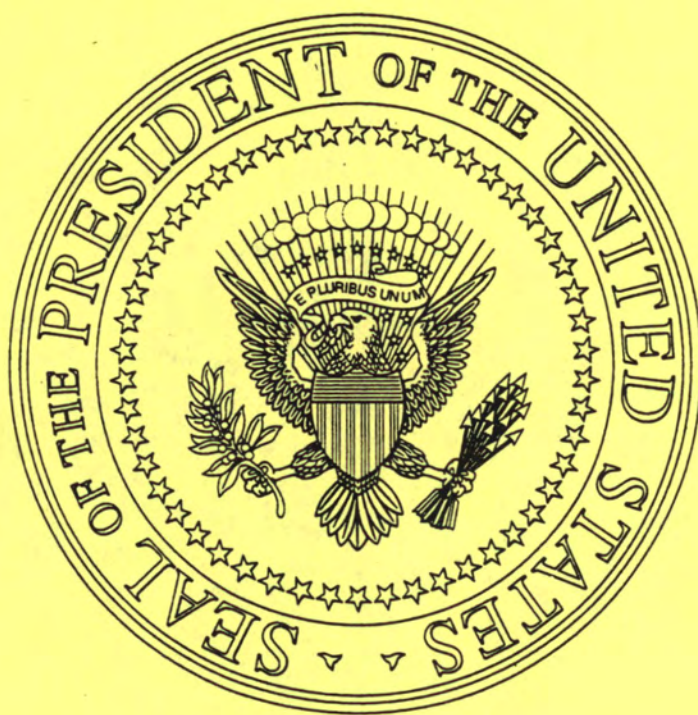


HRC Clips



**Tuesday, August 26 -
Wednesday, September 3, 1997**

PRINCESS DIANA: 1961-1997

Hillary Clinton to Attend Rites

By ELIZABETH SHOGREN, TIMES STAFF WRITER

EDGARTOWN, Mass.—First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will attend Princess Diana's funeral in recognition of the Clintons' personal relationship with her and their admiration for her humanitarian work, the White House said Tuesday.

"She will not be representing the government officially, but she will certainly take the condolences of her husband, the president, and we fully expect the American people will believe that she will be passing along the American public's condolences," White House spokesman Joe Lockhart told reporters on Martha's Vineyard, where the first family is vacationing.

The first lady received a personal invitation Tuesday from Diana's family, the Spencers, as well as from the British royal family, Lockhart said.

President Clinton was not invited to the Saturday funeral because of the unofficial nature of the service, Lockhart said. Neither the U.S. government nor other foreign governments will send official delegations, because it will not be a state funeral, he said.

The only other U.S. government official known to be attending the service is William J. Crowe, the ambassador to Britain and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The decision for Mrs. Clinton to attend the funeral was made after consultations involving the White House, the U.S. Embassy, the royal family and the Spencer family.

The first lady plans to arrive in London on Saturday morning and leave soon after the funeral, which will be held at Westminster Abbey. The president is expected to remain on Martha's Vineyard to complete his three-week vacation.

Lockhart said the two women's relationship was close because of the "confluence of interests between

the first lady and the late Princess Diana," particularly their mutual interest in helping children and people suffering from breast cancer and AIDS.

In a condolence letter to British Prime Minister Tony Blair, Clinton said: "We fondly recall her last visit to the White House in June when she met with Hillary. The British people, indeed all of us, have lost a friend and a strong voice for those less fortunate."

Other condolence letters, which were sent by diplomatic cable to Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Charles and Diana's family, were not made public.

Although she was no longer an official member of the royal family, Diana had received regal treatment during visits to the White House both earlier this summer and in September 1996.

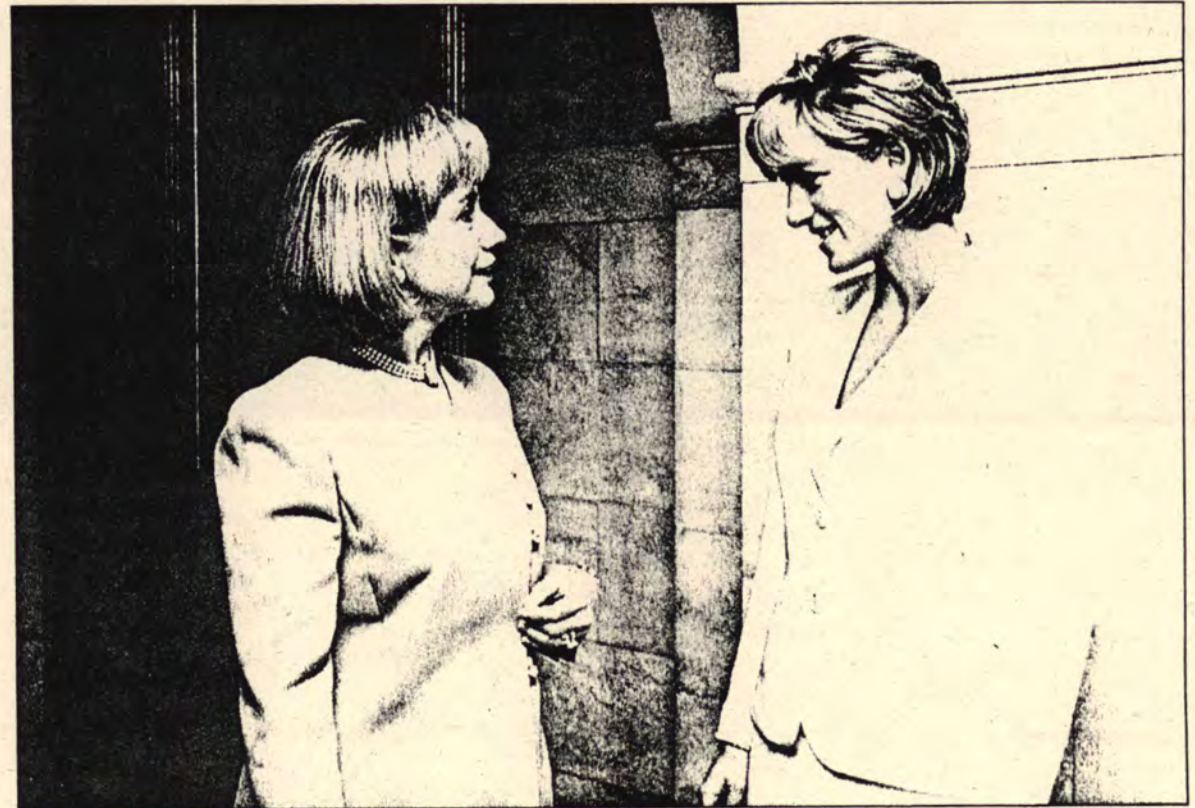
A year ago, Mrs. Clinton hosted an elegant breakfast in the White House East Room to launch a fund-raising drive to fight breast cancer. Diana was honorary chairwoman of the effort.

During the event, Mrs. Clinton praised Diana for her humanitarian efforts. "She is a woman who has had a tireless commitment to the homeless, AIDS, cancer, leprosy and other health issues, and we are so pleased that she is lending her support to this continuing fight against breast cancer," the first lady said.

On her latest trip to Washington, on June 18, Diana met with Mrs. Clinton during a hush-hush visit to the White House. She was in Washington to endorse an effort to bring about a worldwide ban on land mines and heighten public awareness of the devastation they cause.

Although Mrs. Clinton and Diana had not known each other long or spent much time together, the first lady felt a connection with the younger woman.

"You know how sometimes you just hit it off with someone," said Marsha Berry, spokeswoman for Mrs. Clinton. "They felt a real sense of common interests."



Associated Press

Hillary Rodham Clinton chats with Princess Diana during her visit to White House last June.

In attending the funeral, Mrs. Clinton will follow a tradition of presidents' wives attending memorial services for famous foreign figures. In 1982, First Lady Nancy Reagan wept at the funeral of Princess Grace of Monaco, whom Mrs. Reagan had known since the early 1950s when both were actresses at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios in Hollywood. Mrs. Reagan, who represented the United States at the

funeral, was seated next to Princess Diana in the front row of the cathedral at the service in Monte Carlo.

In 1978, First Lady Rosalynn Carter led the U.S. delegation to the funeral of Pope Paul VI at the outside Mass in St. Peter's Square.

The only foreign funeral that Clinton has attended as president was the 1995 service for assassinated Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Hillary Clinton Will Go to Diana's Funeral

By JAMES BENNET

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Sept. 2—A half-hour telephone conversation between President Clinton and Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain on Monday, followed by extensive consultations between the two Governments, led the White House to announce today that Hillary Rodham Clinton will attend the funeral of the Princess of Wales in recognition of the "close personal association" between the two women.

White House officials emphasized that Mrs. Clinton would not officially represent the nation. Because the ceremony will not be a state funeral, neither the President nor an official United States delegation will attend.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, a White House official said tonight that the royal family and the Spencers, the Princess's family, "sent a fairly strong signal that they believed that the First Lady was the best person to represent the President, the United States, and the American people."

The official called reporters tonight to tell how the decision was made. The eagerness to provide such details may indicate White House concern that Mr. Clinton would otherwise have been seen in the United States as snubbing the memory of the Princess by not attending the service.

The official said that British officials had explained that Mrs. Clinton "was someone that Princess Diana admired very much."

On Monday, the White House announced that the President would not attend the ceremony, but Joe Lockhart, a White House spokesman, said that Mrs. Clinton "will certainly take the condolences of her husband, the President, and we fully expect the American people will believe that she will be passing along the American public's condolences for them."

The White House chose to call the trip unofficial for reasons of protocol, aides said.

Mrs. Clinton met with Diana only a handful of times, but Marsha Berry, a spokeswoman for Mrs. Clinton, said, "They shared a commonality of interests in things like children and families, and interest in AIDS."

Mrs. Clinton will travel on a military jet at taxpayer expense.

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1997

Hillary Clinton to attend service

First lady deemed
most appropriate
U.S. representative

By Mimi Hall
USA TODAY

EDGARTOWN, Mass. — Hillary Rodham Clinton, not President Clinton, will attend the funeral of Princess Diana because the British government sent strong signals to the White House that she would be a more appropriate representative.

The White House made Tuesday's announcement that Hillary Clinton will attend after many consultations involving U.S. and British diplomats, and one long telephone conversation between President Clinton and British Prime Minister Tony Blair.

Blair, the White House says, made it clear to Clinton that the first lady would be the right choice to lead what officials are saying is not an official U.S. delegation. So did the British diplomats in conversations with U.S. officials. Their message: Diana's family, and the royal family, want the guests to be friends of the princess or people she admired — not a collection of heads of state who barely knew her.

It also would be inappropriate, protocol experts say, for heads of state to attend because Diana was not a head of state herself and is not being given a state funeral. Even French President Jacques Chirac, leader of the nation where Diana lost her life, is not attending.

Also factoring into the families' and the White House's decision: Any appearance by a U.S. president and the security escort he requires could be disruptive. National Security Council spokesman Eric Rubin says the White House "had a desire not to overwhelm everyone" in England and not to "overshadow ... a solemn occasion."



By Mark Wilson, Reuters

Clinton: Shared Diana's interest in certain causes, such as breast cancer

There was little in the way of precedent for the White House to rely on when debating who should go. The closest parallel in recent history: the September 1982 death of Monaco's Princess Grace. Nancy Reagan, not President Reagan, headed the U.S. delegation at that funeral. Nancy Reagan and the former Grace Kelly had been friends when both were Hollywood actresses.

At Saturday's funeral, Hillary Clinton "will not be representing the government officially, but she will certainly take the condolences of her husband, the president. And we fully expect the American people will believe that she will be passing along the American public's condolences for them," White House spokesman Joe Lockhart said Tuesday.

Hillary Clinton, who has no plans to take daughter Chelsea with her to London, will arrive in England on Saturday morning and leave directly after the funeral. She'll be on the ground there just a matter of hours, aides say, and she will not take any reporters with her on the government plane.

USA TODAY • WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1997

White House Rescinds Job Offer to Writer Once Accused in Bias Suit

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Staff Writer

If all had gone according to plan, Texas writer Joseph Holley would have gone to work Tuesday, penning speeches for first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton for an annual salary of \$90,000.

The good news came last month in a phone call from Melanne Verveer, chief of staff for the first lady. With a job offer in hand, Holley quickly set about moving his wife and family from Austin to Washington, breaking one lease and signing another, quitting his part-time job as a journalism teacher, arranging new schools for his children.

The bad news came a week later. This time the call came from White House counsel Charles F.C. Ruff, who told Holley to forget about his move. The job offer was revoked, Holley said Ruff told him, after White House officials learned that Holley had been the defendant seven years earlier in a sexual discrimination and harassment lawsuit.

Holley's then-employer, the San Diego Tribune, settled the case with no admission of wrongdoing. Holley said charges, brought by a writer Holley once supervised, were "absurd" and "fiction." But he said Ruff told him that the White House decision was final, and he would have no chance to explain his version.

The result is that a decision that was designed to avert controversy is causing it nonetheless.

Holley's friends, some well-connected in journalism and liberal politics, say the Clinton

White House is setting a standard of guilt-by-accusation that the president—himself the subject of contested sexual harassment charges—could never clear.

Holley's accuser, San Diego journalist Lynne Carrier, said the first lady's office prudently reversed an appointment that in time it would have come to regret.

And White House officials, while declining to comment publicly on what they called a confidential personnel decision, acknowledge the episode is a window into the sensitive matters that often complicate the hiring process in an era when once-routine appointments can become large controversies.

Privately, White House officials say they were in no position to sort through the allegations and denials at the heart of the San Diego controversy. They said Holley hurt his cause by not mentioning the episode during interviews—including a nearly hour-long session with Hillary Clinton—until after a job offer was extended, and even then in a bland fashion that did not make clear the nature of the case.

Holley, 51, for more than four years beginning in 1986, was editorial page editor for the San Diego Tribune (which later merged with the San Diego Union). He left the paper before the settlement of the sex discrimination case, for reasons that both he and his former employers say were not related to Carrier's accusations. Since then he has lived in Austin, writing magazine articles as well as political speeches. He was on Ann Richards's staff when she was governor of Texas. He recently co-wrote, with

his wife, Tara Holley, a memoir of his mother-in-law's schizophrenia, "My Mother's Keeper."

Both Holley and White House officials agree that Verveer's job offer was understood to be contingent on his passing the routine background checks known as "vetting." In a common White House practice, the first lady's office wanted him to start right away, with his job to be made permanent once the vetting was approved. In Texas, there were goodbye parties. On a trip to Washington, Holley's wife put down a rental deposit on a Bethesda home.

Holley said he expected the San Diego episode—in which Carrier accused him of allowing a "male locker room" work environment, and recited in lurid detail alleged instances of coarse sexual comments by Holley and other male co-workers—to be raised during his background checks. But he said he was surprised that he did not have a chance to explain the case or offer his denials.

"I was more than ready, even eager, if this thing had come to trial years ago to answer these charges point-by-point, and I am still ready to do that," he said in a telephone interview from Texas.

Yet Holley was mild in his criticism of the White House. "I have been around politics enough to know these things happen," he said. "I wish it had been handled differently."

Other supporters are more severe in their comments.

"My personal opinion is he got the shaft," said Greg Curtis, editor of the Texas Monthly magazine, for which Holley has written.

Paula Minihan, who works for a Texas adver-

tising firm and worked with Holley on a report for the Texas Land Office, described him as "one of the finest, most sensitive" people she's met, and finds the allegations in the San Diego case implausible. She said she is angered that the charges sank his White House job before he could answer them.

"A lot of us voted for the Clintons because we believed them" despite Whitewater allegations and the Paula Corbin Jones sexual harassment case, Minihan said. "Obviously, they weren't able to afford Joe Holley that same trust."

Ruff declined to comment.

"We have a vetting process. The vetting process works. And it is confidential," said White House press secretary Michael McCurry.

Privately, administration officials said their inability to assess whether charges that date to the late 1980s were true, and the fact that the case was settled in early 1992, left them with little choice but to steer clear of a situation that could have become a major public distraction.

Under the terms of the settlement, Carrier, whom the paper accused of having an uncontrolled temper, was paid \$201,000 in exchange for her agreement to leave the paper. Holley and another co-worker, while not admitting her charges, wrote identical letters in which they said they acknowledged that "things can be misinterpreted and misconstrued" and that "I am sorry for what happened in your time with the paper."

Holley said the allegations in Carrier's suit fell into two categories. Some were remarks he considered innocuous—such as a suggestion

that he and his colleagues take Carrier to a gay bar—that were taken out of context. Others—such as Carrier's accusation that he once rubbed his head against her breast or initiated unwanted conversations about sexual fantasies—he said are "simply false."

Carrier, in a telephone interview from San Diego, said her legal complaint "speaks for itself," and "although he says he's blameless, he did have to write a letter of apology."

Holley said he considered the letter "perfunctory," and not an admission of wrongdoing. There have been echoes of this debate—whether a settlement or a letter of regret would be seen as an admission—in the Paula Jones case. Clinton has denied Jones's charges that he made a sexual advance in a Little Rock hotel room. But his attorneys in 1994 came close to a settlement that would have included a statement leaving open the possibility that Jones met Clinton in a hotel room, and an expression of regret if Jones's reputation had been defamed in publicity about the case. The negotiations collapsed and the case is set for trial in May.

Harold W. Fuson Jr., vice president and legal counsel for The Copley Press Inc., owner of the San Diego Tribune, said a desire to avoid the expense of trial led to the settlement. The paper reimbursed Holley for \$1,000 he paid Carrier if the settlement, Fuson said. He said the paper's internal review showed Holley did nothing wrong, and that there would have been no disciplinary action had he still been at the paper.

"Frankly, I think Joe's the victim of a modern form of blacklisting," Fuson said, "and I don't think it's a lot different than the 1950s version."

THE PRESIDENCY

California, Here I Come

Chelsea leaves home—and the White House 'bubble'

BY KAREN BRESLAU

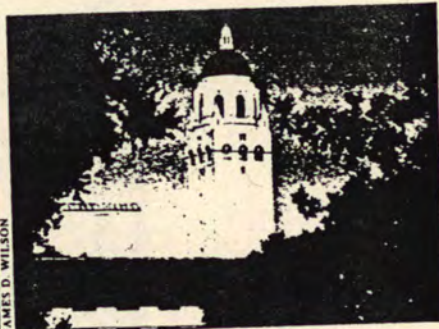
THE YOUNG WOMAN AT Washington's National Airport was trying to get a seat on a packed US Airways flight to Martha's Vineyard. But like dozens of other Labor Day-weekend travelers, Chelsea Clinton was out of luck. Never mind that among those who got aboard were a couple of off-duty Secret Service agents and a handful of journalists. None offered a seat to the president's daughter. Nor, it seems, did she expect one. There were no badges waved or phone calls made. As the other travelers made their way to the summer White House, the First Daughter and a friend (along with a pair of agents) stayed behind and waited patiently for a later flight. After a life in the spotlight, says a family friend, Chelsea "has perfected the art of not only seeming perfectly normal but of being perfectly normal."

That talent will be on display later this month when Chelsea departs for Stanford University, in California. The cross-country move will mark the first time she has left the protective "bubble" she was born into in 1980 when her father was Arkansas governor. It will also be the ultimate test of a system the Clintons have perfected over 17 years: protected by her adoring parents, friends, teachers and, in recent years, the usually cynical Washington press corps, Chelsea has blossomed in the bubble into an engaging and spirited young woman. Now the First Family's goal, the president has instructed the Secret Service, is to give Chelsea a "normal college life." But behind that normalcy—which in high school included friends, dating and extracurriculars like ballet—is a sophisticated apparatus the White House will have to transfer cross-country.

If all goes well, an earpiece and a safari vest (good for hiding radios and weapons without looking stuffy) may be all that distinguishes Chelsea's agents from the students. The Secret Service has assembled a detail of youthful, casually dressed agents,



The graduate: Chelsea's out of high school and, after a Martha's Vineyard respite, bound for Stanford University



some equipped with mountain bikes, to accompany Chelsea around the sprawling, palm-studded campus. Agents will also have a room available in her dorm. At the Clintons' request, the service will also transfer agents Chelsea knows well.

Over the years, Chelsea has managed to buy more freedom by becoming a partner in her own protection. "If she's with a friend or on a date she'll let the detail know where she'll be and when," says a friend. "The

agents will be there, but there's not that sensation of being tracked." Not that there won't be people watching. The Clintons are desperate to make sure that Chelsea's moving day—Sept. 19—doesn't turn chaotic. The White House has been working with Stanford officials all summer to figure out how to get Chelsea, her famous parents and their traveling horde on campus without disrupting an emotional day for the other 1,650 freshmen and their families. "They want to be typical parents," says an aide to the First Lady. "As much as that's possible." Presidential aides are working, for instance, to trim down the motorcade so the Clintons can pull up to the dorm like other parents. And like other mothers and fathers, the Clintons are expected to attend orientation seminars and a box lunch with the provost before they, like other family members, will be urged to leave.

That's when the real fun begins. Chelsea and her classmates will enjoy campus rituals like MuFuUnSun (More Fun Under the Sun, a huge outdoor party) and Running With the Band (in which freshmen dance across campus with the notoriously unruly marching band). After several days of antics and academic counseling, classes begin. Chelsea, who plans to be a cardiologist, hasn't chosen a major. Her other challenge may

be teaching her parents how to use e-mail. The president, despite his soaring rhetoric about the Internet, still corresponds in his left-handed scrawl. Hillary jokes that she can barely turn on a computer.

Once Chelsea has been indoctrinated into the ways of "The Farm" (such as using only the first syllables of words, so that "frozen yogurt" becomes "FroYo"), life should settle down. Stanford students are ho-hum about celebrity; Tiger Woods hardly created a stir while he attended. And if Chelsea's smart, she'll consult with Michael Breyer, the son of Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer, about embarrassing dads. When Breyer spoke at his son's commencement last June, he ended up performing the Macarena (after being goaded by the graduating class). Chelsea can only hope that when graduation rolls around in June 2001, her father—who will by then be an ex-president—will have learned a new tune.

With ESTHER PAN and
LAURA A. LOCKE in Palo Alto

Names & Faces

Clinton: Talking Tobacco

■ As a general rule, President Clinton is insisting that Martha's Vineyard be a work-free zone during his family's vacation on the Massachusetts island, but he squeezed in a brief exception yesterday. After church, he and Hillary Rodham Clinton ducked into Alley's General Store to buy blueberry muffins and magazines when former surgeon general C. Everett Koop happened by.

He and Clinton held an impromptu meeting about tobacco regulation. Koop, who has been urging Clinton to insist on harder terms in a proposed settlement with the cigarette industry, said afterward: "I encouraged him to stay tough on tobacco. The look in his eyes says he is going to stay tough."

Clinton also appeared before reporters to express condolences to the people of Great Britain over the death of Princess Diana.

Later in the day it was back to a holiday schedule. Clinton, whose recovery from knee surgery seems to have slowed a bit, judging by the limp in his walk, took in a round of golf. Joining him for the foursome were Sen. Chris Dodd (D-Conn.), investment banker Thomas Flexner and Washington lawyer Vernon Jordan.

Rushdie Marries in N.Y.

Salman Rushdie exchanged wedding vows with his girlfriend of three years Thursday in the Hamptons on Long Island. The twice-divorced Rushdie has lived under police guard since 1989 when the late Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini issued a death sentence against him, saying he blasphemed Islam in his novel "The Satanic Verses."

Rushdie's bride, Elizabeth, whose maid-



President Clinton greets vacationers after church.

REUTERS

en name was being withheld to protect her safety, is a British-born publishing editor who worked with him on an anthology of modern Indian writing.

Andrew Wylie, the author's agent, confirmed that the couple tied the knot in a small ceremony, according to a report in the New York Times. The guests, all of whom took a vow of silence, included Bill Buford, literary editor of the New Yorker.

Rushdie, 50, lives in Britain and has been seen in public with greater frequency during the past few years.

End Notes

The auction of a photograph of former vice president Dan Quayle garnered some giggles from the crowd before selling for \$20 at a benefit auction Saturday night. "I'll give you \$5 for Dan," said the caller to chuckles. Other celebrity photos picked

up a bit more for the Tubman African American Museum in Macon, Ga. An autographed picture of Bill Cosby sold for \$75 and one of Whoopi Goldberg went for \$70 ... Singer Michael Jackson canceled a concert scheduled for yesterday in Belgium. Concert organizer Paul Ambach said Jackson was stunned by the news of Princess Diana's death and unable to perform. Jackson had been staying in Paris, but a Sony Music Entertainment spokeswoman in Brussels said she could not confirm a report that he had been at the Ritz Hotel where Diana and her companion, Dodi Fayed, dined shortly before their fatal crash.

—Compiled from staff and wire reports by Marla Harper

The Reliable Source will return on Wednesday.

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1997 Southeastern Newspapers Corporation
The Commercial Appeal (Memphis, TN)

August 31, 1997, SUNDAY, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: VIEWPOINT, Pg. B6

LENGTH: 618 words

HEADLINE: CUT JULIA ROBERTS SOME SLACK, HILLARY

BYLINE: Howard Kleinberg; Howard Kleinberg is a columnist for Cox News Service.
His E-mail; address is: hkmiami@aol.com.

BODY:

HILLARY Clinton's admonition of actress Julia Roberts for smoking in the film My Best Friend's Wedding assumes that impressionable people will watch Julia and also want to smoke. Hillary's Quayle-like sermon was out of line and selective, but got me to thinking: Who was it who caused me to first light up when I was around 13?

In my youth, no screen smoker could smoke like Humphrey Bogart. The way he peeled the cigarette from his upper lip was majestic.

But I don't credit - or discredit - Bogey for my fall, a habit I long-since have abandoned. (And Bogey died of lung cancer!)

It was Irwin who did it. Irwin was a playmate, a buddy, another 13-year-old, who had access to his father's cigarettes. He showed me how to inhale. Bogey played no role in it; neither did always-puffing Bette Davis.

And then I got to thinking about when, for just a short time, I chewed tobacco (ugh!!!). Now who made me do that? Was it Yogi Berra, or Eddie Matthews, several of my baseball heroes? No, it was Bill who did it. When we were in the military service together, Bill chewed tobacco in areas where we couldn't smoke. And he got me to doing it.

The point here is that I consider peer pressure, rather than celebrity example, to be the principal reason why so many of us go astray in some of our personal habits.

Hillary Clinton's column admonishing Julia Roberts smacked of hypocrisy when you consider her husband has been known to puff on cigars and that her very good political friend, Barbra Streisand, smoked in her most recent film, The Mirror Has Two Faces.

Granted, Streisand didn't smoke as often as did Roberts in her film, but she smoked nevertheless. "How come I only smoke when I'm around you?" she asked Pierce Brosnan after a few sensual (and rationalized?) puffs in front of the fireplace.

It has become fashionable to dump on motion picture stars and the films they play in for many of the problems we have today - smoking and violence chief among them. In focusing on the Hollywood types, the crusaders ignore many other opportunities.

The Commercial Appeal (Memphis, TN), August 31, 1997

Twice last weekend, I had the opportunity to watch the Cincinnati Reds baseball team, on Saturday over the Fox Network, and on Sunday on TBS. Both telecasts featured copious close-ups of Cincinnati manager Jack McKeon.

And whenever that camera trained on McKeon, there was that big plug of tobacco bulging in his cheeks, occasional streams of disgusting brown spit, and that telltale swatch of dribbled juice leaking from the corner of his mouth.

I wonder if Hillary was watching.

And I wonder how many boys, upon seeing McKeon's expectorations, rushed out to find a plug of chew somewhere just to see how far and how ugly they could spit.

I doubt if any did, as much as I doubt that simply watching Julia Roberts puff away caused any young girl to sneak a smoke. Mrs. Clinton's selectiveness disturbs me. A friend, who had seen the Streisand film, and is a fire-breathing Clinton hater, asked me if Streisand was left out because she was a major contributor to Democratic Party and Clinton causes. I couldn't answer him.

Streisand has raised millions for the Democrats, including \$ 60,000 of her own - and, as reward, has done a turn in the Lincoln bedroom and, presumably, is immune to criticism from Hillary for smoking in movies.

But it's not so much that Streisand deserved inclusion, it's that Roberts didn't deserve what she got. She was acting out a role. I doubt if it influenced anybody.

Isn't it time we stopped blaming our celebrities for all our predicaments?
Isn't it time we took some of the blame ourselves?

Bogey didn't cause me to smoke.

And, come to think of it, neither did Irwin.

I did.

NOTES:
Commentary

LOAD-DATE: September 2, 1997

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Tampa Tribune

August 28, 1997, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NATION/WORLD, Pg. 19

LENGTH: 633 words

HEADLINE: Looking for someone to blame

BYLINE: HOWARD KLEINBERG

BODY:

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The Tampa Tribune, August 28, 1997

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Howard Kleinberg, a former editor of the Miami News, is a columnist for Cox Newspapers.

GRAPHIC: SIGNATURE

TYPE: COMMENTARY

LOAD-DATE: August 29, 1997

Presidential shield guards poised Chelsea

BY JODI ENDA

KNIGHT-RIDDER/TIMELINE NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — Mystery surrounds her.

She moves freely and visibly at the center of the capital's social whirl, yet she remains elusive. In a city that thrives on gossip — vicious, malicious and fractious — she is in-lubitably out-of-bounds.

Where Chelsea Clinton is concerned, a city of wagging tongues has closed its mouth. Tight.

"There's an unwritten rule that everybody respects: Everybody knows that you don't talk about Chelsea," said one friend of the Clintons, who, of course, asked not to be identified.

Talk? There's barely a whisper of the first daughter who has grown up right under our noses.

But not before our eyes.

She is, in an odd way, a wide-

open secret. Even the media, scorned by her parents on other matters, have honored their desire that Chelsea grow up free from the constant scrutiny that has doomed many in this town.

For 4½ years now, Chelsea Victoria Clinton has gone to school, learned to drive, performed ballet, dated, attended slumber parties and dances and, presumably, made adolescent mistakes with little of the fanfare that goes to the heads of celebrities much older than her.

Her father, the president, and her mother, the first lady, insisted they be allowed to raise her quietly, normally, and, for once, this very abnormal city-in-a-fishbowl acquiesced.

The undeniable result: The 17-year-old headed for Stanford University in September is poised, self-

See DAUGHTER, Page 12A



Associated Press

Chelsea Clinton (left) shares a laugh this month with school chum Rebecca Kolisky on arrival at Block Island, Rhode Island, for the start of a vacation.

Chelsea Clinton chronology

Feb. 27, 1969

■ Chelsea Victoria Clinton born at 11:24 p.m. at Baptist Medical Center in Little Rock to Gov. William Jefferson Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Jan. 15, 1985

■ Chelsea, 4, has her first tooth "coming out" beside her father. She is sworn in to a third term as governor at the state Capitol.

Aug. 28, 1985

■ Chelsea, 5, attends her first kindergarten at Hall High School in Little Rock.

Aug. 25, 1986

■ Chelsea, 6, enters first grade at Forest Park Elementary School in Little Rock.

August 1991

■ Chelsea, 11, attends Mann Magnet Junior High School.

Summer 1992

■ The Clintons, in a presidential campaign effort to give Americans a view of their daughter, allow 12-year-old Chelsea to emerge briefly, first in a family photo for *People* magazine, then in a video and in person at the Democratic National Convention. With her frizzy hair and braces, Chelsea becomes the butt of jokes on *Saturday Night Live*.

Dec. 15, 1992

■ Five weeks after Clinton's election as president, Chelsea performs with Ballet Arkansas in *The Nutcracker*.

Jan. 20, 1993

■ Chelsea, now 5 feet 2 inches tall, stands at her father's side as he

January, 1994

■ Chelsea attends funeral of her grandmother Virginia Kelley, mother of the president.

March 25, 1995

■ Chelsea, with her mother, takes a 2-day, five-nation goodwill tour to South Asia.

August 1996

■ Chelsea, 16, emerges from her parental shield, taking an active role



Associated Press

in the Democratic National Convention and joining her mother on the campaign trail.

Dec. 24, 1996

■ Chelsea performs *The Nutcracker* for the first time with the Washington School of Ballet.

Jan. 20, 1997

■ Chelsea joins her parents at her father's second inauguration and finishes the walk with them down Pennsylvania Avenue to the reviewing stand at the White House. Later, Chelsea and some friends party into the wee hours in Washington.

April 30, 1997

■ The Clintons announce that Chelsea, 17, will enter Stanford University in the fall with plans to pursue a medical degree.

June 8, 1997

■ Chelsea receives her high school diploma with 121 fellow students at Sidwell in the commencement speech, Chelsea's father addresses his daughter: "Through the years, you for this moment of departure and we are very proud of you. A parent always longs to hold you once more as we did when you could barely walk, to read to you one more time. *Good Night Moon* or *Curious George* or *The Little Engine That Could*."

Aug. 6, 1997

■ Russian immigrant Vladimir Zelenkov, 27, is accused by federal authorities of repeatedly trying to contact Chelsea. He later is charged with stealing a federal handgun near the White House.

Aug. 17, 1997

■ The Clintons vacation on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., as Chelsea joins in the fun before attending Stanford in September.

Chelsea

Continued from Page 12A

said. White House press secretary Mike McCurry found himself backtracking last month after a journalist asked him to reveal the biggest secret he'd had to keep. McCurry blurted out, "Chelsea has a boyfriend." The next day, he said he didn't know whether his comment was correct.

"I did put in a phone call and said, 'What were you thinking?'" said Neel Lattimore, a spokesman for the

first lady, whose office is responsible for information about Chelsea.

"When someone calls and asks questions about Chelsea, we'll give out the most basic information — how old she is, where she went to high school, no extracurricular activities," Lattimore said.

White House aides and campaign consultants have learned the fruitlessness of suggesting that Chelsea be used for political gain. Last year, a proposal that Chelsea introduce her father at the Democratic convention was discarded before her mother's office, which han-

dles (read: rejects) requests for her time ever got wind of it.

Even people who couldn't be fired — friends of her parents, friends of Chelsea, teachers at her exclusive high school or instructors at her ballet company — are reluctant if not downright terrified about breaking through the wall of silence. Reporters who have tried to pierce the bulwark by calling Chelsea's friends often have ended up with an earful of dial tone.

"Washington's a good city. People take care of people here," explained Lattimore, in an assess-

ment that might raise eyebrows in a city more often seen as self-serving than caring.

Occasionally, Chelsea has peeked out from behind her curtain. Last summer, it was she, not her mother, who stood by her father's side, waving to bolsterous crowds from the rear platform of a campaign train headed from West Virginia to the Democratic convention in Chicago.

Her father's second presidential inauguration in January was seen by some as a kind of national coming-out party for the then-16-year-

old. Indeed, the tall, graceful teen drew attention to herself on national television by shedding her blue-gray coat and revealing a matching mini-skirt as she and her parents marched toward a parade reviewing stand.

Two months later, while touring Africa with her mother, Chelsea eloquently fielded questions from local teens.

But, the White House cautions, her privacy remains paramount. As if to underscore that point, Secret Service agents assigned to protect Chelsea last month scuffled with

Italian paparazzi who tried to photograph her at a Florence nightclub.

Now, with medicine on her mind and notoriety in her bones, Chelsea is about to leave the protective walls of the White House and the familiarity of her family circle for a dorm room and randomly assigned roommate at Stanford.

Already, Stanford is preparing for its new role as refuser of requests.

"We respect the privacy of our students and it's our policy not to discuss any of them individually," said spokesman Terry Shepard. "So that's it."

Daughter

Continued from Page 1A

talented and talented, bright and as hip-to-earth as a president's daughter — or anyone's daughter — could be.

It's a feat for someone who spent nearly her entire life in the Arkansas governor's mansion and the White House.

"The universal feeling is this is a child who has been in the public eye her whole life and has emerged as a nice child," said Marjorie Marjoles-Meyrinsky, head of the Women's Campaign Fund and a Clinton family friend. "She's not bratty. The stories are legion in the White House. She doesn't take anything for granted."

When her friends snack in the White House kitchen, Chelsea insists that they, not the staff, do the dishes.

When her father was preparing his most recent State of the Union address, Chelsea called an aide in his office to see if there was an extra ticket so she could attend.

Praise for Chelsea is as universal as it gets in the backbiting world of politics. Even those who don't hesitate to blast Clinton on welfare or health care soften their tone when the subject is his only child.

"I do not agree with all the jobs they've done," said Huddling Carter, who worked for President Jimmy Carter and is now a journalism professor at the University of Maryland. "They've done this job very well. I'm astonished."

No one disputes the closeness of the three members of the first family, or the parents' commitment to their child. The Clintons were fixtures at parents' nights at the Slide-well Friends School here, and the president frequently boasts that his daughter can "count on one hand the number of things he's missed in her life" and have fingers left over.

Other presidents, including Carter and John F. Kennedy, have used their children to soften their own images and make them seem more like their constituents in America's heartland. Who can forget seeing little John-John play beneath the desk in the Oval Office? Or hearing about Amy Carter's concept of nuclear proliferation?

Older children also have had a role in their fathers' careers. In 1969, Richard Nixon posed with his

Richard Nixon posed with his

daughters to demonstrate there were clean-cut college kids despite the Vietnam War, recalled Gil Troy, chairman of the history department at McGill University in Montreal and author of *Agiles of State: The Rise and Rejection of the Presidential Couple Since World War II*. In the final days of a decaying administration, Nixon's daughter, Julie, became the family spokesman, Troy said.

The Ford, he noted, used their grown children to assert "an all-American normalcy" after Watergate, going so far as to admit their offspring were likely to have experimented with marijuana and sex.

From the start, the Clintons set out to be different. So successful were they at shielding Chelsea that during the early months of the 1992 presidential campaign, most Americans thought the Arkansas couple was childless.

Seeking to set the record straight, the Clintons allowed Chelsea to emerge briefly, first in a family photo for *People* magazine, then in a video and in person at the Democratic National Convention. But, at the awkward age of 12, with her mop of frizzy hair and a mouthful of braces, Chelsea became the brunt of jokes on *Saturday Night Live*.

And Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton laid down the law that holds to this day: Chelsea is off-limits. She doesn't pose for official photos.

She doesn't take public positions, lend her name to causes or give political speeches.

Anyone who wants her to had better beware.

Consider what happened to a fan who last year spotted Chelsea in the audience at a Kennedy Center ballet and innocently tried to secure an autograph. When the woman, armed with pen and paper, asked other audience members to let her pass through an aisle where the young Clinton sat with her friends, the crowd closed ranks.

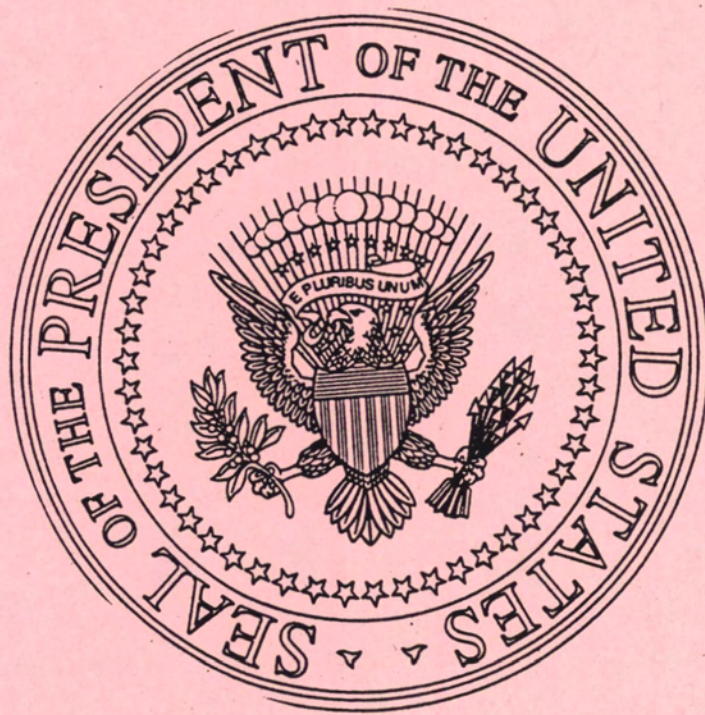
"We don't do that in Washington," one protective resident sniffed.

At the White House, the mere utterance of Chelsea's name makes aides nervous. Otherwise confident, boastful men and women who fall all over each other trying to make President Clinton look good abruptly clam up at a query about his child.

"Everyone in the White House knows this is the one thing that could get them fired," one insider

See CHELSEA, Page 13A

HRC Clips



Wednesday September 10, 1997-
Monday September 15, 1997

COVER STORY

Stanford has come a long way to greet Chelsea

But even 50 years ago, it was the 'Harvard of the West'

The reporter, who has written for USA TODAY and is a columnist for the Marin (Calif.) Independent Journal, graduated from Stanford in 1947.

By Beth Ashley
Special for USA TODAY

There were no U.S. president's daughters around when I went to Stanford University. Ex-President Herbert Hoover (Class of 1895) had an office on campus, but no one I know ever saw him.

Stanford has changed plenty in 50 years, but the university that awaits Chelsea Clinton and her parents for freshman orientation Sept. 19 is still an enviable place.

In the '40s Stanford, founded in 1891, was already called the "Harvard of the West," though it was small (a little over 3,000 undergrads) and lacked that

coveted East Coast cachet. It was west and the west was wild.

Today, Stanford is a world-class university of 6,500 undergrads, ranked with the Ivy League elite. At last count, the faculty had 12 Nobel Laureates, 15 MacArthur ("genius") Fellows and five Pulitzer Prize winners.

In my day, Stanford was a quadrangle of Spanish-style buildings in a small nest of dorms and libraries. In 50 years, The Farm (the campus' nickname) has sprouted a bewildering number of academic and residence halls. Where is the Stanford I knew? Where, dear God, is the Quad? It was once the most salient feature of the campus, but it's now lost in a maze of new buildings.

Please see COVER STORY
next page ▶

Continued from 1D

A world-class shopping center, including Neiman's and Saks, now occupies land that was once open. So does a linear accelerator, a 2-mile-long apparatus used to study high energy particle physics. Construction is going on everywhere.

Admission to Stanford was highly coveted even in the '40s; In the days before SATs, we took a four-hour Stanford Aptitude Test to get in. Admission is still tough: 16,842 applied for this fall; one-tenth of those were admitted.

Tara VanDerveer, women's basketball coach, says that for all her star quality, Chelsea should blend in easily: "She will be surrounded by excellence." Her classmates will include Olympic gold medal gymnasts Dominique Dawes and Amy Chow, and star basketball twins Jason and Jarron Collins of Los Angeles.

COVER STORY

In the classes ahead of her are TV celebs Fred Savage (*The Wonder Years*) and Danny Pintauro (*Who's the Boss?*). Tiger Woods dropped out last year.

We had stars in the '40s, too: Bill Rehnquist was there, as were Sandra Day O'Connor and senator-to-be Frank Church, but who knew then who they'd turn out to be?

More than 50% of Chelsea's classmates got straight A's in high school; I suspect that was true of us, too. Though many students boast of tennis between classes, most come to study. We had fun, too, but we had lots to be serious about: World War II was on for my first two years. We had dances in the boys gym, but we sold war bonds there, too.

Still, life was idyllic: Stanford is surrounded by hikeable hills; we played golf on an 18-hole course and swam in a lake that appeared with the winter rains and evaporated each dry summer. Romance was in the air, too.

To be at Stanford meant your life held great promise. It still does.

A half century ago we were all beautiful and slim. Girls wore sweater sets, saddle shoes and bobby sox (nylons had gone to war). We walked to class or rode bikes; today's students do, too, although half of them also have cars. If we had the ration points, we smoked. Now smoking is officially taboo.

Stanford was academically charmed in the '40s as now, with a faculty of titans (Wallace Stegner taught me writing). So what's new? Women's athletics, for sure. In my day women were required to take one P.E. class a year. The pickings were slim: golf, field hockey, archery. The closest thing to varsity sports were coed "game days" at four nearby colleges.

In 1997, women's athletics are transformed: The women's cross-country, tennis and volleyball teams were national champions last year; the women's basketball team, twice national champions, reached the Final Four.

Since Chelsea will live on campus, she will be in a mixed-sex dorm — stunning for those of us who lived as freshmen at Ro-tile Hall, an all-girls dormitory sealed off from the outside world with a 10:30 p.m. curfew. Today, all frosh dorms are coed, and the only rules are "be considerate" and "respect the rights of others." Food service includes make-your-own deli bars and grab-and-go meals, a far cry from the sit-down fare we got, including a ubiquitous hash we called Train Wreck.

The student body Chelsea joins will be different, too, with a range of income and ethnicities.

▶ Old-timers are stunned by the current tuition: \$20,490, not counting \$7,500 for room and board; when I enrolled in 1943, tuition was \$345.

▶ Ethnically, Chelsea's class will be diverse: 49% Caucasian, 24% Asian American, 9.9% black. My consciousness hadn't been raised enough in 1947 for me to realize there were no blacks in my class. Five years before, says Dorothy Hughes ('44), there were two — both African princes.

If any royals are expected at Stanford next year, the school won't say. In any case, such people must furnish their own bodyguards. The White House won't discuss Chelsea's security, but arrangements are already being made. A joke on campus says she'll be surrounded by "very tall women on bicycles."

Chelsea may hope for a normal college existence, but she'll have to contend with some of Stanford's quirks:

▶ In a bow to political correctness in 1972, the Stanford mascot was changed to "The Cardinal" — the color, not the bird. In my day, we were the Indians; our near-sacred yell was "Give 'em the ax." An ax, thank goodness, remains the trophy for the Big Game with rival Berkeley Bears.

▶ Today's band is like no other — totally irreverent, proudly rag-tag. At football games, some grads cringe at the prancing players, who have gone so far as to moon the stands, but no one denies they can play. Still, guys in creative headgear and psychedelically painted tubas are a far cry from the brass-buttoned-down marching band we had in '47.

▶ The once-famous "ratio" (3-1 men majority) no longer exists: Now it's 50-50. From 1899 to 1933 there was a limit of 500 women students, and the 3-1 ratio survived until mid-World War II, when women abruptly took over.

It was then that five women in a row became editors of the *Stanford Daily*. (I was the last of those.)

By 1946, the men were back and we coeds, not yet seduced by women's lib, shrank graciously aside.

From Sept. 25-28 my class will return to campus for our 50th reunion; I'm sure we'll harrumph at the changes. But we'll all have an eye out for Chelsea.

Princess Diana And the New Cult Of Victimhood

By FRANK FUREDI

It all seems so terribly un-British. The British character was traditionally supposed to be about having a "stiff upper lip" and "remaining silent in the face of adversity." The unprecedented public display of grief after Princess Diana's death seemed to reveal a sea change in Britain's culture. What we witnessed last week was more than an outburst of public emotion. It is the emergence of a new secular religion, with a distinct set of values and attitudes. The new religion celebrates emotion, deplores reason and above all reveres the victim.

As a self-styled victim, Diana is the perfect deity for the new religion. She was popular not just because she was beautiful and committed to good causes, but most of all because she suffered, and she did so publicly. Two years ago, in a BBC interview, she spoke of her loneliness, of her husband's adultery, of the betrayal by her own lover, and of her eating disorders. Her problems, she explained, allowed her to feel the pain and suffering of ordinary people and qualified her to be the "queen in people's hearts."

In contemporary Britain as in the U.S., victimhood and suffering represent a claim to moral authority. Lost is an important distinction: While suffering can be character forming, it does not by itself endow an individual with any special knowledge or virtue.

The British political community has adopted "unity through suffering" as one of its unspoken slogans. Several tragic incidents, all within the past two years—the sudden death of Labor Party leader John Smith, the crushing to death of hundreds of soccer fans in Liverpool, the terrible massacre of schoolchildren in Dunblane, Scotland—have provoked tremendous displays of public grief. At a time when collective reactions are



Princess Diana

rare, these expressions of solidarity are just about the only manifestations of national unity offered, and the politicians and media have milked them for all they are worth. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that, with British people feeling so fragmented—several sociological studies, for instance, report the decline of associations in the United Kingdom—the ritual of grieving provides one of the few experiences that create a sense of belonging.

This culture of vulnerability has also become institutionalized. Public figures are expected to cry and acknowledge their weakness and frailty. Emotion, once foreign and unfitting in the public realm, has become commonplace in British political life over the past decade. Politicians hug, kiss and weep at the slightest opportunity; the art of displaying just how much you "feel" and "care" is more important than governing. Those who refuse to humble themselves in public are stigmatized as uncaring, inhuman and aloof.

Indeed, those not conforming to the demands of Britain's cult of victimhood were subjected to outbursts of intolerance last week. It became evident that grief was not a matter that could be left to the individual conscience—it became a compulsory manifestation of Britishness. Politicians and some editorial writers soon began to use the expression "the national mood will not tolerate it," to denounce anything of which they disapproved.

Those who took it upon themselves to speak on behalf of the "national mood" found their most public target in Jim Farry of the Scottish Football Association, who decided that a World Cup game between the Scotland and Belarus soccer teams should go ahead on the day of Diana's funeral. Predictably, Mr. Farry was forced to retreat and the game was postponed.

Throughout the week leading up to the funeral, the moral pressure against those seen not to worship at the altar of victimhood was palpable. The new guardians of public morality were particularly vitriolic against members of the royal family who did not wish to "share" their inner pain. Sections of the media took it upon themselves to instruct Queen Elizabeth and Prince Charles on the form of grieving the public expected from them. One did not have to be particularly sympathetic to the royal family to be appalled by the way in which these commentators assumed they possessed the moral authority to intrude into their private lives. The desire to mourn in private and in accordance with one's individual feeling was pathologized and denounced as cold and inhuman.

Prince Charles was hysterically lectured for not putting his arm around his boys in public. One leading British journalist accused him of emotional illiteracy, while a psychologist writing in a leading paper stated that the absence of visible touching between Charles and his sons was an "act of child abuse."

As Diana's funeral brought the country to a standstill, the message was clear: It has become sacrilegious to suggest that suffering has no intrinsic meaning, or to state that the experience of being a victim does not automatically confer on the individual any special qualities. An enlightened society would treat its victims with compassion and respect, but not with the kind of adulation that should be reserved for heroes. And that's just the point: Yesterday's public adored and revered heroes, today's celebrates frailty and weakness.

Britain has not only lost Diana. If the experience of the past week is any indication, it may also have lost something more important: the belief that what matters is what you do, not how much you say you suffer.

Mr. Furedi is a sociologist at the University of Kent in Canterbury. His book "Culture of Fear: Risk Taking and the Morality of Low Expectations" has just been published by Cassell.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1997

Breast Cancer Bills Need Undivided Attention

There's a lot we don't know about breast cancer, but there is one thing we know for sure: It attacks Republican and Democratic women alike with savage impartiality.

You'd think, then, that the Republicans, the party of the Grand Old Gender Gap, would be as anxious as the Democrats to modify the insurance industry's behavior so that it provides more humane coverage of breast cancer patients.

But you'd be wrong.

The Republican leadership of the House has so far refused to even schedule hearings on two bills that would do that. The Senate has not scheduled hearings on companion bills, either.

The Breast Cancer Patient Protection Act, sponsored by Rep. Rosa L. DeLauro (D-Conn.), would require insurance companies to pay for at least 48 hours of hospital stay for women undergoing mastectomies and 24 hours for women undergoing lymph node removal, to determine if cancer has spread.

Rep. Anna G. Eshoo (D-Calif.) has sponsored a bill that would require insurance companies that pay for mastectomies to also pay for reconstructive surgery. She has 115 co-sponsors, including 15 Republicans.

DeLauro's bill has 183 co-sponsors, including all of our area representatives, except Northern Virginia Republicans Thomas M. Davis III and Frank R. Wolf. The chief co-sponsor is Marge Roukema (R-N.J.), who recently wrote her Republican colleagues to urge them to support the bill. "For many women," she wrote, "coping with the ordeal of surgery will be made more difficult when, against the advice of their doctors, they are forced to leave the hospital while still in pain, groggy with anesthesia, and with drainage tubes still in place."

In March, Roukema had urged Speaker Newt Gingrich to put the bill on a fast track. "To my astonishment, that hasn't been possible," she says.

"Whether you are talking about the need for health insurance reforms and women's health or the gender gap that's out there for Republicans, on the substance and the politics, we have to attend to this. . . . These are issues that count within the American family."

The insurance industry, she said, is "probably having an enormous influence. The fact they are so resistant to even hearings, it must mean there is tremendous pressure on the other side."

Both bills have been referred to the Commerce Committee and to the panel on education and the

work force. Just one indication of the insurance industry's clout is this: Rep. Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R-Va.), who is chairman of the Commerce Committee, has received \$1.1 million in campaign donations from political action committees in the first half of this year, according to the nonpartisan Center for Responsive Politics. Of that, \$20,000 has come from the health insurance industry and \$152,500 has come from the insurance industry in general, many of whose companies are diversified into health insurance.

"Managed care and their accounting departments have no role in the very complex process of making breast cancer treatment decisions," says Amy Langer, executive director of the National Alliance of Breast Cancer Organizations. "Hearings can flush out of the bushes people who've had very negative experiences but haven't talked about it. . . . We know of women who've been literally told, 'Sorry, you have to put your clothes on and leave.'"

DeLauro and Eshoo are scheduled to launch an Internet petition drive to get hearings scheduled on their bills at a news conference this afternoon. The Sapient Health Network has set up a site (<http://breastcare.shn.com>) where people can not only sign the petition but also recount their own experiences. The drive will go through October, Breast Cancer Awareness Month. Numerous other women's health and breast cancer organizations are providing links.

Despite national publicity about the forced march of mastectomy patients out of hospitals, the situation continues. This summer, the Connecticut Office of Health Care Access released a study that showed a 700 percent increase in mastectomy patients discharged after one day. From 1991 through 1993, most patients were discharged after three days. By 1996, the majority were being discharged after only one day.

The Internet petition drive can yield a mountain of stories that will give a real picture of what is happening to breast cancer patients under managed care. It can also give the Republican leadership a good idea of how foolish it is being to stand in the way of humane treatment of the increasing number of women who are getting this disease.

Marge Roukema put it best: "You can't talk about family values and have any credibility unless you deal with real life problems families have to face. And this is one of those problems."

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1997

Ex-Chefs Fuming in Bias Suit Against White House

By DAVID STOUT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — With his kitchen in the throes of remodeling and only the sink in place, Walter S. Scheib 3d was doing today what any sensible chef would do under the circumstances: planning to have 1,000 people over for dinner.

No, not dinner exactly. Mr. Scheib, the executive chef at the White House, was preparing a picnic on Thursday for members of Congress and their relatives on the South Lawn. Although he had to make such traditional favorites as peppered mahi-mahi, smoked scallops and curry-crusted swordfish in a lower-level staff kitchen "the size of my mother's," Mr. Scheib appeared calm and in control, despite rumblings that the White House kitchen is not always a peaceable kingdom.

"I'm still here," Mr. Scheib said, "so I haven't bobbed too many times."

More than one of his predecessors, however, were apparently forced out of the kitchen by President Clinton and his wife, Hillary, according to a deposition that one of them, Pierre Chambrin, gave in support of a discrimination suit filed by another chef who was later forced out.

Monsieur Chambrin was ousted (a) because he was overweight and spoke with a French accent, as he himself maintained, or (b) because he relied too much on cookbooks written in French by people long dead, as Monsieur Chambrin's detractors insisted.

Whatever the truth, Mr. Scheib was brought on board by the Clintons after the First Lady enunciated a preference for outstanding American food, voicing her conviction that there was such a thing, French snobbery (and her husband's penchant for post-jog burgers and fries) notwithstanding.

As for the rumblings of discontent, they consist of the echoes of Monsieur Chambrin's complaints and, more currently, accusations by a once up-and-coming White House chef that he was forced out because he was involved in an inter-racial relationship. People close to the kitchen dismiss the allegations as twaddle, and White House lawyers have officially denied them even as they have tried to keep the case under wraps.

The discrimination complaint was filed by Sean T. Haddon against Gary J. Walters, the White House chief usher, before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Mr. Haddon's lawyer, Rodney R. Sweetland 3d of Alexandria, Va., said his client went to the commission after being denied a promotion in the White House kitchen in the spring of 1994 and later pushed out.

The recent physical disarray in the kitchen is part of a White House renovation that has been under way for years. The kitchen work began while the Clintons were on Martha's Vineyard, and it is supposed to be finished in time for a reception in about 10 days.

Relatively speaking, the kitchen is rather small — just fine for a cozy dinner of 100 or so, but a bit strained for larger occasions. At such times, restaurant and hotel chefs are brought in to augment the half-dozen members of the regular White House kitchen.

Indeed, one document that has appeared in connection with Mr. Haddon's lawsuit is a 1993 memorandum by Mr. Walters, in which he acknowledged the need to "get more hands in the kitchen." There is now a chef, two assistant chefs, a steward and two people who prepare meals for the staff.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Sweetland said kitchen colleagues of Mr. Haddon, who is white, derided him for his relationship with a black woman, a relationship that led to marriage but ended in divorce.

The White House has declined to comment. But in legal documents, Mr. Walters characterized Mr. Had-

don as a loner who "has a personal vendetta toward me for a reason that is preposterous and fallacious." A hearing before the commission is scheduled for Oct. 6 on Mr. Haddon's request for reinstatement and back pay, and the White House has moved in Federal District Court to have the hearing closed.

Mr. Sweetland said Mr. Haddon's kitchen enemies spread malicious falsehoods, saying that he had talked about poisoning the First Family. Mr. Sweetland said the Secret Service questioned Mr. Haddon in his lawyer's presence about those rumors, which a polygraph test soon established as untrue.

The lawyer said that Mr. Haddon was now a hotel chef in Santa Cruz, Calif., and that "cooking is his life."

But not his skill, in the opinion of some at the White House. People associated with the kitchen said today that word had filtered down from upstairs that the First Family found Mr. Haddon's cuisine not so haute.

With the tenants changing every several years, chefs have had to adjust to personal preferences. Nancy Reagan was known to be a stickler for detail, staging rehearsal dinners that frayed the chefs' nerves.

Barbara Bush was known to be much less fussy, about food and protocol, as she expressed in a 1989 interview: "What difference does it matter as long as people have a good time?"

Whatever the outcome of the lawsuit, said Mr. Sweetland, the lawyer, it is likely that Mr. Haddon will never feel welcome at the White House again.

Nor will Mr. Sweetland, who has never eaten at the White House and does not expect to be invited.

"I'd have to have my food tested first," he said.

As for the pressures of a lawsuit involving the White House, Mr. Sweetland said, "If you want a friend in this town, get a dog."

Or if you can't stand the heat ...

The New York Times

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1997

House seeks source of payout that bought chef's silence

Lawmakers plan probe into White House's \$7 million residence budget

By Paul Bedard
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

House lawmakers stymied in their bid to track East Wing spending yesterday said they would call a special hearing to find the source of a \$37,026 secret payment to a fired chef and cash spent to entertain donors in the Lincoln Bedroom.

"Thirty-seven thousand dollars is a lot of souffles," said House Majority Whip Tom DeLay, Texas Republican. "I think the White House ought to go on a fiscal diet."

In a speech on the House floor, Mr. DeLay dubbed the brewing affair "Chefgate."

Members of the House Appropriations Committee panel in charge of overseeing the White House budget said they plan to ask Chief Usher Gary J. Walters to appear before their panel to explain his handling of the \$7 million residence budget. They also want to know about a personnel fund from which Mr. Walters gave fired Executive Chef Pierre Chambrin \$37,026 in return for his silence about the firing and the first family.

"There is an issue of accountability here, and on our watch he's been shielded from talking to us,"

"There is an issue of accountability here, and on our watch [Executive Chef Pierre Chambrin has] been shielded from talking to us."

—House Appropriations Committee aide

said a staff aide to a member of the subcommittee on the Treasury, postal service and general government.

Rep. Ernest Istook, Oklahoma Republican, took the lead in the campaign, asking subcommittee Chairman Jim Kolbe of Arizona for hearings.

"I write to express my deep concern over recent press reports that the White House may have paid \$37,000 to a terminated White House employee to ensure that he would not discuss the reasons for his termination with the press. These reports raise many questions which I feel may only be answered with oversight hearings," Mr. Istook said.

A spokesman for Mr. Kolbe said the hearings wouldn't be called until after the appropriations bills now before Congress are passed.

But the aide said the hearings would delve into East Wing spending for the severance payment and

the costs involved in the Clintons' controversial practice of letting donors eat and sleep in the Lincoln Bedroom and other guest rooms.

Mr. Kolbe has been rebuffed by the White House in his efforts to nail down those overnight costs. The White House has even refused to let Mr. Walters attend hearings on White House residence spending.

A White House spokesman said yesterday that any new demand for Mr. Walters to appear at a congressional hearing would be opposed by its counsel's office.

The White House claimed that the first family paid for the dinners and other costs associated with hosting guests in the bedroom, but Mr. Istook and Mr. Kolbe have raised doubts over how the president could afford the costs of the sleepovers, at least 900 of which were said to have occurred in 1993 alone.

The Washington Times over the

past three days has revealed information in sealed court documents showing how Mr. Walters spent East Wing money for Mr. Chambrin's severance pay without formal administration approval and how he included a warning in the agreement that Mr. Chambrin wouldn't discuss his employment with the media.

In his deposition, Mr. Walters said the money came from a personnel expense fund that he controlled. Mr. Walters also said he did not win formal administration approval to cut the check that Mr. Chambrin was given in addition to his accumulated unused vacation pay.

White House officials have been unable to document any other severance package for ousted workers that included more than the typical unused vacation pay.

Noting Mr. Chambrin's claim — also revealed by The Times — that he was fired because he was fat and spoke with a French accent, Mr. DeLay said, "We simply cannot afford to pay hush money to chefs that barely speak English."

The sealed depositions of Mr. Walters and Mr. Chambrin and other information obtained by The Times are part of an employment



Former White House chef Pierre Chambrin says he was fired for being fat and French — and given \$37,000 in "severance" pay to keep quiet.

grievance filed by Sean T. Haddon, one of Mr. Chambrin's assistants.

Those documents disclose the severance payment to Mr. Chambrin and Mr. Walters' claim that he had full control of the residence budget.

Mr. Haddon claims he was fired for filing that grievance with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). He is seek-

ing reinstatement or back pay.

Mr. Haddon, who is white, claimed he was passed over for a promotion because he married a black woman and his superiors were angry. He was falsely charged by co-workers of trying to poison the first family — claims the Secret Service dismissed and said were fueled by anger over his EEOC complaint.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1997

Talking It Over

By Bill Clinton



Mother Teresa's caring extended to the District

In the short span of a week, the world lost two remarkable people: Princess Diana and Mother Teresa. Though separated by a multitude of differences, these two women were united by their desire to help others. As I flew to London to attend Diana's funeral, I thought of the pictures I had seen of the two of them together. Like so many others, I was left to wonder what we were going to do to keep the spirit of service they embodied alive.

Long before I ever met Mother Teresa, I knew of her work and mission to bring love and comfort to the poor and afflicted in India and around the world.

Still, nothing I had heard or read about her prepared me for the diminutive, determined and joyful woman I met at the National Prayer Breakfast in February 1994. Bill and I greeted her before the program started, and when she asked if she could see us privately afterward, we quickly agreed.

Standing on a step so she could see over the lectern, Mother Teresa mesmerized an audience packed into the largest ballroom in Washington. She spoke without notes, calling on all of us to care for the poor and defenseless in society and making a plea against abortion.

After her speech, Bill and I sat together with Mother Teresa on folding chairs in the work space behind the curtain at the back of the stage. She took my hand in both of hers and told me she had been praying for me and my husband and for the work we were trying to do, especially in trying to provide health care to the poor. We also discussed abortion. Though we disagreed respectfully about birth control and whether abortion should be legal, we agreed that adoption should be promoted. We talked about doing more to make adoption a realistic option for pregnant women who do not want to keep their children — and to make adoption easier for qualified adults who want to provide a child with a permanent, loving home.

Then Mother Teresa asked me to help her open a shelter in Washington for infants and young children awaiting adoption or placement with foster families. I said I would, though I had no idea how. I did, however, have the feeling that keeping my promise to Mother Teresa would involve a fair amount of hard work.

To find a way through the complicated legal and regulatory issues that surround opening such a home in the District of Columbia, I set up a coalition of commu-

nity leaders and government representatives. The process took a year and a half. Over that time, I had the joy of corresponding with Mother Teresa. Letters would arrive, written in her own hand, telling me where she had been and what she had been doing and asking, of course, how we were coming with the house for children — "the gift of love," she called it. At the top of each letter was an inscription honoring "the least of these, my brethren."

I saw that scriptural lesson in action when Chelsea and I traveled to India the next year. In New Delhi, we visited a home for children run by the Missionaries of Charity, the order Mother Teresa founded in 1950. The building we walked through was crowded with cribs holding babies. As I examined the surroundings, I thought about the struggle I was having back in Washington trying to fulfill my promise to open a home for babies there. There is no way the New Delhi home could have passed muster with the regulators in the District, but the crowded rooms contained something no regulation could ever provide: enormous love for children who had been left to fend for themselves.

The next time I saw Mother Teresa was back in Washington for the long-awaited opening of the Mother Teresa Home for Infant Children on June 19, 1995. Before the ceremony, Mother Teresa and I toured the home with the sisters who would staff it. We were delighted by the sunny rooms filled with bassinets, changing tables and rockers. Before we went outside to cut the ribbon, she said to me: "This is a gift of love, but I've been told I cannot give the gift of peace because I don't give peace to anyone." What she meant, I believe, is that her work compelled her to "disturb the peace," to upset the complacency of the comfortable to help the poor.

From the moment she received a calling from God "to serve Him among the poorest of the poor" to the moment she passed away at 87, Mother Teresa gave selfless service, love and, yes, peace to countless others. It is in honor of her memory and her work that I will travel to Calcutta on behalf of the president to attend her funeral on Saturday. It is only fitting that people of different faiths from all over the world will come together to express their sorrow at her loss — and to be reminded, once again, that feeding a child, healing a wound and caring for the dying ultimately help repair the human spirit.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1997

Youthful Kennedy honorees

Jessye Norman, one of five to receive this year's Kennedy Center Honors, is the youngest artist to be recognized in the 20-year history of the Honors.

The soprano, who with fellow recipients was named Thursday for contributions to American culture, is 51. She turns 52 Monday. Aretha Franklin was 52 when the Kennedy Center announced she would be honored in 1994.

Bob Dylan, another youngster at 56, also will be honored, with actors Charlton Heston and Lauren Bacall (both 72) and dancer Edward Villella, 61. They will be celebrated in Washington on Dec. 7, with President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton expected to attend. Traditionally, honorees attend but do not perform.

First lady leaves for India

By Bill Nichols
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton departed Thursday for Calcutta, India, where she will head a U.S. delegation to Mother Teresa's funeral on Saturday.

The 16-member delegation includes three members of Congress, assistant secretary of State Karl Inderfurth and several clergy and social activists.

The first lady will not, however, be taking any reporters on her trip. She didn't take any to the funeral of Princess Diana in London on Sept. 6.

Clinton has never allowed

reporters on her plane when she travels in the USA but has included them on trips abroad.

Aides said reporters weren't allowed on these two recent trips because of space limitations on the airplanes the first lady was using.

In the case of Mother Teresa, spokesman Neel Lattimore said, the first lady's staff was in contact with the sizable U.S. press contingent in Calcutta and was planning events to allow access to her contingent.

The decision still brought criticism from the White House press corps, however, given that the first lady is leading a major U.S. delegation and

flying at taxpayers' expense.

"I'm really disappointed and I don't understand it," said White House Correspondents Association president Laurence McQuillan, a correspondent for Reuters.

In her latest syndicated newspaper column, the first lady writes of her friendship with Mother Teresa and Diana.

"Like so many others, I was left to wonder what we were going to do to keep the spirit of service they embodied alive," she writes.

Other members of the delegation include the Rev. Robert Schuller and Eunice Kennedy Shriver.

The Reliable Source

By Annie Groer and Ann Gerhart

The Washington Post
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1997

Heston Sticks to His Guns

The National Rifle Association rolled out one of its biggest guns yesterday when actor Charlton Heston spoke before the National Press Club. Heston, 72, played Moses in the classic film "The Ten Commandments." But since being elected as one of the NRA's vice presidents this spring, he's mostly been into amendments.

Particularly the Second.

"Today I want to talk to you about guns—why we have them, why the Bill of Rights guarantees that we have them, and why my right to have a gun is more important than your right to rail against it in the press," he said to the assembled lunchtime crowd of journalists. Well,

Heston, who grew up hunting and shooting in the woods of Michigan, chastised the media for distorting the truth about gun ownership and recommended that journalists "do their homework" about American attitudes toward gun control.

"For too long you've swallowed manufactured statistics and fabricated technical support from anti-gun organizations that wouldn't know a semi-auto from a sharp stick. And it shows. You fall for it every time."

When the manly talk of assault weapons and militia groups and original constitutional intent subsided, reports The Post's Dana

Hull, the conversation turned to fluff.

"I can readily tell you who the best actress is: Vanessa Redgrave," said Heston, who was recognized by the Kennedy Center yesterday for his own acting career. "Politically, she makes Jane Fonda look like Herbert Hoover, but we've always gotten on very well. She's a wonderful actress."

Heston lives in Beverly Hills with Lydia, his wife of more than 50 years. The key to their long marriage?

"In the first place, I picked the right girl. In the second place, early in my marriage, I learned the importance for a husband of those three little words: 'I was wrong.'"

■ Clunky shoes. Crunchy food. She's getting all ready for college in Northern California.

Chelsea Clinton stopped into Montgomery Mall on Wednesday to buy two pairs of trendy Steve Madden shoes, and, with her mother, Hillary Rodham Clinton, she bought veggies and health foods at the Fresh Fields on Rockville Pike. There, Mom shook hands with a crowd of admirers and blushed when a man told her she was prettier than her pictures.

The duo also hit the Container Store for dorm organizational solutions.

■ When the 10:30 a.m. Delta shuttle was forced to turn back to Washington yesterday after circling over a closed La Guardia Airport for nearly an hour, few passengers were more crestfallen than a handful of women bound for Le Cirque 2000—and lunch with John F. Kennedy Jr.

We were left to merely wonder: Would Kennedy, who hosted the luncheon to tout his recent George magazine issue on women, further explain the sources of his temptation? The chisel-cheeked publisher recently made headlines when he posed with little clothing above an essay chiding

his cousins and admitting his own (unnamed) desires.

When the shuttle to nowhewere landed back at National around 1:30 p.m., CBS and MSNBC commentator Laura Ingraham told a flight attendant: "You know, we missed lunch with JFK Jr."

"Yeah, right," she replied. "I mean it," said Ingraham. The attendant's face fell. "That is the saddest story I have ever heard."

■ Four days after their mother's funeral, Princess Diana's sons were back at their boarding schools Wednesday. Prince Charles returned William, 15, to Eton and Harry, 12, to the Ludgrove School. British newspapers kept their promise to treat the boys with a measure of privacy and



Clinton, left, stocking up; Townsend, rescued; Ingraham, disappointed.



published no pictures of them, the Associated Press reported.

■ Maryland Lt. Gov. Kathleen Kennedy Townsend was given a midmorning rescue yesterday by Cas Taylor, speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates. Townsend was driving on Route 50 toward Annapolis when her red Mercury got a flat tire. Before she could get it changed, Taylor spotted her and a state trooper

on the side of the road and gave her a lift to her meeting.

■ With a schedule like this, they should rename it the Congressional Black Raucous. Tonight, the revised Isley Brothers shout on the Washington Convention Center stage, and later Chaka Khan belts it out at Black Entertainment Television's production facility in Northeast Washington.

The BET event benefits the Betty Shabazz Endowment Fund, which will dispense scholarships at Lincoln University in southeastern Pennsylvania. Expected are banker Alma Brown, Labor Secretary Alexis Herman, acting couple Tim and Daphne Reid, and Shabazz and Malcolm X's daughters Gamamillah Shabazz and Ilyasah Shabazz.

White House's Blue Period

As Chelsea Heads to Stanford, Mom and Dad Face Empty Nest

By Annie Groer and Peter Baker
Washington Post Staff Writers

Top Chilean officials went to great pains earlier this year to coordinate the schedules of 34 heads of state so they all could be in Santiago next March for the annual Summit of the Americas.

But President Clinton has a conflict that forced the Chileans to postpone the meeting until April.

And what might that conflict be?



FILE PHOTO/ASSOCIATED PRESS
President Clinton and Chelsea earlier this month.

Daughter Chelsea's first spring break from college, of course.

As the nation's most famous freshman prepares to leave Washington for Stanford University Thursday, the president and first lady are steeling themselves for the White House version of empty nest syndrome.

And as they have done every school year for more than a decade, career politician William Jefferson Clinton and lawyer Hillary Rodham Clinton have already put their daughter's calendar next to

their own schedules to block in togetherness time during school holidays and occasional parental visits.

To be sure, sending a child, any child, off to college is a wrenching experience for any parent. It is particularly difficult for the mothers and fathers of only children since there are no other siblings at home to offer comfort or distraction.

See CLINTONS, D6, Col. 1

CLINTONS, From D1

But family life in the White House is unlike family life in other people's homes. And although she has been part of a political family since she was born, Chelsea, 17, has been fiercely protected by her parents, her friends and her security detail.

"It's just going to be terrible," said Diane Blair, a longtime Clinton friend from Arkansas. "They'll survive, but this is a big, big moment in their lives. They have been a tight-knit and loving little threesome and it's going to be painful."

Throughout their 4½ years in the White House, the Clintons have been careful to structure their schedules around Chelsea. They tried to have breakfast with her most days. During out-of-town trips, they would fly home at night if possible, no matter how late, so they could be at home in the morning.

The family often dined together at the White House before the Clintons went out to a fund-raiser or social event. On Sundays, the family went to church together near the White House and then tried to spend a few hours at home.

"I can't think of one parent event at school

that they didn't go to—all the parent-teacher conferences, all the family events, the auctions," said Neel Lattimore, Hillary Clinton's press secretary.

"A lot of the normalcy in their lives has been brought about by Chelsea. You hear a lot about them not getting out in Washington. They have always said, 'If we had time, we spent it with our daughter.' That's normalizing. Isn't that what people really do, spend time with their families?" asked Lattimore. The first lady called in from the road every day, canceled trips if Chelsea was sick and ruled out travel entirely during exam weeks.

One reason the president has rarely used Camp David in the Maryland countryside, aside from his allergies, is that Chelsea wanted to remain in the city to see her friends on weekends.

And one reason the family returned to Martha's Vineyard for a three-week vacation this year, aides said, was to make it easier for Chelsea to join them for a while, hop back to Washington to say goodbye to college-bound buddies and fly back for a final week.

For much of their time at the Vineyard, the three secluded themselves in their borrowed

compound and played Scrabble, worked jigsaw puzzles and just hung out.

Clinton friends who have packed off their own kids to college have volunteered plenty of advice.

Get a dog, urged Blair. Although Socks the cat will stay at the White House rather than go west with Chelsea, some Clintonites believe a canine offers more companionship than a feline.

"My husband wants to start the 'Lonely Fathers Club' and have the president be the charter member," said Ann Stock, the just-departed White House social secretary whose only son, Chase, is a Duke University freshman. "Nobody thinks about how the father feels. People look at moms. Fathers' involvements in kids' lives are overlooked."

"The only thing I said to Hillary is that it's never easy. It doesn't make any difference how many you have, I felt it was difficult with every one of them," said Marjorie Margolies Mezvinsky, a former congresswoman whose blended family of 11 children includes son Mark, a Stanford sophomore and close friend of Chelsea. "I didn't want to be gloomy because I knew how close they are."

This week Chelsea and her parents are getting ready for the cross-country move, collecting reading lamps and laundry bags, deciding what books, family photos and other

mementos will go into a college dorm room 3,000 miles away in Palo Alto, Calif.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, who wrote her best-selling book in longhand, is learning how to send electronic mail on a computer to keep in touch with her daughter. So is her husband.

"I don't think this is a story about presidents," said George Stephanopoulos, the former Clinton adviser. "It's a story about fathers and daughters, especially only daughters."

True. But while other folks show up at college in a minivan or station wagon crammed with the freshman's possessions, this family will arrive via Air Force One.

"These people are not going to have any curbside luggage problem," Mezvinsky noted.

Clinton would like to ditch the traditional motorcade, which contains several Secret Service vehicles, though, for a less obtrusive arrival.

After Chelsea's departure next weekend, the only people wandering without appointments into the Oval Office after school hours each day will be bold staffers. Soon there will be none of the clutter and din from the regular presence of teenagers running around the mansion by day or the sounds of giggling girls at Chelsea's slumber parties.

"Now it's just you and your spouse," said Stock. The kids "are no longer in your house, in your control, in your orbit, and with that goes the fear—will they eat right, sleep right?"

... I think the biggest thing I feel and that the Clintons will feel is that the rituals they have had for 18 years will have to change."

Some at the White House expect the first couple to spend more time on the road once Chelsea is gone. As their daughter has traveled in Europe this summer with her friends and spent less time at home, the president and first lady already have begun escaping the White House for dinner at Washington restaurants more often than before, according to one aide.

"They'll have to feel their way along on that," Blair said. "As less of their life revolves around her schedule, there will be more opportunities for other things. Her schedule always got put on the calendar first."

"Hillary and I talked about this," Stock said. "There is a kind of freedom and independence and they are preparing you for their leaving."

Some Hillary Clinton partisans in the administration hope she decides to fill the void by making more speeches and embracing more causes.

While Mark Mezvinsky was at Stanford last year, his mother—who heads the Women's Campaign Fund—arranged what she called four "legitimate" trips to nearby San Francisco.

As for Hillary Clinton, Mezvinsky said, "I'll make you a bet that her time moves westward."

The Washington Post

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1997

Hillary greeted at Calcutta orphanage

By Joseph Coleman
ASSOCIATED PRESS

CALCUTTA — First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton hugged toddlers and listened to children singing at an orphanage founded by Mother Teresa after attending the charitable nun's state funeral yesterday.

"We wanted to come to Calcutta to express our deep sadness at the passing of Mother Teresa, but also to celebrate her mission, her faith and her life," Mrs. Clinton said.

A group of about two dozen 4- and 5-year-olds greeted the first lady as she arrived at the Shishu Bhavan orphanage, which is home to 436 children and was founded by Mother Teresa in 1956.

The children sang songs in English and waved little U.S. and Indian flags as Mrs. Clinton, on a one-day trip to Calcutta, chatted with some of the nuns of Mother Teresa's order, the Missionaries of Charity.

Mrs. Clinton also stopped to pick up a toddler in a room filled with about 50 green cribs and walked through a section with infants lying in white bassinets. Paintings of Jesus Christ and children adorned the walls of the rooms.

"Thank you for singing to me. Would you sing one more time?" she later asked a group of children on the second floor of the orphanage in a Calcutta slum.

Mrs. Clinton was among the dozens of foreign dignitaries and religious leaders who gathered in Calcutta to bid farewell to Mother Teresa at a 12,000-seat indoor stadium. Like other visitors, Mrs. Clinton laid a wreath of white flowers beside her funeral bier.

After seeing the orphanage, the first lady went for a private visit with Mother Teresa's successor, Sister Nirmala, at the charity's headquarters, Mother House.

Mother Teresa was buried in the front room of the house in an austere white stone grave.

Revered nun identified with Hindus' Kali

By Julian West
LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH

CALCUTTA — As the Catholic Church debates making Mother Teresa a saint, in Calcutta the 87-year-old nun who was buried yesterday has already been transformed into a Hindu goddess.

At the city's last festival of Kali, a statue of the bloodthirsty Hindu deity was draped in Mother Teresa's trademark blue-bordered white sari.

Kali, who also embodies compassion, is the reigning goddess of Calcutta and Mother Teresa is widely regarded as the city's saint. Surprising as the transformation of one into the other may seem, to Calcuttans it was apparently quite natural.

"To us she was Kali, full of mercy and compassion," said Shriniwas Khemani, 63, as he left the church where Mother Teresa lay in state. "She was superhuman, the very incarnation of the goddess."

The Washington Times

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1997

After state funeral, burial is simple for Mother Teresa

■ Her body is interred in the headquarters of the order she founded.

By Nelson Graves
REUTERS NEWS AGENCY

CALCUTTA — Mother Teresa, the Roman Catholic nun who devoted her life to the "poorest of the poor," was buried yesterday in her adopted city, Calcutta, ending a week of mourning by the rich and

poor, the powerful and downtrodden.

Her simple white casket was lowered into the ground inside the spartan building housing her missionary's headquarters at 3:58 p.m. (6:28 a.m. EDT), witnesses said.

Thousands of faithful stood outside on a Calcutta street under gray skies for a last glimpse of the woman known as the "saint of the gutters," who won a Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 for her work with the destitute.

After a week of lying in state before queens and lepers, presidents and the poor, Mother Teresa's body returned to her family of nuns who stood near as her casket entered the grave in what had been the order's cafeteria.

Gurkha soldiers fired three volleys, and four buglers sounded the Last Post to end the state honor for the tiny woman who traveled the world bringing her message of

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TERESA

From page A1

faith and love and who died of a heart attack on Sept. 5 at the age of 87.

The daylong ceremony began with a solemn funeral procession. An estimated 100,000 people lined the route of the cortege that took Mother Teresa's open casket across her adopted city.

Pope John Paul II's emissary led Mass at an indoor stadium where a host of world dignitaries and ordinary people paid homage.

Queens, presidents and prime ministers were among 400 foreign dignitaries, including first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, who came to pay final tribute to a woman who had become an icon in her lifetime and was considered a living saint.

Mother Teresa lived like a pauper and died like a queen.

"She would have felt uncomfortable," said the Rev. Bill Petrie of the Damien Institute. "But she would do anything for the poor."

Her admirers said her work in the orphanages and the homes for the destitute would live on. "From the cold bier the unforgettable, dear Mother continues to speak to us," the Vatican's emissary, Cardinal Angelo Sodano, said at the funeral.

It was the world's second mass funeral in a week. Mother Teresa died six days after Britain's Princess Diana was killed in a car accident in Paris. The women were far apart in age and style but shared a concern for the dispossessed.

Diana's sudden death at a young age left the world in shock. Mother Teresa's passing had long been foreseen — she was taken to the hospital three times last year — but still left a void.

Hours after Mother Teresa was buried, Mrs. Clinton visited one of her orphanages to pay homage to the nun and comfort her mourning followers.

"We wanted to come to Calcutta to express our deep sadness at the passing of Mother Teresa but also to celebrate her mission, her faith and her life, and to make clear that the work she started and gave her life to will continue," she said.

Millions of television viewers around the world watched live coverage. Spain's Queen Sofia, Italy's President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, Jordan's Queen Noor and India's President K.R. Narayanan and Prime Minister Inder Kumar Guj-

ral sat among the mourners.

At the end of the funeral, dozens of dignitaries in black strode somberly, one by one, to the casket, draped with the Indian flag, to lay wreaths of white flowers.

But in keeping with Mother Teresa's life, offerings were also made by an orphan, a reformed woman criminal, a leper and a crippled boy.

Mother Teresa's successor at the head of the Missionaries of Charity order, Sister Nirmala, recalled in a speech her mentor's unbroken commitment to the destitute.

"The hungry, the thirsty, the sick and the dying, the orphans, the leprosy sufferers, those of broken bodies and broken minds and broken hearts — these were the special objects of Mother's love."

The Washington Times
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1997

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1997

The Washington Post

From 'Saint of the Gutters' to Canonized Saint Takes Time

Despite Hopes of Many for Speedy Consideration of Mother Teresa, the Vatican's Process Moves Slowly

By Vera Haller
Special to The Washington Post

VATICAN CITY—If ever anyone on Earth was considered a saint, to many it was Mother Teresa of Calcutta, widely admired for showing selfless and total dedication to helping the poor. With her death, many devotees of "the Saint of the Gutters," as she was called during her lifetime, would like the Roman Catholic Church to canonize her quickly.

But the church's procedures governing canonization—the declaration by the pope that a person who lived a life of heroic virtue is in heaven and worthy of honor and imitation—are complex and the Vatican, like all bureaucracies, moves slowly.

Although they are being called on to bend the rules and make an exception, Vatican officials have indicated Mother Teresa's road to sainthood most likely will follow the usual route, although possibly on a faster track than others.

Under Vatican rules, there is a five-year waiting period after a person's death before the first step can be taken toward sainthood, which is nomination for beatification. The Vatican says this allows balance and objectivity in the evaluation of each case and avoids the influence of "the emotions of the moment."

Nomination begins a process—usually including certification of two miracles attributed to the nominee, except in the case of martyrs, and a detailed scrutiny of the holiness of his or her life—that can take decades, and even centuries, before culminating in canonization.

That Mother Teresa will one day be declared a saint in the eyes of the Catholic

Church appears very likely. Pope John Paul II, who visited her Missionaries of Charity order in Calcutta in 1986, openly admired her work and considered her a friend. In a condolence telegram to her order, he said Mother Teresa had "extraordinary spiritual vision" and "unshakable faith."

Although many of those recognized as saints, especially in the church's early years, did not go through the canonization process, Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, prefect of the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, ruled out a declaration of Mother Teresa's sainthood by "acclamation." "The procedures are necessary for reasons of justice for all the other candidates for beatification," he told a news conference last week.

"But I do think that in the case of Mother Teresa, the normal procedure can go forward in a very expedient manner," he said. "It will not be a very long process for Mother Teresa, given her life was so magnificent."

Cardinal Angelo Sodano, the Vatican secretary of state, also predicted a faster-than-usual track for Mother Teresa, whom he described as "a hero of our times." "Her beatification could come swiftly," he told reporters before leaving Rome to represent the pope at her funeral in Calcutta yesterday.

The church's strict adherence to the canonization process reflects the importance it places on saints, who are held up to Catholics as formal objects of honor and imitation. The faithful can pray to them for intercession with God and the entire church publicly venerates them. While the church regards all who have gone to heaven to be saints—and worthy of private veneration—only those declared saints by the church may be venerated publicly.

The canonized saint "is a role model for all

Christians," said the Rev. Ciro Beneditini, a Vatican spokesman. He said the Vatican had been receiving many telephone calls, faxes and letters from private citizens and Catholic organizations asking that the five-year waiting period be waived in Mother Teresa's case so she can be beatified quickly.

"It is possible that the pope will speed up the process but it depends on the pope. These are ecclesiastical laws, not divine laws, so he can change them because he set these rules," the spokesman said.

According to church procedures, a promoting group—such as a parish or religious congregation or association—applies to the bishop in the diocese in which the candidate died to launch the cause—in this case the bishop of Calcutta. Once Vatican approval for that is obtained, the bishop sets up a tribunal to review testimony and documentation showing the candidate's virtues. The complete file is forwarded to the Vatican's special sainthood arm, the Congregation for the Causes of Saints.

That congregation reviews the documentation and places it before a panel of theologians for a vote. If the cause wins this preliminary approval, it then goes to another review by cardinals and bishops of the congregation. If it passes this second review, the prefect of the congregation asks the pope to declare the "heroic virtue" of the candidate.

Once this decree is granted, the Congregation for the Causes of Saints must certify a miracle attributed to the intervention of the candidate after his or her death. A Vatican document explaining canonization says: "The miracle must be proved through an appropriate canonic inquiry following the procedure used for establishing heroic virtue."

After the first miracle is certified, the pope can approve beatification. For canonization, the Vatican must certify a second miracle attributed to the candidate occurring after beatification, an interim step on the road to sainthood.

There are currently some 3,000 canonization cases pending at the Congregation for the Causes of Saints, whose offices are filled with thousands of volumes of documents about the candidates.

Since becoming pope in 1978, John Paul has performed 278 canonizations and 768 beatifications—more than all other popes in this century combined—many of them in large groups martyred for their faith.

Nuns from the Rome order of Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity were reluctant to talk about her prospects for sainthood. Approached before a Mass in her honor at Rome's St. John Lateran basilica on Friday, a group of three nuns smiled, shook their heads and looked down. One nun, who declined to be identified, said, "We hear what you hear."

Mother Teresa's adoring public is more forthcoming. "I think the church should move quickly to make her a saint, not just for Catholics but for all the people she helped, for everyone," said Laura DeCesore of Rome, who brought her 3-month-old daughter to the Mass at St. John Lateran. "We feel so much pain without her."

In St. Peter's Square in the Vatican, pilgrims voiced similar opinions. "I would say she should be honored for all the good she did," said Gordon Douglas, of Brockville, Ontario. His wife, Ruth, added, "She left wealth and took the vow of poverty. She touched what the rest of us wouldn't. That takes guts."

AROUND THE WORLD

Hurricane Linda Causes Flooding On Mexican Coast

MEXICO CITY—The most powerful Pacific hurricane in history caused flooding along Mexico's west coast yesterday and continued to raise fears that its next target could be California.

Hurricane Linda was producing winds of 175 to 210 mph at its midday position, 316 miles west of Mexico's Baja California peninsula, forecasters said. The Mexican government issued flood warnings for the region and closed five Pacific coast ports. Coastal flooding was reported in Michoacan, Jalisco, Nayarit and Sinaloa states.

The resort ports of San Carlos, Cabo San Lucas, Mazatlan, La Paz and Puerto Vallarta were shut as powerful winds drove eight-foot-high waves ashore.

Winds and waves from the storm extended 625 miles from the eye of the hurricane, Mexico's Weather Service said. Although still on a northwest track away from Baja California, forecasters continued to predict that Linda could be the first hurricane in history to slam into California's shores.

—Reuter

Unionists Won't Commit to Talks

BELFAST—Northern Ireland's Ulster Unionist Party refused to say whether it would take part in face-to-face talks with Sinn Fein, adding to uncertainty over the peace process.

But the party, the biggest Protestant grouping in the British-ruled province, signaled it would not completely boycott the all-party negotiations due to start Monday.

Crisis has gripped the peace process since Thursday when the Irish Republican Army rejected parts of the Mitchell Principles, a code of nonviolence named after former U.S. Senate majority leader George Mitchell, chairing the talks. The IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, adopted the principles last Tuesday.

After a tense three-hour meeting of top officials, Ulster Unionist leader David Trimble said he had been authorized to take whatever action was necessary.

Asked if his party would talk directly to Sinn Fein, he said, "Let's see." Trimble added that he and senior colleagues will meet again on Monday to decide what to do.

—Reuter

Indian Ex-Premier To Stand Trial

NEW DELHI—A judge has ordered former prime minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to stand trial on charges he bribed lawmakers

during a parliamentary battle four years ago. He is the first former Indian prime minister to face criminal charges and, if convicted, faces a maximum sentence of seven years in prison.

Police accuse Rao and some close aides of bribing four lawmakers with \$850,000 to support his government in a vote of confidence. Rao survived the vote. His government would have fallen had he lost.

Judge Jaspal Singh of the Delhi High Court said there is enough evidence to try a case against Rao, four former cabinet ministers and two former Congress Party officials. He set the trial to start Friday.

—Associated Press

Iran Releases Jailed American

TEHRAN—Iran has released Joseph Morris Jr., 38, an American who had been serving a two-year prison term for illegally entering the country, the official Iranian news agency reported.

Iran announced in June that Morris had been arrested after illegally entering the country from Pakistan. The government gave no further details about the case.

—Associated Press

Crash in Congo Kills 20 People

KIGALI, Rwanda—A plane carrying 20 people to a religious meeting in Congo crashed in the Mimbembe mountains, killing all on board, the spokesman for an international aid agency said.

John Farmer, program director for Food for the Hungry, said he had been told the aircraft crashed Friday while on approach to land, probably in Fizi, 125 miles south of Bukuru, which is at the south end of Lake Kivu.

Communications in the southeast of Congo, formerly Zaire, are very poor and it was not immediately possible to obtain details on the type of aircraft or cause of the crash.

Farmer said there were 10 clergymen on the plane, including a staffer for Rwandan Food for the Hungry, Noah Garaway, an American-born Israeli and former director of Food for the Hungry in Rwanda, was also on board as was another Israeli, Boaz Falso, 65, Farmer said.

Earlier reports said the conference was intended to get warring factions in the area around Uvira and Fizi in southeastern Congo together to discuss peace.

Reports indicate the fighting involves the Babembe, who are allied with Hutu rebels from neighboring Burundi, and the new Congolese army comprising former rebels, including Banyamulenge, who are ethnic Tutsis originally from Rwanda who settled in the area several centuries ago.

—Associated Press

A Holy Place, Where Long Ago a Young Nun Sat Under a Guava Tree

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Foreign Service

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13—This is a holy place," Ashish Mazumdar whispered, motioning for visitors to remove muddy shoes and leave them outside on the doorstep.

Inside the tiny, neat room with a polished concrete floor, an entire wall is covered with photographs of Mother Teresa and her sayings. Near the opposite wall stands a wooden altar bearing small icons of Jesus Christ. It looks like a shrine, and it is.

What makes the room holy to Mazumdar and other residents of Motijheel, a Calcutta slum, is the memory of a historic event almost 50 years ago, long before the concrete walls were erected and the shiny tin roof was installed, long before Mother Teresa became "Mother" Teresa. This is the exact spot in Calcutta where the Albanian-born nun first began her fabled mission to serve the poorest of the poor.

"There used to be a tree here, and she used to sit under the tree and teach," Mazumdar explained. "She didn't have any copy

books or slates so she used to write [in the dirt] with a stick." The tree was a guava tree that produced sweet tropical fruit. The time was December 1948, a few days before Christmas.

Mother Teresa had just left the cloisters of the nearby convent of the Irish Sisters of Loreto to establish what was to become the Missionaries of Charity. But she needed help, someone to summon slum children to receive her lessons. She asked Philomena Maiti, who does not remember her age then, but said that at the time she was a young wife.

"I said, 'If I call the kids, they won't come. I'll ask my husband to do it,'" Maiti recalled. And they came.

Thus began the only school in Motijheel, where 2,000 families live along crowded narrow lanes that in some spots are not much wider than a car. Today, there was a stench from an open sewer. The Missionaries of Charity still operate Nirmala Motijheel School, where two nuns and five lay teachers provide instruction to a total of 300 kindergartners and first-graders.

The order's nuns also visit the homes of

Motijheel's destitute and diseased once a month to give them cooking oil and bulgur wheat donated by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Because of the order's half-century of humanitarian assistance, Motijheel residents today gathered around the few televisions in the area, with as many as 50 people around a single set, to watch the funeral of Mother Teresa.

"We have to all get together and fulfill her task. Now that she is gone, we have to give love to everybody," Maiti said, wiping tears from her eyes with the end of her sari.

Although Mazumdar has a Muslim name, he was born into a Catholic family and as lay supervisor of the slum's chapel, he received a ticket to attend the funeral at an indoor sports arena. A few hours after the funeral, the folded ticket was tucked into his shirt's breast pocket, close to his heart.

Limited access to the 13,000 seats in the arena aroused other emotions among some residents. "I have been a student here," Paltan Roy, 53, said as he sat in the holy room, tears welling in his eyes. "I should have at least gotten a ticket to the funeral. . . .

I am not blaming Mother Teresa. She has always been good to us. But the Missionaries of Charity has not treated us well. We have been rejected."

As a little boy in short pants, Roy said, he used to accompany Mother Teresa on her rounds, helping carry milk to the homes of the poor. Now unemployed and dependent for financial support on his shopkeeper sons, Roy said he has offered to function as the school's physical education teacher, showing students how to play sports. "I am ready to do anything for this school," he said.

Some critics have complained that Mother Teresa did not try to transform the lives of the poor she served and to eliminate the root causes of their poverty. But Roy's commitment to the school represents just one sign that her example and message of helping the less fortunate has taken hold in Motijheel. So too has her religious tolerance.

The current school was built in the 1960s, for instance, on land donated by a relative of Maiti's. Years ago, Mazumdar remembered, a Christian family in Motijheel whom Mother Teresa visited on Christmas Day offered her a

heaping meal. She scolded the family and told them they should help feed their hungry Muslim neighbors. Then Mother Teresa took her meal next door and gave it to a Muslim family.

Most of Motijheel's residents, who scrape together a daily living as laborers and rickshaw pullers, are Hindus. The Missionaries of Charity has helped the slum's families, Hindu, Muslim or Christian. "Even when I was a kid, I never thought about it," Roy said. "Love has bound us together. I was never discriminated against even though I am a Hindu."

Friday evening, Roy joined Christians in a prayer service before an altar decked with marigold garlands and photos of Mother Teresa, next to the entrance to the school compound. Prayers have been offered there every evening since Sept. 6, the day after she died. Forty days from her death, Mazumdar said, he hopes to hold a larger prayer service on a muddy field that has to be crossed to reach the site where she began her mission to serve the world's poorest.

The Catholic with a Muslim name said Hindus and Muslims also would be invited.

Mother Teresa Laid to Rest After Multi-Faith Tribute

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Foreign Service

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13—India paid final tribute to Mother Teresa today with a state funeral and laid the Nobel Peace Prize-winning nun to rest inside the international headquarters of the Catholic mission she founded in this city's slums a half-century ago.

Dignitaries from nearly 50 nations, including first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, placed wreaths beside Mother Teresa's open casket during a funeral ceremony that was multilingual and multi-religious, reflecting the diversity of her adopted homeland and the breadth of her Missionaries of Charity order's work to relieve the suffering of the world's poorest people.

"Crossing the frontiers of religious and ethnic differences, she has taught the world this lesson: It is more blessed to give than to receive," Cardinal Angelo Sodano, the personal representative of Pope John Paul II, said in the funeral Mass.

Sodano defended Mother Teresa—whom he had described before leaving Rome as a candidate for swift beatification, a key step on the road toward sainthood—against criticism that she and her order made little effort in their charitable work to eliminate the fundamental causes of poverty.

"The beggar, the leper, the victim of AIDS do not need discussions and theories. They need love," Sodano, the Vatican's secretary of state, said. "The hungry cannot wait for the rest of the world to come up with the perfect answer."

In his funeral tribute, Archbishop Henry D'Souza of Calcutta suggested that Mother Teresa's willingness to lay hands on the destitute and diseased whom others shunned was what made her special. "Perhaps the greatest message she has given the world is the value and dignity of human life," he said.

For six hours, thousands on Calcutta's streets and an international television audience of millions watched final rites that began with seven soldiers shouldering her casket from St. Thomas, the city's oldest Catholic church, and ended with Gurkha riflemen firing three volleys, followed by buglers sounding "Last Post," a military bugle call, as her body was interred.

The funeral service, conducted before 13,000 mourners at Netaji Indoor Stadium, lasted three hours. Her order's choir sang hymns in English and Indian languages. Prayers were offered in Hindi, India's national language, and Bengali, the regional language of Calcutta that Mother Teresa spoke fluently.

A military escort of 15 vehicles carried her body on a gun carriage in a procession from St. Thomas to the stadium and then to a private burial in the Missionaries of Charity headquarters, where nuns and priests watched as her body was lowered into a concrete tomb.

The gun carriage that bore her body was the same as that used to carry India's founding father, Mohandas K. Gandhi, and Jawaharlal Nehru, the country's first prime minister, to their cremations. White flowers in the shape of a cross were at the front of the military truck that towed the gun carriage. Flowers also were draped on the barrel of the field artillery piece. In the back of the open truck, nuns in the white-and-blue saris of Mother Teresa's order and white-robed priests faced uniformed soldiers.

Along the procession route, some onlookers tossed flowers at the funeral cortege, while others waved a final goodbye. When her body reached the burial site, some mourners pressed their palms together in front of their chests, a Hindu gesture of respect. Others stood on rooftops for a final glimpse.

After the ceremonies, for which India had declared a day of national mourning, the normally crowded and vibrant streets of this city of 11 million were quiet and almost deserted.

India broke tradition by granting a state funeral to the Albanian-born Mother Teresa, who became a naturalized citizen of India in 1950. The honor of state rites has been reserved normally for prime ministers and presidents, although an exception also was made for Gandhi.

After years of failing health, Mother Teresa died Sept. 5 of heart failure at her order's

headquarters, known as Mother House. She was 87.

Some Indians appeared ready to go beyond the civil honor today and bestow her with a kind of popular sainthood. Formal declaration of sainthood by the Roman Catholic Church, however, requires a careful review process that usually may not begin until five years after death.

"She gave up everything for the poor. There is a need for another saint like her," said Amar Sarkar, a janitor at Archbishop D'Souza's residence.

Adi Bapuji Rabadi, who spoke at the funeral as a representative of India's Zoroastrians, called her "saint-like" and asked, "Can there be a better example of such an ideal human being than our beloved Mother?"

The Catholic Church already recognizes a number of Saints Teresa or Therese. Mother Teresa, born to Albanian parents as Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, took her religious name from one of them, St. Therese of Lisieux. The saint was popularly known as the Little Flower, a French nun who prayed for missionaries, and is to be declared a doctor of the church this year, the 100th anniversary of her death. Mother Teresa's work already had made her known informally as "the Saint of the Gutters."

Cardinal Sodano and Sister Nirmala, her successor as superior general of the Mission-

aries of Charity, referred to her during the funeral as "Mother Teresa of Calcutta," a saintly sounding designation.

Rabadi was among representatives of six religions other than Catholicism who participated in eulogies. They were added to the ceremony because Mother Teresa served poor people of every faith in building an international mission that boasts 4,500 nuns and religious brothers working at almost 600 homes in more than 100 countries. After Sodano said Mass, a Hindu recited a Sanskrit scripture from an ancient text, a Muslim prayed in Arabic and a Buddhist in a saffron robe chanted. Also represented were Protestants and Sikhs.

"Pure she was. Purity she preached," said Bhabjot Singh, a Sikh. "Lovely she was, for love she preached. Humble she was, so humility she preached. Divine she was, so divinity she preached. Apostle of peace and [the] downtrodden she was, incarnation of charity and service of humanity she preached."

Dignitaries including the Duchess of Kent, the president of Ghana and former Philippine president Corazon Aquino, as well as Clinton, placed wreaths beside Mother Teresa's coffin during the funeral. Bernadette Chirac stood in for her husband, French President Jacques Chirac.

The presence of the dignitaries, including a few heads of state, reflected Mother Ter-

sa's reputation as one of the world's most respected individuals. Her stature grew with the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize of 1979; she traveled widely, ministering to victims of famine in Ethiopia, radiation near the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, an earthquake in Armenia and the bloody siege of Beirut.

"Thank you, dear Mother Teresa," D'Souza, the archbishop, said in closing the funeral ceremony. "Thank you, the poor who created Mother Teresa. Thank you, the poor of Calcutta from whom Mother Teresa learned the wisdom and the warmth which she shared with us."

News services reported from Calcutta:

Hours after Mother Teresa was buried, Clinton visited one of her orphanages to pay homage to her and comfort her followers.

"We wanted to come to Calcutta to express our deep sadness at the passing of Mother Teresa but also to celebrate her mission, her faith and her life, and to make clear that the work she started and gave her life to will continue," she said.

A group of about two dozen 4- and 5-year-olds greeted Clinton as she arrived at the Shishu Bhavan orphanage, a home to 436 children, founded by Mother Teresa in 1956.

After seeing the orphanage, Clinton went for a private visit with Mother Teresa's successor, Sister Nirmala, at the Missionaries of Charity headquarters.

The Washington Post
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1997

U.S. Leads Peacekeeping Drill in Kazakhstan

Multinational Exercises Aimed at Promoting Stability in Resource-Rich Central Asia

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

SHYMKENT, Kazakhstan, Sept. 15 (Monday)—In an unprecedented display of U.S. military interest in energy- and mineral-rich Central Asia, 500 U.S. paratroopers are slated to jump today from Air Force cargo planes onto an arid plateau near here to practice international peacekeeping.

The week-long, U.S.-led exercise is to be conducted jointly with 120 troops from Turkey, Russia and four other nations and has been billed as the longest airborne military expedition in history. Troops from the Army's 82nd Airborne Division embarked early Sunday morning from Fort Bragg, N.C. for a 19-hour nonstop flight to this former Soviet republic.

By spending an estimated \$5 million to rapidly deploy forces 7,700 miles from home, the Pentagon is demonstrating its desire to encourage and reinforce greater political independence and stability among friendly nations in this region, according to several officials here. They noted that Kazakhstan and the two other key participants in the exercise—Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan—stand at a key commercial and political crossroads between Europe, Asia and the Middle East, in a region formerly dominated by the Soviet Union.

"What we need here are independent, sovereign states that are able to defend themselves," said Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Catherine Kelleher, who arrived Sunday to observe. She cited the "potential for conflict, plus the presence of enormous energy resources" in justifying U.S. involvement.

Kelleher did not specify what conflicts worry Washington the most, but ethnic or religious tensions already exist nearby in Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kashmir, parts of which are claimed by India and Pakistan. Roughly 650 miles southwest of this dusty and decrepit Kazak city is Iran, which has sought to

expand its influence in the area at the expense of the West, several officials said.

But it is the region's immense, untapped deposits of minerals and oil that have prompted experts and politicians to predict that the fate of Central Asia's nations could affect the world balance of power. The Caspian Sea, 800 miles northwest of here, is home to a pool of oil that exceeds the North Sea's reserves and rivals those beneath Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

In Turkmenistan, to the southwest, experts say a pool of natural gas could be the largest in the world. Although most of these resources are likely to be consumed by China, India and other neighboring nations rather than by the United States, the American oil companies Chevron Corp. and Mobil Corp. already have staked nearly \$7 million to help develop the Tengiz oil fields surrounding the Caspian Sea.

The U.S. ambassador to Kazakhstan, A. Elizabeth Jones, also noted that the region's resources will be "a backup or fill-in" to those of the Middle East, in the event that U.S. purchases from there should ever be interrupted. But she said Washington's desire primarily was to help the nations defend themselves, not to prepare for any future U.S. military rescue.

A total of 1,329 troops are to take part, acting in response to a hypothetical U.N. request for assistance in enforcing the settlement of a border dispute and also quelling local opposition from renegade, separatist forces that are assisted by a foreign power. A Kazak officer, Col. Alexei Riskin, said the scenario is based on conflicts that already have occurred in the former Soviet Union, but did not elaborate.

The first person to parachute is expected to be Marine Corps Gen. John Sheehan, commander in chief of the U.S. Atlantic Command, which is sponsoring the exercise. Sheehan, who had been in the running to become chairman of the joint chiefs of staff but was passed over, is to retire in three days.

Some of the foreign forces are from a newly

formed battalion consisting of troops from Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, Islamic nations that were forged in 1991 from the shards of the former Soviet Union and remain economic rivals. Forty members of the battalion were trained at Fort Bragg for the jump. Their task will be to help secure an imaginary airfield in fields owned by the Kazak military before helping police the surrounding area.

The nations are participants in the U.S.-sponsored Partnership for Peace program, organized by NATO to help former Moscow allies become accustomed to military cooperation with the West. Although Russia has been wary of an expanded NATO presence in Central Europe, several U.S. officials said Moscow and Washington recognize they have a common interest in enhancing the stability of the moderate Islamic nations on Russia's southern border.

As a result, Russian military officers have been heavily involved in preparations for the exercise, and 49 Russian paratroopers are to take part. The only Russian protest to date was mounted last week outside the U.S. Embassy in Almaty, the capital of Kazakhstan, by several dozen communists who said they are opposed to the presence of U.S. troops.

"If in 1992 someone had told me that in 1997, American airborne troops would be dropping in the same zone as Russians from their home nations, I would have told them they were crazy," said Marine Corps Brig. Gen. Martin Berndt, a director of exercises and joint training. "We believe the door is open to this type of thing. We want to push it open a little bit further."

Reporters were sent here from Washington to cover the exercise as a test of the defense department's media pool system, established to ensure that journalists can witness the deployment of U.S. forces overseas in wartime. They were informed of the trip seven hours before departure last Friday and were not told in advance where they would go.

Pomp Bars Poor at Mother Teresa's Rites

At Mother Teresa was buried yesterday in Calcutta, India, after a funeral largely closed to the poor she had devoted her life to helping.

In six hours of ceremonies that began with a military escort from a quiet convent church and ended with a Gurkha rifle salute over her tomb, the nun was honored with both pomp and sorrow by her city, her adopted

country and the world.

The crowds that assembled to see her cortege pass were far smaller than expected and far more decorous than usual in India. Largely for security reasons, the military insisted on barring many of the poor.

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By BARBARA CROSSETTE

CALCUTTA, India, Sept. 13 — Mother Teresa, who came to India as a teen-age religious novice almost seven decades ago and died here last week a national hero and international icon, was laid to rest today after a funeral largely closed to the poor she had devoted her life to helping.

In six hours of ceremonies that began with a military escort from a quiet convent church and ended with a Gurkha rifle salute over her tomb, the nun was honored with both pomp and sorrow by her city, her adopted country and the world.

The crowds that assembled to see her cortege pass were far smaller than expected — in the tens of thousands rather than the expected million — and far more decorous than usual in India. Some waved goodbye; some wept. Some held their children aloft for a look at the formidable woman who most believe will one day be declared a saint.

Periodic downpours probably kept many people off the streets. But there was also an air of detachment about today's events. The poor, the handicapped and the troubled — the people Mother Teresa spent her life helping — were barred from taking part at the insistence of the Indian military, largely for security reasons. Calcutta is an unpredictable city inexperienced in this kind of spectacle, and there were many foreign dignitaries to protect, though not as many as expected.

As Mother Teresa was borne through Calcutta on an army gun carriage — the one that carried Mohandas K. Gandhi to his funeral pyre in 1948 — she lay in an open coffin, partly tucked under an Indian flag. There was a rosary in her worn and wrinkled hands. Her sari, white with the distinctive blue border of her Missionaries of Charity, was pinned at the shoulder with a silver cross.

When, on a few occasions, bystanders broke out of barricades and surged toward the gun carriage and its military escort, sometimes throwing flowers, they were pushed back by troops and police officers. This unlikely spit-and-polish finale to a life of asceticism, prayer and selfless service in the slums has put Indian officials somewhat on the defensive. Prime Minister I. K. Gujral's spokesman, S. Narendra, was at pains to point out today that this is what comes with the honor of a state funeral.

A few of Mother Teresa's beloved "little people" were present at the funeral itself, a three-hour ceremony that was partly a Roman Catholic Mass and partly a memorial service addressed by leaders of more than half a dozen other faiths and attended by representatives of dozens of foreign governments. A woman rescued from prison, an orphan, a young handicapped man and a leper took part in the Mass led by Angelo Cardinal Sodano, the Vatican Secretary of State.

"She learned to see the face of God in every suffering human being," Cardinal Sodano said in a eulogy of Mother Teresa delivered on behalf of Pope John Paul II.

"The entire church thanks you for your luminous example and promises to make it our heritage," he added, in his farewell to a nun whose wild notion about founding an order devoted to the poorest of the poor was not at first welcomed in Rome nearly half a century ago.

"I thank you for all you have done for the poor of the world," he said. "Dear Mother Teresa, rest in peace."

As a battery of cardinals and archbishops prayed over her body, which rested on a catafalque trimmed with what are known here as the "Mother Teresa colors" of blue and white, a choir of her order's sisters, representing thousands of Missionaries of Charity in scores of countries, sang her favorite hymn, "Abide With Me." The last line of its first verse seemed especially appropriate: "Help of the helpless, oh, abide with me."

Hillary Rodham Clinton took her place among the foreign delegations and laid a wreath at the foot of Mother Teresa's coffin on behalf of the United States. The presidents of Albania, Ghana and, of course, India

were present, along with prime ministers, ambassadors and special representatives — often wives — of political leaders. Three queens were in attendance: Fabiola of Belgium, Noor of Jordan and Sofia of Spain. The Duchess of Kent represented Queen Elizabeth II.

Indian politicians also lined up to lay wreaths, prolonging by an hour what was to have been a two-hour service.

It was held in a large indoor stadium built for table tennis championships in the 1970's. Indians, who are skillful at creating stylish ceremonial settings, had turned the vast hall into a temporary cathedral.

A lot of attention and commentary focused today on Mother Teresa's successor, Sister Nirmala, who told reporters on Friday that she would not assume the name of Mother. She was chosen Superior General of the Missionaries of Charity in March, when it was apparent that Mother Teresa's health was extremely precarious.

In her remarks during the Mass, Sister Nirmala did not deviate from her sober, reflective style. Born into a Nepali Hindu Brahmin family, Sister Nirmala has neither the infectious grin nor the send-in-the-tanks approach to obstacles that made Mother Teresa an almost universally admired and respected figure.

At a news conference Friday, Sister Nirmala reaffirmed a few of her predecessor's more controversial tenets. She said that abortion was unthinkable even in cases of rape. And she said that she, like Mother Teresa, was not interested in what causes poverty, which she described as "beautiful," or in changing the social environment in which it thrives.

"Poverty will always exist," Sister

Nirmala said. "We want the poor to see poverty in the right way — to accept it and believe that the Lord will provide."

The last rites for Mother Teresa, who was 87, began at 9 this morning at the 155-year-old St. Thomas' Church at the Loreto Convent, where eight Indian Army pallbearers accompanied by life and drums lifted

her body from a glass case and carried it to a gun carriage. Mother Teresa began her life in India as a Loreto novice and nun. She taught in the order's schools before striking out on her own.

The motorized funeral cortege, moving just slightly faster than walking pace, crossed Calcutta's Maidan, the city's central park, past the extravagant white marble Victoria Memorial, now a museum. It moved up a boulevard known as the Red Road, past Eden Park and the city's mammoth cricket stadium, then past the gingerbread high court buildings and around the corner to the indoor hall where the funeral was to be held.

This was the first time since Gandhi's assassination in 1948 that India had organized a state funeral for a person who has not held public office.

The monsoon showers, a daily occurrence in September, held off until the ceremony was drawing to a close. Then a thunderstorm swept the city. The rain had subsided when the cortege resumed its trip along the boulevards and on to the poorer neighborhood where the Missionaries of Charity have their headquarters.

There, in the narrow alley leading to the compound's gate, a river of white saris moved slowly home to spill over the inner courtyard and the adjacent ground-floor hall where Mother Teresa was placed in her tomb just before 3 P.M. The final burial ceremony was closed to the public and the press. Only the rifle salute, fired by Gurkhas of the Indian Army, signaled to the crowd that Calcutta's favorite nun was gone.

The New York Times

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1997

and pass on family news. Now long-distance telephone is available for \$2 a minute, but many still prefer to use the "fence."

Netanyahu's Likud-led, right-wing government is insisting on "no conditions" for resumption of negotiations. Syria wants them to resume where they left off.

Israeli media reported last month what many had long suspected: that the late Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had secretly signaled the Syrians he was prepared to consider an Israeli withdrawal from all the Golan to the June 4, 1967, borders in place at the start of the Six-Day War.

However, Rabin had told then-U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who was acting as mediator, to "pocket" that proposal until Assad agreed to ironclad security guarantees and a full peace treaty with open borders and diplomatic relations.

For his part, Assad held out for more land, including not just the Golan but certain border areas Israel held before the '67 war.

Many Israeli analysts believe Assad missed the boat on a possible peace deal, especially because, since taking office in June 1996, Netanyahu has refused even to consider giving up the Golan.

Moreover, last month Netanyahu's government further complicated a prospective peace with Syria by announcing it had decided to build a dam in the disputed al-Hamma area along the Yarmouk River near where it runs into the Jordan River.

Rabin had decided to place the dam, a joint project under Israel's 1994 peace treaty with Jordan, on land that was not in dispute. Syria has condemned the Netanyahu plan.

Standing on a southern cliff on the Israeli-controlled heights, overlooking the border with Syria and Jordan across from al-Hamma, Golan resident Marla Van Meter made a strong pitch recently for Israel's need to keep the heights.

"In the tragedies of war, people become displaced," said Van Meter, 39, spokeswoman for the 32 Israeli communities on the Golan, acknowledging the Syrians who lost their land. "Those people have been reabsorbed into Syria."

"Israel has been on the Golan for 30 years. The Syrians were here from 1948 to 1967 only 19 years. And it was French Mandate before that," she argued.

In her community of Afik, and others across the heights, Israelis have been putting porches, new rooms and other additions on their homes since Netanyahu took power. They are investing in agriculture and infrastructure and feel less as if they are "living under a cloud of uncertainty."

But for the Golan's Druze, part of a secretive 11th Century offshoot of Islam, life under the Israelis remains a struggle, even the seemingly simple prospect of sending their young to universities in Damascus.

"If you take the human rights issue, like visits between families and relatives in Syria or students studying in Syria, Israel uses this to blackmail the community," said Fawzy Abu Jabal, 45, a leader of the Golan Academic Association in Majdal Shams.

"They don't give permits to everyone, and even those who get permission to go have to promise they will not be politically active," said Abu Jabal, who spent 10 years in Israeli jails as an accused, allegedly for spying. "In the end, Syria is our home. In the end, Israel will have to leave."

While some of the Golan's Druze are sympathetic to Israel, the vast majority are like the Abu Salah family, whose daughter returned home from jail Monday to a home where Assad's picture hangs by the front door.

Ilham Abu Salah's crime, as they see it, was that she commanded the respect of her peers as head of the Golan Druze students' association in Damascus.

"It's a political arrest, just because Ilham is very active, here and there (Damascus)," said her brother, Hani, 20. "They want to punish her and also prevent others from doing similar things."

"As long as the occupation lasts, everybody's threatened."

Mother Teresa's order opens grave site to public By Michael A. Lev Chicago Tribune (KRT)

CALCUTTA, India A large, plain room concrete floor, pale yellow paint on the walls, ceiling fans has become a holy place.

It is the burial site of Mother Teresa.

It had been a classroom for novitiates at the headquarters of the Catholic order she began working in Calcutta nearly 50 years ago. Now it is a shrine.

Mother Teresa's grave is a large polished cement block about as big as a queen-sized bed. A simple headstone reads in part: "Our dearly beloved Mother, foundress of the Missionaries of Charity."

It quotes scripture: "Love one another as I have loved you."

"It's something beautiful, something simple, something godly," said Father Vittorio, a Missionaries of Charity father who works in Mexico City and came to Calcutta for Mother Teresa's funeral. "You can feel Mother's presence here."

He posed to have his photograph taken beside it.

It seems preordained that this will become a place of pilgrimage.

A chalkboard sign in the room says: "You may pray silently or in groups."

Sister Georgina, soon returning to the Missionaries of Charity home she helps to run in Agra, in northern India, was moved by her visit.

"I feel very closely the presence of Mother telling us, 'I will always be with you,'" she said.

Then Sister Georgina went out onto the street where a peddler was selling 7-cent photographs of Mother Teresa. She bought a few to bring home to her fellow sisters.

"Very beautiful, no?" she asked, showing a picture of Mother Teresa's body lying in state last week at a Calcutta church.

Mother Teresa died Sept. 5 in her room at her Calcutta headquarters at the age of 87. She was buried Saturday after a state funeral and large Catholic mass at an indoor stadium.

Mother Teresa came to India in the late 1920s as a nun with an Irish order and founded her first home in impoverished Calcutta in 1950. She was troubled after finding a woman dying on the streets and convinced the local government to give her a building so she could create a home where the destitute could die with dignity.

She was a unique figure, a tiny bent woman wearing a cheap, blue-bordered sari, who was somehow charismatic and humble at the same time. Her spirituality could mesmerize audiences, and her bravura could get her in the door with dictators.

Today there are 4,000 Missionaries of Charity sisters caring for the downtrodden in more than 500 centers around the world. There are orphanages, homes for the destitute dying, schools and leprosy clinics.

Mother Teresa, in effect, became the world's most successful social worker a powerful advocate for the dispossessed who was awarded the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize.

But in life she was not just a beloved missionary. She was an icon of faith.

In death, a visit to Calcutta makes clear, she is a saint at least unofficially.

The Missionaries of Charity is planning to open the grave site to the public soon. The order will build a new door to the convent so they can continue their work while crowds file through.

On Sunday, the first people arrived to try to get a look. The nuns permitted some people to enter.

"We've come to pray," said Patma Haralka, who brought her 5-year-old son. "She will look after us."

They wore their Sunday best she in a purple-and-white sari, the boy in a polo shirt and shorts. She said it did not matter that she is Hindu and Mother Teresa was Catholic. "We're all cast in God's image."

In the days since Mother Teresa's death, there has been serious talk in the Catholic community, including at the Vatican, on the issue of Mother Teresa and sainthood.

Catholic regulations are clear that the issue cannot be broached until five years after death. Then comes a prolonged process, including the search for proof that the nominee has been responsible for two miracles, whether in life or afterward.

With Mother Teresa, the question seems to be not whether she will be canonized but how soon. Pope John Paul II, who has been known to consider Mother Teresa his favorite nun, has the power to break the rules, but the Vatican so far has asked for patience.

For Sister Nirmala, Mother Teresa's successor as superior general of the Missionaries of Charity, following a legend and quite possibly a saint would seem to be a daunting task.

The 63-year-old Hindu convert, who opened the Missionaries of Charity's first operation outside India in Venezuela in 1965 is a quiet woman without the obvious personal magnetism of Mother Teresa.

Sister Nirmala she does not call herself Mother stood in the

courtyard outside the burial site, clutching a cross, listening to dire predictions.

Then she disagreed. She said she isn't worried that she won't be able to cope, or raise enough money, or inspire enough volunteers.

She gave the same answer Mother Teresa used to give: God will provide.

Then she gave her own answer.

"Mother is in heaven and she will be helping more than she could on Earth," Sister Nirmala said. "She will make us all work."

Catholic leader rallies Filipinos against amendment to re-elect president By Uli Schmetze Chicago Tribune (KRT)

MANILA, Philippines Every weeknight at 6 p.m. this Filipino capital bursts into a cacophony of tolling church bells and honking car horns, symbols of both Roman Catholic power and popular panic of another dictatorship in the making.

Behind this five-minute protest against efforts to change the decade-old constitution and give President Fidel Ramos the chance to stand for a second term is not only the rift between church and state, between democracy and Asian autocratic ambitions, but also the old battle between those who want power and those who refuse to hand it over.

The people who blow their horns are not necessarily anti-Ramos but have been frightened into believing that a recent spate of bomb attacks and bomb hoaxes may be the prelude to the kind of disorders that allowed Ferdinand Marcos to declare martial law in 1972 and turn his presidency into a military dictatorship.

Cardinal Jaime Sin has called on his Roman Catholic flock which makes up 85 percent of the 70 million Filipinos to stage a massive anti-amendment rally next Sunday similar to the People's Power demonstrations he invoked in 1986. That display of popular sentiment ousted the Marcos regime and swept the movement's heroine, Corazon Aquino, into the presidency.

Aquino, who became a kind of modern Joan of Arc, restoring democracy and avenging the murder of her husband by Marcos assassins, is already pledged to join the new crusade against the threat of another dictatorship.

"We need to gather the biggest crowd possible so President Ramos can hear very clearly the true sentiment of the public," she said.

The feud has pitted against one another the four people instrumental in bringing down Marcos. The cardinal and Aquino are now on the side opposing charter changes, while Ramos and Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile stand for the changes.

Ramos was domestic security chief in the Marcos regime and Enrile the defense minister. Both turned against their boss as the popular tide turned.

In 1992, Aquino endorsed Ramos as her successor. The cigar-chomping West Point-educated general is credited with saving her from four coup attempts by using his influence to pacify rebellious troops.

A scion of one of the country's largest landowner families, Aquino has remained in the shadows over the past few years, chafed by charges she had been a rather ineffective president who restored democracy but allowed the electric lights to go out all over the country and did nothing about land reform.

This weekend the restless armed forces poured fuel on the image of a country facing imminent doom when Gen. Amulfo Acedera boasted that his troops had a martial law contingency plan that could be implemented in 24 hours.

The general, recently appointed chief of the armed forces by Ramos, warned the public to stay away from the Sept. 21 rally because "militant leftist elements" are expected to make trouble, the usual military euphemism for alleged terrorist attacks by Muslim, communist and fascist extremists.

The threat triggered an avalanche of protests. The media saw the specter of working under censorship, politicians the menace of being muzzled, the communists a new military witch hunt, and businessmen feared turmoil would scare off foreign investors.

Just as puzzling for Filipinos was the parting shot of their president as he took off on a 10-day trip to eastern Europe and the Middle East that will bring him back home on the eve of the big rally. "We must batten down the hatches," Ramos quipped at the airport.

As he flew off to his first stop in Moscow the president left behind a nation whose peso currency has lost 14 percent of its value since July while its stock market lost 26 percent over the same period.

The steady downward drift has been ascribed to the political uncertainty over whether Ramos will seek another term rather than the

more probable factor of the Asia-wide phenomenon of currencies and shares.

The jittery stock exchange and growing political turmoil have signaled a dramatic change of fortune for Ramos, the president credited with converting his country from the Sick Man of Asia into a new Asian Tiger through farsighted and long overdue economic reforms.

Political analysts say they believe Ramos was sure he could garner sufficient support to change the constitution and allow himself a second term. But the man fondly known as Steady Eddy vacillated, saying yes, he would push for the constitutional amendment and then saying no, he would not seek a second term. Finally this month he outraged everyone by stating: "I will keep my options open."

What the president apparently failed to appreciate was the depth of opposition led by some 12 candidates who seek the presidency and power for their followers in next May's election and a Catholic Church that has always been critical of the country's first Protestant president, particularly after he tried to curb runaway population growth through family-planning projects.

Even his staunchest supporters, the business community, jettisoned Ramos over the weekend in a joint letter by the four main business associations that called his ambition "self-serving and incurably immoral."

Employers encouraged their workers in the financial district of Makati last week to hurl confetti from high-rise offices in protest of the charter amendments.

In an almost savage address to business leaders before he flew out of Manila, Ramos said those now criticizing him "are probably busy shuttling from their offices to the bank" because his economic policies had made them rich.

But the president's most intransigent nemesis has been Cardinal Sin.

In an attempt to build emotions in the runup to Sunday's rally, he ordered church bells to ring for two weeks and motorists to blare their horns at 6 in the evening.

"Let the silent majority make noise now and make public their disgust with this self-serving move," he wrote in an open letter to his flock.

The Cardinal, never shy about stepping into the political arena, called the move to amend the charter "immoral, divisive and unpatriotic" and said the president's remarks about seeking a second term were like a balloon that needed to be burst.

Ramos responded by calling the ecclesiastical barbs part of a "hate campaign" against him.

His political adviser, Gabriel Claudio, was even more outspoken:

"The president's opponents are holding a crucifix in his face as if he were a demon," he said at a press conference.

As tempers flared Ramos left the country, the cardinal kept beating the drum for his Sunday rally, and the army darkly warned it might have to stop the march by force for the good of the country.

Worried by the deteriorating situation U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asia and the Pacific, Stanley Roth, told Ramos last week that Washington wants to see "that democratic institutions are maintained" and urged him "to avoid a period of political turmoil."

Most Filipinos would like to see the same.

Chronicles

One Big House to Another

Social Secretary Stock Gets a New Invitation

By Sarah Booth Conroy
Special to The Washington Post

For Ann Stock, life is one party after the other. In her 4½ years as White House social secretary, she managed 2,000 breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, receptions and picnics attended by half a million people. Today Stock takes her photographs of the Clintons and staff—and her expertise—to the Kennedy Center. As its vice president of institutional relations she'll be in charge of "press, events, spreading the Kennedy Center word through 50 states."

Why leave the ultimate social secretary—or, as Stock prefers to call it, "event producer"—position?

"It's my curiosity," said the ladylike Stock, who isn't packing scandalous stories and disparaging words about her employers along with her White House mementos. "I always want to learn new fields. The key is working at jobs that are never dull."

She compared her White House work to being "on the edge of the cliff." It could be both perilous and unpredictable.

At 3:30 a.m. on Sept. 12, 1994, an unlicensed pilot was killed when he crashed a stolen plane on the South Lawn. The Cessna happened to hit the stage set up for the swearing-in of AmeriCorps volunteers.

Stock quickly took, well, stock of the situation.

"We'd already set up a television screen almost as high as the White House to show the swearing-in ceremony, beamed by satellites to 46 states, to nearly 15,000 volunteers. We came to work at 6:30 a.m.—rehearsal was scheduled for 9:30 a.m.—to find the plane was still there, the lawn declared off limits." To make use of the scheduled satellite time, she said, "we asked six representative volunteers to be sworn in by the president in the Oval Office. The remaining 830 took their oaths later on the North Lawn."

That wasn't the end. "The next day we had 2,000 invited for the signing of

the crime bill. Fortunately, it was scheduled on the South Lawn nearest the Ellipse, away from the plane crash."

Prayer, planning and patience are the only protections against disaster. "I pray a lot," Stock says.

The White House congressional picnic invitation for last Wednesday evening came with a Thursday rain date. On Wednesday, it rained. Then, on the advice of Stock's weather wizard, Dr. Z (his name's a state secret), she moved the Thursday party indoors. "He's never wrong," she said of the mysterious Dr. Z. "We've never had a party ruined by bad weather. Last year, when the congressional picnic was scheduled to receive the Olympic torch, the food was eaten and the thunderstorm over in time for the torch."

Speaking of the food, to one taster, the Clintons may have the most ambitious White House menus since Thomas Jefferson introduced ice cream to the United States.

Stock credits chef Walter Scheib and pastry chef Roland Mesnier. "Walter likes seasonal and regional cuisines. He says, after all, America is a melting pot."

"Mesnier goes far afield," she added. "For an Egyptian working luncheon, the mousse was patterned after the Giza pyramid, using pistachio nuts as 'bricks' and marzipan as 'camels.' The Egyptians gasped as it was put on the table."

The White House menus are planned keeping in mind "not just religious restrictions" such as pork, Stock said, "but allergies as well." And not just food allergies—the wrong flowers at the table can be something to sneeze at.

Another peril is timing. For all you hear about the president's tardiness, guests aren't always on time, either. "If the invitation for a state dinner says 7:30 p.m., we have some come as early as 7—or as late as 8," said Stock. So

she schedules the Clintons' dramatic entrances down the grand staircase after the guests have arrived, giving them time to have a drink and be ready for "Hail to the Chief."

Perhaps Stock's most thoughtful innovation is the scheduled receiving line. "So often, when the president and first lady receive on the State Floor, guests give up partying to stand in line—and the line gets longer and longer," she said. "Tickets for a precise time let visitors enjoy the evening and allow the Clintons more time with each visitor. They actually like to have real conversations with people."

The Clintons use every inch of the house for entertaining—no jokes, please, about the Lincoln Bedroom. "They had a dinner for 60 on the Truman Balcony," Stock said. "The Lincoln and Washington memorials were magnificent."

The 50-year-old Stock says her husband of 28 years, Stuart, and their 18-year-old son, Chase, a Duke University freshman, are accustomed to her 70-hour work weeks. "I've always had a job," she said, among them that of Walter Mondale's deputy press secretary during his presidential campaign, Bloomingdale's vice president of public relations and communications and elementary school teacher. Stock says her husband is looking forward to traveling with her as she takes Kennedy Center curtain calls across the country.

Stock leaves the new social secretary, Capricia Marshall, with her best wishes and less than two weeks to find a New York venue for the presidential dinner for the opening of this year's United Nations session. On Oct. 29, Marshall will produce a dinner for Chinese Premier Li Peng.

Stock leaves Hillary Clinton a tribute. "She said, 'We'll work together,' and we did. I'll miss her energy, drive and determination."

"But I'm not going that far away."



BY SUSAN BIDDLE—THE WASHINGTON POST

It's her party: Ann Stock, outgoing White House social secretary and incoming Kennedy Center vice president of institutional relations.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1997

Gulf illness treated 'cavalierly'

Schwarzkopf says he, Pentagon made errors

By Norm Brewer
and John Hanchette
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Gulf War illnesses in the years following the 1991 conflict with Iraq were "handled rather cavalierly" by the Pentagon, says retired general Norman Schwarzkopf, who led the troops who now say they are sick.

Schwarzkopf also told Gannett News Service that he regretted not telling senators earlier this year about a chemical weapons case involving an Ohio soldier.

Unpublished battlefield reports showing that Schwarzkopf knew about the soldier in 1991 raised questions about why he told Congress this year that he had no knowledge of anyone being exposed to chemical weapons.

The commanding general of Desert Storm has been a defender of the war and an advocate of helping sick veterans. But he previously has shied from criticizing the Pentagon's investigation of why more than 100,000 Gulf War veterans report being sick.

"When the initial reports (of illness) were coming in it was taken somewhat lightly by some people in the Department of Defense," said Schwarzkopf, who later said he wanted to amend "cavalierly" to say: "It wasn't taken as seriously as it could have been."

But, he said, that changed with the 1996 appointment of Bernard Rostker to head the Pentagon's probe.

Department of Veterans Affairs doctors also have failed to believe veterans are sick, Schwarzkopf said.



Desert Storm commander: Norman Schwarzkopf says he regrets that he did not testify about a case involving chemical burns suffered by a soldier in the Gulf War.

The chemical weapons incident involved Pfc. David Fisher of the 3rd Armored Division, who was crawling through a destroyed Iraqi bunker when he came into contact with munitions that blistered his upper arm. Schwarzkopf was told of Fisher's case on March 3, 1991, in a field report from Army VII Corps officers.

"CINC (commander in chief Schwarzkopf) did not want us to make a big deal out of one soldier suffering chemical agent burns," the report says. "Don't deny the report to the press."

But in Senate testimony in January and February, Schwarzkopf passed up several opportunities to tell of it.

"We never ever had a single report, number one, of verified chemicals and, number two, of anyone ever showing any symptoms consistent with nerve agent poisoning," he told the Armed Services Committee.

He told the Veterans Affairs Committee, "We never had a single symptom shown by any of our troops of known symptoms of any chemical contamination and I never received a single report of the Iraqi use of chemicals."

Fisher was considered a confirmed mustard agent casualty by VII Corps, and chemical detection units found traces of blister compound on his clothes. But Schwarzkopf said the re-

ports were conflicting.

"Yes, it was a chemical burn, no it wasn't a confirmed chemical burn," is how he now describes information coming in from the field. "The final report we got back was that we can't confirm it was a chemical burn."

Why didn't Schwarzkopf mentioned the case to senators?

"I wish I had now," he said. "It wasn't a question of it slipping my mind. I should have said it."

Schwarzkopf said he has referred to the case "over and over again" in "private conversations" and in a 1993 letter to Rep. Lane Evans, D-Ind.

Schwarzkopf also disputed that he ever told officers in 1991 not to treat the Fisher incident as a "big deal." He said there were "some misinterpretations of my remarks the first night."

Schwarzkopf has been the target of veterans activists like Jim Brown, president of the Desert Storm Justice Foundation, who says the commanding general didn't react to warning signs.

Brown said the Fisher incident and other warnings should have made the brass more cautious about Khamisiya, an Iraqi ammo dump that, when blown up by U.S. troops on March 4, might have exposed 100,000 to chemical agents.

Schwarzkopf said additional protective measures were not ordered because there was no "smoking gun."

Pentagon spokesman Kenneth Bacon said Sunday that "although neither we nor the presidential advisory committee can explain what causes the illness that some veterans are suffering, we are working hard to provide the best medical care we can and to conduct research that will help us answer remaining questions."

Weld sees support on 'Main Street'

By Beth Powell
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — William Weld is counting on Main Street America to push for a hearing on his nomination to be ambassador to Mexico. But congressional leaders say it's time for Weld and President Clinton to give up.

"This nomination is dead," Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott said Sunday. As majority leader, Lott has the power to bring the nomination before the full Senate, bypassing Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., and his Foreign Relations Committee.

But Lott said on CBS's *Face the Nation* that "the president, for the sake of our relationships with Mexico and all the other issues that we need to take up, needs to go ahead and find a way to move away from this nominee."

Lott said he talked Clinton Saturday and encouraged him to find a new nominee.

But White House spokeswoman Julie Green said Lott did not persuade the president to give up on a hearing for Weld. "Absolutely, the president continues to support the nomination," Green said.

Weld, a moderate Republican, has been criticized for ruffling conservative Helms, who has refused to allow Senate hearings on the nomination. Helms says the former Massachusetts governor's support of medical use of marijuana means he's soft on drugs and unqualified for the job.

"I've been advised by a number of experts in Washington, D.C., that the thing to do is come down here on bended knee if you want anything from your government," Weld said Sunday on NBC's *Meet the Press*. "That's not

really my style." Weld said he will continue to fight despite declarations from Lott and other leaders that his nomination is dead and that the president should look elsewhere.

Weld said senators from both parties told him that when they went home for the August recess that his nomination was at the top of the list of things constituents asked about.

"I think that this battle is now in the court of public opinion," Weld said. "There are 100 senators, if they hear from people out there on Main Street, that's what's going to change the dynamic here."



Weld: Won't give up on nomination

BC-CA--Chelsea-Stanford-Stanfordese, ADV13-14,300

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For release in weekend editions, SEPT13-14

Stanfordese: What Chelsea may be speaking soon

WITH: BC-CA--Chelsea-Stanford

By JIMMY BOEGLE= Associated Press Writer=

STANFORD, Calif. (AP) Stanford students speak a language all their own. Soon, Chelsea Clinton will be speaking it, too.

It's called Stanfordese, and it consists of taking two or more words and making them into catchy little rhythmic smaller words.

Here is a short Stanfordese-English dictionary:

Co Ho: The Coffee House. A traditional Stanford hangout in the student union.

Co Po: The Corner Pocket. Another hangout in the union that serves pizza and fro yo (see below).

Flo Mo: Florence Moore Hall. A big dormitory named after a woman named Florence Moore. She gave Stanford lots of money.

Fro Yo: Frozen yogurt. Served at the Co Po (see above), a substitute for ice cream (no word in Stanfordese). Many Californians are scared of ice cream because it has fat in it. Thus, they eat fro yo.

Hoo Tow: Hoover Tower. The big campus tower, standing above a conservative think tank. It is named after Stanford alum and former President Herbert Hoover.

Hum Bio: Human biology. A major for people who don't know whether they are science/engineering people (techies) or humanities/social sciences people (fuzzies), because it falls in between.

Mem Chu: Memorial Church. A nondenominational church in the Main Quad. It falls down during earthquakes.

MuFuUnSun: Music and Fun Under the Sun. An event that happens during Orientation involving music and fun.

Pro Fro: Prospective freshman which all Stanford students were once. The official term is now ``admits.'' This term is disliked by most students, as there is no potential Stanfordese word for it. If you host a pro fro, you are a pro fro ho. If you coordinate the dorm's pro fro hos, you are a pro fro ho do co.

Whoa.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Jimmy Boegle is a recent Stanford graduate who speaks fluent in Stanfordese.

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PM-Chelsea-Stanford,0648

First daughter seeks normal life at college despite media scrutiny

Eds: Also in Monday AMs report

AP Photos PAL102-106, SJ102, NY335 Sept. 14

By CATALINA ORTIZ= Associated Press Writer=

STANFORD, Calif. (AP) The first daughter is turning into the first freshman, determined to have a normal student life.

For the first time, Chelsea Clinton will be out of the zone of privacy her parents have zealously maintained around her at the White House. But she shows every intention of keeping her courteous but steadfast distance from the news media while attending Stanford University.

The 17-year-old who wants to become a doctor is not granting interviews. The White House isn't talking about her plans. And neither is Stanford, citing its policy of safeguarding the privacy of every student and its determination to treat the president's daughter like anyone else.

Even the student newspaper says it won't cover Chelsea as a celebrity after the first day of school when she joins her 1,660 classmates on the private, sprawling campus.

Stanford students are expected to take the whole thing in stride.

"They'll probably treat her like anyone else. ... I don't think they will judge her based on the fact she's the president's daughter," said sophomore Wayan Garvey.

After some initial curiosity and flurry of media attention Chelsea probably will be able to enjoy a typical Stanford experience, he said.

"To the extent she can ... with the Secret Service tailing her all the time," Garvey added.

Chelsea's new life starts Friday, the first day of orientation; classes start Sept. 24.

President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will accompany their only child to Stanford and are expected to attend the official welcoming ceremony and other events, including a parents' lunch.

The Clinton's also might help Chelsea move into her dorm; Stanford requires that all freshmen live on campus where room and board costs \$7,557. That's in addition to the \$21,300 tuition.

She won't know who her assigned roommate is until she arrives.

Chelsea will be accompanied by Secret Service agents. The Secret Service won't discuss arrangements at Stanford, but Newsweek reported that a detail of youthful, casually attired agents will accompany Chelsea on campus and have a room in her dorm.

Instead of presidential limousines, some of the agents will have bicycles to get around the sprawling, tree-studded campus called The Farm at the foot of coastal hills 30 miles south of San Francisco.

Stanford, one of the nation's top universities, has had its share of famous students. Chelsea won't even be the first child of a sitting president to attend; Allan Hoover, son of Herbert Hoover himself a Stanford alum graduated in 1929.

Instructors and fellow students generally don't treat celebrities like celebrities. In fact, they're not even that impressed. After all, one's professor could be a Nobel laureate, and gifted, motivated students are as common as California poppies in spring.

"There are a lot of egos coming in. But once they get there, they're all part of the same team. Status is not important," said swimmer Summer Sanders, who won a gold medal at the 1992 Olympics midway through her communications studies at Stanford.

"You prove yourself with your personality to the student body," said Sanders, now a sports commentator.

When Chelsea announced her college choice, rejecting her parents' alma maters of Georgetown and Wellesley, Mrs. Clinton said her daughter "wanted to branch out and be her own person."

Sanders thinks Chelsea and other members of the Stanford class of 2001

The Washington Post
TRAVEL FEST '97



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Md. Delegate to Attend Mother Teresa's Funeral

By Fern Shen

Washington Post Staff Writer

Friday, September 12, 1997; Page B01

Growing up, Kumar Barve thought of himself as "just an average kid from Silver Spring." His grandparents came from Bombay, but he doesn't speak any Indian languages. His ethnicity was a non-issue when he ran for the Maryland House of Delegates in 1990.

So at-ease is Barve with his Indian heritage that at the Maryland legislature's annual Legislative Follies, he does a regular "bit" in which he dons a turban and assumes the identity of the Amazing Kumar (a takeoff of the old Johnny Carson soothsayer) and spoofs his fellow lawmakers with his barbed prognostications.

But on Wednesday, the 39-year-old Democratic state delegate from Montgomery County found himself serving as a major representative for this nation's approximately 1 million people of Indian descent, when he was tapped by the White House to join 14 other people accompanying first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to the funeral of Mother Teresa in Calcutta.

"It's a tremendous honor, and it should be a very moving experience," Barve said yesterday, as he prepared for a midafternoon departure.

Barve, it seems, is the most senior member of a small, but ambitious, group of U.S. elected officials -- those of East Indian ancestry.

"He is, like, the leader for second-generation Indians. He's our dean," said Kapil Sharma, legislative assistant to U.S. Rep. Frank Pallone Jr. (D-N.J.), noting that the only other Indian member of a state legislature is Satveer Chaudhary, who was elected to the Minnesota House of Representatives last year.

The White House confirmed yesterday that Barve, who is chairman of the Montgomery County delegation in Annapolis, is the nation's senior Indian elected official.

A White House official said the group accompanying the

first lady to Calcutta (which includes members of Congress, religious leaders and Indian business owners) was drawn from a number of sources, including the State Department, the office of Intergovernmental Affairs and other agencies. But the official, who didn't want to be identified, would not say who recommended Barve.

Barve, however, has attracted the attention of presidential administrations in the past. A 1994 story in the India Abroad newspaper tells how Barve and other Indian Americans met with an official of the National Security Council in an effort to make their feelings known on several issues, including the disputed region of Kashmir.

Much of Barve's activities on behalf of the national Indian American community is not well known in Montgomery County, where he is one of the few ethnic elected officials. The county's school board president, Reginald M. Felton, is African American. One member, Alan Cheung, is Chinese, and another, Ana Sol Gutierrez, is Hispanic. Rep. Albert R. Wynn (D-Md.), whose district includes Montgomery County, is African American. But aside from them, the county's elected officials are a predominantly white group.

Barve is the first to admit that his Maryland upbringing was pretty suburban, middle-class and none-too-ethnic.

His grandfather came from the state of Maharashtra to Schenectady, N.Y., where he was an engineer for General Electric. His father, who can read and write Sanskrit, is a retired architect. Barve was an infant when the family moved to Montgomery County. He graduated from Paint Branch High School and received a degree in accounting from Georgetown University.

The 1990 Census recorded about 15,000 Indians in Montgomery County and more than 28,000 in Maryland. In the majority white county, "I blended," Barve said.

Sharma, who described Barve as his mentor, said Indian Americans from across the country have volunteered to help with Barve's campaigns.

Indian Americans involved in Capitol Hill and Washington area politics have an informal group, called Shakti, that gets together to network, socialize and offer its members support.

Sharma said he and Barve met in a restroom at the White House during the Bush administration, where they were both attending a conference on foreign affairs.

"I was in a stall, and I just said out loud, 'I finally get to the White House, and I can't believe it's a Republican White House,' " Sharma recalled. "And he said, 'Hey, you're a Democrat? So am I.' "

The SUNDAY Times

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1997

The Washington Times

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First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton lowers her eyes as Mother Teresa's casket is carried out of the Netaji Indoor Stadium after yesterday's funeral Mass. The body was taken to the Mother House for an austere burial. AP

After state funeral, burial is simple for Mother Teresa

■ Her body is interred in the headquarters of the

poor, the powerful and downtrodden.

After a week of lying in state before queens and lepers, presidents

Forbes attacks GOP on Hill talk to Coalition

By Ralph Z. Hallow
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

ATLANTA — Publisher Steve Forbes, no longer the single-issue guru of the flat tax, wowed more than 2,000 Christian Coalition members here yesterday in a day filled with speeches by possible GOP nomination hopefuls for 2000.

But only Sen. John Ashcroft of Missouri acknowledged that he was courting the Coalition's support for the presidency. "Janet [his wife] and I ask for your prayers in the months ahead that as we consider the nation's highest office, it would be in the spirit of Christ," he said.

All of the speakers echoed, with varying degrees of eloquence and persuasiveness, the theme of the Coalition's annual Road to Victory conference this year — the need to make moral values the supreme issue in national politics.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich spoke in the afternoon to an audience that had diminished by about a fourth and that was far less

“We must cease interfering with funding of abortion, government home school funding, fetal tissue research.

greeted with a demonstration. The first audience rose and held small American placards proclaiming "Ashcroft" when he was introduced.

A coalition spokesman complained that Mr. Gingrich had tried to "sell out" of his people into the hands of a President who said he was unaware of the damage being done by a staged demon-

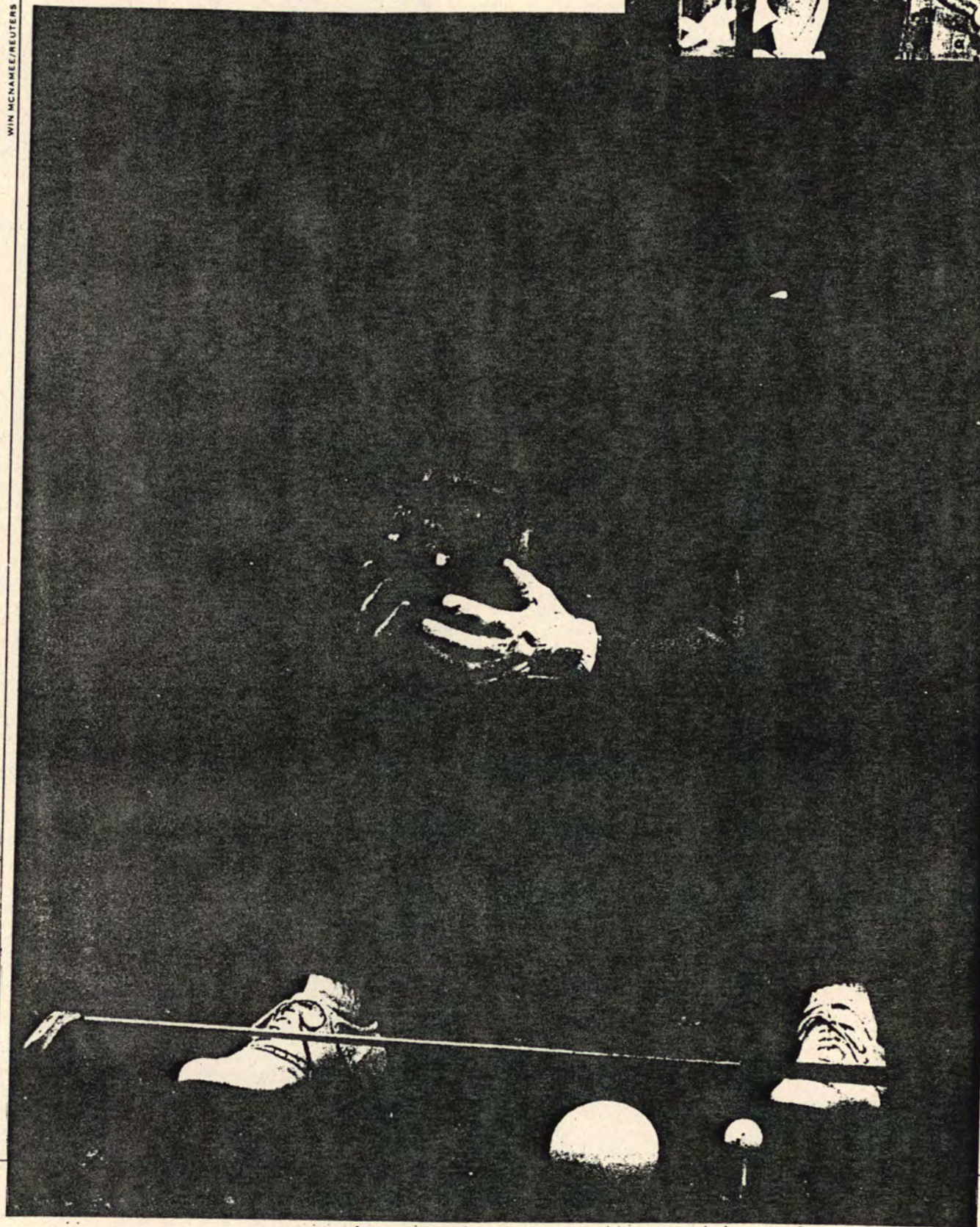
STAR TRACKS

Facing yet another agonizing presidential decision (which to hit—the big one or the little one?), First Golfer Bill limbered up before tee time on Martha's Vineyard, where Hillary didn't seem to object when he went off his diet, lighting into a double scoop of blueberry ice cream.



WIN MCNAMEE/REUTERS

RUTH FREEMAN/AP



A Gathering of Friends

A remarkable collection of more than 2,000 admirers from the worlds of politics, fashion, business and entertainment came to pay Princess Diana their last respects



Diana's sister Sarah McCorquodale, mother Frances Shand-Kydd and sister Jane Fellowes



Tom Cruise, Tom Hanks, Nicole Kidman, Trudie Styler, Sting and Steven Spielberg



Mohamed Al Fayed



Hillary Clinton



Luciano Pavarotti



Donatella and Santo Versace

a single, heartbreaking word. And above all, there were her were her best friends, she once said emotional anchors, the most imple in her world. As the boys walk the gun carriage, between their their uncle and their grandfa heads were bowed. In 15-year-old especially, there were eloquent of Diana—the blond hair, the sh glances. Next week Harry tur s 13 his first birthday without his n. oth

The funeral pageantry was a mo of ancient and modern, a particu tribute to Diana, who was both a cosmopolitan New Britain and a kings. The cortege began at Kens St. James's Palace, Prince Charles, Harry, Prince Philip and Diana's Earl Spencer, joined the procession a few paces behind the carriage that moment, no one had kno whether the young princes wou their mother's remains through the They were followed by represent Diana's charities: people with Al homeless, the Red Cross, victims mines in wheelchairs.

The length of the route was several times in the days before the as the estimates of the expected grew ever larger. Prime Minister Blair had chosen the day, Saturday, working people would be free to along the streets or watch on television. deed, much of the nation came to Most businesses, museums and were closed (including Harrods, owned by Mohamed Al Fayed, the Diana's boyfriend, Dodi). Huge were set up in Hyde Park so that m could watch the proceedings; m carried small portable TVs and rad

Finally the procession came to W ster Abbey, one of the most places in England, the venue for tions stretching back to William the queror. The casket was shoulder Welsh Guards clad in crimson; the sion paused as the congregation sang "Save the Queen." Then the coffin borne down the long nave. The can prayers and b princes followed, and joined their read from the 15 mother and great-grandmother in the Letter to the Co tuary—not far from the spot where's Lady Sarah M beth was crowned in 1953. Befo Jane Fellowes, rea prayers began, Charles and Philip, Earl Spencer, de bent down and placed bouquets of wology. And there lies at the foot of Diana's bier. Omance of "Cand made the sign of the cross as he stotten especially for ened; his face looked flushed. William will always fall Harry stood next to their father for a greenest hills; yo ment. Then they all returned to theing before/your leg and disappeared from public view. Was Prince William occasion, at least, photographers we rm, a source told allowed to show their faces. y, the Abbey's dir

The service itself included tradi

TOP TO BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: LIONEL CHERRUAU UNIVERSAL PICTORIAL PRESS (2); LIONEL CHERRUAU ADAM BUT



WITH A LONG sigh from the vast Asian Subcontinent, Mother India last week bade

goodbye to Mother Teresa, her most celebrated adopted daughter. As the world watched live on television, the body of the woman revered as the "saint of the gutters" was borne through the sultry morning streets of Calcutta on the same military gun carriage that had once transported Mahatma Gandhi and India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, to their funerals. The image was incongruous. All her life Mother Teresa had devoted herself to the innocent victims of violence—those dying in the streets, the children of war, people afflicted with AIDS or leprosy, prisoners on death row, the unborn.

Surrounded by soldiers, the tiny pale figure in the tiny pale coffin seemed so slight and oddly out of place that at any moment one half expected her to float free of her lumbering, rubber-tired mooring. While the hundreds of thousands who watched Mother Teresa's funeral cortege fell far short of the 1 million people who had been expected, those who were there responded with emotion. Here and there, flower petals showered down from rooftops and from behind bamboo barricades. At one point a surging crowd broke loose to touch Teresa's hands, folded in a rosary. But the soldiers quickly formed a human barrier, and the nearly 500 mourners who tried to run alongside the swiftly moving carriage fell back in exhaustion.

In death as in life, Mother Teresa remained what the Gospels call "a sign of contradiction" to the world. Her humility was burdened by celebrity. She raised millions for her work but lived simply, befriending the rich and famous to aid the poor and anonymous. She was a woman of power in a church run by men. Although a missionary of Christ, she insisted that God wanted Hindus to be good Hindus, Muslims good Muslims. Indians were wary of her at first, questioning her intentions. In Calcutta, the mostly Marxist politicians resented her hold on the poor, the class they themselves were supposed to represent. Feminists everywhere fumed at this virgin-mother figure for her firm opposition to abortion and contraception—especially in a country beset by overpopulation.

AT THE FUNERAL, A MOURNER HOLDS UP MOTHER TERESA'S PICTURE; HER COFFIN IS CARRIED INTO HER MISSION'S HEAD-QUARTERS FOR BURIAL; A WOMAN IS OVERCOME BY EMOTION



But in India, where Hindus worship a variety of gods and goddesses, masses associated this Roman Catholic nun from Eastern Europe with the benevolent Mother Goddess.

Hence the greatest anomaly of all: a woman whom much of the world revered as a living saint must await the considered judgment of her own church as to whether she deserves posthumous canonization as Catholic saint as well. Catholics believe that only God makes saints. But the church does canonize a chosen few as examples for others to follow. In most cases, the road to canonization is long—50 years is average, though many take a century or more—and complicated. As pope, John Paul II has the power to waive the process and proclaim Mother Teresa a saint. Will he?

Her funeral mass provided no hint. Compared with the regal funeral for Princess Diana the previous week, the last rites for Mother Teresa were prosaic. A full-dress pontifical mass at St. Peter's in Rome would have provided greater visual spectacle, but the service at Calcutta's Netaji Indoor Stadium was perhaps more fitting. The best seats in the house were

SISTERS OF MOTHER TERESA'S ORDER, THE MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY, CRIED WHEN HER COFFIN APPEARED AT NETAJI STADIUM

AN INDIAN SOLDIER HELPS FIRST LADY HILLARY CLINTON PLACE A WREATH BESIDE MOTHER TERESA'S CASKET DURING THE MASS



squishy armchairs and couches that looked as if they had been hastily borrowed for the occasion. In them sat the queens of Spain, Belgium and Jordan as well as Hillary Rodham Clinton, the presidents of Italy and Ghana, among other dignitaries.

The panoply of Catholic prelates in their pointed miters seemed properly out of place in India. Like Teresa herself, they were spiritual guests in a country where Christians count for no more than 2 to 4 percent of the population. The sermons were adequate yet hardly eloquent. But in a way that did not matter. It was enough, as Cardinal Angelo Sodano, the Vatican's secretary of state, said in his eulogy, that Mother Teresa had exemplified the down-to-earth advice from Jesus in Matthew's Gospel: "What you do for the least of these my brothers, you do for me." There was no lofty Gregorian chant. The choir of nuns sang in Hindi and Bengali, accompanied by Indian instruments. The gifts brought to the altar were borne by the lame and halt. And at the close, representatives of India's other religions—Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist and Parsee—stepped forward to offer blessings from their own tradi-



tions. Mother Teresa surely would have relished that.

After the funeral, the body of Mother Teresa was buried in a corner of the convent that had been her home. Earlier in the week, Indians at the rate of 200,000 a day had come to pay their respects, touching the soles of her feet. Outside the city's holiest temple, where every morning blood sacrifices are made to a stone and gold statue of Kali, devotees paused before a life-size figure of Mother Teresa to pray and pay obeisance. "We think of Mother not as a Christian but simply as Mother," said Samir Banerjee, a Brahmin priest from the temple. "She was just the Mother of us all." India is not the poorest country in the world, but it may be the most naturally religious. Most Indians believe that this life is followed by another, and so there was almost no weeping at the passing of Mother Teresa. Instead, there was gratitude for a woman many thought heaven-sent to the people of Calcutta. "She sacrificed herself to the poor," said Sandihaya Singha, a 45-year-old Hindu woman. "To do so much, she must have had supernatural power."

If Bengal were a Roman Catholic state, the Virgin Mary would be the reigning icon. In this Hindu center, Kali rules; even many

MOST MOURNERS STAYED BEHIND BAMBOO BARRICADES; A FEW RUSHED TO TOUCH TERESA'S HANDS AND WERE PUSHED BACK BY SOLDIERS

HINDUS, MUSLIMS, SIKHS, BUDDHISTS AND PARSEES JOINED CHRISTIANS IN MOURNING THE WOMAN ALL BENGALIS KNEW AS 'MA'



RON HAVIV - SABA

government Marxists are Kali worshipers. This reverence for a female deity helps explain why a sari-clad Roman Catholic nun from the West could move so easily among the masses—and keep her secular critics at bay. It rankled many city fathers that Mother Teresa's work among the poor gave Calcutta an unfair international image of urban poverty. "People all over the world see Mother caressing an emaciated dying person, and associate Calcutta with that," said Krishna Maharaj, who heads a religious and social-service organization in the city. "There are millions of poor people in the city who are earning a living with dignity. But she also brought celebrities, world leaders and other dignitaries to the city. For that, they had to be grateful. Her 'politics' was of an altogether different order. Where Marxists see the poor as a class in need of liberation, she saw only individuals, each with special needs. Like Franz Kafka, Mother Teresa recognized that 'the only reality is the concretely real man being, our neighbor, whom God calls in our path.'"

India is a country thick with living saints; many of them hailed as incarnations of "Devi" or "Divine Mother." But for Roman Catholics, a living saint is, strictly speaking, a contradiction in terms. The spiritual

ers that Indians attribute to their living saints are, for Catholics, available only through the intercession of those holy men and women who have died in Christ and risen to the glory of God's kingdom. On earth, it is John Paul II who could quickly elevate Mother Teresa. Precedent, however, suggests that he will not.

The last time a pope tried immediately to

canonize a woman occurred in 1253, when the process was much different, simpler and far faster. Like Mother Teresa, Clare of Assisi (a spiritual sister to Saint Francis of Assisi) was widely regarded during her lifetime as a saint for her deep spirituality. Like John Paul II, who looked to Mother Teresa for inspiration, popes sought out Clare in her cloistered convent for advice.

At her death, Pope Innocent IV ordered the Office of the Angels sung at her funeral, signifying her sainthood. Officials of the papal court dissuaded him at the last moment and, two years later, she was canonized by his successor.

More recently, there was an effort during Vatican Council II (1962-65) to proclaim Pope John XXIII a saint by the ac-

Unmasking the Mother

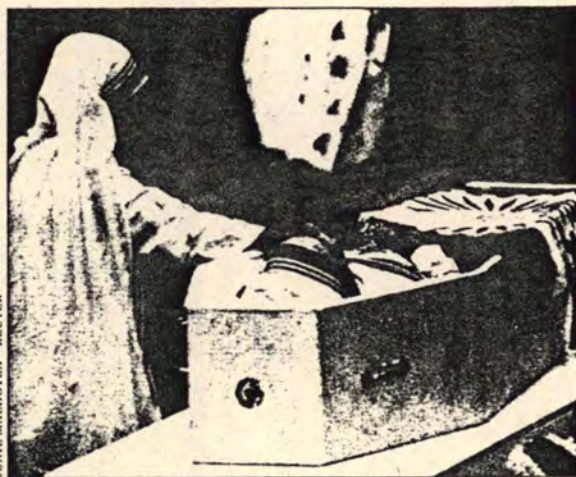
This jet-setting nun was compassion mixed with disdain for others' priorities

BY GERMAINE GREER

MOTHER TERESA WAS A saint built on the old model, pious, chaste, ascetic, prayerful, poor. (Princess Diana, the only other contender for media sainthood, was none of those things.) I first met Mother Teresa 25 years ago, when we were both being flown first class to collect awards from the Kennedy Foundation for services to humanity. I knew I didn't deserve any such thing and felt very awkward. Mother Teresa was right at home. She took not so much as a sip of champagne or a bite of caviar but sat, head bowed, motionless in her enormous seat, while the cabin staff knelt to speak to her in reverently hushed tones, ignoring the rest of us, who were too embarrassed by our unregenerate sensuality to dare to ask for extra champagne. She was wafted from the aircraft on a tide of obeisance, a celebrity of celebrities whose feet did not seem to touch the ground. She lugged no luggage. God, a.k.a. the Kennedy Foundation, was providing.

Mother Teresa was no novelty to me. The reverend mother of the convent where I went to school spoke in that same humble murmur with its slight tang of reproach. She, too, was considered so holy that she did not have to deal with the frustrations of every day. Such living saints make doing good look easy when it is all but impossible. Who can give and *never* count the cost. If your savings account is in heaven and you are interested above all in accumulating sanctifying grace, there is no cost. For the rest of us, unblest with this celestial accounting system, the cost of bringing up a damaged child, of guiding a bewildered and protesting parent toward death, of enduring hardship, humiliation and injustice, is crippling. And we pay it, day in day out, with no *paparazzi* to record the thousands of tiny triumphs over tiredness or exasperation or despair.

Compared to the aged husband I saw not long ago gently buttoning his agitated wife into her overcoat, Mother Teresa had a terrific life, jet-setting hither and yon, basking in the glow of universal approbation, rushing in where more thoughtful charity workers feared to tread, grabbing the headlines and the loot, \$30 million a year. Well could she say that Christ's yoke was easy and his burden light, especially as she never had to consider anyone else's priorities. Abortion



NIRMALA, TERESA'S SUCCESSOR, SAYS THERE'S ONLY ONE MOTHER; SHE'LL BE CALLED SISTER. WILL SHE, TOO, GRAB HEADLINES?

was out—even if you were Bengali and had been raped by a Pakistani soldier in the genocidal war of 1972.

This week the Vatican aired an interview with the saint in which she talked about her reception in heaven. Oh, yes, Saint Peter would recognize her. What would he say to her? Her reply is a gift to the Promoter of the Faith, once known as the Devil's Advocate, who will have to oppose her beatification. Unblushing, she replied, "He will say, 'But what have you done, Mother Teresa, filling up Paradise with all your poor people?'" Before the media ruled, charismatic Catholics were controlled by their confessors, who protected them against such vainglory by imposing mortifications of the spirit.

Living saints drain their holiness from the rest of us. Time and again the mourners for Diana and Mother Teresa will say, "Nobody cares, but she cared." This is not only untrue in the rich world but also in India. Begging can only be a huge industry in India because people give. A sannyasi can walk from one end of the Subcontinent to the other, with nothing but a loincloth, his staff and a begging bowl, because people will share what little they have with him. In the shabby lanes of urban Bombay at suppertime you may see scores of poor men sitting on the pavements outside restaurants waiting for their free meal of rice and dahl, cooked for them by the restaurant, paid for by a client.

Much as she has tried to show that the poor need missionary charity elsewhere, Mother Teresa is Mother Teresa of Calcutta. Part of the general veneration for her stems from a conviction that only a saint could bear to live in such a hideous place. The fact that her principal work was caring for the dying has reinforced the impression held by people who have never been there that Calcutta is a charnel house. If the cult of Christian Mother Teresa is fed by contempt for Hindu India, it must do more evil than good. However many people are helped by Mother Teresa and her nuns, there are close to a billion others who will continue to be unfairly judged as unable or unwilling to take care of their own.

GREER, a fellow of Newnham College, Cambridge, is best known as the author of the feminist classic "The Female Eunuch."

climation of the Council Fathers. John had died just after the council had begun and the bishops were overwhelmed by the praise the world—both secular and religious—heaped upon the genial pope. Inside the council, progressive bishops mounted a campaign to canonize John by acclamation of the assembled prelates and thus bypass the rigorous church

process. In part, their move was political: if the council proclaimed John a saint, progressives believed that they would also prevail against conservatives who were blocking various liberal reforms.

But the conservative bishops had their own candidate for canonization—Pope Pius XII, who had died in 1958. There was, meanwhile, no precedent for a council declaring

someone a saint. Faced with an unruly conflict among the bishops, Pope Paul VI resolved the issue in Solomon-like fashion. On Nov. 18, 1965, he announced that causes on behalf of both of his predecessors would be initiated, thereby satisfying neither side. The two candidates are still under study, and neither is likely to be canonized until well into the next century—if ever.

The Happiest Human

Even saints are imperfect. But Mother Teresa was as close as they get.

BY ANDREW M. GREELEY

SAINTS, REAL SAINTS, ARE magical. They are luminous, transparent, irresistible. They enchant us, enthrall us, captivate us. They seem to be qualitatively different from the rest of humankind. They attract us not by preaching, much less by screeching, but by radiant goodness, irrepressible cheerfulness and devastating love. We are compelled to follow them, not because of what they say but because of who they are. Our aim is not necessarily to do what they do but, rather, to try to be what they are.

So I discovered one hot June afternoon during the late 1960s as I rode in a southern Ohio cab for an hour with Mother Teresa. I entered the cab drained, after a lecture in a stuffy auditorium, and cynical about the misguided enthusiasms that were Catholic fashions in those days. I left the cab renewed, energized, happy. Talking to Mother Teresa was like a weeklong retreat.

The subjects we discussed were not important. We could have talked about the Chicago Cubs and her effect on me would have been the same. For that hour ride I was in the presence of goodness the likes of which I had never encountered before, one that opened up new horizons of possibility in my life. I knew that I could never be as good as Mother Teresa but that I could be better than I was. I could be almost as radiantly happy as she was. That is the most vivid of my memories of our hour: she was the happiest human being I had ever met.

So is Mother Teresa a saint? Was her goodness saintly? If she is not a saint, then I don't know who could be. One's work does not necessarily make one a saint—as incredibly generous as that work might be. One might devote a lifetime to the service of the poor and yet somehow fall short of holiness. In Mother Teresa's case, however, her work and her personal goodness interacted in such a way that they reinforced one another. Was she a saint because she served the poor so generously? Or did she serve the poor with such unstinting love because she was a saint?

The answer to both questions is yes.

Will the Catholic Church canonize her? Eventually. Formal



CANONIZED OR NOT, MOTHER TERESA, WITH POPE JOHN PAUL II IN INDIA, REPRESENTED CATHOLIC HERITAGE AT ITS BEST

canonization, however, is relatively unimportant—it took the church half a millennium to catch up with Joan of Arc. The world knows that Mother Teresa is a saint and hails her as such. She represents the Christian faith at its finest and the Catholic heritage at its best. She was a light shining on the mountain, a light that death cannot extinguish.

Sanctity does not mean perfection; it means only passionately generous love—like God's love for us. Some feminists are angry at Teresa because they think she too easily dismissed women's quest for equality. One may disagree with saints (though one should not question their good faith). One may even oppose them. Saints make mistakes, commit errors in judgment, succumb to minor human frailties, even

commit sins. Mother Teresa was as human as the rest of us.

The question then becomes inevitable: are we all called to be saints, to be as impossibly good and generous as Mother Teresa? Was French novelist Léon Bloy correct when he said at the end of "The Woman Who Was Poor" that there is only one tragedy and that is not to be a saint? We are all called to be better than we are, to do what we do in our lives as well as we possibly can and to do it with greater generosity and more forgiving love. But we do not all walk the same paths. Jesus told his followers that in his Father's kingdom there were many mansions. Mother Teresa's service to the poor was spectacularly unselfish, but it is not the only way to serve Jesus.

I suspect that God isn't into comparisons. She will not say at the Great Accounting, "You were not as holy as Mother Teresa." Rather, She is likely to say with motherly affection, "You were not as unselfish as you might have been." If Mother Teresa's death and burial are to be anything more than another media event, if her light on the mountain is to shine on us, that is the pertinent challenge for each of us. The only real tragedy is not to be as unselfish as we might be on our own particular path through life. Unselfishness is the only way to holiness and happiness.

FATHER GREELEY, a Chicago priest, teaches at the University of Chicago and the University of Arizona.

A Step-by-Step Guide to Sainthood

When a Catholic who has had a reputation for holiness dies, the church must wait at least five years before any formal action on sainthood can be started. The process and some well-known saints:

STEPS TO CANONIZATION

Informal Phase: A local group promotes devotion to the deceased.

Investigative Phase: The local bishop appoints officials to collect writings by and about the candidate. They hold tribunals in which witnesses for and against the "cause" give testimony. The Vatican checks its archives for anything that would prevent the cause from proceeding.

Evaluation and Judgment Phase: Local bishops send testimony and other material to the Vatican's Congregation for the Causes of Sainthood. A relator who oversees the writing of a biography is appointed. Eight theologians and the promoter of the faith judge the cause. If it's approved, cardinals and bishops of the congregation vote. If the pope approves, the candidate is declared "Venerable."

The Miracle Process: A candidate must have a miracle credited to his or her intercession. Only miracles that occur after the



candidate's death count. The evidence is judged by medical experts and then judged by a panel of theologians.

Beatification: Once the miracle process is approved by the cardinals and the pope, the pope beatifies the candidate.

Canonization: Before a candidate can be canonized, one more miracle is required. That miracle must have occurred after the beatification. Then the pope canonizes the saint.

NOTED SAINTS

1. **Stephen:** Stoned to death. He was the first Christian martyr.
2. **Agnes:** Martyred at age 10 or 12 in 304. A virgin-martyr and patron of young girls.
3. **Francis of Assisi:** Born in 1181. Founded the Franciscans in 1209. Canonized in 1228.
4. **Joan of Arc:** Led the French Army against the British in 1429. Burned at the stake in 1431. Canonized in 1920.
5. **Thérèse of Lisieux:** Born in 1873. Joined the Carmelites at 15. Died in 1897 of tuberculosis. Mother Teresa is named after her.

But Mother Teresa is different. Her appeal cuts across ideological lines and—more important—she has great support among the mass of Roman Catholics, as well as the deep personal affection of John Paul II himself. Last week the two most powerful Vatican officials apart from the pope—Cardinal Sodano and Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, prefect for the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith—suggested that the pope could and likely would speed up the process of canonization on behalf of Mother Teresa. But how this might work is far from clear.

CURRENT VATICAN LEGISLATION stipulates that a minimum of five years must elapse before a canonization process can begin; in most cases, it is 10 years. The purpose is to see whether a candidate's reputation for holiness ripens and spreads. But in the case of Mother Teresa, says Jesuit Father Peter Gumpel, a veteran official of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints, "she already has a worldwide reputation for holiness, and it most likely will continue."

Thus, it seems likely that the pope will waive the five-year rule so that the process can begin immediately. And as Cardinal Ratzinger indicated last week, the pope will probably assign her cause top priority.

The pope could also waive the rule that requires candidates for sainthood to have at least one miracle credited to them—one that takes place after death. (Mother Teresa might have walked on water every day to work but that would have had no bearing on her case.) The church figures that even the most meticulous investigation of a candidate's life is subject to human error. Therefore, it demands a sign from God in the form of a miracle to confirm the investigators' human judgment. In nearly all cases, they are healings for which medical science can give no explanation. These, of course, are rare: the Congregation for the Causes of Saints has hundreds of cases, some of them centuries old, in which the candidates have yet to produce a miracle through their intercession.

If he chose to disregard the five-year rule and the demand for miraculous intercession, the pope would next be faced with shortening the investigation into Mother

Teresa's life and works. She lived a long life and labored more than 25 countries. If normal procedures were followed, the church would have to establish tribunals in each of these countries so that witnesses—pro and con—could testify about her life and virtues. The testimony alone could take a decade. And it would certainly take several years more to prepare the documents necessary for the judges assigned to evaluate the tribunals.

Why subject a woman who is universally admired to the rigors of an investigation? One reason would be to discover whether Mother Teresa gave to pride, the deadliest of sins. Did she, perhaps, lord her celebrity over the other sisters in her order? A thorough investigation would also have to look into charges from critics that she took money from the rich with no thought to how they came by their wealth. One demands perfection from a saint, the possibilities for finding fault are almost endless. (The one very good reason for allowing a full investigation of her life is this: if it is performed well, the results could produce a more rounded, more human portrait of a woman whose greatest temptation perhaps, was that everyone treated her like a saint.)

If those three steps were somehow eliminated, the pope, in consultation with his bishops, could decide to proceed directly with the beatification of Mother Teresa. This is the penultimate stage prior to canonization and would allow Catholics to honor her as "Blessed." Once again, a miracle of intercession would then be required before she could be canonized.

Does it matter? For millions of Catholics—and for others as well—Mother Teresa is already a saint. So are figures like Dorothy Day, an American cofounder of the Catholic Worker movement, and Oscar Romero, the martyred archbishop of San Salvador. Neither's case for sanctification has yet to be confirmed by the church. Saints are models to be imitated, not just powers to be invoked, then Mother Teresa has already joined a long list of figures to whom the grace of God has been manifested to others. In their name, and for their example, there can only be humble thanks and praise.

With TONY CLIFTON and SUDIP MAZUMDAR in Calcutta and VIBHUTI PATEL in New York

Sosnik to sift through the day's likely attacks, leaks and bad news. Also weighing in are outsiders like Peter Knight, Gore's longtime adviser and fund raiser. Then Gore's communications director, Lorraine Voles, holds a conference call to brief Gore loyalists among Washington's political set—media consultant Robert Squier and White House counsel turned pundit Jack Quinn—who will go on TV to defend the veep on a moment's notice. Throughout the day, talking points are phoned to Democrats on Capitol Hill; meanwhile, the DNC churns out spin faxes to reporters around the country. Like Clinton, Gore has taken to meeting

regularly at home with strategists and pollsters to closely monitor his fate.

They will be very busy in the months ahead. NEWSWEEK has learned that Reno was, in one official's words, so "very, very, very angry" over her team's bungling that she's considering bringing in new talent to restore her confidence in Justice's investigation. In the weeks ahead, Thompson and his Senate team will expand their probe to include Gore's tightknit political circle. In particular, the committee wants to know if Peter Knight helped a Massachusetts company called Molton Metals win \$33 million in federal Energy Department contracts in

exchange for contributions to the Democratic Party. The committee is also investigating whether political contributions helped another Knight client company, Fluor Daniel, secure a \$5 billion Energy Department contract to dispose of nuclear waste. Knight's "fingerprints are everywhere," says a Thompson committee source. Knight adamantly denies any wrongdoing—and Gore aides protest that the attention to Knight is really a plot to hurt Gore's presidential chances. At the moment, however, Gore doesn't seem to need much help in that department.

With MICHAEL ISIKOFF and MATTHEW COOPER

'The President Is Wrong'

A former top aide urges Clinton to buck the military and join the global fight against land mines

BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

LEGEND HAS IT THAT young Bill Clinton set his sights on the White House the day he shook President Kennedy's hand in the Rose Garden. Minutes after that meeting JFK returned to the Oval Office to put the final touches on a cornerstone of his legacy—a global ban on nuclear testing in the atmosphere. As Clinton ponders his own place in history, he should follow the Kennedy example and take the lead to ban another killer weapon: land mines.

In a famous June 1963 speech at American University, Kennedy bucked a reluctant military by promising that the United States would unilaterally stop testing nuclear weapons. Ratification of a global ban followed later that summer. Clinton went to AU himself last week to announce his agenda for the coming months. He quoted Kennedy in calling for national testing and free trade—but failed to even mention the land-mine ban now being drafted in Oslo.

The president's silence is a surrender to the military. The Joint Chiefs argue against a ban "in order to minimize the



In the field: Hillary and Chelsea reportedly favor a ban

risk to U.S. soldiers and marines in combat." But their case is flawed, and Clinton should side with the bipartisan congressional majorities and the 100 nations that favor a ban. (There's huge public support, too, thanks in part to a campaign by Diana.) The president might even be facing pressure close to home: Hillary and Chelsea reportedly favor abolishing mines.

Of course, we should spare nothing to protect our soldiers. The military's position, however, overlooks some key facts: mines have killed 29 U.N. and NATO peacekeepers in Bosnia and wounded more than 250. Ten percent of U.S. casualties in Somalia

and the gulf were caused by mines, and 64,000 American troops in Vietnam were killed or injured by mines—90 percent of which were either made in America or manufactured by the Viet Cong with American components.

Meanwhile, U.S. negotiators sent to Oslo at the last minute have been stalling the talks by trying to preserve America's advantage in so-called "smart" mines, designed to self-destruct after a few days in the ground. But these mines aren't smart enough to distinguish between a soldier and a child, and commanders concede the mines don't always disarm on cue; army doctrine is already shift-

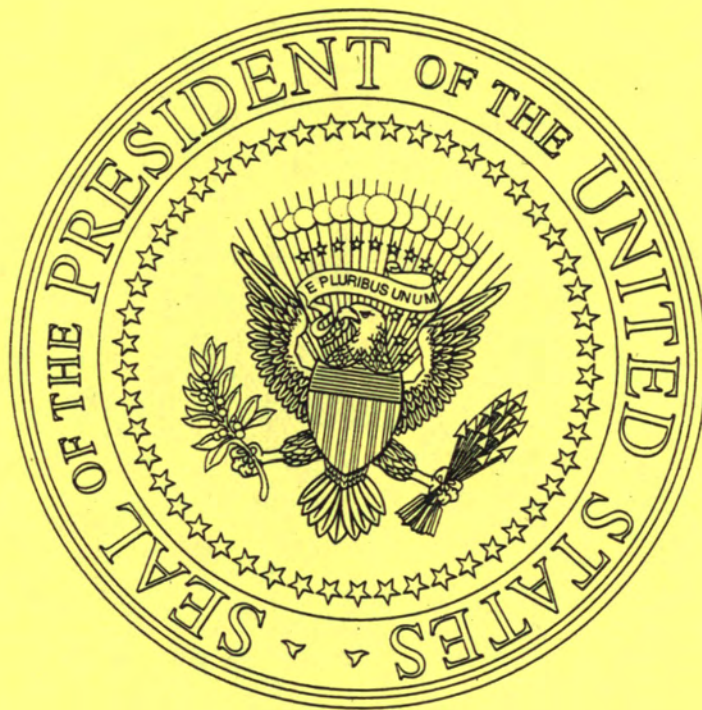
ing away from dependence on land mines. Moreover, American insistence on this exception invites other nations to craft their own loopholes. As a result of our stonewalling, the Oslo talks are likely to adjourn this week without a fully drafted treaty and without a U.S. commitment to sign the accord when the nations reconvene this December in Ottawa.

That's a terrible mistake, and the president is wrong not to push for a ban. Aside from the Joint Chiefs, the president is not in good company on this issue. Jesse Helms is leading the fight against the treaty in the Senate. Abroad? The usual suspects: Russia and China, joined by rogue states like Iran, Iraq, Libya and Cuba. So it's Clinton, Castro, Kaddafi and Helms against the world.

Clinton has the makings of an impressive arms-control record. He's led the fight for a Chemical Weapons Treaty and a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban. Sully these achievements by standing in the way of a ban on land mines is unwise policy and inept long-term politics. Presidents are often remembered for moments when they stand up to the military. Think of Truman's integrating the ranks and Eisenhower's shot at the "military-industrial complex." Now Clinton has the chance to save lives and make history by signing this treaty. He shouldn't pass it up.

STEPHANOPOULOS, former senior adviser to the president, is a NEWSWEEK contributor.

HRC Clips



**Wednesday, September 3, 1997-
Tuesday, September 9, 1997**

**United States
Information
Service**

Embassy of the United States of America
London W1A 2LH

Tel: (0171) 499 9000

Fax: (0171) 491 2485

Internet: www.usembassy.org.uk

September 6, 1997

ATTENTION: NEWS EDITORS

THE FOLLOWING WAS DELIVERED BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON, FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AT 8:45 AM AT WINFIELD HOUSE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE FUNERAL OF DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES.

On behalf of the President and the American people, I came here to express our deep sadness at the loss of Princess Diana. We grieve for her children, her family and country. She inspired countless men and women throughout the world with her courage, perseverance and loving kindness.

She did hard work in difficult places and she softened hearts and lifted spirits. We can honor Diana's memory by continuing her work, by bringing care and comfort to the afflicted, by reaching out to those who are stranded on the outskirts of hope and opportunity, by campaigning against land mines, by treating every child with love and compassion. Today the shadows are longer because we have lost a light that shined brightly and gently, and we will miss her.

BC-DIANA-AMERICANS 2NDLD (PICTURE)

U.S., Canada grieve for Diana with tears, flowers
(Updates with Clinton tears, Washington church service)

By Maggie Fox

WASHINGTON, (Reuter) - With tears, candles and flowers, North Americans poured out their love for Princess Diana Saturday, surprising themselves with the depth of their grief for the princess many had adopted as their own. Millions rose before dawn or stayed up all night to watch the blanket coverage every television network gave Diana's funeral procession and service in London.

While first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and movie stars such as Tom Cruise flew across the Atlantic for the funeral, the less-great gathered outside anything British, from consulates to pubs, to demonstrate their feeling.

"I loved her a lot," said Jonathan Powk, who joined 150 others who stayed up most of the night to watch a broadcast of the funeral inside San Francisco's imposing Grace Cathedral.

From President Clinton on down, they cried.

Admitting he had shed tears while watching a televised broadcast of the funeral, Clinton also eulogized Diana in his weekly radio address.

"The enormous outpouring of grief and support in the wake of Diana's death demonstrates that people saw in her more than her radiant beauty, but instead a different kind of royalty," he said.

Some of the mourners said they were drawn to Diana because she offered a welcome contrast to her distant and formal ex-husband Prince Charles and her royal in-laws.

"I think she was more like we are -- very outgoing," said Bernice Owens of Salt Lake City, Utah, who attended a service for Diana at the National Cathedral in Washington.

"She didn't have the aloofness that you see so much in the others," agreed her sister, Vera Ziebarth.

Others struggled to explain their strong feelings for someone they had never met -- a woman who lived both a glamorous and tragic life and who died in such an ordinary way, in a car accident.

"I guess Diana was just one of those people I always admired. I wish I could be more like she was," Janet Kane, of Romeoville, Illinois, said after signing a condolence book at the British Consulate in Chicago.

"Honestly, I don't know what it is," Mary Catherine Martin said, choking back tears after the Washington service. "I never really expected this of myself. I'm not a royal-watcher."

Britons living in America were flattered and moved.

"There's been such an extraordinary degree of support from the American people," Robert Chatterton-Dickson, a spokesman for the British Embassy said. "I think it's greater than anyone could have predicted."

Washington Post publisher Katherine Graham, who knew Diana, said her warmth was immediately apparent. "If you spent time with Diana you were struck by her strength and also by her vulnerability," she told the several hundred people who attended the memorial service in the Gothic-style National Cathedral.

"Diana had the courage to step out publicly to support causes that were risky and misunderstood, but she related to the large issues in a very personal way," she said.

Many of the most vocal American mourners voiced their gratitude for her belief in once-unpopular causes.

In San Francisco, some 14,000 people marched to pay special tribute to Diana's work on behalf of AIDS patients.

"She was the first one to talk about AIDS in the sense of 'they need a hug.' She brought compassion to it," Regis Rosetta, 33, said.

AIDS activist Ken Bunch invited friends over to his home to watch the television coverage. "Whether you are gay or straight, black -- whatever your

struggle is, she's a prophet, an example," he said. "She could have faked her marriage to Prince Charles ... but she wanted the truth. She wanted the real thing. She wanted real love."

AIDS supporters in Los Angeles turned a baseball field in a West Hollywood park into a candlelit shrine.

"She was a queen for all of us, rich or poor. She was a special star who lit the sky," nurse Rycy Lynch, 42, said.

Flags flew at half-staff across Canada. About 3,000 people, some clutching candles and with tears streaming down their faces, gathered in Toronto's cavernous SkyDome stadium to watch the broadcast on its giant screen.

There were rumors that Diana would make the United States her home after her divorce from Charles. Her brother, Earl Spencer, referred to this in a bitter eulogy at the funeral.

"She talked endlessly of getting away from England, mainly because of the treatment that she received at the hands of the newspapers," he said.

That she would have been welcomed by Americans was clear.

"Diana didn't belong just to the people of Britain. She belonged to people everywhere in the world," Tom Slaten of Stickney, Illinois, said while waiting outside the Chicago Consulate.

Placards and posters piled among the flowers and candles outside compared Diana other icons who died young -- John Lennon, Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley.

REUTER

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bc-diana-tv - a1639

(ATTN: News editors)

Comment: Was Diana's Ceremony Funeral of Century or TV Spectacle?

By Howard Rosenberg= (c) 1997, Los Angeles Times=

Of course they'll title it the funeral of the century.

Hillary Rodham Clinton mingled with Britain's stiffest upper lips. We sent our own royalty, too, with Dan Rather, Peter Jennings, Tom Brokaw and other sovereigns of the airwaves pouring into London last week and bonging like Big Ben in advance of early Saturday's memorably regal farewell to Princess Diana.

It was quite a show.

If your taste in funerals runs to "Masterpiece Theatre," this one was for you.

Television itself seemed in mourning during the lengthy procession and service inside historic Westminster Abbey. Those who tuned in the coverage found TV anchors, reporters and commentators draped in black, their grieving faces at half staff, their words falling like tears as Diana's funeral cortege edged across London in a scene of heavy solemnity.

"The flowers are lilies," noted ABC's tremorous Barbara Walters, who has made getting people to cry her life's work.

Epic funerals do strange things to people. This one brought out the archaic in CNN anchor Bernard Shaw: "This is such a sad occasion, would that we not be here to cover this, but be here we must." And brought out the ponderous poet in Rather, who kept hoisting himself like the Union Jack: "Through the arch, and onward they march." And brought out the overstatement in just about everyone. Working for ABC, Diana biographer Andrew Morton said about her death in Paris: "I find it one of the most awful tragedies of the late 20th century, if not the greatest." Veterans of the Balkans, the Middle East and other hot spots might disagree. Why, even Mother Teresa's death might rival Diana's.

There were, indeed, some indelible sights Saturday, none more so than red-coated Welsh Guardsmen carrying Diana's casket inside Westminster, their steps clacking on the black and white floor, organ and choir voices resonating in the background. You didn't have to be an Anglophile to feel the emotional steam. Moreover, CBS and NBC showed that they knew how to jerk tears when they ran soft, fuzzy, slo-mo footage of Diana as Elton John played and sang the reworked "Candle in the Wind." While departing from traditional news practice, it was in keeping with newscasters presenting even the soberest events as a kind of entertainment.

And once again, you heard emotional speeches by reporters and anchors about Diana being "the people's princess," "our princess" and "our princess of hearts."

Say what? Well, you know, being a spoilsport is a dirty job, but somebody has to do it.

I regret the catastrophic Paris crash and its fatalities. Diana seemed to be a nice person, and what a shame that she'll now remain 36 forever. But she wasn't my princess. She wasn't my princess of hearts. I didn't love her. In fact, until she died, I never ran into anyone who did. Honestly, no one.

What is this sainthood stuff, anyway? She was just a stylish, pretty celebrity and survival of royal wars who many of us felt was prominent in far too many newscasts. You know, too much attention to her and other celebrities, too little to events and issues that affect our lives in more meaningful ways.

How ironic that it was Diana's brother, Earl Spencer, who set the record straight Saturday in a stunning eulogy that was less euphemistic and more honest than most of the coverage of his sister's death. She shouldn't be canonized or "seen as a saint," he said. Unfortunately, his sage words come too late. The real Diana, with the flaws and blemishes that her brother candidly recalled with affection, already has been expunged by the wattage of her gleaming legend.

Who wouldn't be amazed by the depth of genuine feeling about Diana in England on Saturday? It was evident on the faces and in the tears of throngs

along the cortege route, in London's Hyde Park and elsewhere. Much more boggling, though, is the attention that has been given her death in the United States, another case of media telling the public what to think about, then using the interest they've created to justify their inflated coverage.

Many covering this story also have sought mightily to create or increase sympathy for Diana's two sons. Losing their mother is a tragedy for them, of course, and you wondered what emotions simmered beneath the stoniness they displayed during the funeral. But to me, they're as much abstractions as the other royals. I feel much worse for motherless, fatherless and parentless kids who are virtually alone in the world and have no support systems at all. Let's direct our compassion toward them.

The funeral and the Brits' response to it were quite a spectacle. But even more awesome was the crush of TV treating Diana's life and death as if they were biblical in size and she had parted the Red Sea. "We have never seen anything quite like it," Brokaw said when Saturday's event ended. And that includes the media coverage.

**** filed by:LAWP(--) on 09/07/97 at 02:29EDT ****
**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 09/08/97 at 11:19EDT ****

BC-PANAMA-CLINTON

Hillary Clinton to attend summit of first ladies

PANAMA CITY, Sept 7 (Reuter) - U.S. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will attend a summit in Panama hosted by the first ladies of the hemisphere, with a focus on social issues, a White House official said on Sunday.

"Our first lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, will be traveling to Panama in October for the First Ladies Conference here," Thomas McLarty, White House special envoy to the Americas, told reporters in Panama City.

McLarty added that Mrs. Clinton would participate with the other first ladies of the hemisphere "furthering the summit agenda particularly with a focus on health, education and women's involvement in our respective societies."

The first ladies of 35 countries from the Americas and some European first ladies are expected to attend the Oct. 8-9 conference.

The summit will also deal with human rights issues and the eradication of child labor. REUTER

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