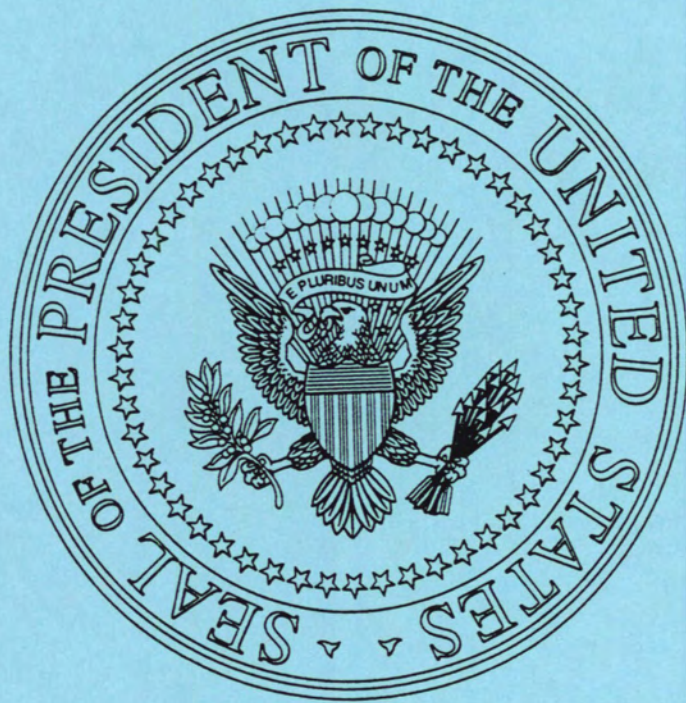


HRC Clips



Wednesday, June 17, 1998-
Tuesday, June 23, 1998

6-23 98

Hillary Clinton raises awareness, funds

■ First lady visits Indianapolis to talk to folks at child care site, Demo dinner.

By John Krull
STAFF WRITER

Most of first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's fund-raising visit to Indianapolis stuck close to the program.

The wife of President Clinton delivered two speeches, a short one at the Kid's Crossing child care facility at the Julia Carson Government Center and a longer one at a \$150-per-ticket fund-raiser at the Westin Hotel. At both places, the audiences clapped enthusiastically at the applause lines. And, at both places, the first lady took no questions from the audience or the media.

She did, however, answer a question from Ashley Helm. During the fall, winter and spring, Helm at-

tends Warren Central High School. During the summer, she takes part in Upward Bound, a program designed to help low-income students prepare for college.

Before she made her public appearances, Clinton stopped to talk with Helm and about 20 other Upward Bound students.

"I asked her how she dealt with issues of conflict," Helm said.

Everyone in the group listened to the answer, it seemed.

"She said that conflict is important and that it is a challenge to learn how to deal with it," said Natasha Williams, who attends Arlington High School.

"And she said she deals with it every day and it never gets easy," piped in fellow Arlington student Ikésha Crane.

The Upward Bound students got to chat with the first lady for about 15 minutes. Few other Hoosiers got that close to Clinton during her whirlwind visit.

She arrived just before 5 p.m. Monday and was gone by 8 p.m.

She came for two reasons: to deliver a message about the importance of taking care of children — and to raise money for three Hoosier Democrats running for Congress.

She took care of the first task at Kid's Crossing.

She told the small crowd gathered there that the most impressive title a person can have is "parent."

"There isn't a more important job than parenting."

Even so, parents need help, she argued. The kind of help — high-quality child care, solid educational programs — that government has to provide.

CLINTON

Continued from Page 1

"I wrote a book called *It Takes a Village*, to raise a child, and I meant that," she said.

Her second job, prompting Democrats in Indiana to dig deep to help congressional candidates Julia Carson, Baron Hill and Gail Riecken, she took care of at the Westin. Her fund-raising stop brought in \$150,000, which the three congressional candidates will split.

Perhaps because she was speaking to a partisan crowd of 400 donors, she poured on the rhetoric.

She asked those in attendance whether they are going to support Democrats who want to reform campaign spending, improve education and provide child care options.

"Or are we going to be diverted and divided and given a whole lot of sideshows that don't amount to a hill of beans," she said in the closest she came to a reference to independent counsel Kenneth Starr's ongoing investigation of her husband.

The crowd roared its approval.

And then Hillary Clinton was gone, and a few Hoosiers were left with memories of their brush with power.

Upward Bound student Dantelle Kelly was one of them. Kelly helped her friends Melissa Farmer and Marcus Hawkins greet the first lady not long after Clinton arrived in Indianapolis.

Afterward, Kelly seemed surprised that someone so famous could be just another human being.

"She seemed," Kelly said, shaking her head, "really down-to-earth."



Staff Photo / Rich Miller

PARTY UNITY: Hillary Rodham Clinton and U.S. Rep. Julia Carson greet supporters at a Westin Hotel fund-raiser.



Staff Photo / Rich Miller

FIRST PRIORITY: Hillary Clinton speaks about the importance of parenting after visiting Kid's Crossing child care center. Clinton also met with Upward Bound students Monday.

 **StarNews.com**

Hillary Clinton raises awareness, funds

By John Krull
Indianapolis Star/News

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Staff photo / Rich Miller

INTERESTED PARTY: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton recognizes John Loser, left, and Chris McNett, 11, along with Rep. Julia Carson, June 22, 1998, during a visit to her Julia Carson Government Center.

She did answer, however, a question from Ashley Helm.

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BY MARK HUMPHREY—THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Hillary Rodham Clinton, left, Vice President Gore, President Clinton and Tipper Gore at a conference on health issues at Vanderbilt University in Nashville.

Medicaid Ordered for More Children

Clinton Instructs Federal Agencies to Enroll Millions Who Are Eligible

From news services

NASHVILLE, June 22—President Clinton issued an executive order today instructing federal agencies to begin enrolling uninsured children in the federal government's Medicaid program.

In February, Clinton ordered several agencies to make a greater effort to enroll children who are eligible for benefits under Medicaid. Government estimates show that about 4.7 million of roughly 10 million uninsured children are eligible.

The agencies involved are the Social Security Administration and the departments of Agriculture, Interior, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Labor and Treasury.

They run programs that cover many of the children the president is trying to reach, such as those receiving Women, Infants and Children nutritional assistance,

food stamps, Head Start and public housing.

The order directs 350,000 federal workers, including Head Start teachers, school nurses, child support workers and others, to ensure

**Nearly 4.7 million
uninsured children
are thought to be
eligible.**

that all eligible children they encounter are enrolled in health insurance programs.

Appearing with Clinton at a conference on family issues, Vice President Gore announced a new public-private Medicare Council, through which about 80 organizations would work to ensure that the elderly get information on pre-

ventive care. Gore's initiative also includes an Internet site addressing diabetes, osteoporosis and the health concerns of the elderly.

Earlier, Clinton ordered the government to ask teenagers which cigarettes they smoke as a step toward nailing down tobacco companies' accountability.

The smoking survey will be part of the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, which has been conducted since the early 1970s. Clinton asked public health officials to expand the number of young people polled and to collect information on their tobacco use according to brand.

Chris Jennings, Clinton's health policy adviser, said the White House wants to see results within a year "so we can actually target the individual companies" that sell the most to young people.

White House spokesman Joe Lockhart said Monday's directive was just the first of several actions Clinton would take to make up for

the sidetracked tobacco bill. He declined to say what more Clinton would do or when.

A spokesman for House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) said he supported the government survey, even as he sought Clinton's support for a forthcoming Republican tobacco reform bill.

"As the president showed today, there are important steps we can take to reduce teen smoking that don't require \$516 billion in new taxes," said a statement issued by press secretary Christina Martin. "We hope the president will withdraw his threat to oppose any anti-teen smoking, anti-drug legislation that doesn't include his half-trillion dollar tax hike."

FOR MORE INFORMATION
To read about the children's health initiative in the 1997 budget deal, click on the above symbol on the front page of The Post's Web site at www.washingtonpost.com

· AM-TN--Clinton-Tenn, Bjt,420

First lady: it takes a family to care for the sick

With AM-Clinton-Health

AP Photos XNV101-103; NSV101-105

stfmwalj

By MARTA W. ALDRICH= Associated Press Writer=

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) First lady Hillary Clinton said Monday the medical profession must recognize families are key healing agents and not banish them to the waiting room when treating their loved ones.

She urged that in a decade of HMOs and PPOs, the industry add the concept of FCC, or family-centered care, to the nation's health care lingo.

Mrs. Clinton accompanied President Clinton to the seventh annual Family Re-Union Conference, hosted through Tuesday at Vanderbilt University by Vice President Al Gore and his wife, Tipper. This year's theme is families and health.

The president signed an executive memorandum here ordering new efforts to sign up the more than 4 million uninsured children who are eligible for but not enrolled in Medicaid. The White House called it an unprecedented, cross-government commitment by eight federal agencies to work together toward that goal.

Clinton bemoaned that "the finest health care system in the world" still cannot figure how to give medical access to all its citizens.

But it was Mrs. Clinton, his chief liaison for health care reform in the early years of the Clinton administration, who spoke at length about pitfalls to be avoided with the sweeping health care changes of the 1990s.

"How do we get the health care system to be more responsive to the needs of the family?" she asked.

"We don't want to be treated like numbers and we especially don't want our family members to be treated like numbers," Mrs. Clinton said.

In many ways, the changes have been for the better, she said, recalling the 1960s when her parents were allowed only one hour a day to see her 8-year-old brother, hospitalized with rheumatic fever.

It was different some 30 years later when her daughter, Chelsea, spent a night in the hospital to have her tonsils out. "... Both Bill and I were able to spend the night with her," she said.

On the other hand, Mrs. Clinton said her father, before he died in 1993, walked out of a new doctor's office when he encountered a speaker phone at the receptionist's desk instead of a person.

She urged Congress to pass a "patient's bill of rights," which has been championed by the president as a way to protect consumers from accountants, insurance companies and others in managed care who have diluted physicians' power to treat their patients effectively.

**** filed by:APW-(TN) on 06/22/98 at 19:08EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 06/22/98 at 19:55EDT ****

First Lady Visits To Promote Maloof

■ *Hillary Clinton touts candidate's state Senate record as his foe Heather Wilson rallies in the South Valley*

By JOHN J. LUMPKIN
Journal Staff Writer

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton joined a host of Democratic Party leaders in Albuquerque on Sunday to do some last-minute stump-ing for congressional candidate Phil Maloof.

Clinton appeared at a small discussion of child-care issues with Maloof, several families and child-care workers at the University of New Mexico before speaking at a campaign rally at UNM's Johnson Gymnasium. She returned to Washington late Sunday afternoon.

The first lady touted Maloof's record in the state Senate. She said he is someone who would support her husband's initiatives and oppose those pushed by Republican House Speaker Newt Gingrich.

"The stakes in Tuesday's election could not be higher for the families of New Mexico," said Clinton.

Maloof and Republican Heather Wilson, running a tight race, spent the weekend with party leaders trying to draw supporters to the polls.

Wilson tried to win over voters door-to-door Sunday and at a Father's Day barbecue in the South Valley.

Green Party candidate Bob Anderson and Libertarian Bruce Bush are also seeking the 1st Congressional District seat in Tuesday's special election to replace the late Rep. Steve Schiff, who died in March.

The Maloof and Wilson campaigns have had little trouble bringing in heavy hitters for the endgame, in part because the race is the only election in the country right now.

Clinton and Maloof were joined Sunday by House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt, D-Mo., Rep. Patrick Kennedy, D-R.I., Rep. Loretta Sanchez, D-Calif., and Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., at a rally that drew about 1,500 people.

On Saturday, Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., Gov. Gary Johnson and House Majority Leader Dick Armey, R-Texas, spoke at a rally for Wilson. And Tipper Gore stumped for Maloof.

On Sunday, Wilson entertained families with barbecue and lemonade next to a South Valley horse pasture as country music played over loudspeakers.

"I kind of get the feeling — I think we're going to Washington," said Wilson from the front porch of Randy and Denise Baker's home to a cheering crowd wearing shorts and yellow "Heather" stickers. Some also wore royal blue Wilson campaign T-shirts.

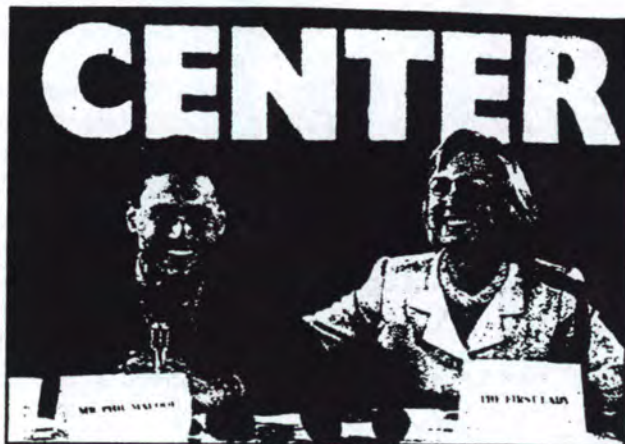
Republican Rep. Bill Redmond of New Mexico's 3rd Congressional District told the crowd that if they voted for Schiff, they should vote for Wilson.

The event drew South Valley residents and members of the United Methodist Church, where Wilson attends, who found fliers under their windshield wipers after Sunday services. Children, Wilson's among them, played on a giant jungle gym in the yard.



TREVOR KAPRALOS/JOURNAL

HELP FROM ABOVE: First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton speaks with congressional candidate Phil Maloof at a rally at the University of New Mexico on Sunday.



AARON WILSON/JOURNAL

HEAVY HITTER: Democratic Congressional candidate Phil Maloof gets a pat on the back from first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton during a round-table discussion on child-care issues at the University of New Mexico on Sunday afternoon.

"It's a great opportunity for people who might be undecided to get to know Heather," said Wilson spokesman Todd Harris.

Responding to Democratic claims that voting for her would be voting for Gingrich, Wilson said, "I think that a vote for Heather Wilson is a vote for Heather Wilson."

She also emphasized her own record on day care, saying she got 5,000 New Mexico families off a waiting list for child care grants.

"I'm very proud of my record here," she said. "... We need child care to move from welfare to work."

Meanwhile, Anderson's campaign spent Sunday working neighborhoods and distributing campaign literature. There has been so much demand for information about him, he said, that his shoestring-budget campaign has had to rush-order additional copies of his literature.

Clinton mentioned the presence of the third-party candidates in the race during the UNM rally but told voters that the contest is "between Democrat and Republican candidates."

Maloof also alluded to his opponents while introducing the first lady — "If you don't vote for Phil Maloof, it's a win for Newt Gingrich."

Anderson said he took these mentions as a backhanded compliment.

"I was wondering if (Clinton) was going to give us any kind of respect," he said. "We're a serious contender. I think we're the only ones who can take on the Republicans."

Earlier Sunday while speaking at the child-care discussion, the first lady said she favored tax relief and aid to working families with young children so they can afford day care. Maloof has campaigned for similar proposals.

She also touted background checks on employees of child-care businesses, so parents can feel safe leaving their children while they work.

Higher education receives all sorts of money from the federal government, she said, but care for young children — from birth to pre-school, receives almost none, she said.

AM-NH- New Mexico Congress, 670

Mrs. Clinton warns of third-party spoiler in special election

AP Photo AQ101

bmavbrbl

EDs: Note N.H. angle in 4th graf

By BARRY MASSEY= Associated Press Writer=

ALBUQUERQUE (AP) Hillary Rodham Clinton came to New Mexico to help Democrats in a critical congressional special election that's a prologue to November.

The campaign appearance by Mrs. Clinton and a team of top guns from Congress testified to the importance the national parties attach to Tuesday's election to replace Steve Schiff, a five-term Republican who died in March.

Mrs. Clinton joined House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt of Missouri and Reps. Patrick Kennedy of Rhode Island and Loretta Sanchez of California at a rally Sunday for millionaire Democrat Phil Maloof, a state senator from Albuquerque.

He's locked in a tight race with Republican Heather Wilson, an ex-New Hampshire woman who is a former Air Force officer and state agency administrator.

For Democrats and Republicans, a victory in New Mexico will provide a boost for the fall contests that decide whether Republicans continue to control the House. If Maloof wins, the GOP margin in the House shrinks to 10.

Mrs. Clinton described the race as a "choice for the direction of our country." She said Wilson would become "another vote for Newt Gingrich," the House speaker from Georgia.

"Make no mistake about it. The entire political apparatus of the Republican Party is going to be watching this election," Mrs. Clinton said. "They know that Dick Gephardt and his colleagues are very close to being able to once again promote an agenda that is good for America and America's children."

Voter turnout, which traditionally is low in special elections, is considered critical in determining the outcome Tuesday in the Albuquerque-area 1st Congressional District.

That was one of the main missions of Mrs. Clinton, Gephardt and the other campaign surrogates.

They hope to energize Democrats and ensure that party regulars turn out at the polls, especially Hispanics who account for more than one-third of district voters.

Gephardt said the GOP-controlled House was the "most anti-immigrant majority" in the nation's history. Ms. Sanchez delivered part of her remarks in Spanish. And Kennedy reminded Democrats of his family's political struggles. He is the son of Massachusetts Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and nephew of the late President Kennedy and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Mrs. Clinton also put the spotlight on education, child care and other issues that appeal to women, a key group of undecided voters in the race.

Before attending the campaign rally, Mrs. Clinton participated in a round-table discussion on child care with two working couples and a child care center teacher. Maloof, 31, who is single, sat at Mrs. Clinton's side as TV cameras recorded the event.

Todd Harris, a spokesman for Wilson, said Mrs. Clinton's appearance could deliver dividends for the GOP campaign as well.

"I can't think of a better way to make sure Republicans show up at the polls than to have Phil Maloof standing side by side with a Clinton, a Gephardt and a Kennedy," said Harris.

The 1st District has been in GOP hands for nearly 30 years even though Democrats have a slight edge in district voter registration.

On Saturday, Tipper Gore campaigned in the Albuquerque-area district for Maloof while Wilson imported House Majority Leader Dick Armey of Texas.

Another factor in Tuesday's election is a third-party candidate, who Democrats worry will become a spoiler.

Green Party nominee Bob Anderson, a former steelworker and college instructor, has double-digit support in late internal campaign polls. He's gained as voters became fed up with the increasingly harsh television ads aired by the Democrats and Republicans.

Mrs. Clinton went out of her way at the rally to urge voters not to turn to a third-party candidate because "I can guarantee you that only the Republican or the Democrat will win."

Still on the minds of Democrats is a stunning congressional loss last year in northern New Mexico. Republicans won a special election to replace Democrat Bill Richardson, who resigned to join the Clinton administration. Democrats blamed low turnout and a Green Party candidacy for their loss in a district with a 2-to-1 Democratic registration advantage.

**** filed by:APE-(NH) on 06/22/98 at 17:55EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 06/22/98 at 18:28EDT ****

Village Gives Up A Painful Ritual

Drive to End Female Circumcision Gains Support Among Egypt's Copts

By JOHN LANCASTER
Washington Post Foreign Service

TAYEBA, Egypt—When Miriam Bolas was 11 years old, her mother invited the local *daya*, or midwife, to slice off part of her genitals. She did not do this out of cruelty. Like generations of Egyptian women, she believed that dulling her daughter's ability to enjoy sex would help preserve the girl's virginity and boost her prospects for marriage.

But Bolas, now married to a tenant farmer with two young daughters of her own, is determined to spare her children the same fate.

"My mother was ignorant and she was stupid," said Bolas, a forthright woman in her late thirties with prominent cheekbones and long dark braids streaming from beneath her black head scarf. "They just did it because everyone else did it. One generation gave it to the next generation. That's just how it was."

Not anymore—or at least, not in Tayeba.

After an intensive eight-year effort by one of Egypt's largest nonprofit development groups, the practice of female circumcision—known to its critics as female genital mutilation—has largely disappeared from this flyblown farming village of 17,000 people in the Nile valley 130 miles south of Cairo.

The outcome of the work by the Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services—an offshoot of Egypt's Coptic Christian minority—amounts to a rare success story in a country where up to 97 percent of married or formerly married women have been circumcised. In that regard, Tayeba has emerged as a source of hope and practical guidance for human rights groups, health-care workers and others seeking to eradicate female circumcision in Egypt and elsewhere in the developing world.

One key lesson is that the top-down approach favored by the Egyptian government—trying to eliminate the practice by fiat—is largely an exercise in futility. According to outside experts and field workers with the Coptic organization, the story of Tayeba demonstrates the need to attack the problem at its roots—educating not only women but also religious leaders and unmarried men—and in the broader context of enhancing women's status in society, such as improving access to education and health care.

"These things don't change overnight, and they don't change by force," said Samiha Katscha, an anthropologist at the American University of Cairo and co-author of a recent U.S.-funded study on female circumcision in Egypt.

Tayeba is not entirely typical of its surroundings. Most of its residents are tattooed between thumb and forefinger with the small blue cross that identifies them as Coptic Christians, who account for roughly 10 percent of the 61 million people in this Muslim-dominated society.

At least by the standards of the impoverished Nile Valley, Copts tend to be better educated and more prosperous than Muslims, and their leaders have generally accepted the argument that female circumcision has no basis in their faith. Muslim clerics, by contrast, are sharply divided on the matter. Some conservative Muslims justify the practice on the basis of a saying attributed to the Prophet Muhammad. Other Islamic scholars dispute the authenticity of the saying, noting that the ritual is not performed in such conservative Islamic societies as Saudi Arabia and Iran.

But the consensus among outside experts is that female circumcision is rooted primarily in cultural tradition—suggesting that religion is not the main issue when it comes to persuading people to abandon the practice. Several thousand years old, the ritual predates Christianity and Islam and occurs widely among followers of those and other faiths—not only in Egypt but also in Sudan and large swaths of sub-Saharan Africa.

A 1995 government survey concluded that "the practice of female circumcision is virtually universal among women of reproductive age in Egypt"—a finding that so alarmed the Health Ministry that it withheld the document from public view for three months, according to someone who helped produce it. The Egyptian form of circumcision typically involves full or partial removal of the clitoris and some surrounding tissue, according to the report; a more severe type is prevalent elsewhere on the African continent.

Typically performed by untrained midwives in the absence of anesthetic or sterile surgical equipment, the practice poses immediate health risks such as bleeding and infection and, over the long term, can cause problems in sexual relations and



BY JOHN LANCASTER—THE WASHINGTON POST
Miriam Bolas, holding her son in Tayeba, says she was circumcised at the age of 11 but will not subject her two daughters to the ordeal.

The Washington Post
Sunday, June 22, 1998

A Village Gives Up A Painful Ritual

EGYPT, From A19

childbirth. Human rights groups and international agencies such as UNICEF have become increasingly vocal in their condemnation of the practice, calling it cruel and medically unnecessary.

After years of denying that the practice was common in Egypt, the government was jolted into action by a 1994 CNN report showing graphic footage of a hysterical 13-year-old undergoing the procedure at the hands of a Cairo barber. Last year, the Health Ministry overcame a court battle with Islamic fundamentalists to ban the practice, vowing criminal action against offenders.

But the government has pursued only a handful of cases—usually involving deaths caused by complications from the procedure—and experts in the field say its practical effect has been negligible. "If you have the majority of people practicing something, the law won't do anything," said Amal Hadi, a physician and researcher at the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies.

The Coptic organization addresses the problem as one aspect of raising living standards through programs in literacy, family planning and health care, among other things. Funded by American, U.N. and European aid agencies, among other sources, the group enters a village only with a signed invitation from community leaders and typically installs a two-person team to live there as long as seven years. The group also trains local volunteers, who help ensure that its work continues after the team leaves, and conducts extensive follow-up work.

The results have been impressive. Regarding female circumcision, the organization has achieved an unprecedented "success rate" of 70 percent in eight mostly Coptic villages of Egypt's Upper Nile Valley, according to the U.S.-backed study co-authored by Katsha, the anthropology professor. Success is measured on the basis of whether girls remain uncircumcised past the age of 12, as determined by interviews with their mothers.

Tayeba, with a success rate of about 80 percent, is a showcase for the organization's methods. While the village is marginally more prosperous than adjacent Muslim com-

munities—it has a pharmacy and barber shop, among other amenities—it remains a rural backwater of mud-brick houses and donkey-filled streets, where the men trudge off to work each morning in nearby fields of sugar cane and wheat.

When the Coptic group began its anti-circumcision effort here in 1990, it already had the support of religious and civic leaders and a well-established network of volunteers, typically older women of some standing in the village.

The volunteers proved critical to the effort, making weekly house calls to instruct women in the rudiments of family planning and health care before cautiously working around to the topic of female circumcision. "I'm not going to them as an outsider saying, 'Please don't do it,'" said Margrit Mina, who runs health care programs for the organization in Minya governorate, where Tayeba is situated.

All the same, initial reactions were often hostile. "They used to insist, 'It was done to me, why shouldn't it be done to my daughter?'" Zuza Marzook, a volunteer for 11 years, said at the church community center. "If it isn't done to her, won't she become a loose woman? We explain to them that there's something called brains."

Assuming that message takes hold, the volunteers then solicit pledges from mothers that they will not circumcise their daughters. They make regular follow-up visits until the girl is 13.

The group's subtle proselytizing is evident in unusually frank attitudes toward sex. During a recent conversation with a foreign visitor at the church community center, village women talked with unblushing candor about the most intimate details of their personal lives.

Nadia Jayed, for example, said she deeply regrets her own circumcision, carried out shortly before she married at 11. Although her change of heart came too late to spare her two eldest daughters, both of whom are now married, she expressed relief that her three younger daughters will not experience the same trauma.

"We tell them, 'Put some watermelon in your stomach, we're not going to do that again,'" she said, referring to the organization's "Relax." "Now we know it brings us harm."

Chicago Tribune

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WHITE HOUSE DINNER HONORS PRITZKERS

Blair Kamin

June 19, 1998

WASHINGTON -- Chicagoans Jay and Cindy Pritzker were lauded by President Clinton and wife Hillary at the White House Wednesday night during ceremonies commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Pritzker Architecture Prize, architecture's version of the Nobel Prize.

The first lady jokingly compared the Pritzkers with the NBA champion Chicago Bulls, saying that the couple had championed the cause of better architecture by establishing the prize, first given in 1979. This year's recipient was Italian architect Renzo Piano.

Among Chicagoans at the dinner that included a dessert called "The 'Passion' of Architecture" (a futuristic arrangement of chocolate sticks set tepee style on a plate with white chocolate and passion-fruit mousse), were: Transportation Secretary Bill Daley, Dan Rostenkowski, Bill Kurtis and architects Helmut Jahn, Dirk Lohan, Stanley Tigerman and Thomas Beeby.

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Talking It Over

By Helen Rodham Clinton



National historic sites worthy of preservation

I want you to take a trip with me — 42 miles northwest of Washington and 170 years back in time.

People, commerce and ideas were beginning to move westward, and a grand system of canals, envisioned by President George Washington, was under construction.

In the days before the railroads, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was designed to bypass the rapids of the Potomac River and move goods cheaply and efficiently from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River. According to one expert, the construction of the C&O Canal was "a typical American heroic enterprise."

Along the way, a series of challenges faced engineers, including how to carry barges across the 11 major intersecting tributaries that drain into the Potomac River. The solution was a system of aqueducts.

At Mile 42, workers constructed the largest: the Monocacy Aqueduct. Essentially a 516-foot bridge over the river, the aqueduct carried the canal in a flume-like trough supported by seven graceful arches. Mules dragging the barges walked along a towpath by the canal. The Monocacy Aqueduct is now considered to be one of the finest canal structures in the United States.

Hundreds of manual laborers, many of them Irish and Welsh immigrants, hauled heavy stone blocks from nearby Sugar Loaf Mountain to build the aqueduct, which took five years to complete.

During the Civil War, Confederate troops tried to dynamite it to stop the movement of Northern soldiers, but they were unable to penetrate the dense stone.

Mother Nature, though, has posed a graver threat. In 1972, Hurricane Agnes tore away much of the coping stone and railing, necessitating a "temporary fix" — an unsightly harness of steel beams and timbers that now encases and obscures the structure. Another serious flood could wash it away completely.

If the Monocacy Aqueduct falls, we will lose not only an important architectural and engineering landmark, but also an important link to our past.

Thanks in large measure to the leadership of the late Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, the beauty of the C&O Canal was preserved for all Americans in 1971 when it became a National Historical Park.

In much the same manner, private citizens led by former Maryland Rep. Gilbert Gude and the C&O Canal Association are working today with the Park Service to raise the funds, from both private and public sources, necessary to

preserve the aqueduct.

On Monday, I visited the Monocacy Aqueduct, where Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, announced the Trust's 1998 list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places.

Like the Monocacy Aqueduct, these are places that, if lost, would take a piece of our history with them. They include America's historically black colleges and universities, where many future civil rights leaders were educated, and the Great Bowdoin Mill in Topsham, Maine, a symbol of that state's once-flourishing paper industry.

The Chancellorsville Battlefield in Virginia, where Stonewall Jackson was mistakenly shot by his own troops, also made the list, as did the historic lighthouses of Michigan and courthouses of Texas. In Colorado, the Trust has named the mining towns of Black Hawk and Central City and the Mesa Verde National Park, with its collection of pre-Columbian cliff dwellings. The architecturally significant art deco Mapes Hotel in Reno, Nev., is on the list, as is Cannery Row in Monterey, Calif., which was immortalized by John Steinbeck.

As Richard Moe said, "America's historic treasures are a non-renewable resource. Once they are gone, they are gone for good."

That's why the president has called on all Americans to participate in a nationwide effort to "Save Our Treasures" — "so that generations of the 21st century can see for themselves the images and words that are the old and continuing glory of America."

As we begin our celebration of the new millennium, I hope all Americans will look for the history in their own back yards. Picture the America we want to leave our children. Is it an America they learn about only in history books? Or is it an America that cares enough about its proud heritage to preserve its great canals and battlefields?

Next month, I'll be visiting more American treasures — from the Star-Spangled Banner in Washington to Thomas Edison's Invention Factory in West Orange, N.J.

The president has asked Congress for funding to help preserve these irreplaceable artifacts and landmarks. In addition, private citizens, corporations and foundations have already offered to contribute.

Safeguarding our heritage is not only about preserving our past. It's also about preserving our future by leaving the symbols of this great country — symbols such as the Monocacy Aqueduct — intact for our children and our grandchildren.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1998

AM-Micro-Entrepreneurs,230

Mrs. Clinton backs bill to help micro-entrepreneurs

WASHINGTON (AP) First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton joined two senior senators Thursday in endorsing legislation to help micro-entrepreneurs, often people from low-income neighborhoods, get the training needed to start their own businesses.

The legislation, sponsored by Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici, R-N.M., and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., would provide \$105 million over four years to train and assist new entrepreneurs in planning, marketing and financial skills.

Mrs. Clinton said that with the trend toward bank consolidation and larger banks it has become harder for aspiring small businessmen to get loans. The bill has the promise of changing lives and communities, she said.

"I believe there are a lot of good risks out there," Mrs. Clinton said.

The legislation would require that every \$2 of federal support be matched by \$1 in state, local or private resources. Half the grants would go to assist people with incomes less than 150 percent of the poverty line.

Domenici said he would push the bill with the Republican leadership.

"It's not a very expensive bill but it has the potential to do a lot of good," he said.

Kennedy suggested that one way to offset the funding would be to further close loopholes by which millionaires avoid paying taxes by leaving the country.

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Population Bomb

Two Americans Export Chemical Sterilization To the Third World

More Than 100,000 Women
Undergo the Procedure;
Cancer Risk Is Feared

Secret Doings in Vietnam

By ALIX M. FREEDMAN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Stephen D. Mumford's house looks much like any other in the leafy suburbs of Chapel Hill, N.C. Set on a one-acre plot, his brick-and-wood home features four bedrooms, an eat-in kitchen and a cozy den. Outside, there's a vegetable garden and a garage with a station wagon parked in front.

No one would ever guess what he has in his basement.

Down there are more than 300,000 tiny yellow pellets in rows of white plastic jars. The pellets, made of a compound known as quinacrine, are bound for India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Morocco and more than a dozen other countries. There, in remote, often filthy clinics and doctors' offices, they will be used to sterilize some of the world's poorest women.

In the past decade, quinacrine pellets supplied by Mr. Mumford have been responsible for the irreversible chemical sterilization of more than 100,000 Third World women. There are enough pellets in his basement at the moment to sterilize 20,000 more.

Inserted directly into the uterus, quinacrine (pronounced KWIN-a-krin) prevents pregnancy by scarring the fallopian tubes. No anesthesia is used, and the procedure is painful; some women faint. For many, short-term side effects include abnormal menstrual bleeding, backaches, fever, lower abdominal pain and headaches.

Longer-term consequences are less certain but potentially more ominous: Independent laboratory studies in the U.S. indicate that quinacrine causes cells to mutate. Some scientists say this is circumstantial evidence that it may cause cancer as well; according to the World Health Organization, between 60% and 80% of known mutagens are also carcinogens.

Because questions of safety and effectiveness haven't been resolved, quinacrine sterilizations aren't permitted in the U.S. They are also opposed by nearly all major family-planning organizations and by many foreign governments. In 1993, the World Health Organization declared that, pending further lab research, quinacrine shouldn't be used to sterilize women in any country because of the potential cancer risk.

World-wide, Mr. Mumford and his partner, a like-minded contraceptive re-



Elton Kessel

searcher named Elton Kessel, are the sole distributors of the substance. In a remarkably quiet crusade, they have managed to pay for its manufacture in Switzerland, arrange for its free distribution in about 20 countries and mobilize a far-flung network of doctors, nurses and midwives to administer it.

Operating mostly in impoverished nations with weak regulation of health-care practices, the two Americans have bypassed the stringent controls that typically govern the testing and use of experimental drugs. As a result, mass-sterilization programs affecting thousands of women, but involving limited health-related follow-up, have been launched in several countries. In addition, some women seeking routine gynecological care have been sterilized without their knowledge or even against their will.

The two American promoters say that, judging by the information they have gathered from human testing abroad, quinacrine is both safe and effective. They acknowledge that quinacrine pellets cause mutations in certain test-tube studies but note that research on mice has been inconclusive. In any case, they say, the lab results hardly prove that the pellets cause cancer in women.

Their primary goal, they emphasize, is to improve the lives and protect the health of Third World women, almost 600,000 of whom die each year from pregnancy-related complications. The World Health Organization, which advises the United Nations and its members, reports that the incidence of such deaths is 18 times as high in the developing world as it is in industrialized countries.

But Mr. Mumford, 55, is also pursuing a more controversial agenda than health care. Describing quinacrine as "essential to population-growth control," he says he sees it as a means of reducing the potential number of immigrants to the U.S. from developing nations. "This explosion in human numbers, which after 2050 will come entirely from immigrants and the offspring of immigrants, will dominate

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our lives. There will be chaos and anarchy," says Mr. Mumford, who relies in part on anti-immigrant forces in the U.S. for financial backing.

Mr. Mumford blames the Catholic Church for discouraging population control while promoting the migration of Catholics to the U.S. to bolster the strength of the church in this country. "Overpopulation is a gravely serious national-security issue, even more serious than the nuclear threat," warns Mr. Mumford, who calls his tiny, not-for-profit organization the Center for Research on Population and Security. "The security survival interest of the U.S. is in conflict with the papacy's long-term survival," he adds.

A researcher with these political views and no support from drug companies, health groups or national governments might be expected to encounter trouble bringing a product to market. But quinacrine is so inexpensive—about a penny per pellet—that Mr. Mumford's organization has had to spend only \$36,000 for the three million pellets it has had manufactured in this decade. Mr. Mumford and Dr. Kessel, who is 79, also benefit from the fact that they don't seek financial gain, are willing to operate on a shoestring—and are passionately persistent. "If you want to make a difference in contraceptive research,

you have to take a vow of poverty," Dr. Kessel says.

Mr. Mumford draws a salary of \$37,500 a year from his research center; Dr. Kessel lives off less than \$30,000 from Social Security and income from small investments.

Many people in the family-planning field think the two men's quinacrine crusade is nothing short of evil. Adrienne Germain, president of the International Women's Health Coalition in New York, says that quinacrine's inexpensiveness, portability and simplicity make it "highly open to abuse," adding that, "with this, there is no murky middle. It shouldn't be used, period."

At the World Bank, which provides loans for family planning, population official Thomas Merrick says that quinacrine use abroad "gives the impression that we have different standards for poor women." He



*'First, let these women be
accepted as humans and then
let's talk about human rights.
As it is, they're going
to die, so what do the
long-term complications of
quinacrine matter?'*

—Dr. Naseem Rahman

adds, "This undermines the cause of developing safe, effective and acceptable methods that respect the reproductive rights of women in the Third World."

Numerous women's-rights advocates world-wide agree. But, as in many areas where the Western health establishment comes into contact with the developing world, the quinacrine issue isn't as simple as many may believe. Some health-care workers in the Third World, desperate for cheap, easy-to-administer birth control, see the two maverick Americans as saviors—and their critics as dangerous meddlers.

One outspoken quinacrine advocate is gynecologist Naseem Rahman. On a Sunday in late January, she threads her way through a Dhaka, Bangladesh, slum inhabited by stonecutters and rickshaw pullers

about birth control. She says she will send her health workers back here soon to spread the word about the free quinacrine sterilizations that she provides at her private clinic.

She believes that the developed world's cautious standards of medical ethics and safety have no place in the lives of women for whom repeated pregnancies bring nothing but deprivation and danger. Quinacrine, she points out, is dramatically less expensive than any alternative she can provide (see chart).

A few feet away from Dr. Rahman, a whimpering woman clutches a dead baby to her breast. The doctor declares: "First, let these women be accepted as humans and then let's talk about human rights. As it is, they're going to die, so what do the long-term complications of quinacrine matter?"

QUINACRINE'S VAST appeal, and its considerable dangers, are also on display in Vietnam.

In 1986, Dr. Kessel buttonholed Do Trong Hieu, Vietnam's family-planning director, at a seminar in New Delhi, and told him about quinacrine. On the spot, Dr. Kessel supplied Dr. Hieu with a number of quinacrine pellets.

At the time, Vietnam's population growth was among the fastest in Asia, the country's economy was in a state of collapse—and the ministry of health had a budget that provided barely 15 cents per woman for family planning. Vietnam's only widely available family-planning option was the IUD. But many women complained about the side effects and, for the government, price was a concern: about \$2.50 per woman compared with \$1 per woman for quinacrine, including all clinic-related costs.

"Quinacrine didn't require surgery, was easy to provide to users and was cheap," Dr. Hieu recalls. "I said, 'This would be good for a poor country.'"

He began a quinacrine-sterilization effort that ballooned so quickly that more than 31,000 Vietnamese women had been sterilized before the government decided to follow up on the women's progress three years later.

After this period, no increased incidence of cancer or other serious complications was detected. But the government's study revealed that some health workers performing the sterilizations were recording pregnancy rates of 13%—not the desired 2%. The apparent reason: Some of the 1,300 health workers who had been hastily enlisted to do the sterilizations hadn't been properly trained. By the time Dr. Hieu sorted all this out, 20,000 more Vietnamese women had been sterilized, Mr. Mumford says. The program was dropped in 1993 under intense pressure from the World Health Organization.

It also turned out that not everyone who had been

sterilized had undergone the procedure voluntarily. Many of the involuntary sterilizations had occurred in a remote area five hours by car from Ho Chi Minh City, on the Hoa Binh Rubber Plantation.

Hoa Binh rubber worker Nguyen Thi recalls that on March 10, 1993, she went to the plantation health clinic, where she was told that she would receive a routine gynecological examination. Instead, Duong Dang Hanh, the clinic's doctor, removed Mrs. Thi's IUD and inserted a quinacrine pellet.

Dr. Hanh performed the same procedure on 106 other unsuspecting rubber workers, he confirms. Only later, after some got infections and sought treatment, did they learn what had been done.

Today, at age 41, Mrs. Thi, whose dark, wrinkled skin and wiry frame suggest years of hard labor, is still bitter: "Did they consider us lab rats so that they could do whatever they wanted with our bodies?"

Most details about the sterilizations remain buried within the sprawling plantation: a reporter's efforts to interview workers there in February resulted in her expulsion from the grounds. Her notes were confiscated by security police.

Interviewed on a later day at the plantation clinic, one senior employee said Dr. Hanh performed the sterilizations to enhance his career by helping enforce Vietnam's two-child policy. But the youthful doctor, who wasn't fired after the incident, insists he was simply working from a list of names of women to be sterilized that had been supplied to him by plantation officials.

In Hanoi, some health workers speculate that the plantation's bosses themselves orchestrated the campaign to keep productivity high. The plantation's top officials decline to comment.

Standing at her rickety roadside drink stand in the nearby town, Ngo Thi says that some workers, like her sister, Tran Thi Luan, now have young children because the single insertion of quinacrine they received wasn't sufficient to sterilize them. (Dr. Kessel and Mr. Mumford recommend two insertions of seven pellets each, one month apart.)

Others, like Nguyen Thi Lanh, already ill from the unsanitary way the hasty sterilizations were performed, were beaten by their enraged husbands when the men learned of the procedure. After Mrs. Lanh's husband threw her and her children out of the house, she begged for food in the streets.

Expressing horror at the Vietnam experience, Mr. Mumford says, "If we had had more money, we would have done more monitoring and wouldn't have let quinacrine take off this way." Both Mr. Mumford and Dr. Hieu, though, remain excited about the prospect of reintroducing quinacrine sterilization in Vietnam in the next few years.

"Any method that is easy can be abused, but you have to weigh the benefits," says Dr. Hieu, who still keeps a stash of quinacrine in a desk drawer.

Indeed, despite significant uncertainties regarding health and safety, demand remains high—even among Vietnamese women—for the yellow pellets that Mr. Mumford stores in the basement of his North Carolina home. On a visit to Vietnam in February, one of three trips he has made there since 1992, Mr. Mumford is treated like a returning hero. Dang Thi Mai, a worker in a noodle factory, waits for hours at the Nam Dinh province's family-planning headquarters to meet him.

When he arrives, she tells him that she was among the first Vietnamese women to be sterilized with quinacrine. Her factory, she says, encouraged older women to use a permanent method of birth control so they could "stay healthy and keep produc-

tive high." Mrs. Mai, who had three children, complied. Now 47 years old, she declares, "Through 10 years, I have been very happy with quinacrine."

Le Thi Mau, a representative of the women's union, tells Mr. Mumford that she doesn't understand why the government discontinued the quinacrine sterilizations. Even now, she says, women keep asking for quinacrine to be brought back. Tran Thi Vinh, the province's top family-planning official, implores Mr. Mumford "to explain quinacrine's benefits to the world. We want to choose the best method for our women, and I choose quinacrine," she says.

Choking up, Mr. Mumford thanks Dr. Vinh "for providing leadership in family planning in Vietnam and the world." Later, when he is back in America, Mr. Mumford will reflect in minute detail on the particulars of "this hell of a show of gratitude."

"Being able to have experiences like we had that day," he says, "is what drives me."

Both Mr. Mumford and Dr. Kessel became devotees of population control after having had separate, first-hand encounters with Asian poverty.

Mr. Mumford, who grew up poor in Louisville, Ky., and dreamed of becoming a farmer, had his epiphany during an Army hitch in Korea in 1969 and 1970. Shocked by Seoul's squalid shantytowns, which were teeming with rural migrants, Mr. Mumford thereafter devoted himself to population studies, obtaining a doctorate from the University of Texas and embarking on a career in contraceptive research.

Dr. Kessel, who trained at Harvard and the University of Chicago, traces his own commitment to the population field to a harrowing three-year stint as a public-health doctor in rural India in the 1950s. Appalled by the rampant malnutrition and disease that he encountered, he decided that reducing population growth was "an absolute prerequisite to social and economic development."

BOTH MEN ENDED up at a contraceptive-research firm called Family Health International, or FHI, in Research Triangle Park, N.C. There, in the early 1970s, Dr. Kessel learned about quinacrine sterilization from its developer, a Chilean researcher named Jaime Zipper.

Quinacrine in pill form had long been a widely accepted antimalarial drug with no known links to cancer. Though it was a potentially riskier matter to place the compound directly into the sensitive uterine environment, Dr. Kessel was impressed with Dr. Zipper's early work.

Dr. Kessel brought a supply of quinacrine, then in liquid form, to Bangladesh in 1973. In Dhaka, the nation's capital, the American met an idealistic young public-health doctor, Zafrullah Chowdhury, who expressed interest in testing the new sterilization method.

The result was tragic. Minutes after Dr. Chowdhury inserted the liquid into the uterus of a 28-year-old mother, she died from its toxic effects. Shattered, Dr. Chowdhury never touched quinacrine again. Today, he calls what he did, "for all practical purposes, cold-blooded murder."

But Dr. Chowdhury's experience didn't deter Dr. Kessel, who says the woman's epileptic condition may have contributed to her death. By the time Mr. Mumford got to FHI in 1977, Dr. Kessel was its president, and Dr. Kessel, Dr. Zipper and other researchers were laboring to develop pellets—to be deposited in the uterus with an IUD inserter—as a safer form of quinacrine.

Mr. Mumford quickly came to share Dr. Kessel's enthusiasm for the chemical method; together they planned how they might make quinacrine sterilizations the dominant means of birth control in the Third World.

Dr. Kessel says he was fired by FHI in 1980 following disagreements with its board: Mr. Mumford was dismissed three years later for writing a string of articles and making public statements that exoriated the Vatican. Mr. Mumford struck out on his own, setting up his Center for Research on Population and Security in his basement. Dr. Kessel established his own small research outfit. Ever since, the two men have traveled to the far corners of the earth, toting heat-up suitcases crammed with reams of research and free samples of quinacrine.

Though Dr. Kessel is less concerned than Mr. Mumford about the immigration implications of Third World overpopulation, he shares his vision of

a better world. "The present rate of illegal immigration isn't healthy, but it won't be a disaster," he says. "But I see slowing the rapid population growth in developing countries as an absolute prerequisite to their social and economic development."

From the start, the two men's bare-bones financial needs—about \$1 million over the past decade—have been met by an assortment of U.S. backers, some of them linked to the anti-immigration movement.

Their most devoted fund-raisers are Donald A. Collins and Sally G. Epstein, a Washington, D.C., couple. Both are on the board of the Federation for American Immigration Reform, or FAIR, a group that, like Mr. Mumford, favors sharp reductions in immigration.

Ms. Epstein says her commitment to quinacrine is based not on immigration concerns but on a desire to aid Third World women: "I feel like a missionary. Quinacrine is something that can help women help themselves," she says.

Mr. Collins is also on the board of the Scaife Family Foundation, whose principal trustees are the two children of Richard M. Scaife, the billionaire publisher who often contributes to conservative causes. The foundation has donated \$160,000 to the quinacrine effort since 1994. Another key backer lined up by Mr. Collins is Lee Fikes, son of a Dallas oil magnate: Mr. Fikes's family foundation has provided about \$320,000. Messrs. Fikes and Scaife are also big contributors to FAIR.

Joanne Beyer, vice president at the Scaife Family Foundation, says the decision to fund quinacrine had "absolutely nothing to do" with the elder Mr. Scaife, who doesn't sit on the board of the foundation, or with FAIR. Mr. Fikes says he backs quinacrine because he sees population stability as crucial to improving the quality of life world-wide.

Drug companies aren't among quinacrine's financial backers. Around the world, only four leading pharmaceutical companies are pursuing any contraceptive research at all. At least nine others abandoned product research and development in the wake of litigation during the mid-1980s over A.H. Robins Co.'s Dalkon Shield intrauterine device; after thousands of women alleged that the IUD caused infections and sterility, Robins filed for bankruptcy-law protection in 1985.

Quinacrine would be especially problematic from a liability standpoint because of the possible cancer risk. "No company worth anything ever would have put a contraceptive mutagen like quinacrine on the market," says Jeffrey Spieler, who runs the population-research division at the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Third World's biggest contraceptive funder.

The only drug company that will touch quinacrine is Sipharm Sesseln AG, a small Swiss concern that limits its role to formulating the pellets under contract to Mr. Mumford. "If there was absolute clinical evidence that the pellets were toxic and dangerous, we would refuse to make them," says company President Fritz Schneider. "But it isn't our role to check if this is safe or not. We aren't the conscience of the world."

Dr. Kessel and Mr. Mumford say there are limits to their own roles, as well. While they distribute the pellets as widely as they can, they say that the way quinacrine is administered by overseas doctors is—and should be—beyond their influence.

"These people don't want to be the puppets of imperialist American researchers," Mr. Mumford says. "They want to be in control."

As a result, Dr. Kessel and Mr. Mumford say, some overseas sterilization programs turn out to be better administered than others. And, they acknowledge, problems with such matters as informed con-



Ambia Khatoon rests in a Dhaka clinic after her sterilization. Half an hour later, she hurries away, clasp a packet of antibiotics. She climbs into a brightly painted rickshaw for the trip home.

sent, proper dosages, record-keeping and long-term follow-up sometimes develop.

Many of these problems are apparent in India, where Dr. Kessel and Mr. Mumford have worked extensively for nearly two decades. Indu Das's sterilization is a case in point.

Late in the spring of 1995, the 27-year-old mother of three showed up at the Palam Health Center intending to be fitted with an IUD. But on that day, Anita Sabherwal, then a graduate student at one of New Delhi's most prestigious government hospitals, also happened to be at Palam with a different agenda. "Dr. Kessel was on the market that the government has approved," recalls Mrs. Das.

She says she was happy to hear from Dr. Sabherwal that the drug would last for "10-15 years" but not forever. Mrs. Das hastily signed an informed-consent form, which she didn't read. Even if she had, she wouldn't have found any reference to scientific concerns that quinacrine might cause cancer. She says she left the clinic without knowing the name of the drug or its purpose. Dr. Sabherwal and her supervisor wouldn't comment on any aspect of Mrs. Das's account.

rs. Das says she received a single seven-pellet se of quinacrine—not the two doses that Dr. Kessel and Mr. Mumford recommend. Did this mean the sterilization was less likely to work? Dr. Kessel and Mr. Mumford think so. But evaluating success rates and health effects is complicated by the fact that many of the women who are sterilized with quinacrine recede into the anonymity of local slums and rural villages, and many don't return for further evaluation.

The leading quinacrine advocate in Calcutta, Biral Mullick, who has sterilized about 2,000 women, says he relies on women to come back to him voluntarily if they develop any health problems or if the sterilization doesn't work. Dr. Mullick says none of the women he sterilized have returned and that he has made no effort to find them. "How could I have gone door to door when resources were so limited?" he asks.

Despite such problems, many doctors working with Dr. Kessel and Mr. Mumford do produce reports of their findings, and a number of these end up in peer-reviewed scientific journals. The reports are uniformly positive: Effectiveness approaches 98% after two years; side effects are minimal; there is no measurable increase in the incidence of cancer

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among women who have been sterilized.

But how reliable are the data? Critics argue that there is too much variation in the studies' methodology—in the number of pellets used, the screening of patients, the reliability of the follow-up—for the reports to be conclusive. Says Patrick Rowe, medical officer in the World Health Organization's human-reproduction program, "The quinacrine clinical trials don't come up to generally accepted standards of good clinical practices. . . . It makes an independent evaluation of safety more difficult."

In Dr. Sabherwal's case, her 1996 thesis abstract cited only one pregnancy after 10 months among the 30 women she sterilized and no "serious, life-threatening complications." Her conclusion: "Quinacrine sterilization can be safely used on a mass scale in a country like ours where maternal mortality is alarming."

Apparently unbeknownst to Dr. Sabherwal, Mrs. Das, who had experienced severe bleeding right after the attempted sterilization in 1995, became pregnant in late 1997. She had an abortion and finally got the IUD she wanted in the first place. This result made its way into no scientific reports.

EXACERBATING the difficulties involved in treating and tracking thousands of women like Indu Das is the ignorance of many of the doctors and health-care aides who administer the drug.

In the tiny rural outpost of Fuleshwar, India, a two-hour drive from Calcutta, C.C. Pramanik estimates that he has performed 500 quinacrine sterilizations. Seated cross-legged on a blanket in the unfinished brick building that serves as his school for doctors and midwives, Dr. Pramanik recalls learning from his mentor, Dr. Mullick, that "quinacrine was accepted in the developed countries of the world, including America." Dr. Mullick, who is one of Dr. Kessel's staunchest allies, also assured his disciple that quinacrine has "no long-term side effects," according to Dr. Pramanik.

Told by a reporter that quinacrine may be a carcinogen and that it isn't used in the West, Dr. Pra-

manik gazes uneasily at a family-planning poster that supplies the bare wall with its only decorative touch. "Obviously, the patients should know the side effects," he says. "But I knew nothing, so how could I tell them?" Dr. Mullick acknowledges that he is aware of the cancer issue but that if he and other doctors explained it to patients, they might panic unnecessarily. "People might come and kill the doctor," he says.

Further east on the subcontinent, in Dhaka, Saharuddin Tasit, Bangladesh's health minister, gathers with about a dozen of his lieutenants in a dilapidated health-ministry conference room to tell a reporter how his country is dealing with overpopulation. Asked about quinacrine, he says, "We don't allow doctors to do this—they can't do this. If anything goes wrong or someone dies, who will compensate these women?"

Later that same day, as evening is closing in, Dr. Rahman, the Dhaka gynecologist, can be found at her clinic briskly instructing Ambia Khatoon, a 45-year-old maid at a private elementary school, to lie down on an examination table and slide her feet into the stirrups. Dr. Rahman has already swallowed a quinacrine pellet to reassure Mrs. Khatoon, who has four children, that the drug "won't kill her" and, using deliberately simple language, has told her that the "powder will close the door so the baby can't come out."

While the doctor keeps a private ledger of her subjects, she doesn't provide them with informed-consent forms. Dr. Rahman says she wouldn't dream of creating a paper trail in this mainly Muslim country where a woman's failure to get pregnant can give a husband grounds for divorce.

Acting without the knowledge of her husband, a rickshaw puller who is frequently ill, Mrs. Khatoon has traveled to Dr. Rahman's clinic accompanied by two other maids. One already has received a free sterilization here.

Mrs. Khatoon moans softly as Dr. Rahman briskly thrusts an IUD inserter filled with 12 quinacrine pellets deep into the patient's uterus. Moments later, the doctor instructs an assistant to mop up a small pool of blood that has oozed onto the floor.

Informed that the government has specifically refused to allow quinacrine even in clinical trials, Dr.

Rahman replies: "No one ever told me this drug is banned in Bangladesh." Dr. Rahman says she has done more than 2,900 such sterilizations in the past three years.

Half an hour later, Mrs. Khatoon hurries from the clinic, clasping a packet of antibiotics. After haggling with three rickshaw bikers—the cost of the round-trip excursion will require her family to forgo vegetables next week—she climbs into one of the brightly painted carriages with her companions. They are quickly lost in Dhaka's eerie nighttime maze of dimly lighted passages and human shadows.

Because of the generally laissez-faire attitude of Third World governments toward enforcement of public-health laws, no one, it appears, has ever been prosecuted for performing unauthorized quinacrine sterilizations in any of the roughly 20 countries where they occur.

Giuseppe Benagiano, who was in charge of the World Health Organization's human-reproduction program until last year and led its attack on quinacrine, says the organization has no power to change this. "We aren't a regulatory agency for any country, let alone a regulatory agency of the world. It is up to individual governments to decide if individual doctors have done something borderline or unethical."

Similarly, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, while decrying the overseas use of the unapproved sterilization method, says the FDA has no power to police the two Americans' activities abroad. This is so because Dr. Kessel and Mr. Mumford aren't purporting to run FDA-approved clinical trials.

Under heavy pressure from women's-rights activists, India is one country that has tried to crack down—though apparently with little success. On March 16, its supreme court declined to interfere with the government's plan to ban quinacrine sterilizations following a public-interest lawsuit lodged by women's-rights advocates.

Since then, surgeon J.K. Jain, an avid quinacrine backer and former member of Parliament, says he has been vigorously lobbying the Health Ministry to derail the prohibition. He appears to have the tacit support of his political party, the Hindu-nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party, which is now in control of the government. Ignoring the proposed ban, Dr. Jain continues his program to mail free quinacrine samples and inserters to thousands of Indian gynecologists.

Meanwhile, in Fuleshwar, Dr. Pramanik has just begun providing family-planning training to a new group of aspiring midwives. In his spartan classroom, about 20 young women sit in neat rows at rough-hewn wooden tables, listening raptly. During a class break, 18-year-old Sipra Langal shyly volunteers that she has already learned about options like tubectomy and vasectomy but thinks quinacrine is best.

"In the village, girls don't have the luxury to rest after surgery. It takes a very short time to recover from quinacrine and out of 100 procedures, 100 will be successful," Ms. Langal says, echoing what she has been taught in class.

For Dr. Kessel and Mr. Mumford, the stop in Fuleshwar is a highlight of their trek through the poorest countries of Asia. Many times, they have been discouraged—by the mounting opposition of governments and family-planning groups, the meager resources available for the quinacrine effort, the difficulty of spreading their message as far and as fast as they would like.

But in remote Fuleshwar, they see a way to move far beyond the 100,000 quinacrine sterilizations that have been performed so far. "The future of quinacrine will be with village midwives," Dr. Kessel says. "They are so scattered it will be very hard for the government to stop." ♦

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1998

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NOW YOU KNOW . . .

■ For their annual summer holiday, the Clintons will escape again to Martha's Vineyard, where new money works hard to look old.

President and Hillary Rodham Clinton, with daughter Chelsea, expect to hit the Massachusetts island around Aug. 15. They will stay again at the Edgartown compound of Boston developer Richard Friedman, the White House said, for about two weeks before Clinton returns to stumping for Democratic candidates.

THE RELIABLE SOURCE

By Ann Gerhart and Annie Groer

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1998

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1998

100 Girls' Schools In Afghan Capital Are Ordered Shut

KABUL, Afghanistan, June 16 (AP) — The Islamic movement that controls most of Afghanistan today ordered the closing of more than 100 private schools here that have been educating girls.

The movement, the Taliban, has imposed severe restrictions on women and girls, including barring them from schools and most workplaces.

The closing edict includes scores of small home-based vocational training programs, many of them run by international aid groups, that teach girls and young women to weave carpets and sew. Supporters say the classes are vital to rebuilding the country after years of civil war.

Under the new rules, the Taliban will issue licenses to schools, but only after scrutinizing their objectives. Schools will not be allowed to teach girls older than 8 and will be limited to lessons about the Koran, the Muslim holy book.

The schools to be closed, the Government said today, violated those rules.

"These schools weren't just for children — they also included 14- and 15-year-old girls," Religious Affairs Minister Haji Khulimuddin said at a news conference.

The home-based schools have been run by thousands of women, teachers who were forced out of work by the Taliban after they took control of Kabul in 1996 and imposed a harsh brand of Islamic law. Without officially recognizing the schools, the Taliban have until now allowed them to operate.

"Right now, we have no control over these schools," Mr. Khulimuddin said. "If they get permission, then we can control them."

The Taliban's proscriptions on women have raised international concern. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright visited the country earlier this year and called the edicts on women "despicable." United Nations aid officials have made similar comments.

In meetings with Western officials, Taliban leaders have expressed a willingness to discuss the restrictions, but say the move to keep women out of public life is driven primarily by Afghan tribal traditions.

The Taliban movement consists of former tribesmen who until the takeover in 1996 had been students in rural religious schools.

www.usatoday.com



Life

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1998

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LIFELINE

A QUICK READ ON WHAT PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT

APPEARING ON A PC: President and Mrs. Clinton go high-tech together today when they present the 1998 Pritzker Architecture Prize during a live video Web cast. The ceremony, honoring Italian architect Renzo Piano, 60, marks the first time the president and first lady have been in a Web cast together. It will be carried live at 8:30 p.m. ET at www.designarchitecture.com.

Written by Michelle Healy from staff and wire reports

WEDNESDAY JUNE 17 1998

As Girls Close Gender Gap, Worries Emerge

By BARBARA VOBEDA
and LINDA PERLSTEIN
Washington Post Staff Writers

A generation after a great national rethinking of gender roles and the forces that classify children by their sex, the results are in: American girls are behaving more like boys—and it isn't always a pretty picture.

Girls have virtually caught up with boys in math performance and have closed the gap considerably in science. But they are now smoking, drinking and using drugs as often as boys their age. And though they are not nearly as violent as boys, girls are increasingly more likely to find their way into trouble with the law.

A status report released yesterday by a consortium of universities and research centers describes the nation's young females as a population stepping out of many traditional stereotypes that have defined girls for generations. And that, it is becoming clear, can be both good and bad.

"Adolescent girls are getting more of a sense of entitlement in healthy ways and feeling bolder, but some may be acting this out in ways that are not so healthy," said Lynn Phillips, author of "The Girls Report," which compiled the most recent research on girls from hundreds of academic and government sources. "There are ways we want girls to catch up with boys, but there are also ways we want boys to catch up with girls."

Much attention has been paid recently to the social pressures on the American male to seek out their feminine side—to become more sensitive, nurturing and in

touch with their emotions. By contrast, many sociologists expected the blurring gender lines to be an easy and liberating transition for girls. But the report suggests that their transition hasn't necessarily been a smooth psychological journey.

Some of the progress girls have made results from public policies and private efforts—to enhance math, science and sports programs for girls, for example. But more subtle social pressures also have had an effect, pushing girls to follow the less desirable patterns set by boys in other ways.

While 13 percent of eighth-grade girls reported smoking in 1991, the report shows, that figure increased to 21 percent in 1996, a faster increase than that for boys. And nearly 17 percent of eighth-grade girls used marijuana in 1996, compared with slightly more than 5 percent in 1991.

In its report, the National Council for Research on Women dealt with girls of elementary school-age through college. Among its findings were:

■ While girls are still less likely than boys to be arrested for violent crimes, the rate at which they are being arrested for these crimes increased faster than that for boys between 1986 and 1995.

■ Girls participate in a wider range of sports and exercise more than ever, but they still lag far behind boys. And a federal study found that the percentage of high school sophomore girls participating in sports declined from 46 percent in 1980 to 41 percent a decade later, while male participation remained even at 63 percent.

■ After years of concern about girls trailing boys in math performance, a 1996 test administered

**"Adolescent girls
are getting more of
a sense of
entitlement."**

Lynn Phillips, author,
"The Girls Report"

by the U.S. Department of Education found no significant differences between average scores for eighth- and 12th-grade girls and boys.

In science, girls perform about as well as boys until the 12th grade, when boys' average scores pull ahead and more boys excel in science.

"Teaching SMART," a program in Rapid City, S.D., was cited in the report as a model for helping girls in math and science.

Developed as a way to better train teachers to engage girls, the program offers several simple techniques:

Teachers should wait five seconds after asking a question before calling on a student to answer. The boys' hands typically shoot up immediately, but gradually, the teachers are likely to see more girls raise their hands.

The teachers are told to organize students in groups more often, because girls tend to thrive when they can cooperate.

Teachers learn that they can't let the students decide each time who should lead and who should record the results. Experience shows that the girls will almost always end up recording because they have nicer handwriting, said Pat Jonus, a project specialist for the program, which grew out of a similar effort by Girls Incorporated, a national organization.

One of the projects she has encouraged is called "Take Apart." Students bring in broken appliances and the boys often have more experience with electricity, teachers are told to group the girls separately from the boys.

"That eliminates the boys taking over and empowers the girls to solve it on their own," Jonus said.

Although much of what the new report documents are the problems that face girls, it also challenges many popular stereotypes. It questions, for example, the notion that adolescent girls are doomed to go through a period of low self-esteem or that the teenage years are inevitably filled with anger and stress.

It also makes clear that, despite their convergence with boys on some measures, in many important ways, girls remain very different.

They are twice as likely to be depressed as boys, for example. And a federal survey of high school students found that 34 percent of girls see themselves as overweight, compared with 22 percent of boys. Nearly two out of three of the girls were attempting to lose weight.

Ruth Newlin of the American Lung Association said girls regularly use smoking to control their weight. She blames the increase in girls' smoking in part on increasingly aggressive marketing. Trinkets, such as charm bracelets, that some cigarette companies award to regular customers appeal to girls and not grown women.

The ALA has found that girls who smoke are likely to be confident and socially skilled and smoke when they're depressed, whereas boys who smoke tend to be more insecure and smoke when they're feeling good. When girls try to quit, they are more likely than boys to report dependence on cigarettes and intense withdrawal symptoms, perhaps making it more difficult to stop.

Racial differences among girls are important in many instances. African American girls, for example, have more positive perceptions of their own bodies than do white and Hispanic girls.

And black girls are less likely to smoke than girls of other races or African American boys.

The report also found that girls are frequently the victims of violent crime. It cited studies estimating that from one-fourth to one-third of girls are sexually victimized by the time they finish high school. That includes a range of experiences from rape to sexual harassment.

And nearly two-thirds of rape victims are under 17 years old, the report said.

Measure for Measure

■ The percentage of girls who smoke has risen.

Percentage of eighth-grade girls who smoked in ...

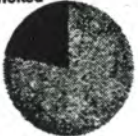
... 1991

13% had smoked



... 1996

21% had smoked



■ Girls and boys showed little difference in their math scores.

Average score on NAEP math test in 1996 for age 13, 0 to 500 scale.

Girls

Boys

272

276

200 220 240 260 280 300

■ Eating disorders are strongly associated with gender.

Percentage of high school students, by sex, who see themselves as overweight.

Boys

Girls

22%

34%

0 10 20 30 40%

Girls and young women make up 90 percent of all people who have eating disorders.

90%: Girls and young women



SOURCE: National Council on Research on Women, National Assessment of Educational Progress

BY GEORGE!

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George
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University
WASHINGTON DC

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First Lady Takes Center Court in Smith Center



On May 28, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton teamed up with 3,000 Washington-area middle and high school students in GW's Smith Center to fight prejudice in their schools and communities. The event, created by the Team Harmony Foundation and sponsored by the AT&T Learning Network, the Anti-Defamation League and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, recognized five schools and a host of students for developing innovative programs for overcoming bigotry. "I've encountered a few stereotypes about First Ladies myself," Clinton admitted to the crowd. "The most important way you can make a difference is to change your hearts and minds." Joining the First Lady at the event were, among others, recording artist Jewel (seated, right); Olympians Carl Lewis and Jaiir Lynch; D.C. Mystics basketball players Deborah Carter and Angela Johnson; D.C. United soccer players Marco Etcheverry, John Harkes and Tony Sanneh; and GW basketball coach Mike Jarvis. Team Harmony originated in Boston—the dream of former Boston Celtics Captain Reggie Lewis. The fifth Team Harmony-Boston will take place in December 1998, and the event will return to Washington next year.

C&O Canal Aqueduct on 'Endangered' List

By ELLEN NAKASHIMA
Washington Post Staff Writer

A flood-ravaged aqueduct along the historic Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The Chancellorsville battlefield in Spotsylvania County. Deteriorating buildings at historically black colleges, from Howard University in the District to Hampton University in Virginia.

All were named yesterday to the National Trust for Historic Preservation's list of the country's 11 most endangered places—a list that in past years has included the entire state of Vermont (the purported threat: suburban sprawl in the form of Wal-Mart stores), several historic neighborhoods in Southern California (endangered by a planned freeway) and the Virginia Piedmont (the site for a proposed Disney theme park—a project later canceled).

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton traveled to the juncture of the Potomac and Monocacy rivers on the border of Montgomery and Frederick counties yesterday to

draw attention to the perils facing the nation's historic sites, from floods and urban sprawl to lack of money for rehabilitation.

"My hope is that Americans will seize this opportunity to join together to save these monuments to our history and seek out the places in their own communities that also need to be preserved for the next generation," Clinton said in a statement.

She visited the 165-year-old Monocacy Aqueduct, a seven-arch architectural masterpiece that is badly in need of repair after a century of floods and neglect. The designation gives a great lift to the effort to save the 438-foot-long structure of hand-cut white and pink quartz, held up by steel trusses that mar its beauty, preservationists said. The aqueduct carries the canal over the Monocacy River.

Chancellorsville, the site of Gen. Robert E. Lee's greatest Civil War victory, made the list because the trust believes it is at risk of being

swallowed up by suburban sprawl in Fredericksburg, Va.

"The strip malls and fast-food restaurants are absolutely obliterating the historic context of Chancellorsville so you can't really begin to appreciate the significance of the site," said Richard Moe, president of the trust, a private, nonprofit group chartered by Congress in 1949.

And the nation's 103 historically black colleges and universities have hundreds of buildings, many more than a century old, in need of renovation or repair, Moe said. According to the General Accounting Office, \$755 million is needed to restore 712 of these historic properties.

"These campuses have struggled not just to develop but to survive over the years, yet they offer some of our most beautiful architecture," said S. Dallas Simmons, president of 133-year-old Virginia Union University in Richmond. The university needs about \$2 million to restore its Friendship Building, which served as Belgium's entry in the 1939 World's Fair in New York and was later given to the university. "It requires significant ongoing funding."

Although no money comes with placement on the list, inclusion raises a site's profile and can lead to public

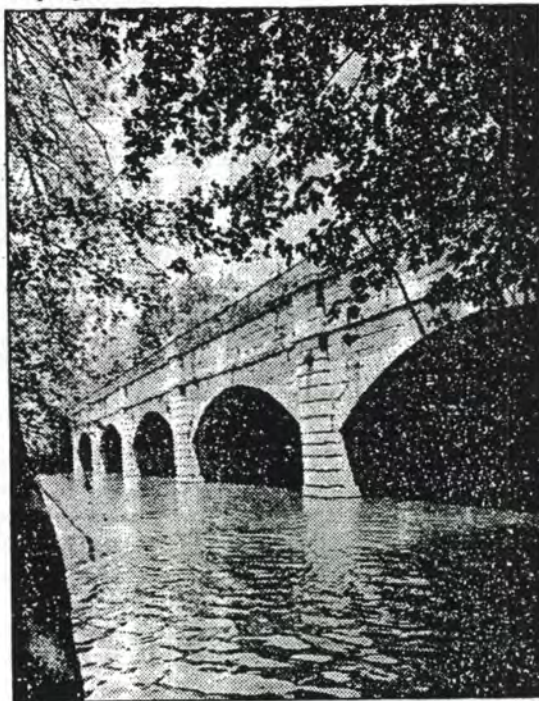
pressure to protect it, Moe said.

"This is really an educational tool to raise people's awareness that these historic sites are very fragile and at risk," Moe said. "We want to dramatize the different kinds of threats to different kinds of historic sites in different parts of the country."

The aqueduct is the jewel in the crown of the 185-mile canal and is the last of its kind in the country, Moe said. If the aqueduct is allowed to crumble, a significant historic and architectural site will be lost, and the C&O will no longer be an unbroken national park stretching from the nation's capital to the Appalachian Mountains—the only canal in the country that is a public place from start to finish.

To draw attention to the preservation cause, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt walked 20 miles of it in 1996, and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in 1954 walked the length of the canal, which was closed to commerce in 1924.

The latest estimates put the cost of restoration at about \$5 million. The aqueduct is threatened by soil erosion and heavy flooding, said Gilbert Gude, a former Republican representative from Maryland who is a canal advocate. "After all these years, it's time that a little effort was put on it to keep it good and strong," he said.



COURTESY NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Monocacy Aqueduct is a seven-arch masterpiece of hand-cut white and pink quartz, badly damaged by floods.

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In Dickerson, Md., first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton walks with Douglas Faris, superintendent of the C&O Canal National Historical Park. BY GAIL BURTON—ASSOCIATED PRESS

America's Most Endangered

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has included Monocacy Aqueduct in its 1998 list of America's 11 most endangered historic places. Although the listing does not ensure the protection of a site or guarantee funding, it often raises awareness and encourages efforts to save threatened sites. Local sites included on the list:

Monocacy Aqueduct

Frederick and Montgomery counties, Md.

Once an important link in the C&O Canal, this engineering landmark has been severely damaged by floods.

Chancellorsville Battlefield

Spotsylvania County, Va.

Civil War battlefield where Confederate Gen. Stonewall Jackson was mistakenly shot by his own troops is threatened by road expansions and other urban development.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Nationwide

Many of the 103 historically black institutions need funding for rehabilitation and maintenance of deteriorating campus landmarks.

In Maryland

Bowie State College
Coppin State College
Morgan State University
University of Maryland
Eastern Shore

In Virginia

Hampton University
Norfolk State University
Saint Paul's College
Virginia State University
Virginia Union University

SOURCE: National Trust for Historic Preservation

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1998

News Clips From China Trip



Wednesday, June 24, 1998-
Friday, July 3, 1998

BC-CHINA-HONGKONG-HILLARY (PICTURE)

Hillary Clinton listens to women's problems in HK

By Tan Ee Lyn

HONG KONG, July 3 (Reuters) - Hong Kong's women have come a long way, thanks to compulsory education since the late 1970s, but new problems have emerged with more mainland women settling in this wealthy southern Chinese territory, a forum on women's issues heard on Friday.

Two of the world's most influential women -- U.S. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright -- listened at the forum in Hong Kong to how women from mainland China face poverty and prejudice.

"We have women who are suffering in very difficult circumstances in Hong Kong," said Audrey Eu, chairman of the Hong Kong Bar Association.

Married to Hong Kong men, most of whom cannot find wives locally, many of these mainland women struggle to join their husbands in Hong Kong, only to suffer poverty and prejudice once they arrive.

Many are uneducated and are usually left in tiny cubby-hole flats to take care of their children.

"Even when they get here, they are discriminated against because of their accent, you can tell, and because of the way they dress, the way they look," Eu said.

About 70 well-heeled guests at the forum listened intently as a power-packed panel of Hong Kong women professionals and civil servants spoke of problems women face in this rich, capitalist former British colony.

Despite Hong Kong's riches, poverty exists and the lack of social services prevented many women from pursuing careers or enjoying their lives, and many were unaware of their rights.

"Those in the lower-income groups, they sometimes do not have a choice. Even if they want to go to work, they need to stay home because of the lack of social services," said social work specialist Rosanna Wong, who is also a member of the inner cabinet of Hong Kong leader Tung Chee-hwa.

Cheung Man-yee, head of the government-owned Radio and Television Hong Kong, said: "Many elderly women and those in the lower-income groups still think that voting has nothing to do with them...They are not aware of their own rights, not just as women, but as citizens."

But while the panel spoke of the bleak side of women's lives in Hong Kong, many celebrated the huge strides made since the advent of compulsory education in 1978.

With education came economic opportunities and following that, economic independence, they said.

"Today I'm proud to say that it's all right being single, even as an older girl. It's all right being a divorcee. It's all right being a single parent. The social stigma has gone. It's been tremendously liberating!," said legislator Christine Loh.

**** filed by:RB--(--) on 07/03/98 at 04:42EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 07/05/98 at 17:21EDT ****

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South China Morning Post

July 4, 1998

SECTION: News; Pg. 4

LENGTH: 526 words

HEADLINE: Women can shape Asia's future - Hillary

BYLINE: RUTH MATHEWSON

BODY:

Hong Kong women are "pathfinders" who can shape the future of Asia, First Lady Hillary Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright told the SAR's most distinguished female minds.

Today's women can make choices which will sculpt the 21st century and help lift Asia from its present economic mire - if they can overcome certain obstacles to their progress, Mrs Clinton said.

Fewer than 100 "elite" invited guests were at the Convention and Exhibition Centre meeting, where Mrs Clinton and Ms Albright heard from a panel of nine women including Chief Secretary Anson Chan Fang On-sang.

"The contributions of women have to be recognised at the highest levels of government, business and society," the First Lady told the gathering.

Women at all levels could start the engine to drive an economic revival with their consumer choices, career decisions and small business plans.

"One of the ways to work out an economic downturn is to increase economic activity in the lower end - and that is often overlooked," Mrs Clinton said.

Despite overwhelming evidence that women are better credit risks - 92 to 99 per cent of women worldwide repayed their loans - banks weren't backing them accordingly, she said.

"They're missing an opportunity to generate economic growth," Mrs Clinton said.

The hastily arranged meeting had left the US representatives keen to return and look more closely at the status of women here.

"We are, in many respects, in uncharted waters," Mrs Clinton said. "We are very lucky to be women at this point in history, to make our own choices.

"We are not only more fortunate than most of the women who live in the world today, but more fortunate than the vast majority of women who have ever lived."

Subjects ranged through women's health, the role of women, reproductive technology, housing, stigma-free divorce and the gender impact of legislation.

Federation of Women chairwoman Peggy Lam Pei Yu-dja was disappointed about being left off the guest list, despite representing more than 100,000 women.

"Maybe I didn't have much to do with the American Consulate," Mrs Lam speculated. "I had a chance to talk to the First Lady at the dinner party hosted by Mr and Mrs Tung and I told her I represented the Federation of Women. "She didn't know I wasn't included on the list. She said: 'Sorry, some other time'.

"I feel sorry too."

Those who did make the cut included Chinachem Group chairwoman and Forbes magazine's "richest woman in Asia" Nina Wang, Medical Council chairwoman Professor Felice Lieh-Mak, fashion tycoon Joyce Ma, High Court judge Mrs Justice Verina Bokhary and South China Morning Post columnist Dr Rose Ong.

The panel included Bar Association chairwoman Audrey Eu Yuet-mee, SC, Housing Authority chairwoman and Exco member Dame Rosanna Wong Yick-ming, legislator Christine Loh Kung-wai, Director of Broadcasting Cheung Man-yee, Consumer Council chairwoman Anna Wu Hung-yuk, Equal Opportunities Commission chairwoman Dr Fanny Cheung Mui-ching, Secretary for Treasury Denise Yue Chung-yee and Department of Justice deputy law officer Lena Chi Hui-ling.

'Information Is Power'

Madeleine Albright on the impact of the president's historic nine-day visit to China

SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE ALBRIGHT was part of Bill Clinton's official delegation to China, which concluded last week in Hong Kong on the first anniversary of its return to Chinese rule. Albright flew from there to Japan to brief officials on the summit. She met NEWSWEEK's Melinda Liu in Hong Kong to sum up the summit.

LIU: India has denounced the "hegemonistic" attitudes of America and China in the aftermath of the summit. What's your message to New Delhi?

ALBRIGHT: The international community does not believe India's actions in terms of nuclear explosions has increased its status or its security. They are not going to blast their way into nuclear-power status or greater respect...[The Sino-U.S. joint statement] has added value because it [says] the Chinese are not going to be engaged in missile-technology transfers to other countries and [are] not going to test themselves again.

Taipei authorities are not happy with President Clinton's statement that the U.S. will not support Taiwanese independence or membership in the U.N. What do you say to people on Taiwan who see independence as a reward for their being a democracy?

The president said exactly the kind of thing that previous presidents have said. I think there's been an overinterpretation here. We have been for a peaceful dialogue. The authorities on Taiwan understand the one-China policy and the need for peaceful cross-straits dialogue.

During Clinton's visit, Chinese officials stressed the World War II alliance between America and China against Japan. What is your message to the Japanese?

The U.S.-Japan relationship is the cornerstone of our strategic interests in Asia. We are very close in every conceivable way.

When Clinton and Jiang held their press conference, you said you felt history being made. Why?

Taboo subjects were [discussed before an audience of] hundreds of millions of Chinese. The issue of Tibet and the Dalai Lama was mentioned; so was Tiananmen, and the need for more freedom and openness. These are landmark statements. Information is power. I had a momentary sense of "My goodness, to be witness to this kind of development."

Can we interpret this to mean China is democratizing?

I think President Jiang feels he perhaps—I say perhaps—can have a different relationship with his public, and may understand that trusting your own peo-



Vibrancy shows: With Hillary and Chelsea Clinton

ple is the best way towards stability.

What's the biggest difference between China today and the old Soviet Union?

The history is so totally different it's very hard to make a comparison. The most immediate is economic vibrancy. People talk about the Chinese entrepreneurial spirit. When I was in Shanghai in 1978, obviously everyone was in their Mao suits, all blue and gray. But when I went out in the morning walking, I looked around and saw all the colorful underwear hanging on the clotheslines. I realized that underneath the drab blue and gray there was imagination! Now the colorful underwear has been translated into colorful neon signs. The vibrancy shows.

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LENGTH: 416 words

HEADLINE: US first lady, Chelsea visit Guilin tea shop

SOURCE: Source: Zhongguo Xinwen She news agency, Beijing, in Chinese 3 Jul 98

BODY:
[18]

Text of report by the Chinese news agency Zhongguo Xinwen She

Around 0340 gmt yesterday morning, a small Lincoln saloon car stopped at the gate of the Guilin Centre for Cultural and Book Exchange With Foreign Countries of the China Bureau for Cultural Exchange With Foreign Countries on the left-hand side of the main entrance to the Seven Stars Park. Although the Longze Tea and Wine Shop here had received a call saying "We are American guests and we would like to come and drink tea in five minutes," nobody, including Liu Chunhui, director of the Centre for Cultural Exchange with Foreign Countries, expected that those who came out of the sedan car would be Hillary, wife of the US president, and her daughter. Miss Chen Xiaxia, who was responsible for brewing tea, did not know who they were until they had gone.

The wife of the US president, her daughter, and five other people were sitting at the No 1 table close to a window. Miss Chen politely said to the guests, "You are welcome to drink tea here! Serving guests with tea is the custom of the Chinese nation. Today, I have brewed Oolong tea for you, which is the most unique kind of tea in China." Upon this, the wife of the president said, "Oh, Oolong tea, I have heard about it." The US first lady did not seem to be a stranger to China's tea culture.

To the sound of the refined classical zheng [25-stringed plucked instrument] music, she talked with Miss Chen about China's tea culture while drinking tea. She asked, "Is Oolong tea produced in Guangxi?" She also asked, "People in the United States say that tea brewed by a girl can be used to forecast her wedding day and her relationship with her future husband. Do people in China believe in the same thing?" Miss Chen replied, "Since ancient time, the Chinese nation has advocated marrying only once in one's lifetime. Since tea shrubs cannot be transplanted, it was a custom in ancient times to use tea as a betrothal gift."

The time of 10 minutes for drinking tea booked by the guests had long passed unnoticed. They asked Miss Chen to brew a second pot of tea for them. Around 0420 gmt, the president's daughter rose to buy a box of osmanthus tea and a box of Oolong tea. The president's wife also bought a purple clay teapot, whose serial number happened to be "98", and a box of Tieguanyin tea.

Seeing the guests off, Director Liu Chunhui said with regret: We have been caught unprepared. We don't even have a camera or a souvenir at hand.

First Lady Again Sounds Themes for Women's Rights

■ **Diplomacy:** In local gatherings, Hillary Clinton discusses family issues and criticizes Beijing's abortion policies.

By JONATHAN PETERSON
TIMES STAFF WRITER

SHANGHAI—At a long-neglected synagogue here, she admired a Torah to highlight American support for freedom of religion in China. At a medical center in Beijing, she applauded Chinese research on spina bifida and other birth defects.

And in this city's modern library Wednesday, she played on the popular aphorism that "women hold up half the sky," taking aim at China's practices of forced abortion and sterilization to limit family size.

"Women can't hold up half the sky," declared Hillary Rodham Clinton, "if they are denied the freedom to plan their own families."

A world away from the embarrassments of the investigation into Monica Lewinsky's alleged relationship with her husband or even lingering fallout from the Paula Jones sexual harassment case, the first lady is conducting a China trip of her own. It is much lower key than that of the president, with whom she has appeared across China, typically taking the background role expected of a leader's spouse.

Yet Mrs. Clinton also has managed to fit in a round of her own appearances, often reflecting her cherished themes of women's rights, children's well-being and health care.



Reuters

Hillary Clinton listens to rabbi during tour of restored synagogue in Shanghai.

At these local gatherings, she has heard Chinese women speak candidly about abusive husbands, exploitative employers, housing woes of divorcees and the need for education in China's increasingly unregulated economy.

In a village near the Chinese city of Xian, a professor told her that some families now sell their donkeys so their daughters can afford college tuition. Mrs. Clinton later lamented at another appearance that many able young women "may not have a family

to sell a donkey" to pay for their schooling.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, northern Thailand, the Philippines and the Andes Mountains of South America, this first lady has made a practice of seeking out those sorts of conversations, always in the hope of gleaning a little bit of insight that might be put to wider use.

"She's always gone out of her way to meet with women and girls," Melanne Verveer, the first lady's chief of staff, said

as Mrs. Clinton, with daughter Chelsea and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, observed exhibits in the old synagogue. "What she's often said," Verveer continued, "is that we face common challenges."

Sometimes she is the one facing challenges—to make the best of a situation engineered by well-meaning foreign hosts. At a stifling, overcrowded legal conference room in Beijing, where microphones were spewing out ear-splitting feedback, Mrs. Clinton settled into the chair reserved in her honor—the biggest and cushiest—only to sink and sink until she sat half a head lower than everyone around her.

Still, she remained composed and kept the conversation moving, earnestly asking one participant for examples of "major important cases" that the center has handled. At another point, she wanted to know how a client had "found her way to the center to seek legal assistance."

If Americans are divided in their views of the first lady, the Chinese have mixed feelings too. While often speaking of her in admiring tones, in random interviews some also seemed taken aback by her unabashedly modern style.

"She is very able, very aggressive as a lawyer," said a woman in her late 20s who identified herself as Miss Tang. "She is totally unlike any of the Chinese leaders' wives."

A career woman in her mid-40s, who, like many in this nation unaccustomed to freedom of expression, declined to provide any name, observed of Mrs. Clinton: "She is a lawyer and a politician. She may be a good partner, but I don't know if she is a good wife and mother. For most of the people, it is very hard to make a balance."

While the president's movements require a huge motorcade and bring a

retinue of staffers and press that can impart a circus-like atmosphere to events, Mrs. Clinton can maneuver a bit more easily, accompanied typically by just a few staffers.

In China, her appearances have included participating in a round table at Beijing University, meeting with physicians from the Beijing Medical Center and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as well as visiting a girls school and retraining center in Shanghai.

It was in Beijing in 1995, at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, that she delivered a well-received speech, replete with implied criticism of the Beijing regime for its policies of forced abortion.

That appearance made a big impression on Mrs. Clinton and her close aides. "While we spoke different languages and came from different places, we shared a universal belief—that women's rights are human rights and that human rights are women's rights," Mrs. Clinton on Wednesday recalled of the U.N. conference.

In her remarks at the Shanghai library which aides had described in some ways as a sequel to the 1995 address, Mrs. Clinton said that progress for society depends broadly on women "having equal access to life's tools of opportunity" such as medical care, education, employment and legal rights. "Only when we create a world where every citizen enjoys fundamental freedoms and every child is valued and given equal opportunities—then, and only then, will we be able to say with honesty, 'Yes, women hold up half the sky.'"

Times staff writers Maggie Farley and Tyler Marshall contributed to this story.

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THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1998



Associated Press

Long neglected, Ohel Rachel Synagogue in Shanghai is being refurbished as a museum. Rabbi Arthur Schneier, left, donated a Torah, and Hillary Rodham Clinton and Secretary of State Albright were on hand.

RELIC

Revival of a Synagogue Wins First Lady's Praise

By SETH FAISON

SHANGHAI, July 1 — There was a time, earlier this century, when Jews flocked to this city. Though traces of their lives are mostly buried or lost, one prominent relic was revived today.

In a modest ceremony timed to coincide with a visit by the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, an American rabbi sanctified Ohel Rachel Synagogue with a Torah carried all the way from New York, restoring a symbol of Jewish faith that had been neglected for decades.

The rabbi, Arthur Schneier, said it was like bringing a synagogue back to life. Graciously thanking the people of Shanghai for taking in so many persecuted Jews when about 20,000 of them fled here from Europe during World War II, Rabbi Schneier said he also hoped that the synagogue would now be protected from a wrecker's ball. Four other former synagogues have disappeared in recent years.

"This is a beginning of Jewish life," Rabbi Schneier said.

In truth, it is a modest beginning. The authorities in Shanghai have not yet agreed to let the synagogue be used again as a place of worship by the 200-plus members of Shanghai's expatriate Jewish community.

Doing so anytime soon may be difficult, because China's Government, which supervises religious

worship, does not include Judaism among the five officially recognized religions. The five are Protestant Christianity, Catholicism, Islam, Buddhism and Taoism.

Mrs. Clinton called the restoration of the synagogue "a very good example of respect for religious differences and appreciation for the importance of faith in one's life."

Jews hold a special place in the history of Shanghai. Several Iraqi Jewish families moved here in the late 19th century and went on to dominate the real estate, securities and banking businesses. Eventually, tycoons with names like Sassoon, Kadoorie and Harboon were among the city's most prominent residents.

Six synagogues were built — including Ohel Rachel, named for the wife of Jacob Sassoon, in 1920. At the Shanghai Jewish community's peak in 1945, it had about 25,000 members. Virtually all of them left after the Communist Party came to power in 1949 and made foreigners unwelcome.

Until a few months ago, Ohel Rachel was a warehouse, dusty and unkempt from years of disuse. Efforts to restore it began only this year, after Rabbi Schneier persuaded Shanghai's Mayor that it was worth saving.

Today the synagogue's walls were a freshly painted white, marble columns gleamed and crystal

chandeliers hung from an arched roof. Rabbi Schneier brought the Torah from Park East Synagogue on East 67th Street in Manhattan. He is that congregation's senior rabbi. "We had 26 Torahs, so now we have 25," he said.

Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, whose family was originally Jewish, also visited the old synagogue today with Mrs. Clinton. She did not comment afterward, so the loquacious Rabbi Schneier spoke for her.

"She knows from personal experience about religious persecution," he said. "She has placed an enormous amount of energy and effort into religious freedom, and I'm sure deep down it comes from her personal experience."

Synagogue Typifies Gap Between Religion, Reality in China

By JOHN POMFRET
Washington Post Foreign Service

SHANGHAI, July 1— First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright visited the ivy-covered Ohel Rachel synagogue today, several weeks after workmen finished restoring the vaulted ceilings, marble sanctuary and wood paneling of the 1920 building.

"It's a very good example of the respect of religious differences in China and of the importance of faith in everybody's life in China," said Clinton as she admired the renovation and strolled over neatly done mosaics in the vestibule and past an exhibition about Jews in Shanghai.

Clinton's praise of the Shanghai municipal government's efforts to restore the synagogue underscored the care that both the first lady and President Clinton have taken to compliment the Chinese for the strides taken in recent years to allow more freedom—of both belief and expression—than they have since 1949 when Communists took over.

However, Ohel Rachel is a synagogue in search of its faithful in a country that does not recognize Judaism as a religion, and its experience underscores the gap between religious freedom and reality in China today.

Rabbi Arthur Schneier of New York, who escorted Clinton and Albright on their tour, brought a Torah donated by his Park East Synagogue in Manhattan into the sanctuary today, which authenticated the site as a synagogue.

But there has not been a service in the temple since the 1950s, and none are planned.

Taken over by the Communists in 1952, the site was a lecture hall during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, the ultra-leftist decade that left millions dead. A portrait of Chinese dictator Mao Zedong graced its door. When Schneier waded through the site three months ago before renovations began, it was a warehouse belonging to the city's Bureau of Education, which is still its landlord.

"The synagogue is restored, that is the first step," said Schneier, who pressed for the work during four previous trips dating to 1981. "I think that when we have a larger Jewish presence in Shanghai, then we will come to the next phase."

In general, religious freedom in China has improved markedly since the end of the Cultural Revolution, when believers were routinely killed and temples gutted by roving bands of Red Guards. But repression remains a problem—especially for underground prelates of the Roman Catholic Church (China's officially recognized Catholics are banned from proclaiming loyalty to the Vatican); members of underground, Protestant house churches; and practitioners of ancestor worship.

Over the course of their trip, the

Clintons have heard Chinese proclaiming a new era of religious tolerance.

"People were often asked if the Chinese Catholic Church was cooperating with the Communist Party," Bishop Jin Luxian of the Shanghai Catholic diocese told the first couple on Tuesday. "And the answer is simple: Why should the church believers here do something against our government, which is a government of the people?" The answer is complicated, however, when Jin's 27 years in a Communist jail for his

beliefs are taken into account.

About 250 Jews, all expatriates, live and work in Shanghai, a far cry from the early years of this century when this bustling trading city was a center of Jewish life in Asia, like Singapore, Penang and Hong Kong. Jewish financiers were among the biggest land developers in this city. The Sassoon family built and owned the Sassoon Building, which as today's Peace Hotel anchors Shanghai's picturesque Bund, a line of grand stone towers along the banks of the Huangpu river. Jews ran their own

hospitals, clubs, schools and youth associations. Many of them were Iraqi Jews. Sir Jacob Sassoon built the Ohel Rachel and named it after his wife.

In the 1930s and 1940s, Shanghai's Jewish population jumped to about 25,000. It was one of the few cities that didn't require a visa for the European Jews fleeing the Holocaust. Schneier remembers when he was a boy in Vienna. The first time he heard about Shanghai was in 1938 after *Kristallnacht* in Germany and Austria, when Jewish shops and

synagogues were burned and thousands of Jews rounded up by the Third Reich. His mother considered taking the family there, but didn't. He lost most of his relatives in German concentration camps.

Schneier, who traveled to China earlier this year as part of a presidential team to study freedom of religion, said Shanghai is blessed because at a critical time it threw its doors open to fleeing Jews.

"The mayor of Auschwitz, whoever he is, will always carry the burden of a city that extinguished life," Schneier said. "The mayor of Shanghai, whoever he is, will always have the pride and privilege that they saved human life."

The Washington Post
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1998

Chicago Tribune

First lady's synagogue visit sends message to China

By Roger Simon
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

SHANGHAI—Hillary Rodham Clinton's motorcade roars up to the building and stops in front, where the ivy has been cleared to reveal the gray stone blocks of a Greek-revival temple.

The building is oddly situated on its tree-strewn lot, angled to face Jerusalem—a genuine rarity in China.

Clinton, wearing a long-sleeved suit despite the withering heat, waits for her entourage to gather before she enters the building. With her are Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, daughter Chelsea, press aides, handlers and security people.

Inside, the group encounters a low platform of green-and-white marble. On the platform are four fluted columns framing a doorway, above which are the words: "Know Before Whom You Stand."

The words are written in Hebrew, and those who used to read them knew that they stood before God.

The U.S. first lady and the secretary of state came Wednesday to Ohel Rachel, the House of Rachel, a former synagogue, because the Chinese government understands the importance of gesture and symbolism and will understand, President Clinton hopes, the importance the United States places on freedom of religion.

In recent years, religious expression has been permitted, but only Buddhism, Taoism, Islam and some Christian denominations are officially sanc-

tioned. Other religions are not banned, but they lack official recognition and are not authorized houses of worship.

Rabbi Arthur Schneier, part of a U.S. religious delegation that visited China in February, met with Chinese President Jiang Zemin and asked why Judaism could not be added to the approved list.

"Because we have no Jews," Jiang reportedly responded.

Yes and no. Though there once were ethnic Chinese Jews in China, there appear to be none left. But there are thousands of non-Chinese Jews living here, who worship in homes and hotels.

Ohel Rachel, built in 1920, had been in bad shape for decades after the government seized it, but because Clinton was coming to Shanghai and because the White House said the first lady would like to see the synagogue, the government sprang into action.

The storage crates that filled the main sanctuary were dragged out, the paneling was painted, the floors were buffed up and crystal chandeliers were hung from the high ceilings.

The building was used by Japanese occupiers during World War II as a stable. After the war, it became a government warehouse. The terrazzo floors still are impressive even though horses and heavy-booted workmen trod them for decades.

Inside, graceful white columns rise two stories to a gently arching ceiling. The oak benches are gone, but the stone floor is elegant in its simplicity.

Chinese leaders insist there is complete freedom of religion in China—a point the United States disputes, pointing to several people jailed for religious crimes—and the government did not want to be embarrassed by Hillary Clinton's finding a former house of worship in disrepair. So, after years of neglect, this city spent \$70,000 fixing up the place.

Although Jews have been living in China since the 8th Century, the big migrations began in the 1800s, when Jews from Iraq and India, including the famous Sassoon family, arrived in Shanghai and built some of China's landmark buildings.

Other migrations occurred in the 1920s, when Jews left the pogroms of Russia behind them, and in the 1930s, when Jews fled Nazi Germany for Shanghai because it was one of the few places in the world that would accept refugees who lacked visas. About 24,000 Jews eventually found a haven in Shanghai during World War II.

Even though there are no ethnic Chinese Jews, Shanghai has a Center of Jewish Studies, and Beijing University has a full four-year course in Hebrew language and literature.

For the first lady's visit, Shanghai hung old black-and-white photographs inside Ohel Rachel showing former Jewish life in the city, and Mrs. Clinton and her group moved slowly from photo to photo.

One showed Albert Einstein and his wife visiting Shanghai. Another was labeled: "Jewish refugees and their

Chinese neighbors in the bustling market in East Youheng Road, Hongkew."

Despite the presence of several electric fans going full blast inside the building, the heat was oven-like. Still, Clinton took her time.

"She understands the impact her interest will have on the Chinese government," an aide said. "She understands what it means to the Chinese to have the first lady and the secretary of state come to a synagogue."

Clinton, who had complained on Chinese radio Tuesday that American reporters regularly misinterpreted what she said, nonetheless spent a few minutes talking to reporters.

"It's really a fine example of municipal government here in Shanghai, being willing to honor the religious history and tradition of the Jewish community of Shanghai," she said. "For this to be restored is a very good example of respect for religious differences and appreciation for the importance of faith in one's life."

A few minutes later, she left the building, her motorcade roared away, reporters ran to their waiting buses, and Ohel Rachel was empty again.

Although it is expected to become a tourist site, it cannot be used as a house of worship until the Chinese government gives its approval.

"No one is harassing Jews here, but there is no public place for them to worship," Rabbi Schneier said. "I think that is going to change, and I think that is going to change because of the president's trip. I'm bullish on China."

Restored synagogue a sign of hope for religious freedom in China

By Warren P. Strobel
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

SHANGHAI — The walls are whitewashed now, the Hebrew inscription is restored in gold leaf, and the small mountains of boxes have been cleared out of the temple. But there are no worshippers here yet and probably won't be for a long time.

The Ohel Rachel Synagogue, once an institution to Shanghai's thriving Jewish community, has been restored as a historic landmark with the help of the city's municipal government — a small sign of progress in religious believers' struggle for greater freedom in China.

"This is really a joyous occasion," said Rabbi Arthur Schneier

of New York, who has made the 78-year-old synagogue's restoration a pet project.

Yesterday, the rabbi, who serves on a presidential delegation that met with Chinese leaders three months ago to discuss religious freedom, guided first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, daughter Chelsea and Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright on a tour of the synagogue.

Along both walls, displays depicted the history of Shanghai's Jews, whose members once included such famous names as Sassoon, the family that produced an internationally known fashion designer. Albert Einstein visited in the early 1920s. During World War II, Shanghai served as a place of refuge for Jews fleeing Nazi Eu-

rope.

"For this to be restored is a very good example of respect for religious differences and appreciation of the importance of faith in one's life," Mrs. Clinton said. She praised Shanghai's government for "being willing to honor the religious tradition."

Judaism is not an officially recognized religion in China, where the government must approve all religious activity.

In 1997, the State Department's annual human rights report said there was a slight lessening of restrictions on religion, as well as more willingness by Beijing to discuss religious freedom issues with foreign governments and in international bodies.

But underground churches still

face harassment. Here in Shanghai, public security authorities broke into the home of underground Roman Catholic Bishop Joseph Fan Zhongliang in March 1997, seizing religious material and currency, according to the report. They then assigned an official to live across the hall from the bishop and monitor his activities.

"The evolution here has been moving fairly rapidly," Mrs. Albright told reporters. "Nobody would have predicted" events like China's decision to allow Mr. Clinton to speak to the Chinese people on live television. "So changes move in mysterious ways," she said. "I think we just have to see."

President Clinton and the first lady have been trying to put the spotlight on religious freedom is-

ues during their nine-day visit to China but without offending the authorities. In Beijing on Sunday, they worshipped at a registered church. Here in Shanghai, they held a roundtable discussion that included a bishop, also from an approved church.

"I'm very bullish on Shanghai," said Rabbi Schneier as he stood in the temple, waiting for the first lady and her entourage to arrive. "I think you're going to have a Jewish community in Shanghai again."

The rabbi almost came to Shanghai as a refugee himself during World War II. But his family could not book passage and wound up in Budapest instead. He has visited this city repeatedly since 1981, shepherding the restoration of the ivy-draped building.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1998



Synagogue restoration earns praise

SHANGHAI: US First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton yesterday praised the Shanghai city government for restoring a Jewish synagogue, saying the action showed respect for religious faiths.

"It's really a fine example that the municipal government here in Shanghai is willing to honour the religious tradition," Mrs Clinton told reporters during a tour of the Ohel Rachel synagogue on Shaanxi Road.

"For this to be restored, it's a very good example of the respect for religious differences and appreciation of the importance of faiths in one's life so I am delighted I could come and see this," she said.

More than half a century ago, Shanghai opened its doors to Jews fleeing Nazi Germany.



Point of interest: Mrs Clinton, left, and Mrs Albright, right, are shown a poster in the Ohel Rachel Synagogue in Shanghai. With them is New York's Rabbi Arthur Schneider.

PICTURE BY AFP

Before the restoration the building was used as a storehouse for the Shanghai education bureau.

The city government spent 500,000 yuan (HK\$471,000) on restoring the temple, engaging 30 workers who laboured day and night to get it ready for the US presidential visit.

Rabbi Arthur Schneider, who toured China at the invitation of President Jiang Zemin in February, said he and his two colleagues were still waiting for the release of many detainees whose names they submitted to the Chinese leadership. US Secretary of State

Madeleine Albright, who accompanied Mrs Clinton on the synagogue visit, said the US government had named a religious coordinator and "so we are going to be working through all these recommendations".

— Agence France-Presse

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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July 1, 1998, Wednesday USA EDITION 2

SECTION: ASIA-PACIFIC; Pg. 08

LENGTH: 347 words

HEADLINE: Shanghai restores synagogue

BYLINE: By James Harding in Shanghai

BODY:

Shanghai has restored one of the last remaining synagogues in China, reopening to the public for the first time in more than 40 years the most important place of worship for the city's once flourishing Jewish community.

Madeleine Albright, US secretary of state, and Hillary Rodham Clinton, the First Lady, will visit the refurbished synagogue today, reinforcing the message of pluralism and religious freedom that has been central to President Bill Clinton's tour of China.

The Ohel Rachel Synagogue in the centre of Shanghai hosted its last Jewish service in 1952, after which China's Communist government took over the grand Spanish-style building. In recent years it has been used for storage by the municipal Education Commission.

But the synagogue was once the most prestigious house of prayer for the city's prominent community of Jews. In the late 19th century, Jewish merchants came to China from Iraq via India and, later, some 20,000 Jews escaped central Europe during the second world war and found refuge in Shanghai - the only place in the world at the time for which a visa was not an entry requirement.

The Shanghai government pledged earlier this year to restore the run-down, ivy-covered old synagogue, spending RMB500,000 (\$ 60,000).

But Jews will not be able to hold services at the Ohel Rachel. The Chinese government's strict regime of religious control recognises only Buddhism, Islam, Christianity and Daoism and does not officially permit Jewish services. The 200-strong community of expatriate Jews living in Shanghai today hold services in hotels or private residences and the authorities pretend not to notice.

Rabbi Arthur Schneier, who was part of a delegation chosen by President Clinton to consider issues of religious freedom in China and lobbied for the restoration of the synagogue when he met Shanghai's mayor, Xu Kuangdi, earlier this year, said yesterday: "Just as there was a glorious past of Jewish life in Shanghai, going back to the silk traders, we will see the growth of the expatriate Jewish community here again."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 01, 1998

BC-CHINA-CLINTON-JEWS

Restored synagogue said example of China change

By Carol Giacomo

SHANGHAI, July 1 (Reuters) - U.S. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright on Wednesday visited a restored synagogue in Shanghai and hailed it as an example of a new respect in China for religious differences.

The Ohel Rachel Synagogue, renovated as testimony to Shanghai's once thriving Jewish community during the early part of this century, is an ivy-covered symbol of the contradictions change is bringing to China.

Although Shanghai city government paid the equivalent of \$70,000 for the renovation, Judaism is not an officially recognised religion in China and there is no organised church.

There is only a handful of Chinese Jews, most of them descendants of the ancient Kaifeng community in central China. Almost all the Jews in Shanghai are expatriate.

"For this to be restored is a very good example of respect for religious differences and appreciation of the importance of faith in one's life so I'm delighted I could come and see this," Mrs Clinton reporters, with Shanghai Mayor Xu Kuangdi at her side.

Albright, who recently learned her parents were Jewish, was optimistic China was going in the right direction. Restoration was "a sign of the changes that are taking place here..." she said.

President Bill Clinton has made freedom of expression a theme of his nine-day state visit to China.

Seventeen picture boards telling the story of Shanghai's Jewish community paint a dramatic contrast between now and 1920, when the synagogue was founded.

Jewish merchants and traders came to Shanghai from Iraq via India throughout the 1800s.

The city was in its heyday between the world wars when Sephardic Jews of fabulous wealth -- Sir Victor Sassoon, the Ezra, Kadoorie and Hardoon families -- built some of the most sumptuous palaces east of Suez.

During World War Two the city's tenements were crammed with Jews fleeing Nazi Germany.

The Jewish community at its height numbered about 24,000 and there were eight to 10 synagogues.

But in 1949, when the communists came to power, they seized the synagogues and outlawed worship.

In recent years, religious expression has been permitted but only Buddhism, Taoism, Catholicism, Protestantism and the Moslem faith are officially recognised.

Rabbi Arthur Schneier of New York City, one of three U.S. religious leaders appointed by Clinton to press the case for religious freedom in China, visited the synagogue last February and asked Xu to designate the building a historical site and open it to the public.

The synagogue is not being used as a place of worship pending official permission.

Three months ago, the building, used as warehouse by the Education Commission, was still a jumble of boxes and junk. But on Wednesday, it was spick and span.

Schneier said that in pursuit of his goal of official recognition of Judaism, he had given President Jiang Zemin an encyclopedia of Judaism and was told the Chinese leader would study the matter.

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PM-China-Mrs Clinton, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0511,690

Mrs. Clinton visits Shanghai synagogue; Albright meets with religious leaders
Eds: INSERTS 3 grafs after 4th graf pvs., 'But China's...' to UPDATE with
Albright's meeting with religious leaders. Edits 13th graf pvs., 'Chelsea
Clinton...' to conform.

With PM-Clinton-China, Bjt

By JOHN LEICESTER= Associated Press Writer=

SHANGHAI, China (AP) Underscoring U.S. appeals for greater religious freedom in China, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton today toured a 78-year-old synagogue in Shanghai that was renovated with Chinese money after years of official neglect.

The Ohel Rachel Synagogue, one of the last links to an era when tens of thousands of Jews called Shanghai home, was used as a warehouse until two months ago.

Mrs. Clinton toured the building for 20 minutes and witnessed the donation of a Torah to Shanghai's Jewish community. She called the restoration of the synagogue "a very good example of respect for religious differences and appreciation for the importance of faith in one's life."

But China's atheist government, which maintains strict controls over religion, has not given permission for the building to be used as a place of worship.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, who accompanied Mrs. Clinton to the synagogue, later met with Chinese spiritual leaders to discuss religion, including Roman Catholic Bishop Alyosius Jin Luxian, 82, who spent 27 years in prison related to his work in the church.

Albright told the leaders that "America's interest in religion and religious freedom does not grow out of some desire to interfere in Chinese affairs or to favor one religion over others."

"Rather, it comes from our belief and our experience that spiritual values are not Western or Eastern, capitalist or socialist, but deeply human," Albright said.

The synagogue's restoration, costing more than \$60,000, was prompted by a promise from Shanghai Mayor Xu Kuangdi to reopen it as a historic site. Located on a narrow, traffic-filled street in central Shanghai, the synagogue's stucco walls have been repainted a crisp white, and its crystal chandeliers hang from an arched roof over gleaming marble floors.

Xu made the promise to Rabbi Arthur Schneier, a member of a U.S. religious delegation that visited China earlier this year and who today showed Mrs. Clinton around the newly renovated temple.

Mrs. Clinton called the restoration an example of the Shanghai government's willingness "to honor the religious tradition and history of the Jewish community in Shanghai."

Schneier brought the Torah from Park East Synagogue in New York City to donate to Shanghai's Jewish community, which traces its roots in the city to the middle of the last century.

Mrs. Clinton looked at a photographic exhibition detailing the long history of the Jewish community in Shanghai and the city's role as a haven for some 20,000 Jews who sought refuge here from Hitler's Germany. By the end of World War II, during which Japanese soldiers used the synagogue as a stable, the Jewish population had reached an estimated 24,000.

The synagogue, built in 1920, last held worshipers in 1952, three years after the Communist government seized power. It was then turned over to a government education commission.

Only about 200 Jews now live in Shanghai, said Albert Sassoon, who is Jewish and whose family has lived here since the 1840s.

Mrs. Clinton's visit to the synagogue shows that the Chinese authorities are "willing to try harder to make things workable for everybody," Sassoon said, adding that he hoped to win government approval to use the synagogue at least for Jewish holidays.

Chelsea Clinton accompanied her mother to the synagogue, as did Albright, who learned only last year that her family was originally Jewish.

Asked when China might permit the synagogue to be used and to allow Chinese citizens to worship without restrictions, Albright said, "Change moves in mysterious ways, and I think we just have to see."

At one time, the synagogue was one of six in Shanghai, Sassoon said. Four have been destroyed and the fifth is currently being used as an office building, with a small section set aside as museum of the city's Jewish history.

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**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 07/01/98 at 07:45EDT ****

AM-China-Shanghai Synagogue, 480

Synagogue a link to Shanghai's Jewish past

With AM-Clinton-China, Bjt

SHANGHAI, China (AP) The memories that echo through Ohel Rachel Synagogue trace the triumphs and trials of life for the Jews of Shanghai.

The synagogue that Hillary Rodham Clinton visits on Wednesday opened in March 1920 as a testament to Shanghai's then-thriving Jewish community.

In World War II, Japanese soldiers used the synagogue as a stable; until recently, it was used as a storage building by local education officials.

So little remains of its early days that the synagogue is being restored in part from the childhood memories of a Shanghai-born Israeli whose family lived down the street.

It is one of the last links to an era when Shanghai was home to tens of thousands of Jews who played a prominent role in its business and cultural life.

By the time Ohel Rachel was built, the Kadoories, Sassoons and other Jewish families from Iraq, Syria and elsewhere had grown rich running banks in Shanghai and trading tea, silk and opium. The Kadoories had one of the city's most opulent mansions, and Victor Sassoon built the famed Cathay Hotel.

Its status as a trading center with a liberal immigration policy made Shanghai a haven for thousands of Russian Jews fleeing revolution in the 1920s. In the next decade, some 20,000 Jews came to escape Hitler's Germany.

Among the refugees were Michael Blumenthal, who later became Treasury secretary during the Carter administration, and the late Shaul Eisenberg, who ran and founded the Eisenberg group of companies in Israel.

But after the communist victory in 1949, the Jews of Shanghai scattered, many to Israel or the United States. The Kadoories left for Hong Kong. Ohel Rachel and other synagogues and Jewish schools were demolished or turned into warehouses, dining halls or workshops.

Now, after 40 years of neglect, Ohel Rachel is being restored, though it isn't clear whether China will allow Jews to worship there. State controls on religion are strict, and Judaism isn't officially recognized. The Jewish community of Shanghai today numbers only about 200, all of them foreigners. They hold services in hotel rooms or private homes.

The restoration was spurred by a promise by Mayor Xu Kuangdi to Rabbi Arthur Schneier, a member of a U.S. religious delegation that visited this year, to reopen the synagogue as a historic site.

Schneier told The Asian Wall Street Journal that during a visit Wednesday by Mrs. Clinton, he plans to present the synagogue with a Torah, the Jewish holy book, "authenticating the sanctuary."

Ohel Rachel was once one of six synagogues in Shanghai. Four have been destroyed, and the fifth the Moshe Ohel is used as an office building, with a small section set aside as a museum of the Jewish era in Shanghai.

**** filed by:APE(--) on 06/30/98 at 13:48EDT ****
**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 07/01/98 at 07:46EDT ****

Arkansas Democrat Gazette



Associated Press

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton helps with a ribbon cutting for a new training facility Tuesday at Shanghai Children's Medical Center. Mrs. Clinton, President Clinton and

daughter Chelsea are on a nine-day visit to China. The president on Tuesday fielded questions on a Shanghai talk-radio show.

AM-China-High-Tech Hospital, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0584,670
Chinese-U.S. effort opening children's hospital in Shanghai
Eds: LEADS with 7 grafts to UPDATE with ribbon cutting ceremony, Mrs.
Clinton's comments; edits to conform. Picks up 8th graf pvs, 'Although
Project...'

AP Photos Planned

With AM-Clinton-China, Bjt

By JOE McDONALD= Associated Press Writer=

SHANGHAI, China (AP) In an unassuming pink-tiled building, an ambitious China-U.S. partnership is creating the nation's first high-tech children's hospital, equipped with the latest medical equipment and ready to teach Chinese doctors the newest advances.

Project Hope, a U.S. health-oriented charity, and the Shanghai government have spent some \$100 million equipping the Shanghai Children's Medical Center and sending doctors, nurses and other staff abroad for training. U.S. specialists are to visit for seminars with Chinese doctors from throughout the country.

Hillary Rodham Clinton participated in a ribbon cutting ceremony for the hospital Tuesday, with Guo Huanchen, deputy mayor of Shanghai.

'This is a very impressive hospital for anywhere in the world,' Mrs. Clinton said. 'Certainly the relationship between our two peoples has no greater objective than improving conditions for the children of both countries.'

The hospital began treating patients June 1. It grew out of a 1980s Project Hope training program for Chinese pediatric heart surgeons run by Dr. Richard Jonas, a specialist at Boston Children's Hospital and Harvard Medical School. After training, the surgeons raised their patients' survival rate from 65 percent to 97 percent and began taking on harder cases, Project Hope says.

'We said, 'This is going so well, let's have a whole hospital like this,' said William Walsh, president of Project Hope.

'This hospital will see 250,000 children a year, but its major influence will be in training doctors and spreading pediatric knowledge throughout China,' Walsh said.

Although Project Hope and corporate donors are supplying equipment and specialized skills, the city of Shanghai will pay for two-thirds of the project by supplying the land, building and staff, plus operating costs, Walsh said.

The 410,000-square-foot hospital, with 250 beds, is set amid lawns on a 13-acre plot in Pudong, across the Huangpu River from downtown Shanghai.

The facility's light, airy building and latest equipment contrast sharply with Chinese hospitals where staffs lack supplies, struggle with aging equipment and see patients in dingy, noisy open wards.

Mickey and Minnie Mouse decals adorn waiting room walls and paintings by Shanghai schoolchildren line the hallways.

Equipment worth more than \$23 million was donated by General Electric, Hewlett Packard, Sony, Kodak and other U.S., Japanese and Hong Kong companies. It includes the most advanced X-ray, ultrasound and other diagnostic equipment.

Carpenters are still installing a \$1 million magnetic-resonance imaging machine that produces internal images of the body using a 10-ton, tunnel-shaped magnet wrestled into place by 20 Chinese workmen.

'They're starting out state of the art 100 percent,' said Frank Watts, an engineer from St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., who is helping set up the equipment.

Teaching facilities include a 260-seat auditorium with a huge television screen linked to an operating room to let surgeons demonstrate new techniques.

The hospital will be part of Shanghai's general medical system, treating any sick children, as well as difficult and unusual cases sent from other provinces.

On a recent Sunday, clinic doctors attended to an 8-year-old boy recovering from pneumonia, a 3-year-old boy with a broken arm and a screaming toddler with bronchitis.

'In this hospital, the equipment is very advanced and we can do a lot of things, but the price (to patients) is still the same, so they can come here and get better service,' said Dr. Zhu Ming, chief of radiology.

**** filed by:APE(--) on 06/30/98 at 01:11EDT ****
**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 06/30/98 at 08:01EDT ****

Hillary opens up in China



Hillary Clinton and "Sesame Street's" Big Bird attend the dedication of a Shanghai children's medical center. AP

The Washington Times

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1998

By Joseph Albright
and Marcia Kunste
COX NEWS SERVICE

BEIJING — Students at a Chinese girls high school threw frank questions at Hillary Rodham Clinton yesterday, and the first lady opened up with candor she seldom allows back home.

"Mrs. Clinton, we are all very interested to know if you will run for president," said one student at the elite Shanghai No. 3 Girls School. "And do you think the American people will have a woman president in the future?"

"Well, I will not run for president," said Mrs. Clinton, a smile spreading across her face.

"But I do hope that a woman will run and be elected president sometime in the early part of the next century. . . . If I agree with her politically, I will vote for her. If I do not agree with her politically, I will not vote for her, but I will be very proud that she is running for the presidency.

"Perhaps one of you will be in that position," she said. "I will be happy to see that."

Another student asked Mrs. Clinton if she feels there is a "generation gap" between her and her daughter, Chelsea.

"It is especially hard to see daughters grow up and leave," answered Mrs. Clinton. "When my daughter left to go to Stanford, it was all the way across the country from Washington — she couldn't

Girls' questions get candid replies from first lady

have gone any further without falling into the Pacific Ocean.

"It was very hard on her father and me, but at the same time, we were so proud that she was so independent and able to take care of herself."

What does Mrs. Clinton think about single-sex education, another teen-ager asked.

"I went to Wellesley College, outside Boston, Mass., and I am very happy I did that," the first lady answered.

"I think girls schools are a very good opportunity for many young women, if that is what they choose. Now my daughter did not want to go to a girls college. . . . She made a different choice. Despite my encouragement of her to look at my own college, so I think it is an individual matter."

And then a question about whether Mrs. Clinton knew how to use chopsticks.

"Even as a student, I used to eat a lot of Chinese food," Mrs. Clinton said. "I am not expert in using chopsticks, but I can get most of the food into my mouth."

For Mrs. Clinton, the last six days in China have proved an engaging, animated interlude where she could talk about her favorite

big issues, from children's health to women's rights, without risking questions about Whitewater and Monica Lewinsky.

With the American media being kept at a safe distance, the first lady has seemed to rein in opening herself to the kind of polite, yet highly personal queries that she has received from many of her Chinese questioners.

Yesterday was typical of her China itinerary. The first lady began her day by joining the president in a round-table discussion at the new Shanghai Library.

What does Mrs. Clinton really feel, asked Chinese novelist Wang Xiaoying, about having her every "gesture or word" become the object of media coverage?

"Do you feel some kind of restriction on your movement or impact on your personal life?" pressed Mrs. Wang. "Is there any difference when you were not the first lady, for example, as a wife?"

Mrs. Clinton answered: "I often refer to my life before the White House as when I was a real person, because when you are in a position like this, people, particularly all those people with their pencils and their cameras, try to record everything you do and then they try to put meaning into it — whether you intend the meaning or not. So it is a very unusual experience."

Hillary hopes for women leaders in both countries

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

First Lady Hillary Clinton said yesterday she would not run for the presidency but hoped a woman president of America would meet a female Chinese leader in the next century.

Mrs Clinton made the remarks in answer to a question by a student at a Shanghai girls' school.

"I will not run for the presidency but I do hope that a woman will be elected president of the United States in the early part of the next century," she said.

"I hope that sometime in the next century there will be a meeting between a woman president of the US and a woman president of China."

Earlier, Mrs Clinton watched girls at the school, showing off their skills in painting and calligraphy, and discussed music with some of them.

Mrs Clinton told 850 students it was in the best interests of both families and countries to invest in education for women and girls.

The First Lady, who has con-



Feathered friend

Reuters

Mrs Clinton, Big Bird and two young friends at the Shanghai Children's Medical Centre.

sistently campaigned for the legal and economic rights of women in poor countries, fielded prepared questions from eight students.

The students wanted to know her views on the generation gap, how to bring up a daughter, vio-

lence among young Americans, her taste for Chinese food and her impressions of China.

She told the girls that she liked Chinese food very much and although she was not an expert at using chopsticks she could "get most of the food into my mouth". One of the images that would forever remain on her mind was the sight of Shanghai at night.

It was a "stunning and impressive sight to come to Shanghai for the first time at night", she said, describing the "extraordinary beauty of the city and the variety of architecture".

She told the students that parents had to teach their children values that they did not learn from books and spoke of how hard it was for her and her husband to be separated from their daughter Chelsea when she went to college in California.

Before visiting the school, Mrs Clinton officially opened China's first state-of-the-art children's hospital and a retraining centre for unemployed women.

BC-CHINA-CLINTON-HOSPITAL (PICTURE)

Shanghai children glimpse health care of future

By William Kazer

SHANGHAI, June 30 (Reuters) - Can the cast of ``Sesame Street,'' the American First Lady and \$80 million make a difference in China's child health care? You bet.

Shanghai on Tuesday got a taste of what the nation's antiquated health system could be like, thanks to a joint Sino-American effort.

A day after U.S. President Bill Clinton called for expanded cooperation in science and technology, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton cut a ribbon inaugurating the Shanghai Children's Medical Centre, a project more than five years in the making.

She had a helping hand from ``Big Bird'' (Da Niao) and his friends from the Chinese version of Sesame Street, the famed U.S. television show, to the delight of their young audience.

The high-tech centre, with state of the art diagnostic equipment, has enrolled the local government, the Shanghai Second Medical University and international health education foundation Project HOPE (Health Opportunities for People Everywhere).

With top-level backing in China, including President Jiang Zemin and Premier Zhu Rongji, the centre boasts 250 beds and an outpatient clinic that can handle some 250,000 patients a year.

It is meant to serve as a teaching hospital and provide modern pediatric care ranging from cardiology to dialysis and chemotherapy.

Project HOPE has raised nearly \$38 million, largely in corporate donations of medical equipment, and training and management. The Chinese side will more than match that by building and maintaining the hospital as well as providing staff.

China's hospitals are often poorly equipped with overwhelmed staff often only able to provide the most basic care.

``The atmosphere here is different,'' said Christine Mar, Project HOPE's senior executive director Asia/Pacific.

Helpful nurses, brightly coloured walls and ample play rooms were a hit with the patients.

``We're really happy about the treatment,'' said Zhou Ning, a newspaper reporter who took the day off to get treatment for his five-year-old daughter who suffers from asthma.

``It is very different. The staff uniforms are cleaner, the whole look is different.''

Three-year-old Zhang Beishen, smarting from the sting of an injecton, was in no mood for soothing words from a doctor. But her mother, a Shanghai factory worker, was more effusive.

``This is much better than other hospitals,'' she said, wiping away her daughter's tears.

Patients also said the centre was no more expensive than most Chinese hospitals, though medical officials said they were looking for ways to raise funds for patients from poorer inland areas.

**** filed by:RB--(--) on 06/30/98 at 04:51EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 06/30/98 at 07:58EDT ****

PM-China-Mrs. Clinton, 540

Hillary Clinton says China could one day have a female president
By JOE McDONALD= Associated Press Writer=

SHANGHAI, China (AP) Hillary Rodham Clinton told students at Shanghai's only all-female high school today that one of them could some day become president of China.

"I hope some time in the next century there will be a meeting between a woman president of the United States and a woman president of China," the first lady told students at the Shanghai No. 3 Girls High School.

"Perhaps one of you will be in that position. I will be happy to see that," she said.

The elite school, founded by missionaries in 1890 and now run by the city, has 2,000 students admitted through competitive tests. Graduates include the Soong Sisters, two of whom became first ladies of China as the wives of President Sun Yat-sen and Nationalist leader Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

"A girl's education is one of the best investments any family or country can make. I'm delighted to see you have made this good investment," Mrs. Clinton said.

In a display of linguistic skill, students asked questions in English and laughed in the right places during Mrs. Clinton's comments, which weren't translated into Chinese. She got big laughs when she noted, "I'm not an expert with chopsticks, but I can get most of the food into my mouth."

Students asked about Mrs. Clinton's views on educating children, whether she planned to run for president she said she didn't and about violence in U.S. schools.

Mrs. Clinton also visited classrooms where girls were studying English and practicing traditional Chinese arts of calligraphy, porcelain painting and engraving.

Yang Tianwei, 16, showed her a plate painted with a picture of Mu Guiying, a Chinese woman who commanded an army during the 8th Century Song dynasty, and explained Mu's historical role in clear, confident English.

"I hope her visit will promote feelings between our two countries," Ms. Yang said later. "Letting Mrs. Clinton see the extracurricular activities and classes of young Chinese is very good, because it will help the U.S. first lady understand China better."

Earlier in the day, Mrs. Clinton joined the deputy mayor of Shanghai and the Big Bird character from the Chinese-language version of "Sesame Street" to celebrate the opening of China's most advanced children's hospital.

The Shanghai Children's Medical Center, a joint effort by the Shanghai city government and the U.S. charity Project Hope, is equipped with the latest medical equipment, most of it donated by U.S. manufacturers. The hospital is intended to treat children from throughout China and teach doctors new techniques.

"Certainly, the relationship between our two peoples has no greater objective than improving conditions for the children of both countries," Mrs. Clinton said before joining Deputy Mayor Zuo Huanchen and two Shanghai schoolchildren in a ribbon-cutting ceremony.

Mrs. Clinton later visited the Shanghai Women's Education and Training Center, where women laid off in the overhaul of money-losing Chinese state companies were learning to sew dresses and dolls.

**** filed by:APE(--) on 06/30/98 at 06:31EDT ****
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1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Agence France Presse

June 30, 1998 China-US-women lead 10:38 GMT

SECTION: International news

LENGTH: 625 words

HEADLINE: Hillary Clinton sees female US president early in next century

DATELINE: (ADDS more quotes)

BODY:

SHANGHAI, June 30 (AFP) - US First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton said Tuesday she would not run for the presidency but hopes a woman US president will meet a woman Chinese president in the next century.

Clinton, accompanying her husband on a visit to Shanghai, made the remarks in answer to a question by a student at a Shanghai girls school, formerly upper class and western oriented Chinese girls.

"I will not run for the presidency but I do hope that a woman will be elected president of the United States in the early part of the next century," she said.

Clinton added that she hoped she would still be alive to vote for a woman she agreed with, or not vote for one she disagreed with.

"I hope that sometime in the next century there will be a meeting between a woman president of the United States and a woman president of China," she said.

She had earlier watched girls at the still prestigious school, showing off their skills at painting, calligraphy and seal carving and discussed music with some of them.

In remarks to some 850 students in the school auditorium decorated with stained glass with antique fans whirling overhead, Clinton said it was in the best interests of families and countries to invest in education for women and girls.

She said although many advances had been made in the world in terms of opportunities there "is no argument that women and girls in most parts of the world are still not given opportunities to pursue education and to pursue their dreams and make choices for their own lives."

Clinton, who as First Lady has consistently campaigned for the legal and economic rights of women in poor countries, then went on to field prepared questions from eight selected students.

The students wanted to know her views on the generation gap, how to bring up a daughter, violence among young Americans, her taste for Chinese food and her impression of China.

She told the girls that she liked Chinese food very much and although she was not an expert at using chopsticks she could "get most of the food into my mouth" having had practice since she was a student.

She said one of the images of China that would forever remain on her mind was the sight of Shanghai at night as she drove into the city with her husband.

It was a "stunning and impressive sight to come to Shanghai for the first time at night," she said, describing the "extraordinary beauty of the city and the variety of architecture."

"My initial impression was of a vibrant, vivid, growing and exciting city," she said, adding that Shanghai was a city that was prepared for the challenges and changes of the next century.

She told the students that parents had to teach their children values that they did not learn from books and spoke of how hard it was for her and her husband to be separated from their daughter Chelsea when she left home to go to college.

She also discussed, at great length, the problem of violence, the role the media played and the prevalence of guns in American society and the work she and her husband was doing to bring down the level of violence.

One of the students demonstrating a painted porcelain plate told Clinton the story of Mu Guiying, the wife of a Song dynasty (960 A.D. to 1279 A.D.) general Yang Zhongbao, who led her husband's armies into many battles.

Clinton, who had mistaken Mu for a fictitious female general Hua Mulan in the northern Wei dynasty (386 to 534 A.D.) the heroine of a new Disney cartoon, smiled as she listened to the story.

She had earlier in the day attended a round table discussion with her husband and Shanghai community leaders, visited China's first state-of-art children's hospital and a retraining centre for unemployed women.

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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AP Worldstream

July 01, 1998; Wednesday 02:04 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

DISTRIBUTION: Europe;Britian;Scandinavia;Middle East;Africa;India;England;Asia

LENGTH: 297 words

HEADLINE: Mrs. Clinton says China must couple economic growth with freedom

BYLINE: JOHN LEICESTER
China-Mrs Clinton

DATELINE: SHANGHAI

BODY:

Echoing her husband's call for improved human rights, U.S. first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton cautioned Wednesday that China must ensure its remarkable economic growth is accompanied by greater basic freedoms, particularly for women.

In a speech at a modern new library in Shanghai, China's flashy financial center, the first lady said that a country's development and progress depended on ensuring that women get equal access to health care, education, credit and jobs, as well as political, social and economic rights.

Quoting a Chinese saying, Mrs. Clinton told an audience of about 700 members of the Shanghai Women's Federation and the U.S. community here that "women can only hold up half the sky when our feet are planted fully on the soil of freedom and social and equal justice."

In an address in Beijing earlier this week, U.S. President Bill Clinton declared certain rights to be "universal" and challenged China's repressive system of government while extolling economic reforms that are lifting millions of Chinese out of poverty.

Mrs. Clinton echoed that sentiment, praising China's economic reforms as "an extraordinary accomplishment."

"But economic and social progress must go hand-in-hand with the strengthening of other freedoms, the yearning to be treated with dignity, to be able to choose one's own religion or one's husband, to speak freely, to participate fully in the life of one's community," Mrs. Clinton said. "These yearnings know no national boundary."

No country would be as successful as it could be in the 21st century if it leaves women behind, Mrs. Clinton said, noting that young Chinese intellectuals as long ago as 1919 had contended that equal rights for women were necessary for China to survive and prosper.

JULY 13, 1998

TIME

VOL. 152 NO. 2

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



PAUL J. RICHARDS—AFP



SHOWING THE FLAG
Hillary Clinton visits
a Shanghai school
and the President
left, cools off
in Guilin

KATSUMI KASAHARA—AP



China's women making strides amid obstacles

"Money is easy to give to rich people," explains Xie Lihua, as she describes why she makes small loans to poor Chinese women. "Money is very difficult to give to poor people."

Now in her 40s, Miss Xie, who as a teen-ager was a fervent member of the Red Guard, has turned her revolutionary zeal to helping China's poor women. When banks refused to offer microcredit, Miss Xie raised a pool of money to make the loans herself. She has a simple explanation for her devotion to this project: "If I give an apple, you will eat it once. If a seed, you can grow your own tree."

Miss Xie's microcredit program helped one disabled woman, whose husband had always viewed her as a burden, to start up her own bean-curd shop. Now, she contributes to the family income and has gained the respect of her husband and her village. Another family bought hogs for resale on the condition that they share their knowledge with other families. Now, everyone in their village is a successful pig farmer.

I met Miss Xie at a forum of Chinese women's leaders in Beijing. Never have I met advocates more excited about the achievements of their countrywomen or the hard work that remains to be done to ensure women's basic human rights.

For example, although the Chinese economy has been growing 10 percent each year, the government's closing of inefficient and money-losing state enterprises often affects women first. They lose their jobs and their benefits and often have to be retrained for jobs in a more competitive economy.

I visited a job-retraining center in Shanghai, where I watched women learning trades, such as tailoring and flower arranging. This center is also the site of China's first women's hot line, where volunteers field questions ranging from how to find a job to how to control unruly children.

The very fact that Chinese women feel free to make such calls is a sign of progress. But the progress has been uneven, and although many are enjoying economic success and freedom unimaginable just a few years ago, others — especially uneducated women — have not seen their lives improve.

Three years ago, I was privileged to travel to Beijing with the U.S. delegation to the United Nations' 4th World Conference on Women. There, representatives of 189 countries — women of different colors, different cultures and different faiths — came together to discuss their common concerns

and commit themselves to common goals.

This week, I have met many extraordinary women who are working together to achieve these goals, especially in the areas of economic opportunity, education and legal rights.

Education remains a key challenge. I heard the story of one woman who sold her family's only donkey to pay for her son's university tuition. When her husband complained, the woman argued, "If we sell this donkey, we can buy another. If our son loses the opportunity for an education, he will never get it back."

Illiteracy is one of the most dogged problems facing rural Chinese women. Many cannot even write their names, making it nearly impossible to inform them of economic opportunities, basic health facts or their rights under the law.

Miss Xie publishes a magazine called "Rural Women Knowing All." Designed to reach even those who can't read, the magazine uses pictures to teach women about jobs, rights and other critical issues. For those who can read, I was interested to learn that the best-selling health book "Our Bodies, Ourselves," — relied on by American women for nearly 30 years — has now been translated into Chinese.

Many Americans would be surprised to realize the extent to which women's rights have been written into Chinese law and to hear about the work of the Center for Women's Law Studies and Legal Services at Beijing University. There, as in so many U.S. law clinics, professors and students handle cases ranging from family law to employment discrimination.

Unfortunately, although the law itself offers broad protections, women still face many hurdles.

One of the center's clients told me of her efforts to divorce her abusive husband. Although the court granted her divorce, Chinese housing restrictions prevented her and her daughter from moving out of her husband's house. In another case, several women sued their factory for back wages. They won, but several years later, they've yet to receive payment.

The Chinese have an expression that has been repeated to me by several women this week: Women hold up half the sky. As Miss Xie and the other women I met here know so well, women can't hold up their half of the sky if they can't read or write or if they're denied loans or basic legal rights and services. Women can only hold up their half of the sky if their feet are firmly planted on the soil of freedom and equal justice.

PM-Chelsea's China, 440

Chelsea having fun in China with, without Mom and Dad

By LAURA MYERS= Associated Press Writer=

SHANGHAI, China (AP) Although she's spending a lot of time beside her parents, Chelsea Clinton has managed a few solo moments in China. She has slipped away for shopping excursions, a rickshaw ride in Beijing and a spin on the dance floor in this bustling coastal city.

The White House, in keeping with its policy of privacy for the first daughter, hasn't said much about what Chelsea has been doing as she accompanies President Clinton, Hillary Rodham Clinton and her maternal grandmother, Dorothy Rodham, on a nine-day, five-city tour of China.

But an administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Chelsea, 18 and on summer break after her freshman year at Stanford University, has been enjoying herself.

"She's really having a great time," the official said. "She's been asking a lot of questions."

Chelsea has been very much on public display here, in contrast to the behind-the-scenes lifestyle she enjoys in Washington. She has been seen playing animated tour guide at every sightseeing stop, including one to view the Terra Cotta Warriors near Xi'an.

An only child, Chelsea has stuck by one or both of her parents for many of their official events, from the welcoming ceremony last Saturday at Beijing's Tiananmen Square to her mother's visit today to the Ohel Rachel Synagogue in Shanghai.

The Clintons seem more relaxed with Chelsea around. The president posed arm-in-arm with his daughter in the Forbidden City, and the whole family joined hands as they walked atop the majestic Great Wall of China.

Photographers were summoned Tuesday to capture images of Clinton and his daughter strolling down the Old Shanghai alley of shops and food counters. Clinton and Chelsea stopped on a stone bridge over a lagoon swarming with gold fish and Chinese carp. They laughed and threw popcorn into the water.

Afterwards they brought soft-swirl ice cream.

Even while she is at official events, Chelsea has managed to slip away while her parents work. During their visit to the city's new museum, Chelsea got a personal tour of centuries of Chinese art.

In perhaps her most adventurous getaway, Chelsea caught a rickshaw ride in the crowded streets before leaving Beijing on Monday.

Then Tuesday night, Chelsea was on the dance floor at the Park 97 club in downtown Shanghai, attending a party for White House press and staffers. Since she didn't bring any friends along on this trip, Chelsea recruited some young White House aides as dancing partners.

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**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 07/01/98 at 07:48EDT ****

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1998

Bravado's Heads of State

It's summer. Congress is in recess. Hair is everything.

Chelsea Clinton's new short summer 'do, all wash-and-wear, toss-and-turn insouciance, is a creation of Ian McWilliams, who owns a salon called Bravado near Eastern Market on Capitol Hill.

Turns out he cuts President Clinton's hair, too, once every three weeks or so.

And Vice President Gore's. And various other Gore heads.

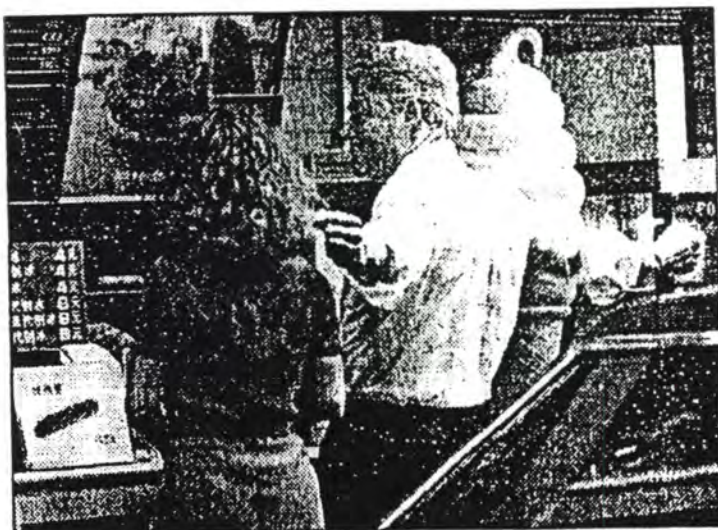
Indeed, much of the highest-ranking brain matter of the entire democracy seems to reside within heads clipped by this Scot. And McWilliams is the perfect White House snipper. Torture him, and he'll barely talk.

"Due to the fact of my relationship with the White House, I really can't discuss too much about it," he told the Source, although he

confirmed that he had cut the first daughter's hair and President Clinton's hair last week just before their China departure. Gore has been sitting in McWilliams's chair for years.

But has he cut Chelsea's hair before? "Well, you have to gain someone's confidence before you can cut someone's [hair] like that," he allowed. She didn't need much convincing to kiss the length goodbye. "She just went for something that was easy to maintain, for her dancing," McWilliams said.

Asked if he provides his service gratis or charges to travel through the iron gates, McWilliams said, "That is between me and the White House." Asked whether Gore gets a sliding scale fee, since he has less hair each year, McWilliams protested: "I am saying nothing!"



BY RICK WELKING — REUTERS

I'll take one thing big: The Clintons stop for ice cream cones in Shanghai.

BC-CHINA-CLINTON CHELSEA

Clinton says Chelsea wants to stay

SHANGHAI, July 1 (Reuters) - Chelsea Clinton likes Shanghai so much she would like to stay for a while, her father said on Wednesday.

U.S. President Bill Clinton said his 18-year-old student daughter ``has very much enjoyed getting out, meeting young Chinese people and seeing what's going on.

``She said to me yesterday how incredibly exciting she thought Shanghai was and how she wished she could stay here a while when we leave and go back, just to see more of it,'' he said in an interview with China Central Television to be aired on Thursday.

Chelsea is on summer break from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, where she will be a sophomore in the autumn.

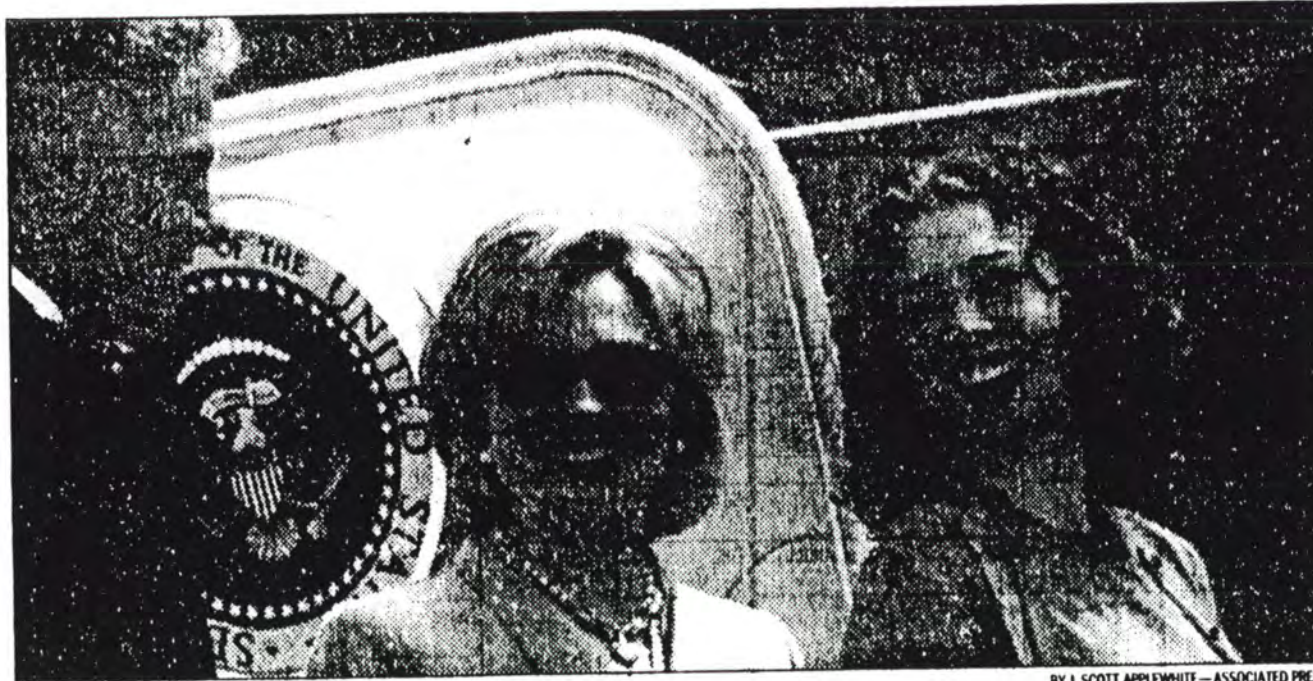
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**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 07/01/98 at 17:12EDT ****

THE RELIABLE SOURCE

By Ann Gerhart and Annie Groer

S MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1998 B3



BY J. SCOTT APPLEWHITE — ASSOCIATED PRESS

Traveling light: Chelsea before, in May (right), and after, heading to China with the 'rents.

Who Did the Do Of the First Daughter?

Now that she's a college sophomore, **Chelsea Clinton** has lost several inches of her curls to a new, more sophisticated hairstyle.

We thought this cut might bear the signature of Cristophe hairstylist **Isabelle Goetz**. She's the slender, motorcycle-riding Frenchwoman who is in China presiding over the head of first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton**—well, just the outside of that formidable head. But the folks at Cristophe won't clip and tell.



FILE PHOTO

PM-Professor Clinton,600

WHITE HOUSE NOTEBOOK: Clinton hints at a future in China
RETRANSMITTING to fix category code.

By LAURA MYERS= Associated Press Writer=

SHANGHAI, China (AP) Here's one to add to President Clinton's short list of job options once he leaves the White House: law professor in China.

"I was hoping you would offer me a position here," Clinton quipped today when law professor Zhu Lanye asked about his future plans. Zhu is vice dean of the international department at East China University of Politics and Law, Shanghai's main law school.

Clinton, who taught constitutional law at the University of Arkansas during the 1970s, said he has no firm plans beyond building a presidential library in Arkansas to house his papers "and to tell the story" of his two terms in office.

"I'll be about 54 when I leave office and I don't want to take a retirement. I haven't decided what to do yet or where to do it," Clinton said. "So maybe I will apply for a visiting professorship."

The president and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, took part in a roundtable discussion with leaders from business, law, religion the arts and the media in Shanghai, China's commercial capital.

Mrs. Clinton used a Chinese reporter's question on how her life has changed since she became first lady to vent a little steam at the media.

"It is a constant challenge ... to make clear who you are, as opposed to society's expectations as to who you should be because you hold a position of woman novelist, woman law professor, first lady or any of the other positions women hold," she said during the roundtable at the Shanghai Library.

Pointing to dozens of television cameras, photographers and reporters, Mrs. Clinton complained that "when you're in a position like this, people, particularly all these people with their pencils and their cameras, try to record everything you do and then they try to put meaning to that."

"I often refer to my life before the White House as when I was a real person," she said. "There are certain expectations and even stereotypes in every culture that are imposed on women, ... imposed upon the individual, which may or may not have anything to do with how the individual perceives herself."

Much of Shanghai may have been listening today as Clinton fielded questions on a popular radio talk show, but at least two people weren't: his wife and daughter.

Mrs. Clinton had another engagement on her schedule, Clinton told his hosts during pre-show banter, "and my daughter is out doing something of interest to her."

"Normally she says, 'Dad, I've heard all your answers before. I'd rather do something else now,'" Clinton said.

Minutes before the radio show began, one of the hosts noted that Clinton is left-handed like his predecessor, George Bush and asked if this meant that in America everyone is left-handed.

Clinton responded by saying he refused to become right-handed when he was a 13-year-old stock boy in a store back in Arkansas.

"The man who ran the store, he was old-school," Clinton said. "He thought it was bad luck for a child to be left-handed. So he made me do all my work in the store with my right hand."

"Then I began to break the merchandise. And then he would make me pay for it, so that I was working for nothing," Clinton said. "So I told him that he could have a left-handed stock boy for a dollar an hour. But he could not have a right-handed stock boy for free. And he gave up making me change my hands."

"All the best stories are true," Clinton added even though no one doubted his tale.

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1998 年 6 月 30 日 星期二
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上海市今晚明天天气预报

天气 多云,今天和明天的下
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THE FIRST LADY

Hillary Clinton Discovers How Chinese Women Fare

By ELISABETH ROSENTHAL

BEIJING, June 27 — Hillary Rodham Clinton met today with some of the best and brightest of Beijing's vibrant women's movement, discussing a wide range of sometimes sensitive issues from domestic violence to unemployment to China's high rates of female suicide.

Mrs. Clinton mostly sat back and listened as the panel of seven Chinese women told of the multitude of problems women in this country still face and of their work to solve them.

Although many of the panelists have long been outspoken on women's issues in front of small groups, such frank discussion in a public international forum was unusual. And the light atmosphere was in marked contrast to the tension surrounding the International Women's Conference that Mrs. Clinton attended in Beijing in 1995.

The panelists included Xie Lihua, a journalist who has championed the cause of China's rural women, and Liu Bohong of the official All-China Women's Federation, who displayed the newly published Chinese translation of the American women's medical work "Our Bodies, Ourselves" (Touchstone, 1996).

At the end, a clearly appreciative Mrs. Clinton said, "I don't think I've ever been in a more lively, energetic, and informed discussion than this one today."

The panelists described the many projects under way to improve the status of women, but their remarks were filled with reminders that deep-rooted cultural discrimination persists, particularly in the countryside. Ms. Xie likes to remind people that if you knock at a door in rural China, women are likely to answer, "Nobody's home," if there are no men inside.

Three years ago, she founded the magazine Rural Women Knowing All to give women in the countryside a voice. At today's forum, she described how the magazine had published self-help articles on reproductive health, set up programs for women who are migrant workers in Beijing and helped organize small loans for women to start cottage industries.

But she and other panelists described with bittersweet smiles the biases that such women's programs must overcome.

Ge Youli of the United Nations Development Program in Beijing told of organizing meetings in the countryside to explain loan programs for women and having only husbands turn up.

"We say 'Where are your wives?'" Ms. Ge said. "They say, 'At home cooking, of course.'" She described how the men are then instructed to play a game of what

Americans call "Telephone," where the first is given a message which is passed down a line of 10. By the end, she said, the message had changed. "That's why your wives should be here," she told them.

But the panelists also told of poor rural women who with the help of such loans had escaped dreary lives by setting up prosperous businesses, like tofu shops and pig farms, and of how the traditional notion that "only men are important" was changing.

Another panelist, Chen Mingxia, who is a lawyer at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, described work in educating women about their legal rights. Although China has a fairly comprehensive women's rights law on paper, discrimination against women is common in areas like hiring and allocating housing.

At Beijing's prestigious universities there is a saying to describe the hiring hierarchy on graduation: first men with a Beijing residency permit, then men without a Beijing residency permit, only then the women.

The First Lady engages in a 'lively' discussion with a panel of seven Chinese women.

Ms. Chen described how a rural legal aid center helped a woman who wanted to divorce her abusive husband but had neither the money nor the know-how to proceed.

The panelists excitedly described a wide range of ambitious projects to improve the status of women, from Zheng Bichuan efforts to improve the high drop-out rate among rural girls to Liu Bohong's research on images of women in the media. Some are conducted under the auspices of the Chinese Government and others by foreign organizations, like the Ford Foundation.

Perhaps most revealing about how far the discussion has come since 1995 was the moment when Ms. Clinton produced the bright red-covered "American Our Bodies, Ourselves," a translation project that at times had been stalled by political debates about what could and could not be said in China. No matter that the final product was missing the American edition's sections on lesbianism and masturbation or that a number of pictures were not reproduced. At last, the book was out.

This time, Hillary's role not the same

By Ann McFeatters
SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWS SERVICE

BEIJING — The last time Hillary Rodham Clinton was here, she came as an impassioned feminist. This time, she's here as a wife and mother.

The first lady is known for her political rebirths. A lawyer, she ranted against being a stay-at-home wife baking cookies during the 1992 campaign. Then she became the health care czar, traveling the country and lobbying Congress. After the plan's failure, she slipped into the background, talking about children's issues.

Then she became the first president's wife to be subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury, testifying for hours about the Clintons' failed Whitewater real estate deal, her mysterious disappearing billing records and the suicide of her ex-law partner, Vince Foster.

In 1995, after weeks of internal White House debate, Mrs. Clinton decided she would risk the wrath of the Chinese government and speak at the United Nations' Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing. She gave a stem-winder of a speech, castigating repressive governments for their treatment of women, speaking out for equal rights, against battering, for abortion rights, against mutilation and on various other controversial issues.

Even as the Chinese government was hassling female dele-

gates, Mrs. Clinton's speech made headlines around the world and made her the international star of the women's movement.

On this visit, she's been seen holding hands with her husband at the Great Wall, in the Forbidden City, at the banquet honoring the Clintons. She's had her arm around her daughter, Chelsea; laughed with her mother, Dorothy Rodham; and oohed and aahed with all three as they gazed at the life-size 2,000-year-old terra-cotta warriors at Xi'an.

She expressed interest, however, at the Shaanxi Museum in Xi'an in the Empress Wu, the only woman ever to rule China in her own right "without a puppet emperor," according to the guide. Mrs. Clinton correctly observed, "Didn't she start as a concubine?"

In Beijing, Mrs. Clinton spoke at the signing of an agreement between Beijing Medical University and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. She said it was important to "tackle neural birth defects that rob too many children of their health and their lives. . . . By working together, we will make progress. . . . We will see more happy mothers and babies."

She also held a "dialogue with Chinese women" about "progress and challenges in a transforming society." She said she was glad China is waging a campaign to emphasize that it's as good to have a girl as a boy. "The president and I are very, very supportive since, of course, we have a daughter and think that daughters are as important as sons and that girls are as important as boys."

But later she put a little sting in her words. "Our moderator said that there is the old Chinese saying that women hold up half the sky. . . . But of course women cannot hold up their half of the sky if they are not educated, if they are not healthy, if they don't have their rights, if they cannot enforce their own personal goals and aspirations, if they are not respected by the men in their lives and by their larger society."

The Washington Times

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1998

First Lady Finds Activists Taking '95 Remarks to Heart

By MICHAEL LARIS
Special to The Washington Post

BEIJING, June 27—When first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton came to Beijing nearly three years ago as head of the American delegation to the U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women, she gave the Chinese an earful about the problems facing Chinese women.

But in a discussion today with a half-dozen leading scholars on women's issues, the tables were turned. Clinton's hosts were the ones criticizing the Chinese situation. In fact, the Chinese panel members had so much they wanted to tell Clinton about the challenges facing China's more than 600 million women that they barely gave her a chance to speak. The 90-minute meeting was organized for 200 of the capital's most influential women during the Beijing stop on President Clinton's trip to China.

It was a stunning turnabout in a country where traditionally, and especially since the 1949 Communist revolution, it has been considered shameful and even treasonous to air the nation's dirty laundry in public.

The six women's advocates told Clinton that, among other things, rural women feel so hopeless that many commit suicide, illiteracy is such a serious problem in the countryside that many women cannot write their names, and parents often resist sending their daughters to school because they believe it is too expensive.

The scholars described their long-standing and experimental programs to improve the lives of Chinese women and argued that the general trend is upward. But they did not sugarcoat reality.

Chen Mingxia, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Law in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, described a recent case handled by a rural legal aid center she helps run. An impoverished young woman surnamed Li escaped her abusive father by agreeing to marry a man who paid her family a dowry. Her new husband also abused her. She sought a divorce, but he blocked the move because he said he had paid for her. One of Chen's lawyers finally succeeded in getting her a divorce.

Clinton was moved by the outpouring, often nodding in agreement. In all her trips talking about women's issues, she said, "I don't think I have ever been to a more lively, energetic, informed, exciting discussion."

"I think that says a lot about the work that each of you is doing. [It is] important that women like us use our voices to speak up on behalf of the millions of women throughout the world whose voices are



At a forum on Chinese women's issues, moderator Feng Cue applauds Hillary Clinton

silenced. They are not listened to, they are not respected, they are not encouraged, they are not given their rights, they cannot hold up their half of the sky," she said.

The participants' openness reflects the recent trend in China toward freedom of expression and shows how efforts to improve relations between China and the United States have made it politically acceptable here to be seen as friendly to the United States, or in this case, its first lady.

The warm reaction to Clinton and her remarks came in stark contrast to the hostile reaction of some Chinese officials to her comments in 1995. At that time, she harshly criticized—though not by name—

China's general human rights record and the practice of female infanticide, which is illegal but still occurs in the countryside because of local officials' zealous enforcement of the one-child policy.

In the 1995 speech, which was received enthusiastically by women at the international conference, Clinton said: "It's a violation of human rights when babies are denied food, or drowned, or suffocated, or their spines are broken, simply because they are born girls." Clinton also said, "It is time for us to say in Beijing, and the world to hear, that it is no longer acceptable to discuss women's rights as separate from human rights."

Hillary hears of trials, triumphs at lively seminar



Baby talk

XINHUA

Hillary Clinton meets a young citizen of Beijing yesterday.

HILLARY Rodham Clinton is unlikely to ever be at a loss for words – but neither were the women she joined yesterday for a lively discussion on women in China.

The six panellists were so eager to tell Mrs Clinton about their work in education, legal issues and health that at times they all seemed to be speaking at once – barely allowing the First Lady to slip a word in.

“I don’t think I have ever been in such a lively, energetic, well informed discussion as this one,” Mrs Clinton said in concluding remarks to the gathering of members of the All China Women’s Federation at Beijing’s newest and fanciest hotel.

Several panellists noted that in the countryside, traditional attitudes hold that men work outside the home, women inside.

“There are lots of challenges, lots of difficulties. Attitudes must change,” said Feng Cui, a leading member of the government-backed federation.

The panellists told many stories of hope: of impoverished mothers sacrificing to send their daughters to school, of women escaping abusive husbands after learning their legal rights, and of handicapped women achieving economic self-sufficiency through small business loans.

“American and Chinese women have very much in com-

mon in terms of the issues and problems we face,” Mrs Clinton said.

“No society will be successful that does not empower women. I’ve always liked your saying that ‘women hold up half the sky’, but we can’t do it if we are not educated, not healthy . . . not respected by the men in our lives.”

Mrs Clinton praised China’s efforts to overcome the traditional preference for boy babies – sons to carry on the family work and name.

“The President and I feel that, since we have a daughter, that daughters are just as important as sons,” she said.

Associated Press

PM-China-Mrs Clinton,330

Chinese experts give Mrs. Clinton an earful on women's issues

By ELAINE KURTENBACH= Associated Press Writer=

BEIJING (AP) With her mother and daughter looking on, Hillary Rodham Clinton had no trouble talking about equality.

"The president and I feel that, since we have a daughter, that daughters are just as important as sons," the first lady said, as she noted China's efforts to overcome the traditional preference for boy babies sons to carry on the family work and name.

At a lively discussion Saturday on women in China, six panelists were so eager to tell Mrs. Clinton about their work in education, legal issues and health that at times they all seemed to be speaking at once barely allowing the first lady to slip a word in.

"I don't think I have ever been in such a lively, energetic, well informed discussion as this one," Mrs. Clinton said in concluding remarks to the gathering of members of the All China Women's Federation at Beijing's newest and fanciest hotel.

Several panelists noted that in the countryside, traditional attitudes hold that men work outside the home, women inside.

"There are lots of challenges, lots of difficulties. Attitudes must change," said Feng Cui, a leading member of the government-backed women's federation.

The panelists told many stories of hope: of impoverished mothers sacrificing to send their daughters to school, of women escaping abusive husbands after learning their legal rights, and of handicapped women achieving economic self-sufficiency through small business loans.

Mrs. Clinton listened intently, frequently nodding her head in agreement.

"American and Chinese women have very much in common in terms of the issues and problems we face," Mrs. Clinton said.

"No society will be successful that does not empower women," she added. "I've always liked your saying that 'women hold up half the sky,' but we can't do it if we are not educated, not healthy ... not respected by the men in our lives."

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HEADLINE: Hillary Clinton addresses women's health panel

SOURCE: Source: Xinhua news agency, Beijing, in English 1100 gmt 27 Jun 98

BODY:
[7]

Excerpt from report by Xinhua news agency

Beijing, 27th June: US first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton told a gathering of Chinese women that American and Chinese women have a lot in common to work in education, health care and getting rid of poverty. Speaking in a panel discussion focusing on the progress and challenges in the transforming of Chinese society here this morning, Mrs Clinton said that she found herself has never been in a discussion "more lively, energetic, informed and exciting" as the one she heard today.

"I was struck by the fact that many of the solutions concerning women issues discussed today by the Chinese panellists are ones that were also worked on in the United States, such as expanding legal rights for women, changing the judicial system to be more sensitive and aware of women's needs, expanding education for girls and women, persuading families, particularly families of minority culture to educate their daughters," she said.

After the panel discussion, she went to Beijing Medical University (BMU) to co-preside over the signing of a declaration of intent to collaborate between BMU and US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The BMU and CDC has conducted a successful cooperation in fighting neural tube birth defects. Neural tube birth defects, including spina bifida, an opening of the spine, and anencephaly, an absence of brain tissues, are serious but largely preventable disorders.

More than 50,000 pregnancies are affected by neural tube birth defects a year in China, compared to 4,000 in the United States.

Chinese Health Minister Zhang Wenkang said the results of China-US cooperation in research on the causes and prevention of neural tube birth defects will also benefit mother and children the world over. The declaration of intent to collaborate signed today by Richard Berry of the CDC and Wang Debin, director of BMU, will expand the scope of future collaboration to the prevention of all kinds of birth defects, disabilities and environmental health...

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

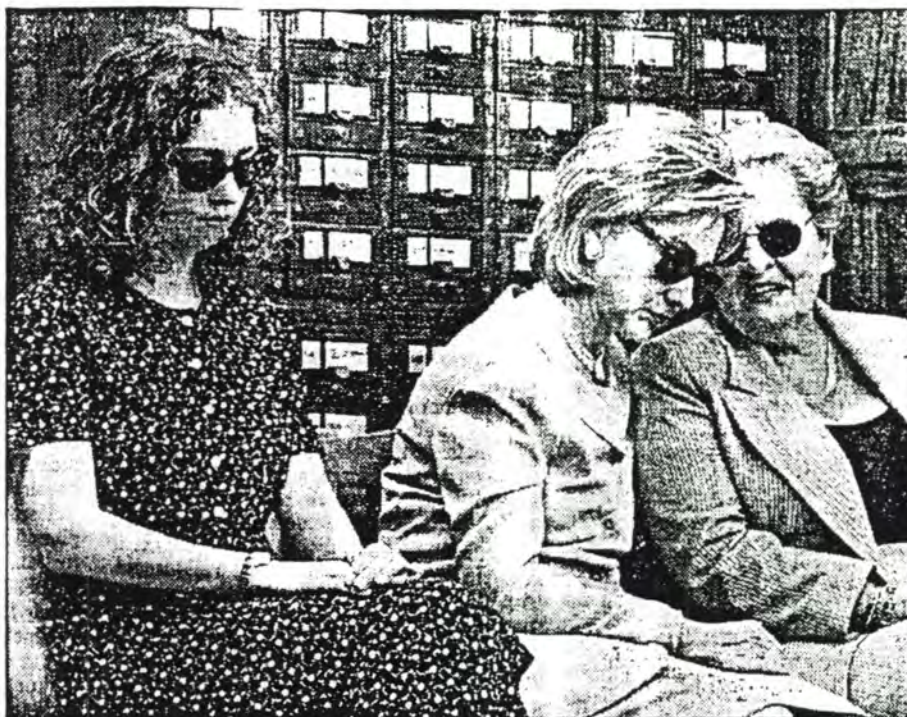
Some Influence Pedaling In Beijing

Stuck in Beijing gridlock that renders your auto useless?

Not to worry. There is always people power, which is how White House press secretary **Mike McCurry** caught up with **President Clinton's** vast entourage yesterday before it left the U.S. embassy for a flight to Shanghai, the Associated Press reported.

McCurry, who had gone shopping, panicked when his car was barred from the sealed-off embassy. A volunteer with him flagged down a pedicab—a three-wheeled two-seater that the driver pedals like a bike. After a 20-minute ride through alleys and streets, the duo finally got to the embassy.

McCurry said he felt like "a visiting imperial potentate" and tipped the driver handsomely. He surmised the man "probably went home and retired for the rest of the day."



BY NATALIE BEHNING—REUTERS

Chelsea and Hillary Clinton and Madeline Albright during a book donation ceremony at Peking University.

In other vehicular news, first daughter **Chelsea Clinton** went sightseeing in a rickshaw. She is no stranger to alternative transport, having ridden a camel and an elephant on previous trips with Mom. While Chelsea played tourist, **President Clinton** was busy meeting with Beijing University students; first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton** and first granny **Dorothy Rodham** were off by themselves.

The Washington Post
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1998

AM-Chelsea-Rickshaw,580

CHINA NOTEBOOK: Chelsea on rickshaw in Beijing adventure

By TERENCE HUNT= AP White House Correspondent=

BEIJING (AP) On the crowded streets of this sweltering capital, Chelsea Clinton rode in a rickshaw on a sightseeing adventure Monday away from Mom and Dad.

Hillary Rodham Clinton was spending time with her own mother, an unofficial member of the Clinton delegation. And President Clinton was being challenged by university students about his criticism of China's human rights and arms sales to Taiwan.

Chelsea is no stranger to unusual modes of travel. She's ridden atop camels and elephants with Mom on foreign trips and behind the armored walls of presidential limousines with Dad. Her rickshaw outing was revealed by press secretary Mike McCurry, who declined to provide any details.

Certainly, though, the Chinese government and Secret Service agents made sure that Chelsea didn't suffer through the massive traffic jam that ensnared much of downtown Beijing as authorities shut down streets in preparation for the Clintons' departure for a flight to Shanghai.

All together again before their flight, the Clintons played cards and board games with friends and aides and got a little rest at their government guest house, McCurry related.

The press secretary had his own adventure to relate.

Out for some last-minute shopping, McCurry tried to catch up with the presidential entourage at its final stop at the U.S. Embassy. By that time, though, security officials had sealed off the area and refused to let McCurry's vehicle through.

There were frantic walkie-talkie conversations as White House handlers around the city tried to come up with ideas to rescue the press secretary. The answer came when a volunteer with McCurry flagged down a pedicab, bundled the press secretary into it, jumped in herself and instructed the driver to pedal off.

A pedicab, a more modern version of the rickshaw, is a three-wheeled vehicle pedaled by a driver with a two-person seat for passengers.

McCurry said he felt like "a visiting imperial potentate" being transported through the streets and alleys of Beijing on a 20-minute ride.

McCurry was safely delivered to the embassy and the driver was handsomely rewarded, the press secretary said. "The driver probably went home and retired for the rest of the day," McCurry said.

Clinton, his Cabinet summit travelers and staff stayed at a Chinese government guest complex, Diaoyutai, during their three nights in Beijing.

It is a walled, secured area of gardens, with ponds and waterfalls, not far from Tiananmen Square and the Forbidden City at the heart of the traffic jammed city, a sort of oasis, kept by the communist government.

And probably wired for sound. At least that was the assumption of the Americans who stayed there; in staff quarters, there were reminders that the walls might have ears.

McCurry said the traveling party was briefed in advance, as is standard on foreign trips, about "the security environment we're going into."

So no state secrets out loud.

"We have ways in which we can do the orderly business of the United States government in a secure manner," the press secretary said.

In Shanghai, the president and his party were at the Portmand Ritz Carleton Hotel. And, presumably, no less cautious about security when talking U.S. government business.

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BY BOBBY YIP—REUTERS

Beijing University students wave to President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton after address in which he linked freedom and prosperity.

The Washington Post

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Washington Post
Sunday, June 28, 1998



PHOTO BY J. SCOTT APPLEWHITE—ASSOCIATED PRESS

As the Clintons watch, President Jiang Zemin takes a turn leading the Military Band of the People's Liberation Army at a state dinner in Beijing.

Clinton goes to officially OK'd church

By Larry Witham
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

President Clinton worshipped today in Beijing's largest official Protestant church, and afterward preached a message of religious unity to a nation where Christian leaders have been jailed or harassed by the government.

"We celebrate with you the growth of the practice of our faith in China and we rejoice to hear [the preacher] cite the numbers of churches and other places of worship where people are practicing their faith today," he told the congregation inside Chongwenmen Church.

The sound of the church choir rang out into the street as the congregation of 2,300 packed into the main body of the church, the basement and the courtyard outside.

"I believe our faith calls upon us to seek unity with people across the world of different races and backgrounds and creeds."

But Mr. Clinton made no direct references to China's suppression of religion or to restrictions on religious freedoms over which Washington has criticized Beijing.

The president, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, their daughter, Chelsea, and Mrs. Clinton's mother, Dorothy Rodham, arrived amid heavy security. Although Chinese officials had pledged that members of the public would not be turned away from services at the capital's most popular official Protestant church, a police cordon barred passage to even neighborhood residents.

There was a brief disruption when a middle-aged woman, unknown to the parishioners, walked up the aisle toward the president's pew. Some members of the congregation tried to grab her, but she shook them off, saying she wanted to see Mr. Clinton. "Don't throw me out. I'll leave of my own accord," she shouted.

She was escorted to the rear of the sanctuary and sat silently through the service. Afterward, she was allowed to see Mr. Clinton and told him she was a charismatic Christian, thanked him for coming to China and expressed hope that China's leaders would become Christians, a White House official said.

"I just wanted to tell the president that people in China are not equal," the woman, who identified herself to reporters as Chen Anbi, said later in the front courtyard of the church.

Practicing religion in China can be dangerous, according to human

see CHURCH,

CHURCH

From page A1

rights and church groups, who say dozens of Protestant and Catholic leaders are imprisoned or held in Chinese labor camps for refusing to bow to government control.

Yet with religious liberty being such an explosive issue, they added, Mr. Clinton's visit and his remarks in a government-controlled house of worship could cause major ripples in the human rights war with the Communist dictatorship's government — whose president is an atheist.

Nina Shea of Freedom House, who urges a tougher U.S. human rights policy toward Beijing instead of "citizen's diplomacy" such as the clergy delegation, said in an interview that Mr. Clinton's visit to a "registered" church would discourage millions of underground Christians.

She said he should have worshipped in his hotel. And in testimony Friday before the House International Relations subcommittee on international operations and human rights, she painted a grim picture of China's human rights abuses against the

faithful.

"Since 1996, members of the Christian underground have noted authorities adopting harsher tactics," she said.

An official memo from 1997, she said, documents that Beijing's aim in its 1994 regulations on registered churches is the bring about "suppression of Catholic and Protestant illegal activities according to law."

Richard Cizik of the National Association of Evangelicals and staff member to a three-clergy delegation that visited China in February believes Mr. Clinton's televised worship could inspire Chinese believers, but he conceded there is one way the government could use it as propaganda.

"The only negative is if this is used to say that the only church in China is the registered church," Mr. Cizik said.

He and others have urged Mr. Clinton to press for the release of evangelical pastor Xu Yongze, who was arrested in March 1997.

Human rights critics of China agree that the new 1994 national policy of controlling registered places of worship under a Bureau of Religious Affairs has allowed new areas of religious freedom.

The government claims to have

erected 12,000 houses of worship since 1979.

Along with that, however, the government began a severe crackdown on clergy and worship groups that did not come forward to register, Miss Shea testified.

"The crackdown order demands the destruction of churches" the new law deems illegal, she said.

While the Chongwenmen church is known to be located across town stands the Gangwas church, where the pastor was forced out in 1994 for open discussions on democracy. It was drawing large crowds of young people.

Human rights groups have cited a statement by Mr. Jiang to the bureau in 1995: "We are engaged in a secret struggle against the Church."

"Unfortunately, there are those including Western Christians, who deny that China's Christians are persecuted," Miss Shea said. Such a belief wrongly implies, she added, "that the only Christians who fall afoul of Chinese authorities are troublemakers or charlatans."

• Warren P. Strobel in Beijing contributed to this article, which based in part on wire service reports.



First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton toasts with Chinese President Jiang Zemin at a state banquet yesterday.

The Washington Times

SUNDAY, JUNE 28

SHANGHAI **STAR**

Tuesday June 30, 1998

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photo/Yang Shizhong



US President Bill Clinton climbs the Great Wall with first lady Hillary and daughter Chelsea in Beijing on Sunday

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Red-carpet welcome

Martin Chan

Mr Clinton and wife Hillary walk down the stairs from Air Force One upon arriving at Chek Lap Kok.



Imperial welcome: President and Mrs. Clinton are greeted in the city of Xi'an, China, with bouquets from local children. Mr. Clinton stressed the necessity of closer ties with the world's most populous nation. AP

The Washington Times

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1998

A1



Associated Press

Chinese children greeted President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton on arrival in Xian yesterday.

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Lawyer Hillary backs work of trailblazing legal centre

ASSOCIATED PRESS

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton visited a small law centre in Beijing that is blazing the way for protection of women's legal rights.

She was told Chinese society was changing so fast some laws could not keep up.

Lawyer Guo Jianmei, the centre's director, said that as the market economy grew, rapidly developing private enterprises were finding ways to skirt the laws and law enforcement was weak.

The centre is the mainland's only national legal aid facility for women.

It provides free legal consultation and takes on cases of poor women and those representing major social problems, such as migrant workers' rights.

It also conducts research to provide policy suggestions to lawmakers and the courts.

Mrs Clinton, accompanied by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, asked about cases the centre had handled, saying that as a former legal aid lawyer she was extremely interested in the centre's work.

"I know first-hand how important the work of this centre is," she said.

The centre, set up in 1995 with funding from America's Ford Foundation, is staffed by faculty and law students from Beijing University. It has given advice to about 4,000 people and provided



Case by case

Hillary Rodham Clinton chats with Guo Jianmei, director of the Women's Law and Legal Service Centre. Lawyer Mrs Clinton said she had first-hand experience of the importance of the centre's work.

about 100 cases with free legal services.

One group to receive help is He Yulan, 28, and 25 other women from Hebei province who, like millions of young rural people, left home to find factory jobs in the city.

After two years in a Beijing garment factory, the women had been paid only for nine months. They were beaten, denied toilet breaks and forced to work 10 hours a day, Ms Guo said.

The women won their case

in arbitration, but the factory boss appealed. The case is now in court.

The factory, a private enterprise which is attached to a government-owned company, changed its name and address and has ignored the court,

leaving many of the women discouraged and ready to give up, Ms Guo said.

But Ms He was determined to get a good settlement and was pushing the group to persist, she said.

"We simply can't not fight

it," Ms Guo said. "We're confident we can win."

The centre also handles cases of violence against women and marriage and custody disputes.

"Women's consciousness of the law is much stronger

than before," said Yan Xijuan, a lawyer who works at the centre.

"In the past, women didn't want to expose problems at home. Now they seek out lawyers and ask for help."

Associated Press

6/29

As China's Legal System Grows, So Does Legal Help For Women

"First Lady Visits Center for Women + the Law"

By ELISABETH ROSENTHAL

c.1998 N.Y. Times News Service

BEIJING - From its tiny office just outside the South Gate of Beijing University, the Center for Women's Laws Studies and Legal Services, which Hillary Rodham Clinton visited Sunday morning, operates at the leading edge of China's developing legal system, tackling a range of controversial issues that affect women.

Their activities include representing the family of a girl who died after having been raped by her high school principal, as well as a woman who sued an employer after it had fined her heavily for having a first child without permission.

"From our cases you can see the problems of Chinese women today," the executive director of the center, Guo Jianmei, said in a recent interview.

The two-year-old center, affiliated with the Beijing University law school, is in many ways an anomaly: an aggressive legal aid center in a country whose emerging justice system remains riddled with flaws. An organization run by outspoken women in a country where discrimination against women is rampant. A nongovernmental organization in a country where the government ultimately calls the shots.

"They're doing some really difficult work against tremendous odds, since the legal system is still quite weak and they're representing people who have neither power nor money," said Phyllis Chang, a legal expert with the Ford Foundation in Beijing, which helps finance the center. "Given that, I think they've been surprisingly effective."

The center's very existence is evidence of the progress achieved by China's decade-old effort to reform its legal system.

The Chinese government is showing increasing interest in legal aid work and legal aid centers for the poor have sprung up all over China in the last two years, generally under the Ministry of Justice. There are currently 180 mostly tiny centers, with about half of them set up in the last six months.

American assistance for the Chinese legal aid system is among the initiatives announced during Clinton's state visit. So it was not surprising that the first lady, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and the president's special adviser on the White House's rule of law initiative, Paul Gewirtz, came here to learn what such centers can and cannot accomplish.

Guo, the center director, says its goal is to use the law to improve the lot of women in China. But it also seeks to promote the development of China's emerging legal system, publicizing and trying to resolve its many remaining flaws and contradictions.

Although Chinese legislators have drafted a number of new laws over the last decade aimed at protecting personal rights, many are vague or are ignored by often poorly trained judges. The courts, which are paid by the local government, tend to favor authority. And court judgments are hard to enforce.

"Our 1992 law of the protection of women's rights is quite comprehensive, but it is not always carried out," Guo said. A sampling of the center's current cases illustrate her point:

- The center assisted the prosecution of a high school principal in Chengde who raped a 16-year-old girl, who later died in childbirth. The principal was found guilty of a lesser charge of "hooliganism" and put on probation. The center said the judge never received all the evidence.
- The center brought a class action suit against a Beijing factory on behalf of its workers, rural migrants whom the factory had not paid in months.
- The center has been representing women engineers whose employer forced them to retire earlier than their male colleagues, even though a national regulation prohibits such discrimination. Although a judge has found in the women's favor, the company has refused to give them their jobs.

Most recently, the center has taken up the case of Sun Lili, a former banquet-organizer at a state-owned hotel, who sued her employer over the huge fine it had imposed when Sun and her husband had their first child, without the company's approval.

Urban employers are charged with enforcing the national family planning policies and determine when their employees can give birth, but Sun and the legal center held that the penalties the hotel imposed on her for having a child without permission far exceeded the guidelines in the family planning regulations.

In a country where most citizens still go to great lengths to avoid controversy, Guo, a lively, articulate lawyer, does not mind jumping into the fray.

She said that the center's staff of young lawyers, law students and volunteers have won more than half of the cases they have taken on. Sometimes they win in the courts, but often they appeal to the press or senior government officials if they feel the courts have not provided justice for their clients.

"They are not only trying to help women," said Chang, of the Ford Foundation, "but also to move China to a rule of law."

01:22 EDT JUNE 29, 1998

**** filed by:NYT-(--) on 06/29/98 at 01:20EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPB(SCOV) on 06/29/98 at 07:48EDT ****

Headlines

Top News Summary

Clinton: China Must Open Markets
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Hillary Clinton, Albright boost women's rights

08:08 a.m. Jun 29, 1998 Eastern

By Carol Giacomo

BEIJING, June 29 (Reuters) - The frail 42-year-old mother of an adolescent daughter rose from an obscure corner seat in the stifling hot room to address two of the most influential women in the world.

As U.S. First Lady **Hillary** Rodham **Clinton** and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright listened intently on Monday, Zhao Hui Min, with the haunted look of an abused wife, told her story.

Thrown out of the house by her husband after obtaining a divorce, Zhao turned for help to Peking University's Centre for Women's Law Studies and Legal Services, visited by the American celebrities on Monday.

The three-year-old project is breaking new ground in representing women like Zhao and securing their rights, organisers and experts said.

But it is only scratching the surface in a nation of 1.2 billion, where the rule of law only now is being developed in a serious way.

"The work of the centre is innovative and courageous," said Albright.

Zhao's case, legal experts say, is typical in China.

The family home belonged to Zhao's ex-husband's father and in China, "there is no explicit regulation of what to do when you have a divorce," her lawyer, Liu Dongh Hua, said through an interpreter.

"A woman is supposed to have right of housing but there is no specific solution for her to get that housing," said Phyllis Chang of the U.S.-based Ford Foundation, which underwrites the centre.

The effort to protect Zhao's housing rights was lost in a lower court.

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REUTERS 

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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June 29, 1998 China-US-Hillary 06:49 GMT

SECTION: International news

LENGTH: 280 words

HEADLINE: Hillary Clinton leads call for China to further legal reforms

DATELINE: BEIJING, June 29

BODY:

US First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton led a call on Monday for China to speed up legal reforms while affording greater legal protection to women.

She teamed up with US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to praise China's growing acceptance of the rule of law, while urging greater legal protection for all citizens.

"I was also a professor of law and ran a legal services center very much like this, and discovered what an important window it is into people's lives and the real operation of the legal system," a solemn First Lady told Chinese lawyers and professors at Beijing's Centre for Women's Law Studies and Legal Services.

"There is no way for a center to take care of all the clients who need personal help," so the court system must apply more widely the lessons learned from landmark cases won, she said.

Albright urged China to push ahead with recent legal reforms aimed at strengthening the rule of law.

"We know a strong and fair legal system protects the rights of everyone. By making the government accountable, it gives people a stable system. The US wants to work with Chinese citizens and the government as we strengthen our legal systems," the Secretary of State insisted.

The two praised the growing cooperation between the US and China to improve the country's judicial system, through the training of judges and lawyers in the United States and the sending of US legal experts to work with Chinese officials.

China has launched a major push this year to clean up its court system and police force, with an eye toward making government officials and heads of state-owned enterprises more accountable for any wrongdoings.

rna/pvh

LOAD-DATE: June 29, 1998

PM-China-Mrs Clinton,440

First lady visits Chinese legal aid center for women

AP Photos

By RENEE SCHOOF= Associated Press Writer=

BEIJING (AP) First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton paid a visit to China's only national legal aid facility for women to get a firsthand look at how it is shaping women's legal rights in China's fast-changing society.

The first lady, along with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, visited the Women's Law and Legal Services Center at the Peking University School of Law on Monday. A former legal aid lawyer herself, Mrs. Clinton said she was extremely interested in the center's work.

"I know firsthand how important the work of this center is," she said.

The center, set up in 1995 with financing from the Ford Foundation and staffed by faculty and law students from Peking University, has given advice to about 4,000 people and provided about 100 cases with free legal services.

China has 100,000 lawyers for a population of 1.2 billion people, and few of them are public interest lawyers providing free legal aid, said the center's director, Guo Jianmei.

The center takes on cases of poor women, those representing social problems, those involving violence against women, and marriage and custody disputes. It also conducts research to provide policy suggestions to lawmakers and the courts.

"Women's consciousness of the law is much stronger than before," said Yang Xijuan, a lawyer with 18 years of experience who works at the center. "In the past, women didn't want to expose problems at home. Now they seek out lawyers and ask for help."

Ms. Guo said Chinese society is changing so fast that some laws simply cannot be amended fast enough to keep pace. Also, rapidly developing private enterprises are finding ways to skirt the law in the face of rapid economic growth and weak law enforcement, she said.

An example is the case of He Yulan, 28, and about 25 other women from rural Hebei province who took on their employer, a private Beijing garment factory attached to a government-owned company.

After two years on the job, the women had received only nine months' worth of pay. They were beaten, denied toilet breaks and forced to work 10 hours a day, Ms. Guo said.

The women won their case in arbitration, but the factory boss appealed. The case is now in court. The factory changed its name and address and has ignored the court, leaving many of the women discouraged and ready to give up.

But the women are determined to get a good settlement and pushing the group to persist, Ms. Guo said. "We simply can't not fight it," Ms. Guo said. "We're confident we can win."

**** filed by:APE(--) on 06/29/98 at 02:48EDT ****
**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 06/29/98 at 07:47EDT ****

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Xinhua General Overseas News Service
Xinhua General News Service

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JUNE 29, 1998, MONDAY 04:01 Eastern Time

LENGTH: 359 words

HEADLINE: us first lady visits women's law center at beijing university

DATELINE: beijing, june 29; ITEM NO: 0629085

BODY:

the first lady of the united states hillary clinton and secretary of state madeleine albright, this morning visited a center associated with beijing university for the women's law studies and services, where they discussed with its law experts, professors and lawyers. mrs. clinton and albright, who was present at a gathering at the university earlier to attend president clinton's address, are accompanying us president william clinton in his state visit to beijing. the center's director, lawyer guo jianmei, first gave an account of the work her center has done in protecting the women's rights and interests, safeguarding legal justice and pressing ahead the law system concerning women. moreover, two women benefited from this center told the guests the problems they are facing and the efforts the center has made and legal assistance it provided for them. after hearing on the introduction on the center's work, attorney-turned hillary, extended her congratulations on the efforts the center has made "in protecting the rights and interests of women, and advancing their progressive cause. she expressed her joy over the decision of the united states and china to increase cooperation and exchanges between their governments and non-government legal agencies. moreover, she expressed the hope that the center will do a still better job in providing legal aid to the women in need, studying cases concerning the infringement on the women's rights and interests, as well as training young lawyers. during the discussion, u.s secretary of state albright said china has made major progress on turning commitment into reality in the field of legal building, and she expressed the hope that cooperation and exchanges will help exert a "positive impact" over the country's legal reform. at the end of the discussion that lasted nearly an hour, hillary received a stainless-steel memorial plate. founded in 1995, the beida women's law research service center, a specialized, non-governmental organization, is devoted to the study issues concerning the women's rights and interests.

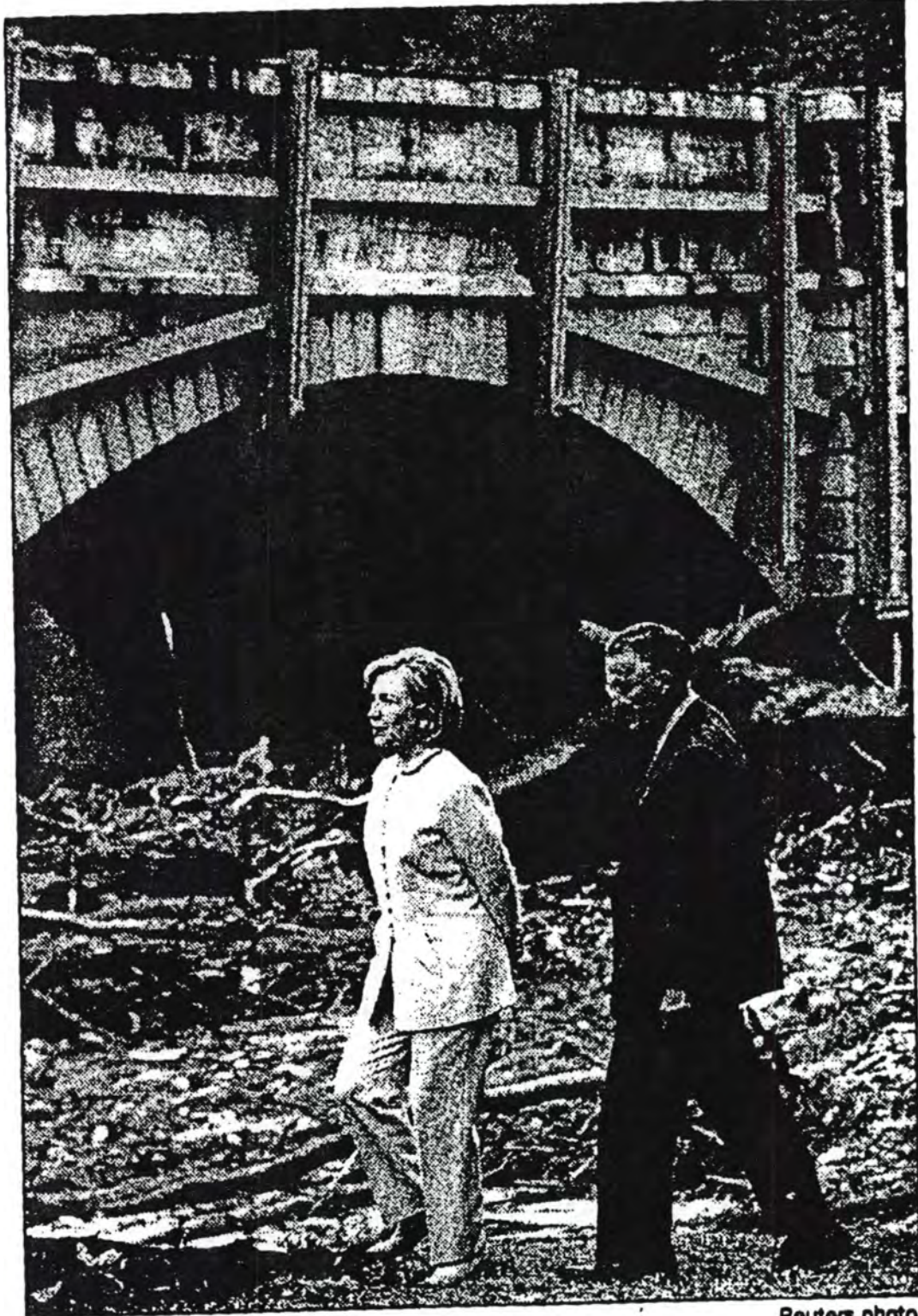
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 29, 1998

HRC Clips



***Monday, June 6, 1998-
Tuesday, June 16, 1998***



Reuters photo

Quite a site: Hillary Rodham Clinton and Sen. Paul Sarbanes tour a 19th Century aqueduct in Dickerson, Md., on Monday. It is on a list of endangered historic sites that she announced.

METRO

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1998



BY GAIL BURTON—ASSOCIATED PRESS

In Dickerson, Md., first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton walks with Douglas Faris, superintendent of the C&O Canal National Historical Park.

C&O Canal Aqueduct on 'Endangered' List

By ELLEN NAKASHIMA
Washington Post Staff Writer

A flood-ravaged aqueduct along the historic Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The Chancellorsville battlefield in Spotsylvania County. Deteriorating buildings at historically black colleges, from Howard University in the District to Hampton University in Virginia.

All were named yesterday to the National Trust for Historic Preservation's list of the country's 11 most endangered places—a list that in past years has included the entire state of Vermont (the purported threat: suburban sprawl in the form of Wal-Mart stores), several historic neighborhoods in Southern California (endangered by a planned freeway) and the Virginia Piedmont (the site for a proposed Disney theme park—a project later canceled).

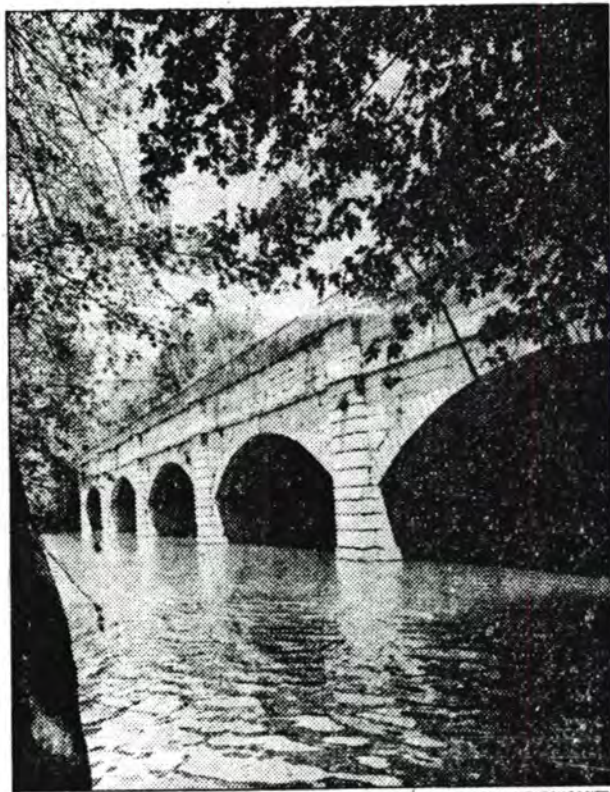
First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton traveled to the juncture of the Potomac and Monocacy rivers on the border of Montgomery and

draw attention to the perils facing the nation's historic sites, from floods and urban sprawl to lack of money for rehabilitation.

"My hope is that Americans will seize this opportunity to join together to save these monuments to our history and seek out the places in their own communities that also need to be preserved for the next generation," Clinton said in a statement.

She visited the 165-year-old Monocacy Aqueduct, a seven-arch architectural masterpiece that is badly in need of repair after a century of floods and neglect. The designation gives a great lift to the effort to save the 438-foot-long structure of hand-cut white and pink quartz, held up by steel trusses that mar its beauty, preservationists said. The aqueduct carries the canal over the Monocacy River.

Chancellorsville, the site of Gen. Robert E. Lee's greatest Civil War victory, made the list because the trust believes it is at risk of being



COURTESY NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Monocacy Aqueduct is a seven-arch masterpiece of

102

Black Colleges on Historical 'Endangered' List

America's Most Endangered

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has included Monocacy Aqueduct in its 1998 list of America's 11 most endangered historic places. Although the listing does not ensure the protection of a site or guarantee funding, it often raises awareness and encourages efforts to save threatened sites. Local sites included on the list:

Monocacy Aqueduct

Frederick and Montgomery counties, Md.
Once an important link in the C&O Canal, this engineering landmark has been severely damaged by floods.

Chancellorsville Battlefield

Spotsylvania County, Va.
Civil War battlefield where Confederate Gen. Stonewall Jackson was mistakenly shot by his own troops is threatened by road expansions and other urban development.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Nationwide

Many of the 103 historically black institutions need funding for rehabilitation and maintenance of deteriorating campus landmarks.

In Maryland

Bowie State College
Coppin State College
Morgan State University
University of Maryland
Eastern Shore

In Virginia

Hampton University
Norfolk State University
Saint Paul's College
Virginia State University
Virginia Union University

SOURCE: National Trust for Historic Preservation

THE WASHINGTON POST

PRESERVATION, From B1

swallowed up by suburban sprawl in Fredericksburg, Va.

"The strip malls and fast-food restaurants are absolutely obliterating the historic context of Chancellorsville so you can't really begin to appreciate the significance of the site," said Richard Moe, president of the trust, a private, nonprofit group chartered by Congress in 1949.

And the nation's 103 historically black colleges and universities have hundreds of buildings, many more than a century old, in need of renovation or repair, Moe said. According to the General Accounting Office, \$755 million is needed to restore 712 of these historic properties.

"These campuses have struggled not just to develop but to survive over the years, yet they offer some of our most beautiful architecture," said S. Dallas Simmons, president of 133-year-old Virginia Union University in Richmond. The university needs about \$2 million to restore its Friendship Building, which served as Belgium's entry in the 1939 World's Fair in New York and was later given to the university. "It requires significant ongoing funding."

Although no money comes with placement on the list, inclusion raises a site's profile and can lead to public

pressure to protect it, Moe said.

"This is really an educational tool to raise people's awareness that these historic sites are very fragile and at risk," Moe said. "We want to dramatize the different kinds of threats to different kinds of historic sites in different parts of the country."

The aqueduct is the jewel in the crown of the 185-mile canal and is the last of its kind in the country, Moe said. If the aqueduct is allowed to crumble, a significant historic and architectural site will be lost, and the C&O will no longer be an unbroken national park stretching from the nation's capital to the Appalachian Mountains—the only canal in the country that is a public place from start to finish.

To draw attention to the preservation cause, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt walked 20 miles of it in 1996, and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in 1954 walked the length of the canal, which was closed to commerce in 1924.

The latest estimates put the cost of restoration at about \$5 million. The aqueduct is threatened by soil erosion and heavy flooding, said Gilbert Gude, a former Republican representative from Maryland who is a canal advocate. "After all these years, it's time that a little effort was put on it to keep it good and strong," he said.

202

2 area historic sites listed as endangered

Battlefield, aqueduct to be protected

By Laura R. Vanderkam
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

In an effort to save two local landmarks, the National Trust for Historic Preservation named the Chancellorsville Civil War battlefield in Virginia and Western Maryland's Monocacy Aqueduct to its 1998 list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places.

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Sens. Paul S. Sarbanes and Barbara A. Mikulski, Maryland Democrats, joined the National Trust in announcing the list at the aqueduct yesterday.

High property values in Spotsylvania County, Va., have priced the National Park Service out of the market for much of the available land at Chancellorsville, site of the one of the Confederacy's greatest and costliest victories. A proposed superhighway called the "Outer Connector" would pass within a mile of the existing park's boundaries.

"It would be a tragedy to lose any more of the Chancellorsville Battlefield," said Richard Moe, president of the National Trust. "This battle was a turning point in one of the most crucial and bloody chapters in American history, and the incremental destruction of it by expanding roads and increasing development is a black eye for all of us."

Strip malls, fast-food outlets and parking lots already surround Old Salem Church, a central landmark of Gen. Robert E. Lee's daring campaign in May 1863. Outnumbered two to one, the Confederate general split his army three times and routed the Union forces with a flank attack by Gen. Stonewall Jackson. More than 30,000 casualties resulted, including Jackson,

who was accidentally shot by his own troops and died a week later.

Almost half a million people visit the battlefield every year.

The Monocacy Aqueduct on the C&O Canal in the Cumberland region has been described by historians as one of the finest canal features in the United States. Built by several hundred Irish and Welsh immigrant workers in 1833, the aqueduct survived a Confederate bombing attempt during the Civil War but sustained extensive damage during Hurricane Agnes in 1972. Floods in 1996 further weakened the structure.

Currently, the aqueduct is held together by a steel and timber support framework.

"If the Aqueduct is lost, not only would the C&O Canal National Historic Park be cut in two, but a very precious piece of canal history would be lost," the senators wrote in a letter to the National Trust recommending the site for the Endangered Historical Places list.

"Monocacy Aqueduct is historically significant and economically significant for Western Maryland," Miss Mikulski said. "In the past, the Monocacy Aqueduct conveyed boats across the river. In the future, it will convey business across the Cumberland region by attracting hikers, bikers, fishermen and sightseers."

Recent underwater investigation of the aqueduct revealed extensive undercutting of the supporting piers and cracks in the stone blocks.

The National Park Service estimates that restoring the aqueduct will cost \$5 million. Listing a site does not ensure the protection or guarantee funding, but the attention does attract resources.

The Washington Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1998

AM-Historic Sites,510

Mrs. Clinton boosts historic preservation

Eds: Note Monterey and Mapes, Nev., sites

With AM-NV--Endangered Places-Mapes

AP Photos

By DAVID DISHNEAU= Associated Press Writer=

DICKERSON, Md. (AP) An 18th-century aqueduct, an Art Deco skyscraper and America's black colleges are among the places that must be protected for future generations, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton said Monday.

She joined leaders of the nonprofit National Trust for Historic Preservation as they announced their annual list of the nation's most endangered sites.

"The trust is once again giving us a roadmap of what we must do as individuals and as a nation to ensure our rich and diverse heritage," Mrs. Clinton said.

She promoted a Clinton administration preservation initiative and pledged proceeds from her next book, a compilation of children's letters to the White House pets, to help preserve historic sites in national parks.

"This will be Socks' and Buddy's gift to the future," Mrs. Clinton said.

The event was held at the Monocacy Aqueduct, a 165-year-old stone structure in the C&O Canal National Historical Park that was among the newly listed sites.

The 516-foot aqueduct, completed in 1833, once carried canal boats over the mouth of Monocacy River at its confluence with the Potomac River about 30 miles northwest of Washington.

The seven-arch structure withstood the Confederate Army's attempt to dynamite it but was badly damaged by Hurricane Agnes in 1972 and two floods in 1996, prompting the addition of unsightly steel girders as reinforcement. It would cost \$4 million to \$5 million to stabilize the aqueduct, according to the park service and preservationists.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has more than 270,000 members. While inclusion on its annual list doesn't ensure protection or guarantee funding, it has often proven to be a powerful tool for rallying resources.

Mrs. Clinton said the selected sites were what President Clinton had in mind with his proposed \$50 million Millennium Fund to Save America's Treasures. The fund, included in Clinton's fiscal 1999 budget, would offer public funds to match private dollars for preservation projects.

The others on the trust's list are:

The Mapes Hotel, an Art Deco skyscraper in Reno, Nev., that once attracted high rollers and Hollywood's elite but now faces possible demolition.

The Civil War battlefield in Chancellorsville, Va., where Stonewall Jackson was mistakenly shot by his own troops.

Cannery Row in Monterey, Calif., immortalized by John Steinbeck.

Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado, the site of pre-Columbian cliff dwellings.

Some 225 county courthouses in Texas.

About 120 Great Lakes lighthouses in Michigan.

Black Hawk and Central City, Colo., where preservationists fear historic character is threatened by gambling-related development.

Governors Island in New York Harbor.

The 120-year-old Bowdoin paper mill complex in Topsham, Maine.

Various black colleges and universities nationwide that need funding and rehabilitation.

**** filed by:APW-(nv) on 06/15/98 at 21:26EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(JMAS) on 06/16/98 at 11:46EDT ****

BC-NY--Travel-Women's Equality,ADV20-21,0883

\$adv20

\$adv21

Eds: For release WEEKEND editions June 20-21 and thereafter

Modern women's rights movement surfaced in a New York village in 1848

With BC-NY--Travel-Women's-Calendar

AP Photos

By BEN DOBBIN= Associated Press Writer=

SENECA FALLS, N.Y. (AP) In 1848, a lifetime after Thomas Jefferson declared that "all men are created equal," Elizabeth Cady Stanton uttered her own self-evident truth: "All men and women are created equal."

It was an audacious thing to say, at a time when women in America could neither vote, attend most colleges, practice many trades and professions nor, if married, legally own property or retain their own wages.

Thus began a crusade for equality between the sexes that carries on to this day.

The first Women's Rights Convention, at which 100 women and men signed a Declaration of Sentiments modeled by Stanton and fellow suffragists after the 1776 Declaration of Independence, will be celebrated in splendor next month in sharp contrast to the howls of criticism it drew 150 years ago.

A national park and hall of fame devoted to women draw 35,000 tourists a year to this Finger Lakes village of 7,400, but upwards of 50,000 are expected to converge here each day at the height of festivities in mid-July.

A full schedule of sesquicentennial concerts, exhibitions, lectures, sports events, worship services and academic workshops is planned from June 26 through July 19.

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will speak at the July 16 opening of the Celebrate '98 festival, five days after poet Maya Angelou, astronaut Shannon Lucid and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright are inducted with 18 others into the National Women's Hall of Fame.

A likely crowd-pleaser will be daily dramatizations of the convention on July 19-20, 1848, when Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Frederick Douglass were among 300 people at the birth of an energetic new phase in the women's rights movement. It marked the first time in the United States that women gathered formally to discuss their grievances and draw up an agenda for change.

The convention "is as significant in our history as was the Boston Tea Party," said Celebrate '98 organizer Mary Ann Krupsak, who was New York's first female lieutenant governor. "It paved the way for a revolution in human rights."

Among the resolutions adopted at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was one asserting "that woman is man's equal, was intended to be so by her Creator, and the highest good of the race demands that she be recognized as much."

Douglass, the black antislavery leader, helped Stanton push through the most radical plank of all: women's suffrage. For many, that was too much to stomach, and just 68 women and 32 men signed the declaration.

The convention roused mostly derogatory comments in the press: "A woman is a nobody. A wife is everything," screeched the Public Ledger and Daily Transcript of Philadelphia. But others found it difficult to repudiate a document couched in terms upon which the Republic was founded.

Demanding equal participation in political life "is but the assertion of a natural right, and as such must be conceded," wrote New York Tribune editor Horace Greeley.

The convention caught the imagination of the public, instituting a major tilt in society that eventually carried more women into higher education and all range of careers.

But political change came slowly. It would be another 72 years before the U.S. government granted women the right to vote. And some reforms arrived only in recent decades: the Equal Pay Act of 1963, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act in 1964, the education amendments and equal-credit laws of the 1970s.

"Many of the grievances at the convention are issues that we still are

PM-Endangered Places,0554

Nonprofit group puts luxury hotel on annual endangered list

Eds: edited for Texas, version also moving nationally

By SCOTT SONNER= Associated Press Writer=

RENO, Nev. (AP) With its Art Deco architecture and glorious views, The Mapes Hotel once attracted musicians, politicians, high rollers and Hollywood's elite: Frank Sinatra, Marilyn Monroe, Tony Bennett and Clark Gable.

Now, the hotel is attracting the wrecking ball.

The Mapes, the first hotel in the country to feature gambling, dining, entertainment and luxury accommodations under one roof, is in danger of losing that roof to demolition.

In an effort to save the hotel, The National Trust for Historic Preservation today placed it and several other sites around the country on its list of most endangered historic places.

Among those listed are some 225 historic county courthouses in Texas.

The Mapes, built in 1947, now sits vacant on the bank of the Truckee River in downtown Reno. It has avoided demolition several times in the past, but estimates have found the costs of converting the brick structure into condominiums or retail space too prohibitive.

If no deal is struck in three months, the hotel is to be demolished in January 1999.

"The Mapes Hotel has incredible reuse potential and if restored, would bring new vitality to downtown Reno," said Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

"With this listing, we challenge the city of Reno to work with concerned citizens to identify a new role for this building," Moe said.

The trust is a nonprofit group with more than 270,000 members. While inclusion on the annual list doesn't ensure protection or guarantee funding, it has often proven to be a powerful tool for rallying resources.

First lady Hillary Clinton today praised the group's effort after she toured Maryland's Monocacy Aqueduct, a newly listed site in the C&O Canal National Historic Park.

"The trust is once again giving us a roadmap of what we must do as individuals and as a nation to ensure our rich and diverse heritage," she said.

Mrs. Clinton also pledged proceeds from sales of her new book of children's letters to Socks and Buddy, the White House pets, to go toward historic preservation.

The trust's key victories in the past include the Antietam Battlefield in Maryland, the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C., and the world's oldest McDonald's, in Downey, Calif.

The others on this year's list are:

The Civil War battlefield in Chancellorsville, Va., where Stonewall Jackson was mistakenly shot by his own troops.

Cannery Row in Monterey, Calif., immortalized by John Steinbeck.

Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado, the site of pre-Columbian cliff dwellings.

Historic lighthouses in Michigan.

Black Hawk and Central City, Colo., where preservationists fear historic character is threatened by gambling-related development.

Monocacy Aqueduct, Md., seriously damaged by floods.

Governors Island in New York Harbor.

A 120-year-old paper mill in Topsham, Maine.

Various black colleges and universities nationwide that need funding and rehabilitation.

**** filed by:APW-(tx) on 06/15/98 at 12:47EDT ****

dealing with," said Vivien Rose, historian at the Women's Rights National Historical Park, which opened in 1982.

"We look at this as though it's all old, but the fact is that we're still involved in discussions about how we divide our work and what's appropriate for various people to be doing."

"I'm a great admirer of the founding fathers, but they just weren't thinking about women when they wrote the Constitution," said Nan Johnson, director of the University of Rochester's Susan B. Anthony center.

She added, "I can't actually say whoopee about the number of women we have in high political office these days."

Johnson believes education remains the key if women are to continue to make progress. Into the next millennium, she said, "the most important thing for women is economic security," notably for those entering old age or for divorced women struggling to raise a family alone.

At least the landmarks of women's long struggle for equality are being rescued in and around Seneca Falls a place some foresee becoming the heart of a Williamsburg-style tourist trail for women's rights in western New York.

Stanton's home was painstakingly restored in 1985 but more work is still planned there and at the home of Mary Ann M'Clintock in adjoining Waterloo, where the "women's bill of rights" was drafted.

The two remaining partial walls of the chapel, long concealed within other buildings, now stand like sentinels next to Declaration Park, where the rights denied to 19th-century women are inscribed on a blue stone wall.

End Advance

**** filed by:APE-(NY) on 06/15/98 at 12:43EDT ****
**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 06/15/98 at 14:17EDT ****

PM-MD--Western Maryland Briefs, 1st Ld-Writethru,300

Eds: SUBS 3rd graf of 1st item to CORRECT length of aqueduct to 438 sted 516 feet

FREDERICK, Md. (AP) First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will tour the Monocacy Aqueduct on Monday to draw attention to endangered historic sites, event organizers said.

Mrs. Clinton will talk about reasons for preserving historic places, according to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which will release its annual list of the most endangered historic sites in the United States.

The crumbling Monocacy Aqueduct, a 438-foot stone structure, was completed in 1833 as part of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. It carried canal boats over the mouth of the Monocacy River. It is the largest of the 11 aqueducts on the canal, now a national historical park that parallels the Potomac River for 184.5 miles from the District of Columbia to Cumberland.

Park officials have been trying for years to get money to fix the aqueduct, and activists have worked to raise its profile.

In 1996, when Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt toured the canal, park superintendent Douglas Faris said repairs would cost \$32 million. Since then, new estimates and repair methods have reduced the cost substantially, according to Carl Linden, head of the C&O Canal Association's Monocacy Aqueduct Committee.

He said the private association has raised about \$75,000, mostly in small donations, toward the aqueduct's restoration. =

FREDERICK, Md. (AP) A proposed expansion of Frederick Municipal Airport has received some federal funding.

The Federal Aviation Administration awarded the airport \$565,000 to buy land and remove obstructions for a planned runway, airport manager Charles Abell said Tuesday.

The grant is a small portion of the project's estimated \$40 million cost.

Abell said about 90 percent of the funds would come from the federal government, supplemented by 5 percent from the state and 5 percent from the city and Frederick County.

**** filed by:APE-(MD) on 06/11/98 at 09:19EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 06/11/98 at 09:27EDT ****

By Ann Gerhart and Annie Groer



McCain, "abject."

FILE PHOTO

Sen. McCain's Act of Contrition

Remember how President Clinton hotly claimed he wanted to punch New York Times columnist William Safire in the nose for writing that the first lady was "a congenital liar?"

Well, he doesn't feel that way about Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), his sometime political ally. McCain has apologized to Clinton for the vile joke he told last week at the expense of Chelsea and Hillary Rodham Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno. And the president has accepted. While declining to release the senator's letter to the president, both sides are describing the apology as "abject, contrite and profuse."

The joke—which McCain, through his press secretary, first denied telling—was too vicious to print, and

not funny besides. But the Clintons have decided to play it down. The senator did not apologize directly to the first lady for the remark he made at a Republican Senate fund-raiser, and she won't respond to the episode, said her press secretary, Marsha Berry.

"The president certainly understands how you get caught saying things you ordinarily wouldn't have said," White House spokesman Mike McCurry told the Arizona Republic on Friday. Yesterday, he added: "To make a further issue of the matter would lend further exposure to an offensive joke. In light of the senator's apology, they decided to drop the matter."

Well Connected Early On

■ Looking at the families of sixth-graders from Lafayette Elementary School yesterday, one could try guessing who snagged Hillary Rodham Clinton as graduation speaker.

Was it Betty Currie, President Clinton's secretary and aunt of student David Yarbrough, who lured her to the District's affluent Chevy Chase neighborhood? Or Roy Neel, Clinton's former deputy chief of staff and father of Sam Neel?

Nope. It was Susanna Ashley, 12, whose family has been sitting with the Clintons at Foundry Methodist Church for the past three years. After the third-grader gave Mrs. Clinton a book report she had written



BY RON EDMONDS—ASSOCIATED PRESS

about the first lady, the two became friends, said Susanna's mother, Inge Ashley.

"I just, like, asked her if she would come and she said she'd try," Susanna told The Source of the January invitation.

Mrs. Clinton praised the 67 graduates, their parents, the faculty and such school activities as visiting the Russian Embassy, learning to write everything from U.N. resolutions to letters about cafeteria food and staging "Bye Bye Birdie."

"I was told I could be in 'Bye Bye Birdie' ... if I didn't sing," Mrs. Clinton told the audience.

After the first lady's departure came Ashley's critique: "She did good."

The first lady mingles with the grads after her speech.

The Washington Post
TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1998

Clinton raises \$1 million for Democrats

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (Reuters) - President Clinton raised more than \$1 million for the Democratic Party Saturday night at a dinner that attracted Hollywood celebrities, including singer Barbra Streisand.

Clinton defended his record and criticized opponents of the tobacco legislation currently before Congress for trying to defeat it with "the biggest load of hooey I've ever heard."

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, who also attended the fund-raiser, delivered brief remarks in which she thanked donors for supporting the party by showing that "ideas do matter" and for helping to counter a Republican campaign of "defaming Democratic candidates."

The dinner was held at the home of entertainment executive Lew Wasserman. Friday, in stops in California and Oregon, Clinton raised \$500,000 for Democratic candidates.

REUTERS

**** filed by:RB--(--) on 06/14/98 at 01:24EDT ****
**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 06/15/98 at 09:18EDT ****

AM-Clintons Among Friends, 510

WHITE HOUSE NOTEBOOK: What the Clintons say in collecting cash

By SANDRA SOBIERAJ= Associated Press Writer=

LOS ANGELES (AP) Scandalous headlines about her husband aside, Hillary Rodham Clinton is having a good time in the White House.

"People come up to me and say, 'I bet you'll be really glad when all of this is over,' And I say, 'Not at all,'" Mrs. Clinton told friends and Democratic donors. "It has been a privilege. It has been a pleasure. It's been exciting."

Mrs. Clinton sounded a note of cynical distaste for the methods of the Republican Party or "the other side," as she put it in remarks Saturday night at a \$10,000-per-couple Beverly Hills dinner for the Democratic National Committee. The event was meant to fatten campaign coffers for the November congressional elections.

"We also want to take back the House of Representatives," Mrs. Clinton said, before introducing her husband.

"The other side has a very simple strategy: Raise as much money from as many groups like the tobacco lobby as possible, and spend that money defaming and tearing down Democratic candidates," she said. "And if that doesn't work, because of negativity, just make the whole idea of voting so distasteful that people stay home."

Maybe it's the intoxicating scent of all that dough at least \$800,000 on Saturday night alone but among donors, President Clinton is at his most relaxed and unscripted.

With pals Barbra Streisand, Sidney Poitier and Quincy Jones gracing dinner tables at Clinton's fund-raiser Saturday night, the president decried tobacco lobby ads aimed at killing anti-smoking legislation stalled in the Senate.

"Everywhere I go, I see the tobacco advertisements trying to convince you that we've got this dark scheme in Washington to build some new federal bureaucracy," Clinton said.

"It's the biggest load of hooey I ever heard in my life."

The previous evening, at a fundraising reception in Portland, Ore., he admired Rep. Darlene Hooley's comfy sneakers and ventured a prescription for House Speaker Newt Gingrich and other Republican opponents.

"If Speaker Gingrich wore shoes like that, he might be in a better humor. We might change the whole psychology of the Republican Caucus in the Congress if they just had comfortable shoes every day."

"Maybe that's what the matter is; maybe their shoes hurt them all the time."

What does \$10,000 buy these days? On Saturday night, it was dinner for two at the glass-fronted, high-on-a-hill home of movie mogul Lew Wasserman. On the menu: Caesar salad, medallions of New York sirloin, asparagus Hollandaise, potatoes Anna, and carrot souffle.

Not only that, but guests including Jenny McCarthy, of MTV fame got their pictures taken with Clinton in front of a 6-foot-wide presidential seal made of flowers.

The backdrop for Clinton's remarks was a giant flag made of vinyl tubes. The lone reporter allowed inside described it as an American-flag air mattress.

**** filed by:APW-(ar) on 06/14/98 at 16:48EDT ****
**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 06/15/98 at 09:17EDT ****



Hillary Rodham Clinton was honored with the first Eleanor award from the Woman's National Democratic Club. Flanking her are Eleanor Roosevelt Seagraves, the former first lady's granddaughter (left), and WNDC President Anne Goodrich.

Chronicles

One First Lady to Another

Democratic Club Presents Eleanor Award to Hillary Clinton

By SARAH BOOTH CONROY
Special to The Washington Post

Eleanor Roosevelt once warned future presidents' wives: "You will feel that you are no longer clothing yourself, you are dressing a public monument."

Last week the Woman's National Democratic Club presented its first Eleanor Awards, in commemoration of the monumental first lady and her followers. Seven hundred members and guests, including Mayor Marion Barry and his wife, Cora Masters Barry, celebrated the club's diamond jubilee at the Washington Hilton.

WNDC President Anne Goodrich brought forth loud applause when she said the organization "celebrates 75 years of existence with a renewed dedication to see the role of a woman move from first lady to first woman president of the United States and to see that it happens in our time."

Hillary Rodham Clinton received the top award, the Eleanor, a small bronze version of the Penelope Jencks sculpture in Manhattan's Riverside Park. When she and Eleanor Roosevelt Seagraves, the former first lady's granddaughter, dedicated the statue several years ago, she said, "I was thinking about all that your family has meant to our country." Adding with a laugh, "I was talking to Eleanor about that just the other night, and she was very sorry she missed this evening. But she is here in spirit."

In presenting the award to Mrs. Clinton, writer Seagraves said that when Eleanor Roosevelt moved into the White House, "she was 49 years old and she couldn't see how in the world she would be able to manage a first lady's traditional duties and ... remain an active, independent person. Well, she didn't stay down long—maybe 24 hours. ... She later wrote [what] all first ladies must have if they would

survive: a hide like a rhinoceros." She added that "if my grandmother were here today, she would be as pleased as we are to have as first lady a person who cares just as much about the things she had thought mattered most—issues that affect children, their education and care, women and minority peoples."

Mrs. Clinton in return praised WNDC members "who year in and year out have stood up on behalf of the causes and values that the Democratic Party represents. ... It is no accident that in the last two elections there has been a gender gap ... because, to a large degree, politics has changed in our country."

She recalled an "extraordinary response from women" that led one political commentator to say the president was moving toward the "feminization of politics."

"Now I personally wouldn't have objected to that if that were the case," Mrs. Clinton said, "but what we have tried to do ... is to bring about the humanization of politics."

The night's other awards—each honoree received a picture of Eleanor Roosevelt—were presented to a variety of worthies. Eleanor Clift, a Newsweek contributing editor, served as master of ceremonies.

The Women's Health Achievement Awards went to three Democrats on the House Appropriations health and human services subcommittee: Rosa L. DeLauro of Connecticut, Nita M. Lowey of New York and Nancy Pelosi of California. Nancy Goodman Brinker, founder of the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, paid tribute to them and their work on research and health issues.

Johnnetta B. Cole, former Spelman College president, received the Education Achievement Award, with a tribute by Maya Angelou, who recited her poem "Phenomenal Woman" with verve.

Rhoda Lerman, who wrote the novel "Elea-

nor," now a play starring Jean Stapleton, presented the actress with the Arts Achievement Award. Noting Stapleton's long run as Edith Bunker on television's "All in the Family," Lerman drew a parallel between the character and Mrs. Roosevelt. "Both women triumphed over the hatred and ignorance of their time," she said.

Former representative and senator Timothy E. Wirth, now president of the United Nations Foundation, was presented the Human and Individual Rights Award by former congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, now CEO of the Association of American Publishers. Ellen Malcolm, president of Emily's List, received the Public Service Achievement Award for her fund-raising efforts on behalf of female Democratic candidates from Judith Lichtman, president of the National Partnership for Women and Families.

The evening ended with a history of women's progress since the 1920s, when the club was founded, set to tunes including "Happy Days Are Here Again" and others of the period.

As the WNDC motto puts it: "From the right to vote, the power to lead."

The Chronicler apologizes for misspelling the name of Donna A. Hayashi, co-curator of the exhibit "Instruction With Amusement, Children at Dumbarton House 1790-1830."

Jonathan Yardley is on vacation. His column will resume upon his return.

An Old Scourge of War Becomes Its Latest Crime

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

UNITED NATIONS
THEY strike without warning, bringing terror to an apartment in Algeria, a Chinese shop in Indonesia, a squalid refugee encampment in Africa or a Balkan farming village under siege. They are shadowy men with causes so blinding and hatreds so deep that they have transformed modern warfare into orgies of primordial savagery — raping, brutalizing, humiliating, slashing and hacking women and girls to death.

More civilians than soldiers are being maimed and killed in the wars of nationalism and ethnicity that are the hallmark of the century's end, wars fought in neighborhoods rather than battlefields.

More to the point, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the new style of warfare is often aimed specifically at women and is defined by a view of premeditated, organized sexual assault as a tactic in terrorizing and humiliating a civilian population. In some cases the violators express a motive that seems to have more in common with the tactics of ancient marauding hordes than with the 20th century — achieving forced pregnancy and thus poisoning the womb of the enemy.

From Bosnia to Indonesia

International attention first focused on the use of rape as a tactic of warfare in Bosnia, where a United Nations commission and human rights groups found that ethnic Serb paramilitary groups had systematically tolerated or encouraged the raping of Bosnian Muslim women as part of the effort to drive Muslims from their homes and villages between 1991 and 1995.

Rape was also employed by Hutu troops against Tutsi women in the genocidal campaign Hutu leaders conducted in Rwanda in 1994. Last year, women who have identified with secular culture in Algeria accused desperate rebels fighting in the name of Islamic revolution of kidnapping them and making them sex slaves. In Indonesia, reports are surfacing that suggest members of the security forces may have been among the men who raped ethnic Chinese women during rioting last month.

And in the Balkans, Serbs are again emptying towns of a rival ethnic group — this time Albanians in Kosovo — and human rights and women's groups are monitoring the growing violence for the possibility that rape will again be one of the techniques.

None of this is the essentially random rape that traditionally follows conquest, intolerable though that is; it is different even from forcing conquered women to be prostitutes for the victors, as Japan did in Korea during World War II.

The difference is that in all four recent cases, sexual degradation and intimidation — often public — seem to have been used as a strategy of ethnic or religious conflict itself.

This use of rape as a premeditated act of warfare is challenging anew the efforts by

Continued on Page 6



Nina Bertram/Sipa Press

"I tried to defend myself but I couldn't. They took my clothes, they hit me, they were pulling my hair. A few days later six soldiers came in. All of them raped me. They cursed me, insulted me, said there were too many Muslim people and said a lot of Muslims were going to give birth to Serbian children."

— From an account by this 18-year-old Bosnian woman, who was photographed at a hospital in Tuzla on Jan. 1, 1993, a day after having undergone an abortion; she told of having been raped 16 times while being held captive.

Violation

Editorial and Op-Ed pages, 14-15
Education Advertising
Careers in Education and
Health Care Employment

The New York Times

Week in Review

Sunday, June 14, 1998

Section 4

The Latest War Crime

Continued From Page 1

nations of the world to organize effectively to prevent and punish crimes against humanity, a monumental task that moves into new territory tomorrow with the opening of a treaty conference in Rome to create the world's first international criminal court. Largely because of the systematic use of sexual assault in ethnic wars in the Balkans and Rwanda, the court is expected to rank rape as an internationally recognized war crime for the first time in history, alongside violence against noncombatants, mistreatment of prisoners, torture and other unusual punishments.

The Rape Camps

Widney Brown, an advocate with the women's rights division of Human Rights Watch, echoed other experts when she said that rape "has probably been an issue in every major conflict, but what happened in Bosnia, particularly with the creation of the rape camps, really brought it to light." In the Balkans, where soldiers of every faction were accused of rape, the discovery of areas where Serbian soldiers confined Bosnian Muslim women to be raped shocked many. "In Yugoslavia rape was a part of ethnic cleansing, because the message that you got was if you stayed, the men would be murdered and the women would be raped," Ms. Brown said.

"That was followed very quickly by what happened in Rwanda, where we have similar widespread allegations of rape and mutilation," she added. "In fact, part of the preliminary campaign that created the atmosphere that allowed the genocide to happen was the demonization of Tutsi women as oversexualized creatures who were seductresses. It's not surprising that during the conflict they were subjected to rape, and a lot of sexual mutilation. Mutilation is another way of saying, 'We don't perceive of this person as a human being.'"

For about five years now, ad hoc tribunals have been hearing allegations of war crimes, first in the Balkans and later in Rwanda, and these tribunals have already decided to consider rape a war crime in those conflicts. Since they have been serving as small-scale models for the permanent international court that is just being formed, that court is expected to follow suit.

"These tribunals were literally forced to pay attention to a series of petitions and pressures from women's organizations demanding that rape be recognized," said Felice Gaer, an expert on human rights and international organizations for the American Jewish Committee. Ms. Gaer said that ultimately the support of Justice Richard Goldstone, the

first war crimes prosecutor for the Balkans and Rwanda, succeeded in elevating sex crimes to the level of genocide and crimes against humanity. This was the first step taken by nations trying to tackle collectively this new scourge of war. But women are drawing up a longer list of gender-related crimes in wartime, and promise a battle to have them recognized by the International Criminal Court.

Ken Franzblau, who tracks the sexual exploitation of women for Equality Now, a New York-based organization that aids women in poor nations and immigrant women here, said rape is so widespread now because it is so effective in ethnic wars.

"It has such devastating effects on communities, particularly in traditional societies or very religious communities where the virginity and the fidelity of women can be central to the makeup of that society," he said. Rape is a psychological grenade thrown into the middle of daily life to provoke maximum terror. "That's why you see a fair number of these rapes committed in front of family members of the girls or women involved," he said.

Some analysts believe that the fast pace of international communications today may be a factor in the rapid recurrence of the use of rape as a tactic of war in such widely separate parts of the world. But if that is true, it is also evident that rapid international communication has played a role in stirring international outrage about the tactic.

Over the last decade, there have been significant changes among the vulnerable women themselves. Women who were the victims of sexual abuse in the name of ethnic purity, nationalism and sometimes religious zeal have begun to speak out, often aided by human rights organizations and women's crisis centers. For many, this has been a revolutionary change.

Beyond Suicide

"Lots of women just committed suicide in the past," said Charlotte Bunch executive director of the Center for Women's Global Leadership at Rutgers. "That's one very clear thing that's beginning to emerge now. In this decade, the outrage that women have been able to raise about the issue means that people are reporting it. But the truth is that there is also a backlash about women speaking out. There may be some moments before we reach a point where there is enough outrage to get the phenomenon under control."

The phenomenon takes human form in a number of recent accounts reported by journalists. Take the story of Nawal Fathi, who was captured by militants in Algeria in 1996, made into a sex slave and raped by a score of men before being rescued by

government troops. A psychiatrist who treated her said that despite a year of medical treatment, Ms. Fathi committed suicide at the age of 24 last year.

In Jakarta, aid workers were quoted last week as saying that hundreds of ethnic Chinese women had been sexually assaulted during the looting of Chinese neighborhoods, apparently by organized gangs that may have had links to security forces. "Some of the attackers said, 'You must be raped because you are Chinese and non-Muslim,'" one woman recalled. Again, a number of women have killed themselves rather than live in shame.

Outside Religion

Although militants in Algeria and roving gangs of rapists in Indonesia are Muslims, the phenomenon is probably not related to religion, though radical religious views may provide justification to an elemental misogyny. The Taliban movement in Afghanistan, for example, has repressed women but its holy warriors have not abused them sexually, as their predecessors in the Mujahideen armies were frequently accused of doing, Afghan women say. Roman Catholics butchered other Roman Catholics in Rwanda and Burundi. Sex slaves are also a hallmark of the vaguely evangelical Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda. Burmese troops in Myanmar, a Buddhist country, are accused in a new report from the human-rights group Earthrights of using rape as a weapon against women from 20 or more ethnic minorities or student groups that oppose the military regime.

Because women displaced by ethnic warfare or other forms of mass violence are often not safe even in refugee camps — or arrive there pregnant through rape — United Nations relief agencies and some private groups have begun to offer gynecological services and the "morning after" pill, which prevents conception. Although this practice has been sharply criticized by anti-abortion groups in the United States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, and others have continued to provide help to abused women.

At Equality Now, Mr. Franzblau said the kind of sexual abuse that took place in Bosnia, where Serb rapes of Muslim women were numerous and intense personal hatred was directed at neighbors, not some distant stranger at an enemy gun emplacement, makes the impact much worse and stokes the fires for the next round of strife.

"That's why it is going to be very difficult to reconcile these communities," he said. "How can you move families back to homes where a mother or daughter or sister was raped by a next-door neighbor?"

Talking It Over

By Hillary Rodham Clinton



Cleaner air is crucial in fight against asthma

Jackie Joyner-Kersey won an Olympic gold medal in track. Bob Gibson was a Baseball Hall of Fame pitcher. And Dominique Wilkins was an NBA basketball star.

What do all these great athletes have in common?

They suffered from asthma but learned to control it so that they could grow up to be champions.

Asthma is the most common chronic medical problem our children face today. Each year, 150,000 children are hospitalized with asthma at a total cost of \$1.9 billion in medical expenses. The condition also keeps kids home from school more than anything else — a total of 10 million school days are missed each year.

According to a recent report from the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, between 1980 and 1994, the incidence of asthma increased an astonishing 160 percent for children under 5 — and an alarming 70 percent for all Americans.

Fifteen million Americans — 5 million of them children — suffer from the episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, tightness of the chest and coughing that characterize asthma. Last year, more than 5,000 died.

Unfortunately, the cause of asthma is not clearly understood, and we don't know all the reasons more people are suffering and symptoms appear more severe than they did 10 years ago. One likely factor, however, is the environment. Poor air quality has been linked to many respiratory ailments, including asthma.

That's why last summer the president announced the toughest action in a generation to protect children from air pollution. New standards for smog and soot will safeguard millions of Americans in urban areas, including 35 million children, from the adverse health effects of breathing polluted air. Each year, these standards should prevent 350,000 new cases of asthma.

Asthma strikes children wherever they live, but it hits the children of our cities the hardest. In New York City, for example, children are hospitalized at four times the national rate.

We have to remember that children are not merely little adults. Pound for pound, they drink more fluids, eat more food and breathe more air than adults. Young children crawl on floors covered with dust, cleaning fluids and other harsh chemicals. Older ones spend more time outdoors, where they're exposed to pollutants in the air and on the ground.

In order to protect our children from unsafe water, food and

air, the president signed an executive order requiring federal agencies to safeguard children from environmental health and safety risks. No longer will governmental agencies set air, water or food quality standards without taking the special threat to children into consideration.

As Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol M. Browner reminds us, "When we take steps to protect our children, we are taking steps to protect every American."

Another environmental hazard to our children is secondary smoke. Twenty-seven percent of America's children live in a house where one or more adults smoke. No adult — and certainly no parent — should smoke around young children.

As in most pediatric hospitals in the country, asthma is the most common reason children are admitted to the Children's National Medical Center here in Washington. Recently, I toured CNMC's "Room 8," a section of the emergency room designed specifically to treat children with asthma. Because so many parents don't have access to a primary care physician, and many are not properly educated on the early recognition signs of an attack, CNMC has a huge demand for asthma-related emergency care. Of the 48,000 emergency room visits last year, 25 percent were due to asthma.

"Sesame Street's" Elmo went to CNMC with me to visit the patients and talk about his new Muppet friend, Dani, who has asthma. Elmo and Dani are part of a new "Sesame Street" educational kit that will help children, parents and caregivers understand and cope with asthma.

We also talked about another effort designed to help parents get the information they need to help manage their children's asthma — the Ozone Mapping Project. For the first time, levels of ozone concentration — a particular risk for asthmatics — will be reported daily on weather broadcasts and via the Internet.

Taken together, these efforts signify important steps in our nation's battle to combat the problem of asthma and ensure a cleaner and healthier environment for all our children.

Although we do not fully understand asthma, we do know how to help prevent and manage it. By keeping parents and caretakers informed about asthma and what to do about it, and by helping communities improve the environment around them, we will continue to make progress so that all our children can grow up to be champions.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1998

By Ann Gerhart and Annie Groer



Baptists Clinton and Gore are not applauding their religion's new declaration.

FILE PHOTO

At the White House, a Baptist Two-Step

Two of America's most famous Southern Baptists aren't in sync with this new statement on the godliness of being deferentially female. The nation's largest Protestant denomination has adopted a declaration that a woman should "submit herself graciously" to her husband's leadership. But President Clinton is not going there, said his press secretary. And neither is Vice President Gore.

The president "noted with wry amusement the article this morning and thought about how he might call it to the attention of the first lady," Mike McCurry said at yesterday's daily briefing. "And I don't know whether he elected to do so or not."

Over at the Office of the First Lady, currently occupied by a Methodist, Hillary Rodham Clinton's press secretary Marsha Berry demurely demurred when asked for comment.

We do know Tipper Gore is safe. "Baptists

do not have to agree with every policy statement from their leadership in order to remain good Baptists," said the vice president's communications director, Lawrence W. Haas, "and the vice president obviously does not agree with this one."

In explaining the views of the president, reelected with overwhelming support of women voters, McCurry said that while Clinton and Baptist leaders had diverging views of a woman's role in the family, "that is probably true of all of us who, as matters of faith, sometimes depart from orthodoxy."

Nevertheless, while Clinton often heralds the "bully pulpit" power of the presidency, don't expect him to be preaching out on this one.

When reporters asked the president directly if he was concerned about the Southern Baptists' adopted position, Clinton shrugged and said: "What can I do about it?"

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1998

As Asian Economies Shrink, Women Are Squeezed Out

Continued From Page A1

By NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF

SEOUL, South Korea — As the South Korean economy boomed, so did Son Kyoung Suk's career. As a clothing designer at Shinsegae Department Store, she was steadily given more responsibility and promoted to become a buyer, a job usually reserved for men.

Then when South Korea's economy burst, so did Mrs. Son's career. The company needed to slash costs, and so her department decided to cut her position and those of five other women.

"It was only the women who were pushed out," recalled Mrs. Son, her black eyes sparkling angrily through her glasses. So Mrs. Son, 47, was dismissed on April 30. Leaning forward angrily in her chair, elegant in a black cotton suit that she had designed in better days, she brooded that the Asian financial crisis has

been a special disaster for women.

The bottom line across most of Asia, from the office suites of Japan to the peasant villages of Indonesia, has always been that resources are allocated disproportionately to men and boys. In times of bounty, there are plenty of leftovers for women; in lean times like these, it is women who are the leanest of all.

"The impact on women and girls is just catastrophic," said Linda Tsao Yang, the American envoy to the Asian Development Bank in the Philippines. Like many scholars and aid workers, she says that as a result of the financial crisis women in particular are losing their jobs and families are pulling their daughters out of school or even selling them to brothels.

"Once these girls have dropped out of school, they'll never go back," she said. "And once they're pressured into prostitution, that's the end of their lives. They will be a lost generation."

This generation is made up of girls like Juliana Aoetpa, an 8-year-old with olive skin, big black eyes and long black hair, who lives in the village of Toeneka in eastern Indonesia. Indonesia has been hit by the Asian financial crisis, by a drought and by political turmoil that has further ravaged the economy. So Juliana's parents told her to drop out of the local elementary school and spend the days fetching water and gathering food.

"School is free," said her mother,

Josisna Banue. "But the children have to buy a uniform, and we just couldn't afford it."

The uniform costs a bit less than \$2.

The number of children dropping out of elementary school in poor areas of Indonesia has doubled in the last few months, aid organizations say, and the great majority of the dropouts are girls.

"People say it's better for girls to stay at home, so that they can save money for the boys," said Meriana Kulla, a 17-year-old girl on the Indonesian island of Sumba. "Parents are afraid that their money will run out, so they are pulling the girls out of school."

This is not a new problem; even before the crisis, Indonesian girls were six times more likely than boys to drop out of school before the fourth grade. But Asia's long economic boom had been chipping away at such inequities and creating new opportunities for girls and women.

Now, development experts say, that process has been reversed. Interviews around the region suggest that in these times of scarcity, job opportunities for women and educational opportunities for girls are narrowing again.

Even in South Korea, one of the richest of Asian countries, families are pulling their daughters out of cram schools so that they can devote the money to their sons.

"My older sister has four kids, three girls and then the youngest is a son," said Lee In Sook, a bubbly, self-confident 25-year-old woman working in Seoul for an advertising company. "Each child used to go to two or three after-school classes a week, but after the economic crisis hit, their Dad ordered the girls to drop out of everything but art classes. And since the boy will carry on the family name, he was forced to continue taking three classes, even though he didn't want to."

Is that fair?

Miss Lee paused and looked a bit perplexed.

"It would be best if everyone could get opportunities," she said thoughtfully, "but I think it's right that a son gets the most attention."

Rural Indonesia

Eating for Two On Bark and Roots

Endang Beati is due to give birth in a few weeks. Mrs. Beati, 27, sat on a creaky wooden bed in her dirt-floor hut, decorated with a 1990 calendar and glossy advertisements ripped out of an Indonesian magazine, and said that despite her pregnancy she is eating nothing but bark and roots foraged in the woods.

Mrs. Beati has two girls, aged 10 and 4, and they are eating the same crude diet and appear malnourished. The problem is that when the family comes across more nutritious food, it goes elsewhere.

"When we get some meat, my husband eats it," Mrs. Beati explained. "My husband has to work hard, farming and fishing, so he takes the meat so he'll have energy."

That is a problem in many parts of Asia, for in times of difficulty most food and medical care go to males. Some say this is because it is the men who do the hardest work and therefore need the most energy. Others say it is because of traditions that sons carry on the family name and family line, while daughters marry into other families and represent a familial dead end.

Scholars say that it is not that parents deliberately starve their daughters, but rather that they take the choicest bits of meat from the pot and set them on the plate of the father or the eldest son. Or parents rush a sick son to the doctor, but when a daughter is ill they feel her forehead doubtfully and say, "Well, let's see how you are tomorrow."

As a result, in much of Asia girls die at a higher rate compared with boys than in most other parts of the world — whether rich areas like the United States or poor areas like Africa. It is too soon to see whether this financial crisis will worsen the imbalance, but the risks are evident in households like Mrs. Beati's.

Mrs. Beati and her family have two chickens, six pigs and two goats, but they do not eat the livestock. Instead they sell the animals to get cash — a chicken sells for about \$1.25 — and Mrs. Beati's husband uses the cash himself.

He spends a total of about 20 cents a week buying tobacco and betel nuts. He rolls the tobacco up in scraps of paper to make his own cigarettes, and he chews the betel nuts, which produce a mild natural high and are widely consumed in rural areas of Asia.

"The pattern is for families to save resources for the fathers," said Dr. Anugerah Pekerti, the chairman of World Vision Indonesia, an aid organization. "When the fathers are asked why they smoke cigarettes instead of buying food for their hungry children, they say, 'We can always make more children.'"

Another social consequence of the Asian financial crisis may simply be that a lot more women are getting beaten up every evening. The evidence is anecdotal, but aid organizations and women themselves say the strains of financial hardship are leading to more domestic violence.

The New York Times

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This appears most common in the villages and urban slums that have been worst affected by the financial crisis, rather than in middle-class neighborhoods.

"If I don't have enough food in the house, my husband hits me," said Ina Ako, who was selling chilies in the open-air market in the Indonesian city of Waikabubak. "So I'm afraid of him."

"When there's no food," she mused sadly, "the men get very angry."

Urban Indonesia

Baby Delivered By a 'Healer'

On a narrow lane in the slums around Surabaya, one of Indonesia's largest cities, Warni held her 22-day-old baby boy, Nurhadi. Her eyes shone as she cuddled him, but the baby was thin and wizened and weak.

Nurhadi is Mrs. Warni's only child, and she would have liked to give birth in a clinic with the help of a real doctor. But that would have cost \$60 at a time when the economic crisis has hit the family hard and her husband is struggling to survive by selling fruit on the streets.

So Mrs. Warni went to a traditional healer who charged only \$6. The birth went smoothly, but when Mrs. Warni returned to her tin-roofed shack immediately afterward she found that she had no milk to breast-feed the baby. She began feeding the baby formula — ruinously expensive, at \$1.50 a week — and the baby looks severely malnourished.

Of course, even a proper clinic might not have been able to help Mrs. Warni breast-feed and nurture her baby to good health. But health experts say the risks to both baby and mother are far greater when women give birth without access to a doctor or midwife.

These days, because of the tough economic times, many women seem to be following Mrs. Warni's approach. There are no statistics available yet, but health workers say that say that more and more pregnant women are cutting costs by turning not to a doctor or midwife but to a traditional healer or to a mother or other relative.

A result, health experts say, is more risk to babies and mothers alike. Maternal mortality rates are already high in Southeast Asia, for a woman is 16 times as likely to die in childbirth in Thailand as in the United States and 30 times as likely in Indonesia.

Birth rates may rise as well, for contraception is becoming unafford-

able for some families. In both Indonesia and Thailand, birth control used to be free, at least in theory, but supplies are now running out in some clinics, and Indonesia introduced charges beginning in February.

Poniti, a 25-year-old housewife near Surabaya, said her clinic had raised the price of a contraceptive injection, widely used in Indonesia and effective for three months, from 50 cents to \$1.20.

"The doctor said if I wanted an ordinary I.U.D., it would be free, but if I wanted a good one that would prevent me from getting pregnant, it would be 3,000 rupiah," or about 30 cents, Mrs. Poniti said. In the end, she decided to save money and take her chances by not using any contraception at all.

Japan

First of All, Fire the Women

In the labor market, women have been particularly hard hit in north Asian countries with a Confucian heritage, places like South Korea and Japan.

Yet the discrimination is not necessarily rooted in misogyny. In some cases, it seems to be based on a genuine desire to minimize the pain of layoffs in the context of a male-dominated family structure.

"In a crisis, first of all we would have to fire the women," said Masamitsu Nishi, 47, the owner of a 40-employee construction company in Japan's Mie prefecture. "We would retain men, because they are the pillar of household earnings."

"We would also fire young people, because they could always get another job," Mr. Nishi added. "But I would never want to dismiss the main income-earner, because that might destroy a whole family."

The best and brightest women graduates can still often get good jobs. A look at hiring records of 55 Japanese companies shows that the proportion of women being hired for fast-track "career" jobs this year is roughly the same as in 1990 or has even slightly increased. Now, as then, women are hired for about 15 percent of these career-track jobs, which offer excellent prospects for promotions but mean sacrificing one's family life for the company.

The greatest challenge for women in northeast Asia, therefore, is faced not by the most ambitious and talented women graduates who compete for the career track but by more ordinary people — young women like Izumi Suzuki, a 22-year-old universi-

ty senior in Tokyo.

"I'm not looking for a career-track job, because I hear that's very tough," Miss Suzuki said, as she took a break from poring over company recruiting materials in her school's library. "So I'm looking for an ordinary job, and that's very difficult."

Traditionally, women like Miss Suzuki did not enter the career track but worked as O.L.'s, or office ladies. In Japanese they are called "flowers of the workplace" and are treated as partly ornamental — and so when companies run into financial distress those are the kinds of positions that are cut out.

Some Japanese say, therefore, that the discrimination is not so much in the workplace, which is

The New York Times

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quite naturally weeding out the non-essential staff. More broadly, they say, the problem lies in social values that channel young women to the slow track and that require mothers, but not fathers, to take off time from work to take part in school activities and look after sick children.

Miss Suzuki noted that the Japanese term "hyogaki," or ice age, has been used for several years to refer to the job market for women since the economy slowed sharply at the beginning of the 1990's. But now as hiring of women has been reduced further, young women are dolefully referring to this as the "cho-hyogaki," or super ice age.

Thailand

15-Year-Old Sold Into a Brothel

When the economic crisis hit Samrong Harwiset's family in northeast Thailand late last fall, Mrs. Samrong suddenly found new monetary value in her prettiest granddaughter.

"My daughter and son-in-law are working in Bangkok, and so I'm looking after the five grandchildren on my own," Mrs. Samrong explained as she sat on a mat inside her home. "Then with the crisis, my daughter stopped sending money."

To get by, Mrs. Samrong and her grandchildren collect herbs to sell. But that is not enough to cover expenses, so when a trader came by and offered \$40 in cash for her 15-year-old granddaughter, Mrs. Samrong agreed to the transaction.

"If we'd had money, she wouldn't have needed to go," Mrs. Samrong said unapologetically. "I just wanted her to get money. That way she could help her brothers and sisters."

Mrs. Samrong says that the trader told her that the girl would work as a maid in Bangkok, but other girls had

been sold to brothels before in the village and the neighbors doubt that Mrs. Samrong was so naïve.

Asked about that, Mrs. Samrong shrugged her shoulders ambiguously. "When you're poor," she said, "you believe anything."

Although such transactions have long been common in Southeast Asia, they seem to have become increasingly frequent in recent months according to social workers and local news reports. There have never been reliable statistics on the sale of girls, and the authorities often do not intervene.

In Indonesia, newspapers and aid workers report that complex deals are now taking place in which loans are made to peasants with women as collateral. If the peasant defaults, then the lender gets the woman.

One study by the University Diponegoro in the major Indonesian city of Semarang found that since the crisis the number of Semarang's street children aged 13 to 15 had increased 43 percent. The study also found that 30 percent of girls who became street children had turned to prostitution to support themselves.

One might think that the sex industry would suffer during difficult economic times because men have less cash to pay for entertainment. But as social workers describe it, the business is almost entirely supply-driven: it expands because there are more girls desperate for cash, even at much lower rates than normal.

So that is how Mrs. Samrong's granddaughter, Lamphan Ngaophumin, a radiant girl with chipmunk cheeks and doe eyes, came to be sold to a trader and eventually resold to a buyer in Bangkok.

"Then the brothel-owner said, 'I bought you, and I can do whatever I like with you,'" Lamphan recalled, a tremor in her voice. "They locked me up and I thought I would die. Every day I cried. I tried to slash my wrists, but the cuts weren't deep and they bandaged me up so that my arms eventually healed."

Lamphan said that the brothel-owner tried to break her spirit by starving her and by threatening to make her eat excrement, but still she managed to escape — and was promptly detained by police, who returned her to the brothel-owner. She had managed to get word to relatives, however, and they came and rescued her.

She came back to the village without seeing a doctor or getting blood tests, so it is unclear whether she has H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS, a possibility she does not seem to have thought of. She is simply back in the village, living with her grandmother, again and willing to forgive her.

"Whenever I think about it, I start crying again," Lamphan said softly. "But I don't blame my Grandma. She didn't know. And we needed the money."

Mrs. Samrong, only slightly abashed, also seems to think that all has ended happily.

"It'll be O.K.," she said reassuringly. "She still won't have any trouble getting a husband."

Although Lamphan has every reason to be terrified at the thought of leaving the village again, she says that she must go once more to look for money.

"Some friends and I will go to Bangkok again to try to get work," she said. "There's somebody in the village who can introduce me to a factory where I would make wicker furniture. I'll be really careful this time."

"And I have to do it, because we need to earn the money."

The New York Times

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BC-CONGRESS-CHILDCARE

Democrats introduce bill to increase child care

WASHINGTON, June 9 (Reuters) - First Lady Hillary Clinton joined House Democrats on Tuesday to introduce legislation aimed at increasing the number of families who can afford child care.

The \$23 billion Democratic initiative would target middle - and lower-income families by increasing the Dependent Care Tax Credit for those making less than \$60,000 per year. It would also give businesses that provide child care for their employees

a 25 percent tax credit worth up to \$150,000 a year.

"This child care bill that was introduced today has a comprehensive approach to what needs to be done with child care in our country," Clinton told a news conference on Capitol Hill.

Funding would come mainly from changes in tax laws, but U.S. Representative Barbara Kennelly, D-Conn., said money could also come from the proposed tobacco settlement legislation.

The proposal would also incorporate most of President Bill Clinton's Child Care Block Grant proposal by providing an additional \$7.5 billion in mandatory funding over five years.

In a statement, President Clinton said the issue of child care was a critical one and urged Congress to work together to improve the nation's child care.

"America's working families and our nation's children deserve our attention on this critical issue," he said.

Other provisions in the bill include funds for increasing the number of after-school programmes and improving training for child care providers.

The lawmakers said their proposal would give three million families an additional average tax cut of \$330 a year.

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**** printed by:WHPR(JMAS) on 06/10/98 at 10:30EDT ****

IN THE LOOP

Al Kamen

Try Saying 'Ambassador Sullivan'

There'll be going-away parties for Ambassador **Jean Kennedy Smith** in Dublin in the next few weeks before her departure. One apparently was scheduled for today at the embassy, but we must have misplaced the invitation.

The smart money is now on former Wyoming governor **Mike Sullivan** (D) to replace her. Irish Americans may not have a clue who he is, but **Bill Clinton** does, and that's what counts. Sullivan did yeoman work for Clinton in the 1992 campaign and may be one of the few campaign types who has yet to get any reward.

Sullivan probably doesn't stand a chance of getting there by September, which is when first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton** is said to be making a trip. Unclear when the president is going to show up.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1998

SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1998

Village by Village, Circumcising a Ritual

By VIVIENNE WALT

A DIABOUGOU, Senegal
issa Tou Sarr thought she would never see the dreaded moment. Then late last year, from a far-off village, came an old Muslim priest. He had walked for days in his rubber thongs and white robe to urge the community to stop Sarr from doing her life's work: cutting out the genitals of young girls.

"In the beginning, people were shocked, and shouted in anger," said Sarr. "This was our tradition! Some walked out of the meeting."

Sarr was about to get caught up in a small revolution that has gusted through rural Senegal like a hot dust storm. In the past year, village after village has declared an end to female circumcision, a practice that has existed in parts of Africa since the pharaohs.

Sarr, in her fifties, had been the ritual circumciser for the village for decades, using

Vivienne Walt has written about Africa for Newsday and U.S. News & World Report.

a razor blade to perform the procedure on about 200 girls every rainy season. She learned the trade from her grandmother, who had circumcised her at 15 and, in turn, had excised the genitals of her daughters, granddaughters and great-granddaughters.

Initially, Sarr feared she would not have the emotional resilience to do the job. Not everyone, she said, has the stamina to do it. Not only is she proud of her skill, it has provided her with a decent living: about \$8.60, lunch and a bar of soap for each operation. "I couldn't stop thinking, 'How am I going to take care of my family? What am I going to do?'" she said.



BY LAUREN BLUM FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

After weeks of bitter argument, the villagers gathered in February and vowed never again to circumcise

their girls. Kept alive through wars, migration and slavery, a centuries-old tradition was abolished within minutes. And Sarr, who now depends on her brothers' charity, resigned herself to near-destitution.

Sarr's hardship is just one of the consequences of this quiet rebellion. Since last

See CIRCUMCISION, C2, Col. 1

It Takes Many Villages to Stop This Ritual

CIRCUMCISION, From C1

July, 29 Senegalese communities have declared an end to female circumcision, and begun pressing others to join them. In the process, their leaders have become local legends—even Hillary Rodham Clinton hailed them during her visit here in April.

In recent years, Americans have joined an international campaign to end female genital mutilation, as the opponents call the custom, in which a girl's clitoris, and sometimes the inner and outer vaginal lips, are removed. The State Department granted asylum last year to a woman from Togo, now living in Alexandria, who had fled her home rather than undergo circumcision.

About 130 million African women in about 28 countries are circumcised, and thousands die each year as a result, in childbirth, or from infections and hemorrhaging, according to the World Health Organization. Yet until now, Western exhortations have had little effect in Africa. In fact, they have often been met with defensive hostility by millions who believe the tradition is required not only by Islam, but for hygiene and sexual prudence, too.

Traveling around Senegal, one still hears the traditionalists recite old convictions identical to those heard across Africa: that the clitoris smells bad, that it's unclean and grows too large for women to walk comfortably, and that uncircumcised girls are likely to get pregnant before marriage.

But now, in this small West African country, with barely 8 million people, one education program is having some success, highlighting how other Western campaigns might have gone awry. In remote areas with neither electricity nor paved roads, the villagers here have achieved what years of pleading from international agencies, health officials—and, more recently, a few African governments—have failed to accomplish.

Ending female circumcision wasn't on the agenda 10 years ago, when Molly Melching, an American, founded an organization called Tostan ("Breakthrough"). Melching, who came to Senegal in 1975 as an exchange student from the University of Illinois and never left, designed an intensive literacy and skills training program for women, built around group discussions. Funded largely by UNICEF, she hired villagers to teach the classes and



PHOTOS BY WYENNE WALT

At left: Aissa Tou Sarr, center, sitting with friends, lost a job when her village did away with circumcision. Right: Maimouna Troare, head of a women's group, refused to back down on the need to end the practice.

published workbooks in local languages.

Rather than confront issues like circumcision directly, Tostan took several months before broaching the subject of women's health. Even then, Melching said: "We never spoke about sexuality. We only spoke about health, and rights." Villagers say months of discussing infections, childbirth and sexual pain inevitably led them to question circumcision.

Melching said she's learned from some critical mistakes made by international organizations and Western feminists.

She believes that making a political issue of female circumcision, or declaring it a barbaric act, does not convince many Africans. "These women really love their children," said Melching, adding that many Africans counter Western indignation by likening the pain of circumcision to Western women suffering face-lifts and anorexia. Although Melching stresses human-rights violations, the health risks are what really hit home. "That's something everyone gets," she said. "Without health, they can't do anything."

Too often, Melching said, Western organizations hope to persuade individuals to abandon female circumcision without understanding that such independence could leave an African woman with no marriage prospects and expose her family to scorn or ostracism. Demba Diawara, the imam, or priest, who arrived in Diabougou to plead the case against circumcision, said: "Even if you learn something is bad, if it's your tradition, you can't just get up and stop it."

But by getting entire villages to sign on to the plan, no one carries a stigma. Indeed,

Tostan's experience shows the movement gains momentum as news of the villagers' decision spreads across the country.

Yet, even within villages that have vowed to stop circumcision, it has been a struggle. In Malicounda, a village of 3,000 located 55 miles southeast of the capital, Dakar, women argued bitterly with men, who feared that their public renunciation of circumcision would deeply embarrass them.

"We would not back down," said Maimouna Troare, 60, an imposingly tall woman who heads Malicounda's women's organization. "We told them we would continue talking against female circumcision." She advised the village men that "when the drumbeat changes, the dance has to change, too."

In most operations, crude instruments are used without anesthetic. If the vaginal walls are removed, the opening is often sealed, save for a small hole for urine and blood. On wedding nights, circumcisers are then summoned to reopen virgin brides for their husbands. And yet, until recently, a mix of secrecy, discretion and shame kept women from linking health problems to circumcision.

Until now, the peer pressure supporting circumcision has usually been too intense for individuals to resist. In Diawara's village, Ker Simbara, about 60 miles from Dakar, a woman named Dousu Konate says her adopted daughter begged her for months to let her undergo the operation.

"The girls mocked her. The boys said, 'You'll never find a husband.'" The girl was married last year at 15, shortly after being circumcised and just before the village

20x3



**"We would not
back down. We told
them we would
continue talking
against female
circumcision."**

— Maimouna Traore,
head of women's organization in Senegal

scrapped the practice.

The people of Ker Simbara needed agreement from their clansmen scattered far across the area, both to allay their possible fury and to ensure that girls could still find husbands.

So Diawara walked for three months in the blistering heat, from village to village. The fact that he was an older man, and religious, helped sway the other imams, whose consent was crucial—90 percent of Senegalese are Muslim. "We went back and forth, until everyone agreed," said Diawara, who recently learned to read and write in Tostan's classes.

This grass-roots movement has provided protection for politicians. One month after Malicounda's decision was reported in Senegal, President Abdou Diouf made his first-ever declaration against circumcision (after 32 years in power) and is now pushing to make it a crime, punishable by six years in jail. (On Wednesday, the government of Ivory Coast made the procedure a prosecutable crime carrying up to five years in jail and a hefty fine.)

But it won't be easy. The tradition has defenders everywhere. When Melching broached the subject with a group of women near Malicounda, she immediately got an earful of complaints.

"It was only when white people came and

said you shouldn't do this anymore, that those women said they didn't believe in circumcision," said Mame Fatou Diatta, 33, her eyes blazing. "I saw Mrs. Clinton come and denigrate our culture!" she shouted, referring to the first lady's embrace of the Malicounda women at a televised celebration in Dakar.

And near Ker Simbara, a group of elderly men sat under a big tree, arguing with Diawara. "Circumcision is normal, according to Mohammed," said the local imam, cross-legged on a mat, with a heavy Koran open on his lap. "We could not stop it."

So, too, thought Sarr, who lost her job as a circumciser. Yet months of discussion won her over. Now, the same peer pressure that makes scrapping female circumcision impossible elsewhere makes it equally untenable to continue it here. As Sarr said: "When I learned that this might cause sterility, infections, I didn't want to be the cause of all that."

If the idea is to take hold throughout Senegal, let alone the rest of Africa, it will need hundreds more villages to join the fight. But word has already carried clear across this country. Last Tuesday, hundreds of miles south of here, 15 more villages gathered in celebration, to declare they would never again practice female circumcision.

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Politics As the Main Course

South Korean President Feted at Low-Key Dinner

By ROXANNE ROBERTS and ERIC L. WEE
Washington Post Staff Writers

Last night's state dinner was one of the most somber in President Clinton's administration: a tribute to a former political exile now heading one of the most strategically important countries in the world.

And it included an embarrassing first: A disabled guest accidentally dropped his pants in the receiving line.

The fete was to celebrate the Republic of Korea's newly inaugurated President Kim Dae Jung, who survived incredible personal and public dramas to get to this night.

"Through it all, you never lost faith that democracy could rise up in your land," Clinton said in his toast. "Now you are at the center of that democracy. You are an inspiration not just to Koreans but to people around the world who seek freedom and a better life."

The guest list of 197 people drawn from the worlds of policy, human rights and business included Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), Viacom

See DINNER, D11, Col. 1

DINNER, From D1

Chairman Sumner Redstone, Gen. Henry Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and ever-discreet presidential confidants like Vernon Jordan and Mickey Kantor.

It is testament to the professionalism of both Clinton and Kim and their spouses that not one flinched when the pants of one guest, Nam June Paik, a world-famous video artist, unexpectedly slid to his ankles. He had struggled from his wheelchair and grabbed his walker to be greeted by the president when the accident occurred. He was quickly assisted and the rest of the night was blissfully uneventful.

The glitz-free evening was designed to give the spotlight to the frail 74-year-old Kim.

"I am one of his biggest fans," said Sen. Harkin of the former political dissident who won the presidency in February. "He's one of my great heroes."

Harkin first met Kim in 1983 when he was living in exile in a little house in Arlington, then traveled to Korea to visit him under house arrest. Kim's presidency, Harkin said, "is one of the great significant political events of the 20th century. His election just sent waves in Asia to people who are fighting for democracy and human rights."

It's been five years since the White House hosted an official dinner for Kim Young Sam, then South Korean president, and seven years since the dinner honoring Roh Tae Woo, when protesters marched outside to condemn a nation with a dismal human rights record amid a soaring economy.

This time around, Korea's economy is in a tailspin that some compare to the Great Depression, and the real purpose of Kim's visit is to solicit U.S. aid. Kim was narrowly elected on a platform of a more democratic, market-based society, and his week-long visit, which began in New York Saturday, is a bid for U.S. investment, international loans and trade agreements. Kim made it clear in his toast that his country is hoping for all the help the United States can offer.

"We need to promote continuing mutual cooperation as Korea tries to nurture democracy and a free-market economy," Kim said. "In addition, such cooperation is essential for us as Korea tries to overcome the most serious economic crisis in its history . . . and we always appreciate your nation's support."

The other topic on yesterday's agenda was North Korea. Kim is calling for the world community to end sanctions and engage the North both politically and economically in the belief that that country will respond positively.

To underscore the themes of his trip, Kim's gift to Clinton was a piece of Asian calligraphy that he hand-lettered. The characters translate: "We should have respect for Heaven and love for people."

The night was dominated by heavy issues, but despite the chilly, rainy weather, the first lady wanted the dinner to have a summery feel. For the first time since Clinton was elected, silver chargers, compotes and candlesticks were used on the tables instead of gold, giving the occasion a lighter look.

The menu included Oregon Hood River spotted prawns with sweet potato and onion terrine, honey ginger glazed lamb with rice cakes, and baby bok choy. The dessert was yet another elaborate White House creation of peaches, raspberries and peach brandy sabayon served with white chocolate trellis decorated in dark chocolate with a relief of a Korean mountain.

After dinner, guests were entertained by President Kim's own choice, soprano Hei-Kyung Hong, a Korean native who studied at Juilliard School of Music and now lives in New York. Before singing a song dedicated to the two presidents, Hong said, "I'll tell you a family secret. We don't call you President Kim, we call you my mother's boyfriend because she loves you passionately for what you stand for . . . most of all she loves you for your brilliant mind."

Clinton thanked Hong, saying, "I think we all feel a little Korean tonight. You were magnificent. It was a night we will long remember. May God bless the friendship between the United States and Korea."

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1998

All the pomp and ritual of the White House was enough to make stand-up comic Margaret Cho clam up for the night. Unlike her outgoing and sometimes outrageous personality, Cho said she wasn't going to be cracking any jokes at her first state dinner.

"I feel like a real adult," she said. "It's weird because it seems so grown up and so political. I'm not a political person. I'm going to be on my best behavior."

But it was a bittersweet night for Clinton's childhood friend Mack McLarty, who was attending his last state dinner as a member of the administration.

"It's always a special event," said McLarty, who is leaving the White House at the end of the month. "It's particularly meaningful tonight."

The guest list:

Vice President and Tipper Gore
Lee Kyu Sung, minister of finance and economy
Park Chung Soo, minister of foreign affairs and trade
Park Sang Cheon, minister of justice
Lee Hong Koo, South Korean ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Lee
Han Duck Soo, minister of state for trade
Kim Jin Ho, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Kang Bong Kyun, senior secretary to the president for economic affairs
Lim Dong Won, senior secretary to the president for foreign affairs and national security
Park Jie Won, senior press secretary to the president
You Jong Kaum, economic adviser to the president
Kim Ha Joong, protocol secretary to the president
An Joo Seob, chief of presidential security service
Choi Sang Duk, chief of protocol
Sen. Spencer Abraham (R-Mich.) and Jane Abraham
Chai H. Ahn, author and medical missionary, and Sun Duk Ahn, medical missionary
Sen. Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii) and Millie Akaka
Madeleine K. Albright, secretary of state, and Wendy R. Sherman, counselor of the State Department
Desa Anderson, executive director, KEDO, and Elizabeth Becker, editor, the New York Times
Michael Armacost, president, Brookings Institution, and Nicola Cunningham Armacost, Women's World Bank, New York
David Axelrod, Axelrod & Associates, and Susan Axelrod
Edward J. Baker, associate director, Harvard University Yenching Institute, and Diane Baker
Charlene Barshefsky, U.S. Trade Representative, and Edward B. Cohen
James Bennet, reporter, the New York Times, and Susanne Bennet
Samuel R. Berger, assistant to the president for national security affairs, and Susan Berger
Meyer Berman, M.A. Berman Co.
Stephen Bosworth, ambassador to South Korea, and Christine Bosworth
Erskine Bowles, chief of staff, and Crandall Bowles
Kenneth D. Brody and Carolyn Brody
David Chang, senior adviser, Panacom Inc., and Audrey Yu, senior vice president, finance department, Panacom Inc.
Sarah Chang, violinist, and Myoung Jun Chang
David Chang, owner and president, Bando Restaurant Corp., and Bok Nam Chang, vice president, Bando Restaurant Corp.

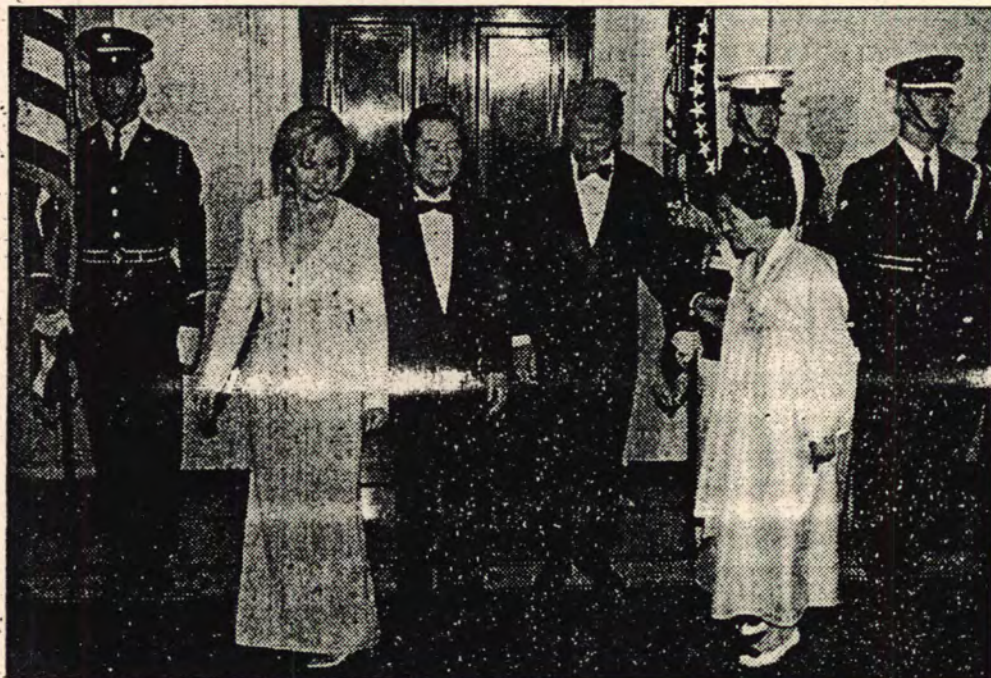


BY JAMES M. THRESHER—THE WASHINGTON POST

Actress and comic Margaret Cho arrives at the dinner with Michael Lantry.

Margaret Cho, actress, and Michael Lantry
Selwon Chong, chairman of the board of governors, Rights of Korean Americans, and Oksun Selwon
Sen. Thad Cochran (R-Miss.) and Rose Cochran
Stephen Costello, Kim Dae Jung Peace Foundation, U.S.A., and Rebecca Ravenal, artist
Rep. William J. Coyne (D-Pa.) and Kathy Kozdembka, director, News 2000, the Gannett Co. Inc.
Lester M. Crystal, executive producer, "NewsHour With Jim Lehrer," and Toby Crystal
Oliver Cummis, chairman, Silts, Cummis, Zuckerman, Rabin, Tischman, Epstein & Gross, and Ann Cummis
James Daley and Kathleen Daley
Steven Eldredge, pianist
Richard J. Eskind, senior vice president, investments, A.G. Edwards, and Jane Eskind, former Tennessee public service commissioner
James Fallows, editor, U.S. News & World Report, and Deborah Fallows
Mary Mel French, chief of protocol
Cynthia Friedman, national chair, Women's Leadership Forum, and William K. Friedman, CEO, Annette Williams Inc.
Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) and Georgia Gilman
Martin Granoff, chairman, Valdor Inc., and Perry Granoff
Sen. Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa) and Barbara Grassley
Rep. Tony P. Hall (D-Ohio) and Janet Hall
Robert L. Hansen, executive director, Korean War Veterans Memorial, and Nancy Glenn Hansen
Sen. Thomas Harkin (D-Iowa) and Ruth Harkin
James A. Harmon, president and chairman, U.S. Export-Import Bank, and Deborah Lynn Harmon, president, J.E. Robert Cos.
William B. Harrison Jr., vice chairman of the board, Chase Manhattan Corp., and Anne Stephens Harrison
Pharis J. Harvey, executive director, International Labor Rights Fund, and Jane Hull Harvey, assistant general secretary, general board of church and society, United Methodist Church
Andrew Hernandez, visiting lecturer, St. Mary's University, and Laura Avina Hernandez, CEO, Family Life Counseling
Jeffrey Hirschberg and Frann Lichtenstein
Hei-Kyung Hong, soprano, and Kim S. Hahn, attorney
Kim Hong Gul, son of President Kim
Ann Compton Hughes, ABC News White House correspondent, and William S. Hughes
Sidney Jones, executive director, Asian Human Rights Watch, and Adam Schwarz, Council on Foreign Relations
Vernon E. Jordan, senior partner, Alkin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, and Ann Jordan
Gemma Kahng, president, Gemma Kahng Fashion Design, and Peter Stephan, president, Bulldog Design & Management

Harry P. Kammen, CEO, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and Barbara Kammen
Mickey Kantor, partner, Mayer Brown & Platt, and Heidi Schulman, board of directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting
William Kerr, president, La Roche College
Kathy Kiehl, New York Daily News, and Ernest D. Grady, Philadelphia Daily News
David Hyun Kim, president, National Korean American Grocers Association, and Thomas D. Lee, National Asian Marketing Executive, the Coca-Cola Co.
Jeong H. Kim, president, Carrier Networks Lucent Technology Inc., and Cynthia Kim
James Laney, former ambassador to Korea, and Berta Laney
Rep. Jim Leach (R-Iowa) and Deba Leach
Jay Hyun Lee, Cheil Jedang, and David Y. Shim, managing director, Cheil Jedang
Chong-Moon Lee, chairman and CEO, AmBex Venture Group, and Reiko-Takahashi Lee
Janite Lee, the Janite Lee Foundation, and Eunhyoung Choi, attorney, Dubai Judge
Young Jack Lee, president, Korean Institute for Human Rights, and Kiaran Lee
Haeng Ung Lee, president and founder, American Taekwondo Association, and Sun Cha Lee
Terence McAuliffe, chairman, American Heritage Homes Inc., and John E. McAuliffe
Thomas F. McLarty, counselor to the president and special envoy of the Americas, and Donna McLarty
Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky and Edward Mezvinsky
Cheryl Mills, deputy counsel to the president
Rep. Alan Mollohan (D-W.Va.) and Barbara Mollohan
Louis Nelson, president, Louis Nelson Associates, designer for Korean War Veterans Memorial Mural
Sam Nunn, senior partner, King and Spalding, and Colleen Nunn
Angela E. Oh, partner, Beck, De Corso, Daly, Barrers, Oh, and Marjorie Sims
Norman Ornstein, resident scholar, American Enterprise Institute, and Judith Harris, Reed, Smith, Shaw and McClay
Nam June Paik, video artist, and Ken Hakuta, CEO, Allherb.com
Se Ri Pak, professional golfer, and Sung Yong Kil, sports manager
Jeannie Park, assistant managing editor, Entertainment Weekly, and David Chan, senior vice president, Jenkinson Associates
Richard Park, chairman, U.S. Woopon International, and Nancy Park
Federico Pena, secretary of energy, and Ellen Pena
Rep. John Edward Porter (R-Ill.) and Kathryn Cameron Porter, president, Human Rights Alliance
Jack L. Pritchard, director, Asian affairs, National Security Council, and Jean Pritchard
Rep. Charles B. Rangel (D-N.Y.)
Sumner Redstone, chairman and CEO, Viacom Inc., and Phyllis Redstone
Syngman Rhee, professor and director, Asian American Ministry and Mission, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, and Haesun Rhee, director, Center for Science, Arts and Theology
William Richardson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations
Stanley Roth, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and Carolyn Rhodes
Eric P. Schwartz, special assistant to the president, senior director, democracy, human rights and humanitarian affairs, and Catherine M. Graham
Donna E. Shalala, secretary of health and human services
Henry S. Shelton, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Carolyn Shelton
Rodney Slater, secretary of transportation, and Cassandra Slater
Dean Smith, former basketball coach, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Linnea Weblemoose Smith
Todd D. Stern, assistant to the president for special projects, and Jennifer Klein, special assistant to the president for domestic policy
Nam P. Suh, chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Young Suh
Leland Swenson, president, National Farmers Union
John H. Tilielli Jr., commander in chief, U.N. Command/Combined Forces Command, U.S. Army, and Valerie Tilielli
Jonathan M. Tisch, president and CEO, Loew's Hotels, and Celina Queros
Togo West, secretary of veterans affairs, and Gail Berry West
Wendia Wilkinson, deputy bureau chief, NBC News, and Eric Bryan Schwab, filmmaker
James Wollensohn, president, World Bank, and Elaine Wollensohn
Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) and Laurie Wyden



BY JAMES M. THRESHER—THE WASHINGTON POST

President and Hillary Clinton with South Korean President and Mrs. Kim Dae Jung at last night's state dinner, which celebrated the former political dissident's successful candidacy.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY JUNE 10, 2000

Athletes prominent guests at White House dinner for Kims

By Ann Geracimos
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Special touches were on the menu for both President Clinton and President Kim Dae-jung at last night's White House state dinner honoring the 74-year-old South Korean hero and his wife, Lee Hee-Ho.

It was the third dinner the Clintons have hosted in honor of a Korean president since 1992.

Following custom, the Kims were received by the Clintons at the North Portico and stood together later in the Grand Foyer to greet the evening's 200 guests. These included six senators and seven House members, as well as Mr. Clinton's longtime confidant, Vernon E. Jordan Jr.

Also on the list were Se Ri Pak, a Korean-American professional golfer accompanied by her sports manager, Sung Yong Kil; Haeng Ung Lee, a martial arts grand master, with his wife, Sun Cha; and Dean Edwards Smith, former head basketball coach at the University of North Carolina, and his wife, Dr. Linnea Weblemoe Smith.

Athletes have not been prominent among guests at recent state and official dinners. Mr. Lee and Mr. Smith were invited specifically at Mr. Clinton's request, according to White House Social Secretary Capricia Marshall.

"We really didn't do an outreach to Hollywood [this time]," she volunteered at an afternoon preview of table settings in the East Room.

Guests from the art world included violinist Sarah Chang, actress-comedienne Margaret Cho and fashion designer Gemma Kahng.

Mr. Clinton expressly wished to extend the invitation to several academic, labor and human rights experts, Mrs. Marshall said — doubtless to reflect Mr. Kim's special interest in these fields.

Among them were medical missionaries the Rev. Chai H. Ahn and his wife, Sun Duk Ahn; the Rev. Pharis J. Harvey, executive director of the International Labor Rights Fund, and his wife, Jane Hull Harvey, assistant general secretary of the General Board of Church and Society of the United Methodist Church; and Sidney Jones, executive director of Asian Human Rights Watch.

Acclaimed soprano Hei-Kyung Hong, a Korean-American graduate of the Juilliard School of Music who performed at the Kennedy Center recently with Italian tenor Andre Bocelli, entertained after dinner. Her appearance was requested by Mr. Kim, Mrs. Marshall said.

Unusual among the presents ordinarily exchanged between presidential couples was a framed message in Mr. Kim's own hand in Korean for Mr. Clinton. Translated into English, it read, "We should respect heaven and love people."

Guests were seated at 20 mauve silk-covered tables decorated with silver compote centerpieces holding white peonies, blue delphiniums and lavender roses. Silver

Guest list for the state dinner

President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton
Vice President Al Gore and Tipper Gore
Kim Dae-jung, president of South Korea, and Mrs. Kim
Lee Kyu-sung, minister of finance and economy
Park Chung-soo, minister of foreign affairs and trade
Park Sang-cheon, minister of justice
Lee Hong-kbo, ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Lee
Han Duck-soo, minister of state for trade
Gen. Kim Jin-ho, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff
Kang Bong-kyun, senior secretary to the president for economic affairs
Lim Dong-won, senior secretary to the president for foreign affairs and national security
Park Jie-won, senior press secretary to the president
Yoo Jang-keum, economic adviser to the president
Kim Ho-jong, protocol secretary to the president
An Joo-seob, chief of the presidential security service
Choi Sang-duk, chief of protocol
Sen. Spencer Abraham, Michigan Republican, and his wife, Jane
Dr. Chai H. Ahn, physician, author and medical missionary, and Sun Duk Ahn, medical missionary
Sen. Daniel K. Akaka, Hawaii Democrat, and his wife, Millie
Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and Wendy R. Sherman, counselor of the Department of State
Desaix Anderson, executive director, KEDO, and Elizabeth Becker, editor, the New York Times
Michael Armocost, president, Brookings Institution, and Nicola Cunningham Armocost, Women's World Bank, New York
David Axelrod, Axelrod & Associates, and his wife, Susan
Edward J. Baker, associate director, Harvard University Yenching Institute, and his wife, Diane
Charlene Borshesky, U.S. trade representative, and Edward B. Cohen
James Bennet, reporter, the New York Times, and Suzanne Bennet
Samuel R. Berger, assistant to the president for national security affairs, and his wife, Susan
Meyer Berman, M.A. Berman Co.
Stephen Bosworth, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, and his wife, Christine
Erskine Bowles, White House chief of staff, and his wife, Crandall
Kenneth D. Brady and his wife, Carolyn
David Chang, senior adviser, Panacom Inc., and Audrey Yu, senior vice president, finance department, Panacom Inc.
Sarah Chang, violinist, and Mrs. Myoung Jun Chang
David Chang, owner and president, Bando Restaurant Corp., and Bok Nam Chang, vice president of Bando Restaurant Corp.
Margaret Cho, actress and comedian, and Michael Lanry
Sekwon Chong, chairman of the board of governors, Rights of Korean Americans, and his wife, Oksun
Sen. Thad Cochran, Mississippi Republican, and his wife, Rose
Stefan Costello, Kim Dae-jung Peace Foundation USA, and Rebecca Ravenel, artist
Rep. William J. Coyne, Pennsylvania Democrat, and Kathy Kozdemba, director, NEWS 2000, the Gannett Co. Inc.
Lester M. Crystal, executive producer, "News Hour With Kim Lehrer," and his wife, Toby
Clive Cummis, chairman, Silts, Cummis, Zuckerman, Robin, Tischman, Epstein & Gross, and his wife, Ann
James Daley and his wife, Kathleen
Steven Eldredge, pianist
Richard J. Eskind, senior vice president of investments, A.G. Edwards, and Jane Eskind, former Tennessee public service commissioner
James Fallows, editor, U.S. News & World Report, and his wife, Deborah
Mary Mel French, chief of protocol
Cynthia Friedman, national chairman, Women's Leadership Forum, and William K. Friedman, CEO, Annette Williams Inc.
Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman, New York Republican and his wife, Georgie
Martin Granoff, chairman, Voldor Inc., and his wife, Perry
Sen. Charles E. Grassley, Iowa Republican, and his wife, Barbara
Rep. Tony P. Hall, Ohio Democrat, and his wife, Janet
Robert Hansen, executive director, Korean War Veterans Memorial, and Dr. Nancy Glenn Hansen
Sen. Tom Harkin, Iowa Democrat, and his wife, Ruth
James A. Harmon, chairman and president, Export-Import Bank of the United States, and Deborah Lynn Harmon, president, S.E. Robert Cos.
William B. Harrison Jr., vice chairman of the board, Chase Manhattan Corp., and his wife, Anne Stephens
The Rev. Pharis J. Harvey, executive director, International Labor Rights Fund, and Jane Hull Harvey, assistant general secretary, General Board of Church and Society, United Methodist Church
Andrew Hernandez, visiting lecturer, St. Mary's University, and Laura Avina Hernandez, CEO, Family Life Counseling
D. Jeffrey Hirschberg and Frann Lichtenstein
Hei-Kyung Hong, soprano, and Kim S. Hong, lawyer, New York
Kim Hong-gul, son of Kim Dae-jung, president of Korea
Ann Compton Hughes, White House correspondent, ABC News, and Dr. William S. Hughes

Sidney Jones, executive director, Asian Human Rights Watch, and Adam Schwartz, Council on Foreign Relations
Vernon E. Jordan, senior partner, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld LLP, and his wife, Ann
Gemma Kahng, president, Gemma Kahng Fashion Design, and Peter Stephan, president, Balldog Design and Management
Harry P. Kammen, chairman of the board and CEO, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and his wife, Barbara
Mickey Kantor, partner, Mayer, Brown & Platt, and his wife, Heidi Schulman, board of directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting
Monsignor William Kerr, president, La Roche College
Kathy Kiely, New York Daily News, and Ernest D. Grady, Philadelphia Daily News
David Hyun Kim, president, National Korean American Grocers Association, and Thomas D. Lee, national Asian marketing executive, the Coca-Cola Co. USA
Dr. Jeong H. Kim, president, Carrier Networks Lucent Technology Inc., and his wife, Cynthia
James Laney, former ambassador to South Korea, and Dr. Berta Laney
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Norman Ornstein, resident scholar, American Enterprise Institute, and Judith Harris, Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay
Nam June Paik, video artist, and Ken Hakuta, CEO, Allherb.com
Se Ri Pak, professional golfer, and Sung Yong Kil, sports manager
Jeannie Park, assistant managing editor, Entertainment Weekly, and David Chan, senior vice president, Jenison Associates
Richard Park, chairman, U.W. Woonan International, and his wife, Nancy
Secretary of Energy Federico F. Pena, and his wife, Ellen
John Edward Porter, Illinois Republican, and Kathryn Cameron Porter, president, Human Rights Alliance
Jack L. Pritchard, director, Asian affairs, National Security Council, and his wife, Jean
Rep. Charles B. Rangel, New York Democrat
Summer Redstone, chairman and CEO, Viacom Inc., and his wife, Phyllis
Syngman Rhee, professor and director, Asian-American Ministry and Mission, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, and his wife, Haesun, director, Center for Science, Arts and Theology
William Richardson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations
Stanley Roth, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and Carolyn Rhodes
Eric P. Schwartz, special assistant to the president and senior director, democracy, human rights and humanitarian affairs, and Catherine M. Graham
Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna E. Shalala
Gen. Henry H. Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his wife, Carolyn
Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater and his wife, Cassandra
Dean Smith, former head basketball coach, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and his wife, Linnea Weblemoe Smith
Todd D. Stern, assistant to the president for special projects, and Jennifer Klein, special assistant to the president for domestic policy
Nam P. Suh, chairman, department of mechanical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and his wife, Young
Leland Swenson, president, National Farmers Union
Gen. John H. Tillili Jr., commander in chief, U.N. Command/Combined Forces Command, U.S. Army, and his wife, Valerie
Jonathan M. Tisch, president and CEO, Loew's Hotels, and Celina Quiras
Secretary of Veterans Affairs Togo West and his wife, Gail Berry
Wendla Wilkinson, deputy bureau chief, NBC News, and David L. Wilentz, president, the World Bank, and his wife, Elaine
Sen. Ron Wyden, Oregon Democrat, and his wife, Laurie

flatware was used for the first time at a Clinton state dinner; the pieces were given to the White House in 1974.

White House chef Walter Scheib described the meal chosen for the occasion as "summery with an essence of Korea." The dishes included spotted prawn from Oregon — "the first catch of the season" — and a honey ginger glazed lamb served with crispy rice cake and

baby bok choy.

Dessert was a spectacular homage in white and brown chocolate portraying South Korea's Mount Soraksan, reproduced as an edible vertical wall behind a mound of fresh peach sorbet served with fresh raspberries and a peach brandy sabayon. The wines were California vintages from 1991, 1994 and 1996, chosen for their freshness and fruitiness.

(ndy) (ATTN: Editorial Page editors)

COCCO COMMENTARY: It's Official: Hillary Rodham Clinton Is Official

Cocco is a columnist for Newsday.

By Marie Cocco= (c) 1998, Newsday=

Add another page to the unfinished history of the Hillary paradox.

As Hillary Rodham Clinton was in California one day last week discussing child care and childrens' health, surrounded as she is so often these days by adorable tots arrayed for soft-focus appeal, a federal judge in Washington cleared up the cultural confusion that at times in the past six years has had the nation positively panicked.

This first lady is a senior adviser to the president, Judge Norma Holloway Johnson ruled, entitled to the protection of executive privilege to shield from prosecutorial scrutiny her conversations with top White House aides.

Just another first for Hillary Rodham Clinton.

She's the first first lady to be targeted by a special prosecutor. The first to testify before a grand jury. The first to cause a Washington tempest not for her choice in china but for her trading in cattle futures.

She's the first to have caused something just short of a political insurrection by trying, and failing, to write and shepherd through Congress a major piece of legislation. She's the first to travel so widely abroad on her own, without the pomp or political cover of a full presidential entourage.

She's the first to go on TV and try to save her husband's presidency by denying on his behalf that he had an affair with a pretty intern less than half his age.

Now, the pastel silks and pearls she took to wearing after her power suits stoked fear and loathing across the land are acknowledged, finally, publicly and jurisprudentially, to be costumes.

Mrs. Clinton is widely seen as an adviser to the president and Congress itself has recognized that the president's spouse acts as the functional equivalent of an assistant to the president," Johnson wrote in her May 26 decision on the White House's attempt to prevent top aides from testifying before Kenneth Starr's grand jury. "The court finds that conversations between the first lady and (Bruce) Lindsey or (Sidney) Blumenthal fall under the executive privilege."

Not a helpmate or a hostess. Not the nation's mother nor its mannequin.

She is a senior presidential adviser who acts in an official capacity, just as a federal appeals court said she was back in the health-care days, when the Clintons' political opponents tried to claim she wasn't the same as a real government official, entitled to carry out policy deliberations in secret.

"It is a bit of a surprise, but not a big one," said Susan Bloch, a constitutional law scholar at Georgetown University Law Center, who said this ruling is consistent in acknowledging the same circumstance an involved first lady who has the guts to say it that confronted the jurists in the legal dispute over Hillary Clinton's health-care role.

"I guess one could imagine a spouse who only talks about the children and the meals and bakes cookies," said Bloch, flirting oh-so-dangerously with the language that provokes the Hillary haters. "In that case, you don't need executive privilege. And in that case, the person wouldn't be the president's confidante."

It is a cruel twist that Hillary Clinton has won from the judge presiding over a case stemming from her husband's alleged infidelity the respect she's worked so hard to gain. She is one of the big boys, Johnson ruled, even as she jets around the country doing women's work. This week, Clinton lent her prestige to the Sara Lee Corp.'s announcement of a big gift of fine art to major museums; the day before, she was hostess at a White House luncheon honoring Redbook magazine's "Mothers and Shakers," and pushing for more and better child care.

More curious, still, is that a woman who once could provoke a media frenzy over the way she wore her hair generated nary a comment when she laid before the courts a question of constitutional and historical consequence. Maybe we've all grown used to Hillary Clinton, just as she has grown inured to us.

Still, it would be nice to believe that she and Johnson have brought us that much closer to the day when we'll ask a first lady what she intends to do before critiquing what she intends to wear.

Distributed by the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service=

**** filed by:LAWP(--) on 06/06/98 at 01:32EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(JMAS) on 06/08/98 at 09:05EDT ****

Hillary's next literary work is undoubtedly a pet project

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

First lady Hillary Clinton is about to let the cat out of the bag with her new book — a tell-all on Socks the White House feline and Buddy the presidential pooch.

"Dear Socks, Dear Buddy" will be a collection of letters from children asking about President Clinton's pets along with answers to commonly asked questions, photos and some history on their predecessors.

"I expect that this will be an amazingly successful book," said Mrs. Clinton's attorney, Bob Barnett.

He predicted it will have the rare quality of appealing to both kids and their parents and be much sought after as a "wonderful keepsake."

"The fascinating thing about

this is the diversity of letters," he said, refusing to leak any of their contents ahead of the publishing date, which is still to be determined.

The first lady, whose earlier book, "It Takes a Village," was a best seller, will write a forward and some of the text with the help of Linda Kulman of U.S. News and World Report, Mr. Barnett said.

A book dedicated to former first dog Millie netted Barbara Bush about \$1 million, which went to a literacy fund. Likewise, Mrs. Clinton's publisher, Simon and Schuster, will donate her proceeds to the National Park Foundation.

Mr. Barnett said the book will let kids know how they can write to the pets and that it is aimed at getting parents to work on writing with their children, a pet project of the first lady.

RELLE'S NewsExpress

Page 1 of 1 Page Article (BGBG01SK)

June 5, 1998
Appears On Page B5

The Boston Globe

Hillary Clinton exhorts medical grads to put patients first

By Dolores Kong
GLOBE STAFF

Remember always to put patients' health first, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton yesterday urged members of the most diverse graduating class ever of the Harvard medical and dental schools.

"There is an overriding responsibility to make sure the bottom line of profits never eclipses the bottom line of good medicine," Clinton told the 297 graduates and 2,500 friends, family, and faculty at ceremonies at the Longwood Avenue medical campus.

"You have to be on the front lines of ensuring that occurs" in an increasingly market-driven health care system, she said.

Clinton also noted the "extraordinary diversity" of the Class of 1998 - according to Harvard statistics, mi-

norities make up 52 percent and women 46 percent of medical school graduates, while women make up 53 percent and minorities 49 percent of dental school graduates.

In a wide-ranging, 25-minute speech, Clinton referred to the challenges faced by graduates of the Harvard medical and dental schools in the late 19th century, and the challenges facing them today.

She referred to Oliver Wendell

Holmes's speech more than a century ago to the 100th graduating class of Harvard Medical School, and highlighted a line from the oath of the Class of 1998 - "The health of my patients will be my first concern."

But she reserved much of her commentary to urge support of President Clinton's health care proposals, and to urge the graduates to fight for access to health care for all.

She called for support of the president's proposal to boost the National Institutes of Health budget by at least 50 percent over five years; and to protect patient privacy and prevent discrimination based on genetic screening. She also stressed the importance of Medicare continuing to reimburse academic medical centers for research and teaching, and called upon health plans and insurers to contribute as well.

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BOSTON HERALD

DATE:

JUN - 3 1998

First lady brings message to students, young and old

By AZELL MURPHY CAVAN

Doctors ushering in the next millennium must ensure that the business of medicine does not compromise medical ethics, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton said at Harvard University's Medical School commencement yesterday.

"When you pledge today to promote health and prevent disease, you do so at a time when there are extraordinary breakthroughs," said Clinton.

"But it will do little good if we discover genes that cause cancer if people who are at risk are afraid to be tested because they worry that the information will cause them to lose their job or insurance."

Clinton made her remarks during a joint ceremony that marked the 210th Harvard Medical School graduation and the 129th Harvard School of Dental Medicine commencement.

Harvard faculty and stu-

dents said Clinton's visit was symbolic of the graduating class because for the first time in its history, the university graduated 8 percent more female dentists than men.

"First lady Hillary Clinton is a woman who has used her position to speak to the health-care concerns of women, children and families everywhere," said Joseph B. Martin, dean of Harvard Medical School. "She's been inspirational to all of us who have bat-

tled inadequate health care."

And yesterday the first lady offered hope to new doctors who will continue to fight that battle.

CRIMSON GRADS

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Citing a bill that would prohibit the use of genetic information to discriminate in health insurance or employment, Clinton said Congress should "act now and pass legislation safe-

guarding the medical records of every American."

"You should be able to look your patients in the eye and say 'information about your genes will be used to heal you, not deny you a job or affordable health insurance,'" she told graduates.

Also during her visit to New England yesterday, the first lady stopped at Hyman Fine Elementary School in Attleboro, where she addressed the issue of early childhood education.

AM-IN-ELN--Mrs. Clinton, Bjt,480

Hillary Clinton to stump for congressional candidates in Indianapolis
evafonjppjrr

By JAMES PRICHARD= Associated Press Writer=

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (AP) Hillary Rodham Clinton will visit Indianapolis on June 22 to campaign for Rep. Julia Carson and two other Democratic congressional candidates, Gail Riecken and Baron Hill.

It will mark the first time that Mrs. Clinton has stumped for congressional candidates in the Hoosier state, Thad Nation, a spokesman for the Indiana Democratic Party, said Friday. President Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and Tipper Gore have all campaigned here for others.

"We are extremely excited and pleased that the first lady has decided to come out and stump for these candidates," Nation said.

Carson is pitted in a tough re-election battle against Indianapolis jeweler Gary Hofmeister, while Riecken is trying to unseat Rep. John Hostettler in the 8th District. Hill wants to succeed retiring Rep. Lee Hamilton and keep the 9th District seat in the Democratic column. Both Hill and his opponent, Jean Leising, are former state senators.

The fund-raising reception at the Westin Hotel is expected to last about two hours. The Washington-based Democratic Coordinated Congressional Campaign is organizing the event.

Nation said he did not yet have any other details of the fund-raiser, including the cost of attending. But Melody Barber of the Carson campaign said it will cost at least \$150 per person.

Carson had lobbied Mrs. Clinton to attend the fund-raiser.

"We know she's coming. We know the date and we know where. But that's all we know at this point," Nation said.

Michael Baranowski, an assistant professor of political science at the University of Evansville, said Mrs. Clinton polarizes many Americans, even some within the Democratic Party, so it will be interesting to see how her appearance affects the candidates' races.

"Obviously, a visit from Mrs. Clinton is a big deal, and certainly it will get a lot of people out (to the fund-raiser)," he said. "The question is, those people that come out, how many will carry over and vote who otherwise wouldn't have voted?"

He said Mrs. Clinton's visit could ultimately mean the difference between winning and losing for some of the candidates.

"The thing is, in tight races, 1,000 votes here and there can make all the difference in the world," Baranowski said. "It's certainly not a bad strategy."

At the state GOP convention on Friday, Indiana Republican Party Chairman Mike McDaniel invited the first lady to make additional stops in Indiana during the campaign season.

"I think it's great that she's coming in," he said. "I wish she'd go to as many towns in Indiana as I could get her to go to, because this state didn't vote with the Clintons in either election, and I'm proud of that fact."

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Ohio library traces history of first ladies

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CANTON, Ohio.—Scholars have long had many presidential libraries where they could turn to research the lives of JFK, LBJ, Dick, Ronnie and others.

Now, thanks to a congressman's wife with a passion for history, there is a place to learn about Jackie, Lady Bird, Pat, Nancy and the rest of America's first ladies.

The new First Ladies' Library, in a Victorian home that once was the residence of Ida Saxton McKinley and future President William McKinley, opens Monday with a ribbon-cutting ceremony and dinner attended by former first lady Rosalynn Carter.

For library president and founder Mary Regula, wife of longtime Republican Rep. Ralph Regula, the library puts an end to a frustration that has nagged her for decades: the lack of resources available for studying first ladies.

"We've left women's history untouched," Regula said in an interview at the McKinley home as workers hauled in portraits and installed wallpaper matching prints from the 19th century.

"Women's history, and first ladies' history as part of that, should be as important as men's history."

A history major while at Mount Union College, Regula first noticed the paucity of first ladies material in the 1960s, when her husband asked her to substitute for him at a speech to a community group.

He was supposed to talk about Abraham Lincoln, but she switched the topic to Mary Todd Lincoln. A library search turned up little on the former first lady.

"I couldn't believe it," Regula said.

Many stories have been lost by ignoring first ladies, she said, naming a couple: Lincoln was a vocal abolitionist, even as northerners accused her of having Confederate sympathies. Jane and Franklin Pierce's son, Benjamin, died in a train accident just before Pierce was inaugurated in 1853 and the first lady was in mourning throughout his term in office.

BC-FIRSTLADIES

U.S. first ladies library to open in Ohio

By Marguerite Nugent

CLEVELAND, June 7 (Reuters) - America's first ladies now have a home of their own.

The National First Ladies Library opens in Canton, Ohio on Monday featuring a comprehensive collection on the contributions of the country's 43 first ladies and other prominent American women.

Former first lady Rosalynn Carter will preside over the ribbon-cutting and will join state and local dignitaries for a \$1,500 a plate Victorian gala Monday night.

The library is housed in the former home of William McKinley, who served as president from 1897 to 1901, and the festivities have been fashioned after that era.

The library is the dream of Mary Regula, the wife of U.S. Representative Ralph Regula, an Ohio Republican. The idea was born 30 years ago when her husband asked her to give a speech on his behalf marking the birthday of President Abraham Lincoln.

Mary Regula decided she would talk about Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, but was disappointed with the information available.

This began a long journey which brought together Democratic and Republican members of Congress, major corporations and private donors to raise the more than \$1.0 million to fund the library.

"This (the library) marks the culmination of a long dream of mine to bring the works and achievements of America's first ladies within reach of the American people," Regula, a former teacher, said.

"For far too long the contributions of these important women have gone unrecognized, yet their influence has been great," she said.

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, who will not attend the opening, has said of the library: "This unique American institution will give people from all walks of life the opportunity to learn about the important social, political and humanitarian contributions our first ladies have made over the years."

Clinton inaugurated the Library's Internet site at a press conference at the White House in February.

Located at www.firstladies.org, the site offers a database of 40,000 books, manuscripts, journals, letters and audio-visual materials about first ladies. In addition, there are links to presidential sites and presidential libraries.

"The library differs from the presidential libraries in that it is a showcase for all the first ladies," said Edith Mayo, the curator of the Smithsonian Institution First Ladies Exhibit who acted as executive advisor for the library.

While many first wives are included in their husbands' presidential libraries, not all are recognised this way since presidential libraries did not begin until after President Herbert Hoover left office in 1933, she said.

The first ladies' library will offer a variety of events, educational activities and seminars on first ladies and their role in American history.

The Smithsonian's Mayo said the library would help correct popular misconceptions about first ladies. For example, many presidential wives of the 19th century were as much political partners with their husbands as Hillary Clinton is.

"She was not the first. Abigail Adams (wife of John Adams, the second president of the United States) practically invented that role, but in the 20th century most wives took on different roles ... more behind the scenes," she said.

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AP WIDE WORLD

Eileen Collins aboard the space shuttle Columbia in 1997

CAREERS IN SCIENCE

New Frontier

Astronaut Eileen Collins is riding high—out into orbit! Earlier this year First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton announced that 41-year-old Collins (above) will become the first woman to lead a U.S. space mission. Move over Captain Kirk. Collins's plum job: commander of the space shuttle *Columbia* lifting off in December. *Columbia*'s mission is to launch an advanced X-ray telescope that peers into the farthest reaches of the universe.

"To discover new worlds, we must break down old barriers," declared NASA Administrator Dan Goldin during the announcement. Collins signed up with NASA in 1990, the same year she graduated from the Air Force as a test pilot. In 1995 she broke barriers when she became the first female shuttle pilot.

She flew the shuttle again last year, and has logged more than 419 hours in space. She has also spent more than 4,700 hours flying 30 different types of aircraft. Collins is one of 27 women out of 229 astronauts who've trekked into space on a U.S. shuttle since 1981.

"I didn't get here alone," says Collins. "There are so many women throughout the century that have gone before me and have taken to the skies. I would not be here without them today."



AP WIDE WORLD

Dear students:

When I was 14, I dreamed of being an astronaut. I even wrote to NASA to find out what I needed to do. The space agency wrote back and thanked me for my interest, but said that women were not being considered for the job.

Times have certainly changed. In 1983, Sally Ride became the first American woman to fly in space. And, in March, I was honored to announce that Eileen Collins will be the first woman to command a space shuttle.

If you have ever dreamed of becoming an astronaut, but are afraid you don't have what it takes, Lt. Col.

Collins is proof that dreams can come true. It doesn't matter if you're a man or a woman, or what race or religion you are.

But it does take a lot of hard work. Lt. Col. Collins's parents always told her she could do anything she put her mind to. Unable to afford an expensive 4-year college, she went to a 2-year community college where she ignored those who said it wasn't cool or feminine to study math or science.

When Lt. Col. Collins graduated and entered Air Force Pilot Training, she watched the first group of women astronauts doing parachute training and thought, "Wow, this is what I'm going to do."

When she blasts off on the space shuttle next December, you can watch her and think, "There's nothing I can't do."

Hillary Rodham Clinton



First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

MARK REINSTEIN/PPG