are expected to lead to the detection of 2 million new cases.

Under the guidelines, testing would start earlier and be done more often in people with higher risk, including those who are obese, black, Hispanic, American Indian or closely related to someone with diabetes.

The new guidelines, announced at a medical conference in Boston, have been endorsed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. A report on the recommendations will be published in the July issue of the journal *Diabetes Care*. Doctors usually follow the association's recommendations.

Dr. K. G. M. M. Alberti, director of the World Health Organization's Collaborating Center for Research and Development in Laboratory Techniques in Diabetes, said at a press conference that that organization fully supports the association's recommendations.

The redefinition of diabetes may have a powerful impact. Researchers say they hope that by leading to earlier detection, the guidelines will improve treatment and prevent complications like cardiovascular disease and blindness.

But it is not known whether those benefits will be realized, and in the meantime, the scientists say, there are potential risks in telling a large pool of symptom-free people they have a chronic disease with potentially devastating consequences. Those individuals would have to deal

with employers and insurers, and in some cases make decisions about taking potent drugs whose long-term effects are not entirely known.

According to the new guidelines, a person has diabetes if two readings, on two different days, reach 126 milligrams per deciliter or higher on a simple blood test called a fasting plasma glucose — better known as fasting blood sugar. The previous cutoff, set in 1979, was 140 or higher.

The association also decided that the fasting plasma glucose test was sufficient to make the diagnosis, and could replace a more expensive, time-consuming and unpleasant procedure, the oral glucose-tolerance test, which requires that patients drink a glucose solution and then have blood drawn two hours later. (The dipsticks used to test urine samples for glucose in many doctor's offices are not adequate for diagnosing diabetes.)

The association said it recommends lowering the blood-sugar cutoff to 126 because research has shown that people with readings in the low- to mid-120s develop complications of diabetes, including blood-vessel damage that can eventually lead to heart disease, stroke, kidney failure, blindness, nerve damage and amputation of the feet and legs.

The American Diabetes Association estimates that each year, the disease results in 54,000 amputations, 12,000 to 24,000 cases of blindness and 178,000 deaths from diabetes and its complications. But in its early stages, high blood sugar produces no symptoms, and many adults have diabetes for 7 years or more before it is diagnosed. By that time, irreversible damage to the circulatory system and organs may already have occurred.

"Damage is occurring earlier than we previously thought," said Dr. James Gavin, senior scientific officer at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Chevy Chase, Md. He was the chairman of a group of international experts that developed the guidelines after analyzing 15 years of research.

"The earlier we pick up the disease and the more aggressive we are in treating it, the greater the likelihood we'll be able to avoid these kinds of complications," Dr. Gavin said. "This is an attempt to raise public awareness."

Although he thinks the new guidelines will ultimately benefit patients, Dr. Gavin said he did not expect the changes to be unanimously welcomed. He said many people fear a diagnosis of diabetes, not only because of what it means medically but also because it may expose them to insurance or employment discrimination. Cases of discrimination have occurred, he said.

"But diabetes has earned those negative connotations because we've been picking it up and trying to intervene late in its course when the complications have had a chance to get off to a running start," he said. "The sting is taken away if we can avoid complications."

Eight million Americans have

The New York Times

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WHITEWATER PROBE: THE STORY SO FAR

■ Independent counsel Kenneth W. Starr sought the notes taken by White House attorneys during conversations with first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton as part of an inquiry into whether she withheld information from a federal grand jury in Little Rock examining a failed Arkansas real estate venture in which the Clintons had invested.

Allegations of fraud and improper quid pro quos have swirled around the Clintons' 1978 investment in the Whitewater land deal, but Starr also has focused on alleged efforts by Clinton administration officials to block his investigation. According to a footnote in a lower court ruling that was part of yesterday's Supreme Court action, Starr's investigators have concluded that Hillary Clinton's testimony changed over time or differs from that of other witnesses.

Starr recently obtained an extension of the grand jury's term until Nov. 7, saying he is examining whether administration officials engaged in "perjury, destruction of evidence and intimidation of witnesses."

PAYMENTS TO HUBBELL



Hubbell

■ One of the issues Starr is looking at is whether White House aides or associates of President Clinton arranged payments to Webster L. Hubbell in an effort to ensure his silence on Whitewater matters. Hubbell, a former partner of Hillary Clinton at the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock and close friend to the president, resigned from a senior position at the Justice Department in 1994 before pleading guilty to fraud and tax evasion while in private practice. As a result

of efforts by former White House chief of staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty and others, Hubbell received hundreds of thousands of dollars in private consulting contracts during the period between his resignation from Justice and the beginning of a 21-month prison term.

Starr questioned him during this period, and the somewhat lengthy sentence was imposed after Starr's prosecutors told the sentencing judge Hubbell had not cooperated fully with them.

MCDUGAL TESTIMONY

■ Starr also is investigating whether the White House or private lawyers for the president sought to influence the testimony of the Clintons' former Whitewater business partners, Susan and James B. McDougal, during their fraud trial last year. After James McDougal was convicted of fraud, and related charges, sentencing was delayed while he was questioned by the independent counsel's office. Starr's prosecutors later said he had cooperated with them, and McDougal recently began a three-year prison sentence.

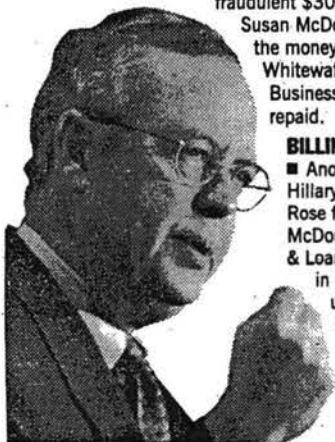
Susan McDougal refused to cooperate with the Starr investigation and remains in jail on a contempt of court citation.

CLINTON AND THE LOAN

■ Starr is investigating whether President Clinton lied in sworn testimony during the McDougals' trial when he denied any knowledge of a fraudulent \$300,000 federally backed loan to Susan McDougal during the 1980s. Some of the money, \$50,000, went to the Whitewater land development. The Small Business Administration loan was never repaid.

BILLING RECORDS

■ Another issue under review concerns Hillary Clinton's billing records from the Rose firm on work she did for the McDougals' Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan. The records were subpoenaed in 1994 but could not be located until an aide discovered them in the White House residence two years later.



Kenneth W. Starr

BY JAMES A. PARCELL—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

Court Deals Tribe a Setback in Dispute Over Lake

Associated Press

In a victory for state sovereignty, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday that an Indian tribe may not seek control of a lake and its tributaries by suing Idaho officials in federal court.

Continuing its recent willingness to protect state sovereignty against interference from the federal government and others, the court said the Constitution's 11th Amendment bars the federal lawsuit.

The amendment shields states from being sued unwillingly in federal court, and the opinion in the 5 to 4 decision said that protection also shields state officials from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's lawsuit. The ruling does not end the dispute over ownership of the beds, banks and waters of Lake Coeur d'Alene in northern Idaho.

The justices also agreed yesterday to decide whether millions of acres of land owned by Alaska natives can be deemed "Indian country." Such a move would give tribes broad regulatory and tax powers over the area.

The justices said they will review a federal appeals court ruling that found 1.8 million acres of land in north-central Alaska to be Indian country.

Alaska officials say the lower court's ruling could yield "a crazy quilt of jurisdictional enclaves crippling the state's ability to implement crucial statewide regulatory programs—including fish and game, land use and environmental programs."

But the Native American Rights Fund said Alaska officials were overstating the importance of the lower court's ruling.

Unusual Coalition Fights China's Trading Status

Pressure Unlikely to Block MFN Extension

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writer

If this were any of the last eight years, the summer fight over China's trade status would follow a familiar pattern: public outrage by liberal Democrats over China's repressive human rights policies countered by the Republican and Democratic establishment arguing that economic engagement will encourage China to open itself to Western ideals.

But this year is not like the last eight. The China debate has produced an unusual coalition of opponents, with religious conservatives mobilizing alongside organized labor, the Catholic Conference, other liberals—and even some Republican lawmakers.

But even with the substantial clout of organized religious conservatives and widespread concern over the impending handover of Hong Kong to Beijing's rule, the traditional result is expected in today's House vote: a White House victory extending most-favored-nation status to China. That status, which has been extended to virtually every nation in the world, allows for a normal advantageous trade relationship.

Even in China's worst public relations days—the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre and the weeks of coverage that followed—Congress was unable to kill off MFN. Those were the days when Clinton was accusing then-President George Bush of kowtowing to the Chinese and candidate Gore was calling the Chinese the “butchers of Beijing.”

This year it is conservatives such as Gary Bauer of the Family Research Council who are playing that role. Bauer's group has been joined by such organizations as the Southern Baptist Convention, Focus on the Family, the Christian Coalition, the Concerned Women for America and Phyllis Schlafly's Eagle Forum. They are taking on MFN, Bauer said, because of their concerns about religious persecution in China, which he characterized as “widespread.” He also cited Chinese labor camps as well as China's policy of forced abortion and sterilization to control population.

Bauer said the religious conservative propensity has been to focus on the social values side of the Republican Party. “We're not sitting out anymore. I feel that [our] wing of the party has been ghettoized on a handful of issues like abortion. But we need to make values part of our foreign policy,” he said.

A number of less politically active religious groups, including some doing missionary work in China, are supporting MFN.

Bauer's coalition of conservative groups has sent out letters to some 350,000 of their supporters detailing Chinese religious oppression—“How would it feel to have your fingers crushed and broken with a pair of pliers because you believe in the lordship of Jesus Christ?”—and has been running radio ads and working with other groups to leaflet and send out mail, aimed at having people call their House members and urge them to vote against MFN.

White House Issues Letters of Support From Ex-Presidents

Reuter

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23—Pressing its case to maintain China's most-favored-nation (MFN) trade status, the White House today released letters of support from former presidents George Bush, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter.

The letters, and similar expressions of support from six former secretaries of state and 10 former secretaries of defense also made public by the White House, were designed to sway Congress one day before it is due to vote on the issue.

While acknowledging the United States has differences with China, Republicans Bush and Ford and Democrat Carter argued that revoking MFN, which confers normal trade status on a country, was not in the U.S. national interest.

Under U.S. law, the president each year must decide whether to grant China MFN and Congress has the right to disapprove his decision.

But the other side—the multinationals and other business interests—have as much interest and a lot more money to promote MFN. Boeing, by example, has begun running television ads featuring Democratic power broker Robert Strauss proclaiming the benefits MFN will bring to American workers and business. The National Retail Federation released a survey purporting to show the negative effect on American costs of Chinese products if MFN were denied.

According to the survey, toys in particular would become a lot more expensive in the United States. The “Tickle Me Elmo” toy would rise in price from \$29.95 to \$49.70. The group estimated tariff increases could cost an average U.S. household more than \$300 per year. China has a huge trade surplus with the United States: This country exports \$15 billion worth of products there; the Chinese sell \$50 billion worth of products here.

While White House officials said calls to a handful of House members suggested the religious conservatives have had an effect, the administration nevertheless expects to win the vote in the House today, although some are predicting it will be close. Senators have said it is even less likely Clinton would lose in the Senate, and even if opponents prevailed, no one

on or off the record would concede the possibility the president could lose a veto fight over MFN.

The fight underscores how much both parties are divided over China and trade. House Minority Leader Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.) and a group of Democrats oppose the president's position. While House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and much of the GOP leadership are aligned with Clinton, some other well-known Republicans who previously have supported MFN are threatening to bolt this time because of their concerns over human rights and China's arms deals. They include Reps. John R. Kasich (Ohio), Fred Upton (Mich.), Peter Hoekstra (Mich.) and Bill Paxon (N.Y.). House Majority Leader Richard K. Armitage (Tex.), who also had been threatening to bolt, announced at the end of last week he would go along with MFN again.

Clinton began earlier this month to meet with various lawmakers at the White House to make his case. That case was made publicly in a letter to all members of Congress, and through speeches and congressional testimony from the administration's top players and key figures from previous administrations. The need to support China at the time it is preparing to take over Hong Kong is cited in virtually every White House argument.

The White House, one aide acknowledged, still has a lot to explain. Besides the religious and political persecution, China has been accused of trying to affect U.S. elections with campaign contributions, and of selling cruise missiles and other means of mass destruction to Iran. Gephardt has asserted China is producing an ICBM that could threaten the Pacific Basin.

One group of House Republicans, certain Congress will never have the votes to reject MFN and searching for other ways to try to alter China's behavior, is looking at tactics used to spread Western ideas in the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

Among them would be increasing the Voice of America broadcasts of Radio Free Asia in China to 24 hours per day and expanding the dialects in which it is broadcast; increasing from \$25 million to \$30 million funding for the National Endowment for Democracy; increasing monitoring of jailed dissidents and prison labor; and a handful of other steps. The White House recently endorsed some of the suggestions.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For a history of MFN and a list of countries that have not qualified, click on the above symbol on the front page of The Post's Web site at www.washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

Mr. Starr Gets the Notes

INDEPENDENT counsel Kenneth Starr will get the two sets of notes he wanted, taken by White House lawyers during conversations with Hillary Clinton in 1995 and 1996 about two aspects of the sprawling Whitewater investigation. The Supreme Court yesterday refused to disturb a lower court ruling that the documents be turned over. The White House says the notes themselves are unimportant but that the case represents a major defeat for the attorney-client privilege on which so much of the justice system depends. We doubt the case is that weighty but wish the Supreme Court had taken it nonetheless, and rubbed off some of the rough edges of the lower court decision.

The dispute has been going on since the notes were subpoenaed by a grand jury under Mr. Starr's control a year ago. The White House position throughout has been that the notes themselves are benign—we'll see—and that the only issue was the privilege, without which officials could find it impossible to get the candid legal advice on which the good conduct of government depends. It claimed the privilege was absolute and shouldn't have to yield even to a grand jury subpoena in a possible criminal case, as here.

Mr. Starr met absolutist argument with absolutist argument. To the White House "never" he said "always": Subpoena trumps privilege. How else could the government's interest in achieving criminal justice be

maintained. An 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals panel agreed with him. The decision seemed to us right but in need of some qualifying; but there weren't the requisite four votes on the Supreme Court to take it up.

Normally, a dispute like this wouldn't get to court. If the Justice Department in the person of a federal prosecutor wanted a piece of evidence in regard to which another federal agency was claiming privilege, the attorney general would settle the matter by applying a balancing test; given the facts of the case, which of the two federal interests involved, in preserving the privilege but seeing to the prosecution, was paramount. But the whole idea of having an independent counsel is precisely to take such issues out of the hands of the attorney general; there was no place to go but court.

We doubt this ruling will have the effect the White House earlier predicted for it. Our guess is that government officials will be able to seek the advice of government attorneys with as much assurance of confidentiality as ever—and no more. This is a case involving the president's wife, who isn't a public official and who either is or isn't in trouble in her individual capacity. She has her own lawyers, with whom her conversations would in fact be privileged. The best favor they could have done the attorney-client privilege was to leave it out of this bad case, not try to wrap themselves in it.

Church and State: A Moving Line

FOR 12 YEARS the New York City Board of Education has been bound by a federal court injunction prohibiting the sending of teachers into parochial schools to provide guidance and remedial instruction to low-income, at-risk children. Federal funds are authorized by statute for this purpose, but in 1985 the Supreme Court ruled that providing the service inside a religious school violates the First Amendment's establishment clause. After the ruling, city officials continued to assign teachers to this work, but they have had to work through computers or operate out of public schools, leased property or mobile units such as vans. Since the 1986-87 school year, the restriction has cost the city more than \$100 million, which comes out of the available education act funds.

Yesterday the Supreme Court lifted the injunction and acknowledged that the 1985 ruling was no longer good law. The rationale given for this break with precedent is that the law, in the form of intervening Supreme Court decisions, had changed and that the standard for assessing the constitutionality of church-state arrangements of this kind is not the same as it was 12 years ago. Justice O'Connor, writing for herself and four colleagues, cited recent cases approving, for example, the use of state funds to provide a sign language interpreter for a deaf parochial school student, and another allowing a vocational tuition grant to a blind student studying for the ministry. From this, the leap to funding the teaching of general subjects on the premises of religious schools was made.

This new standard is exceptionally broad and leaves

open the possibility that public funds could be used to teach any number of subjects in church-affiliated schools just as long as religion isn't one of them. There's no doubt that this would be a substantial subsidy for churches wishing to segregate their children and provide religious training while relying on the taxpayers to fund the lion's share of the educational programs. It is just the kind of church-state connection that infringes the rights of dissenters and nonbelievers, and at the same time threatens the independence of the church.

There is no doubt that the injunction had caused problems in administering this federal education program. The cost and inconvenience of moving students from one locale to another for remedial instruction was considerable, and the hassle reduced the attractiveness of the program to students and city officials alike. Justice Souter, writing for the majority, said as much, acknowledging that "the object . . . is worthy without doubt, and the cost of compliance is high. In the short run," he continued, "there is much that is genuinely unfortunate about the administration of the scheme under [the injunction]. But constitutional lines have to be drawn, and on one side of every one of them is an otherwise sympathetic case that provokes impatience with the Constitution and with the line." Nevertheless, those lines have been drawn to provide permanent protection for people of all faiths and none, and for every church in this remarkably diverse society. The strength of those lines was weakened and their clarity blurred by yesterday's ruling.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

The Aftermath in Iraq ...

IRAQ'S Saddam Hussein continues to stonewall the United Nations. For more than six years now, he has orchestrated a policy of deceit and intimidation to prevent U.N. inspectors from doing their job—searching for illegal nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and the long-range missiles that could deliver them. As a result, Mr. Hussein's people continue to suffer from a U.N. trade embargo that could have been ended years ago.

It's worth recalling here that the cease-fire terms imposed after Iraq lost the Gulf War weren't all that punitive, given that Mr. Hussein started the war by seizing the independent nation of Kuwait. The United States and its allies didn't insist on dismantling Iraq's army or even its elite units, and they didn't propose to deprive Iraq of short-range missiles or other normal defensive weaponry. They did insist that Iraq comply with U.N. resolutions calling for the destruction of any Iraqi weapons of mass destruction. At the time, Rolf Ekeus, the Swedish diplomat in charge of the U.N. effort, estimated that the entire process of inspection, discovery and destruction could be completed in a few months—with Iraqi cooperation.

Unfortunately, the Iraqi dictator chose a different route. He has repeatedly concealed weapons and documents relating to his secret arms programs. His officials have interfered with U.N. inspectors trying to do their jobs. Just in the past few weeks, Iraq again denied access to U.N. inspectors, concealed documents and weapons and, according to the U.N. Security Council, endangered inspectors' lives by interfering with their helicopter flights.

The 15-nation Security Council on Saturday voted unanimously to condemn Iraq's latest behavior and threaten further sanctions if it doesn't cooperate by Oct. 11. Russia went along after President Clinton personally appealed to President Boris Yeltsin in Denver, and France and China also endorsed the resolution despite reported doubts. Their vote is welcome, their hesitation difficult to understand. Many countries and companies would undoubtedly like to see Iraq's oil start flowing again. But the United Nations won't preserve much credibility if it can't stay the course on as clear a question as ridding Iraq's dictator of poison gas and germ-warfare bombs.

... And in Cambodia

COMING FROM A small country, Pol Pot did not have the scope for savagery that made Stalin, Hitler and his role model Mao Zedong the 20th century's leading murderers. Each has tens of millions of victims. Still, though he lacked their industrial and military resources, the Cambodian Communist or Khmer Rouge leader did away with a million or so of his citizens. He did this, moreover, in an appalling, up-close, often hands-on, bludgeoning style discrediting for all time the notion that certain countries are reservoirs of a distinctive cultural repose. This happened as Vietnam's Communists consolidated their victory at home after 1975 and vied with Cambodia's Communists in a traditional regional confrontation. Pol Pot later repaired to the jungle as the current fragile Cambodian system was established.

This monster has now been seen ("very old and tired and sick") by an outsider for the first time since 1981. He may yet enjoy the distinction of becoming the single one of the great mass murderers to face a judicial accounting. Intrigues among his residual guerrilla supporters have evidently turned him from captain to prisoner, and the hard bargaining has begun that could put him in the custody of the Cambodian government. Its severely split royalist and communist

factions seem able to agree on little more than to remove him from Cambodia, lest his mere presence provoke the millions of Cambodians who have reason to exact retribution for his crimes against countrymen and kin. He would presumably go not into tranquil retirement but to an international court of justice. Neither his foreign supporters, including China and Thailand, nor his Cambodian accomplices can be allowed to stall a reckoning.

Nothing, of course, can bring back Pol Pot's victims. And for him there cannot be the slightest pity. Whether he will be able or willing to take part in a trial on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity is uncertain. To those who suffered at his bidding, nonetheless, it could be deeply satisfying to see him brought into a fair judicial proceeding, even though many who conducted the atrocities and deserved to be in the dock were not there with him. It would hardly be the usual criminal trial. But there his deeds against the dead could be detailed and assessed, and his culpability before the survivors formally established. Not just the people of Cambodia but all others could profit from the example of an evil leader's being brought to account.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

Supreme Court Won't Hear Clinton Appeal

By EDWARD FELSENFIAL
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, delivering another legal blow to the White House, declined to hear its appeal of a lower-court decision forcing the administration to give confidential notes to the Whitewater prosecutor.

President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton had refused to release the notes on the grounds that they were taken during private conversations

Back to School

Reversing its 1985 decision on the separation of church and state, the Supreme Court ruled that government-paid teachers can offer help inside private religious schools. Article on page B8.

with White House lawyers and therefore are protected by attorney-client privilege. But Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr said federal law requires officials, including lawyers, to turn over any information they possess about possible criminal conduct by government employees. Mr. Starr warned that the Clintons' refusal to hand over the notes threatened to delay important parts of his investigation by as much as a year.

The high court's decision, which comes on the heels of its ruling that Mr. Clinton can't delay the Paula Jones sexual-harassment suit, doesn't set any legal precedent. But it means that the White House now has no choice but to deliver the contested notes to Mr. Starr. The decision's impact on the investigation depends on the contents of the notes, which the administration con-

tends aren't particularly revealing.

The White House expressed disappointment with the decision but an official said the administration would hand over the notes last night. "We regret that the court has decided not to resolve this important issue," said Charles Ruff, the White House counsel. "We continue to believe that government lawyers must be allowed to have confidential discussions with their clients if they are to be able to provide candid and effective legal advice."

The notes were taken by White House lawyers during interviews they conducted with Mrs. Clinton about her role in the Whitewater affair. The interviews concerned Mrs. Clinton's January 1996 grand-jury appearance and her actions after the 1993 suicide of White House lawyer Vincent Foster.

A federal appeals court in St. Louis ruled that Mr. Starr must be given access to the notes, though it acknowledged that the president's right to confidentiality has "strong constitutional foundations." The

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court said that "the government's need for confidentiality may be subordinated to the needs of the government's own criminal justice processes." That ruling is now secure because of the Supreme Court's refusal to hear the case.

Although some lawyers had predicted the high court would hear the case, it was never a sure bet. For one thing, the court may have been reluctant to tackle two White House-related legal disputes in rapid succession. In addition, the lower court's ruling was limited to the context of notes subpoenaed by a grand jury; thus, the justices may have decided the case was too narrow to warrant their review. (*Office of the President vs. Office of the Independent Counsel*)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

the Ladder

Low Unemployment Brings Lasting Gains To Town in Michigan

Grand Rapids Firms Try Hard To Train the Unskilled, And People Hunt for Jobs

First Lesson: Getting to Work

By DAVID WESSEL
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Good things happen when a community's unemployment rate drops and stays down.

At Davidson Plyforms Inc., which shapes plywood into office-furniture parts, supervisor Randy Williams makes sure that promising new hires are promptly trained to run as many machines as possible. "I try to move them along real quick, or they'll leave," he says. "They've got choices."

At Goodwill Industries, the charity best known for recycling clothes, Willie Mae Hill, a 25-year-old single mother of four who is on welfare and has never had a steady job, sports pink safety glasses while learning to operate an injection-molding machine. The three-week course stresses the need to show up on time as much as the operation of machinery.

At Lacks Enterprises Inc., a maker of plastic auto parts that hired 26 Goodwill graduates last year, the human-resources chief can't be choosy when he suddenly needs 30 or 40 more workers. "Under the circumstances," Roger Andrzejewski says, "you're going to take chances."

And at Faith Inc., a nonprofit outfit that tries to make desirable employees of people who haven't worked regularly for years, if ever, a dozen would-be workers showed up in just the first hour one recent morning. Another eight phoned. "When they see people in their peer group getting jobs and getting somewhere, it becomes infectious," says Verne Barry, Faith's founder and president.

Many Benefits

The immediate benefits of low unemployment are obvious: less wasted human potential; higher wages for the low-skilled, who haven't kept up with inflation in recent years; and more money in local cash registers. But this riverside factory town—home of Amway Corp., furniture-maker Steelcase Inc. and the Gerald R. Ford Museum—also illustrates the long-term benefits. If the national jobless rate remains near its current 24-year low of 4.8% without sparking inflation, all of America may enjoy them as well:

- Businesses try harder to train workers, precisely what economic doctors prescribe to spur the slow growth of productivity and living standards.
- They also hire people with checkered pasts and few skills, people they wouldn't consider hiring if they had a choice.
- And people who have been on the sidelines, figuring no one would hire them anyhow, look for work — and sometimes find it. In the Grand Rapids area, the labor force has grown more than 15,000 in the past year, a 3.5% increase. Nationally, nearly 2.1 million people have entered the labor force since May 1996, and a record 63.9% of U.S. adults are working.

Tight labor markets hit western Michigan earlier than most places. After peak-

ing at 8.8% in 1992, the unemployment rate in this area stayed near 4% for the past two years before plunging to 3.1% in April, the latest month for which data are available. Wages for entry-level jobs are climbing at a 4% to 5% annual clip, the local Employers Association says. And 62 temporary-help firms are competing to find office and factory workers for area employers, some of which commission three temp firms to fill the same jobs.

"The average industrial employer in western Michigan says, 'I just need some very basic skills, things like showing up on time, a good track record, people showing some good work ethic. I'll train these people,'" says Dan Barcheski, owner of Staffing Inc., a local temp firm.

Yet even in this economy, there is still a big gap between worker-short employers in suburban industrial parks and job-hungry residents along misnamed Wealthy Street, just south of a new downtown sports arena. Geographically, Davidson Plyforms' factory is only seven miles from Faith Inc.'s storefront in the gritty Heartside neighborhood. But that is a huge distance in a town where bus service stops long before dusk.

In terms of expectations, the gap is even bigger. Brenda Rider, Davidson's human-resources manager, says about half the job applicants flunk a required math test. (Sample question: If 15 yards of material cost \$105, what will 12.5 yards cost?) And roughly a quarter of those who do pass then flunk the drug test. Moreover, Davidson needs workers who will show up.

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Continued From First Page

every day, obey safety rules and work diligently at often-tedious tasks such as feeding veneer sheets into a glue press.

At Faith Inc., Mr. Barry says many men and women who come through his door haven't any idea what it means to do a day's work for a day's pay. They talk more about what they want than what they can offer. "I want to work so I can get my own car, my own bank account, my own home, some nice clothes," says Stanley Lewis, an ex-convict living at a local mission and looking for work. "Why do I have to be subjected to crumbs when everybody else is getting slices?"

To get such people into the habit of working, Faith hires them at \$5 an hour to make boxes, package boat parts and do other simple chores it performs under contract for local businesses. For two, three, sometimes four months, Faith tries to demolish the barriers that keep them unemployed. Those in need are lodged at the YMCA or a local motel for \$5 a day, refundable if permanent housing is found.

Faith provides free bus tickets or van rides to work. It offers substance-abuse counseling and hand-holding of all sorts. It even pays a \$1-a-day bonus for arriving on time.

Some workers get temporary jobs serving food at and cleaning the sports arena, thanks to an arrangement Mr. Barry negotiated. Some relapse into old ways and have to start again at Faith's storefront. But Mr. Barry says about half make it onto someone else's payroll.

Hope Brimmer had never held a job and was homeless and just out of jail when she signed up. Faith gave her a motel room and work in its factory for about six months, with time off to meet her probation officer and attend the parenting classes required to regain custody of her two children, who were placed in foster care while both parents went to prison. She now works 15 hours a day at two jobs, earning \$5.50 hourly at a Laundromat during the day and \$4.75 for cleaning offices at night—and now

pays the \$460-a-month motel tab from her earnings. It isn't much of a life, but it's a start. The program "showed me I could make it myself," she says.

Few Attractive Candidates

Few people who come through Goodwill or Faith Inc. are attractive job candidates. They have prison records or drug addictions. They can't list a home phone number because they live in a shelter. They can't give references because they haven't much work history. But with prodding from Mr. Barry or John Hausig, who runs the Goodwill program, a few employers give them a shot at work. In the past four years, 60% of those who finished Goodwill's three-week course have landed jobs and held them at least 90 days, Mr. Hausig says.

"We have to get creative in hiring people here," says Ron Jimmerson, a senior human-resources specialist at Cascade Engineering Inc., a maker of plastic parts with 500 workers in five plants here. "That's why you start looking at Goodwill, Heartside and places like that."

In one creative experiment, Cascade's chief executive, Fred Keller, and Stuart Ray, who owns 40 Burger Kings in western Michigan, are about to begin offering vocational counseling and factory jobs to young Burger King workers — and Burger King jobs to Cascade job applicants who don't make the cut. Mr. Ray tells his skeptical managers, who want less turnover at their units, that the prospect of better-paying jobs down the road will help them recruit workers. "Kids aren't supposed to be here forever," he says.

Though sparked by socially conscious executives, such programs are far more likely to succeed if workers are in short supply. In a soft labor market, Mr. Ray acknowledges, the chances fade.

But the tight labor market here drives employers to "get creative" regardless of social conscience. Master Finish Co., a small chrome-plating shop with 86 employees, turned to Goodwill almost in desperation when it grew unhappy with workers sent by a temporary-help service.

"When you think of Goodwill, what do you think of? Used clothing. You don't think of employees," says John Prody, the quality-control manager. "I never realized they do put a lot of people to work."

Goodwill sent him 12 workers with physical or mental disabilities as part-timers to put parts on racks in his factory. Master Finish has hired six of them full time, bringing in a sign-language interpreter periodically to explain rules changes to workers who are deaf.

Finding new hires is just one hassle facing Grand Rapids employers; keeping the good ones is another. Davidson Plyforms and other companies struggle to hold the workers they have, demonstrating another subtle way that a tight labor market can bring lasting benefits.

Two years ago, Davidson, which now employs 215, lost 43% of its workers to turnover. With enormous effort, it cut that to 34% last year and to 24% so far in 1997. Turnover is expensive: The company must spend more on recruiting, screening and hiring workers, and new ones are less productive and more wasteful of materials than are seasoned workers.

So, Davidson is raising its beginning wage to \$8 an hour from \$7 and providing a clearer pay ladder. It rolled a haphazard bonus system into a single companywide quarterly performance bonus that equaled 9.7% of wages last year. It no longer requires everyone to work 47½ hours a

week, inaugurating a shift of 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. primarily for college students who want part-time jobs. And it increasingly tries to promote from within, grooming supervisors and sending current ones to leadership-training courses.

Not long ago, turnover was worst among the two dozen workers who make wooden seats and backs for upholstered office chairs. But with a state training grant, advice from the local community college and county vocational school, and an enthusiastic supervisor who had seen the virtues of training while in the Air Force, Davidson developed a training program for them.

Each program level teaches a set of skills, starting simple and growing in complexity as workers move up. The first set of skills is supposed to be mastered in 30 days; the fourth set takes about three years. Since training began in the late 1995, five employees have made it to the fourth level, and the department's turnover now matches that in other sections.

Up the Ladder

As employers invest more to upgrade skills, workers move up the economic escalator. A little more than a year ago, Christine Widmayer supported herself and a college-student daughter on \$5.25 an hour earned as a nursing-home aide. Frustrated by missing a promotion she thought had been promised, she quit.

Ms. Widmayer spotted Goodwill's ad on a bulletin board at a state employment office. She spent two weeks in its classroom, where, she says, she bolstered her self-esteem and learned "how to get what you want from the higher-ups without having a problem." She spent a third week in an on-the-job internship before landing an \$8-an-hour job at Lacks Enterprises. Today, she makes \$9.20 operating an injection-molding machine.

Accompanying all the benefits of low unemployment is the risk that high wages will lead to high prices and reignite inflation. But businesses here are reluctant to raise prices, or say they can't get away with it. They are trying to compensate for higher wages with improved productivity. At Cascade, a recently abandoned pay plan requires employees to work 10 years to reach \$10 an hour. To attract and retain workers, the company has revamped and lifted pay scales so that workers, who begin at \$7 an hour, can earn up to \$12.50 an hour in two years—provided they learn new skills.

Even senior production workers keep their current wages only if they qualify under the new criteria. Veterans get six months of "pay protection" to master each training level and another month for each year of seniority. But nothing is guaranteed. "We wanted to make sure we didn't just pay more without getting something for it," Mr. Barrett says.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

Clinton notes not privileged

By Tom Squitieri
USA TODAY

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The White House late Monday turned over notes sought by the Whitewater prosecutor hours after the Supreme Court refused to hear its argument of attorney-client privilege.

The high court's action could have a sweeping effect on the fundamental legal privilege.

"Every government lawyer in the country, at all levels state and federal, must now be aware that their conversations are subject to discovery," New York University law professor

Stephen Gillers said. "It gives government prosecutors an enormously powerful tool."

The high court, without comment, let stand a lower court ruling that two sets of notes of conversations between Hillary Rodham Clinton and White House lawyers were not protected by the privilege.

The federal appeals court ruled in April that government lawyers' notes are not protected when they are being sought in a criminal investigation.

PREDATOR RULING, OTHER ACTION, 3A

The White House had argued that all government lawyers could be weakened by allowing the lower court decision to stand.

"Government lawyers must be allowed to have confidential discussions with their clients if they are to be able to provide candid and effective legal advice," presidential counsel Charles Ruff said.

The two sets of notes, taken by White House lawyers in 1995 and 1996 as the first lady

talked with her private lawyer, David Kendall, were delivered to Whitewater prosecutor Kenneth Starr late Monday.

Starr, who said he was "very pleased" with the court's action, considers both sets of notes crucial to his examination of possible obstruction of justice by the first lady.

The Whitewater investigation originated around a failed Arkansas real estate venture in which Bill and Hillary Clinton were partners at the time he was governor.

It subsequently grew to include an examination of many



By Robert Sorbo, AP

Clinton: Notes taken by lawyers of their business and political affairs.

Neither Clinton has been charged with wrongdoing.

► Big win for Starr, 6A

USA TODAY!
TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

State-run classes OK in religious schools AI

By Tony Mauro and Lori Sharn
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in a significant shift away from its doctrine of strict separation of church and state, ruled Monday that public school teachers may provide remedial instruction inside private religious schools.

The 5-4 ruling also could also open the door to other forms of public support of parochial schools short of direct subsidy of religious programs.

For the first time, said Barry Lynn of Americans United for Separation of Church and State, "taxpayers are paying for a public school teacher to teach in a religious school."

The ruling reverses a 12-year-old decision that said federal Title I funds, which provide for remedial education for all disadvantaged students, could not be used inside parochial schools.

The program helps 6.7 million children, including 173,000 who attend private schools.

The 1985 ruling was viewed by many as the high-water mark in separation of church and state but has been criticized by a majority of the current court in recent years.

Since 1985, New York City has spent more than \$100 million on alternative methods of providing qualified parochial school students with remedial education. In some cases, public school teachers manned trailers and buses that were parked at curbside outside parochial schools. Students had to leave school to receive instruction in the trailers.

New York, joined by the Clinton administration, asked the court to overturn the original ruling.

"No longer will schoolchildren have to leave their school buildings in order to get the assistance they need," President Clinton said.

In an unexpected move, the court also reversed an earlier ruling that struck down a broader Michigan program that offered "enrichment" classes for parochial school students.

That could signal a willingness to accept a range of aid to parochial schools, possibly including voucher programs that would allow parents to use taxpayer funds for parochial school tuition. Voucher programs are under legal challenge in Wisconsin and Ohio.

"It knocks the wind out of the sails of those who say vouchers are unconstitutional," says Michael McConnell of the University of Utah, lawyer for the Christian Legal Society.

But Elliot Minberg of People for the American Way says government funds still won't be allowed to be used for religious indoctrination. "It just puts the trailers inside the schools."

Universal diabetes test urged AI

By Steve Sternberg
USA TODAY

All adults 45 and older should be tested every three years for diabetes, experts said for the first time in sweeping government-endorsed guidelines issued Monday.

The guidelines, released at a meeting of the American Diabetes Association in Boston, could lead doctors to screen as many as 89 million adults.

Diabetes is a stealthy ailment that robs people of their sight, their kidneys and their limbs, and causes heart disease and stroke. If it is detected early, the worst complications can be prevented.

All that would be required is a simple, \$5 to \$10 blood test that measures plasma glucose after a person has fasted for eight hours. An overload of blood sugar would trigger a second test on a different day.

If this test was positive, the patient would be placed on a regimen of diet, exercise and, possibly, drugs. About one in five people with diabetes needs daily insulin shots.

The new guidelines, which also lower the threshold for declaring people diabetic, replace those adopted in 1979 calling only for screening of high-risk individuals.

Doctors say they could help detect up to 2 million hidden cases of diabetes. Although studies suggest that 16 million people in the USA have diabetes, only about half of them are currently diagnosed.

James Gavin of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Chevy Chase, Md., and chairman of the guidelines committee, says the change is long overdue.

"What would happen if you had an infectious disease that affected 16 million people, that was a leading cause of blindness, kidney disease and amputations and was costing this country \$130 billion a year?" he asks. "We would have the most aggressive eradication campaign ever."

The guidelines have been endorsed by the National Institutes of Health. The World Health Organization plans to adopt a similar policy later this year.

States seek unified stand on tobacco deal

By Doug Levy
USA TODAY

AI

GRAND TETON—NATION—AL PARK, Wyo. — State attorneys general met Monday to divvy up as much as \$8 billion a year in tobacco settlement funds and gather support among their peers for a unified approach against opposition to the deal.

They picked up valuable support at their annual meeting here when Mike Easley, the attorney general for North Carolina, praised the settle-



By Rick Berman, AP
Moore: Key negotiator for states

ment as "good for kids, farmers, health advocates and the industry." North Carolina is the nation's largest tobacco-growing state.

Even Minnesota Attorney General Hubert Humphrey, who has been adamantly opposed to a deal with tobacco interests, softened his criticism.

Mississippi Attorney General Moore, praised the settle-

USA TODAY

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

► Bonanza for lobbyists, 7A

The arts endowment's imprimatur

To hear Hillary Rodham Clinton tell it, the future of art in America depends on how much money Congress appropriates for the National Endowment for the Arts. Republican lawmakers are trying once again to shut down the NEA, and Mrs. Clinton plans to stop them. According to the first lady, the \$10 million the House Appropriation subcommittee wants to give the NEA next year is not only "totally inadequate, if not embarrassing," it will hobble charitable giving: "When you think of our nation's rich cultural resources, such a severe cut will also result in decreased support from the private sector," Mrs. Clinton said. Will it? The first lady offered no evidence to support her claim that charitable arts giving is tied to the NEA budget. Perhaps that is because there is no evidence to support the claim.

Consider the various sources of income for nonprofit theaters, as reported in the 1996 edition of the authoritative "Giving USA" report published annually by the Trust for Philanthropy. The bulk of nonprofit theater revenues comes from ticket sales — 25 percent through subscription series and 23.4 percent through individual ticket sales. Other earnings (such as sales of advertising in printed programs) account for 14 percent of revenues. Donations from individuals make up nearly 9 percent, from foundations, 7.1 percent, and from corporations, 5.7 percent. Fundraising events and various other contributions total 7 percent of revenues. Government aid is barely a sliver on the pie chart. State grants are worth about 2.5 percent of an average nonprofit theater's budget. Local government grants are about 1.8 percent. Federal government grants account for only 2.2 percent of the monies brought in. Does Mrs. Clinton really want us to think that a 2.2 percent reduction in the revenues of such theaters will sink them?

Not exactly. Her argument is more subtle than that. She says the elimination of federal grants will cause a ripple effect by which individuals, corporations and foundations donating money will become discouraged or uninterested and cut back on their own giving. This is the core argument made by the supporters of the NEA: The agency provides "seed money" or a "seal of approval" for the artists and organizations that receive grants; and because of the seed and the seal other institutions and individuals grow interested in giving.

There is some evidence for this claim — many organizations and artists who receive NEA grants find it easier to go on to get grants from other sources. But this only proves that there are foundations with unimaginative grant-making committees. This does not mean that absent the NEA, those foundations would stop giving out money.

In fact, the experience of public radio suggests exactly the opposite — when government money is cut back, charitable giving steps up. Since 1980, federal funding for public radio has decreased from 30 percent of station budgets to 14 percent. And yet public radio is doing better than ever, with twice the audience it had in 1985. According to "Giving USA," "Corporate support for public radio grew 69 percent from 1989 to 1994; personal giving to public radio grew 68 percent." The reduction of the federal contribution to public radio did not result in a reduction in private giving. If anything, it made the stations get serious about fundraising, which is what encourages people to give, not some federal seal of approval.

The great bulk of arts funding is raised locally, which is how it should be. It is better when communities support their own arts institutions, and not just because conservative ideology opposes unnecessary federal action. Make a contribution to the local symphony, museum or performing arts organization, and you have invested in the success of the organization. Contributors are far more likely to attend concerts, view museum shows and make the arts part of their lives.

To the extent that the elimination of the NEA means that arts organizations will re-invigorate their local fundraising, then doing away with the agency will actually help to raise the profile of arts organizations in their communities. Fundraising is not just about getting the money needed to stage a show; it's about getting people involved.

The NEA is an organization that puts the government in the position of choosing what art is worthy and what art is not, a role that should appall artists, musicians and performers. It is an organization that, if anything, dulls community involvement in the arts. It's time to eliminate the NEA because killing the agency is the best hope for promoting the arts in the United States.

The man who knows a lot

A year ago, a truck bomb blew up the al-Khobar towers in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, killing 19 U.S. airmen and injuring scores more. Now, one of the men responsible for that terrorist attack is on U.S. soil, plea bargaining for his life.

According to Vince Cannistraro, former CIA chief of counterterrorism, Hani al-Sayegh "is important to us because he is the first live Saudi Shi'ite that U.S. investigators have gotten their hands on who was involved in the Khobar bombing." Sayegh, a member of the little-known Saudi Hezbollah, apparently drove the car that signalled the van that blew up the U.S. barracks. His membership in Hezbollah means that suspicions of Iranian involvement in the attack could prove correct. In fact, Mr. Sayegh has agreed to plead guilty, in federal court in the District, to charges of conspiracy to kill Americans living in Saudi Arabia in exchange for a non-death penalty sentence. Plea or no plea, Mr. Sayegh's presence here has already saved his life, since he was desperate not to be deported to Saudi Arabia, where he would surely have been executed by the government. Now, it seems, Mr. Sayegh not only knows the whole story but may be willing to tell all. It remains to be seen what the United States government as well as the Saudi government will do with that information.

Up to now, Saudi investigators have been in command of all information regarding the bombing. Although FBI investigators have been working with the Saudis, American efforts to get to the bottom of the attack have been hampered by a lack of cooperation from Saudi officials walking a kind of tightrope.

It serves King Fahd's purposes to see a Saudi Shi'ite radical found responsible for the attack, since Shi'ites are a small minority in the country and can easily be portrayed as a destabilizing foreign element. Also, should Saudi Hezbollah be found responsible, then Iran would be blamed for the attack. The Saudis clearly aren't very upset about Mr. Sayegh's presence in the United States, since they haven't put up much of a fight about his extradition.

U.S. officials were concerned that the information against Mr. Sayegh, obtained by intelligence agents in Canada, where he was originally arrested, would be inadmissible in court. Now that Mr. Sayegh is cooperating the implications are large. According to the plea agreement, Mr. Sayegh is not only going to provide the details of the Dhahran bombing. He will also describe the finances and recruitment practices of his group.

This raises serious issues for the Clinton administration. If Iran is found directly responsible for sponsoring the attack, what sort of retaliation would follow? And what, if any, was Syria's role in the bombing? After the bombing, Mr. Sayegh traveled to Syria. He left after one of his cohort mysteriously died in Syrian custody before anyone could question him. Note that Syria is not exactly a country with a free immigration policy; if Mr. Sayegh was allowed in, it was with the consent of the government.

With all that information, the Clinton administration, which has vowed to bring the guilty parties to justice, will have to decide on its next step. Mr. Sayegh was not the mastermind of this attack, and he should not be the only one held responsible.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1997

Silent skeptics on global warming

A year and a half after the bitterly cold winter of 1996, environmental activists are still having trouble convincing someone somewhere that global heatstroke is just around the corner. Every statement alleging man-made climate change has to be qualified, nothing is certain. The best one sympathetic scientist could do recently was to tell the Associated Press that "we see a truth *emerging* that is solid science." Exactly what is "emerging" and how much longer it will take to do so is up in the air.

This uncertainty is part of President Clinton's dilemma as he prepares to discuss the issue in a speech to a United Nations conference today. On one hand, the country will have to pay a high price to reduce the gases in question. A draft Department of Energy study cited here previously states:

"The main conclusion of this study is that policy constraints placed on these six large [energy intensive] industries in developed countries, but not on their less developed trading partners, would result in significant adverse impacts on the affected industries. Furthermore, . . . emissions would not be reduced significantly. The main effect of the assumed policy would be to redistribute output, employment and . . . emissions from participating to non-participating countries."

On the other hand, scientists can't be sure there is a climate-change problem that can justify such a suicidal economic policy. When *Science* magazine reporter Richard Kerr went looking for a scientific "consensus," he couldn't find one.

In the magazine's May 16 issue, Mr. Kerr notes that not so long ago, environmentalists thought the case was closed: Disaster was on the way. The U.N.-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

Change issued a much-publicized report that concluded the balance of evidence "suggests" a discernable human "influence" on climate.

That's hardly definitive, but it is positively bold compared to what Mr. Kerr heard when he spoke to the scientist who presided over its preparation, Benjamin Santer. "IPCC scientists now say," Mr. Kerr reported, "that neither the public nor many scientists appreciate how many if's, and's and but's peppered the report. 'It's unfortunate that many people read the media hype before they read the [IPCC] chapter,' says climate modeler Benjamin Santer of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory . . . the lead author of the chapter. 'I think the caveats are there. We say quite clearly that few scientists would say the attribution issue was a done deal.'"

Not only can climate researchers not say with certainty how much the climate may warm, they can't say how much man is to blame for it. There may be natural causes. One scientist tells Mr. Kerr that the "more you learn, the more you understand that you don't understand very much." Others tell him it will take another decade, not to mention bigger, faster computers, to find out how much the world has to fear from climate change.

Mr. Kerr says some of these otherwise "silent doubters" have suggested lawmakers take some modest steps to limit warming. The last thing they want "is a rash of headlines saying the threat is over." There seems little danger of that happening, not in this political climate. But it's important to remember that even "modest" steps may have substantial costs, as suggested in the Doe report. Those costs, too, are a threat, one that Mr. Clinton and lawmakers must keep in mind as the politics of global warming heat up.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1997



Friends of Art and Preservation in Embassies Chairman Jo Carole Lauder presents Hillary Rodham Clinton with a silver-framed print.

BY SUSAN WALSH—ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chronicles

The Art of Diplomacy

By Sarah Booth Conroy
Special to The Washington Post

In the White House East Room, where hangs the famous portrait of George Washington, Hillary Rodham Clinton recently began her favorite story about Dolley Madison saving the painting when the British set fire to the White House.

Mrs. Clinton stopped as a guest frantically waved a hand over the head of British Ambassador Sir John Kerr.

"Is the ambassador here again? Yes?" Mrs. Clinton asked to loud laughter from her breakfast guests, 250 Friends of Art and Preservation in Embassies. "He's heard me tell this story before and ... wants to make it clear that we're not any longer at war," she said with a grin.

Anyway, Mrs. Clinton continued, Dolley Madison "saved something that meant more than anything could have meant to the continuation of our country and the idea of freedom and liberty. ... She didn't grab the books of accounts of the White House; she grabbed a portrait."

The first lady stood by a lithograph titled "Leaves" by Ellsworth Kelly, who just contributed 50 prints to hang in U.S. embassies. Reiterating the Clintons' "strong support" for arts funding, she praised Kelly and three other contemporary artists who had contributed their work—guests Robert Rauschenberg, Roy Lichtenstein and Frank Stella—as well as the Friends, who since the group was established in 1986 has raised \$9 million to embellish, reno-

vate and restore U.S. representation facilities abroad.

From the White House, the Friends dodged the roller skaters on Pennsylvania Avenue to walk to a buffet in the beautifully kept Blair House.

The luncheon speech was as meaty as the bon bon chicken.

Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.) gave an impassioned oration. He praised the roles of art and diplomacy, denounced Congress's insufficient funding for diplomacy and urged expansion of NATO. He said the Friends' efforts allowed U.S. embassies to function as "windows into United States culture." His own such effort had gotten him in trouble, however. He came back from a visit to the embassy in Prague all fired up to have the elegant pool in its basement repaired. "It almost lost me the election," he said wryly.

The Friends' daylong 11th annual event ended with a black-tie-and-diamonds dinner in the State Department's Benjamin Franklin banquet hall.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright paid tribute to Kelly, whose work hung in her office when she was the U.N. ambassador. "How better to showcase the breadth of American culture than to decorate our mission to the U.N. with the contemporary American creations which inspire artists from Paris to Tokyo? How better to recognize the cultural debts we owe to so many other lands than to refurbish works

such as the sculptures of the Palaz Margherita in Rome or the Petsch Palace in Prague?"

As a young man studying art in postwar Paris on the G.I. Bill, Kelly said, "I moved five times, trying to find [an apartment] that had heat. I was always cold, so cold it was hard to draw."

"One day, I went out to the market and bought a hyacinth plant to make believe it was spring. That's when I started to draw leaves," he told the *Chronicle* earlier.

Albright also recognized best-selling author Katharine Graham, chairman of the executive committee of The Washington Post Co., who received a Friends award. "With perfect timing, as we remember the Watergate break-in 25 years ago," she said, "we recognize Katharine Graham's courage in defending press freedom at home; her influence in helping Americans to understand our state in events around the world; and her role as a quiet pacesetter in workplace equality for women."

Mrs. Graham responded: "Having just celebrated my 80th birthday, preservation has suddenly become my number one priority. Well, maybe not *that* suddenly."

She pointed out the importance of embassy settings for "negotiations and historic agreements, quiet conversations and glittering receptions—all of which bring people together to advance interests."

She cited Friends Chairman Jo Carole Lauder, wife of former ambassador to Austria Ronald Lauder, for realizing that "a beautiful and comfortable setting can go a long way to reduce tensions and contribute to constructive dialogue."

The late Ambassador Pamela Harriman "understood how important it was, too," Mrs. Graham said. "Her knowledge of art and furnishings, as well as her skill at entertaining, helped her enormously in Paris."

"She was able to fund this by herself—which very few are able to do. This is why the work of Friends of Art and Preservation in Embassies is so important today."

Dining on salmon, lamb, champagne corn risotto and "Spirit of FAPE sorbet bombe" with the Friends and artists were the ambassadors of Iceland, Spain, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Great Britain, U.N. ambassadors from Hungary and Poland, and the deputy chief of mission from the People's Republic of China.

Undersecretary of State Thomas Pickering and his wife, Alice, had gallantly stood in the receiving line for Albright, held up by a White House meeting. The Friends understood the delays of diplomacy.

The Washington Post

JUNE 23, 1997

The Reliable Source

By Annie Groer and Ann Gerhart

Chris Cuomo's Plea: Don't Stare, Just Watch

Chris Cuomo has just as much to say as his father, Mario, the former governor of New York. At this moment, on the phone from New York, Cuomo, 26, is talking about "the dynamic of generational politics" and "its philosophical underpinnings," and he actually is making good sense out of all this at breakneck speed, without so much as an "uh" or "um," or even a pause for breath.

Then he moves smoothly to his dilemma, which is this: With his intellect, humor and family name, Chris Cuomo is getting enough attention lately to break out as one of the next hot young members of political television's chattering class, what with election commentary gigs on CNBC and CNN. And he knows he can really focus on the issues, but all anybody wants to talk about is his looks. He hates it when the press refers to him as a hunk. He says this so ardently that we promise not to do it. We try to tell him, gently, that this is what happens when you pose for People magazine's "50 Most Beautiful People" in a tight T-shirt. Tonight, Cuomo starts a week-long stint

hosting CNBC's "Equal Time." A graduate of Yale and Fordham Law School, he used to practice bankruptcy law. Now he does asset management in the entertainment business. "I want this to be an issue-based show that engenders involvement and thought," he says. "It's not going to be about me wearing an orange shirt and oversized jeans. But people who are outside the system don't watch political shows because they are boring."

So his scheduled guests include Janeane Garofalo, Billy Baldwin, Andrew Shue, the Jesse Jacksons and his father. While in Washington, he won't be crashing at the home of "my hero," his brother, Andrew, 39, the housing and urban development secretary. "He charges too much," says Chris. "He says, 'Come to my house. Wax my boat.' Like that is a reward."

For now, Cuomo is single and lives on the Upper West Side of Manhattan with a big and "very handsome" Rottweiler named Cosmopolitan, whose name he claims to have chosen out of a baby book. "Where else do you get a baby name?"

Marriage is a Trial

■ "One way or the other, I am going to get married. I don't care if she is behind bars," declared Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.) about his fiancée, GOP political operative Rhonda Carmony.

This is not romantic hyperbole. Rohrabacher's intended is on trial in Orange County on three felony counts of election fraud. At issue is her role in a Republican scheme to put a "decoy Democrat" into a 1995 state assembly race to lure votes from another Dem.

Closing arguments in the month-long trial will be held today and a verdict is expected this week, said Rohrabacher, 49. If convicted Carmony, 27, faces up to 3 years 8 months in prison, said her attorney.

The trial "has kind of opened my eyes about the criminal justice system," the conservative congressman told The Source. "Some liberals said we are giving too much power to prosecutors and I am paying a lot more attention to that now. To get to me, they are going after my lady."

If Carmony, who was Rohrabacher's campaign manager, is acquitted, the couple will marry as planned in France's Basque region in August and honeymoon in Europe. If she's convicted, he said, they'll have to tie a jail house knot.

NOW YOU KNOW . . .

■ By all appearances, President Clinton loved Saturday night's pop concert staged by FOB Harry Thomason for the Summit of the Eight in Denver. But other summiteers were apparently underwhelmed by Amy Grant, Kool and the Gang, Michael Bolton and a group of cloggers.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin skipped the show at the National Western Event Center to get some sleep, while Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto dozed during the music. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl looked exhausted in the overheated hall, reports The Post's Peter Baker.

"You were right yesterday night," French President Jacques Chirac told Yeltsin the morning after. "All the others sat down and fell asleep, especially Hashimoto, a very deep sleep."

Yeltsin said he saw some of it on TV at



Captive audience? Hashimoto, far left, Kohl, the Clintons and Chirac at the show.

his hotel, then threw his head back in simulated slumber.

■ With nary a shout, telepundit John McLaughlin, 70, married Cristina Vidal, 36, his production company operations veep, yesterday in Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church in Georgetown before 200 friends and family. It was her first, his second.

Dinner followed at nearby Tudor Place, a historic house and garden.

Before becoming a talking head, McLaughlin, a Jesuit priest, had been a teacher, U.S. Senate candidate and an aide to President Nixon. He left the priesthood in 1975 to marry Ann Dore. They divorced in 1992.

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