

Aug '97



Column well dry? It's pillory Hillary time!

■ Tobacco use in movies has been attacked for years by health groups.

Can Hillary Rodham Clinton do anything right? Not, apparently, in the eyes of some columnists. A recent syndicated column by Clinton, in which she made the remarkable point that there's too much smoking in films, drew all-out scorn from columnists Maureen Dowd of The New York Times and Suzanne Fields of the Washington Times (the Dowd column ran Aug. 7 and the Fields column ran Aug. 10 in The Register).

Tobacco use in films has been attacked for years by the American Cancer Society and other health groups, to no critical notice. Clinton questions it and she's "Big Nanny intruding in the arts" (Fields) or she's "straying into commissar territory" (Dowd).

Worse, her values are out of whack. After all, Clinton scolds a character played by Julia Roberts for smoking, but is silent when Roberts "charmingly presented prostitution" or tells untruths and hence "has a means-end problem" (Dowd) or when our culture trivializes "Thou Shalts and

Shalt Nots" or when "Right and wrong have been reduced to winning and losing" (Fields). Can you just picture the conniptions the Pillory Hillary crowd would throw if Clinton had faulted Hollywood on those issues?

The practice Clinton did assail — Hollywood's glamorization of smoking — deserves every critical word she uttered. Most smokers become hooked before they are 18, and young people are avid moviegoers. An estimated 85 percent of kids ages 12 to 17 attend movies. And those between ages 12 and 20 account for a disproportionate number of motion-picture customers.

When characters played by such beguiling stars as Roberts, Meryl Streep or Jodie Foster smoke, or when such tough guy types as Bruce Willis light up, Hollywood delivers the irresponsible message that smoking is alluring and macho. And it delivers the message repeatedly. As Clinton wrote:

"Last year, 77 percent of all major motion pictures portrayed the use of tobacco. And in most of those movies, it was the lead actors and actresses

who smoked. Every single movie nominated for a 1996 Academy Award in the categories of best picture, best actor and best actress featured tobacco use by a leading character."

If the examples set by celebrities don't influence behavior, then very savvy marketers are wasting the millions spent on endorsements.

Dowd and Fields raised the straw man of propaganda, Dowd deploring "a holier than thou celluloid universe where people are portrayed as we want them to be, rather than how they are. . . ." How they are, of course, is nothing but the figments of the imaginations of screenwriters and directors. If their talents are so deficient that they cannot delineate characters without sticking cigarettes between their lips, those so-called creative artists are in the wrong line of work. Besides, there's a world of difference between advocating anti-smoking propaganda in films, which Clinton did not, and simply urging restraint by movie-makers in how they depict use of a highly addictive and dangerous substance.

But then, these are the dog days of summer, a particularly trying time for columnists who must manufacture 800 words or so a couple of times a week no matter how uninspiring the news. For those scrounging to fill space, Clinton is a godsend, a public figure to mock and ridicule even when she happens to make perfectly good sense.

The problem of columnists who are contractually compelled to write even when they're out of worthwhile things to say is endemic in journalism. The business could do a lot worse than to address the problem by borrowing from organized baseball its 15-day disabled list. Ballplayers run out of steam, they go on the list; columnists run dry, they just grind out drivel. Would that Dowd and Fields had removed themselves from the rotation instead of inflicting space filler on readers.

GILBERT CRANBERG, former editor of The Des Moines Register's editorial pages, teaches journalism at the University of Iowa.

Hoist the flag!
Strike up the band!
Have a celebration!

A column in defense of Hillary!
Printed in The Des Moines Register
Des Moines, IA 50311

sent in by
Rose Gallo
1312 41 St. Des Moines IA 50311

South Middlesex/Somerset

Contact Charles Paolino,
metro editor, at (732) 246-5500,
Ext. 7251, for local coverage.

LOCAL REPORT

Neighbors	B5
Datebook	B6
Obituaries	B6

Chelsea's precious promise

I ran into Chelsea Clinton at the beach this summer.

No kidding. There she was, the first daughter, on my stretch of sand on Rehoboth Beach in Delaware. She had just graduated from Sidwell Friends School, and she and her classmates were spending the week there with the rest of us June bugs.

I was stunned. Chelsea Clinton was literally two blankets away. She was amid an energetic group of teen-agers, wearing a simple black bikini and a

white painter's cap. She was pale and applying sunscreen.

She went swimming in the cold surf, came out and wrapped herself in a no-nonsense towel striped

in pink, white and green, and walked off the sand.

I was impressed not only with Chelsea's unpretentious beach towel, but with her willingness to mingle with the rest of us. I was proud, too, of our reaction. The entire beach was abuzz, but no one bothered her. She was on vacation, and we let her be.

Of all the things wrong with kids today, Chelsea Clinton seems to embody none of them.

She is a ballerina with enough talent to perform in the Washington Ballet's "Nutcracker." She is intelligent enough to chat with Nelson Mandela.

She is confident, poised and graceful. According to *George* magazine, she is precociously intelligent, a vegetarian, and plans to study pediatric cardiology at Stanford University.

And, at 17, she stands up straight, keeps her hair out of her eyes and doesn't wear too much makeup.

Whatever else you may say about Hillary and Bill, they've obviously done the right thing with their only child. Chelsea Clinton is no Amy Carter or Tricia Nixon.

Which perhaps explains some of our national attraction to her. How does one raise a polite, respectable teenager in the '90s? How does one do it in the fish bowl that is the White House?

I hoped that Chelsea had a good time at the beach — it's such a normal teen-age activity that I was glad she was able to do it. But I worried as well. Was she safe? Could the Secret Service really secure the beach and boardwalk? What if there was a sniper atop Funland?

Last week, the entire nation had the occasion to worry about the safety of Chelsea Clinton. Vladimir Zelenkov of Elizabeth was charged with trying to make unwanted contact with Chelsea and with keeping an unauthorized gun in a safe-deposit box a block from the White House.

Zelenkov reportedly wrote letters to Chelsea, ordered her a subscription to *National Geographic* and sent her money for her birthday. His lawyer says he's simply in love.

Zelenkov is locked up now in the Union County Jail in lieu of \$500 bail; he's been charged with motor-vehicle violations. Union County authorities said yesterday that Zelenkov also sent threatening letters to a former acquaintance. Meanwhile, Assistant U.S. Attorney Terry Keaney plans to take the gun charge to a grand jury, and a federal detainer has been filed against Zelenkov with immigration authorities. This doesn't sound like love to me.

Chelsea Clinton has proven she is more than simply the daughter of our president. Amid the hard-bitten hopelessness that seems to engulf her peers, Chelsea remains a teen-ager with hope. For women, she represents the first generation that actually has the chance to start on equal footing. She is charming, attractive, confident and intelligent. The promise that is Chelsea Clinton is a promise that belongs to all of us.

The thought that someone might so easily threaten that promise chills me to the core.

Teresa Klink is managing editor of The Home News & Tribune. Tia Swanson, whose column regularly appears Thursdays, is on vacation.



**TERESA
KLINK**

Business Advice FREE! click here!	AD INFO "Businesses will never profit from the Internet."	CLICK YOUR WAY THROUGH THE PATHFINDER NETWORK						SEARCH	
		PATHFINDER HOME NETWORK GUIDE	Money	FORTUNE	LIFE	People	EW.com	NETLY NEWS	allpolitics

TIME NATION

AUGUST 25,
1997 VOL. 150
NO. 8

THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE

**FORGET THE BUDGET CONSENSUS.
NOW CLINTON WANTS TO KEEP
REPUBLICANS OFF GUARD BY
BEING NICE TO KIDS**

BY J.F.O. MCALLISTER

One good thing about winning re-election: this year Bill Clinton didn't have to consult pollsters to choose his vacation spot. But when he returns next month from three weeks of golf and sun on Martha's Vineyard, the country may wonder if another election looms, because the White House will be dispensing a new dose of the same formula Clinton and his pollsters perfected in last year's campaign. Call it the Cult of the Child. From day care to children's health to keeping schools open all afternoon, the White House will be churning out new kid-focused proposals as fast as Gerber can make jars of mashed bananas.

DIRCK HALSTEAD FOR TIME



**BABY
STEPS:** The
Clintons,
with a young
constituent,
at last week's
announcement
on medicine
for kids

Kids have already been an important political tool for Clinton, his path to the hearts of the suburban

soccer moms who were crucial in 1996 and are likely to be again in 1998 and 2000. By carefully aiming new initiatives at the young--such as his campaign to curb youth (but not adult) smoking, and a provision in the budget bill to give health insurance to 5 million children of the working poor (but not their parents)--Clinton has made winners out of programs that Republicans would otherwise have skewered as Big Government. All year the White House has delighted in trotting out what one Democrat describes as "itsy-bitsy proposals for itsy-bitsy babies," including safety standards for car seats, a plan for controlling kids' access to Internet smut, and a revamped immunization program. Last week Clinton announced that drug companies would be required to test more medicines specifically for use by kids. "Children are not rugged individuals," he said. "They depend upon us to give them love and guidance, discipline and the benefit of good medical care."

Clinton aides see the child initiatives as offering several benefits for the President. They will perk up a fall agenda that is notably lacking in sex appeal, ranging from a projected battle over trade policy to a presidential trip to South America. Democrats are also casting about for issues that will differentiate them in the voters' minds from Republicans, following the bipartisan orgy of the balanced budget. "New programs for kids are a great way to unite the party," says a White House aide; even House minority leader Richard Gephardt, who denounced the balanced budget, is helping plan the kiddie offensive. Most important, Clinton's advisers think children's issues strike a special chord with Americans. "The fastest growing segment of the electorate is the one concerned about protecting children and helping parents be good parents," says Clinton pollster Mark Penn.

How will Clinton tap this trend? Last week he chewed over three major initiatives with advisers, which could be introduced at a child-care conference to be conducted by Hillary in October. The current \$1 billion federal block grant to subsidize child care for low-income parents will be raised. Because uniform federal standards would never pass Congress, Clinton will probably propose an incentive system to improve day-care quality, such as giving states money to provide training.

The most ambitious idea would supply funds to local districts for after-school programs aimed at older students as well as primary schoolers. This will be sold as a crime-fighting measure (more than two-thirds of juvenile crime occurs between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.), an aid to working parents and a way of honing the competitive edge of workers. A senior White House official is concerned that "we may have trouble with that," recalling how Republicans lampooned earlier efforts to fund after-school programs as "midnight basketball." But the idea polls extremely well, and some Republicans fear they have nothing good to counter it with.

"Nothing has been done in our party to take the offensive on child and education issues," laments Bob Dole's pollster Tony Fabrizio. "If we pick school choice and the Democrats pick teacher standards and after-school activities, we'll be going into a gunfight with a knife." And it's not nice to fight in front of the children.

--With reporting by James Carney and John F. Dickerson/Washington

time-webmaster@pathfinder.com

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

9/4/97 Page 1 of 1

Ex-S.D. journalist says old bias suit scuttled White House job

By Dana Wilkie
COPLEY NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — A former editorial page editor for the *San Diego Tribune* says he lost a chance to be Hillary Rodham Clinton's speech writer after White House officials discovered he was once a defendant in a sexual harassment and discrimination lawsuit.

Joseph Holley, now a writer in Austin, Texas, said he was not given a chance to present his side of the story to the White House, which extended an offer for the \$90,000-a-year job on Aug. 16, then rescinded it five days later.

"I was expecting to have to go into it (the lawsuit) in some detail once the background process went into effect," said Holley.

He already had attended goodbye parties in Texas and had put a rental deposit on a Maryland home in anticipation of his new job.

The lawsuit in question was filed in 1990 by a former *Tribune* editorial writer, Lynne Carrier, who claimed that she endured a "locker room" work atmosphere where Holley and other male co-workers made carnal comments and gestures and sexually demeaning references to women. When she complained, she said, her superiors, including Holley, started an in-house campaign to discredit her.

Holley and the company have said the charges are not true, and that Carrier misconstrued remarks her colleagues made.

The White House is perceived to be sensitive about allegations of sexual harassment now that President Clinton faces a lawsuit by Paula Corbin Jones, who claims Clinton made sexual advances toward her

in a Little Rock hotel when he was governor.

Holley was the editorial page editor of the *Tribune*, one of two San Diego papers owned by the Copley Press Inc. that have since merged. Named as defendants in the lawsuit were the company, Holley and former *Tribune* Editor Neil Morgan. The suit was settled in late 1991 when the company paid Carrier \$201,000 in exchange for her departure.

Morgan now writes a column for *The San Diego Union-Tribune*. Carrier

lives in Coronado, freelances for various publications and writes a newsletter for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Holley, who voluntarily left the paper before Carrier filed her suit, writes magazine articles and political speeches in Austin.

"I'm not sure how my lawsuit came to the attention of the White House," Carrier said in an interview yesterday. "However, I believe Joe Holley should have been more forthright (with the White House) about the seriousness of the lawsuit."

Holley said he did mention the lawsuit — to the woman who now writes Hillary Clinton's speeches — and was told it would be discussed with the first lady's chief of staff.

"I think both of us figured that we would deal with it in more detail as

part of the background check," said Holley, referring to a routine check conducted before the job offer was to become final. He said the subject never again was broached.

A spokeswoman for the first lady did not return phone calls seeking comment.

Harold W. Fuson Jr. vice president and legal counsel for Copley Press Inc., said "a decision by a company to settle . . . in a case like this is no more a concession of guilt than is a decision by a plaintiff a concession of falsity."

Fuson noted that the company investigated Carrier's complaints internally and concluded that "neither Mr. Holley nor anyone else had engaged in behavior that merited disciplinary action."

Carrier complained that her four colleagues in the editorial department, all men, made lewd jokes, discussed their own sexual fantasies and inquired about Carrier's sexual activities.

Holley could face trouble from another female journalist. Maggie Balough, former editor for the *Austin American-Statesman*, hired a lawyer after Holley wrote this year in the *Columbia Journalism Review* that the paper faltered under her leadership. She is considering suing Holley.

Under Balough, Holley wrote, "comprehensive, thoroughly reported hard news" was sacrificed for features "about a cute kid or a huggable creature," while "the prevailing notion seemed to be that she (Balough) wasn't forceful enough to set a tone and direction for the paper."

"I felt that it erroneously characterized my tenure, and . . . it had an underlying tone that was demeaning to women," said Balough, who left the paper in 1995 and is now the editor of *Quill*, the magazine of the Society of Professional Journalists.



Joseph Holley

PM-Mrs Clinton-Agenda, Bjt,770

First lady focuses her pro-child campaign on nation's capital

AP Photo WX101

By RON FOURNIER= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) John Word slowly unfolded himself from the conference room chair, stood before Hillary Rodham Clinton and said in a soft, hesitant voice, "Please, Mrs. Clinton, thank your husband for me."

Word, principal of Garnet-Patterson Middle School in Washington, told the first lady that President Clinton ordered federal agents to sweep the school neighborhood free of drug dealers after one of his students complained at a White House event. "Overnight, it made a difference," he said.

Standing stiffly behind the lectern, her hands gripping its edges, Mrs. Clinton politely accepted the thank-you but had a word with Word: It is unbelievably frustrating, she said, "that the young woman had to go to the president of the United States to stop having to go to school past open-air drug markets."

Without mentioning names or offending the principal, the first lady managed to turn the principal's compliment into an upbraiding of local bureaucrats and school officials who do not do enough to protect children. She urged school officials in Washington and across the country to "put safety of children first."

While the July 1 exchange was uncharacteristically blunt, it typified Mrs. Clinton's second-term strategy: increase appearances in her current hometown to spotlight her national agenda.

Just blocks from the White House are some of the nation's poorest citizens, most dangerous streets and weakest schools a laboratory of social ills for a public figure promoting her views on education, crime, economics and the responsibility she says people have to improve the lives of others.

In recent months, Mrs. Clinton:

Visited an elementary school to urge charitable foundations and corporations to help pay for safe-haven learning centers that keep kids off the streets after class.

Told high school students and their teachers that her visits to District of Columbia schools reveal "the best and worst" in American education. "What bothers me and frustrates me is that when we know what works ... why don't we do that in every single school in the city?" she said.

Told business leaders that despite all the negative attention, "this is a unique place to live, work and do business." She urged them to support programs that gives small loans to fledgling entrepreneurs.

Urged lawyers to "adopt" local schools, improving the reputation of their profession and the quality of education. "Washington, D.C. ... is full of lawyers," she said, drawing laughs from fellow attorneys.

Visited a local hospital to promote a new program that gets pediatricians to prescribe books to youngsters along with medicine. If the program succeeds, "it could make a significant difference in this city and in every city around the country," she said.

Mrs. Clinton hopes her appearances will help improve conditions in Washington and highlight her national agenda.

"My original intent in becoming involved in the District of Columbia when I moved here was to get to know D.C. and help where I could," she said in a brief telephone interview. "But it became clear that a lot of these issues affecting the district are common issues affecting cities around the country."

In May, she conducted an emotional conversation with abused girls from a local youth home. Tenth-grader Ivelina Benitez, who lives in a single-parent home and helps raise her two younger siblings, asked: "Mrs. Clinton, were you raised in a home with two parents? Did you have siblings? Did you have to take care of them?"

Yes. Yes. And no, the first lady replied.

"It has changed a lot" since Mrs. Clinton's childhood, the girl said.

``I think we carry so much. Before you never heard of a single-parent home. Everyone has their mother, their father, their cat and their dog.''

Mrs. Clinton agreed that too many children carry too large a burden, and some parents do not do enough. But she told the girl that the problem is as old as time. ``I pointed out that my own mother came from teen-age parents who were not responsible enough,' ' she said in the interview.

Her lesson for Ivelina, and for other young people like her: ``Everyone eventually has to take responsibility for their own life.''

``I feel very sorry for the position I know a lot of children find themselves in,' ' she said, ``but ultimately a lot of people triumph over their situations' ' because somebody in their life cares ``or they just find it within themselves to make it happen.''

**** filed by:APE(--) on 08/11/97 at 01:20EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 08/11/97 at 10:56EDT ****

HRC CLIPS

**Saturday, August 16 -
Wednesday, August 20, 1997**

51st Birthday Is Carefree For Clinton

By JAMES BENNET

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Aug. 19 — A year ago thousands of people paid a total of \$10 million to the Democrats for the privilege of celebrating President Clinton's 50th birthday with him, or of merely watching the celebration by satellite from remote bashes across the country.

But with his last Presidential campaign behind him, Mr. Clinton opted to make his 51st birthday today a strictly invitation-only affair here in the studiously weathered gentility and fierce discretion of elite Martha's Vineyard society, where he has retreated for vacation.

The President spent a quiet day with his family on the 20-acre estate where they are staying and attended a party in his honor tonight at the 19th-century farmhouse of the actors Ted Danson and Mary Steenburgen, close friends of the Clintons.

At the party, Mr. Clinton was treated to a clambake and then to a vanilla bean spongecake that had raspberry and blueberry filling and a white chocolate meringue frosting and was shaped in the contours of the White House. There were some 75 guests, among them Carly Simon, William Styron, Merv Griffin, Katharine Graham, Jimmy Buffet and Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg.

At his birthday fund-raiser last year, at Radio City Music Hall in New York, Mr. Clinton made a peppery campaign speech, declaring that Republicans posed dire threats to the country. Today, in contrast, he sounded quite content with the state of the country, and of Bill Clinton.

The President, appearing briefly before reporters to hail the settlement of the strike against the United Parcel Service, was asked about turning a year older, and replied:

"I feel very blessed, and I'm very fortunate to be here. And, as far as I know, I'm in good health, and the country's doing well. That's the most important thing of all. So I'm very happy today, and I have a lot to be thankful for."

After the birthday-eve party at Radio City last year, Mr. Clinton spent



Agence France-Presse

The strains of Washington far away, the few tasks the President performed yesterday had a relaxed air, as in this meeting with reporters.

his birthday itself in the public eye and under a blazing sun in Tennessee, where he did volunteer work helping to rebuild a church. There was no such task on the agenda today.

Instead, the President, wearing a blazer, khakis and a green and white checked shirt, said of his family's plans, "The three of us are just going to spend the day reading and playing games and having fun with each other, and then we're going to go to a party tonight."

A multicolored "birthday flag," bearing the image of a cake, flew outside Mr. Clinton's borrowed house on the estate, which is owned by a Boston developer, Richard Friedman. Clinton aides said the flag was on loan from another family on the island, the Fabers.

This morning, in bright sun and a cool sea breeze, Mr. Clinton jogged for about two and a half miles with his daughter, Chelsea. He called the run his longest since he tore a tendon in his knee in March.

Mr. Clinton is only two days into a three-week vacation, the longest of his Presidency, but he sounded as if he had already left Washington far

behind. Although he fielded a couple of calls on Monday night about progress in the U.P.S. talks with the teamsters, he has only light duty planned here.

He receives a daily national security briefing, and on most days he will probably talk at least once by telephone with his chief of staff, Erskine B. Bowles, who is back at the White House.

But "in terms of work," said Barry Toiv, the deputy press secretary, "hopefully there's not going to be a lot of it."

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1997

or His 51st, Fun And Games

Clinton Bags the Black Tie And Heads for a Clambake

By Peter Baker
Washington Post Staff Writer

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Aug. 19—A 50th birthday calls for celebrating in black tie and evening gowns with thousands of your best friends, champagne, video tributes, this-is-your-life surprise guests and, if there's time, a bit of soul searching about What It All Means. A 51st birthday, on the other hand, seems to suggest a khakis-and-blazer kind of affair, a more intimate gathering with less glamorous fare—say, a bucket of clams.

Of course, when you're the president of the United States, even an intimate clambake can still draw some of the world's most recognizable people, such as actors Mary Steenburgen and Ted Danson, singer Carly Simon and, in all likelihood, a few scattered Kennedys.

President Clinton celebrated his 51st birthday tonight at the Steenburgen-Danson spread in the Chilmark area of Martha's Vineyard, amid an extraordinary cloak of secrecy rarely seen in Washington for less important events such as budget negotiations.

The White House went out of its way to keep details quiet. The pool of reporters that typically follows the president anywhere he goes was brought by the house tonight but was unable to identify anyone entering before being shuffled away to another location. Asked who was on the guest list, deputy White House press secretary Barry Toiv said helpfully, "Friends."

As the party got underway, what could be learned from other slightly more loquacious sources was this: About 75 people were invited, including a mix of longtime Arkansas friends who were flying up for the occasion and the president's more recent acquaintances from the Vineyard. Among them were expected to be Washington attorney Vernon Jordan and his wife, Ann; Miramax Films chief Harvey Weinstein; Wall Street investment banker Steven Ratt-

See CLINTON, C2, Col. 4

CLINTON, From C1

ner; and Boston developer Richard L. Friedman.

Guests were asked not to bring cameras. Singer Kate Taylor, sister of James, was said to have been tapped to perform. There was supposed to be dancing and gifts. And oh, what a cake—vanilla bean sponge cake in the shape of the local Edgartown lighthouse, with raspberry and blueberry filling and a white chocolate and Italian meringue frosting.

"It started as kind of a small clambake for some friends from Arkansas and it grew somewhat larger," said one person familiar with the planning.

Imagine that. Actually, Steenburgen, an old Arkansas pal herself, kept the guest list unusually small and exclusive, according to some close to the situation. It expanded only as the big date approached and some around the island got wind of it and managed to get late invitations. "I know a lot of people *not* going," said a guest who, in keeping with the party's atmospherics, asked not to be named. "Everybody's been very quiet about it. Nobody's sure who else has been invited, so they don't want to bring it up."

"There's been kind of a blackout on the whole thing," added writer William Styron, who was attending with his wife, Rose. "I think they want to keep it low-key. ... I'm as mystified as you are."

Was he looking forward to the soiree? "Well, you know," he said, "it's another party."

Even if others weren't bubbly with excitement, Clinton at least had plenty of reasons to celebrate today. Now at the beginning of his longest vacation as president—three weeks in this Massachusetts resort island—he was still jubilant about his golf game Monday when, he boasted, he finally met a long-cherished goal of shooting under 80. His staff did not have the temerity to ask how many mulligans were required for his 79 score, though observers saw him swing three times on the first tee alone.

In a fit of athleticism (and perhaps suspecting the scale of the cake that awaited him later in the day), he also returned to the jogging trail this morning, five months after he injured his knee while visiting golf star Greg Norman in Florida. The president had been working out on a treadmill and had tried the jogging track at the White House, but this was his first full-fledged venture out to test the leg.

"Morning," Clinton called out to onlookers as he passed by, wearing a white T-shirt, blue shorts and a red Marine Corps baseball cap emblazoned "I Met Yoni Dotan" (the son of an Israeli entertainer). Jogging with him, aside from the usual retinue of armed Secret Service agents, was daughter Chelsea in her own cap and ponytail.

"That's the longest I've been able to go since I hurt myself," he exulted later in the day.

This was the homebody birthday, he said. "The three of us are just going to spend the day reading and playing games and having fun with each other," he said, referring to the first lady and Chelsea. "Then we're going to go to a party tonight, so I feel very blessed and I'm very fortunate to be here and as far as I know I'm in good health and the country's doing well."



BY RUTH FREMSON—ASSOCIATED PRESS

His leg holds up: The president jogs with Chelsea along a bike path in Martha's Vineyard.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1997

Clinton takes mulligans golfing

Parties with stars; Chelsea accompanies him on first jog

By Paul Bedard
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass. — The president is cheating at golf again.

President Clinton claims he shot a 79 over 18 holes this week, after only once before ever shooting 80 or better.

And this time, during his first golf outing on his three-week Martha's Vineyard vacation, the president took three practice shots off the first tee but claimed only one, the shot that ended up in a sand trap.

And that is the only hole the press witnessed.

Mr. Clinton is a celebrated golf cheat who, like other past presidents, takes several tee shots and keeps the one closest to the hole. He also plays a game where just getting the ball close enough to the hole counts as a sunk putt.

Naturally, no one at the White House wanted to question the president about his claim that he shot a 39 on the first nine holes and 40 on the second nine for a score of about seven over par.

"Nobody gave me that question. You should have given me that before. I would have checked it out," promised deputy spokesman Barry Toiv.

First jog

Is President Clinton trying to turn the clock back?

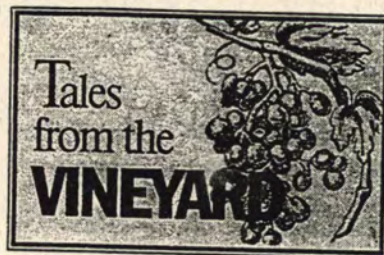
Making his first appearance on his 51st birthday yesterday, Mr. Clinton showed up on a dirt road in Edgartown in jogging shoes, running with first daughter Chelsea. It was the first time the president has jogged since tearing his right thigh tendon in March when he fell down the steps of golfer Greg Norman's home shortly after 1 a.m. Aides said the president has run wind sprints on the South Lawn but hasn't tried jogging until yesterday.

He appeared in a white T-shirt and blue shorts and sported a red Marine Corps baseball cap with scrambled eggs embroidered on it. Written on his T-shirt was "I Met Yoni Dotan," a reference to the son of an Israeli entertainer.

Chelsea, who rarely ventures out during presidential vacations, also wore white and blue and had her hair pulled back in a pony tail.



President Clinton jogs with his daughter, Chelsea, and a Secret Service agent yesterday. It was the president's first jog since his knee surgery.



Mr. Clinton said little, offering a simple "Morning" as he passed by reporters. Later, he said of his 2½-mile jog: "That's the longest I've been able to go since I hurt myself."

Deputy White House spokesman Barry Toiv said the president is allowed by his doctor to jog every other day. "This is to build up his leg," he said. "I think he feels pretty good."

For good measure, the president's doctor has accompanied him on the trip and has at least once warned Mr. Clinton about uneven pavement before stepping from the white Chevy Suburban that substitutes for the presidential limo here.

Birthday Boy

President Clinton spent his 51st birthday last night at the home of actors Ted Danson and Mary Steenburgen. He has been friends with Miss Steenburgen,

friends with Miss Steenburgen, an Arkansas native, for years, and the first family attended their recent wedding here on Martha's Vineyard.

The star-studded party was at the Gay Head, Mass., home of the couple.

Singer Carly Simon, entertainer Merv Griffin and author William Styron, a favorite of first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, were among the guests, who dined on a clambake and vanilla-bean sponge cake shaped in a lighthouse mold.

Mr. Clinton started his birthday by receiving a gift of a flag decorated with a birthday cake. Aides ran the flag up the pole at Clinton's free summer home on the \$3 million estate of Boston developer and Democratic donor Richard Friedman.

The flag, however, was a "temporary" gift from a neighbor, said Mr. Toiv. "I believe it is a family tradition and they will need it back shortly, apparently."

Noting his birthday, Mr. Clinton said, "I feel very blessed and I'm very fortunate to be here and, as far as I know, I'm in good health and the country's doing well. That's the most important thing of all. So I'm very happy today, and I have a lot to be thankful for."

The Washington Times

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1997

On the trail again: Clinton is making su

1/2-mile jog longest since knee injury

By Bill Nichols
USA TODAY

EDGARTOWN, Mass. — President Clinton's recovery from his March knee surgery hit a milestone Tuesday. He and daughter Chelsea took a 2 1/2-mile morning jog along a dirt road near their vacation compound here.

It marked the first time Clinton had jogged in public since he fell and tore a tendon in his right knee March 14 at the Florida home of professional golf star Greg Norman.

"It's the longest I've been able to go since I hurt myself," Clinton said. Aides say Clinton had been jogging a bit on a treadmill at the White House, but he is just beginning to try running outdoors.

That Clinton is running again just five months after his injury means his recovery has gone very well. At the time of his injury, doctors said it could be six months or more before he played golf or jogged.

Jogging was of particular concern because the impact on the knee while running is two to three times a jogger's body weight. Clinton, who has lost some weight during his recovery, still tips the scales around 200 pounds.

The president underwent an intensive rehabilitation process during his recovery. Within days of his surgery, he was working out with trainers. By early April, he was undergoing two therapy sessions a day.

In the first stages of recovery, stretching and mat exercises helped Clinton build strength in the injured knee. For upper body exercise in the weeks immediately following the injury, he used a bicycle-like device that was driven by his arms, not his legs.

Later, the president moved on to walking and riding a sta-



Running mates: President Clinton and Chelsea jog along a bike path in Martha's Vineyard Tuesday.

By Ruth Fremson, AP



By Uli Michel, Reuters

Torn tendon: Clinton is helped by aides upon arriving at the Helsinki summit March 20, six days after his knee injury.

tionary bicycle. Clinton also went on a strict diet during his recovery.

While Clinton's doctors say he's ahead of schedule in his rehabilitation, he's still being very careful when it comes to jogging. At least for now, Clinton is alternating walking and jogging.

And his doctors aren't letting him run two days in a row so that he has time to recuperate and let any swelling go down.

Jogging has been an integral part of Clinton's life since he was an undergraduate at Georgetown University and discovered it as a way of keeping his weight down.

Early in his first term, jogging became a political tool for Clinton as well. Visiting dignitaries would join him for morning runs as would old friends and members of Congress still undecided about an important vote. As he traveled, he'd often be given hats and T-shirts that would later show up as part of his running attire.

Tuesday, he wore a T-shirt that said "I met Yoni Dotan." Dotan is a 16-year-old Israeli boy who is terminally ill and recently met Clinton as part of a Make-A-Wish Foundation project. His father is an Israeli comedian.

The past couple of years, Clinton did cut back on his jogging somewhat to do more upper-body workouts. He also

wanted to rest his back, which suffers from some chronic soreness.

But aides say his rigorous rehabilitation regimen has renewed Clinton's jogging passion. When he was running almost daily, Clinton was surprisingly fast for a man his size, running close to 8-minute miles. There was no word from the White House about how fast the president was going when he jogged Tuesday.

He's accompanied here by his personal physician, Connie Mariano, who has supervised his knee rehabilitation. Aides say Clinton no longer is going through daily physical therapy sessions, but is swimming and stretching to try to continue to strengthen his knee.

Aides are still quite leery, however, about the risk of re-injury.

On Tuesday, for example, when Clinton spoke to reporters about the UPS strike settlement, he walked gingerly down the rough terrain of a short hill. Secret Service agents hovered around him.

PM-Clinton at 51, 2nd Ld-Writethru, a0552,590

Clinton's birthday bash looks to be less splashy this year

Eds: TOPS with 4 grafs to UPDATE with Clinton news conference; pickup 6th graf pvs, Actor Ted; should stand for PMs

By LAURA MYERS= Associated Press Writer=

EDGARTOWN, Mass. (AP)- What a difference a year makes. From Manhattan to Martha's Vineyard, from election-year politics to exclusive playground for the rich and famous, from the big 5-0 to just one more.

Saying he has "a lot to be thankful for," President Clinton celebrated his 51st birthday today surrounded by family and friends, which on this resort isle includes a few celebrity pals.

He started with a 2.5-mile midmorning jog with his daughter, Chelsea, around the 20-acre estate where the Clintons are staying. He planned to end the evening amid 100-plus birthday well-wishers.

"That's the longest I've been able to go since I hurt myself," Clinton said of his run on a still-recovering knee injured in a fall last March. "Today, the three of us are just going to spend the day reading and playing games and having fun with each other. And then we're going to a party."

Actor Ted Danson and his actress wife, Mary Steenburgen, who like Clinton is an Arkansas native, will fete the first family tonight at their 19th century farmhouse in Chilmark, the White House said. The president and Hillary Rodham Clinton attended the couple's 1995 wedding at the farmhouse.

The caterers have been called to serve more than 100 guests, but the White House is mum on revealing too many details, including whether singer James Taylor, a Martha's Vineyard local who has played at Clinton and Democratic Party events before, will attend.

"If there are any surprises, I don't want to spoil them," presidential spokesman Barry Toiv said.

A year ago, in the summer heat of his re-election campaign, Clinton held a nationally televised fund-raiser from Radio City Music Hall in New York City to mark his 50th birthday, pulling in \$10 million for the Democratic Party.

Clinton recruited some well-known talent to help him celebrate his half-century mark then too. Whoopi Goldberg presided over the show that included singers from crooner Tony Bennett to rocker Jon Bon Jovi.

Seventeen-year-old Chelsea Clinton, who is spending her last family vacation with her parents before heading off to Stanford University in the fall, is squeezing in time to bid goodbye to her friends too.

The Clintons attended a 19th birthday party Monday night for Zack Iscol, who like Chelsea graduated from Sidwell Friends School, an exclusive private school in Washington.

The private party was at the Iscol summer home in Gay Head, a town known for the most brilliant sunsets on Martha's Vineyard. The Clintons arrived in plenty of time to see the orange orb dissolve into a calm evening sea.

Although the Clintons are enjoying a "private" family vacation for three weeks on the island, the locals are keeping up with their doings.

At the Farm Neck Golf Club where the presidential party hit 18 holes on his first full day at Martha's Vineyard, onlookers serenaded Clinton with a surprise chorus of "Happy Birthday" a day early on Monday.

And in the Edgartown shopping district, just about the time Clinton hit the fairways a shopkeeper hung a sign "gone golfing" around the neck of a full-size picture of the president.

The store, "Vineyard Gear by the Sea," didn't have much information on what Hillary Rodham Clinton was up to at the private farmhouse estate where the Clintons are staying. On her picture, which stood next to his, they hung a sign saying, "gone."

**** filed by:APE(--) on 08/19/97 at 13:18EDT ****
**** printed by:WHPR(JMAS) on 08/20/97 at 15:55EDT ****



Driving force: President Clinton tees off at Farm Neck Golf Club on Martha's Vineyard, Mass. By Stephen Jaffe, Agence France-Presse

Vacationing Clinton out to bring golf game up to par

By Bill Nichols
USA TODAY

EDGARTOWN, Mass. — President Clinton's vacation golf-a-thon kicked off Monday, as the first family began a three-week holiday on Martha's Vineyard.

The president slept in, but was headed for Farm Neck Golf Club by noon. There, he joined confidant and Washington lawyer Vernon Jordan for the first of what is sure to be many, many vacation rounds of golf.

Also in the foursome: Farm Neck Chairman Robert Cullum and Farm Neck President Charlie Harfs.

There were rumors — and there's no shortage of rumors amid the virtual media blackout of a presidential vacation

— that golf superstar Tiger Woods might join the president on the links. Woods was nearby over the weekend, at the PGA Championship in Mamaroneck, N.Y. Like most rumors, it was totally false.

Clinton is still rounding into shape from the knee surgery he had in March after a fall at golfer Greg Norman's home in Florida. Aides say he hopes to use this lengthy vacation to get his game back to tip-top shape.

Some members of the crowd reported that Clinton told them he shot a 37 on the first nine holes Monday. That would be a great start for a golfer such as Clinton, who normally shoots in the mid-80s over 18 holes.

The president showed he at least has his golf banter back to mid-season form. He told onlookers, after he hit three me-

diocre drives off the first tee: "We didn't go to the practice tee." Clinton said he would play his first shot.

The Clintons' plans for Monday evening included dinner and reportedly a birthday party for the president, who turns 51 today.

The meal and celebration were to be at a summer home owned by an unidentified couple who are the parents of a friend of Chelsea Clinton. Today, a major celebration for the president is planned at the Martha's Vineyard home of actors Mary Steenburgen and Ted Danson.

As for any other birthday happenings, the White House was mum. "If there are any surprises I don't want to spoil them," said deputy press secretary Barry Toiv.

Absent for Two Summers, Clintons Return to Martha's Vineyard

By Peter Baker
Washington Post Staff Writer

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Aug. 17—Just a year ago, the image would have been the stuff of nightmares for his political consultants. As President Clinton and his family disembarked from Air Force One tonight for the start of their summer vacation, there to welcome them were television stars Mary Steenburgen and Ted Danson.

The Clintons greeted them like the old friends they are. But the picture of the first family hobnobbing with celebrities in this sanctuary of the rich and famous was precisely the vision that led his advisers to keep him away from here for the last two years.

After two poll-approved August outings in the mountains of Wyoming, the election is history, and the president and Hillary Rodham Clinton are again summering on this Massachusetts island with friends from Harvard and Hollywood. Hiking and camping are out. Stargazing and beach reading are back. And if any of his consultants don't like it, well, Clinton no longer has reason to care.

While it will be the third major presidential vacation in Martha's Vineyard during the Clinton era, this getaway promises to be unusual in several ways. For one, it will be the longest of Clinton's peripatetic presidency and indeed there is some friendly wagering among his staff about whether he will really last three weeks before growing bored. For another, it will be the last family retreat before 17-year-old daughter Chelsea leaves home for Stanford University next month.

As emotional as that may be, aides said the president also needs the break to recharge his batteries. In the days before his departure, he seemed distracted, almost burned out—far more interested in the greens in the Vineyard than the in-box in the Oval Office. "Every other conversation you have with him, it seems to come up," White House press secretary Michael McCurry said as the vacation approached.

"Both of them are really looking forward to this vacation," deputy counsel Bruce R. Lindsey, one of the Clintons' closest friends and their constant traveling companion, said in an interview today. "They're tired and they're ready for some time off."

Before arriving in the Vineyard at 9:15 tonight, the Clintons stopped on Block Island, another pristine New England resort, this one off the coast of Rhode Island. Intrigued by an invitation from Sen. Jack Reed (D-R.I.), the first vacationers actually had wanted to come last weekend, but could not find enough rooms at the last minute for the enormous

entourage that always accompanies them and so had to settle for a day trip.

On arriving by helicopter today, they were greeted by local leaders. "It took me a moment to realize that the first warden was the highest elected official on the island," the president joked. "I thought maybe I was about to be arrested for something."

The family strolled down Water Street and stopped for ice cream at a Ben & Jerry's, where a banner boasted that the flavor of the day was "Chubby Hubby (just kiddin')." Undeterred by his recent diet, Clinton picked peach raspberry trifle. Later, they visited a local lighthouse and had dinner with Reed.

The real interest of the day, though, was the electric and unsquelchable rumor of a Barbra Streisand wedding on Block Island. Locals have buzzed for weeks about reports of secretly planned nuptials, and the presidential visit seemed only to be confirmation, given the Clintons' friendship with the entertainer. Streisand was nowhere to be seen today, but that didn't stop everyone from searching for her.

"Have you been to the wedding yet?" one man asked Hillary Clinton.

The first lady responded with an exaggerated shrug and a cheerful, "I don't know anything about it!"

But if there was little celebrity

See CLINTON, A7, Col. 1

CLINTON, From A6

factor on Block Island, the Clintons will make up for it here on the Vineyard. Aside from Steenburgen and Danson, whose Martha's Vineyard wedding was attended by the Clintons, other prominent islanders who have hung out with the first family in the past were the late first lady Jacqueline Onassis, writers William Styron and David Halberstam, singers Carly Simon and James Taylor and Katharine Graham, chairman of the Washington Post Co. executive committee.

As they have twice before, the Clintons are staying without charge at the 20-acre Oyster Pond spread of Boston real estate developer Richard L. Friedman, whose property

boasts tennis courts, riding, a hammock and even a pet named Lucy. That hospitality, worth an estimated \$10,000 to \$15,000, is legal for a president, according to White House lawyers, but it prompted critical local news reports because Friedman is fighting with the federal government over plans to build a hotel on public land.

The family, aides said, will keep close to the house this year. "It'll be a little slower paced, partly because it's longer, but I expect for them to do less and to spend more time at the house," said Lindsey. "He'll play golf, of course, but it'll probably be a lower-keyed vacation than in Jackson Hole or Martha's Vineyard in the past."

While she will spend time with Mom and Dad, Chelsea also brought a friend from Sidwell Friends, Rebecca Kolsky.

The president brought a copy of Ken Burns's upcoming PBS special on Lewis and Clark and a heavy book list, including "John Marshall: Definer of a Nation," by Jean E. Smith; "Betrayal of Science and Reason: How Anti-Environmental Rhetoric Threatens Our Future," by Paul R. Ehrlich; "Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision Makers," by Richard E. Neustadt and Ernest R. May; "God: A Biography," by Jack Miles, and "Assimilation, American Style," by Peter D. Salins.

"Those are the serious tomes," McCurry said. "That's the bag in the right hand. The bag in the left hand has got all the trashy beach novels."

The Washington Post

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1997

FINAL

Clintons depart on a three-week island vacation

Teton-loving president yields
to choice of Hillary, Chelsea

By Paul Bedard
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

A1

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass. — One of the longest-running first family feuds is over and the outnumbered dad — President Clinton — has lost.

His vacation choice was Wyoming's secluded Grand Tetons, but Mr. Clinton, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and daughter Chelsea instead headed yesterday for people-packed Martha's Vineyard, where wealthy liberal summer islanders are already planning clambakes for the first family.

"He wanted Jackson Hole but was outvoted," an aide said.

Mr. Clinton conceded that he held the short stick in the family "debate," and gave in to pressure from the first lady, who wants to hobnob with the island's celebrated thinkers and authors, and to Chelsea's desire to hit the beaches with pals from her Sidwell Friends School before packing off to Stanford University next month.

And certain Arkansans grumble that Mr. Clinton, unlike his predecessors, has never vacationed, nor spent much time in, his native state since he came to Washington. "We've got better scenery and bigger watermelons than Massachusetts," says one of them, "and we don't have many Yankees."

After a daylong visit to Rhode Island's Block Island yesterday, they arrived here late last night in an Air Force One smaller than the 747 the president usually

see CLINTON, page A6

CLINTON

From page A1

travels in, in order to land at the island's small airport. The first family sped off to the summer White House, the antique farmhouse of Boston developer Richard L. Friedman, who has turned over his \$3 million estate on exclusive Oyster Pond to the Clintons for three weeks.

"How should one feel when the single most powerful man on the planet wants to visit my home? Honored, excited and pleased he decided to come back," said year-round resident Brian H. Athearn.

Referring to groans from other islanders dreading the crowds and traffic backups that follow the president, he added, "He is our president, and that above all else should mean more to us than a 20-minute wait in traffic."

Susanna J. Sturgis had another take on the Clintons' third vacation here since 1993: "Clinton? Yawn."

White House spokesman Michael McCurry predicted his boss would spend most of his time golfing at the two country clubs or crabbing in Oyster Pond.

But if the president thought he could follow his practice in Jackson Hole and stay home, he should make other plans, since the talk here for a week has been which dinner party he and the first lady will attend.

The party season begins tomorrow, when the first family travels to the home of actors Ted Danson

and Mary Steenburgen for the president's 51st birthday party.

If their vacations here in 1993 and 1994 are a model, the first family will be partying nightly, often well past midnight — a practice condemned by Clinton pollster Dick Morris, who used polls to show that a Wyoming vacation would water down the public's view that the president was too liberal and too attracted to stars.

Their expected stops include the homes of retired Washington Post publisher Katharine Graham, singer James Taylor, Mr. Taylor's former wife and singer Carly Simon, author and arts champion Sheldon Hackney, TV lawyer Alan Dershowitz, author William Styron and Vineyard tour guide and Washington lawyer Vernon Jordan.

At one party in 1994, the president entertained guests by blowing his saxophone and singing alongside Mrs. Simon.

During the day, the president is expected to join Mr. Jordan and others golfing, while the first lady reads and Chelsea crabs or rides horses, said aides.

The president hopes to gain back his old golf form, lost when he snapped his right-thigh tendon in March tumbling down the steps of PGA pro Greg Norman's Florida home. Mr. Clinton has spent at least two days a week over the past month practicing on Washington golf courses.

Efforts to dodge work over the next three weeks, however, will be difficult. Some of his problems have followed him here, such as the crisis in the Middle East peace

negotiations and the Teamsters union strike against United Parcel Service.

One Vineyard summer resident, Stephen W. Tilton, owner of Tilton Equipment Co. of St. Paul, Minn., and Little Rock, Ark., took out an ad in the Vineyard Gazette begging the president to settle the strike, which is costing his firm money.

Mr. Tilton ended his ad with a threat: "Wife, Roberta, because of her Norton lineage, was bequeathed with mystical powers over the blue claws [crabs] in Oyster Pond. Hopefully, she will be of mind to direct them to your nets rather than your toes."

Others have planned seminars and conferences on issues attractive to the president, such as Harvard University's Aug. 29 "Conversation on Race" at Edgartown, which will include speeches by Anita Hill and Anna Deavere Smith.

Aides said the president and first lady hope to find time to stroll through Vineyard Haven or Edgartown bookstores, visit the county fair in West Tisbury and meet with longtime blue-collar residents, such as Tom Scott, who in 1993 showed the first family how to crab on Oyster Pond and was rewarded with a trip to the Oval Office and boxes of M&M candies with the presidential seal printed on them.

"Maybe they can start another fashion trend," said an aide, referring to the straw-hat rage sparked in 1993 when the first lady wore hers on vacation here.

The Washington Times

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1997

Clinton Looks for Inspiration From the Left

By ALISON MITCHELL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — President Clinton, searching for new intellectual energy and vigor for his White House, has brought two longtime partisan loyalists into his inner circle and given them broad latitude to work on political strategy and Presidential themes.

Mr. Clinton has turned to outside tacticians at critical turnings before. In 1993, after a rough first six months in office, he tapped David Gergen, the Reagan-era message meister, to court the Washington establishment. In 1995 after the Republican ascent in Congress, he turned to Dick Morris.

Those two men had strong Republican ties, but the two who began work this week are decidedly Democrats: Paul Begala, 36, one of the political consultants who was at Mr. Clinton's side in 1992, and Sidney Blumenthal, 48, a former journalist who as early as 1987 heralded Mr. Clinton as one of a new generation of Democratic leaders.

Most of Mr. Clinton's confidants contend that advisers exert little gravitational pull on the President these days. Mr. Clinton, they say, is charting his own moderate course, one that embraces once-Republican ideas like balanced budgets and free trade, yet includes Democratic grace notes like a children's health care program, environmental activism and tax cuts for higher education.

"The debate about the vital center versus the invigorated left is over," said Rahm Emanuel, Mr. Clinton's senior adviser, insisting that Mr. Clinton will not make a leftward surge. "He has chosen the course he enunciated both in 1992 and 1996."

But White House aides acknowledged that having checked the self-proclaimed Republican revolution of 1994, Mr. Clinton now hopes to push public opinion slightly leftward toward a greater acceptance of activist government.

As an example, White House aides noted, two years ago Mr. Clinton was fighting simply to stop Republicans from turning the Federal Medicaid program of health insurance to the poor from an entitlement program into a block grant. But this year the Republican Congress agreed to create a new \$24 billion entitlement program as part of the budget deal to give health insurance to five million poor children.

The President is also determined, his aides say, to win the House of Representatives back for the Democrats next year, despite historic trends that have seen the President's party lose seats in midterm elections.

Mr. Begala and Mr. Blumenthal, both of whom are expected to include

speech writing in their duties, could help set a tone. Mr. Begala was known in 1992 as an aggressive populist who believed in using themes of class struggle against a corporate elite. He argued in favor of investments in training and education programs in 1993 and against a strict emphasis only on deficit reduction.

Mr. Blumenthal most recently wrote in the *World Policy Journal* that deficits had become a tool for causing a paralysis of social policy and he accused the Republican right of seeing tax cuts as "a fiscal weapon to regain insolvency and thus political dominance."

In some ways, Mr. Clinton could simply coast right now, with the roaring economy washing away the nation's discontents. A new poll by the Pew Research Center found this week that Mr. Clinton's 59 percent approval rating was coming close to Mr. Reagan's in the summer of 1986. The figures were even more remark-

spend image while also giving them distinct programs to call their own, like the tax credits to pay for community college tuition.

Across the White House, officials are engaged in a policy review to identify new initiatives for the President in such areas as health care, child care and education. None of them are expected to be vastly ambitious. There are still the realities of a Republican Congress facing Mr. Clinton and the fiscal constraints of the balanced budget agreement.

But such measures could form a campaign platform for the midterm Congressional elections of 1998 and the Presidential race of 2000, when Vice President Al Gore is expected to run. Such issues allow the Democrats to continue to distinguish themselves from Republicans by pointing to small, activist government programs that they endorse. They are also designed to help Democrats expand their potential electoral base to suburban swing voters.

Mr. Begala, officials say, is expected to write speeches, advise on political tactics and work with the Democrats as next year's elections near. He was recommended by Mr. Emanuel and is expected to work with him.

For Mr. Begala, the White House job is a type of resurrection. He had fought against Mr. Clinton's deficit reduction emphasis in 1993 and eventually fell out of favor when a new chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, decided to bring more order to the White House by ending the free access given to the 1992 campaign consultants, including Mr. Begala.

Mr. Blumenthal — who is expected to work on speeches and high-profile projects like the White House's newly announced emphasis on the millennium — is a more controversial figure. He is friends with Mrs. Clinton and his hiring caught several high-ranking White House officials by surprise. Some of his new colleagues express skepticism that a career in opinion journalism is the requisite background for a White House staffer.

One thing Mr. Blumenthal will not be is a Gergenesque image polisher. A former writer for the *New Yorker*, Mr. Blumenthal has had notoriously bad relations with many of his former colleagues in the Washington press who saw him as too close to the Clintons. When his job was announced by the *New Republic*, for whom he used to write, the magazine sniffed that perhaps "he'll get his back pay."

"A beat is just an assignment but a slut is who you've become maybe," the magazine said.

Two new Presidential advisers are decidedly Democratic.

able because Mr. Reagan was re-elected in a landslide while Mr. Clinton did not even get 50 percent of the vote.

Moreover, the Pew poll found that for the first time since the the victory in the Gulf war, most Americans are happy with the country's direction.

But officials say that the President and Mrs. Clinton, who still has substantial behind the scenes influence, want new energy and ideas in the White House, which is still living off the small idea-a-day style of the 1996 campaign.

The President himself is said by his aides to be tired and sorely in need of a vacation. And more members of the first term staff are leaving. Mr. Blumenthal is taking the place of Donald A. Baer, the just-departed communications director, and Mr. Begala will eventually take the place of Doug Sosnik, counselor to the President, who is expected to leave soon.

While Mr. Clinton is in Martha's Vineyard for the next three weeks, the White House will be preparing for what is expected to be the new, post-balanced budget phase of the political debate.

White House officials say that the balanced budget agreement served Democrats by erasing their tax-and-

The New York Times
Sunday, August 17, 1997

Gov. Bush to Reconsider Hiring Consultant Accused of Abuse

Texas Gov. George W. Bush (R) says he is reconsidering hiring Don Sipple in the wake of published allegations the GOP consultant beat two former wives.

Bush, running for a second term and believed to be a serious prospect for the 2000 presidential election, told Texas reporters last week. "This is something I'm taking very seriously."

Sipple, who urged Robert J. Dole to make character a central theme in his presidential campaign, crafted Bush's 1994 media strategy. A week earlier, the governor's spokeswoman said she saw no reason why Sipple would not be rehired for the 1998 race.

"I worked personally with Don in the 1994 campaign," said Karen Hughes. "He is a good and decent person. He did a good job with our commercials."

But Bush, who speaks often of traditional values and his own family, was less enthusiastic. "Any time there are allegations of abuse, it raises concerns with me," he told the Dallas Morning News.

Another former Sipple client, freshman Sen. John D. Ashcroft (R-Mo.), issued a statement saying he has not made any hiring decisions.

Sipple, who denies the allegations first published in Mother Jones, is threatening to sue the magazine.

Last week he resigned from the congressional campaign of New York Republican Vito Fossella.

Gramm Returns \$369,642 in Matching Funds

Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) has returned \$369,642 in federal matching funds after auditors concluded he overstated the cost of shutting down his failed 1996 presidential campaign.

Although the audit by the Federal Election Commission found no financial irregularities, the FEC took issue with Gramm's estimate that shutting down his campaign would cost more than \$733,000.

Larry Neal, Gramm's spokesman told the Fort Worth Star-Telegram that the senator accepted the commission's findings.

The detailed audit offers an inside look at the financial complexities of a presidential campaign. Gramm, who raised \$29.4 million for his White House bid, dropped out of the race Feb. 14, 1996, six days before the New Hampshire primary and about a year after he launched his campaign.

The campaign opened 22 bank accounts to handle the cash flow, which included contributions from 76,203 individuals and 250 party organizations or political committees.

Gramm received \$7.3 million in federal matching funds.

After leaving the race, Gramm estimated he would continue to spend \$59,400 a month on legal and accounting fees while shutting down the campaign. The FEC said the actual costs were closer to \$25,000 a month.

In another discrepancy, Gramm budgeted \$72,000 to keep his campaign records in storage until 2000. The FEC said he could probably find storage space for \$15,000.

—Ceci Connolly

President Chided on School Choice Issue

Republicans Seek Political Wedge, Cite Daughter's Private Education

Associated Press

As President Clinton promoted new college scholarships and tax breaks yesterday, his refusal to spend public money on private school tuition drew tartly personal Republican criticism.

"We want every child in America to have the same choice as Chelsea Clinton," Minnesota Gov. Arne Carlson said in the weekly Republican radio address. The president's 17-year-old daughter recently graduated from Sidwell Friends, a private high school in Washington.

"What are Democrats so afraid of when it comes to choice, competition and accountability in our schools? ... A few more national tests, a few more summits and a truckload of tax dollars will not solve the problem," Carlson said.

His comments reflect Republican strategy for the 1998 midterm elections: Try to undercut Demo-

crats' strength in polls on education matters by making school choice a wedge issue.

In his broadcast, Clinton looked ahead to the new school year and urged parents to telephone the Education Department's toll-free hot line to find out how they can take advantage of higher education programs just signed into law as part of the balanced-budget package.

He, too, mentioned his only daughter. "From the day I took office, I have been working on a simple idea: When my child is my age, I want our country to be a place where every person who works hard has a chance to live out his or her God-given abilities and dreams."

He listed the administration's initiatives, including tax credits for college, access to Individual Retirement Accounts for tuition payments, new IRA's for tax-free

college savings, and expanded Pell Grants.

In the Republican response to the president, Carlson touted Minnesota's program of tax deductions for tutoring, summer enrichment camps, private or parochial school tuition and other educational purposes.

"Whether public, private or parochial, every family in America should have the right to send their children to the school that best serves their child's needs," Carlson said.

The Clintons, he added, "chose private schools, and I believe they have that right. But we want every child in America to have the same choice as Chelsea Clinton, regardless of family income."

The president supports steps toward public school choice and charter schools but opposes using public money for private school tuition.

Republicans slam Clinton's opposition to public funding for private schools

ASSOCIATED PRESS

As President Clinton promoted new college scholarships and tax breaks yesterday, his refusal to spend public money on private school tuition drew sharp Republican criticism.

"We want every child in America to have the same choice as Chelsea Clinton," Minnesota Gov. Arne Carlson said in the weekly GOP radio address. The president's 17-year-old daughter recently graduated from Sidwell Friends, a private preparatory school in Washington.

"What are Democrats so afraid of when it comes to choice, compe-

tion and accountability in our schools? ... A few more national tests, a few more summits and a truckload of tax dollars will not solve the problem," Mr. Carlson said.

His comments reflect Republican strategy for the 1998 midterm elections: Try to undercut Democrats' strength in polls on education matters by making school choice a wedge issue.

In the Republican response to Mr. Clinton's weekly address, Mr. Carlson touted Minnesota's program of tax deductions for tutoring, summer enrichment camps, private or parochial school tuition,

and other educational purposes.

"Whether public, private or parochial, every family in America should have the right to send their children to the school that best serves their child's needs," Mr. Carlson said.

The Clintons, he added, "chose private schools, and I believe they have that right. But we want every child in America to have the same choice as Chelsea Clinton, regardless of family income."

The president supports steps toward public school choice and charter schools but opposes using public money for private school tuition.

Whopping marijuana haul fuels test of medicinal use

By Thomas D. Elias
SPECIAL TO THE WASHINGTON TIMES

LOS ANGELES — Some medical-marijuana activists may be uncomfortable with it, but the July confiscation of 4,116 pot plants from a Bel Air mansion now shapes up as a seminal test case for California's year-old Proposition 215.

The ballot initiative sought to legalize the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes, with only a doctor's recommendation required to protect users from laws against possession of the drug.

From the moment he was arrested in his rented, \$6,000-a-month villa just up Stone Canyon Road from the homes of former President Ronald Reagan, Zsa Zsa Gabor and Elizabeth Taylor, marijuana activist Tim McCormick contended he and his plants were protected by Proposition 215.

But sheriff's officers who made the arrest and carried off the plants — worth about \$20 million on the street — immediately turned the case over to federal prosecutors. Mr. McCormick was freed Wednesday, when actor Woody Harrelson put up the \$500,000 bail required by U.S. District Judge Terry Hatter.

Mr. McCormick's is likely to become a test case because of the large number of plants involved in the case, plus Mr. McCormick's claim that each was earmarked for medicinal use and his status as a

longtime bone-cancer patient who used the drug to relieve his symptoms.

"There is a lot of gray area in the law," says Scott Imler, a medical-marijuana activist who helped write Proposition 215. "We always expected the courts would end up determining the parameters."

Even before it passed last November, federal officials contended the initiative would be superseded by federal laws against possession and distribution of marijuana.

Most local "cannabis buyers clubs" around California, the groups that supply many cancer victims who use the drug to ease nausea, pain and other symptoms, never believed the state law would justify massive marijuana cultivation.

"We were kind of horrified by this case," said Mr. Imler, a member of the Los Angeles Cannabis Buyers Club. "We may be seeing Proposition 215 unraveling before our eyes."

Other activists are more optimistic, saying the case of Mr. McCormick, a 27-year-old onetime editor of the Dutch-based marijuana magazine *Hemplife*, is an ideal test.

"If the government takes this to a jury and they lose, they will have a big problem," says a friend of Mr. McCormick's, Richard Cowan, editor of the online *Marijuana Magazine*. "If they win, we'll take this all the way to the Supreme

Court."

Mr. Cowan and other McCormick supporters believe his case could go a long way toward settling the still-uncertain issue of where medicinal users will obtain their supplies.

"The marijuana has to come from somewhere," Mr. Cowan said. "The real test of 215 has to be on the supply side, not among the users. Someone has to grow this stuff, and we can't have them getting arrested all the time. Maybe this case will cause the state to pass a law for the regulated supply of marijuana."

Meanwhile, McCormick lawyer Alan Isaacman, noted for his pornography defense of publisher Larry Flynt, argues that his client needed to grow so many plants because he was experimenting to see which strains worked best against certain cancer symptoms.

He argues that the government has no evidence Mr. McCormick was growing for profit or for anything other than medicinal use.

Some law enforcement officials scoff at this.

Said Los Angeles County Sheriff Sherman Block, whose deputies made the arrest, "If McCormick needs 4,116 plants to treat himself, he must be pretty sick."

Sheriff Block noted that while the state law allows users to grow their own supplies, it does nothing to legalize growing plants for use by others.

White House errs on date

Begins millenium festival a year early

By Ann McFeatters
SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWS SERVICE

As if her command of the health care reform barge that sank wasn't controversial enough, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton has been made captain of another big project — ushering in the new millennium.

But the experts say the White House has the date all wrong.

President Clinton and his wife announced yesterday they're looking for splashy ideas for the celebration starting New Year's Eve, 1999, beyond what's already planned — lectures, robotic missions to Mars, saving the Star Spangled Banner, putting part of the Library of Congress on-line, airing "Millennium Minutes" highlighting on TV the important events of the last 1,000 years.

But technically and mathematically, the next millennium doesn't start until New Year's Eve, 2000.

At a kick-off event at the National Archives, Mrs. Clinton said "when the millennium finally arrives, either at midnight on Jan. 1, 1999, or Jan. 1, 2000, depending on which expert you believe, none of us will find ourselves suddenly transformed. We won't be trading our earthly jeans and T-shirts for space attire and we hope that the only bolts of light in the sky will be the fireworks that we've been planning."

But still, she said, the coming of the new century "presents us with a wonderful opportunity to reflect on the past, on where we've been, on who we are, and what we hope to become."

She said there is "growing excitement" about the millennium and that the celebrations "will reflect the creativity, diversity and raw energy of Americans."



Photo by Bert V. Goulati/The Washington Times

President Clinton announces a millenium project at the National Archives that will greet the century with tributes to the past and future.

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, who has been director of the President's Committee on Arts and Humanities, the first lady's deputy chief of staff and who will direct the White House Millennium Program under Mrs. Clinton, said the millennium is such a "milestone in human history" that the celebration deserves a year.

Mrs. Clinton said whenever she and her husband, "the chief bridge builder" to the next century, talk about the millennium project they discuss "what it meant to build a bridge to the 21st century." They will not build real bridges, rather "gifts" to rekindle the spirit of democracy, citizenship and the creative, intellectual potential of the American people.

The president said a "great national conversation" on race and reconciliation will be an important part of the millennium celebration and said the milestone should mean most of all "rediscovering and reaffirming our common identity as a people in a very new and different time and coming together as one America."

He said the United Kingdom plans to build real bridges, museums, parks and a new university. Germany plans to hold Expo 2000, the first World's Fair to mark a millennium.

Mr. Clinton said his primary goal is improved education and every classroom linked to the Internet by 2000. He also wants the nation's precious documents, such as the Constitution, and the War of 1812 flag that inspired the "Star Spangled Banner," owned by the Smithsonian Institution, better preserved in a three-year effort starting now.

And, Mr. Clinton said, he wants government computers able to turn without error to the next century. Thousands of computers, including those of key agencies such as the Social Security Administration, are programmed to recognize only two digits in the year. Until software is developed to correct the problem, computers will treat the year 2000 as the year 1900 with potentially disastrous results.

"We can't have the American people looking to a new century and a new millennium with their computers — the very symbol of modernity and the modern age — holding them back, and we're determined to see that it doesn't happen," Mr. Clinton said.

He suggested that Americans should consider their own millennium projects such as rejuvenating local schools, restoring historic monuments and recording oral histories of family members.

The Washington Times

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1997

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1997

The Washington Post

Grand Millennium Celebration Is in the Works

President, First Lady Launch National Campaign to Plan Once-in-a-Lifetime Festivities

By Peter Baker
Washington Post Staff Writer

As it turns out, the fabled Bridge to the 21st Century will be an eclectic span indeed. There will be ballet dancing and boys' choirs and photographs and lectures and the original Star-Spangled Banner.

More than two years before the turn of the millennium—or is it really three?—President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton yesterday launched a national campaign to plan a once-in-a-lifetime celebration designed, as he put it, “to honor the past and to imagine the future.”

“For centuries, people have wondered what this millennium would bring,” Clinton said, standing before the Constitution in the majestic rotunda of the National Archives. “Would it signal an apocalypse or herald a new world? Mark a time of decline or a time of renewal? Whatever

the prophecies and forecasts... the millennium is no longer a distant possibility. It has arrived. We are present at the future, a moment we must now define for ourselves and for our children.”

The approach of that future has long fascinated Clinton, who made the bridge his primary metaphor in last year's campaign and delights in calling himself “the last president of the 21st century.” He often defines his administration as a transition between an industrial past and the information age of tomorrow.

With that in mind, Clinton has created a small office and tapped his wife and her aide, Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, to oversee preparations along the lines of those leading up to the nation's bicentennial in 1976 or the Statue of Liberty's centennial in 1986. A new Internet web site will solicit input from Americans with a creative bent.

Clinton aides called around to different federal agencies to collect examples of projects already underway. Among those in the works are lectures to “provoke our thinking about the past and future,” national television spots highlighting important moments in history, free performances by the Kennedy Center and an expanded Folklife Festival by the Smithsonian Institution.

The National Endowment for the Arts has already earmarked \$5.8 million for 29 “millennium projects,” including a photographic survey of the United States and a variety of dance, music and artistic initiatives.

In addition, the archives has a plan to preserve the original Constitution and other major documents while the Smithsonian is working to save the actual American flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the national anthem.

On a substantive level, Clinton

also vowed yesterday to solve the glitch that threatens to disrupt thousands of computers when the date turns from 1999 to 2000.

“I want to assure the American people that the federal government... is taking steps to prevent any interruption in government services that rely on the proper functioning of federal computer systems,” he said.

Perhaps just as knotty a dilemma, though, is when precisely to celebrate. The populist theory is that the new millennium will begin at the end of 1999; the scholarly position is that the true change is at the end of 2000.

The White House has a classic Clintonian split-the-difference solution: celebrate for the whole year.

The White House Millennium Program web site is <http://www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/Millennium>.

The President Looks Forward To Millennium, and Vacation

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 — "We are present at the future," President Clinton said today, sounding very much like a man on the edge of a vacation.

He is, but the President was pondering the next thousand years of humanity, not his own personal plans to go golfing, reading and crabbing in Martha's Vineyard for the next three weeks.

In a final bit of official business, Mr. Clinton alerted the nation to the looming millennium with a call for a grand celebration of "our very best gifts" and a vow to get the bugs out of computer clocks by 2000.

"This gives us a remarkable opportunity to honor the past and to imagine the future," he said, referring to the millennium, not the beach where he envisions the longest vacation he has had in office.

The President made no singular announcement to rival Germany's planned Expo 2000 world's fair, Iceland's party for the 1,000-year-old New World voyage of Leif Ericson, or Britain's plans for a \$1 billion multimedia dome at Greenwich, the heart of earth time itself.

Instead, the President's speech rang with the multiple-listings approach of his re-election agenda of last year. Mr. Clinton swept across a series of assorted Government events, many of them already planned and previously announced, as he urged the nation "to take stock as we approach this new millennium, to commit ourselves to begin the world over again for our children, our children's children."

There will be special lectures and concerts, televised "millennium minutes" and fresh Mars robots launched, the President noted as he urged citizens to come up with their own proposals for rallying round the four-digit calendar change.

"I invite you to share your ideas with us, by visiting our new White House Millennium Program website, at www.whitehouse.gov," Mr. Clinton declared in a speech at the National Archives announcing the program.

Smiling at his own prospects, he drew some laughs by ad libbing, "I've decided that I have a future giving out 800 numbers and web-



Agence France-Presse

President Clinton and the First Lady initiated the White House Millennium Program yesterday.

sites."

The President sought to emphasize the event's importance by announcing that First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton would play "a leading role in our ongoing efforts." Mrs. Clinton accepted the call, hailing her husband as the nation's "chief bridge-builder" to the next century.

The President included in his millennial prospectus his usual optimistic allusions to the balanced budget agreement, the booming economy and his priority on improving education. He briefly cited the National Endowment of the Arts program for a turn-of-the-century photography project and a "worthy ancestors" program by the President's Committee on Arts and the Humanities to "save significant cultural materials."

He also suggested that communities prepare for the milestone by repairing local schools and restoring worn-down historic monuments. But he offered nothing to rival in specific merriment the announcement by the newly renamed Millennium Cafe on 18th Street, a neighborhood bar a mile north of the White House, of a \$1.50 happy hour running from 3 to 8 P.M. daily for the duration.

The President said the expertise of the public and private sectors were being devoted to the knotty problem of computer clocks that threaten to revert modern life's many programmed necessities to the year 1900 instead of 2000.

"We can't have the American people looking to a new century and a new millennium with their computers, the very symbol of modernity in the modern age, holding them back," Mr. Clinton declared.

In the meantime, the President urged computer users to send along their ideas to the White House web page, where a millennial suggestion box was opened today alongside such chat outlets as "the interactive citizens handbook."

"Whatever the hopes and fears, the millennium is no longer a distant possibility," the President declared. "It has arrived. We are present at the future, a moment we must now define for ourselves and for our children."

In advance of the millennium, Clinton was reported today by the White House to be in the final stage of packing his vacation reading, including "John Marshall, Definer of a Nation" by Jean Edward Smith, "God: A Biography," by Jack Miles, and an array of "trashy beach novels."

The New York Times

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1997

HRC Clips



Friday, August 7, 1997

Senate Committee Probes DNC Delay On Witness's Files

*Newly Found Papers Include
Fund Call Lists for First Lady*

By Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writer

A1

The Senate committee examining campaign finance abuses has begun an investigation to determine whether the Democratic National Committee obstructed the panel's inquiry by not delivering until Monday 4,000 pages of documents from the files of former DNC finance director Richard Sullivan.

Sullivan was the committee's first witness at public hearings that began last month, and all documents from his files had been subpoenaed and were required to be turned over by April 30, more than three months ago.

DNC officials said the documents, contained in two boxes, include 1,500 pages of Sullivan's handwritten notes, files on controversial Democratic contributors such as Roger Tamraz and Johnny Chung, and 12 fund-raising call sheets prepared for Hillary Rodham Clinton asking her to call donors such as designer Ralph Lauren and request \$100,000 or \$50,000.

The documents include an additional 21 call sheets not addressed to anyone specifically but suggesting that calls be made to other donors, including movie director Steven Spielberg.

Marsha Berry, the first lady's communications director, said yesterday that it was the first she had heard of the call sheets senior DNC officials prepared for Hillary Clinton. "Mrs. Clinton does not recall actually making any fund-raising calls," Berry said, "but she does not rule it out." There are no notations under the heading "Call Results" on the 12 call sheets addressed to Hillary Clinton.

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman Fred D. Thompson (R-Tenn.) said the documents handed over Monday would have been indispensable to the panel's investigators as they took Sullivan's deposition in June and prepared for his July testimony at public hearings. Prior to Sullivan's public testimony last month, the DNC had provided some 5,000 pages from his files. Thompson said committee attorneys will probably seek additional sworn testimony from Sullivan after they review the new material.

"This is a very serious matter," Thompson said in an interview. "Unfortunately, it is part of a pattern that has been going on for months, including intolerable delays from the White House."

See SULLIVAN, A14, Col. 1

SULLIVAN, From A1

Colorado Gov. Roy Romer, the DNC chairman, said in an interview yesterday that he met with Thompson July 22 and agreed to double the staff reviewing documents and to check in each Friday. Last Friday, Aug. 1, he said, he phoned Thompson and said he was embarrassed to report that they had discovered new Sullivan documents. Romer promised the materials would be delivered to the committee on Monday, after aides reviewed them over the weekend.

Romer said yesterday that the failure to discover the documents earlier was the result of "pure, innocent oversight."

"We're trying to play it straight without breaking this party. . . I don't know of anyone who is trying to delay or conceal," Romer said that the new Sullivan material was discovered Wednesday, July 30, by Paul DiNino, the new finance director who took over from Sullivan.

DiNino moved into Sullivan's former office on Feb. 20. In an interview yesterday, DiNino said the new Sullivan documents were in a drawer in the only file cabinet in his office. Asked why he waited more than five months to look in the drawer, DiNino said there was a new push at the end of July to make sure all DNC files had been reviewed. "I hadn't looked in before . . . I don't like paper anyway, and I didn't need space for files. Richard [Sullivan] and I have different styles. Richard saved a lot of things."

When he discovered the material July 30, DiNino said, he called DNC lawyers at once.

In an interview, Thompson said he felt the delay was unacceptable. "The people who were handling this are going to be held accountable," Thompson said. He added that he is considering taking sworn statements from "everyone at the DNC from the janitors on up to determine where those documents were," and who had access to them and control of them during April when they were subpoenaed until they were turned over Monday.

Thompson added, "I think Governor Romer is trying his best to get on top of it."

Thompson said he was perplexed by the discovery of the new documents because Sullivan testified in his sworn deposition that he had made a concerted effort to search for and turn over all his relevant papers to the committee.

"I made a very sincere, comprehensive effort to turn over anything relating to any subpoena," Sullivan said in his June 4 deposition, "and encouraged the employees there and encouraged my assistant . . . to diligently search all files in his computer. . . I left all of my documents for the DNC lawyers to hold."

Peter Kadzik, an attorney handling the DNC document review, said yesterday that the newly discovered documents "were in a file cabinet that we thought contained generic finance documents or those of his [Sullivan's] assistant."

Kadzik said it was inevitable there would be delayed production of some documents because some 9 million documents have to be reviewed to comply with 13 subpoenas issued by congressional committees, the Justice Department, or in civil lawsuits.

"Right now, we have 17 full-time employees working on document production, and we hope to double that number in the next couple of weeks," Kadzik added, characterizing the oversight as an innocent mistake.

Asked if Thompson is correct in asserting that the documents are relevant to the committee's work, Kadzik said, "No one is disputing that the documents are relevant."

Thompson's committee was criticized by some Republicans for making Sullivan the initial witness at hearings that began July 8. From Sullivan's previous sworn testimony in confidential

depositions, Republicans on the Senate committee had expected Sullivan to be more critical of the Democratic Party's fund-raising practices, but in the public hearings Sullivan carefully hedged his remarks.

In Sullivan's confidential testimony in June, he said that he "did not take extensive, copious notes" about his fund-raising efforts and did not keep extensive files or generally retain his handwritten notes. Thompson expressed surprise that Sullivan had kept 1,500 pages of handwritten notes.

Robert F. Bauer, Sullivan's attorney, said last night that months ago he advised the DNC, which had custody of all of Sullivan's documents, that it had not turned over everything and some specific items had not been

See SULLIVAN, A15, Col. 1

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1997

1/2

SULLIVAN, From A14

produced. "It is clear we were right," Bauer said.

The new documents include Sullivan's handwritten notes that appear to relate to an Oct. 6, 1995, meeting Sullivan attended with Donald L. Fowler, then the DNC co-chairman, and Roger Tamraz, an international oil financier wanted by Interpol in connection with an alleged \$200 million bank embezzlement scheme in Lebanon.

Tamraz donated \$177,000 to Democrats in 1995 and 1996, records show. He continued to receive invitations to attend events with President Clinton even after the National Security Council warned the DNC about his background. On March 27, 1996, Tamraz briefly met with Clinton and discussed his proposal to build an oil pipeline from the Caspian Sea region. Although Tamraz requested a review of his proposal, the Clinton administration says the review never took place.

A December 1995 internal CIA memo says Fowler made several attempts to have the CIA provide the NSC with a favorable report on Tamraz.

Other information in the new Sullivan files involves Johnny Chung, who recently told the Los Angeles Times that he delivered \$50,000 at the request of a member of Hillary Clinton's staff, an apparent violation of the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal employees from soliciting donations on federal property.

The first lady's office has said that chief of staff Margaret A. Williams only forwarded the \$50,000 donation to the DNC without soliciting the contribution.

The Sullivan documents also include a file labeled Harold Ickes, after the former deputy chief of staff at the White House whose responsibilities included liaison with the DNC. According to a DNC official, the file contains a memo from Ickes describing how \$1 million would be raised at the end of 1995, when the DNC was desperate for funds to pay for the pro-Clinton advertising blitz being run by former Clinton campaign consultant Dick Morris.

The memo, dated Dec. 20, 1995, says that solicitation calls made by Vice President Gore would provide an additional \$195,000, that "Labor" would give \$400,000 "re: Terry McAuliffe." McAuliffe was the head fundraiser for the Clinton-Gore campaign. He said yesterday that the \$400,000 possibly referred to money he raised in phone calls to some of the 20 to 25 labor union presidents he had solicited for the DNC.

The memo from Sullivan and former DNC finance chairman Marvin Rosen says that an additional \$340,000 would be needed from calls made by Clinton and Gore.

In the interview, Thompson voiced frustration and disappointment. He said he was not going to allow his investigation to be stymied. The White House was so slow in supplying documents last week that the committee unanimously agreed to formally issue its first subpoenas to the White House.

"Coming on the heels of the White House slow-walking and delays," Thompson said, "if it ever turns out that there was an orchestrated cover-up and deliberate effort to obstruct the committee's work, then we're entering a new realm."

Researcher Jeff Glasser contributed to this report.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To read lists of people who stayed overnight at the White House and people who were invited to coffees, click on the above symbol on the front page of The Post's Web site at www.washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1997

2/2

Opponents of Tobacco Pact Face Big Hurdle: Clinton

By MICHAEL K. FRISBY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — At a White House meeting on tobacco, Vice President Al Gore displayed a kids' puzzle featuring the Marlboro Man. It was a toy, he told the group, but if you looked closely, cigarettes were plastered all over it.

As President Clinton's tobacco advisers met with former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop and ex-Food and Drug Administration chief David Kessler, administration officials said, Mr. Gore sent a strong message with the toy: When you think the tobacco industry is on the run, they still find ways to market their products.

Mr. Gore said the puzzle belonged to a teenager who had quit smoking. "Whenever he played with the puzzle, he said that it made him want to smoke again," the vice president told the meeting last month.

It was a brief but important moment in the White House's review of the proposed tobacco settlement. Mr. Gore, who is skeptical of the deal, was able to outline some of his differences with the industry. The vice president, Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton have long been among the administration's strongest opponents of smoking. But in this latest fight, they face a major hurdle: The person who matters most, the president, wants to approve a deal.

Uncomfortable Positions

Clearly, this puts Mr. Gore, Ms. Shalala and their antismoking allies in uncomfortable positions. Whatever their views, it is their job to help Mr. Clinton succeed at policy missions. Still, there are signs that they are finding ways to express their doubts about the settlement, as well as bring about changes they believe are needed.

The settlement channels \$368.5 billion from the industry toward public health and imposes restrictions on tobacco advertising and marketing, while granting the industry immunity from punitive damages

for past misconduct and making it harder for the FDA to regulate nicotine.

At a cabinet meeting yesterday, Ms. Shalala voiced her belief that FDA regulations must not be weakened by any settlement with the industry, and her cabinet colleagues strongly agreed. Even before that meeting, Ms. Shalala flashed her skepticism, saying in an interview that the industry has "sophisticated marketers" who no doubt already are dreaming up sales pitches for decades ahead. "Any agreement must leave the FDA nimble and flexible enough to respond to changes in the market in order to achieve our public-health goals," she said.

Mr. Gore, moreover, was instrumental in getting the White House to lay down two important requirements: that any deal couldn't limit the government's ability to regulate nicotine, and that there must be increases in the penalties to be paid by tobacco companies if they don't reduce youth smoking.

At times, though, Mr. Gore seems awkward with his dual roles. During the Kessler-Koop meeting, which Mr. Gore ran in place of the president, he repeatedly fired off objective questions to the guests. When making critical remarks, he would begin by saying, "I personally think. . . ." Still, he used the forum to focus attention on the penalties issue, which he later championed.

Critics Worry

Outside critics of the tobacco deal, however, worry about whether their allies in the administration are influencing the review enough. "My sense is that the president has his mind made up and that he wants a deal," says Alan Morrison, a lawyer with Public Citizen, a public interest group. In advocating changes, Mr. Morrison said antismoking groups find it more effective to funnel information through lower-level people instead of meeting with principals.

Missing in action has been Mrs. Clinton.

She created a public flap by criticizing the smoking of actress Julia Roberts in the movie, "My Best Friend's Wedding." But neither the first lady nor her top advisers have attended meetings related to the settlement review, and they haven't been calling HHS looking for information. Administration officials describe Mrs. Clinton as a strong opponent of smoking, but someone who isn't yet playing a role in the settlement.

Health organizations hope that Ms. Shalala will help fill the void, but she, too, may be handicapped by the process.

On most issues involving a number of agencies, cabinet secretaries funnel their positions to Bruce Reed, who heads the White House Domestic Council. He, then, plays the honest broker and forwards to Mr. Clinton the information that will help the president shape his policy decision. In this case, Ms. Shalala has been appointed to head the task force review with Mr. Reed, giving her the added responsibilities of channeling advice to the president from her colleagues along with her own opinions. There is some concern among the antismoking people that the dual role may prevent Ms. Shalala from being as critical of the settlement as she might otherwise be.

Doing Both Jobs

Still, the HHS secretary may have found a way to do both jobs. With Mr. Reed, and sometimes alone, she has met with numerous groups that have problems with the settlement proposal. Some who have talked with her are convinced that she is gathering information that she can use to advocate major changes in the deal when she delivers her recommendations to Mr. Clinton.

After meeting with Ms. Shalala, Mohammad N. Akhter, executive director of the American Public Health Association, said, "She was very sympathetic to the concerns that I raised." Mr. Akhter, whose organization represents public-health associations, wants to make the industry apologize for its past behavior and to prevent the industry from selling more potent cigarettes overseas.

Those familiar with Ms. Shalala's view agree that she, like the vice president, is skeptical about the deal. She does, however, see it as an opportunity to get some things from the industry — a focus on non-smoking that goes beyond teenagers to all Americans, and substantial money for public health — that greatly exceeds what the administration would have achieved solely with its FDA regulations.

Her big difference with Mr. Reed, however, is in their views of what the courts are likely to do with the FDA regulations. A federal court in North Carolina has upheld the FDA's jurisdiction to regulate tobacco but has struck down the agency's proposed limits on tobacco advertising. Ms. Shalala is said to believe strongly that the regulations will be upheld in the courts, while Mr. Reed is less certain the administration can win back the advertising limits. Both the government and the industry are appealing parts of the decision.

Those diverging views mean that Ms. Shalala may push for a tougher deal, since she believes the regulations are a strong fall-back if the industry refuses to give up more. Ms. Shalala is also very concerned that any package coming out of Congress may not look like what the administration recommended. Meanwhile, Mr. Reed, as well as Bruce Lindsey, another key Clinton tobacco adviser, argue that a negotiated deal is needed because they could lose in court.



Al Gore



Donna Shalala

Hillary was asked to call potential DNC donors

White House uncertain if solicitations took place

By Mary Ann Akers
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton was asked to make a dozen phone calls, mainly targeting arts and entertainment figures and big names in the fashion industry, to solicit donations for her husband's 1996 re-election campaign.

It is not certain that she ever made any of the calls requested by Democratic Party officials, but finance documents show she was asked to raise up to \$700,000 from the likes of Ralph Lauren, Joan Helpert of Joan & David shoes and Susie Tompkins, former owner of Esprit de Corp.

Mrs. Clinton has said in the past she did not recall being asked to phone donors.

"I'm not going to say absolutely never, but I do not recall being asked to make any calls," she told reporters last March.

But Democratic National Committee documents turned over this week to a Senate panel probing fund-raising abuses show the first lady on Dec. 4, 1995, was asked specifically to call 12 individuals or couples and request either \$50,000 or \$100,000 donations from them.

The memos suggested Mrs. Clinton ask for a \$100,000 contribution from Mrs. Tompkins, who sold her Esprit clothing business and retired. Mrs. Tompkins said yesterday that she never received a phone call from the first lady and that she has "never been hustled by anyone at the DNC."

She gave \$100,000 to the Democratic Party in 1992. And federal election records show she gave a \$100,000 contribution to DNC nonfederal accounts July 3, 1996.

Three other targeted donors who returned telephone calls to The Washington Times yesterday also said they never received phone calls from the first lady. The rest of them were unavailable for comment.

The call sheets illustrate the party's frenetic efforts to raise more than the Republicans in the 1996 election. They also provide a glimpse of how such activity stretched not only to the highest levels at the White House but to the personal residence as well.

Mrs. Clinton was asked to raise the money for the DNC's media fund, a non-federal account used for ads supporting President Clinton's legislative agenda.

White House officials reiterated yesterday that Mrs. Clinton does not recall engaging in any dial-a-donor activities.

"As we've said before, the first lady does not recall making fund-raising calls on behalf of the DNC media fund, ... and while she does not specifically recall making fund-raising calls, she may well have," White House special counsel Lanny Davis said.

DNC officials echoed the comments. "There is no indication in our contributor records that the first lady made any calls," DNC spokesman Steve Langdon said.

Mrs. Clinton was asked to land a \$50,000 contribution from Marion Sandler, who,



Hillary Rodham Clinton

with her husband Herb, owns Golden West Financial Inc., the nation's third-largest savings and loan. A secretary for the Sanders said they were never called by Mrs. Clinton.

The fund-raising role of the first lady, as well as that of Mr. Clinton and Vice President Al Gore, will be the subject of much scrutiny when the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee resumes its hearings next month.

Federal law prohibits the solicitation of "hard money" donations on federal property to aid specific candidates. But the money Mrs. Clinton was asked to raise was soft money, nonfederal unregulated money.

Former White House counsel Abner J. Mikva sent a memo to all White House employees in early 1995 admonishing them from making any fund-raising calls from the White House or any other federal building.

Other potential donors on the first lady's list included:

- Ann and Jerome Fisher, who own Nine West Apparel. Their daughter, Jody, said yesterday her parents were not contacted by Mrs. Clinton.

- David Mandelbaum, an attorney in West Orange, N.J.

- Denise Rich, a Grammy-nominated songwriter.

- Sue Bailey, a clinical psychiatrist from Bethesda.

- Mary Ann Cofrin, an active supporter of Emily's List.

- Ayse Kenmore, an active promoter of AIDS awareness.

- Huda and Samia Farouki, Palestinian-Americans supportive of the president's Middle East policy.

- Susan Manilow, involved in the arts in Chicago.

The Washington Times

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1997

Washington Wire

A Special Weekly Report From
The Wall Street Journal's
Capital Bureau

DEMOCRATS PREPARED phone-solicitation suggestions for the first lady.

Buried in seven boxes of documents delivered by the Democratic National Committee to the Senate Government Affairs Committee are 12 "DNC Finance Call Sheets For Hillary Rodham Clinton" to raise money for the Democrats' 1995 media drive. Each sheet includes one name; one is for fashion magnate Ralph Lauren and the rest are mainly wealthy Democratic women. The documents include each target's donation history and suggest solicitations of up to \$50,000.

There is no indication whether the calls were actually made; a Democrat who checked says no donations from the targets coincide with dates on the call sheets. The first lady "has no recollection of making fund-raising calls but won't rule out that she might have," a spokeswoman for her says. Republicans contend it is illegal to make fund-raising calls from the White House, though that is in dispute.

Committee Republicans complain that the documents didn't turn up sooner.

A DNC spokeswoman says the party is moving "as quickly as we can."

BATTLING HEATS UP over a proposed global-warming treaty.

Lobbyists from labor, business and environmental groups fume at being shut out of preliminary talks in Bonn this week. "We found it frustrating that we were both gagged and blindfolded," says Gail McDonald, who heads an industry coalition opposed to the treaty. The AFL-CIO also was denied permission to speak to the group.

The United Mine Workers passed out news releases forecasting the loss of 1.5 million American jobs if a treaty is adopted. But the White House, which is still deciding the U.S. position, tries to build support for a treaty. It plans to send Gore to Glacier National Park to highlight the anticipated accelerated melting of the glacier there.

CLINTON PRESSES to find targets for line-item vetoes in new budget laws.

The president's virtual promise this week to use his new power took many advisers by surprise. One aggressive faction of aides suggests wiping out three or four special-interest tax breaks, but potential political problems arise. A break for Sammons Enterprise Inc. in Texas, for example, is linked to Senate Democratic Leader Daschle.

A break for cider distillers first ascribed to New York Sen. Moynihan, a Clinton nemesis, also looks vulnerable, but Vermont Sens. Leahy and Jeffords work hard to let the president know the measure is theirs. A second group of advisers suggests that Clinton veto just one provision to make his point. A third says he should wait until September's spending bills for the real pork items.

After a White House meeting late yesterday, Clinton remained inclined to find veto targets and asked for more information as Monday's deadline nears.

DEMOCRATS BERATE Congress for not listing a tax break for Amway Corp. among items Clinton can veto, noting a retired Amway president and his wife gave \$1 million to the GOP in April. One Democrat says: "For \$100,000, you get a tax break that makes the list; for \$1 million, you get a break that stays off the list."

BOTH SIDES NOW: GOP donors help Democratic Louisiana Sen. Breaux build a \$2.3 million war chest, the largest of any senator facing re-election next year. GOP givers include former state party chairman Donald Bollinger; Al Lippman, who led Dole's state campaign; and former House Speaker Bubba Henry.

KASICH SCORES few wins in his fight to cut "corporate welfare" spending. "We have had some solid hits," says a spokesman for the House budget chairman. But Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, an ally, says, "We fought a war on corporate welfare, and corporate welfare won."

MORE DISCLOSURE will be a focus when Clinton's commission on health-care quality meets Wednesday to begin work on a bill of rights for managed-care patients. The proposal is expected to require more information on how health plans make treatment decisions and pay physicians.

CLINTONITES TROOP to Haiti seeking to break a political deadlock there.

The administration grows increasingly nervous about Haiti's future as a November withdrawal of U.N. troops looms. Several top U.S. officials have gone there in recent weeks to try to make peace among divided factions of former President Aristide and get contested senate elections back on track.

U.N. Ambassador Bill Richardson, Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater, AID chief Brian Atwood and the State Department's Timothy Wirth all journey to Haiti with promises of swifter aid if the factions make peace. This week, Atwood carries \$14 million in economic support and a pledge of at least \$10 million more soon.

Former National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, a key Aristide defender in Clinton's first term, quietly visited Haiti in July to meet with the former president.

MINOR MEMOS: The Gross National Product comedy troupe envisions corporate sponsorship of politicians: Jesse Helms "will be the R.J. Reynolds senator from North Carolina" and "Ted Kennedy the Seagrams senator from Massachusetts." ... Still going: A recorded phone message at Clinton-Gore headquarters begins, "The campaign is still open for business." ... Fashion note: The federal government proposes regulations to allow above-the-knee pants on auto-crash dummies.

—RONALD G. SHAFER

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1997

That's where the money is

Has Clinton sleaze claimed another Washington victim or two? Though they both insist they're leaving voluntarily, there's no denying that Kirsten Moy and Steve Rohde, the two officials of the Treasury Department who announced their resignations this week, have been implicated in some very slippery activities, which also undeniably have some sort of Clinton connection.

Kirsten Moy is (and will remain until October) director of a program at Treasury called the Community Development Financial Institutions fund (CDFI). The small CDFI budget is meant to award grants to facilitate lending in poverty-stricken areas. Earlier this year, it turned out that almost one-third of CDFI's \$37 million grant money went to banks with close connections to Bill and Hillary Clinton.

The beneficiaries:

■ **Shorebank.** A former college roommate of Hillary Clinton's, later appointed U.S. executive director of the World Bank by Bill Clinton, was a senior vice president at the bank. Two other banks controlled by Shorebank also got CDFI money.

■ **Southern Development Bank corporation.** Mrs. Clinton and former Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty once served on its board, and its chief counsel was Mrs. Clinton's Rose Law firm.

■ **Douglass Bank corporation,** which has close ties to Shorebank.

■ **Enterprise Corporation of the Delta.** Bill and Hillary Clinton helped set up Enterprise's Arkansas parent corporation, and Mrs. Clinton served on its board.

Uncomfortable as the apparent conflict of interest involved in the grants may make one, what followed was worse. Rep. Spencer Bachus, chairman of the House Banking Committee's General Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, decided to send over

his investigators to look into the paperwork supporting the grants. But apparently there was no paperwork for those grants — alone among the 32 CDFI grants approved. So Ms. Moy ordered Mr. Rohde, her deputy, to create undated evaluation memos for the Clinton-related banks similar to those that had been produced for all the 28 other grantees at the time of the grant approval. She then placed those memos in the files — just hours before Mr. Bachus' investigators were due to arrive.

Mr. Bachus quite rightly smelled a rat — or, as he put it, "a blatant, calculated attempt to mislead Congress and obstruct the subcommittee's investigation." Mr. Bachus notified Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, who turned the matter over to Treasury's inspector general, who determined that Mr. Bachus was not suffering an olfactory hallucination: those memos were indeed manufactured and placed in the files *ex post facto*. And Miss Moy and Mr. Rohde are out of there.

Now, Secretary Rubin, who seems indeed to have gotten them out in order to "make it clear that such actions will not be tolerated," nevertheless put those actions down, in time-honored Clintonian fashion, to "a serious error of judgment." And Mr. Rohde himself seems to feel there was nothing wrong with faking those memos (let alone granting the money in the first place) because they accurately reflected the evaluation process, as well as his notes at the time of the grant approval.

So, here we are once again, dealing with that all too familiar Clintonian sleight-of-hand wherein what appear to be blatant abuses of government power and money are transformed by members of the Clinton administration into nothing more serious than bureaucratic incompetence and errors of judgment.

Cigar, Mr. President?

"With or without your permission, I'm going to smoke a cigar."

— Former National Security Adviser Anthony Lake

"Well, then come on over, because I'm having one on the balcony."

— President Clinton, June 9, 1995

When U.S. forces rescued downed pilot Scott O'Grady from right under the noses of Bosnian Serb thugs two years ago, there was only one thing to do: Have a cigar. Mr. Lake joined the president right there on the Truman balcony at the White House after midnight, and the two puffed languorously away in their moment of triumph.

Those days are gone, victim of a coercive health campaign led by the very same president. The Washington Post reports Mr. Clinton is preparing to announce a sweeping new smoking ban on federal property that would prevent anyone from lighting up even outside building entrances.

Exceptions would be few. The order would permit smoking only in rooms with separate ventilation systems whose emissions go directly outdoors or in certain undercover, military or diplomatic situations.

"It's becoming clearer and clearer that this is a significant health risk," an unidentified administration official told The Post, "and we wanted a uniform government policy that brings all the agencies up to that level."

Actually, it isn't getting clearer at all. Perhaps the best-known study to suggest a health risk from so-called second-hand smoke comes from the Environmental Protection Agency. Independent researchers from the Congressional Research Service found EPA's methodology so flawed as to undermine its overall findings that passive smoke causes

some 3,000 cancer deaths among non-smokers every year. The agency didn't take into account other risk factors that might have changed the results, for example, or the fact that exposure data came not from measurements but from interviews with either the subjects of the study or their relatives.

CRS analysts who testified about the EPA findings were quite blunt in their assessment. "Our evaluation of that evidence led to two conclusions: first, the evidence that passive smoking causes disease is far less certain than the effects for active smoking; second, the health costs of these potential passive smoking effects, which we translated into a tax per pack, are likely to be quite small."

This use of junk science to justify junk policy is all of a piece with today's frenzied mindset that there is no standard that can't be dropped and no law that can't be changed in the interest of the war on tobacco. The state of Florida has carefully stripped tobacco companies of legal defenses — such as pointing out that the state itself once manufactured and distributed cigarettes and therefore has "unclean hands" — that would be available to any other court defendant. Florida wants the industry to reimburse it for "tobacco-related" Medicaid expenses.

Hillary Clinton, meanwhile, has attacked actress Julia Roberts for smoking a cigarette in a movie but not for other vices portrayed in the movie — including prostitution. This new brand of feminism turns back the clock to the good old days when women had to smoke out of sight or not at all.

White House officials say the president could announce the new order as early as next week. That's not much time for federal workers or, for that matter, the president to prepare. If he's not careful, he may have a lot of company on the Truman balcony.

The Washington Times

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1997

Budget deal boosts funds for diabetes

By Steve Sternberg
USA TODAY

President Clinton is expected to announce today that the balanced budget agreement carries an unheralded boost in funding for efforts to control diabetes, which afflicts 16 million Americans.

The newly signed law authorizes a \$2.1 billion expansion of Medicare benefits for people with diabetes. It carries \$150 million for research into juvenile diabetes and \$150 million to pay for prevention and treatment among Native Americans. The money will be paid out over five years.

Clinton is to make the announcement at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. He will be flanked by, among others, entertainer Mary Tyler Moore, a chairwoman of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation.

Christopher Jennings, a White House health policy adviser, describes the president as "ecstatic that we can come up with a bipartisan agreement" that makes a difference for millions of Americans.

Diabetes is a disease that slowly destroys the body's ability to process sugars. Sugar-laden blood soon begins to damage the circulatory system. As a result, diabetes is a leading cause of kidney failure, amputations and blindness.

An estimated 3.2 million Medicare recipients have diabetes. More than



By Robert Deutsch, USA TODAY

Moore: The actress, a diabetic, is to join president at announcement today.

800,000 people have juvenile or type I diabetes, which is an especially severe form of the disease. Native Americans suffer diabetes at nearly three times the rate of other population groups.

White House officials say that new funding was adopted with bipartisan support, including that of House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., whose mother-in-law has diabetes. Gingrich spokesman Mike Shield says that during the negotiations, "Newt brought this issue to the table."

Richard Kahn, chief medical officer of the American Diabetes Association, called the package "a tremendous boost to diabetes," and noted that it "deals with all aspects of diabetes, from research to treatment."

Contributing: Jessica Lee

Shuttle blasts off on ozone study

By Marcia Dunn
The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL — The space shuttle Discovery and a crew of six rocketed into orbit Thursday to drop off a satellite that will spend the next week studying Earth's ozone layer.

Astronauts released the 7,000-pound German satellite at 6:27 p.m. EDT. The satellite is the main job of the 11-day science mission that also features tests of a new robotic arm and observations of the Hale-Bopp comet.

Earlier, ground controllers had trouble sending commands to the satellite. Power to the craft was turned off and then back on, which fixed the data-relay problem but put the astronauts a half-hour behind schedule.

The satellite is supposed to spend nine days flying free of Discovery, measuring atmospheric gases and temperatures.

During that time, NASA and the German space agency will launch 66 small rockets and weather balloons as well as a research plane to examine the same piece of sky at the same moment as the 184-mile-high satellite.

Scientists say the findings will help them better understand ozone depletion.

Like Discovery, the German-built satellite will fly at unusually high latitudes, passing as far north as Alaska and as far south as South America's Cape Horn. The crew will retrieve the satellite Aug. 16, two days before returning to Earth.

Also Thursday:

► A Russian spacecraft on a fix-it mission docked gingerly with the crippled Mir space station. The spacecraft carried a crew that is charged with salvaging Earth's only orbiting outpost.

Unlike a nightmarish practice docking that ended with a collision with a supply ship six weeks ago, this docking was gentle,

if not entirely according to plan.

The arriving cosmonauts were forced to override the automated docking procedure and bring the Soyuz capsule in manually. Ninety minutes later, the two new arrivals opened the hatch and exchanged greetings with Mir's three-man Russian-American crew.

► An unmanned Titan 4B rocket that is supposed to deliver the Cassini probe to Saturn leaked during a routine countdown test, and the mission may have to be delayed. Engineers are scrambling to determine the cause of the leaks and how they can be fixed so the \$3.2 billion probe can fly on or close to its Oct. 6 launch date.

If the probe is launched from Oct. 6 to Nov. 4, it will arrive at Saturn July 1, 2004. Gravity assists from Venus, Earth and Jupiter will speed it up. A mid-November launch would delay arrival until December 2005. Later than that would mean a two-year delay.

Fight Teen-Age Smoking With Facts, Not Image

To the Editor:

Maureen Dowd ("Butt Out, Hillary," column, Aug. 2) complains that Mrs. Clinton has missed all that is really wrong with Hollywood movies in speaking out against stars' chain-smoking on screen. Ms. Dowd declares that the "means-ends problem" of Julia Roberts's character in "My Best Friend's Wedding" — she tries to sabotage a wedding in order to steal the groom — bothers her more than her smoking.

What I find inconsistent with this lofty sentiment is Ms. Dowd's statement that the main reason she never took up smoking was that her older brother told her "men found women who smoked unattractive." I find this a serious means-ends problem.

Young people should be told about the hazards to which smoking subjects them, society and an overburdened health care system, not that it might make it harder for them to get a date.

RAJI PILLAI

Redwood City, Calif., Aug. 2, 1997

Legitimizing a Drug

To the Editor:

Maureen Dowd gets it wrong in her Aug. 2 column. Julia Roberts's portrayal of a can-do woman who lights up a cigarette whenever the going gets tough in the movie "My Best Friend's Wedding" helps legitimize a drug that is the cause of 400,000 deaths a year in the United States.

Ms. Dowd notes that sage advice from her brother persuaded her to avoid cigarettes in her formative years. Many adolescents are less fortunate and are subjected to influences that may compel them to experiment with and become addicted to tobacco. Every time another movie hero lights up, the tobacco industry can chalk up another small victory.

WARE G. KUSCHNER, M.D.
Palo Alto, Aug. 4, 1997

Moral Censorship?

To the Editor:

Maureen Dowd (column, Aug. 2) mentions a panoply of vices displayed by movie characters that she finds more objectionable than smoking. Manipulating others, stealing husbands and philandering are indeed terrible traits, but would Ms.

Dowd have Hillary Rodham Clinton, or anybody, try to shape public opinion by suggesting that such behavior be excluded from entertainment? That would be more moralistic than a campaign against smoking in the movies.

SUMITRA SHAH

Rego Park, Queens, Aug. 4, 1997

New Female Stereotypes

To the Editor:

Maureen Dowd (column, Aug. 2) finds troubling the Machiavellian tactics of Julia Roberts's character in "My Best Friend's Wedding." More troubling about the movie was its portrayal of women.

In "My Best Friend's Wedding," the man has to choose between a woman willing to sacrifice a future for a man and a career woman who is incapable of commitment. But even movies that diverge from these stereotypes are misleading. In "Air Force One," the first female Vice President, played by Glenn Close, is indecisive.

I would love to watch movies in



Alan Platt

which women are portrayed as individuals who can achieve a balance in their lives. If Harrison Ford can be President and have a family, too, why can't I?

RACHAEL GOLDFARB
Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1997

Family Values Void

To the Editor:

Maureen Dowd (column, Aug. 2) says that "it is the family's role to

shape behavior and instill values." However, families are frequently not around or have been influenced by our movie and television culture, leaving a void of good values.

Maybe, as Ms. Dowd says, Hillary Rodham Clinton should not be addressing smoking on the screen, but I'm sure there are many young people who are influenced by seeing attractive actors deriving pleasure from the puff.

RICHARD GREEN

New York, Aug. 4, 1997

They Still Don't Get It

To the Editor:

I disagree with Michele Mitchell (Editorial Notebook, Aug. 4) when she says that "most young people are so stuffed with documentation about the ills of cigarettes that they know the risks when they light up." While it is true that children have been bombarded with multiple warnings, this does not mean that they have accepted this information or that it directs their decisions.

According to a recent survey by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, only 27 percent of 12-year-olds believed that cigarettes were harder to quit using than marijuana or alcohol. And only 14 percent believed that smoking was more harmful to health.

Even at an age when many young people start smoking, most believe that cigarettes aren't especially addictive or dangerous. More research is needed to reduce the numbers who begin experimenting in the first place.

PATRICK B. JOHNSON

New York, Aug. 5, 1997

The writer is deputy director of medical research, National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, Columbia University.

The Forbidden Fruit

To the Editor:

As a 14-year-old student, I agree with Michele Mitchell (Editorial Notebook, Aug. 4) when she says that no campaign can prevent free thinking among adolescents about whether or not to smoke. Likewise, cigarette advertising has no effect.

However, she says that educational programs combined with anti-tobacco measures will cause the teenage smoking rate to decline. But these measures increase tobacco's "forbidden fruit" aspect. One anti-smoking advertisement shows an elderly woman with an air hole (from cancer) in her throat smoking a cigarette through the hole. Young people I spoke to who saw the spot thought it was "cool."

The best way to combat teen-age smoking is to present unexaggerated facts.

MATTHEW D. CHAYES

Flushing, Queens, Aug. 5, 1997

The New York Times

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1997

Adoption Rate In Foster Care Varies Widely Among States

By IRVIN MOLOTSKY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — The number of foster children who are ultimately adopted varies widely from state to state — from 96 percent in North Dakota last year to less than 10 percent in Hawaii, according to a study by two groups that specialize in advocacy on children's issues.

The study was done by the National Center for Policy Analysis, a research organization, and the Institute for Children, a public-policy group devoted to increasing adoption and cutting back on foster care.

The National Center for Policy Analysis also said children in foster homes were far more likely to end up on welfare or in jail later in life than children raised in the more stable atmosphere of an adoptive home.

Statistics for the study were gathered over two years by the Institute for Children. Its president, Conna Craig, said the group surveyed the states after the Federal Government failed to do so. The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act called on the Government 17 years ago to compile such data.

Michael Kharfen, the spokesman for the Department of Health and Human Services, disputed Ms. Craig's statement.

"The law in 1980 required the states to maintain the information and provide it to the Federal Government, which they did," Mr. Kharfen said. The Government issued a report on the information submitted in 1982, he added.

Since then, he said, states have been voluntarily providing information on the adoption of eligible foster children, although the information is incomplete. A new law will require another report next year, Mr. Kharfen said.

Among the larger states in the Institute for Children study, California had an adoption rate of almost 35 percent of its eligible children in foster care, Texas nearly 29 percent

The Institute for Children was unable to calculate the adoption rate in New York because the state did not complete the survey form. "This alone tells us something — that New York State could not or would not tell us," Ms. Craig said.

Later today, a spokeswoman for the New York Department of Social Services, Theresa Wescott, provided the figures for 1996, which put the adoption rate in New York State at just above 25 percent of eligible foster children.

Katy Meaker Menges, the spokeswoman for the National Center for Policy Analysis, said there were many reasons for wide variations in adoptions from state to state.

"Some states send children through courts faster," Ms. Menges said, "and some states have more children than others."

She added that states that were privatizing their adoption generally were increasing the rates at which eligible foster children were adopted.

Both groups involved in the report favor privatization of child care services and maintain that the current system of Federal payments to the states encourages states to keep children in foster homes.

The Federal payments to states for foster care totaled \$3.6 billion last year, said Ms. Craig of the Institute for Children, adding that "Federal dollars flow in to keep kids in foster care."

Mr. Kharfen, the Health and Human Services spokesman, said that President Clinton had already acted to double the number of adoptions from foster care by the year 2002 and that he had offered incentives to states to increase such adoptions.

Two bills moving through Congress with bipartisan support would reverse the long-held supposition that reunifying foster children with their birth parents was usually the best policy, and instead would make children's safety the paramount concern.

The bills would offer states money for increasing the adoption of children in foster care. The House has already approved such a measure, and Republican leaders in the Senate favor the House bill.

Both of the groups that issued the report say they are politically independent, but the National Center for Policy Analysis adds that its positions favoring privatization and block grants to states tend to draw support from conservatives. "We provide private-sector solutions to public-policy problems," Ms. Menges said.

Federal payments

seen to encourage
keeping children in
foster care.

and Florida almost 44 percent.

The New York Times

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1997

In 90's, Prison Building by States and U.S. Government Surged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP) — Corrections officials have built 213 state and Federal prisons from 1990 to 1995 to cope with a quickly expanding inmate population, the Justice Department reported today.

As of June 30, 1995, state or Federal prisons held 1.02 million people, up from 715,649 in 1990, the Bureau of Justice Statistics said in a statistical portrait of the prison system.

To accommodate them, the authorities built 168 state and 45 Federal prisons to increase the number of such institutions to 1,500. The number of prison beds rose 41 percent, to

976,000, the report said.

Despite the building boom, state prisons operated at an average 3 percent above capacity and Federal prisons 24 percent above capacity.

"Approximately 1 in 4 state correctional facilities was under a court order or consent decree to limit population or address specific confinement conditions," the report said. "However, the number of facilities ordered by courts to limit their populations declined from 183 in 1990 to 174."

By 1995, about half the state and Federal prisons were more than 20

years old, but almost 40 percent of inmates were in prisons built since 1985.

The nation's 3,300 local jails and county or municipal detention centers were not covered by the census, which the bureau conducts every five years.

The prison census showed that the state and Federal prison population first exceeded one million in 1994.

Separate Justice Department figures said the number of inmates as a percentage of the population also rose. In 1990, prisons held 293 inmates for every 100,000 Americans.

By 1995, the figure had risen to 409 inmates per 100,000, and figures already released this year put the 1996 number at 427 per 100,000.

Much of the increase can be explained by a jump in the number of people admitted to state prisons from 1985 to 1990, said James Stephan, the bureau statistician who wrote the report.

During that time, a surge in violent offenses by whites merged with more numerous drug offenses by blacks, Mr. Stephan said.

"There were more people coming in the door and fewer people going

out the back door," he said.

Demands by politicians for longer prison sentences were not a significant factor, he said, adding: "Our numbers are not showing it being the result of that. These other factors are more to the point."

The authorities reported more than 14,000 assaults on prison employees in 1995, up 32 percent from 1990, but the number of assaults per 1,000 employees remained level at 15.

The number of state and Federal prison employees grew 31 percent, to 347,320, from 1990 to 1995, the report said. Female staffing levels rose 60 percent, while the number of male staff members increased 29 percent. Assaults on inmates rose 20 per-

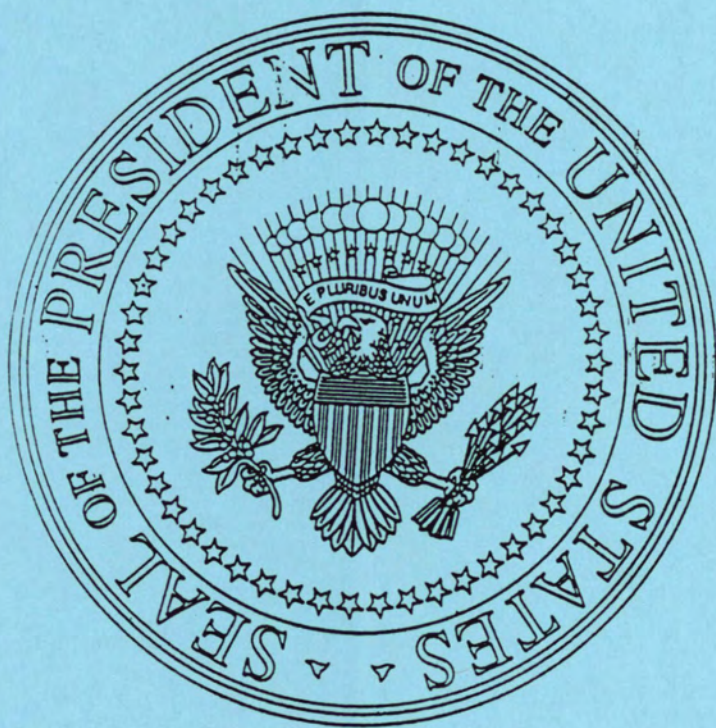
cent, but the number per 1,000 dropped to 27 in 1995 from 31 in 1990.

Five percent of all inmates, or 51,500, were not citizens of the United States in 1995, double the number in 1990.

Also, 2 percent of offenders were held in privately run institutions, which included 29 "confinement institutions," including prisons, prison hospitals, boot camps and other facilities, and 81 "community-based facilities" like halfway houses and pre-release centers.

GIVE A CITY CHILD
A FRESH AIR SUMMER

HRC Clips



Wednesday, August 13, 1997

White House press secretary Mike McCurry keeps his children's artwork on his walls at work.

First Family Family First

*White House staffers try to juggle running the country
and raising their children*

By Kathy Lewis and Susan Feeney

Washington Bureau of The Dallas Morning News

WASHINGTON — Too often the worst moment of the day for White House press secretary Mike McCurry is the 8:30 p.m. wish-the-kids-good-night phone call.

When Ruby, 2-year-old daughter of Vice President Al Gore's communications director Lorraine Voles, once heard the insistent noise coming from her mother's purse, she declared, "No beeper!"

Parenting at the White House is not easy — even when the president advocates policies such as family and medical leave and has shared the experience of running the country while trying to raise a teenager.

"It is hard. It's the single hardest part of the job for anybody," Mr. McCurry says.

These are not the first White House officials who've tried to juggle the burdens of their high-stress jobs and families. But the Clinton staff tends to be younger than their predecessors and many have young children.

Crayon drawings decorate doors and offices. Crying babies at personnel announcement ceremonies also tell the story as do toddlers who sometimes show up when a day care or baby-sitting crisis occurs.

Both President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton have told members of

the White House staff of 430 that their most important jobs are their families. Mr. Clinton has said they should quit if they ever felt their families were really suffering.

"We just think that this is a great experience to be working in the White House, but your obligation as a parent and as a family member are more important than any job, even a job in the White House," said Mrs. Clinton in an interview.

But the reality of White House workloads, domestic and world crises and the public scrutiny doesn't make family life any easier. Nor do the president's own night-owl work habits or his 1992 promise to reduce the White House staff.

Many officials say they love their jobs and view it a privilege to work in the White House. Some also say they realize parents across America are struggling for balance as well, many without the advantages they have.

Yet many joke about immaculate conceptions, report they have little or no time for themselves, talk of real or mythical departure dates, realize it's hard for spouses and tell stories of putting children to bed only to return to unfinished business.

Some, like deputy domestic policy adviser William Galston, have left the power and prestige behind when it proved too much.

Mr. Galston resigned not long after receiving a letter from his 12-year-old son, Ezra, that

Please see WHITE on Page 2C.

William
A STR
William Ge
deputy do
adviser: Hic
a letter say
not fun" be
wasn't there
after Mr. G

Hillari

FIRST IN
Hillary R
Has told
staffers: "...
as a parent
member are
than any jo
the W

Please see

White House puts family ties to the test

Continued from Page 1C.

said, "baseball's not fun" because his dad wasn't there to watch.

"It was like a punch in the solar plexus," Mr. Galston says.

In interviews, White House aides talked about the conflicting pressures of killer work schedules and finding time for children who will be young only once.

White House domestic policy adviser Bruce Reed says the most difficult part of the job is "just knowing that no matter how hard I try, I'm gonna let them down from time to time."

But, he says, "the best thing that ever happened" was that daughter Julia was born in the first 100 days of the administration, which forced him to get his priorities straight early on.

"I decided I couldn't be at every meeting and work every day, seven days a week and still do a good job as a father. So, I drew lines and worked hard to stick to them."

That goal, however, has gotten harder because of a promotion.

He tries to be home by 7 p.m. and, when possible, to take Saturdays and Sundays off. He attends the 7:45 a.m. staff meeting only three days a week, skipping the other two so he can spend an extra hour at home with 4-year-old Julia and 2-year-old Nelson.

Mr. Reed credits his wife, Bonnie, with making it work.

"She hasn't gone back to her job at the Justice Department because she feels that our children need to have a parent around," he says.

Work hours vary greatly. Some officials arrive as early as 6:30 a.m. Routinely late evenings get even later during preparations for the budget or other big events.

The irony of their situation: lawned on three fathers late one night as they worked on a passage of the 1996 State of the Union address. In it, the president urged Americans to spend more time with their families.

The highest-ranking White House officials get three weeks vacation a year. For others it's determined by years of service.

While officials are encouraged to take their time off, it doesn't always occur. During the health care reform fight, Chris Jennings, deputy assistant to the president for health policy development, worked almost every day.

Now, he goes to the office before 8 a.m. and rarely is home before 8 or 8:30 p.m. More often, it's between 9 and 10 p.m. He and his wife, Jan Montgomery, have two boys and one more on the way.

Six-year-old Nate, Mr. Jennings says, plays the "guilt chord."

He telephones "telling me to come home, I work too much and I need to spend more time with him. And I do. I do need to spend more time with him."

Mr. Jennings says he's tried to make weekends off limits, but has wound up working most Sundays. He vows to do better, but says his wife

tells him, "Don't tell me you're going to get better because I've heard that before."

He has learned to make sure that when he is home, he is not preoccupied with work. It became clear that "my lack of attention there really was creating stresses at home," he said.

Like other working Americans, White House aides have dashed out the office door for appointments with the pediatrician and have "parked" their kids at the office when a child care arrangement has gone awry.

Mr. Gore, by choice, once wound up watching Ruby momentarily when his communications director Ms. Voles was called down the hall.

Another time, just two minutes before deputy White House press secretary Lorrie McHugh was scheduled to brief Mr. Clinton on the taping of a network show, she got a call from the day care center. The message: 5-year-old Eddie has pink eye and must be picked up immediately.

Her husband made the mad dash. When Ms. McHugh returned from the Oval Office she found Eddie, known fondly around the press office as "Fast Eddie," playing outside her office. Pink eye had been a false alarm.

She's leaving the White House to become executive vice president of Fenton Communications. She says the fact that Eddie would be attending kindergarten in the suburbs was a key factor in her decision.

The stresses are compounded when both parents work at the White House. Deputy Cabinet secretary Steve Silverman recalls walking into a colleague's office and discovering his 18-month-old daughter, Danielle. His wife, Emily Bromberg, is deputy director of intergovernmental affairs and had brought Danielle to work.

Some parents enroll their children in a nearby day-care center where the children of parents who work at several government agencies also attend, as do the children of parents with nongovernment jobs. Others have nannies or one parent who remains at home.

Both the president and the first lady have tried to create a family-friendly atmosphere, Mr. McCurry says.

"They're very conscious of the burdens that parents have around here because they have gone through the same thing themselves and are feeling the familial tug now as Chelsea gets ready to sort of break the bonds and fly away," says Mr. McCurry, who has three young children.

Mr. McCurry, for example, does not travel as often as his predecessors did. He has come in late or taken a day off for various school days.

"It takes understanding on both sides," Mrs. Clinton says.

"The president certainly has tried to create an atmosphere — which he has said over and over and over again — in which people do try to get home, do try to have regular hours with their children, do go to the parent-teacher conferences and the school plays," she says.

She says she realizes that doesn't mean parents can control their time as much as they would like, for the entire year, because parts are more hectic and people have to "put their priority on work."

But she adds, "In as many ways as possible we want people to have a balance, and to seek support and help when they know that they've got conflict between work and family."

She added that it's not just parents with children who get caught in a cross-fire.

"We have a number of people who have had the experience I had, with a parent getting sick, having a catastrophic medical condition, having to be at home to help work out all those difficult decisions," says Mrs. Clinton, whose father died in 1993.

By her own admission, Ms. Voles has worked out an arrangement that would be the envy of many in the corporate world.

"I was lucky that my office was willing to be flexible and accommodating," says the mother of two.

When she became pregnant with her first child, she says she asked for and received an arrangement not to

travel and to work until 5:30 p.m.

The first couple of days after she returned, she said, she would sneak out, feeling guilty. Finally, she says, she realized she was the only person who was going to make it work.

"I decided this is ridiculous. I work really hard, and I'm a parent," she said.

Mr. Gore approved hiring a press secretary to do the travel. When Ms. Voles returned from maternity leave and sent him an e-mail outlining the hours she planned to work, he responded, "Make your schedule as flexible as you need. We're just glad you're back."

But her situation is not the norm, and Mr. Galston by no means is the only parent who decided to leave.

Former Labor Secretary Robert Reich, who has two sons, said he found it to be an impossible balancing act. In recent interviews he has said teenage boys are like clams and if a parent isn't there for that moment when they open up, it can be missed forever.

Mr. Galston says he remains convinced that White House jobs work well only for the young who are either unmarried or married without children, for those whose children are grown or for couples where one spouse remains at home. His wife, Miriam, is a law professor.

"But for those of us with full-time working spouses and a young child at home the situation was and probably still is somewhat between difficult and intolerable," he says.

Mr. Galston said he doesn't blame this president or any other, but added that the White House is the White House. "It is a small band of people trying to do an enormous amount of work. That's just the nature of the beast," he said.

Former communications director Mark Gearan agrees that the challenges of time management and fatigue are formidable. Now director of the Peace Corps, he finds his life more predictable, and he can say with cer-

tainly, "Next Thursday we're going to the zoo."

But, he notes that there are lots of parents across America who are working equal hours for less pay and who have far more difficult circumstances.

"No one should feel sorry for anyone with kids who gets to work in the White House," he says.

Working at the White House is "a blast," says Mr. McCurry.

He says it's a privilege to be exposed to the history, and because of their White House experience, most officials know when they leave that successful careers in business await them.

"But while you're here, it's a real downer to sit here at 8:30 p.m. knowing you are missing reading a bedtime story to your kids," he says.

PM-Mrs Clinton-Agenda, Bjt,770

First lady focuses her pro-child campaign on nation's capital

AP Photo WX101

By RON FOURNIER= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) John Word slowly unfolded himself from the conference room chair, stood before Hillary Rodham Clinton and said in a soft, hesitant voice, "Please, Mrs. Clinton, thank your husband for me."

Word, principal of Garnet-Patterson Middle School in Washington, told the first lady that President Clinton ordered federal agents to sweep the school neighborhood free of drug dealers after one of his students complained at a White House event. "Overnight, it made a difference," he said.

Standing stiffly behind the lectern, her hands gripping its edges, Mrs. Clinton politely accepted the thank-you but had a word with Word: It is unbelievably frustrating, she said, "that the young woman had to go to the president of the United States to stop having to go to school past open-air drug markets."

Without mentioning names or offending the principal, the first lady managed to turn the principal's compliment into an upbraiding of local bureaucrats and school officials who do not do enough to protect children. She urged school officials in Washington and across the country to "put safety of children first."

While the July 1 exchange was uncharacteristically blunt, it typified Mrs. Clinton's second-term strategy: increase appearances in her current hometown to spotlight her national agenda.

Just blocks from the White House are some of the nation's poorest citizens, most dangerous streets and weakest schools a laboratory of social ills for a public figure promoting her views on education, crime, economics and the responsibility she says people have to improve the lives of others.

In recent months, Mrs. Clinton:

Visited an elementary school to urge charitable foundations and corporations to help pay for safe-haven learning centers that keep kids off the streets after class.

Told high school students and their teachers that her visits to District of Columbia schools reveal "the best and worst" in American education.

"What bothers me and frustrates me is that when we know what works ... why don't we do that in every single school in the city?" she said.

Told business leaders that despite all the negative attention, "this is a unique place to live, work and do business." She urged them to support programs that gives small loans to fledgling entrepreneurs.

Urged lawyers to "adopt" local schools, improving the reputation of their profession and the quality of education. "Washington, D.C. ... is full of lawyers," she said, drawing laughs from fellow attorneys.

Visited a local hospital to promote a new program that gets pediatricians to prescribe books to youngsters along with medicine. If the program succeeds, "it could make a significant difference in this city and in every city around the country," she said.

Mrs. Clinton hopes her appearances will help improve conditions in Washington and highlight her national agenda.

"My original intent in becoming involved in the District of Columbia when I moved here was to get to know D.C. and help where I could," she said in a brief telephone interview. "But it became clear that a lot of these issues affecting the district are common issues affecting cities around the country."

In May, she conducted an emotional conversation with abused girls from a local youth home. Tenth-grader Ivelina Benitez, who lives in a single-parent home and helps raise her two younger siblings, asked: "Mrs. Clinton, were you raised in a home with two parents? Did you have siblings? Did you have to take care of them?"

Yes. Yes. And no, the first lady replied.

"It has changed a lot" since Mrs. Clinton's childhood, the girl said.

``I think we carry so much. Before you never heard of a single-parent home. Everyone has their mother, their father, their cat and their dog.''

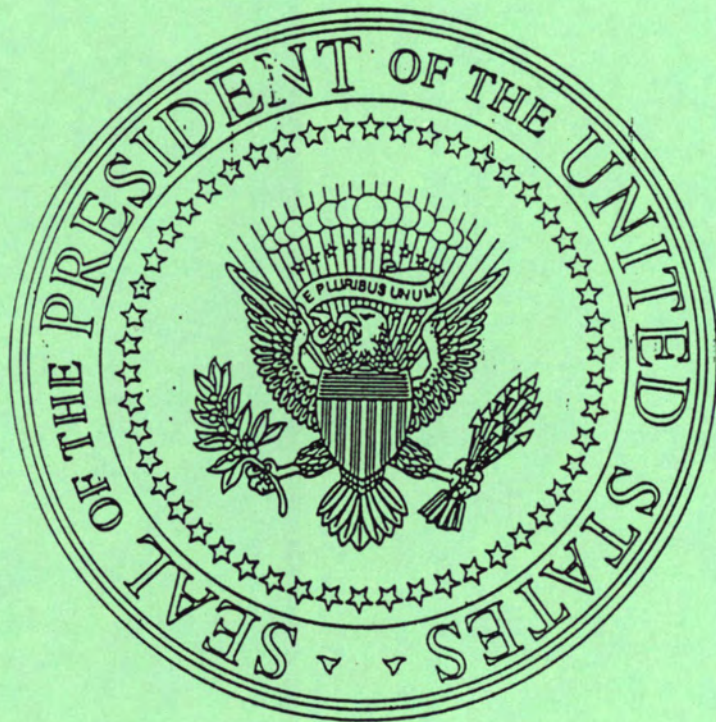
Mrs. Clinton agreed that too many children carry too large a burden, and some parents do not do enough. But she told the girl that the problem is as old as time. ``I pointed out that my own mother came from teen-age parents who were not responsible enough,' ' she said in the interview.

Her lesson for Ivelina, and for other young people like her: ``Everyone eventually has to take responsibility for their own life.''

``I feel very sorry for the position I know a lot of children find themselves in,' ' she said, ``but ultimately a lot of people triumph over their situations' ' because somebody in their life cares ``or they just find it within themselves to make it happen.''

**** filed by:APE(--) on 08/11/97 at 01:20EDT ****
**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 08/11/97 at 10:53EDT ****

HRC in the News



Thursday, August 6, 1997

TALKING IT OVER
BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Not long ago, I saw the romantic comedy "My Best Friend's Wedding." It had a clever plot, witty lines and some unusual high jinks. It also featured a prop increasingly favored in Hollywood movies: the cigarette.

In the film, Julia Roberts, portraying a beautiful and successful career woman, smokes when she's upset. She smokes when she's tired. She smokes when she's happy. In fact, she seems to smoke throughout the movie.

This portrayal of a modern woman so reliant on cigarettes is particularly troubling given that more young women are taking up the deadly habit. The movie only adds to smoking's allure.

Whether blatant or subtle, smoking in movies is on the rise, sending a confusing message to young people about the use of tobacco products. Last year, 77 percent of all major motion pictures portrayed the use of tobacco. And in most of those movies, it was the lead actors and actresses who smoked. Every single movie nominated for a 1996 Academy Award in the categories of best picture, best actor and best actress featured tobacco use by a leading character.

These are the findings of Thumbs Up! Thumbs Down!, a project sponsored by the American Lung Association of Sacramento-Emigrant Trails, in which more than 100 teenagers spent a year reviewing current movies to gauge the prevalence of tobacco use.

These findings are bad news for our nation's children, and they should send a wake-up call to Hollywood studios to acknowledge the influence they wield in our children's lives. Just when the tobacco industry is being held accountable for advertising targeted at young people, movies are stepping in as a powerful vehicle promoting tobacco interests.

As any parent knows, children are often swayed by popular culture. During adolescence, when they are struggling to define who they are and what they want to be, they are bombarded with messages about everything from what they should wear, to how they should look, to ways they should act.

Movie stars who puff away on the screen equate smoking with status, power, confidence and glamour. That's why a dynamic woman smoking throughout "My Best Friend's Wedding," an intelligent scientist lighting up in "Contact" and Leonardo DiCaprio

TALKING IT OVER 7/29/97

playing a chain-smoking Romeo in "Romeo and Juliet" send children the wrong message.

Perhaps not surprisingly, cigarette smoking is increasing among American teens, despite the best efforts of parents and teachers to educate children about the dangerous effects of tobacco. Between 1991 and 1995, the percentage of eighth- and tenth-graders who smoked jumped by more than one-third.

And it's not just cigarettes that are attracting children these days. Cigar use is growing among adults -- and kids, too -- thanks in part to marketing strategies that have given the cigar new cachet as an emblem of wealth and sophistication. More than one in four children between the ages of 14 and 19 have smoked a cigar in the last year, according to a study released by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation earlier this year.

Sadly, there seems to be a perception that cigars are not as dangerous as cigarettes. In fact, research has shown that cigar smokers are at a greater risk than non-smokers of contracting tongue, throat and lung cancer and suffering from strokes and heart attacks. Also worrisome are the health effects on those exposed to secondhand cigar smoke.

The statistics are troubling because nine out of 10 adult smokers begin before they are 18. Once they take up the habit, they're often hooked for life.

That's why reducing smoking among young people must remain a national priority. For the past four years, the President and his Administration have pushed for tougher restrictions on tobacco sales to and advertising aimed at children.

Now, leaders of the motion-picture industry need to join the campaign. Instead of hiding behind the excuse of artistic license, they should admit that most film scenes depicting smoking are gratuitous -- whether it's Will Smith celebrating every triumph by lighting a cigar in "Independence Day" or Kurt Russell unveiling a pack of red, white and blue cigarillos with the brand name "Freedom" in "Escape from L.A."

Rather than allow themselves to be tools of the tobacco industry, they should follow the example of the nurse Hana in "The English Patient."

"Can you get me a cigarette?" the patient asks Hana after his plane has been shot down in World War II.

"Are you crazy?" she replies.

That should be everyone's response to smoking -- including those who make and star in Hollywood movies.

COPYRIGHT 1997 CREATORS SYNDICATE, INC.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

July 29, 1997

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

Butt Out, Hillary

WASHINGTON

If the First Lady is going to worry about Julia Roberts as a role model, you'd think she would object to "Pretty Woman," in which Ms. Roberts charmingly presented prostitution as another yuppie avenue of upward mobility — leading to respect, rubies, escargots, good table manners, flossing and Richard Gere.

Or "Everyone Says I Love You," in which the actress played a married woman who has an affair with Woody Allen. Or "Something to Talk About," in which she tries to poison a philandering husband. Or the upcoming "Conspiracy Theory," in which she is a Justice Department employee who hooks up with Mel Gibson, a conspiracist cab driver who thinks NASA is trying to kill the President with earthquakes.

Instead, Hillary Rodham Clinton chooses an easy target, scolding Ms. Roberts for smoking in "My Best Friend's Wedding." Her chiding column appeared on the same day that the U.S. Postal Service had a red carpet ceremony to unveil a stamp with a handsome image of Humphrey Bogart, who epitomized the cool of smoking and who died of lung cancer.

We're not what we watch.

"This portrayal of a modern woman so reliant on cigarettes is particularly troubling given that more young women are taking up the deadly habit," the First Columnist wrote, adding: "A dynamic woman smoking throughout 'My Best Friend's Wedding,' an intelligent scientist lighting up in 'Contact' and Leonardo DiCaprio playing a chain-smoking Romeo in 'Romeo and Juliet' send children the wrong message." ("Romeo and Juliet" sends children the wrong message.)

"Instead of hiding behind the excuse of artistic license," she continued, Hollywood big shots "should admit that most film scenes depicting smoking are gratuitous — whether it's Will Smith celebrating every triumph by lighting a cigar in 'Independence Day' or Kurt Russell unveiling a pack of red, white and blue cigarillos with the brand name 'Freedom' in 'Escape From L.A.'"

Ms. Roberts's character in that movie bothered me, too, but smoking was the least of it. What about her willingness to lie and manipulate and break hearts and even get her best friend fired, just so that she could steal him from his fiancée? I don't care if the woman had a smoking problem. I do care that she had a means-ends problem. Or should children be taught that it's okay to behave like Machiavelli if you don't light up?

I've always loved all those old movies that glamorize smoking. But it never made me want to smoke. I've always loved those old movies that glamorize bank robbers. But I never wanted to rob a bank.

It was my older brother who made sure I would never take up smoking; he told me, early and often, that men found women who smoked unattractive. TV and movies are a powerful influence, but it is the family's role to shape behavior and instill values.

A movement to modify behavior through media started several years ago when Jay Winsten of Harvard began lobbying to have prime-time television programs insert designated driver and anti-violence themes.

His success caused lobbyists for every disease and social problem to besiege Hollywood.

It was one thing to make TV and movie people more conscious that characters might buckle their seat belts or use condoms or talk about consequences. But now the focus on subliminal messages has become an obsession, as every show is pressured into becoming a thousand little sermons.

Critics complain that Christine Baranski's deliciously cynical character on "Cybill" should not drink so many martinis. Lucie Arnaz wishes her parents' smoking scenes could be cut from "I Love Lucy" reruns.

The First Lady is straying into commissar territory. The purpose of movies is not moral uplift, and Mrs. Clinton does not know what is good for everybody.

A holier-than-thou celluloid universe where people are portrayed as we want them to be, rather than how they are, is not art or entertainment. It's propaganda. It is their flaws that make characters interesting.

The state has no authority over culture. It is the purpose of art — it is even the purpose of Julia Roberts movies — to explore all aspects of life. Politicians are not parents. Studio executives are not parents. Only parents are parents.

The problem with most of the stuff that comes out of Hollywood is not that it is unedifying. The problem is that it is unwatchable. □

Hillary's complaint

When Tipper Gore got upset about the violent and sexually explicit lyrics of rap groups and started to do something about it, Hollywood was enraged. She was attacking the freedom of the artist. When Al Gore needed money and votes in California, he



Suzanne Fields

told his wife to cool it.

When Dan Quayle suggested that "Murphy Brown" was not a great role model for choosing to have a baby without a husband, Hollywood friends of Bill and Hillary fiercely denounced him for meddling in their business and for impugning their artistic integrity.

When Hillary Rodham Clinton wrote a column telling movie makers not to hide behind artistic license to depict smoking as glamorous, she didn't raise a peep of protest from Hollywood. Don't they read her on Melrose Avenue?

One of the Sunday-morning TV pundits pointed out that Julia Roberts, the screen star who drew Hillary's fire, didn't get her man in the movie so that shows smoking doesn't pay. Even George Will, a conservative who usually despises clichés and cheap sentiment, nevertheless thinks it good that glamorous movie stars don't smoke on screen. (What about high-fat ice cream?)

Columnist Maureen Dowd gets it half right. She suggests that the First Columnist could find lots to offend Methodist upbringing in the parts played by Julia Roberts — adultery, prostitution, betrayal — but smoking may be the least offensive. But Miss Dowd discounts the impact of popular culture, writing that it's the family's role to "shape behavior and instill values."

It's the family's role, but a lot of people don't have families and the culture is specifically hostile to the family's role in almost everything.

"Good parents used to introduce their children into the broader culture, now they try to protect their children from the broader culture," observes psychologist Mary Pipher in her best selling book, "The Shelter of Each Other." She's not talking about the Marlboro man.

Suzanne Fields, a columnist for The Washington Times, is nationally syndicated. Her column appears here Monday and Thursday.

The last thing most of us want is Big Nanny intruding in the arts, which is another reason to oppose NEA funding of individual artists. I'll take any movie with Barbara Stanwyck, Marlene Dietrich, Joan Crawford, or Bette Davis asking a Gary Cooper or Cary Grant for a light over a silly flick which portrays Julia Roberts — smoking or non — correctly neutered.

She didn't raise a peep of protest from Hollywood.

Smoking is an easy target. That's why Hollywood ignored the first lady's admonition. No serious screen writer or director would create a character for propaganda purposes only, whether to denounce cigarettes, cocaine or promiscuity. It's naive criticism and the first lady knows better. There's lots of dumb (illogical) pranks played by Julia Roberts in the movie that could offend a serious movie critic, but smoking is not one of them. What else would a fidgety neurotic do with her hands when they weren't being held by the man she loved?

Our cultural problems run much deeper than glamorous stars taking a drag on screen. Popular art is, after all, a reflection and a criticism of who we are.

Our culture has trivialized the Thou Shalts and Shalt Nots. The first lady herself, no doubt with benign intentions, reduces "Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother" to "Honor Thy Village." Technology replaces moral responsibility as DNA becomes the determining factor for deciding who shall provide for a child. A question of paternity arises for about one of every 100 children born in the United States, about 750,000 cases.

In "Our Guys," a book about a real crime that takes place in Glen Ridge, a prosperous New Jersey suburb where popular teenage athletes rape a retarded girl with a broomstick, Bernard Lefkowitz demonstrates how parents, teachers and administrators ignore standards of academic excellence and commonsense morality to protect the high-school jock culture. Indeed, much of the police-blotter news has moved to the sports pages.

Right and wrong have been reduced to winning and losing, getting sick or staying healthy. A call for nicey-nice "role models" may make the first lady and some of the rest of us feel good about ourselves, but that's a cheap thrill.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1997

Our Chance for Healthier Children

By Hillary Rodham Clinton

WASHINGTON
The historic balanced budget bill that the President is set to sign today offers hope that as many as five million uninsured boys and girls will receive the health care they need, from checkups to antibiotics to complicated surgery. As the largest expansion in children's health coverage since Medicaid's creation 30 years ago, the bipartisan legislation could move the United States closer to shedding its status as the only Western industrialized nation that does not provide basic health benefits to all children.

Even as we celebrate this progress, we should recognize that passage of a bill, no matter how historic, does not guarantee success. Whether this legislation fulfills its promise depends on how hard we are willing to work in the months ahead.

Finding uninsured children who are scattered across the country, and then insuring them, will not be easy. As successful as Medicaid has been, an estimated three million eligible children are still not enrolled, because their parents don't know about the program, are unclear about whether they qualify, are reluctant to accept "government" help or are confused by complex eligibility rules.

Millions of other uninsured children have working parents who are employed by businesses that don't

A big step toward insuring all Americans.

provide health insurance or who are low-wage workers unable to afford their share of insurance premiums. Still others lose coverage when their parents lose jobs.

For this new bill to fulfill its promise, states first have to agree to participate and build on successful efforts that many have already made. While \$24 billion in Federal aid over five years should be a significant incentive, dollars alone may not induce participation across the board. That's why our most urgent task is to educate citizens, especially parents, about what is at stake, and to encourage state officials to join the program and assure adequate benefits for all children.

Meeting this challenge will require a joint effort involving the Federal Government, states, localities, advocacy groups, foundations, health care providers, insurers and businesses — all of whom will have to work to inform families about insurance options for their children.

The Federal Department of Health

and Human Services, for example, will offer guidance to state officials by helping to interpret key portions of the law and provide technical assistance to states with little or no experience in children's health programs.

Health care providers and insurers, who will benefit from a population of newly covered patients, can play a pivotal role in designing high-quality health plans and enrolling uninsured children who come to the hospital or emergency room for care.

Finally, states will have to meet the law's requirement that new dollars not be used to replace or supplant existing coverage. Otherwise, the legislation could have the perverse effect of reducing current public and private commitments to children's health.

Luckily, many states have already taken the lead in enrolling children in health plans. Florida works through schools to educate parents about signing up. Pennsylvania has adopted outreach efforts that help eligible families find the program best suited to their needs. Minnesota has chosen to use Federal dollars to expand its successful Medicaid program.

Parents will have the most significant role of all. They will have to learn about the programs, demand quality benefit packages, enroll their children if they are eligible, and take advantage of the services provided.

While this law will not fully achieve the universal coverage that I believe is in the nation's best interest, Americans should be proud that our Government has made another down payment on the President's goal of providing health insurance for all citizens.

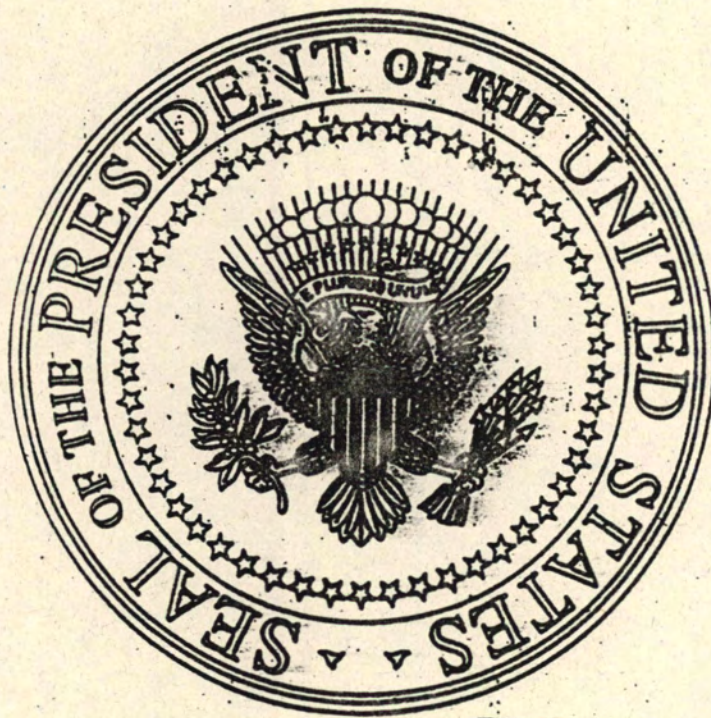
In the last three years we have also taken other steps to bring better health care to the nation's young people, from passage of the Kassebaum-Kennedy bill to the President's successful efforts to increase immunizations, protect Medicaid, restrict tobacco advertising and sales to minors, extend hospital stays for mothers and their newborns, and expand financing for nutrition and education programs for poor women and their children.

Now we have a chance to build on these achievements in the most profound way yet: by giving millions of children access to the health care they deserve and by offering them genuine hope for a healthy future. It's an opportunity we can't afford to miss. □

The New York Times

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1997

HRC PRESS CLIPS



August 14, 1997

Prescription Drugs and Children

Clinton Announces Action to Force New Studies, Different Labeling

By Peter Baker
Washington Post Staff Writer

More than a half-century after requiring that new medications be proven safe and effective for adults, the federal government for the first time plans to force drug manufacturers to conduct separate studies on how their products will affect children.

Under new rules announced by President Clinton at the White House yesterday, pharmaceutical companies beginning next year would be obligated to test the safety of their prescription drugs for children, determine the proper dosages and then label them accordingly.

"The executive action that I take today simply is designed to ensure that parents and pediatricians have the safety information they need," Clinton said. Without such tests, he said, "the pediatricians' other alternative is to guess—with potentially grave consequences."

Currently just 20 percent of drugs marketed in the United States are labeled for use by children, often forcing pediatricians to make judgments about prescribing medications based on incomplete information or to simply refrain rather than risk causing more harm than good. The decisions on how much and how often to give drugs to infants, toddlers and adolescents are far more complicated than simply cutting adult dosages in half, according to physicians.

Each year, more than 5 million children under age 6 are given commonly used drugs such as Prozac, Ritalin and others that treat asthma, allergies and ear infections even though they have not been adequately tested, according to the administration. About half of the drugs used to treat adults with the AIDS virus have not been tested for children.

"Children are not little adults," said Joseph R. Zanga, vice president of the American Academy of Pediatrics. "At every age and stage of their development, they respond to things, drugs included, in different ways than adults."

In having Clinton announce the rule rather than the Food and Drug Administration, the White House continued its strategy of promoting relatively modest initiatives that, while important in the everyday lives of some Americans, traditionally have not merited presidential attention.

It also fit into the Clinton approach to restructuring the health care system one piece at a time, a strategy adopted after the failure of the comprehensive overhaul crafted by first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, who was on hand for yesterday's event. The most

recent and prominent example of that was the \$24 billion expansion of health coverage for indigent children included in the balanced budget plan signed into law by Clinton last week.

Joined by Vice President Gore and Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala, the Clintons unveiled the pediatric drug rule at a

"I consider it a national scandal that 80 percent of the drugs have not been fully tested for kids."

—Sen. Mike DeWine (R-Ohio)

White House ceremony that featured Regan Ralph, a Washington lawyer whose son was treated for asthma with drugs not labeled specifically for children.

Her son, 21-month-old Sam Hanoura, stole the show by wandering around stage and ultimately plopping down in the chair between the president and first lady. "Drugs can be good, but it's scary not knowing exactly what's going to happen," his mother said afterward.

The same sentiment prompted Sens. Mike DeWine (R-Ohio) and Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.) to introduce legislation last spring providing incentives to drug makers to conduct pediatric tests. "I consider it a national scandal that 80 percent of the drugs have not been fully tested for kids," DeWine said in a telephone interview.

Clinton aides said they decided to impose the regulation after a voluntary system launched in 1994 failed to win much industry cooperation. "We have not had good success in increasing the number of new drugs that are tested in kids," said FDA Deputy Commissioner William B. Schultz. The estimated \$20 million cost to industry, he said, would be "relatively modest" out of hundreds of millions of dollars already spent on drug development.

The proposed regulation would take

effect in six months and focus first on 10 commonly used drugs already on the market.

Industry leaders yesterday said they shared Clinton's goal, but disputed the notion that they have not made progress on their own. Alan F. Holmer, president of the Pharmaceutical Research Manufacturers of America, said the "vast majority" of the 10 drugs singled cited have been approved for children's labels or have been tested and have label revisions pending.

"We question whether a government mandate is needed because of all the progress that has been made and is being made," Holmer said, "but we pledge to work with the president on a collaborative and constructive basis."

Staff writer John Schwartz contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1997

BC-CLINTON-DRUGS

Clinton seeks pediatric testing for new drugs

By Laurence McQuillan

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - President Clinton Wednesday proposed regulations that would force drug companies to conduct pediatric studies and recommend child dosage for new prescription medicines likely to be given to children. Under the presidential plan, the Food and Drug Administration will propose a new regulation that would require drug-makers to conduct studies to determine the correct dosage amounts of medications used by youngsters.

Currently physicians frequently are forced to estimate the proper dosage of medications for children, including antibiotics and asthma drugs, because drug companies routinely do not determine a recommended dosage.

"The rule I announce today will put an end to this guesswork," Clinton said at a White House ceremony attended by first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala.

"It will require all manufacturers of medicines needed by children to study the drug's effects on children," he said. "The results will then be displayed on drug labels to help pediatricians and other health care professionals make good decisions about how to treat their young patients."

Clinton was introduced by Regan Ralph, whose 21-month-old son, Sam, had his first asthma attack when he was four months old. The youngster roved around the stage as his mother spoke, and was finally entertained by Clinton and Mrs. Clinton as the crowd laughed.

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, 80 percent of all drugs sold in the United States have not been labeled for use by infants, children and adolescents. Of the medications widely used by young people, only 42 percent of them have been tested on children.

The pharmaceutical industry reacted cautiously to the announcement, which if implemented is expected to cost it between \$13 million and \$21 million a year in testing.

Alan Holmer, president of the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, said the idea of providing "better medicine for children" was "a goal we all share."

"In view of all the ongoing testing and studying of medicines in children, we question whether a government mandate is needed," Holmer said.

White House officials, however, countered that one of the reasons Clinton took his action was that the percentage of drug tests involving children declined by one-third between 1991 and 1996.

"The drug industry has indicated ... that they look forward to working with us on a collaborative effort," said Chris Jennings, a White House official who coordinates health policy.

"I think that they are not overly thrilled about the concept of it being required or mandated," he said, but added that he did not believe the industry would try to block the administration's effort.

Although the proposed regulation is aimed primarily at new drugs, the testing requirement also would apply to medicine now on the market if there is a "compelling need for more information" involving health safety.

Once the FDA formally issues the language of the proposed regulation, various experts from the industry and health care experts will have 90 days to offer comments.

The agency will then review the comments and issue its final regulation, most likely next year.

REUTER

**** filed by:RB--(--) on 08/13/97 at 15:50EDT ****
**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 08/14/97 at 13:24EDT ****

PM-Children-Drugs, 3rd Ld-Writethru, a0564,650

Drugs would be labeled if safe for children

Eds: LEADS with 8 grafs with Clinton order; picks up 4th graf, About 80

By LAURAN NEERGAARD= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) President Clinton today ordered the nation's drug-makers to test whether the medicines they sell to adults are safe and effective for children and to put the dosages on the label.

At a White House ceremony, Clinton proposed to the Food and Drug Administration a set of rules that would require manufacturers to promptly provide relevant information for children on the labels of new drugs.

He said it is unacceptable that so many medicines that prove useful for sick children have not been approved for them, and that pediatricians often are left to estimate appropriate dosages for children, "with potentially grave consequences."

"The rule I announce today will put an end to this guesswork," Clinton said.

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, a longtime advocate for children, recalled the struggles of the late AIDS activist Elizabeth Glaser to obtain AIDS medication for her daughter, Ariel.

"Elizabeth's struggle ... made clear a heartbreaking problem," Mrs. Clinton said. Now, she said, "No child or parent would have to endure this kind of agonizing uncertainty."

Donna Shalala, the secretary of Health and Human Services, said Clinton's actions today "place our most exciting scientific discoveries within the grasp of every American child."

About 80 percent of the nation's prescription drugs are not labeled for children's use because they never were tested in children. Desperate pediatricians often must guess a safe dose when they have to use adult drugs such as asthma or AIDS medications on their smallest patients.

The drug industry has largely ignored previous efforts by the Food and Drug Administration, dating back to 1994, designed to spur more children's prescription information.

Manufacturers now are testing 146 drugs specifically for children, many of which have been sold for adults for years.

"In view of all the ongoing testing and studying of medicines in children, we question whether a government mandate is needed," said Alan Holmer of the Pharmaceutical Industry Manufacturers Association. But he pledged to work with the FDA "to advance the goal of better medicine for children."

Under the proposed rules, when a company seeks FDA permission to test an experimental drug in adults, the agency would decide whether it has potential for children, said officials who spoke on condition of anonymity. If so, the company would be ordered to provide a plan for determining the safe child dose.

The FDA would not delay approving a drug for adults, stressed one administration official. Pediatric labeling could be added soon after sales to adults begin, as long as the move is timely, the official said.

The proposed rules do not require massive, expensive clinical trials in children. Instead, a drug that previous studies indicated would be safe in adults would be tested solely to determine the proper dose for children.

Companies would be expected to take from three to six months to discover the dose that delivers a therapeutic level of the medicine into a child's bloodstream.

"People assume any drug that is prescribed for their children has been tested, and that's not the case," said Susan DeLaurentis of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation. "This will now be a requirement."

The proposed rules also would require existing adult drugs that are widely prescribed for children such as bronchodilators for asthma patients or the antidepressant Prozac to have the pediatric dose added to the label. But a deadline on that was not immediately set.

Of 183 drugs approved in the last five years, only 44 were quickly labeled to include child prescription information. The FDA targeted 64 more drugs that offered promise for children, but only two ultimately were labeled for children, the AIDS foundation said.

**** filed by:APE(--) on 08/13/97 at 15:06EDT ****
**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 08/14/97 at 13:14EDT ****