

Des Moines Sunday Register



DES MOINES, IOWA ■ SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1998 ■ PRICE \$1.50



Hillary Rodham Clinton and Tom Vilsack



Almo Hawkins and Jim Ross Lightfoot

IOWA POLL



Lightfoot

47%

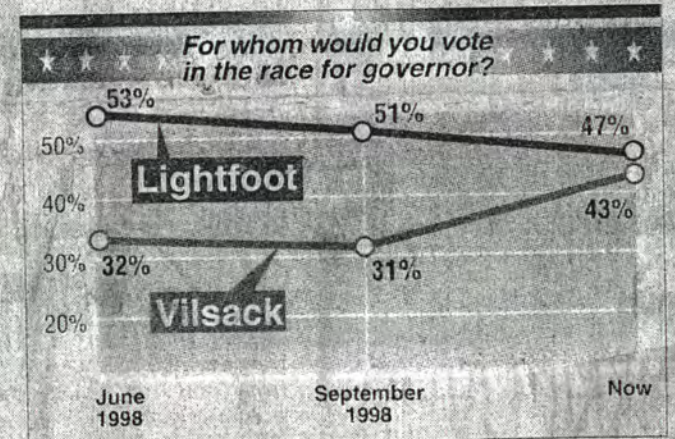


Vilsack

43%

10%

UNDECIDED/OTHER



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

It's a 'Battle of First Ladies'

■ **Hillary Clinton** appears in person for Vilsack. **Barbara Bush** does a radio tape for Lightfoot.

By **DAVID YEPSEN**
REGISTER STAFF WRITER

The 1998 campaign for governor turned into a "Battle of First Ladies" on Saturday as Hillary Rodham Clinton campaigned for Democrat Tom Vilsack in Des Moines while Barbara Bush taped radio ads for Republican Jim Ross Lightfoot.

The two candidates, meanwhile, battled over abortion as the campaign entered its closing hours.

Vilsack began broadcasting new television commercials attacking Lightfoot's anti-abortion stance as extreme while underscoring his own support for abortion rights. To counter that, Lightfoot picked up the endorsement of septuplet parents Bobbi and Kenny McCaughey of Carlisle.

The two campaigns worked feverishly over the weekend trying to motivate supporters to turn out to the polls for Tuesday's election in what is shaping up as a photo finish. In the final hours, the two campaigns are targeting women voters and voters on both sides of the abortion issue.

Two of the most popular women in America, the current and former first ladies, were urging their respective supporters to vote Tuesday.

Clinton attended a Vilsack rally at the Polk County Convention complex, telling a crowd of more than 1,000 cheering Democrats, "If this is any indication of how this campaign is going,

I think we've got a great victory on Tuesday for Democrats."

The first lady said: "There is so much at stake in this election. This is no ordinary election."

Clinton bashed Lightfoot's record in Congress and praised Vilsack's record in the Iowa Senate. "There is no clearer choice than here in Iowa when it comes to this governor's race," she said.

The first lady said Vilsack "wants to make Iowa schools No. 1 in the nation again. Without a strong education system, anything else we do won't amount to much."

The Lightfoot camp countered with former first lady Barbara Bush. She was scheduled to attend a Lightfoot rally Saturday morning but canceled because she had the flu.

Instead, she taped radio spots for Lightfoot's campaign and offered a recorded message to the crowd at the Hotel Fort Des Moines.

"I'm just getting over the flu," she said. "But I want you to know George and I are behind Jim all the way. I've known Jim and Nancy Lightfoot since before our days in the White House, and I can tell you that Jim and Nancy are two of the most genuine and hard-working people that we have ever met."

"They hold deeply the values that Iowans care about, the same values you and I will care about," she said. By voting for Lightfoot, "You're doing a little favor for Iowa."

The McCaugheys did not speak at Lightfoot's rally but accepted seven Lightfoot-for-governor T-shirts for their infants. The babies did not accompany their parents.

In a prepared statement, Bobbi

McCaughey said, "I have never done anything like this before, and I do not anticipate doing it often in the future, but I have decided to attend this rally and show my support for Jim Lightfoot."

She said Lightfoot "stands for those same things that Kenny and I hold dear. He is a family man, a man of honesty and integrity, and a man of faith. His vision for making Iowa the best neighborhood in the country means a lot to my family and me."

Vilsack's campaign said Saturday some anti-abortion groups have incorrectly said he favors "abortion on demand." His new commercial says he voted for parental notification and a ban on so-called partial-birth abortions.

"Jim Lightfoot has a different view," the commercial said. "He sponsored a law to make all abortions illegal, even for victims of rape and incest. Jim has gone too far with his negative ads and his extreme positions."

Lisa Gimbel, Lightfoot's press secretary, said the ad is inaccurate. Her boss supported a constitutional ban on abortion with no exceptions to a ban on abortion, but he also voted for bills allowing it in cases of rape and incest or to save the life of the mother, she said, and that is the position he would take as governor.

Vilsack continues his bus tour of Iowa today. He and other members of the Democratic ticket will be speaking to party workers in Ames, Indianola, Ottumwa, Burlington and Davenport.

Lightfoot is scheduled to attend the Dowling High School pancake breakfast and graduation ceremonies for new state troopers.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sen. Charles Grassley, at right, and fellow candidates wave from a train Saturday in Davenport.

Campaign hits rails, roads

By **WILLIAM PETROSKI**
REGISTER STAFF WRITER

U.S. Sen. Charles Grassley made a whistle-stop tour in eastern Iowa aboard a vintage passenger train Saturday, while his campaign opponent, Democrat David Osterberg, drove a car with a canoe strapped on top.

Grassley was joined by several other Republican candidates for statewide office and Congress on a restored train on the I&M Rail Link, which uses tracks formerly owned by the Milwaukee Road and Soo Line Railroad. The train trip began Friday with stops in Ottumwa, Rubio and Washington.

On Saturday, the trip resumed with a rally attended by about 75 to 100 people in

Muscatine, then stopped before a crowd of about 200 in Davenport. From there, the train rolled into Clinton, Sabula and Dubuque. At each stop, Grassley and other candidates spoke from a platform at the end of the train.

The train cost about \$2,000 to rent, campaign officials said.

Meanwhile, Osterberg participated in a Democratic caravan that visited Mason City and Fort Dodge. All the Democrats then headed to Des Moines for a rally with first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Osterberg has been canoeing throughout Iowa to call attention to environmental issues, and he is still driving a car with a canoe tied on top, said Jim Stowers, Osterberg's campaign manager.

ON THERECORD

A personal tragedy spurred Stephen Young to take on the battle against guns.

See Page 3



Perspective

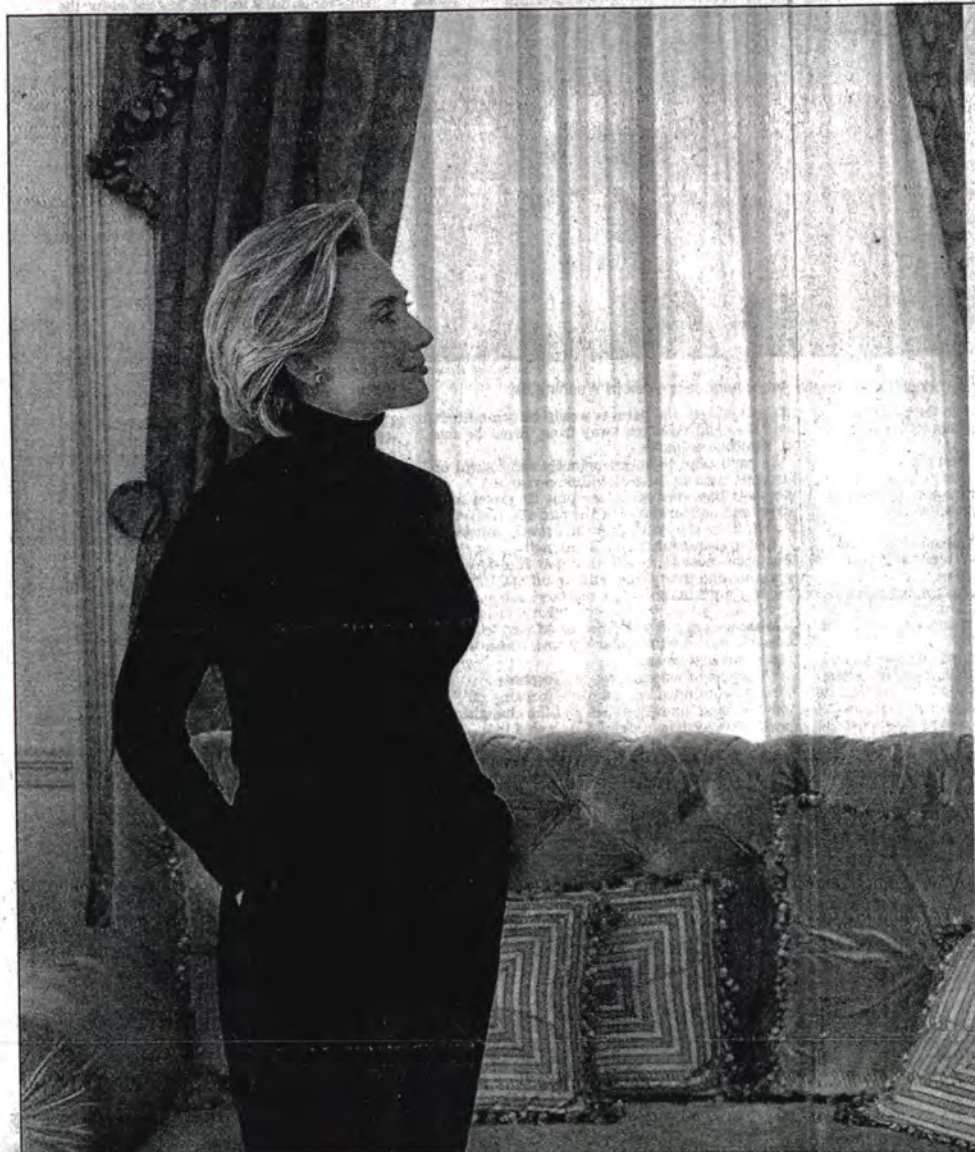
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1998

NEWS QUIZ

Former presidential adviser George Stephanopoulos says that once Monica Lewinsky figured out that he liked this in the morning, she tried to provide it every day. What was it?

- A. A backrub C. A necktie
B. A double latte D. Talk show transcripts

See Page 6



'Bad Hillary' would have cleaned Bill's clock, heaved his Zegna ties over the Truman balcony and sent him, his cigars and his lifetime supply of 'Leaves of Grass' packing to the nearest YMCA.

'Good Hillary' started aerobicizing like a gerbil, lost weight, got fit and wound up on the December cover of Vogue, which trills, 'The Extraordinary Hillary Clinton.'

Why does humiliation become her?

By Ellen Warren

Now that she has been totally humiliated by that rat she married, the country seems to be falling in love with Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Her popularity poll numbers are zooming to new highs. With a decent hairdo (finally), she's a babe.

And how about this past congressional campaign? Democrats did better than anyone dreamed, and Give'em-Hell-Hill was the party's biggest asset.

What a gal. What a trooper. What's going on?

Consider only two years ago, pre-Monica. Back then, the president's handlers were afraid to let her loose in the hustings, for fear her lousy poll ratings would rub off on her husband's re-election campaign. Tarr'd by Whitewater, tainted by Travelgate, tangled in a health-care policy debacle, she was radioactive.

Talking to voters during the '96 presidential campaign, at outlet malls and grocery store parking lots around the country, I'd get an earful from voters, male and female, who would volunteer just how much they couldn't stand the first lady.

It was a scary kind of loathing, straight from the gut. Not always rational but deeply felt, the reaction seemed to boil down to this:

She was too aggressive, tough, strident, outspoken, power-hungry. Nobody said it in these words but it was hard to escape the idea that

SEE HILLARY, PAGE 4

Chicago Tribune

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Hillary

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

they thought Mrs. Clinton was behaving too much like a fella.

Even as America lurches, slowly, toward more gender equality at work, at home and at school, the much-analyzed "American people" seem unwilling to apply those same standards at the White House.

How bad was it? In January 1996, Mrs. Clinton had the distinction of scoring the lowest ratings for a first lady in modern history when the Gallup Organization found only 43 percent of those questioned viewed her favorably.

Her poll numbers were still in the toilet around Labor Day when the Clinton re-election campaign was really under way. It wasn't like the election four years earlier when the Clintons crowed that electing him would mean Hill and Bill. "People call us two-for-one," Hillary said. "The blue-light special."

There was no mention of that "special" in '96, though. By then, much of the country had cooled on the brainy Yale law grad who took on health-care reform, connived to turn a \$1,000 investment in cattle futures into a \$100,000 bonanza and, for much of her marriage, was the one who earned the dough to support the family and keep Bill in Moon Pies and doughnuts.

"We didn't elect *her*" was a frequent complaint of voters who despised seeing a first lady with policy clout. What was OK for equally unelected advisers, of both genders, was not acceptable in the White House.

Two years earlier, in the fall of 1994, it was the same thing when Tribune reporter William Neikirk

traveled the sensible Midwest talking to the real folks in what the D.C. Beltway punditocracy calls the "flyover states" unworthy of serious attention.

More than half of the people Neikirk talked to then didn't like Mrs. Clinton and objected to her public policy role. "The smartest thing they did after Hillary failed on health care is they shut her up," a Indianapolis woman executive told the Tribune. "I'd hide her for a while."

They did.

In the ensuing years, Mrs. Clinton has gone from writing a serious book on child welfare, "It Takes a Village," to penning one featuring the White House pets, a literary genre pioneered by her profoundly popular predecessor, Barbara Bush.

Coincidence? I think not.

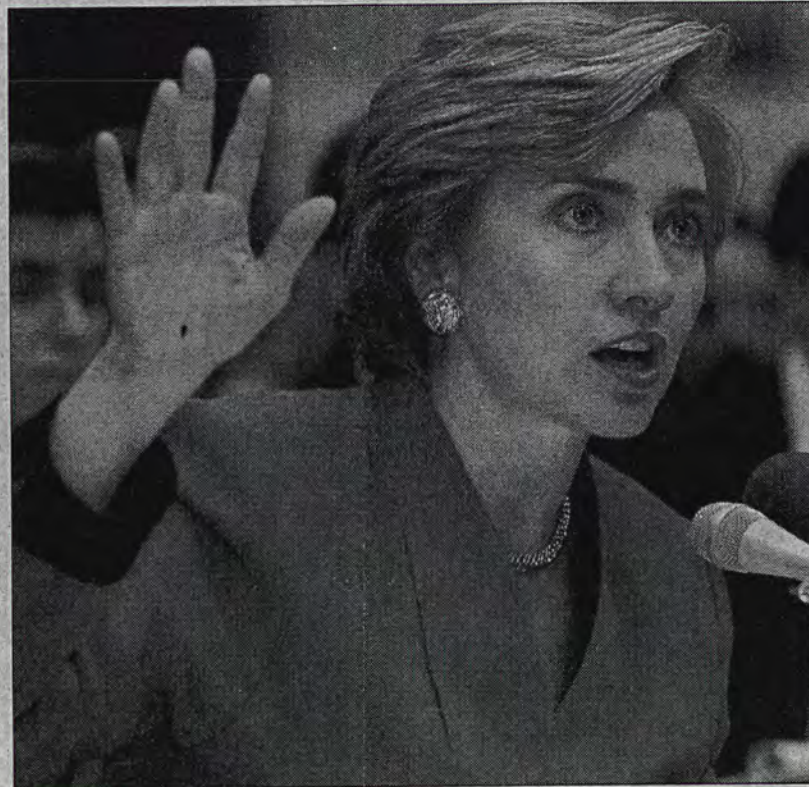
Mrs. Bush, a thoroughly disciplined woman and a tougher cookie than she let on in public, used to say that people loved her because her looks (fat, wrinkles, gray hair) made her utterly non-threatening.

Now, so is Hillary Clinton. What could be less threatening than a woman cheated on by the most powerful man in the universe in the most achingly public sexual affair in the history of cad-dom who liked to talk dirty on the phone.

"Bad Hillary" would have cleaned Bill's clock, heaved his Zegna ties over the Truman balcony and sent him, his cigars and his lifetime supply of "Leaves of Grass" packing to the nearest YMCA.

"Good Hillary" started aerobicizing like a gerbil, lost weight, got fit and wound up on the December cover of *Vogue* which trills, "The Extraordinary Hillary Clinton."

There's similar swooning at



AP photo

Hillary Rodham Clinton discusses health-care reform on Capitol Hill in 1993. Her activism in White House matters offended many people.

Newsweek, where the story is "Hillary's Splendid Season"—a glowing account of how, in a frenzy of jammed campaign stops, she made the difference in a number of tight congressional races where Democrats won.

Her approval ratings—in the 70 percent range—have never been better. Now that she's a certified victim, we can't get enough of Hillary Clinton.

Chicago political consultant David Axelrod wouldn't put it quite that way. What he does say is that Mrs. Clinton's appearance

on behalf of his client in the Iowa governor's race, Tom Vilsack, dominated TV coverage of the tight contest the weekend before the vote and that free media was critical to Vilsack's success.

It was the backdrop of Clinton's affair with Monica Lewinsky, the Starr report in all its explicit detail—in short, the victimization of Hillary Clinton and a chance for viewers to see how she was bearing up—that surely spurred the extensive coverage of her visits to Iowa, Illinois, New York and the rest.

We watched her like we would watch the aftermath of a car wreck. I can't look, I can't look, I can't not look.

New York University political scientist Lynne Brown thinks the reason for the country's renewed affection for Mrs. Clinton is "more nuanced" than a yearning to see the nation's most prominent woman in a traditional role: wronged woman, mother, forgiving spouse.

"I think public opinion is responding to certain traits she has shown in this period: loyalty, endurance, an ability to withstand withering public scrutiny. Those aren't necessarily 'victimized' traits," Brown said. Perhaps not, but they're not traits customarily associated with Yale lawyers of the male persuasion.

"She has been depicted as a stand-by-your-man sweet wife," observed Marianne Githens, a political science professor at Goucher College in Towson, Md. That version of first lady, said Githens, tells us that "the more traditional views of women have never really been dispelled."

"There's kind of a nostalgia for the old order," said Githens, where women are wives and moms and helpmates.

What we've learned from the Lewinsky affair and Hillary Clinton's role since it became public is that despite all the lip service given to men and women as equals, we haven't progressed that far from viewing females in the classic stereotypes: Madonna or whore.

Tribune staff writer Ellen Warren has covered the White House, four presidents and four first ladies.

Hillary Stumps in S.F. in Final Push for Boxer and Davis

She exhorts
Democrats not
to ease up now

By Carla Marinucci
and John Wildermuth
Chronicle Political Writer

With Democrats increasingly confident about the outcome of Tuesday's election, Hillary Rodham Clinton returned to California yesterday to raise money and urge them not to let up until all the votes are counted.

"The people on the other side will get up at the crack of dawn to vote against somebody or something," Clinton warned a standing-room-only crowd of 1,100 Democrats at the Westin St. Francis Hotel. She urged them to take no chances in their final push on behalf of U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer and Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis as election day approaches.

Both Boxer and Davis were greeted with rousing cheers yesterday when they appeared at the side of Clinton at an event that raised \$250,000 for Boxer.

Clinton, who raised another \$150,000 for Boxer in Los Angeles last night, delivered a 30-minute appeal to Democrats, to get out the votes on Tuesday.

The San Francisco luncheon was a celebration of party unity, drawing U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, Representative Nancy Pelosi and other Democrats from the Bay Area Congressional delegation together to cheer about what appear to be strong leads in the polls by both Boxer and Davis.

"I'm running on adrenaline. I can tell you that," said Boxer. "There's an excitement in the air in California."

Davis — who received two standing ovations and cries of "bravo" — said that within days, the pundits who predicted defeat for both himself and Boxer "will have to eat a little crow."

With three days to go before

In 10th District, a Newcomer Battles to Be Heard

By Michael Cabanatuan
Chronicle Staff Writer

In Oakley, on the northern edge of the 10th Congressional District, Republican candidate Charles Ball climbed out of a recreational vehicle festooned with campaign signs and walked across a supermarket parking lot to shake hands and rustle up votes yesterday.

Before he could get far, a white-haired man stopped loading groceries into his car and called out.

"Hey — are you Ball?"

Later in the day, his Democratic rival, Representative Ellen Tauscher stood in her crowded Walnut Creek campaign headquarters, surrounded by a group of Republicans, smiling as they endorsed her and condemned a barrage of GOP television and radio commercials that blast her voting record on taxes.

"Even though I'm a Republican, I am not a pure partisan," said Orinda Mayor Allan Tabor. "I'm a little uncomfortable being here, a little reluctant to be here, yet pleased to be here supporting Ellen Tauscher."

The other 23 Republicans in the room applauded, Tauscher beamed and the television cameras rolled.

Yesterday's events illustrate the difference between the campaigns for the 10th Congressional District seat — a battle that has attracted attention from the national media and big money and support from the Republican political machine.

Ball, a 36-year-old political newcomer, has had to work relentlessly all the way — first for respect, then for money, now for votes.

election day, the excitement of San Francisco Democrats underscored renewed confidence by a party that has waited 16 years to take back the state governor's seat.

"The hunger is breaking out all over the place," said Democratic campaign strategist Bob Mulholland. "But it's up to the voters — and it's up to us to work until the very last minute. Nobody's taking any time off."

Yesterday's last-minute rallying efforts were countered by the

The 10th District, which reaches from Orinda past Walnut Creek to Brentwood, and from Castro Valley to Livermore, is a Republican stronghold — the only Bay Area congressional district in which Republicans outnumber Democrats.

But GOP leaders weren't sold on Ball until mid-August, when polls convinced them that Tauscher was vulnerable, and they targeted the 10th District in their campaign to keep control of the House.

The party sent a parade of prominent Republicans — from former Senator Bob Dole to former Vice President Dan Quayle's wife, Marilyn, and presidential hopefuls Steve Forbes and Lamar Alexander — through the district. It also sent a heap of money — enough to purchase an estimated \$400,000 in ads targeting Tauscher that hit the air this week.

While Ball has struggled to become known, Tauscher has been capitalizing on the reputation she's built in Washington as a centrist.

She quickly won appointments to the coveted Transportation and National Security committees — both of vital interest to her district — and joined the fiscally conservative Blue Dog Democrats. She's voted with fellow Democrats on such issues as choice and term limits, hasn't hesitated to cross party lines on such issues as fast-track legislation, federal funding for needle-exchange programs and, most notably, impeachment proceedings for President Clinton.

Tauscher, a former investment banker, has built an unusual bipartisan coalition of supporters, as yesterday's news conference demonstrated. Among the two dozen Repub-

licans attending were 10 local elected officials. Another two dozen Republicans who sit on city councils, school boards and other governing bodies have also endorsed her candidacy.

Despite the bipartisan support, Ball calls Tauscher a liberal.

"She's not a fiscal moderate," Ball said. "She talks one way and votes another. What matters in Congress is how a member votes."

Tauscher says her freshman record reflects the district's interests: pro-choice, anti-assault weapons, pro-child care, pro-business, pro-defense. In a second term, she vows to secure more transportation money for the Bay Area, increase defense spending and maintain a balanced budget.

Ball, a national security analyst at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, accuses Tauscher of being weak on defense and tax reform. He supports a flat tax and elimination of the capital gains tax. He also advocates improving schools by instituting merit pay for teachers.

"It's very clear that he's a conservative who believes cutting taxes is the number one solution to our problems," Tauscher said. "I'm all for reducing taxes — eventually eliminating capital gains taxes, eventually eliminating state taxes — but it's got to be done with fiscal responsibility."

On the campaign trail yesterday, Ball said he was confident that the Republican ad blitz against Tauscher would give him the lift he needs to push her out of office.

"We've got a lot of momentum going," he said. "I think the ads are waking people up to Ellen Tauscher's true record."

parochial schools he attended as a youth.

At the same time, Republican Senate candidate Matt Fong, hoping to stay close in his bid to unseat Boxer, rolled through California's central coast yesterday, blasting Democrat Barbara Boxer at every stop.

"Barbara Boxer is bad on defense ... bad on taxes ... bad for senior citizens ... and bad on edu-

cation," he said in a television interview in Monterey yesterday morning. "I represent the mainstream (in California), and Barbara Boxer represents the extreme."

Although Fong's backers were touting a Los Angeles television poll that showed him just three points behind Boxer, Fong was campaigning like a man who knows he's behind and is running out of time to catch up.

Fong's harsh, nonstop criticism of Boxer highlighted the abrupt change that has taken place in his campaign since polls began to show him running as much as nine points behind the incumbent senator.

His speeches began taking on a strident, more aggressive tone last weekend, and his latest TV ads slam Boxer as "too extreme and too ineffective for California."

Fong said he has no regrets in avoiding direct attacks on Boxer for so long. "I think we made the right decision," he said. "People in California are tired of negative campaigning."

But Boxer argued yesterday that her ads were not negative because they contained no personal attacks. She said they were simply intended to "tell the truth" and contrast positions between the two candidates — and she told the crowd of mostly women that she had no regrets about her hard-fought campaign for re-election.

"I believe we have done it with integrity, and I hope you are proud of the campaign ... but we have done it on the issues," Boxer told the luncheon crowd. "This has been a hard race. But what else is new?"

She had help from Clinton, who told the crowd that the Senate race was "not just between Barbara and her opponent. ... It's about different values ... and what kind of state and country we'll have, going into the future."

And, directly countering Fong's charges, Clinton added, "In race after race, Democrats like Barbara represent values that are truly in the mainstream."

Boxer said at a news conference that she welcomed the participation of both President and Hillary Clinton. They "have been enormously helpful ... focused on the issues they know so well," she said. (They) speak to the issues people care about."

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

CHELSEA'S HEARTACHE

**Romance
ends for
'stressed'
First
Daughter**



Chelsea Clinton showed up in tears at Stanford University's mental-health center this week complaining of stress-related symptoms after breaking up with her first serious boyfriend, swimmer Matthew Pierce (insert), according to sources at the school.

COMPLETE COVERAGE: PAGE 3



EX-GATE: Friends say Chelsea Clinton and hunky swimmer Matthew Pierce called it quits in the wake of the presidential sex scandal. AP (Matthew); Reuter

CHELSEA MOURNING BREAK-UP: FRIENDS

By KATE COYNE

The love affair between Chelsea Clinton and her first serious boyfriend, Matthew Pierce, is over.

Friends at Stanford University say the couple called it off about a week ago — two days after a teary-eyed Chelsea went to the campus medical center complaining of shortness of breath and clutching her forehead.

"She was rubbing her temples and was breathing quickly," a source said.

"She said she was under a lot of stress, then she mentioned that she'd just ended a long-term relationship and that it was causing her a lot of distress."

"She kept saying 'I'm not adjusting well' over and over."

Chelsea and Pierce — a strapping swim team star and religious-studies major — were identified as an item last May when they were seen trolling hand-in-hand on the elite university's Palo Alto, Calif., campus.

"She said she was under a lot of stress, then she mentioned that she'd just ended a long-term relationship and that it was causing her a lot of distress."

STANFORD SOURCE

Pierce last met the First Daughter's parents when they visited Stanford.

The young couple went to church services with President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton — with the president photographed draping his arm paternally over Pierce's shoulder.

But as the Sexgate investigation gained steam, Chelsea and Matt were seen together less frequently.

One friend suggested that when Clinton confessed his dalliance with Monica Lewinsky on national television in August, the young couple suffered.

"Chelsea was devastated, and she leaned on Matt heavily when they came back up this term," says the friend.

"All of a sudden he had to be like this knight in shining armor for her. The pressure was too much."

Then in a twist of fate, Carolyn Starr, the daughter of Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr, enrolled as a freshman at Stanford in September.

"This break-up is just the final straw," says the insider.

"As if it isn't bad enough that she's on campus with Carolyn. When Chelsea heard that Carolyn

would be here this year, she knew she'd need Matt for support," says the source.

"Now he's out of the picture."

Pierce has been seen on campus since the split.

"He's just hanging out with his friends a lot."

Stanford's medical center refused comment on Chelsea's visit and the couple's parents weren't talking either.

"We won't comment on anything concerning Chelsea," a spokeswoman for the First Lady said.

When contacted at his home in Texas, Matt's father, Dale Pierce, had little to say about the split.

"They keep what happens in their relationship pretty much to themselves, so I'm not going to comment on it."

Stanford observers say Pierce was never keen on the spotlight.

"It isn't easy having a healthy romance when your girlfriend has bodyguards lurking," says a fellow swim team member.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

NEWS & RECORD

Greensboro, North Carolina

ESTABLISHED 1890

Van King
President and Publisher

John Robinson
Editorial Page Editor

Child-care issues must get deserved attention

● We must demand high standards of parents and child-care providers.

The story of E.B.H., a toddler bitten repeatedly by another child at a day care center in Greensboro, should be enough to make anyone who cares about children wake up and smell the dirty diapers.

Eight impressions in the shape of a small mouth were spread over the 13-month-old girl's body. The bites broke the skin. When the girl's grandmother questioned teachers at the center, one worker blamed hives. Another, believe it or not, said the child bit herself.

The fallout: Four teachers at Chesterbrook Academy on Market Street lost their jobs, and several weeks ago, a judge found two of them guilty of misdemeanor child neglect.

What happened at Chesterbrook is an extreme example of what can result when children are poorly supervised. The case also illustrates just how important it is for parents to take the search for a child-care provider seriously. And with more than 210,000 children in registered day cares in North Carolina, make no mistake about the importance of the state's push for higher standards of care.

As it turns out, Chesterbrook had been warned and fined by state officials for violating numerous standards before. In fact, the center's history is detailed in a public file in Raleigh that anyone can review. Such public records are maintained on every licensed day care in the state.

Nowadays it's fairly easy for a parent to investigate day care options.

The N.C. Division of Child Develop-

FIND OUT MORE

Check out the Resources in Child Care web site at www.state.nc.us/DHR/DCD/search/daycare.htm or call the Division of Child Development at (800) 859-0829.

The General Assembly approved a bill in 1997 to raise our state's mediocre child-care standards, and the state workers charged with carrying out the plan made marked progress this year.

The N.C. Child Care Commission adopted new requirements to ensure that every licensed day care center in the state meets minimal standards of staffing, training and safety. Some of the new rules took effect in July. Others were very nearly derailed by a handful of House Republicans in the final days of the session. Thankfully, the Senate took no action on the misguided bill, and the rest of the rules took effect Oct. 29.

But one of the most important components of the state's plan — a rating system that would actually tell parents something about the quality of a center — remains in political jeopardy.

The system would award stars to centers and homes based on program standards, education of staff members and history of performance. Centers that meet the most minimum of state regulations would get one star. Outstanding centers would get five.

The star ratings would replace the current misleading system of awarding centers just two grades: A and AA. It's easy to equate A with the best, but A centers in North Carolina provide the bare minimum of care, with teacher-child ratios that far exceed what experts recommend and most states permit. The standards for AA centers aren't much higher.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Presenting the "new" Hillary Rodham Clinton

● She's slim, chic and sexy. But what does it really mean?

In the seven years that Americans have known Hillary Rodham Clinton, she has changed hairstyles as often as shaky countries have changed governments. But this time, something different has happened.

She is slim, chic and sexy. She wears low-cut dresses and toned-down '90s makeup. In December, *Vogue* magazine (not *Ms.* magazine) will feature shimmering photos of Hillary looking half her age.

The first lady's new look prompted *Newsweek* magazine to wonder: "But what does Hillary's blossoming mean?"

Some pundits attribute it to politics. Hillary, they predict, is preparing to run for the U.S. Senate from Illinois or New York when her husband leaves the White House. A softer, sexier Hillary would be a vote-getter.

But there's a small chink in this theory: Hillary is not a resident of Illinois or New York. And there are no foreseeable Senate openings in Arkansas, her legal residence.

We think the pundits are wrong. We're not suggesting she'll nix politics forever when the moving van shows up at the White House in January 2001. The love of the stuff runs copiously through her veins.

We are saying, however, that politics did not inspire her makeover. A more likely explanation for the "new" Hillary is ol' philandering Bill.

Looking good has always been the best revenge for the rejected wife. It is not uncommon for a betrayed wife to peel off pounds, buy a new wardrobe and get a new hairstyle. The jerk may have cheated on you with a younger woman but, by darn, you'll show him you're sexy and appealing, too.



Hillary Clinton poses on the cover of the December *Vogue*. Her photo shoot inside has caused some to wonder about her motives.

Besides, a new look builds battered self-esteem. And nobody's self-esteem has taken a heavier body blow than Hillary's. For a woman who has endured the partisan perils of Washington, the acrid attacks of critics and the vicious mouths of the mean-spirited (Newt Gingrich's mother called her a "bitch"), nothing compares with the hurt and humiliation inflicted by her own husband.

Most women in her spot would have gone into therapy or crawled under a rock. Instead, Hillary went on the road, campaigning for dozens of Democrats who were winners in the Nov. 3 election. That, too, was nourishment for her battered ego. Delivering wins for Democrats made her a winner, too.

So give Hillary a rousing cheer for making a comeback. We are not talking politics (though her approval rating soars at 70 percent). We are talking about a *personal* comeback. And that's the painfully hard one to achieve.

VIERNES, 20 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1998 LISTÍN DIARIO

Hillary Clinton llega a RD

La Primera Dama de Estados Unidos arribó anoche a las 11:21 por el Aeropuerto Internacional de Las Américas

CÉSAR DE LA CRUZ/LISTÍN DIARIO



Hillary Rodham Clinton desciende del avión que la condujo anoche al país, desde Guatemala.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

HILLARY CLINTON LLEGA A RD

RAMÓN JEREZ
Aeropuerto de Las Américas

La Primera Dama de Estados Unidos, Hillary Rodham Clinton, llegó anoche a República Dominicana, convirtiéndose en la primera esposa de un Presidente norteamericano que visita al país en los últimos 37 años de vida democrática de la nación.

Rodham Clinton fue recibida por Lizzy Campos de Fernández, esposa del vicepresidente Jaime David Fernández Mirabal; el canciller Eduardo Latorre, y otros altos funcionarios del Gobierno dominicano.

La comisión de recibo de la distinguida visitante la completaron el Embajador dominicano ante la Casa Blanca, Bernardo Vega; las secretarías de Salud, Altagracia Guzmán, y de Educación, Amada Melo, y Gladys Gutiérrez, directora de la Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer.

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S WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1998 D3

NOW YOU KNOW . . .

■ Stop collecting clothing. Quit buying canned goods. Cough up cash for Central American hurricane victims, first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton** said yesterday. "That would actually be a more helpful contribution," she said at a briefing she and **Tipper Gore** gave here for nonprofit groups.

The United States has devoted \$263 million to Mitch-related disaster relief. Mrs. Gore said the devastation is apocalyptic, but "despite the conditions they were living in, the spirit of the people was not devastated."

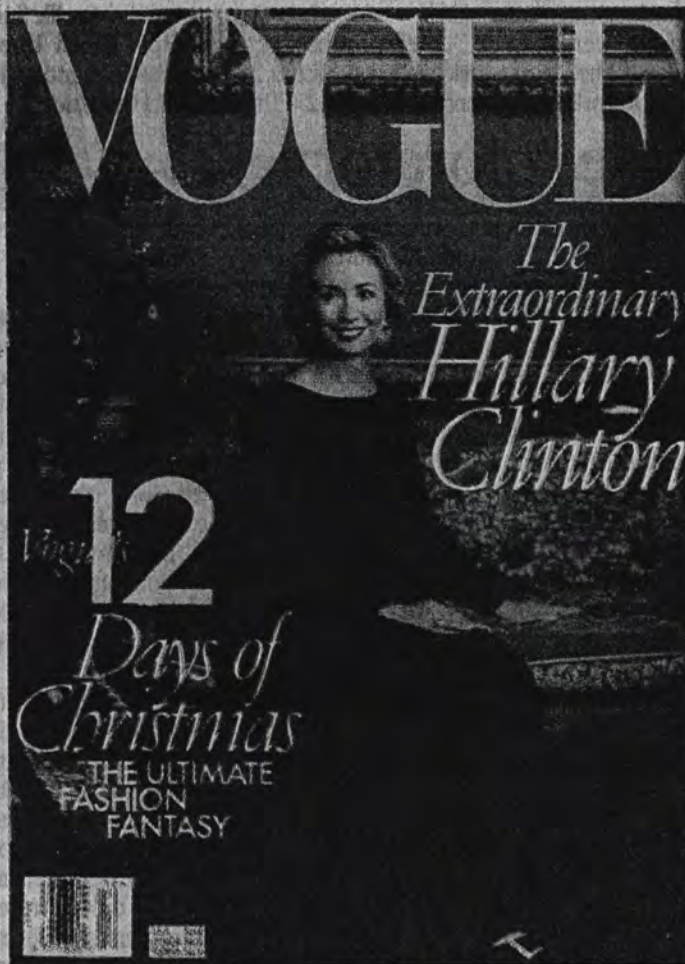
■ **Desiree Wilson**

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

THE PHILIPPINE STAR

TRUTH SHALL PREVAIL

After the scandal, Hillary glows



WASHINGTON (AFP) — Casting off the humiliating scandals plaguing her husband's presidency, Hillary Clinton radiates elegance and self-confidence on the December 1998 cover of *Vogue* magazine.

Dressed in a long velvet evening gown by Oscar de la Renta, a perfectly coiffed First Lady smiles graciously amid red roses, brocade sofas and gilded paintings.

Photographed by Annie Leibowitz, Clinton, 51, also appears in profile and dressed in black in a gilded White House salon and in white on a sun-drenched terrace against a blue sky.

This is the first time *Vogue*, the most influential fashion magazine in the United States, has put a First Lady on its cover.

Clinton, whose clothing and hairstyle were ridiculed when she first arrived in Washington, "is in that small select group of

Turn to Page 4

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

After the scandal From Page 1

women who are far more beautiful at 50 than they were at 30," *Vogue* writes in its profile of her.

In fact, photos from her life — ranging from her student years at Wellesley College and Yale Law School, the Watergate scandal, and time spent in the Arkansas governor's mansion — show her metamorphosis from a bespectacled, awkward young woman to the elegant, seductive and confident lady portrayed by *Vogue*.

"Uninterested in fashion before she came to the White House, Hillary Clinton has learned to dress with style, often in smart pantsuits by Oscar de la Renta, large hats, and practical but chic heels," *Vogue* writes.

Instead of retreating in the face of news of her husband's affair with a former intern, Hillary Clinton launched herself into an energetic election campaign for Democratic candidates and pursued her causes abroad, most recently traveling to Central America to see the destruction wrought by Hurricane Mitch.

People love the First Lady, writes *Vogue*, and she reciprocates. "I like live audiences, with real people — virtual reality is no substitute," she says.

Less comfortable before a camera, the photo shoot with *Vogue* on the theme of the renaissance lasted only two hours.

Polls have shown that US public opinion strongly supported her when the humiliation caused by the Monica Lewinsky affair was at its height, and her popularity level hovers around 60 percent.

"In the tell-all postmodern age of Oprah Winfrey and Jerry Springer, Hillary Clinton has mounted a heroic, one-woman campaign to reestablish the boundary line between public and private that the media have erased," *Vogue* says.

Even if she provides no clear details about her future, admirers hope she'll embrace ambitious projects that range from running for senator to being Vice President Al Gore's running mate in the presidential elections of 2000.

"Hillary Clinton's finest achievement over the past six years has been to do what is possible, finding a productive middle ground as First Lady, using the symbolic powers of her office to work for broad yet concrete change in the face of what sometimes seem nonstop right-wing opposition and willful media obtuseness," it concludes.

D'Amato and Schumer End Senate Campaigns on High, Hoarse Notes

By ADAM NAGOURNEY

With one last burst of spending and one final intervention by the White House, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato and Representative Charles E. Schumer ended yesterday one of the most competitive and expensive political races in the nation this year, with Mr. D'Amato pleading with New Yorkers to re-elect him because "Al D'Amato delivers," and Mr. Schumer proclaiming himself "on the verge of an historic victory."

From Buffalo to Brooklyn to Mineola, Mr. D'Amato and Mr. Schumer — both looking a little fatigued and sounding a bit hoarse — campaigned on the kind of appeals that they hoped would close the political sale with any wavering voters. And they were joined by the kind of political celebrities who they hoped would assure that their supporters would remember to actually vote today, as they urged at stop after stop.

For Mr. Schumer, it was Hillary Rodham Clinton, flying to New York for a fourth time during this campaign in a last-minute visit that left no doubt that the White House considered unseating the incumbent Republican Senator among its highest political goals of 1998. Mr. Schumer was among a small handful of candidates who got this much White House attention during the general-election season, with two visits by President Clinton, two by Vice President Al Gore and four by Mrs. Clinton.

Mr. D'Amato countered with a stable of celebrities, including two of New York's more popular personalities — Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and one of his predecessors, Edward I. Koch — and a person who was a star from his first campaign of 1980: his mother. "He will win," Antoinette D'Amato predicted yesterday at the Polish Community Center in Yonkers, peering over the top of a lectern. "Why? Because he is a good Senator, he helps everyone in this state!"

Across the state, at street corners and union meeting halls and in television studios, the three-term Republican Senator and his Democratic challenger were met with a crush of television cameras, so intense that in Brighton Beach, Brooklyn, for example, it made it impossible for Mr. Giuliani, Mr. Koch or Mr. D'Amato to do much meeting and greeting of voters.

The amount of attention paid to the tempestuous Senate race on its final day almost obscured the fact that there are, in fact, other elections taking place in New York today. Among them are contests for gover-



Andrea Mohr/The New York Times

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, at left, was joined yesterday by his mother, Antoinette, at the Polish Community Center in Yonkers. In Manhattan, Hillary Rodham Clinton spoke on behalf of Representative Charles E. Schumer as he turned to make a comment to his 9-year-old daughter, Allison.



James Estrin/The New York Times

nor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and comptroller.

In the views of most politicians and late campaign polls, Gov. George E. Pataki is well positioned as he seeks a second term today against a field that includes, among others, Peter F. Vallone, the New York City Council Speaker. Similarly, State Comptroller H. Carl McCall is expected to withstand easily a challenge from the Republican candidate, Bruce A. Blakeman, the ma-

Political celebrities, like Hillary Clinton, Koch and Giuliani, try to close the deal.

jority leader of the Nassau County Legislature.

The race for state attorney general is considered considerably tighter, with Dennis C. Vacco, the Republican incumbent, campaigning to the last minute against a well-financed challenge from Eliot L. Spitzer, a lawyer.

Mr. D'Amato, after waging a campaign that attacked Mr. Schumer for being too liberal and too parochial and for missing votes, returned to what has been the bedrock theme of his 18 years as New York's junior senator. In a series of brief speeches, the Senator asked voters to re-elect

him because he has tirelessly advocated the state's interests in Washington.

"Al D'Amato delivers," the Senator said. "I do it every day. And I never stop fighting for New Yorkers. And if they want to have somebody in the majority who is going to fight for them, make a difference for them, it's Al D'Amato."

At one point, Mr. D'Amato sounded almost wistful as he referred to another New York institution whose future in the state is in doubt: the Yankee center fielder, Bernie Williams, who had been mentioned by Mr. Giuliani in a speech minutes earlier. "You make mention of the Yankees and Bernie Williams," Mr. D'Amato said at a ceremony at Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn in which Mr. Giuliani credited the Senator for arranging the donation of a former Coast Guard building to the New York City police. "I don't know how he'd like the comparison. But we certainly want to keep Bernie Williams in New York. And I'd like to be able to be here with him."

In Brooklyn, Mr. D'Amato campaigned with the mother and brother, Norman, of Yankel Rosenbaum, a rabbinical student killed during the 1991 rioting in Crown Heights. Mr. D'Amato became a constant presence at the Rosenbaum family's side. Mrs. Rosenbaum's mother, Fay, said she had flown from Australia just to campaign on Mr. D'Amato's behalf after learning of his tight campaign.

"I thought, you've been here for me," she said. "Over the years, over seven long years, surely I can do

some little thing to show how I feel, how we all feel. You've been wonderful to us."

Mr. D'Amato beamed as Mrs. Rosenbaum repeated her tribute to him at microphone after microphone as he moved, wedged in by a current Mayor and a former Mayor, through Brighton Beach. "Thank you, Mama," he said to Mrs. Rosenbaum. "Thank you very much."

Mr. D'Amato's campaign-ending event — a rally on the steps of the Nassau County Courthouse in Mineola — went less smoothly. With Mrs. Rosenbaum standing at his side as he spoke to an audience of about 300, the Senator reached the part of his speech where he was describing himself as a tax cutter.

"What we need to do is to see that people keep more of their own money — and I'm going to do that," Mr. D'Amato said, preparing to launch into the climax of his speech.

At that moment, the sound system went dead.

There were moans and disappointed shouts from the crowd. Mr. D'Amato tried to speak without amplification, but at the end of the seven-week campaign, his voice could not be heard from 10 feet away. Finally, as the audience, including more than a few friends who have known him through three decades in New York politics, shouted words of encouragement — "We love you, Al!" — Mr. D'Amato handed the microphone in frustration to the Nassau Republican chairman, Joseph N. Mondello.

Mr. Pataki then spoke, with the help of a rigged portable loudspeaker.

Mr. Pataki, his voice squawking through the sound system, talked about his own accomplishments and then went into words of praise for his political patron.

"Let me make one critical point: None of this would have happened if we didn't have in Washington the greatest United States Senator...."

And then the sound system gave out.

Mr. D'Amato campaigned in New York City and the suburbs. He did not, unexpectedly, campaign upstate, the part of New York where he has been most popular and which would be most likely to carry him to a fourth term.

Mr. Schumer campaigned from one end of the state and back again — and then back again, impulsively deciding last night to fly back to western New York for one more rally. He turned up at the American Legion Hall in West Seneca, N.Y., for a final campaign rally in a part of a state where the Brooklyn lawmaker has always been considered weak by analysts assessing his prospects for unseating Mr. D'Amato.

"This is our last stop of this entire campaign," Mr. Schumer told asbestos workers and other union members at the hall just outside of Buffalo. "And I wanted to be in Western New York to show the people of Western New York how much I care."

"We're now in first place, and the momentum is on our side," he declared.

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

THE PRESIDENT

Clinton Tunes Up His Pitch For Heavy Minority Turnout

By JOHN M. BRODER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — President Clinton is not on the ballot Tuesday and Speaker Newt Gingrich faces only token opposition for reelection to the House. But both used the final hours to stir turnout by party loyalists and to draw contrasts between their visions of the nation's future.

President Clinton conducted radio interviews with African-American and Hispanic journalists in an effort to bring minority voters to the polls, where they are expected to heavily favor Democratic candidates. Mr. Gingrich held an election-eve rally in his district in Marietta, Ga.

Mr. Gingrich tonight scaled back his earlier predictions about how well Republicans would do, saying he expected a net gain of 6 to 30 House seats. Earlier, he had predicted a net gain of 10 to 40 seats.

White House strategists still expect the Democrats to lose three to five Senate seats and as many as 16 House seats — a blow, said one senior White House official, but not as bad as it could be.

This official maintained that if those projections hold, the result would be worse for Mr. Gingrich than for Mr. Clinton.

"Given the history of midterm elections and what's gone on this year, old Newt is going to have some explaining to do to his caucus," the White House official said. "He's going to have to come up with some reason why he hasn't done better."

Mr. Clinton said in his interviews today that electing Democrats to Congress and to governors' offices was particularly important to minorities because new Congressional districts would be drawn after the 2000 census.

More Democrats means more money for education, for job training, for health care and for other programs that benefit middle- and low-income Americans, the President said.

His appeal was unvarnished: Elect Democrats to Congress to temper the selfish and reactionary impulses of the Republicans.

"You know," Mr. Clinton said in an interview with Tom Joyner, an ABC radio personality with a largely African-American audience, "the real problem now is that the Congress is basically dominated by not only the Republicans, but the right wing of the party is in the driver's seat."

In an interview with four Hispanic journalists, Mr. Clinton said Demo-

crats favored a more generous immigration policy and would fight for a fairer count of minorities in 2000.

In both interviews, he invoked the specter of the Democrats' favorite bogymen, Mr. Gingrich, as an incentive to get out and vote, telling each of his listeners that their vote counts as much as that of the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Gingrich has been barnstorming the country, campaigning in 48 states this year, 15 in the last week, for Republicans. Although he signed off on \$10 million worth of television commercials reminding voters of Mr. Clinton's scandal with Monica S. Lewinsky, Mr. Gingrich does not refer to it on the stump.

Instead, Mr. Gingrich tells his audiences that without a Republican Congress, there would have been no tax cuts, no balanced budget and no welfare reform.

Tonight at a rally in Georgia, Mr. Gingrich said that Mr. Clinton was using scare tactics to motivate voters to go to the polls.

"There are tremendous efforts underway to turn out the Democratic base," he said. "Many of you have seen the President and Mrs. Clinton going all over the place trying to make sure that they scare enough people to win. We really do have a choice here between the politics of hope and the politics of fear."

He added: "If you listen to their rhetoric, it is again and again and again the rhetoric of fear — divide Americans, frighten Americans, scare Americans. Frankly, it's a little shameful for the President of the United States trying to divide his own country and trying to frighten people with false images of America."

He said that "we all want every American to participate in prosperity," and for President Clinton to suggest otherwise "is to do a disservice to the country he is supposed to be leading."

White House officials have been delighted in recent days by news reports linking Mr. Gingrich to the new Republican commercials attacking Mr. Clinton.

"If there's three things that every decent American can't stand," said Paul Begala, a senior adviser to the President, "it's negative ads, partisan investigations, and Newt Gingrich. And in the closing days of the campaign the Republicans gave us all three wrapped together."

Mr. Clinton, in the interview with Hispanic journalists, said that the Republican advertisements argue that voters should turn away from Democrats because of Mr. Clinton's affair with Ms. Lewinsky and his lies about it.

"In other words," the President said, "they're saying 'Punish someone else for this.' And ultimately the argument is, they are telling the voters they should punish themselves."

Administration aides acknowledged that, from the President on down, White House officials have tried in recent days to focus attention on Mr. Gingrich. They argued that that was a legitimate strategy since the first vote new House members will cast will be for the next Speaker.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

First lady strengthened in scandal

Sympathy improves her popularity, creates a valuable campaign player

By Susan Feeney

Washington Bureau of The Dallas Morning News

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — For first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, it is the best of times only because it is the worst of times.

With her personal popularity up, even among critics, she is the hot ticket on the fall campaign trail.

■ Panel at odds on inquiry. 6A From coast to coast and in between, she has raised millions of dollars, promoted Democratic candidates and turned a spotlight on favored causes such as education and children's health, which was showcased on Friday with a Little Rock speech.

But her new status is born of the searing fallout from her husband's sexual relationship with former White House intern Monica Lewinsky and allegations that he tried to cover it up.

"I feel sorry for her," said Mark Zoeller, who attends First United Methodist, the same church Mrs. Clinton did when she was Arkansas' first lady. "I think she's a pretty classy lady standing by him. I don't know that my wife would."

Doris Watson, a Texarkana, Ark., school counselor, said after hearing Mrs. Clinton speak at a Thursday night rally: "She's determined not to let all the stuff distract her from what she wants to do and where she wants to go in life. She is very focused."



Associated Press: Mike Wintroath

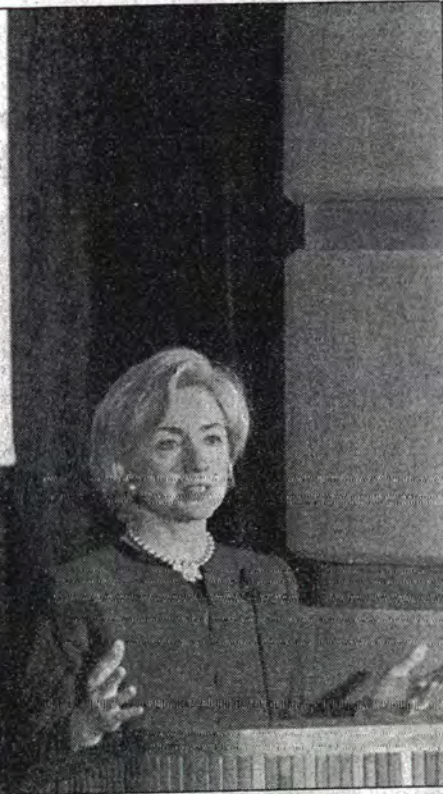
First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton gives gifts to two former patients at the Arkansas Children's Hospital in Little Rock.

Dave Orndoff, a Delta Air Lines pilot from Kentucky visiting Little Rock, said, "I don't care for her. But I think she's conducted herself well."

There were dissenters, too, men and women who said Mrs. Clinton was either foolish or calculating and Please see SCANDAL on Page 17A.



ARKANSAS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL



Associated Press

Hillary Rodham Clinton speaks to supporters before touring the hospital's new pediatric

wing. She has recently turned a spotlight on favored causes such as children's health.

Scandal strengthens first lady

Continued from Page 1A.

loyal for her selfish reasons.

"I think she's protecting her power base," said a Little Rock building contractor and Republican who asked not to be named. "She isn't going to let go. She'll stay with Bill as long as he's in power, as long as she can get something out of it."

Mrs. Clinton has said relatively little about her feelings and motivations. Through a spokeswoman, she said she had been misled by her husband but loves him and forgives him. More recently, she offered effusive praise for his work in office.

The Clintons will be married 23 years on Sunday.

Marsha Berry, the first lady's spokeswoman, would not say whether Mrs. Clinton views her enhanced profile as a way to repair damage by her husband to the Democratic Party. "Can I tell you how much she doesn't talk about that

"She'd rather put her energies into other things."

— Marsha Berry,
first lady's spokeswoman

stuff . . ." the spokeswoman said.

The first lady "is just glad she can be helpful," Ms. Berry said. Mrs. Clinton "knows that polls are polls and they go up and down."

In a CNN/Gallup/USA Today survey last month, 61 percent of those questioned said they approved of the job Mrs. Clinton was doing, and 22 percent said they did not approve.

Her support — at 42 percent as recently as early 1996 and lower still in 1994 when her health care plan flopped — was strongest among Democrats. But 62 percent of

self-described political independents — key swing voters on Nov. 3 — said they approved of her.

"She is the more sympathetic part of the team right now," said Anita Perez Ferguson, president of the National Women's Political Caucus, a group that backs Democratic and Republican candidates who support abortion rights.

Democratic strategists said the first lady helps to motivate women, especially crucial suburban "soccer moms," to vote.

The president plans to campaign in five states in the three weeks before Election Day. Mrs. Clinton will attend 15 Democratic fund-raisers in the first three weeks of October alone, a White House official said.

The first lady plans a Midwest swing next week with Democratic woman candidates. She'll record radio advertisements and messages for automated telephone pitches.

And she's put her name to fund-raising appeals for the party as well as groups such as Emily's List, a women's fund-raising group.

On the stump, Mrs. Clinton blasts the Republicans in Congress and the "extreme partisans" who, for example, want to "dismantle public education." She has criticized male Republican candidates as bad for women's issues.

Mrs. Clinton makes only brief reference to the White House crisis that has spawned only the third presidential impeachment inquiry in history.

At a Thursday night fund-raiser — held at the hotel where former Arkansas state worker Paula Corbin Jones contends Mr. Clinton made an unwanted advance — Mrs. Clinton looked out on the people with whom she worked for 12 years as Arkansas' first lady.

"I really hope that we're able to continue that progress in our state and our country," she said, "that we're able to put progress over partisanship, we're able to put unity over division, we're able to get about the business of continuing to try to lift people up, not tear them down."

Recently in San Francisco, she referred to "the blizzard of stuff" in Washington that thwarts talk about policy. In Seattle, she decried Washington, D.C., as "some kind of parallel universe."

In one sense, Mrs. Clinton's new strength is ironic, said Mark Petracca, a political science professor at the University of California at Irvine.

"Notwithstanding what she said on *60 Minutes*, that's exactly how she's behaved," he said.

When Mr. Clinton's 1992 bid for the Democratic presidential nomination was shaken by former lounge singer Gennifer Flowers' contention that the two had a long-running affair, Mrs. Clinton appeared with her husband on the Super Bowl Sunday edition of *60 Minutes* to defend him.

"You know, I'm not sitting here as some little woman standing by my man like Tammy Wynette," Mrs. Clinton said at the time.

Last year, in his deposition in the Jones sexual misconduct case, the president admitted an affair with Ms. Flowers.

The first lady, who will be 51 on Oct. 26, wrote in her 1996 book, *Takes a Village*:

"My strong feelings about divorce and its effects on children have caused me to bite my tongue more than a few times during my own marriage and to think instead about what I could do to be a better wife and partner."

Ms. Berry said Mrs. Clinton, a Yale-trained lawyer like her husband, has not read independent counsel Kenneth Starr's report to Congress or the thousands of pages of materials he says support impeachment. Neither has the first lady viewed the videotape of her husband's grand jury appearance, three spokeswoman said.

"She'd rather put her energies into other things," Ms. Berry said.

The first lady does not grant press interviews, respond to reporters' impromptu questions or allow members of the news media to travel on her plane.

On Thursday, at a 40th anniversary salute to members of the Women's Emergency Committee, Mrs. Clinton spoke of the determined women who risked harassment and death threats to save Little Rock's public schools amid the late 1950s turmoil over integration.

But at times, and on a whole, other level, her words had personal overtones.

"Even in the most difficult times," she said, "these women endured it all. They endured it because they believed that what they were doing was right and important."

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

[The Washington Post]

Style

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1998



BY BILL O'LEARY—THE WASHINGTON POST

No hard feelings: Author Garry Wills with the Clintons after receiving a National Humanities Medal yesterday.

Arts & Letters Have Their Day At White House

By JACQUELINE TRESPOTT
Washington Post Staff Writer

Back in August, author Garry Wills looked at the mess President Clinton was in and called for his resignation.

Yesterday, when Clinton was beckoning Wills forward to receive a National Humanities Medal, a slight quiver rippled through the tent of the South Lawn as the president began by saying, "I want to choose my words rather carefully." But there were no retaliatory knives, only warm praise of Wills as "one of America's leading students of presidential rhetoric."

After the ceremony Wills laughed at the presidential pause and said the two men had chatted amicably when they met earlier in the day. And what about? "St. Augustine's Confessions," noted Wills wryly. The resignation column, said Wills, was written in the bygone political era of nine weeks ago, before the impeachment movement seemed to lose steam. "That time is gone. It is moot," said Wills. "I still think [lying] was a disgraceful thing. But on the other hand I don't think it was impeachable and in fact think impeachment would be a disgrace to the nation because the whole process has been tainted."

So the morning was long on civility and praise. "Whatever his subject, politics or popular culture, the

See MEDALS, D2, Col. 1

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

At Medals Ceremony, The Art of Subtlety

MEDALS, From D1

classics or even boxing, his insight is unsurpassed," said Clinton, again pausing to laughter. "I find that difficult to acknowledge from time to time."

The ceremony, to present 12 National Medal of Arts awards and eight other medals in the humanities, is an annual time for the president and first lady not only to acknowledge the cultural contributions of artists and scholars but to show how closely they have been influenced by the work of some individuals.

Even the no-shows. Clinton said he had spent some of yesterday morning "trying to remember all the lyrics to all the songs" of Antoine "Fats" Domino. The rock-and-roll legend was home in New Orleans tending to "pressing business," said his daughter, Antoinette Domino Smith. Onstage Clinton responded, "When I heard he couldn't make the ceremony, I thought, 'Ain't That a

Shame,'" borrowing one of the singer's famous lyrics.

Gregory Peck was present and roundly saluted for 60 years of screen and stage performances, some of which, noted Clinton, became American classics. Noting that Peck had left pre-med studies for acting, Clinton said, "While he never practiced the healing art, his performances have helped to heal some of our country's deepest wounds. For many, he will always be Atticus Finch, the Alabama lawyer whose brave stand for justice and against racism in 'To Kill a Mockingbird' stirred the conscience of a nation."

The longevity of Roberta Peters's career with the Metropolitan Opera, reaching back 50 years, as well as her record 65 appearances on "The Ed Sullivan Show" prompted a Lettermanesque attempt from the president. "She is, as you might say, for all us coarser types, the Cal Ripken of opera," said Clinton.

Enjoying all this attention were the other humanities recipients: biographer Stephen E. Ambrose, author E.L. Doctorow, scholar Diana L. Eck, literacy advocate Nancye Brown Gaj, scholar Henry Louis Gates Jr., educator Vartan Gregorian, scholar Ramon Eduardo Ruiz and historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. Of Doctorow, Clinton said, "He's a true literary lion, a caring professor, a gentle soul. I am grateful that I have had the chance to learn a lot about my country from his work."

Arts medals were also given to



dancer Jacques d'Amboise, folk singer Ramblin' Jack Elliott, architect Frank Gehry, arts advocate Barbara Handman, artist Agnes Martin, writer Philip Roth, dancer Gwen Verdon and the Steppenwolf Theatre Company in Chicago. The Sara Lee Corporation of Chicago was praised for its philanthropy. "From the cakes they bake to the paintings they share, Sara Lee does, indeed, nourish the world," said Clinton.

As soon as the ceremony was over, Gehry was embraced by several guests, all of whom had joined the 1.4 million people who have trekked to his Guggenheim Museum building in Bilbao, Spain. Among them was Steppenwolf alumnus and award-winning actor John Malkovich. "I loved it," said Malkovich, shaking the architect's hand.

Malkovich was among 31 people who have worked at Steppenwolf since its founding 22 years ago, including actor Gary Sinise, the theater's co-artistic director. They all stood outside the White House gates for a class photo. "We were just a bunch of kids starting out who wanted to do things the way we wanted," said Malkovich. "You could never imagine that someday what you were doing would end up on the stage with Philip Roth and Frank Gehry. The Steppenwolf invented a style of working theater that really hadn't existed."

Said Sinise: "This is a great, great honor for a nonprofit theater and a great incentive to move forward."

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

LIFELINE

A QUICK READ ON WHAT PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT

WRIGHT STUFF: PBS will launch a comprehensive Web site about Frank Lloyd Wright on Tuesday at www.pbs.org, a companion to the Ken Burns documentary of the celebrated American architect, which airs this week. The site features biographical information about Wright, his work and classroom resources. Sponsor General Motors also announced the winners of its related student design competition. Eighth-graders Emily Schroeder of Brookfield, Wis., Ty Brewer of Broadus, Mont., and Andrea Carter and April Hayes of Clarkton, N.C., received a \$2,000 award for their school art program and a vacation.

ROGER RUMINATES: Stanford University sophomore Chelsea Clinton, 18, "is doing her best to get through these trying times," her uncle, Roger Clinton, reported to *Paris Match* last week. "Despite her good humor and her happiness, Chelsea has been deeply shaken by this whole thing. Like Bill. Like Hillary. She goes to class every day, and



By Ruth Freeman, AP

Chelsea: Uncle Roger reports she's 'shaken.'

I imagine that, in her environment, there is no shortage of talk." Uncle Roger adds that his niece "will not give up her *joie de vivre*, despite what all three are going through at this time."

RAP SHEETS: Wu-Tang rapper Ol' Dirty Bastard (real name Russell Tyrone Jones) was arrested Thursday for making terrorist threats against his ex-girlfriend, his third arrest since July. ... Hard-core rapper Noreaga was ordered Friday to go on trial Dec. 17 for allegedly beating a 16-year-old concertgoer in Harrisburg, Pa. ... After

an afternoon of pub crawling, Liam Gallagher was arrested Wednesday in London for hitting a photographer, one week after the Oasis front man said in *New Musical Express* that he's cutting down on his drinking to save his marriage to actress Patsy Kensit.

GLASS HOUSES: Former New York Giants linebacker Lawrence Taylor ignored his own advice. In the hit film *The Waterboy*, Taylor plays a football coach who pleads with his players, "Don't use crack." Taylor was arrested last month in Florida for buying crack cocaine. He is now in rehab.

GLUED TO 'TELETUBBIES': TV's *Teletubbies* are so hot that a member of the pudgy foursome graces a new postage stamp. The British Isle of Guernsey, known in philatelic circles for its topical themes and appeal to young collectors, on Tuesday issues the stamp featuring the red-clad Po and a computer game. The stamp is part of a holiday series showing Christmas trees and toys from different eras. Also sure to annoy every parent in America, Kid Rhino announced it's releasing *Teletubbies: The Album*. The disc will be in stores Nov. 17.

RESERVATION EDUCATION: Students from Tribal Colleges and the New York Institute of Technology's architecture school are launching a project today to build American Indian Cultural Learning Centers on 30 Native American reservations in 12 states. Tribes will use the centers to exhibit art and artifacts, and teach business, curating and other skills. The first center is at Sinte Gleska University on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation in South Dakota.

JEDI JOY: *Star Wars* fans finally will get their first glimpse of *Star Wars: The Phantom Menace* on Nov. 20 when theaters begin showing two-minute trailers for the film. The much-anticipated prequel opens May 21.

CYBER SHOPPERS: Christmas decorations are already up in malls, but the crowds could be shopping from home this year. A study by Dell Computer and Louis Harris & Associates found 43% of Americans who use computers say they're likely to shop by Internet this holiday season, a 330% increase over last year.

DISEASE RETURNS: Rheumatic fever, nearly eradicated at one point in the USA, is back on the rise again, puzzled doctors reported Sunday at an American Heart Association meeting. The disease, which starts with ordinary strep throat but can cause permanent heart damage, is becoming more common, especially among children ages 5 to 15.

Written by César G. Soriano from staff and wire reports

Clogged arteries seen without surgery

hanced images of plaques on the artery wall.

"It is like an X-ray," says lead researcher Valentin Fuster of Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York. "We are looking at the interior of the blood vessel without cutting the person open."

The method has begun to reveal new details about what triggers plaque formation and eruption, which may lead to new treatments.

tein, fat and a calcium covered by a fibrous cap — comes in contact with blood and forms potentially lethal clots that can lead to heart attacks or strokes, researchers say.

The new technique is a high-resolution form of MRI, a non-surgical method of using magnetic fields to detect differences in the nuclei of cells.

Doctors have greatly improved MRI resolution, producing sharper computer-en-

termining which risk factors cause these blockages, Breslow says, is "really dancing around the issue. We want to look inside arteries and see which plaques are likely to erupt."

Sometimes plaques completely block arteries, causing the agonizing chest pain known as angina.

More dangerous are plaques that narrow blood vessels by 30% to 50%. When these burst, the fatty gunk — a mix of pro-

plaque that clogs arteries, but it's still in the testing phase and won't be available for years, according to researchers at the American Heart Association science meeting here on Sunday.

"The most significant clinical advance of the next five or 10 years will be the ability to diagnose vulnerable plaques," says Jan Breslow of Rockefeller University, New York.

The current practice of de-

By Steve Sternberg
USA TODAY

DALLAS — Researchers are using a customized magnetic imaging device to peer at plaques in the arteries of patients to predict which blockages will burst, causing heart attacks and strokes.

The new noninvasive technique — souped-up magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) — is the first test able to analyze the

USA TODAY • MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1998

Tragedy hunts wolves released in Southwest

By Patrick O'Driscoll
USA TODAY

DENVER — The first year of life in the wilds of the Southwest has not been kind to the endangered Mexican gray wolf.

One of the rare wolves, thought to have died last summer in a confrontation with a mountain lion, was in fact gunned down, federal wildlife officials say.

They consider the death of wolf No. 174 doubly tragic because the 4-year-old female had given birth three months earlier to the first Mexican wolf born free in half a century.

The wild-born pup, missing since its mother's death, is presumed dead as well.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service posted a \$10,000 reward.

Authorities knew the cause of death in early September, but kept it secret until now, hoping that a suspect would be uncovered.

It is the third known death among 11 wolves released last spring amid much federal fanfare.

Now, only four are known to be alive in the wild.

Three had to be recaptured, including a pregnant female whose mate was shot by a camper. Another is missing and presumed dead.

Biologists will return after hunting season ends next week with two new females to be paired with males whose mates died.

This winter, up to four more families of Mexican grays will be released, part of a \$7.2 million effort to restore a predator that once roamed from central Mexico through southeastern Arizona, much of New Mexico and western Texas.

The species was exterminated in the USA by ranchers, with federal help to protect livestock.

Most rural residents in the release areas opposed the wolves' return.

But none of the animals has killed any livestock. One killed a cattle dog, whose owner was compensated. Another attacked a miniature horse, which survived; the wolf was recaptured and returned to a New Mexico facility.

Last January, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt helped carry wolf No. 174's cage to an acclimation pen near Alpine, Ariz.

In March, three wolves in such enclosures were freed.

A month later, an Arizona man camping with his family shot a male wolf and later claimed self-defense.

Then No. 174 was killed Aug. 7, the first day of bear hunting season.

Authorities first mistook a gaping shoulder wound for a mountain lion bite. The wolf had been feeding on a cougar-killed elk when shot.

On Oct. 18, another female, wolf No. 493, was found dead near the Arizona-New Mexico border. Cause of death hasn't been determined.

Despite these incidents, Fish and Wildlife Service spokesman Hans Stuart says optimism is

still high because remaining wolves "are hunting and killing game and showing the right behaviors. They are learning very well."

Northern gray wolves released three years ago in Yellowstone National Park and Idaho are thriving. But Stuart notes those wolves were captured wild in Canada and relocated. The Mexican grays all were born in captivity.

The wolf releases add to a busy autumn for endangered wildlife efforts in the West.

◀ Thursday, biologists are to return 20 black-footed ferrets to grasslands in northwestern Colorado. The captive-bred weasels, a species thought extinct until a remnant colony was discovered in 1981, will live at first in acclimation pens built over active burrows of prairie dogs, the ferrets' main prey.

◀ Next week, biologists are to free eight California condors in the remote Hurricane Cliffs of northwestern Arizona as part of an effort to re-establish the rare bird far inland from its last wild habitat on California's central coast.

Adjusting to gravity of their situation

Glenn, Discovery mates back on Earth

By Paul Hoversten
USA TODAY

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — He was still a bit woozy from nearly nine days in space, but John Glenn didn't expect to feel that way much longer now that he's back on Earth.

"I'm probably 95 to 98 percent back to normal now," Glenn, the world's oldest astronaut, said Sunday. Glenn, 77, and six crew mates returned Saturday aboard space shuttle Discovery.

The crew flew on to Houston Sunday for about three weeks of debriefings and post-flight medical checks.

Glenn "looks just terrific," said Robert Butler, a physician and head of the International Longevity Center and professor of gerontology of Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York. "He's opening up a new stage of life for older people."

Discovery landed on time — 12:04 p.m. ET Saturday — at Kennedy Space Center. It traveled 3.6 million miles during 134 orbits of Earth over eight days, 21 hours.

Glenn became a national hero on Feb. 20, 1962, when he became America's first astronaut in orbit. That flight took him around Earth three times and lasted just under five hours.

In their first post-flight news conference, the Discovery astronauts were in high spirits over the largely trouble-free mission, which included 83 experiments.

Glenn said he "was walking a little straddle-legged to keep my balance"

during the astronauts' traditional walk around the shuttle after landing. "If you get too far one way, you can't catch yourself."

But, he said, "If I'd been on my hands and knees, I was going to do it."

Saturday night, he was careful not to take too hot a shower. He had been warned that other shuttle crew members, when they were newly back from space, had passed out in water that was too hot.

Glenn also met with his family and chatted with President Clinton, who spoke with the crew for 10 minutes.

By Sunday, everyone was feeling better, although they had to refrain from quick head movements while their balance systems adjusted to normal gravity.

About the only medical problem anyone seemed to have was suffered by Steve Robinson, who had an inch-long gash on his forehead.

When Robinson was asked about it, shuttle commander Curt Brown jumped in: "It wasn't my landing, OK?"

Robinson explained that he had banged his head inside the dark, 20-foot-long tunnel connecting the shuttle's mid-deck to the pressurized Spacehab module in the cargo bay.

"I had a spacecraft-body contact that I hadn't anticipated," Robinson said. "I kind of bonked into the shuttle, although it didn't knock us off course or anything."

One of two doctors on board, astronaut Scott Parazynski, chimed in, "We had our suture kits out and ready."

'Criminal Aliens' Jam INS Detention Centers

Law Now Allows No Leeway on Release

By WILLIAM BRANIGAN
Washington Post Staff Writer

A new law that requires the Immigration and Naturalization Service to detain without bond virtually all "criminal aliens" who are subject to deportation is putting a squeeze on the agency, which says it lacks the necessary detention space.

The requirement was imposed by a 1996 change in immigration law, but Congress gave the INS a "transition period," allowing the agency to use its discretion in deciding which criminal aliens to hold while it expanded its detention capacity.

The transition rules expired Oct. 9, eliminating the INS's ability to release deportable immigrants who have committed crimes, even if they are legal residents who pose no danger to the community or risk of flight.

Now the agency faces the prospect of having to detain thousands more foreigners—even though its existing holding facilities are already jammed. The dilemma is forcing some INS field managers to consider curtailing other enforcement operations, such as arrests of illegal immigrants at roadblocks or job sites, so that manpower and detention space can be reserved for criminal aliens.

The issue has exposed the INS to criticism from lawmakers who accuse it of being too lenient toward immigrants who commit crimes, as well as from civil rights advocates who say it has been too harsh in implementing the law. In several well-publicized cases, the INS has detained legal immigrants because crimes they committed years before the 1996 law took effect, including relatively minor offenses, are now considered "aggravated felonies" requiring deportation.

The INS has also come under criticism lately over a program to deport imprisoned foreigners. A new General Accounting Office report said too many convicts are falling through the cracks of a system that is supposed to identify deportable criminals while they are still in prison, so that they can be expelled immediately upon their release.

Of nearly 20,000 foreign-born inmates who were released from federal prisons and four state prisons during the first half of 1997, the study identified more than 1,900 of them as "potentially deportable criminal aliens." If the program had operated properly, the INS could have avoided about \$77 million in detention costs in the two periods reviewed in 1995 and 1997, the report said.

At the core of the controversy are conflicting views on the place of immigrants in U.S. society. Backers of the crackdown say immigration to the United States is a privilege, not a right. The country should not tolerate those who come here and break the law, they say, when immigration waiting lists are filled with millions of people who want a chance to become law-abiding U.S. residents.

But immigrants' rights groups say it is unfair to deport legal residents who have served their sentences for long-ago crimes—and to detain them while their cases are pending—especially when the offense was not grounds for deportation at the time.

"There's no reason to detain somebody who can demonstrate that he's not a flight risk or a danger to society," said Judy Rabinovitz, a senior counsel for the Immigrants' Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union.

With the expiration of the transition rules, the INS estimates that between 162,000 and 300,000 aliens will be subject to mandatory detention in fiscal 1999. Based on an average stay of 38 days, the service figures it will need at least 17,000 detention beds, and perhaps as many as 31,000.

The INS currently has about 16,000 detainees, about two-thirds of whom are held in county and local jails that the agency pays for housing them. About 60 percent are criminal aliens, the INS says.

"Even though we have doubled our detention space in the last three years, we still don't have sufficient space for the criminal aliens we must detain," said Peter Zirnite, an INS spokesman.

The Washington Post

Monday, November 2, 1998

NOT IN THEIR BACK YARD

By SALLY QUINN
Washington Post Staff Writer

"**T**his beautiful capital," President Clinton said in his first inaugural address, "is often a place of intrigue and calculation. Powerful people maneuver for position and worry endlessly about who is in and who is out, who is up and who is down, forgetting those people whose toil and sweat sends us here and pays our way." With that, the new president sent a clear challenge to an already suspicious Washington Establishment.

And now, five years later, here was Clinton's trusted adviser Rahm Emanuel, finishing up a speech at a fund-raiser to fight spina bifida before a gathering that could only be described as Establishment Washington.

"There are a lot of people in America who look at what we do here in Washington with nothing but cynicism," said Emanuel. "Heck, there are a lot of people in Washington who look at us with nothing but cynicism." But, he went on, "there are good people here. Decent people on both sides of the political aisle and on both sides of the reporter's notebook."

Emanuel, unlike the president, had become part of the Washington Establishment. "This is one of those extraordinary moments," he said at the fund-raiser, "when we come together as a community here in Washington—setting aside personal, political and professional differences."

Actually, it *wasn't* extraordinary. When Establishment Washingtonians of all persuasions gather to support one of their own, they are not unlike any other small community in the country.

On this evening, the roster included Cabinet members Madeleine Albright and Donna Shalala, Republicans Sen. John McCain and Rep. Bob Livingston, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, PBS's Jim Lehrer and New York Times columnist Maureen Dowd, all behaving like the pals that they are. On display was a side of Washington that most people in this country never see. For all their apparent public differences, the people in the room that night were coming together with genuine affection and emotion to support their friends—the Wall Street Journal's Al Hunt and his wife, CNN's Judy Woodruff, whose son Jeffrey has spina bifida.

But this particular community happens to be in the nation's capital. And the people in it are the so-called Beltway Insiders—the high-level members of Congress, policymakers, lawyers, military brass, diplomats and journalists who have a proprietary interest in Washington and identify with it.

They call the capital city their "town."
And their town has been turned upside down.

With some exceptions, the Washington Establishment is outraged by the president's behavior in the Monica Lewinsky scandal. The polls show that a majority of Americans do not share that outrage. Around the nation, people are disgusted but want to move on; in Washington, despite Clinton's gains with the budget and the Mideast peace talks, people want some formal acknowledgment that the president's behavior has been unacceptable. They want this, they say, not just for the sake of the community, but for the sake of the country and the presidency as well.

In addition to the polls and surveys, this

ESTABLISHMENT, From E1

disconnect between the Washington Establishment and the rest of the country is evident on TV and radio talk shows and in interviews and conversations with more than 100 Washingtonians for this article. The din about the scandal has subsided in the news as politicians and journalists fan out across the country before tomorrow's elections. But in Washington, interest remains high. The reasons are varied, and they intertwine.

L This is their home. This is where they spend their lives, raise their families, participate in community activities, take pride in their surroundings. They feel Washington has been brought into disrepute by the actions of the president.

"It's much more personal here," says pollster Geoff Garin. "This is an affront to their world. It affects the dignity of the place where they live and work. . . . Clinton's behavior is unacceptable. If they did this at the local Elks Club hall in some other community it would be a big cause for concern."

"He came in here and he trashed the place," says Washington Post columnist David Broder, "and it's not his place."

"This is a company town," says retired senator Howard Baker, once Ronald Reagan's chief of staff. "We're up close and personal. The White House is the center around which our city revolves."

Bill Galston, former deputy domestic policy adviser to Clinton and now a professor at the University of Maryland, says of the scandal that "most people in Washington believe that most people in Washington are honorable and are trying to do the right thing. The basic thought is that to concede that this is normal and that everybody does it is to undermine a lifetime commitment to honorable public service."

"Everybody *doesn't* do it," says Jerry Rafshoon, Jimmy Carter's former communications director. "The president himself has said it was wrong."

Pollster Garin, president of Peter Hart Research Associates, says that the disconnect is not unlike the difference between the way men and women view the scandal. Just as many men are angry that Clinton's actions inspire the reaction "All men are like that," Washingtonians can't abide it that the rest of the country might think everyone here cheats and lies and abuses his subordinates the way the president has.

"This is a community in all kinds of ways," says ABC correspondent Cokie Roberts, whose parents both served in Congress. She is concerned that people outside Washington have a distorted view of those who live here. "The notion that we are some rarefied beings who breathe toxic air is ridiculous. . . . When something happens everybody gathers around. . . . It's a community of good people involved

in a worthwhile pursuit. We're being a worthwhile public servant in journalist matters."

"This is our town," says Sen. Lieberman of Connecticut, the first Democrat to forcefully condemn the president's behavior. "We spend our lives involved in talking about, dealing with, working in government. It has reminded everybody what matters to them. You are embarrassed about what Bill Clinton's behavior says about the White House, the presidency, the government in general."

And many are offended that the principles that brought them to Washington in the first place are now seen to be unfashionable or illegitimate.

Muffie Cabot, who as Muffie Brandon served as social secretary to President and Nancy Reagan, regards the scene with despair. "This is a demoralized little village," she says. "People have come from all over the country to serve a higher calling and look what happened. They're so disillusioned. The emperor has no clothes. Watergate was pretty scary, but it wasn't quite as sordid as this."

"People felt a reverent attitude toward 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue," says Tish Baldrige, who once worked there as Jacqueline Kennedy's social secretary and has been a frequent visitor since. "Now it's gone, now it's sleaze and dirt. We all feel terribly let down. It's very emotional. We want there to be standards. We're used to standards. When you think back to other presidents, they all had a lot of class. That's nonexistent now. It's sad for people in the White House. . . . I've never seen such bad morale in my life. They're not proud of their chief."

NBC correspondent Andrea Mitchell adds a touch of neighborly concern. "We all know people who have been terribly damaged personally by this," she says. "Young White House aides who have been saddled by legal bills, longtime Clinton friends. . . . There is a small-town quality to the grief that is being felt, an overwhelming sadness at the waste of the nation's time and attention, at the opportunities lost."

Presidential historian Michael

See ESTABLISHMENT, E6, Col. 1

The Washington Post
Monday, November 2, 1998

Beschloss sees this scandal not only from a historical perspective but from a resident's. "There's never been a sex scandal affecting a president while in office," he says. "In a distilled way, the sense of centeredness, stability and order depends on who is in the White House and what's going on there. When everything is turned upside down it affects our psyche more than someone who might be farming in Wyoming."

Lloyd Cutler, former White House counsel to Presidents Carter and Clinton and considered one of the few "wise men" left in Washington, gives yet another reason why people take the scandal more seriously here. "This is an excitement to us, a feeling of being in on it, and whichever part of the Washington milieu we come from, we want to play a part. That's why we're here."

2. The lying offends them. For both politicians and journalists, trust is the coin of the realm. Without trust, the system breaks down.

"We have our own set of village rules," says David Gergen, editor at large at U.S. News & World Report, who worked for both the Reagan and Clinton White House. "Sex did not violate those rules. The deep and searing violation took place when he not only lied to the country, but co-opted his friends and lied to them. That is one on which people choke."

"We all live together, we have a sense of community, there's a small-town quality here. We all understand we do certain things, we make certain compromises. But when you have gone over the line, you won't bring others into it. That is a cardinal rule of the village. You don't foul the nest."

"This is a contractual city," says Chris Matthews, who once was a top aide to the late Speaker of the House Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill. "There are no factories here. What we make are deals. It's a city based on bonds made and kept." The president, he went on, "has broken and shattered contracts publicly and shamefully. He violates the trust at the highest level of politics. Matthews, now a Washington columnist for the San Francisco Examiner and host of CNBC's "Hardball," also says, "There has to be a functional trust by reporters of the person they're covering. Clinton lies knowing that you know he's lying. It's brutal and it subjugates the person who's being lied to. I resent deeply being con-

stantly lied to."

Republican Alan Simpson, a longtime Washington insider now teaching at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government in Boston, still identifies with his colleagues in this situation. "There is only one question here," says the former senator. "Did he raise his right hand and lie about it and then lie again? Lying under oath—that to me is all there is. Did this man, whether he is head of the hardware store or the president or applying for a game and fishing license, raise his hand and say, 'This is the truth?'"

Certainly Clinton is not the first president to lie. But the scope and circumstances of his lying enrages Establishment Washington.

"His behavior," says Lieberman, "is so over the edge. What is troubling is the deceit, the failure to own up to it. Before this is over the truth must be told."

Retiring Rep. Paul McHale was the first Democrat to call for Clinton's resignation. "When the president spoke last January I believed him," says McHale, of Pennsylvania. "I didn't think he would have the audacity, the lack of integrity to mislead the American people... but then he pervasively lied under oath. He was blatantly, intentionally untruthful. I would not accept as president of the United States a man who has lied under oath."

Democrats find themselves in a dicey position regarding the president, and most declined to speak about the issue at all. McHale says of his friend and colleague House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt, "Dick has party loyalties and personal convictions. His personal convictions are more critical [about Clinton] than he was able to state in public."

And the wife of a Democratic senator who declined to comment spoke on condition of anonymity. "We take the issue of perjury seriously here," she said. Her husband, she said, thinks the president "lacks character and commitment. He's very clear about it."

During the last year, the nation's journalistic community has suffered through a series of credibility crises: Mike Barnicle's and Patricia Smith's disgrace and departure from the Boston Globe, two CNN producers involved in a discredited sarin report, and compulsive fabricator Stephen Glass of the New Republic.

Washington's insider press corps

has shown little pity for any of them. The feeling toward the president is similar.

"The judgment is harsher in Washington," says The Post's Broder. "We don't like being lied to."

3. Establishment Washington reveres the office of the presidency. If Washington is a tribe, then the president is the tribal chief. He cannot be seen to dishonor the tribe.

Ken Duberstein was President Bush's chief of staff. "Every time I went into the Oval office I put on a coat and tie," he says. "Ronald Reagan put on a coat and tie, even on weekends. Reagan used to say this was not his office, it was the president's office, it was the people's office. He was only the temporary occupant."

For Roger Wilkins, history professor at George Mason University, "the White House is the holiest of America's secular shrines." Wilkins sees the president's conduct as "a betrayal of the ideals we have for the metaphysical office and the physical office" of the presidency. "For this man to say that his conduct of exploitation of this girl is private in a place we revere, a place we pay for, a place we own is not only absurd, it's condescending and insulting."

Former Democratic senator Sam Nunn, long a powerful player on the Washington scene, feels it is impossible to lead without trust. "People say that moral authority is not needed... but the trust factor is the single most important factor of leadership whether it be for a minister, a CEO, a senator or a president."

Democrats as well as Republicans are very angry at the president, says retiring Democratic Rep. Lee Hamilton, who emphasizes what he sees as a lack of respect for the office of president. "I'm angry at him," he says. "I'd like to kick his butt across the White House lawn."

Presidential historian Doris Kearns Goodwin knows something about the office and "the authority, the esteem, the respect in which the presidency is held. When you take the precious resource of a president's ability to mobilize people and employ that resource into a campaign of deception... when you lie to the country, you are using your authority to undermine the presidency."

4. They understand the consequences. Even as the president wins budget victories and conducts Middle East diplomacy, insider Wash-

ington feels that the scandal will ultimately take its toll on programs and policies.

Presidential lawyer Bob Bennett told a revealing anecdote to an audience at the National Press Club recently. One day, he said, he had had four substantial conversations with the president about the Paula Jones case. At one point, he said, "I had to cut it short and the president said, 'Yeah, I've got to get back to Saddam Hussein.' And I said, 'My God, this is lunacy that I'm taking his time on this stuff.'"

This is only bound to get worse. In an atmosphere of impeachment hearings, says former Clinton senior adviser George Stephanopoulos, now an ABC commentator, "you can't create a debate about a lot of things, you can't put other issues before the country, you can't manage a crisis, you can't negotiate."

NBC's Mitchell, who is married to Fed Chairman Greenspan, agrees. "There's no way any president going through this process can be able to focus," she says, "whether on Kosovo or the economic crisis. It's just a tragedy for everyone."

"Americans will be hurt by his reckless behavior," says Rep. McHale. "We might have enacted into law a patients' health care rights bill, campaign finance reform, comprehensive tobacco legislation. The president was not engaged on these issues. You can't do Paula Jones, the lawyers, tobacco and Monica all at once. Compartmentalization is a nice idea but not a reality."

"It's a canard to say that this is a private matter," says Wall Street Journal columnist Al Hunt. "It's had a profound effect on governance."

Historian Stephen Ambrose, who wrote a biography of Richard Nixon, says that Nixon was totally distracted during the last months of the Watergate scandal. He estimates that Nixon spent 95 percent of his time on it. And he estimates that Clinton does the same, though he says that Clinton is "amazing at how he can go out in public and focus on what is at hand." But 95 percent of his time is still a good guess, he says, because "everything depends on it."

"Ambrose is right on both scores," says Howard Baker. "But the difference between Clinton and Nixon is that Nixon resigned because he couldn't stand it. Clinton is not cut from the same cloth. He can compartmentalize. I drive by the White House at night and think,

'What in the world are they doing right now? How do they function?' I would be destroyed."

For Baker, the most serious consequence of the scandal is "the diminished capability for the U.S. to lead by moral example ... the impact on Kosovo and Iraq. I can just see Saddam Hussein licking his chops seeing that the U.S. is less willing to respond."

Washington insiders are particularly appalled by the president's recklessness, given the fact that he was already facing the Jones lawsuit. "What angers people here," says political writer Elizabeth Drew, is that "he was on notice. There are two different kinds of judgments—one, how terrible and two, how stupid. Even if this doesn't warrant throwing him out of office, there are too many people who are bothered by it morally and there are others who want to take the opportunity to exploit his vulnerability. The result is an awful lot of wreckage and damage."

Robert Reich, who was Clinton's labor secretary in his first term, can't understand how Clinton could have taken such a risk. "In retrospect," he says, "the pattern becomes clear. It makes the recklessness less understandable. Given the danger this has posed to his presidency, you'd think he'd take extra precautions against this compulsion. It makes his apology less credible. If this is a pattern, why should anybody believe it will change?"

"We have a seriously crippled president for the next two years," says Reich. "He'll have a few good moments, there will be adoring crowds, he'll use his bully pulpit and maybe he will have something he can call a victory. But essentially it's over."

For reasons they cannot understand, Washington insiders come across to the public as judgmental puritans, shocked and horrified by the president's sexual misconduct. While most people have gossiped about the salacious details as the scandal unfolded, they say this was not what has outraged them. Of all those interviewed, not one mentioned sex or adultery as a matter of concern. "Sex," says Gergen, "is acceptable as long as it's discreet." As Wilkins puts it, with a chuckle, "God knows, most people in Washington have led robust sexual lives."

Similarly, independent counsel Ken Starr is not seen by many Washington insiders as an out-of-control prudish crusader. Starr is a

Washington insider, too. He has lived and worked here for years. He had a reputation as a fair and honest judge. He has many friends in both parties. Their wives are friendly with one another and their children go to the same schools. He is seen as someone who is operating under a legal statute, with a mandate from the attorney general and a three-judge panel, although there are some lawyers here who have questioned some of Starr's most aggressive tactics.

Finally, as for Monica Lewinsky and Linda Tripp, they are seen as essentially irrelevant in terms of the issues of concern here.

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Privately, many in Establishment Washington would like to see Bill Clinton resign and spare the country, the presidency and the city any more humiliation.

But if Clinton won't resign, what do they want instead?

Many say the impeachment inquiry should go forth in some fashion, if only to clarify and explain the offenses and to let the system work. The system is important here.

Yet a Senate vote to oust Clinton or some form of censure appears to make them nervous, mainly because they fear it would weaken the office.

"We don't want to hang him," says Gergen. "There's a sense that we all want to clear this up. And there's a maddening frustration that the political system doesn't have a set of penalties for this kind of activity."

"The founding fathers let us down," adds Beschloss.

"He shouldn't get by with it," says Baker. "The question is, what can the Senate do short of removal?"

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Certainly the Washington insiders have their own interests at heart. Whenever a new president comes to town, he will be courted assiduously by those whose livelihoods depend on access to power. But over the years of the Clinton White House, that interest in being close to the administration has diminished, particularly after the Lewinsky story broke in January. Then, after Aug. 17, many people's self-interest was overtaken by their disgust and outrage.

Even those who have to deal with or publicly support the Clinton administration do so grudgingly. They say that regardless of whether his fortunes improve, Bill Clinton has essentially lost the Washington Establishment for good.

The Chicago Sun-Times

November 8, 1998, SUNDAY, Late Sports Final Edition

SECTION: NWS; SNEED ON SUNDAY; Pg. 13

LENGTH: 550 words

HEADLINE: Clinton advance man's glimpses of history

BYLINE: Michael Sneed

BODY:

Rick Jасulca calls himself "the advance guy that never grew up." He is also a witness to history.

Jасulca, a member of President Clinton's Chicago troop, started out as U.S. Sen. Gene McCarthy's presidential press coordinator, and then did advance work for President Jimmy Carter and Dem presidential hopefuls Mike Dukakis and Walter Mondale by setting up telephone banks and site visits.

But his tenure as an advance man for President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton has led down a path few travel.

"It's been an incredible ride," said Jасulca, who has used his skills traversing the world to build a 45-person public affairs firm (Jасulca; Terman & Associates), managing crises and events for corporate and institutional clients, many of whom are Republicans.

Recently I asked Jасulca to share some impressions and memories of "the road."

Buddy, the dog: "The President loves that dog a lot. He is a tension-reliever for the president. I've never thrown so many tennis balls in all my life for a dog. At Wye, we were all taking turns doing it. And one of the first things Yasser Arafat requested was to meet Buddy."

Hillary Clinton: "Most people know she is brilliant, but most people don't know she has a drop-dead uproarious sense of humor and a great mimic ability. She can imitate people's voices . . . and does a hilarious puppet routine with potholder mitts."

Chelsea: "Incredibly low maintenance. No airs. Asks a lot of questions. Very popular with the staff. And is an amalgam of both her parents. She has got her mom's sense of humor and is easy conversationally like her dad."

Mother Teresa's funeral: "It was so eerie. The first lady and I went over to Mother's house at nightfall and found her vault (tomb) completely covered in flowers. Light was bathing the vault and the sisters had surrounded the vault, praying. They asked the first lady to lead them in prayer and it startled her. But when she spoke, it was a different voice. It was so hushed. That image will stay with me forever."

Princess Diana's funeral: "It was the silence. The almost total silence of hundreds of thousands of people the day of her funeral. The day before the funeral, the first lady and I went to Westminster Abbey for a walk-through, not knowing they were doing a full dress rehearsal . . . and when we arrived, they were carrying a draped coffin down the aisle. Our mouths dropped open."

The trip to Bucharest, Romania: "Mrs. Clinton tends to go places before the president goes, and she always seems to have a profound connection with women and children. I will never forget a clinic filled with kids who had pediatric AIDS, precious little children who were dying . . . and out of nowhere an old gentleman from the neighborhood appeared who came in daily to play his accordion and sing songs to the children. All of us broke down and cried."

The Middle East peace agreement in Wye, Md.: "We had gone 30 hours with no sleep, with the president shuttling back and forth between (Benjamin) Netanyahu and Arafat. . . . I've never seen such grit and determination to get something done."

Sneedlings . . .

Today's birthdays: Bonnie Raitt, 49; Christie Hefner, 46; Esther Rolle, 65; Leif Garrett, 37. Monday: former U.S. Rep. Michael Flanagan, 36; Mary Travers, 62.

GRAPHIC: Rick Jасulca has arranged presidential visits.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: November 9, 1998

The GOP Now Has Its Own Y2K Problem

Bob Livingston had better enjoy the House speakership while he has it, because after last week's GOP electoral defeat his tenure could be short.

This is no rap on Mr. Livingston, a master of legislative process (but not of ideas) who may grow into the job. But even if he does, he'll go down as a mere two-year caretaker—a Trivial Pursuit answer between the Newt Gingrich and Dick Gephardt speakerships—unless Republicans win the White House in two years.

That's because the 2000 race is shaping up as a rare event in American political history, the equivalent of a parliamentary election. Control of all three branches of the U.S. government will be at stake. The winner will have a precious chance to govern without gridlock and stake a claim as the nation's new majority party.

If this all seems premature, keep in mind that these high stakes are already figuring into every political calculation—or at least they are at that permanent campaign known as the Clinton White House. The president will say he wants legislation as a "legacy" in his final two years. But he also knows he may have a more lasting political impact if he can help elect Al Gore and retake Congress.

This would atone for his catastrophe of 1994. In his own perfervid political mind, it would also rank him with FDR, because he would have remade the liberal remnant of the early 1990s into a revitalized majority. Such partisan historians as Arthur Schlesinger could then mark the Big Him as a "near-great" president, Andy Jackson for the information age. Bill Clinton will do nothing without that foremost in his thoughts.

Consider the 2000 sweepstakes: With only a six-seat GOP margin now, the House will surely fall to the party that wins the presidency. Less widely known is that Trent Lott's non-leadership has also put the GOP's 55-seat Senate majority in serious jeopardy. At least nine Republican incumbents up for re-election in 2000 won



George Mitchell

Potomac Watch

By Paul A. Gigot

with 56% or less in what was the best GOP year this century, 1994. Five won with just 53% or less.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1998

That list includes such valuable but vulnerable tax-cutters as Rod Grams of Minnesota (who has just \$150,000 in his campaign kitty) and Michigan's Spence Abraham. It doesn't include 76-year-old John Chafee, who could retire and ensure a Democratic gain in Rhode Island, or Delaware's Bill Roth, another potential retiree at 77. And it doesn't include John Ashcroft, who won with 60% but now faces a challenge from popular Missouri Gov. Mel Carnahan. Only three or four Democratic seats look remotely vulnerable.

In case that isn't enough drama, the judicial branch will also be up for grabs. At least three Supreme Court Justices—Chief William Rehnquist (age 74), John Paul Stevens (78) and Sandra Day O'Connor (68)—could pack in their robes after the next election.

The current court is precariously balanced, five votes to four, on many big issues—racial preferences, religious liberty, the scope of federal power. The next president will be able to remake the judiciary and thus American politics for a decade or more. And don't rule out a Gore-appointed Chief Justice Hillary Rodham Clinton.

All of this should concentrate (if not blow) the mind of Mr. Livingston and GOP leaders, whether new or Newtonian. "Our task as a party is to focus on electing a Republican president, because if we don't we won't be a majority anyway," says Indiana Rep. David McIntosh, a rare member thinking ahead of the power curve.

It isn't as if Republicans, with their narrow margins, are going to be able to pass much worth doing anyway. Mr. Livingston's first test will be heading off members who are lining up to vote for Democratic proposals that Republicans killed this year.

Rep. Lindsey Graham, the Newt-slayer and supposed conservative from South Carolina, started the surrender last week-end by declaring the right to sue HMOs a new GOP priority. This will have trial lawyers dancing aboard their new yachts. If the Graham retreat grows, the next two years will see a Democratic House without Democratic accountability.

If Mr. Livingston wants a better result, he might study the example of former Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell. The serenely partisan Democrat focused on passing bills that he knew President Bush would never sign—that was their point. He wanted vetoes. His only goal was to frame the 1992 presidential race to help a Democratic challenger—on family leave, campaign finance, China trade and more. As much as Candidate Clinton, Mr. Mitchell shaped the image of George Bush as a domestic-policy failure.

Don Devine, a GOP strategist who predicted his party's comeuppance for doing too much in 1995, says Mr. Livingston is better off staying out of the spotlight altogether. Let Bill Clinton and Al Gore become the issue for the next two years, he says. With impeachment having failed and Newt Gingrich gone as a foil, the public may begin to resent the president who got away with perjury.

Mr. Livingston's temptation will be the opposite—to cut a large public figure and win media huzzahs by passing legislation that Mr. Clinton is delighted to sign. Down that corridor lies the office of minority leader.

Let Panama Try Life Without a U.S. Presence

Within thirteen months the U.S. will quit the isthmus of Panama after a presence of more than 90 years. Under the Carter-Torrijos treaties (1978) the Panama Canal and its accompanying installations will pass to the Republic of Panama, and the U.S. military presence will be completely liquidated. For the first time in its history, Panama will be truly independent—not merely in control of one of the world's principal maritime facilities, but in possession of the totality of its territory. In the process, it will acquire several billion dollars worth of land, buildings and equipment in what was once the Canal Zone.

As the fatal date draws near, however, both sides are having second thoughts.

The Americas

By Mark Falcoff

Perhaps most striking is the turnabout in Panamanian opinion. A whopping 67% approved the Carter-Torrijos treaty in a 1978 referendum, and many who voted against it did so only because they thought it was too generous to the U.S. In the last few years, however, a growing majority of Panamanians—in some surveys as high as 70%—have expressed a desire for a continued U.S. military presence in their country. Some surveys even find that a majority of Panamanians would like the U.S. to remain in charge of the canal, or at least operate it in conjunction with its Panamanian counterparts.

The reason is not far to seek. As the U.S. prepares to withdraw, the direct and indirect benefits of its presence suddenly foist themselves upon the consciousness of the general public—from the \$300 million or more that the U.S. military poured into the local economy each year, to protection of valuable forest lands adjacent to the canal;

from the provision of fresh drinking water to Panamanian cities to the implicit guarantee that an American presence provided for potential investors. In the country's remote interior, many of the roads and schools would not exist had they never been built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or U.S. Army reserve units on summer duty. This change of heart also has something to do with the uninspiring spectacle of Panamanian politics over the last two decades, which even in the best of cases has been one of unparalleled corruption, cronyism, and haphazard administration of public facilities other than the canal.

In the United States, too, there is a certain unrest over the consummation of Carter-Torrijos. This is not surprising: the Canal treaties were never popular with Americans—they were ratified in the Senate by a single vote—and many members of Congress, particularly from the South, have over the past 20 years repeatedly called for revision. They, too, like to point to opinion polls in the isthmus. Unfortunately for them, however, the opinions of the ordinary Panamanian appear to be irrelevant to that country's political class, for whom the name of the game is "anti-imperialism," to the very day of U.S. departure or indeed well beyond it. To ask the U.S. for what most Panamanians now seem to want would amount to the worst humiliation any politician can experience—admitting that one had been wrong all along.

To rescue the Panamanian politicians from this dilemma (among other purposes), the Clinton administration several years ago came up with the idea of an anti-narcotics center that would have utilized some existing U.S. military facilities and deployed mainly American air force personnel under the hardly credible fiction of multilaterality. The effect, far from closing the gap, was to encourage the Panamanians to up the ante. After months of enervating negotiations, the White House and

State Department finally accepted the inevitable and dropped the project.

Now, however, Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R.-N.Y.), chairman of the House International Relations Committee, has come up with a new idea: In exchange for the U.S. retaining its military presence in Panama at four major installations, Panama would get a benefits package which would include an immediate granting of Nafta-like privileges for Panamanian exports, followed by an expeditious accession to Nafta or the establishment of a bilateral free trade agreement with comparable benefits. In addition, the U.S. would create a \$2 million annual program of scholarships for young

The idea of retaining U.S. military bases in Panama postpones indefinitely its maturation as a nation.

Panamanians to study in the U.S., and assistance in the design and planning of a new bridge across the Panama Canal.

The idea of retaining U.S. military bases in Panama beyond their current writ is a bad idea. In the first place, it is bad for Panama: It postpones indefinitely its maturation as a nation. Although the country has had a government of its own—usually elected—since 1904, Panamanian politics have rarely been "about" domestic issues like education, health, or economic development; rather they have turned on the question of the canal and the U.S. presence. A definitive American withdrawal will force Panamanian politicians to address for very nearly the first time the country's urgent regional and class inequalities, and deprive them of a much treasured scapegoat for the country's problems.

Second, admission to Nafta or even ac-

cession to Nafta-benefits ought not to be tendered for extra-economic reasons. Membership in Nafta should follow the strict order established by the imperative of economic reform; to place Panama—a country which until recently had one of the most protectionist systems in Latin America—ahead of Chile—which has one of the least protected economies—would deprive the hemispheric integration process of whatever credibility remains to it.

Third, one cannot assume that Nafta membership and a scholarship program would settle, once and for all, the controversy over whether or not the U.S. has done enough for Panama. Earlier in the decade Panamanian politicians were fantasizing about huge payments for residual base rights; at one point the Panamanian press was talking about as much as a billion dollars. Lately Panamanian politicians have started complaining about the condition of the canal and the presence of unexploded U.S. ordnance. To revisit the bases issue is a virtual invitation to a new shakedown, followed by periodic renewals in decades to come. Remember the Philippines?

In 1977-78 the U.S. took a tremendous risk in ratifying the Carter-Torrijos treaties. The gamble has paid off richly. The Soviet Union no longer exists; the Cold War is over; the canal itself is less important than it once was to international shipping. The Panamanians have no choice but to make a success of their new project, and one wishes them well. The U.S. should enjoy, for once, having made the right decision and having stuck to it rather than allowing itself to be suckered into a new, inevitably conflictive relationship with a country that has already given Washington its share of headaches.

Mr. Falcoff is the author of "Panama's Canal: What Happens When the United States Gives a Small Country What it Wants," AEI Press, 1998.

No Segregation in Prerevolutionary Cuba

I take exception to poet Pablo Armando Fernandez's statement that Cuba "was a brutally racist country before the 1960 revolution not unlike Alabama before the civil rights movement" [Travel, Oct. 18].

Granted there was, as in other countries, de facto social segregation with clubs only for people of color—which, in turn, were divided into clubs for blacks and for mulattos. There were also social clubs where you could find only white members. However, from

the beginning of the republic in 1902, Cuba's constitutions prohibited discrimination by race. Therefore, there were no segregated schools, work places, armed forces, hotels, restaurants, restrooms or water fountains.

People of color did not have to sit in the back of the buses or cede their seats to white people, as it was in the American South until the mid-1960s. There was no discrimination in sports, and many of our key athletes were colored, such as

Oreste Minoso and Martin Dihigo in baseball and Kid Chocolate and Kid Charol in boxing. In music there were Perez Prado (Rey del Mambo) and Bola de Nieve among others.

From 1902 until 1933 people of color served in key ministerial and elective positions, including president of the country, chief of the armed forces and president of the senate.

OSCAR A. ECHEVARRIA
Washington

Playing Into Saddam's Hands

I read with both discontent and disbelief the Oct. 30 letter "Iraq: Lift the Sanctions" blaming U.N.-imposed sanctions for "the food and health crisis that persists in Iraq." While the humanitarian conditions in Iraq are indeed unfortunate, Saddam Hussein remains the major catalyst of the dilemma. He recklessly allocates scarce resources for the development of weapons of mass destruction rather than providing Iraqi children with basic provisions.

The deteriorating situation in Iraq is facilitated by a "leader" who does not comprehend the importance of social responsibility, either in his state or in the global arena. Therefore, "lifting the trade sanctions and allowing the government of Iraq to purchase, without restrictions and delays, what it needs to rebuild its country" would only provide Saddam with an ample opportunity for unprecedented and unchecked growth in his weapons program.

Saddam Hussein can end the sanctions immediately by complying with U.N. weapons inspectors. Any premature cessation by the United Nations would be as senseless and dangerous as subsidizing his weapons program.

MARK R. BRADFORD
Alexandria

Obligation to Vote

Carl Yaffe is as wrong as you get ["The Right Not to Vote," letters, Oct. 30]. He obviously does not understand the Constitution.

Voting is *not* a right. Voting is an obligation of every citizen as the people are the primary officeholders in a democratic republic. This act of voting is therefore a privilege we enjoy under our form of government constituted by the will of the people.

The will of the people was written in the later part of the 18th century in the form of the Constitution, and one of the acts protected was the right to vote or be a participant in

the decisions of the government. The doing of the thing, or the act itself, is what is protected. We have, therefore, the protection under the Constitution to vote. The actual right to carry this out is what is protected.

Our duty is clear, and our obligation is specific. The ability to satisfy these obligations is the "right to vote." When you do not vote, you are not fulfilling your responsibility as a citizen.

A. GARRETT MILLER
Grove Hill, Ala.

Imposed Restriction on Impeachment

Four hundred of the nation's leading historians and presidential scholars stated in an open letter that the drafters of the Constitution "explicitly reserved" impeachment for "high crimes and misdemeanors *in the exercise of executive power*" [emphasis added]. These historians have misled the American people by rewriting history and distorting the Constitution by adding the words "in the exercise of executive power." No such explicit reservation exists in the Constitution.

The Constitution explicitly provides that the president shall be removed from office for "high crimes and misdemeanors"—period. Our president's infamous conduct has disgraced our country's highest office. That's serious misbehavior. Such conduct is impeachable.

If this president is not removed for having disgraced his office, then the presidency will be disfigured permanently.

WILLIAM J. SCANLON JR.
Ellicott City

Saint Brendan Discovers America

In correcting Peter H. Gibbon for his claim that the first European to sail to the New World was Christopher Columbus [op-ed, Oct. 12], Icelandic Ambassador Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson attempted to do the same thing with his claim that Leif Eiriksson was the first [letters, Oct. 21].

Early this year, the History Channel broadcast a one-hour program titled "Brendan the Navigator." According to the show, Brendan and his small group sailed from Ireland to the New World in the sixth century, in about 570 A.D.

The first part of the program shows the origin of the proof in Ireland. The second part shows the

proof that exists at a certain location in the United States today.

Perhaps the ambassador and other Icelanders should interrupt their plans for the big celebration of Leif Eiriksson's accomplishment of 1000 A.D. and try to arrange for a rebroadcast of "Brendan the Navigator."

RALPH FISHER
Falls Church

The Washington Post

EUGENE MEYER, 1875-1959
PHILIP L. GRAHAM, 1915-1963

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The Washington Post

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1998

Richard Cohen

White House Bound

"Ha! Gingrich down. D'Amato down. Faircloth down. Who would have believed it? It couldn't have happened without me—my campaigning, my fund-raising. How many times was I in New York for Chuck Schumer? I put this thing together. But does anyone mention me for the nomination in 2000? No. Sexist morons. What do they think—that I'm going to go back to Little Rock? No way, this gal is staying right where she is—the White House.

"Why not? Who's got more experience? I've been in on everything, domestic and foreign. Up until he got his head together, I ran the staff. I'd have to get him out of bed in the morning. Moan, groan—that's what I used to hear. 'Get up, Billy Jefferson Clinton,' I used to say. 'Get out of bed and face the day.'

"Look at those numbers. I raised \$1.6 million for Boxer in California. She'd be packing for home if it wasn't for me. She got 60 percent of the women's vote. Where'd that come from—whole cloth? What is whole cloth, anyway? I think I'll ask Safire and sign the letter 'Congenital liar.' Congenital winner, if you ask me.

"How about Schumer? I raised over \$1 million for Chuckie. Big crowds, too. Media buzz. Boy, did I love that. I wasted D'Amato. Came after me and Bill, investigating Whitewater. Can you imagine, Al D'Amato looking into *our* ethics? I mean, talk about calling the kettle black. Goodbye, Al. Hasta la vista, Señor Pothole. Shalom, boobie.

"I did what I had to do. No crying for me, baby. Each and every time—Gennifer, Monica, whatever—I took him by the scruff of the neck and pushed him out there. Stand up tall! Pull in your gut! Get out there and be president! I've never seen him so crushed. He was wasted. I hope he learned a lesson. God, he was bad. God, he's cute.

"My numbers are great. Back in '94 I had a 48 percent approval rating. Now it's 64 percent in a Washington Post poll—70 percent in some others. I wonder how high I can go. What did Eleanor Roosevelt get? Maybe I'll ask her. No! No! Have to be careful. No more of that stuff. Woodward talks to her, too.

"Right-wing conspiracy. Hah! They all laughed. Even Cohen put me down for saying it. Then months

later he was writing about Ken Starr, calling him a zealot. Excessive. Citing his connections to Paula Jones' lawyers. And what about those right-wing lawyers who leaked information to one another?

"No one calls me crazy now. There *was* a conspiracy, eight years of this madness. Whitewater. Travelgate. The investments. Castle Grande. The missing files. The found files. Vince. ... Poor Vince. That was the worst!

"No one ever came up with anything. I'd be the cleanest, most investigated candidate in history. I have no secrets left.

"Okay, just one. But I'm going to keep it. No one will ever know. Just keep smiling. Smile, smile. 'How-are-ya ... glad-to-see-ya ... Bill-and-I-are. ... That's the way it's going to be. That's the way it has to be. A marriage, a couple, is like a clenched fist. Nothing gets in.

"I did 100 phone scripts and radio spots. I did 50 fund-raisers. I spoke at 34 rallies. One false move, one slip of the tongue, and it would have been curtains for Bill and me. But I was, well, perfect. Not a hair out of place, so to speak. Got that down, too, finally. Hair of my own. The right clothes, too.

"Lurleen took over for George Wallace in '66. Evita for Juan. Don't cry for me, Little Rock. No. Wrong image. Nothing about the past. The future. Bridge to the 21st century, whatever that means.

"Gore. Why? Okay, he was a senator. But so was D'Amato. You think *he* could have been president? Imagine D'Amato coming out of Air Force One. Gore's been loyal, I'll grant him that. Tall, too. A man. No doubt about it. But that's the whole point. Men. Always men. Why not a woman? Give me the votes of every woman who ever got her heart broken, who ever had a guy come home with a dumb grin on his face. Give me those votes and I'll even take Utah.

"Time magazine mentions me as a senatorial candidate in Illinois, my home state. Hah! Give me a break! I'm going for the big enchilada. The White House in 2000. I can do it and, besides, I gotta do it.

"We've got no other place to live."

Document 100 of 124.

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Newsday (New York, NY)

November 19, 1998, Thursday, ALL EDITIONS

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HEADLINE: RAISING HER PROFILE / WHAT SCANDAL? **HILLARY CLINTON** IS IN VOGUE AND MORE POPULAR THAN EVER

BYLINE: By Anne Bratskeir. Anne Bratskeir writes frequently about fashion for Newsday.

BODY:

SHE COULD HAVE dug in and hidden out, the clear-cut victim of the sex scandal involving her husband. But **Hillary** Rodham **Clinton** has emerged from l'affaire Lewinsky with her public image more positive than ever, her dignity shining like a beacon for every woman who was ever wronged.

And she's flaunting it. An elegant, almost royal first lady graces the December cover of Vogue, arriving in subscribers mailboxes this week and on newsstands next. The imagery is quite strong: Hillary seated, her posture regal, one finely shod (Manolo Blahnik, if you're wondering) foot emerging from a gorgeous burgundy-towards-red velvet ballgown by Oscar de la Renta. Could she be sending a message to her husband that perhaps he was chasing the wrong gal around the Oval Office?

At 50, Clinton is more than twice the age of the typical cover model, and she is the only first lady ever to grace Vogue's cover. Why? "She felt it was the right time," said Vogue editorinchief Anna Wintour. "She has done extremely well for the Democrats, and her popularity is at an all-time high. And being on a Vogue cover, that means a lot to anybody," said Wintour, who indicates Clinton's decision to pose "only materialized very recently."

Fresh off a victorious cross-country campaign tour that helped earn significant gains for the Democratic Party, Clinton is enjoying an extremely high approval rating, as reported by several polls. Her steadfast public support of her husband and his policies has helped lift some of the cloud of humiliation the first family has lived under, strengthening her ties with supporters, creating new fans and silencing her detractors.

"Her approval ratings are 70 percent," said Meena Bose, PhD, an assistant professor of political science at Hofstra University. "It's almost as if she can do no wrong. The public is more accepting of Mrs. Clinton acting in a traditional way - standing by her man - yet she did not retreat. She went out campaigning for other candidates by focusing on the issues. She made it very clear that she was not going to engage in the issue of her private life."

As for Clinton's appearance on Vogue's cover, Bose said, "People will be receptive. They will see that our first lady is very intelligent and knows the issues, but is not a pure policy wonk 24 hours a day."

But don't expect beauty tips from the first lady or a glimpse inside her makeup case. "It's more of a portrait sitting," said Paul Cavaco, Vogue's fashion director who worked with Clinton during the shoot at the White House by Annie Leibovitz. Cavaco was impressed with Clinton. "She is the real deal," he said. "She's exactly what you want the first lady to be, gracious, elegant in manner - it was heaven working with her."

As for Clinton, her stint as a Vogue cover model was a "really fun, easy-going experience," said her director of communications, Marsha Berry, who was reached in El Salvador Tuesday during the first lady's travels through hurricane-wracked Central America. "There is no duo like Anna Wintour as an editor and Annie Leibovitz as a photographer," said Berry. "We had experience with them, and there was a comfortable relationship," she said, referring to Clinton's story about her trip to Africa that ran in the magazine last June.

December's unusually long story by Ann Douglas is an early valentine to Clinton. Douglas was assigned to cover the first lady's "Save America's Treasures" tour last July, then interviewed her again more recently at a Democratic fund raiser in Westport, Conn. The piece, which portrays the first lady as courageous, brilliant, charismatic and determined, only touches on the Lewinsky scandal, and Douglas says she never asked her about it. "I pretty much fell under Hillary's spell," said Douglas. "I don't want to suggest I was charmed out of my intelligence. She just seemed so different in person."

Douglas was also taken with Clinton's attractiveness. "... she's in that small select group of women who are far more beautiful at 50 than at 30," Douglas writes in the piece, little more than a paragraph of which is devoted to fashion. Part of it reads, "Uninterested in fashion before she came to the White House, **Hillary Clinton** has learned to dress with style, often in smart pantsuits by Oscar de la Renta, large hats, and practical but chic heels. She's settled on a look that's good for her, serviceable but extremely becoming ..."

Hillary Clinton fashion watchers know this to be true, but recall some painful early fashion foibles. Most notable was the first inaugural ballgown, a blue beaded number designed by Sarah Phillips, a relative unknown. The press was merciless in its attack. Oscar de la Renta created the inaugural wardrobe the second time around, a gold ballgown and pink day suit, both well received.

Today, the first lady has never looked better. A Nov. 16 photograph of her in Newsweek is literally and figuratively revealing. She's wearing a sparkly jacket over a black dress showing maximum décolletage. She is triumphant, unposed and clearly at ease with herself.

During the most uncomfortable of times, Clinton seems to have become supremely comfortable in her own skin, and the American public has reacted enthusiastically, particularly women. "We've got our leading lady, and suddenly she's vulnerable," says Lesley Seymour, editor-in-chief of Redbook, which will publish a survey in its January issue revealing that most women readers, 40 percent of whom have experienced some form of infidelity, think that sticking by their husband is the right thing to do.

But even if more Americans are sold on **Hillary Clinton**, can **Hillary Clinton** sell magazines? "I certainly hope so," said Wintour. "Hillary has enormous appeal. The way she has behaved with such dignity and grace, she has earned enormous popularity and respect in this country."

As for a future cover featuring Monica Lewinsky? Said one Vogue insider, "Oh, I can't imagine they ever would."

GRAPHIC: Photos by Annie Leibovitz for Vogue-1) The first lady recently posed for Vogue's December cover story - due on newsstands next week - in high style and 2) working mode. Why? "She felt it was the right time," said editor Anna Wintour. "She has done extremely well for the Democrats."

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ABC NEWS

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Transcript # 98112203-j02

TYPE: INTERVIEW**SECTION:** NEWS**LENGTH:** 1418 words**HEADLINE:** WHAT'S WITH HILLARY?**GUESTS:** A. DOUGLAS, W. WASSERSTEIN, M. CARLSON**BYLINE:** AARON BROWN**HIGHLIGHT:**
FIRST LADY POSES FOR "VOGUE"**BODY:**

THIS IS A RUSH TRANSCRIPT. THIS COPY MAY NOT BE IN ITS FINAL FORM AND MAY BE UPDATED.

SINGER: (singing) What are you looking at? (inaudible)

AARON BROWN, Host: Accept for a moment this premise. There will be no winners in the impeachment battle going on, no heroes are going to emerge from this mess, that when all is said and done, the landscape will be littered with losers of varying sorts. Ms. Lewinsky, whose life is forever changed, Ms. Tripp, who will never seem heroic, Judge Starr will be no winner, and Mr. Clinton will be the biggest loser of all.

According to this premise, the only person even vaguely close to a winner is the First Lady. And what a heavy price she has paid for that.

But there she is in "Vogue" magazine this month, looking spectacular. Her approval ratings are even

better than the pictures. Getting a handle on who **Hillary Clinton** is may be the most interesting question of them all in this. And how we should view her comes next.

To help us with this, we're joined by "Vogue" magazine's Ann Douglas and playwright Wendy Wasserstein, who are here with us in New York, and in Washington, "Time" magazine's Margaret Carlson. Good morning to all of you.

Ann, help me with a guy thing here. There's something about being on the cover of "Vogue," I think, that women would get that maybe men will not.

ANN DOUGLAS, "Vogue" Magazine: Yes. Well, I think what's exciting about being on the cover of "Vogue" is that there's a decision somewhere that you are not only important but spectacular, that you look well. And I think she does look wonderfully...

AARON BROWN: She looks great.

ANN DOUGLAS:...in these Annie Leibowitz photographs.

AARON BROWN: Yes.

ANN DOUGLAS: That was something going on tour with her last summer that people who met her by the road and when she spoke and so on said again and again, "I didn't know she was so good-looking." She doesn't look this well on television. But here I think in these photographs we've actually captured the very charismatic, attractive woman that most people actually meet when they meet Hillary.

AARON BROWN: Capturing her, I think, is more complicated. Wendy, do you think what we're seeing these days is pity for her, or admiration, in these approval ratings?

WENDY WASSERSTEIN, Playwright: I think it's very complicated and very interesting in terms of why those approval ratings have gone up and why Hillary, when she first came to the White House, was seen to be threatening and now has become someone who's quite admirable. And she is a woman of great poise and great dignity, and the good thing is, poise and dignity gets approval ratings, which is a nice thing, and even that a woman of intelligence and dignity is on the cover of "Vogue" is a very nice thing as well.

But I think it's a deeply complicated issue, both about Hillary but more about images of women, and what kind of women we recognize as being someone who we applaud or we approve of and what kind of woman we think, Oh, no, we don't approve, this is too scary, she's too aggressive, she's too demanding.

AARON BROWN: Margaret, has -- is it that she's changed, or that the way we look at her has changed?

MARGARET CARLSON, "Time" Magazine: Well, we've changed some. But what Ann pointed out in her piece was that people like her more. **Hillary Clinton** is alive, she doesn't say the same thing again and again. You can always count on her to be thinking freshly and not be afraid to speak her mind. I always like her more after I spend a little bit of time with her than, you know, I do going in, because her image is not as warm and spontaneous as she is in person.

And we've changed in part because six years have passed. We tend to be more forgiving. People outside Washington are likely to view her even more kindly than we do here, because here we like to keep people inside their own lines, inside the role we give them. And we're very traditional here. We wanted a First Lady who was going to be, hey, a lot like Barbara Bush was First Lady, a lot like Dolly Madison. You know, we want the traditional.

Outside Washington, people are a little more broad- minded.

AARON BROWN: Wendy, you have gently been critical of Mrs. Clinton, or at least, I think, in the sense that she will be forever seen as someone who just simply stood by her man. Is that -- that's a fair characterization, isn't it?

WENDY WASSERSTEIN: I think...

AARON BROWN: Gently critical?

WENDY WASSERSTEIN: Yes...

ANN DOUGLAS: I hope I get a chance to speak to this.

AARON BROWN: You will absolutely get a chance.

WENDY WASSERSTEIN: I think -- I was thinking, if you look if -- look at it in terms of a through-line (ph) as a playwright, I think that what Mr. Clinton said in the beginning was, "This is a partnership." And what this has indeed proved to have been is a partnership.

And that what's interesting is in the beginning, when Hillary said, "I'm not just a woman who's going to stand by a man," in fact that's what she did, which is fine. I mean, it's a fine and, God knows, difficult. But I think that it's complicated, because it's complicated to figure out -- I think it -- the complication is, what's the job of the First Lady anyway? And then you get into roles and women's roles.

AARON BROWN: Well, and not to mention simply being a human on the face of the earth and living a life and keeping the family together and all of those other issues.f

WENDY WASSERSTEIN: Right.

AARON BROWN: She's any number of things. You wanted to jump in.

ANN DOUGLAS: Yes, I do, because I think that to define the fact that she didn't, say, storm out of the White House or give a press conference explaining her inner rage or so on, to interpret that as "standing by a man," she's also standing by the presidency, she's also standing by a family, she's making absolutely the right move for her own long-term interests, as someone with an important career of her own.

And I'm a little surprised at you, Wendy, reducing a woman whose role is such a public one, who clearly has so many public issues. She has been working for what you could loosely call international feminist issues. She has been working as a politician, campaigning, in a way we've never really quite seen a First Lady do.

WENDY WASSERSTEIN: Aaron?

ANN DOUGLAS: To say that all this is about is...

WENDY WASSERSTEIN: Ann, I wasn't saying that, Ann.

ANN DOUGLAS: OK.

WENDY WASSERSTEIN: What I was saying is that the pers -- what's interesting in terms of women, first of all, the two most powerful political women in this country right now are **Hillary Clinton**, I believe, and Elizabeth Dole.

ANN DOUGLAS: Sure.

WENDY WASSERSTEIN: That's already interesting, because both of those women are married to presidential candidate and a president. What I'm saying is, I admire **Hillary Clinton**. I admire what she's done, I admire her dignity and her -- just ability, her great intelligence. I just think if we look in the larger picture about women and government in this country and women in power, what's of interest is the role of...

AARON BROWN: Let me...

WENDY WASSERSTEIN:...both of these women.

AARON BROWN:...just quickly go to Ann and get her (inaudible) -- I mean, to Margaret. I have about 20 seconds. Margaret, do you think -- what's the next chapter, do you think, for Mrs. Clinton?

MARGARET CARLSON: Well, people speculate, is she going to be an Elizabeth Dole and run on her own, or is she going to go back to, you know, a condo in Little Rock and give speeches and do good works? I tend to think she stays married, and I find it odd that in this country we kind of root against her in some ways for standing by her man, when in most aspects of life, we root for people to stay married.

AARON BROWN: Margaret, thanks always. Wendy, it's nice to see you.

WENDY WASSERSTEIN: Yes, nice to see you.

AARON BROWN: Ann, nice to meet you a lot, all of you.

ANN DOUGLAS: Thanks.

AARON BROWN: Hang around for a while.

When we come back, the First Lady says it takes a village to raise a kid, but what if you're raising seven kids, all toddlers, all at once, what does it take then? That story when we come back.

(Commercial Break)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 23, 1998

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FAX TRANSMISSION

USIS Managua

To: Julie Mason / HRC Press Office **Date:** November 17, 1998
Fax #: (202) 456-7805 **Pages:** 11, including this cover sheet.
From: Betsy Whitaker, USIS Public
Affairs Officer
Subject: Press clippings from Nicaraguan papers (11/16-17)

COMMENTS:

Here are the press clippings from the Nicaraguan papers from November 16-17, the day of and the day after HRC's visit. Headlines and captions are translated for your convenience.

Please contact me at 011-505-266-6010 or fax me at 011-505-266-3861 if you have any questions.

Thanks.

La Prensa

Más personajes llegan a Managua



Hillary Clinton

Hillary, Chirac y Camdessus arribarán hoy; el fin de semana estuvieron el Secretario de la OEA, César Gaviria, y el Príncipe de Asturias

La Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton, y el Presidente de Francia, Jaques Chirac, arriban hoy al país para conocer de cerca los estragos dejados por el huracán Mitch y reunirse con autoridades del Gobierno nicaragüense.

También está anunciada la llegada del Director Gerente del Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI), Michael Camdessus, quien se reunirá con autoridades del Gobierno para evaluar los daños causados por el huracán y el apoyo que ese organismo podría brindar para la reconstrucción del país.

La llegada de Chirac a Managua está programada para las dos de la tarde en un vuelo especial. Vendrá acompañado de la Primera Dama de la República de ese país, Bernardette Chirac; el ministro de Infraestructura, Transporte y Vivienda, Claude Gayssot; el ministro de Cooperación, Charles Josselin y otros funcionarios.

El presidente francés será recibido en el Aeropuerto de Managua por el Presidente Arnoldo Alemán, y los homólogos de los ministros que le acompañan.

Posteriormente hará un recorrido por el Aeropuerto, donde le explicarán el trabajo que la brigada de

su país está realizando en Nicaragua.

A las 3:30 de la tarde partirá hacia Tipitapa, para observar los daños que el huracán ocasionó en ese lugar.

Chirac tiene programado un encuentro con el Canciller de la República y el Cuerpo Diplomático acreditado en el país a las 4:30 de la tarde, en el Hotel Canunú Real. Al finalizar, brindará una conferencia de prensa.

En su itinerario tiene programada una reunión con el Presidente Alemán y la señora Clinton a las 5:15 de la tarde, para abandonar el país a las seis de la tarde.

Por su parte, la Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos brindará un discurso al llegar al Aeropuerto de Managua, arribo que está programado para las cuatro de la tarde, donde será recibida por el Vicepresidente Enrique Bolaños.

Posteriormente pasará revista a los hangares donde están localizados los helicópteros norteamericanos que están colaborando en la distribución de la ayuda a los damnificados.

Pasa a la Pág. 6A

"MORE PERSONALITIES ARRIVE IN MANAGUA"
"HILLARY, CHIRAC & CANDESSUS WILL ARRIVE TODAY; LAST WEEKEND SECRETARY OF THE OAS, CESAR GAVIRIA, AND THE PRINCE OF AUSTRIA"

Viene de la Pág. 1A

Más personajes llegan a Managua

A las 4:30 de la tarde está programada una reunión entre Clinton y Bolaños, para reunirse después con los presidentes de Nicaragua y Francia a las 5:15 de la tarde.

Después, la señora Clinton abandonará el país y no ofrecerá conferencia de prensa a los medios de comunicación.

Mientras tanto, el director del

FMI se espera que arribe a las cuatro de la tarde de hoy. Una hora después visitará algunos refugiados, acompañado por miembros de la Comunidad Internacional.

Camdessus sostendrá una reunión con el Gabinete Económico del Gobierno nicaragüense a las 6:30 de la tarde. A las siete de la mañana del martes se reunirá con el Presidente Alemán.

Ese mismo día, a las 9:30 de la mañana, tendrá un encuentro con el secretario general del Frente Sandinista, Daniel Ortega y a las once del día con los diputados, en las instalaciones del Banco Central de Nicaragua.

El director del FMI también se reunirá a las 12:30 de la tarde con empresarios y líderes de organizaciones sindicales. Seguidamente almorzará con el Gabinete Económico del gobierno.

Finalmente brindará una conferencia de prensa a las 3 de la tarde del martes, antes de abandonar el país.

BOLSA DE NOTICIAS

Monday, Nov. 16, 1998

Daily

Circulation: 2,000

Headline: "The First Lady of the United States, Hillary Clinton, arrives in Nicaragua today"

ARRIBA HOY A NICARAGUA LA PRIMERA
DAMA DE LOS EE.UU, HILLARY CLINTON

Casi a la misma hora en que llegará el presidente francés Jacques Chirac, arribará al Aeropuerto Saundino la primera dama de los Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton. La señora Clinton llegará a las cuatro de la tarde y se marchará dos horas después.



Tuesday, November 17, 1998

Caption: "It was almost impossible for various media to interview the first lady of the United States Hillary Clinton, and only a few of them did. She was received by First Lady María Dolores Alemán and the ambassador to Nicaragua, Lino Gutiérrez.



*** CASI FUE IMPOSIBLE PARA VARIOS MEDIOS DE COMUNICACION entrevistar a la primera dama de Estados Unidos Hilary Clinton y sólo unos pocos lo lograron.

BOLSA DE NOTICIAS/17 de Noviembre de 1998

fue recibida por la primera dama María Dolores Alemán y el embajador de ese país en Nicaragua Lino Gutiérrez.

Les precedieron Gaviria y Principe de Asturias

Hillary, Chirac y Camdessus, embajadores del humanismo



El presidente Arnoldo Alemán ofrece una rueda de prensa conjunta con su colega francés, Jacques Chirac, y la primera dama estadounidense Hillary Clinton. Una traductora les ayudó a comunicarse.

ORLANDO MIRANDA

Hillary Clinton anuncia perdón de \$54 millones

LEONARDO CORTA PAJACIOS
MANAGUA

La primera dama estadounidense, Hillary Clinton, anunció anoche el perdón de 54 millones de dólares de las deudas externas bilaterales de Nicaragua y Honduras con el gobierno de Estados Unidos.

"Esto aliviará la obligación del pago del servicio de la deuda bilateral hasta el año 2000 y, además, hablaremos con nuestros socios para ayudar a aliviar la deuda multilateral", anunció la primera dama estadounidense.

Pasa a la PAGINA 4A

LA TRIBUNA

NOV 17, 1998

CIRCULATION: 8,500

DAILY

"HILLARY, CHIRAC AND CAMDESSUS, HUMANITARIAN
AMBASSADORS"

HILLARY CLINTON ANNOUNCES 54 MILLION

(EXTERNAL DEBT) FORGIVENESS"

NALES

MARTES 17 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1998

Hillary anuncia condonación y nueva ayuda estadounidense a Nicaragua

Viene de la PORTADA

Cifras del Banco Mundial indican que la deuda de Honduras alcanza los 4,400 millones de dólares y la de Nicaragua asciende a 5,900 millones de dólares.

La señora Clinton informó que en los próximos días el Ejército estadounidense enviará a El Salvador otros 3,700 soldados que se sumarán a los 1,300 que ya están trabajando en la coordinación de la ayuda que es enviada a Honduras y Nicaragua. Se enviará además más helicópteros y hospitales de campaña para atender a los damnificados y apoyar las actividades de reconstrucción de la infraestructura destruida por el huracán Mitch.

Además de perdonar parte de las deudas externas de ambos países, el gobierno estadounidense destinará más dinero para la ayuda humanitaria: "Me complace anunciar que con lo que hemos enviado y estamos por enviar la ayuda de Estados Unidos ascenderá a 250 millones de dólares", dijo la primera dama norteamericana.

Estados Unidos ha enviado 2.6 millones de libras de ayuda alimentaria a Honduras y Nicaragua. El costo de esta donación asciende a 81 millones de dólares.

La señora Clinton llegó al Aeropuerto Internacional de Managua a las 4:15 de la tarde procedente de Honduras. Fue recibida por su homóloga nicaragüense María Dolores Alemán, mientras el presidente Arnoldo Alemán recorría refugios de damnificados junto al presidente francés Jacques Chirac.

Durante su estadía, la primera dama permaneció en las instalaciones del aeropuerto internacional. Pocos minutos después, se reunió ahí con los presidentes Chirac y Alemán.

El vicepresidente Enrique Bolaños Geyer le brindó un informe detallado de las acciones emprendidas por el Comité Nacional de Emergencia para atender a los afectados por Mitch, que a su paso por Nicaragua dejó 4,000 muertos, 3,000 desaparecidos, 800,000 damnificados y pérdidas económicas que superan los 1,000 millones de dólares.

Poco antes de partir hacia El Salvador, Hillary Clinton recorrió



ORLANDO MIRANDA

La primera dama estadounidense Hillary Clinton al llegar ayer a Nicaragua. Le acompañan, a su derecha, el embajador Lino Gutiérrez, y a su izquierda, su homóloga nicaragüense, María Dolores Alemán.

las instalaciones donde se almacena la ayuda internacional y se entrevistó con María Dolores Alemán y mujeres microempresarias del vestuario y artesanías, para quienes también trajo buenas noticias: gestionará ante el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) y ante la estadounidense Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo (AID) 47 millones de dólares para financiar a estas microempresarias.

"Nicaragua ha pasado por tantas dificultades durante las últimas dé-

cadasy ahora que ha llegado la paz y la reconciliación es más importante aún estar con el pueblo nicaragüense a medida que reconstruya sus vidas y sus comunidades", instó la señora Clinton.

Finalmente cerró su discurso con una frase de ánimo: "Mitch destruyó puentes, carreteras y casas, pero no ha podido destruir el ímpetu de los nicaragüenses", a quienes instó a "continuar haciendo todo lo necesario para dar a este país el futuro que se merece".

LA PRENSA

NOV17, 1998

CIRCULATION: 26,000

DAILY



El presidente de Francia, Jacques Chirac, coincidió agradablemente con la primera dama de Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton, durante una breve visita a Nicaragua para conocer de cerca los embates del Huracán "Mitch". En la gráfica ambos conversan con el presidente Arnoldo Alemán en el Salón de Protocolo del Aeropuerto Internacional. (LA PRENSA/MIRANDA).

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, JAKUES CHIRAC, BY A STROKE OF GOOD LUCK, MET WITH THE FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES, DURING A BRIEF VISIT TO NICARAGUA TO FAMILIARIZE HERSELF WITH THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY HURRICANE MITCH. IN THE PHOTO, THEY BOTH SPEAK WITH PRESIDENT ARNOLDO ALEMAN IN THE PROTOCOL LOUNGE AT THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

LA PRENSA

NOV 17, 1998

CIRCULATION: 26,000

DAILY

"HILLARY CLINTON A MESSAGE OF HOPE"

Hillary Clinton trajo mensaje de esperanza

ALBERTO L. ALEMAN

En un breve discurso "de esperanza y solidaridad", la primera dama de los Estados Unidos, Hillary Rodham Clinton, anunció ayer el aumento de la ayuda inmediata a Centroamérica, que ahora totalizará 250 millones de dólares desde el fin del huracán "Mitch", y la condonación de 54 millones de dólares del servicio de la deuda externa bilateral de Honduras y Nicaragua.

La señora Clinton, quien la tarde del lunes estuvo en Nicaragua durante casi tres horas, reafirmó lo expresado por su esposo, el presidente Bill Clinton, que "es importante que los Estados Unidos estén con Nicaragua en este momento de emergencia y necesidad".

"Traigo no solamente un mensaje de

ayuda adicional y de solidaridad del presidente de los Estados Unidos, sino también un mensaje de esperanza, que los Estados Unidos continuarán haciendo lo necesario para darle a este país lo que se merece", agregó la señora Clinton, quien vino desde Honduras.

En su intervención, Hillary Clinton dijo que su país también ayudará "por un período considerable de tiempo" en la re-

construcción de los países afectados.

La primera dama norteamericana reveló que además de los aproximadamente 125 millones de dólares ya acordados en ayuda inmediata (medicinas, comida, equipos, etc.), los Estados Unidos sumaban otras asignaciones, que elevan la cifra a 250 millones de asistencia para to-

Pasa a la Pág. 5A

Martes 17 de Noviembre de 1998

NACIONALES

LA PRENSA 5A

Viene de la Pág. 1A

Anuncian aumento de ayuda para Nicaragua

la Centroamérica.

Por otro lado, el Gobierno norteamericano decidió condonar \$4 millones de dólares del servicio de la deuda con esa nación de Honduras y con Nicaragua, los países más golpeados por "Minch", para así contribuir a aliviar la carga de la reconstrucción material.

Por otro lado, la gran potencia americana gestionará con otros países la reducción de la deuda multilateral de Nicaragua.

Además, manifestó la señora Clinton, los EE.UU. cuadruplicarán el número de soldados en Nicaragua. Su número es de unos 1,300 ahora, y en la próxima semana, será de 5,600.

Al momento que ella hacía este anuncio, a eso de las 6:45 p.m. de ayer, el Departamento de Defensa de su país enviaba a Nicaragua más helicópteros, numeroso personal médico y de ingeniería militar, un hospital de campaña y 11 sistemas de purificación de agua.

Además, al país vendrá una parte de 57 millones de dólares en alimentos como arroz, frijoles, leche en polvo, aceite, destinados a la región, parte de la nueva ayuda concedida. Esta nueva caridad eleva las

cifras en solamente ayuda alimentaria a los 81 millones de dólares.

La problemática de las mujeres centroamericanas también estuvo en la mente de la primera dama de EE.UU. Previamente, se encontró

con un grupo de mujeres pequeñas empresarias que trabajan en el sector de procesamiento de azúcar en EE.UU., para ayudarlas a mejorar su condición económica.

Para organizaciones de crédito a mujeres, el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo y la Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional de EE.UU., destinaron unos 17 millo-

nes de dólares, dijo la señora Clinton. También se reunió con la esposa del presidente franco, Jacques Chirac, y el director del Fondo Monetario Internacional, a las 8:30 p.m.

Fue recibida por la primera dama nicaragüense, María Urecho Alemán, la embajadora de EE.UU., Lino

Quiñórez, la familia de éste, los esposos de altos funcionarios del Gobierno nicaragüense, y por miembros de la familia de la Embajadora de los EE.UU.

Su programa incluyó una entrevista con el presidente Arnoldo Alemán, y el presidente Chirac, para conocer la situación del país y revisar la ayuda actual y futura.



La Sra. Clinton, durante su mensaje en su visita a Nicaragua ayer.

Viene de la Pág. 1A



EL NUEVO DIARIO

UN PERIODISMO NUEVO PARA EL HOMBRE NUEVO

AÑO XVIII N° 8557

Managua, Nicaragua, Martes 17 de Noviembre de 1998

28 PAGINAS / 3.00

CIRCULACION NACIONAL



Trascendental anuncio de Michael Camdessus, Presidente del FMI

Condonan 80% de deuda

- ★ Minutos antes lo había propuesto el Presidente francés
- ★ Chirac: 67 % con Club de París y 80 % con FMI
- ★ No fue una visita de Estado, sino de emergencia

Joaquín Torrez A.

Lo que fue una solicitud en la tarde, hecha por el Presidente de la República de Francia, Jacques Chirac, se convirtió en verdad minutos después. El Fondo Monetario Internacional, FMI, condonó el 80 por ciento de la deuda externa que Nicaragua tiene con ese organismo financiero.

Por la tarde, el presidente Chirac anunció. Pasa a la página 12 No. 4

Repartirán rebaja de 54 millones entre Honduras y Nicaragua

Hillary anuncia condonación

- ★ Esta acción aliviará los pagos hasta el dos año mil
- ★ Gestionarán con socios reducir deuda multilateral
- ★ Otros 57 millones en alimentos y más helicópteros
- ★ Aumentarán destacamento a 5,600 efectivos en la zona
- ★ 17 millones de dólares a instituciones de microcrédito

MARIO QUEVARA SOMARRIVA

Estados Unidos condonará 54 millones de dólares de la deuda externa contraída por Nicaragua y Honduras -los más afectados por el Huracán Mitch- que aliviará la obligación del pago de la deuda bilateral de Nicaragua

con ese país hasta el año 200. A esto se le suma la intención del gobierno norteamericano de trabajar con sus socios para aliviar la deuda multilateral con Nicaragua.

Pasa a la página 12 No. 3



"80 % OF DEBT FORGIVEN"

"HILLARY ANNOUNCES FORGIVENESS OF DEBT"

"EL NUEVO DIARIO"

NOV 17, 1998

DAILY CIRCULATION 30,000

La Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos, Hillary Rodham Clinton, no sólo trajo un mensaje de solidaridad y ayuda emocional del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, sino también un mensaje de esperanza. (Fotó: JAIRO CAJINABROJAS)

El anunció lo hizo la Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, señora Hillary Rodham Clinton, quien en su visita de dos horas a nuestro país, no sólo trajo un mensaje de solidaridad y ayuda adicional del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, sino también un mensaje de esperanza al pueblo de Nicaragua que está por iniciar su etapa, no de reconstrucción, sino de transformación del país.

Cabe destacar que en años anteriores Estados Unidos ya había perdonado la mayor parte de la deuda de Nicaragua con ese país hasta en unos 284 millones de dólares.

Hillary Rodham Clinton llegó a Nicaragua a las 4:55 de la tarde, en el avión «The Rock» de la Fuerza Aérea de los Estados Unidos y fue recibida por el Embajador de los Estados Unidos en Nicaragua, el doctor Lino Gutiérrez, la Primera Dama de Nicaragua, señora María Dolores Alemán y el Canciller, Eduardo Montallegre.

La esposa del Presidente Bill Clinton, en sus palabras a los norteamericanos que están trabajando por los damnificados de Nicaragua, anunció la llegada de ayuda adicional que elevará el total del apoyo de los Estados Unidos en más de 250 millones de dólares.

MAS HELICOPTEROS

La Secretaría de Defensa norteamericana estará enviando en los próximos días más helicópteros, personal de construcción e ingeniería, abastecimiento médico, un oficial de campaña y 11 sistemas de purificación para ayudar a los afectados.

Estados Unidos aumentará el número de sus tropas en Nicaragua hasta en 4 veces más. Esto significa que de un mil 300 hombres que hay actualmente, pasarán a 6 mil 800 en las siguientes semanas.

La señora Clinton anunció que llegaran al país 57 millones de dólares de ayuda alimentaria como arroz, frijoles, leche en polvo, soya, entre otros.

Esto significa que la ayuda en materia de alimentos a la región excede los 89 millones de dólares que ha llegado mayormente por vía aérea. Hasta el momento se han realizado 25 vuelos con 2,6 millones de libras de alimentos a la región.

Como parte de la ayuda de Estados Unidos a Nicaragua, la Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos informó que tanto la AID, como el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) ayudarán a desembolsar 17 millones de dólares a instituciones de microcrédito como FINCA, una organización de mujeres empresarias, con quienes ella se reunió a su llegada, para que específicamente las mujeres puedan generar actividades que ayuden a devolver a la normalidad la actividad de los nicaragüenses.

«CUERPOS DE CRISIS»

También estarán llegando al país varias docenas de ex miembros del Cuerpo de Paz de los Estados Unidos que componen un grupo denominado «El Cuerpo de Crisis», quienes aportarán su servicios para los damnificados.

Además de hacer llegar su mensaje de solidaridad del Presidente Bill Clinton, la Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos también agradeció al personal de la Embajada y al de la AID que han estado

trabajando en nuestro país las 24 horas a raíz del huracán, así como a la tropa del Ejército de los Estados Unidos.

«El Presidente Bill Clinton, como el pueblo de los Estados Unidos se siente muy complacido de haber ayudado a Nicaragua en la semana pasada así como solicitamos que se nos siga dando la oportunidad de continuar ayudando, no solamente a paliar las necesidades inmediatas, sino brindar una ayuda considerable para ayudar a Nicaragua en sus esfuerzos de reconstrucción», subrayó.

Agregó que «como dijo el presidente en su alocución radial el sábado en la tarde acompañado de la esposa de Vice Presidente que regresaba de Nicaragua y Honduras, es importante que Estados Unidos se haga presente en Nicaragua en este momento de emergencia y necesidad».

Destacó la necesidad de la presencia de Estados Unidos en Nicaragua, después de tanta fatalidad y especialmente ahora que ha llegado la Paz y la Reconciliación.

«Quisiera que todo el mundo en los Estados Unidos sea consciente de la magnitud de los destrozos que causó el huracán, pero principalmente quisiera que supieran que no ha podido, ni podrá destruir el espíritu y valor del pueblo nicaragüense».

La señora Clinton partió en un avión presidencial a las 7 de la noche de ayer rumbo a Honduras. Luego viajará a El Salvador, Guatemala y Haití.

En su corta estancia en nuestro país tuvo oportunidad de encontrarse con el mandatario francés Jacques Chirac y a su vez ambos se reunieron con el Presidente Arnoldo Alemán.

FAX TRANSMISSION

USIS Managua

To: Julie Mason / HRC Press Office **Date:** November 17, 1998
Fax #: (202) 456-7805 **Pages:** 11, including this cover sheet.
From: Betsy Whitaker, USIS Public
Affairs Officer
Subject: Press clippings from Nicaraguan papers (11/16-17)

COMMENTS:

Here are the press clippings from the Nicaraguan papers from November 16-17, the day of and the day after HRC's visit. Headlines and captions are translated for your convenience.

Please contact me at 011-505-266-6010 or fax me at 011-505-266-3861 if you have any questions.

Thanks

La Prensa

Más personajes llegan a Managua



Hillary Clinton

Hillary, Chirac y Camdessus arribarán hoy; el fin de semana estuvieron el Secretario de la OEA, César Gaviria, y el Príncipe de Asturias

La Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton, y el Presidente de Francia, Jaques Chirac, arriban hoy al país para conocer de cerca los estragos dejados por el huracán Mitch y reunirse con autoridades del Gobierno nicaragüense.

También está anunciada la llegada del Director Gerente del Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI), Michael Camdessus, quien se reunirá con autoridades del Gobierno para evaluar los daños causados por el huracán y el apoyo que ese organismo podría brindar para la reconstrucción del país.

La llegada de Chirac a Managua está programada para las dos de la tarde en un vuelo especial. Vendrá acompañado de la Primera Dama de la República de ese país, Bernadette Chirac; el ministro de Infraestructura, Transporte y Vivienda, Claude Gayssot; el ministro de Cooperación, Charles Josselin y otros funcionarios.

El presidente francés será recibido en el Aeropuerto de Managua por el Presidente Arnoldo Alemán, y los homologos de los ministros que le acompañan.

Posteriormente hará un recorrido por el Aeropuerto, donde le explicarán el trabajo que la brigada de

su país está realizando en Nicaragua.

A las 3:30 de la tarde partirá hacia Tiptapa, para observar los daños que el huracán ocasionó en ese lugar.

Chirac tiene programado un encuentro con el Canciller de la República y el Cuerpo Diplomático acreditado en el país a las 4:30 de la tarde, en el Hotel Camino Real. Al finalizar, brindará una conferencia de prensa.

En su itinerario tiene programada una reunión con el Presidente Alemán y la señora Clinton a las 5:15 de la tarde, para abandonar el país a las seis de la tarde.

Por su parte, la Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos brindará un discurso al llegar al Aeropuerto de Managua, arribo que está programado para las cuatro de la tarde, donde será recibida por el Vicepresidente Enrique Bolaños.

Posteriormente pasará revista a los hangares donde están localizados los helicópteros norteamericanos que están colaborando en la distribución de la ayuda a los damnificados.

Pasa a la Pág. 6A

"MORE PERSONALITIES ARRIVE IN MANAGUA"
"HILLARY, CHIRAC & CAMDESSUS WILL ARRIVE TODAY, LAST WEEKEND SECRETARY OF THE OAS, CESAR GAVIRIA, AND THE PRINCE OF AUSTRIA"

LA PRENSA

NOV 16, 1998

Viene de la Pág. 1A

Más personajes llegan a Managua

A las 4:30 de la tarde está programada una reunión entre Clinton y Bolaños, para reunirse después con los presidentes de Nicaragua y Francia a las 5:15 de la tarde.

Después, la señora Clinton abandonará el país y no ofrecerá conferencia de prensa a los medios de comunicación.

Mientras tanto, el director del

FMI se espera que arribe a las cuatro de la tarde de hoy. Una hora después, visitará algunos refugiados, acompañado por miembros de la Comunidad Internacional.

Camdessus sostendrá una reunión con el Gabinete Económico del Gobierno nicaragüense a las 6:30 de la tarde. A las siete de la mañana del martes se reunirá con el Presidente Alemán.

Ese mismo día, a las 9:30 de la mañana, tendrá un encuentro con el secretario general del Frente Sandinista, Daniel Ortega y a las once del día con los diputados, en las instalaciones del Banco Central de Nicaragua.

El director del FMI también se reunirá a las 12:30 de la tarde con empresarios y líderes de organizaciones sindicales. Seguidamente almorzará con el Gabinete Económico del gobierno.

Finalmente brindará una conferencia de prensa a las 3 de la tarde del martes, antes de abandonar el país.

BOLSA DE NOTICIAS
Monday, Nov. 16, 1998
Daily
Circulation: 2,000

Headline: "The First Lady of the United States, Hillary Clinton, arrives in Nicaragua today"

ARRIBA HOY A NICARAGUA LA PRIMERA
DAMA DE LOS EE.UU. HILLARY CLINTON

Casi a la misma hora en que llegará el presidente francés Jacques Chirac, arribará al Aeropuerto Sandino la primera dama de los Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton. La señora Clinton llegará a las cuatro de la tarde y se marchará dos horas después.



Tuesday, November 17, 1998

Caption: "It was almost impossible for various media to interview the first lady of the United States Hillary Clinton, and only a few of them did. She was received by First Lady María Dolores Alemán and the ambassador to Nicaragua, Lino Gutiérrez.



*** CASI FUE IMPOSIBLE PARA VARIOS MEDIOS DE COMUNICACION entrevistar a la primera dama de Estados Unidos Hilary Clinton y sólo unos pocos lo lograron.

BOLSA DE NOTICIAS/17 de Noviembre de 1998

fue recibida por la primera dama María Dolores Alemán y el embajador de ese país en Nicaragua Lino Gutiérrez.

Les precedieron Gaviria y Príncipe de Asturias

Hillary, Chirac y Camdessus, embajadores del humanismo



ORLANDO MIRANDA

El presidente Arnoldo Alemán ofrece una rueda de prensa conjunta con su colega francés, Jacques Chirac, y la primera dama estadounidense Hillary Clinton. Una traductora les ayudó a comunicarse.

Hillary Clinton anuncia perdón de \$54 millones

LEONARDO COCA PALACIOS
MANAGUA

La primera dama estadounidense, Hillary Clinton, anunció anoche el perdón de 54 millones de dólares de las deudas externas bilaterales de Nicaragua y Honduras con el gobierno de Estados Unidos.

"Esto aliviará la obligación del pago del servicio de la deuda bilateral hasta el año 2000 y, además, hablaremos con nuestros socios para ayudar a aliviar la deuda multilateral", anunció la primera dama estadounidense.

Pasa a la PAGINA 4A

LA TRIBUNA

NOV 17, 1998

CIRCULATION: 8,500

DAILY

"HILLARY, CHIRAC AND CAMDESSUS, HUMANITARIAN
AMBASSADORS"

HILLARY CLINTON ANNOUNCES 54 MILLION
(EXTERNAL DEBT) FORGIVENESS"

NALES

MARTES 17 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1998

Hillary anuncia condonación y nueva ayuda estadounidense a Nicaragua

Viene de la PORTADA

Cifras del Banco Mundial indican que la deuda de Honduras alcanza los 4,400 millones de dólares y la de Nicaragua asciende a 5,900 millones de dólares.

La señora Clinton informó que en los próximos días el Ejército estadounidense enviará a El Salvador otros 3,700 soldados que se sumarán a los 1,300 que ya están trabajando en la coordinación de la ayuda que es enviada a Honduras y Nicaragua. Se enviará además más helicópteros y hospitales de campaña para atender a los damnificados y apoyar las actividades de reconstrucción de la infraestructura destruida por el huracán Mitch.

Además de perdonar parte de las deudas externas de ambos países, el gobierno estadounidense destinará más dinero para la ayuda humanitaria: "Me complace anunciar que con lo que hemos enviado y estamos por enviar la ayuda de Estados Unidos ascenderá a 250 millones de dólares", dijo la primera dama norteamericana.

Estados Unidos ha enviado 2.6 millones de libras de ayuda alimentaria a Honduras y Nicaragua. El costo de esta donación asciende a 81 millones de dólares.

La señora Clinton llegó al Aeropuerto Internacional de Managua a las 4:15 de la tarde procedente de Honduras. Fue recibida por su homóloga nicaragüense María Dolores Alemán, mientras el presidente Arnoldo Alemán recorría refugios de damnificados junto al presidente francés Jacques Chirac.

Durante su estadía, la primera dama permaneció en las instalaciones del aeropuerto internacional. Pocos minutos después, se reunió ahí con los presidentes Chirac y Alemán.

El vicepresidente Enrique Bolaños Geyer le brindó un informe detallado de las acciones emprendidas por el Comité Nacional de Emergencia para atender a los afectados por Mitch, que a su paso por Nicaragua dejó 4,000 muertos, 3,000 desaparecidos, 800,000 damnificados y pérdidas económicas que superan los 1,000 millones de dólares.

Poco antes de partir hacia El Salvador, Hillary Clinton recorrió



ORLANDO MIRANDA

La primera dama estadounidense Hillary Clinton al llegar ayer a Nicaragua. Le acompañan, a su derecha, el embajador Lino Gutiérrez, y a su izquierda, su homóloga nicaragüense, María Dolores Alemán.

las instalaciones donde se almacena la ayuda internacional y se entrevistó con María Dolores Alemán y mujeres microempresarias del vestuario y artesanías, para quienes también trajo buenas noticias: gestionará ante el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) y ante la estadounidense Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo (AID) 47 millones de dólares para financiar a estas microempresarias.

"Nicaragua ha pasado por tantas dificultades durante las últimas dé-

cadass y ahora que ha llegado la paz y la reconciliación es más importante aún estar con el pueblo nicaragüense a medida que reconstruya sus vidas y sus comunidades", instó la señora Clinton.

Finalmente cerró su discurso con una frase de ánimo: "Mitch destruyó puentes, carreteras y casas, pero no ha podido destruir el ímpetu de los nicaragüenses", a quienes instó a "continuar haciendo todo lo necesario para dar a este país el futuro que se merece".

LA PRENSA

NOV17, 1998

CIRCULATION: 26,000

DAILY



El presidente de Francia, Jacques Chirac, coincidió agradablemente con la primera dama de Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton, durante una breve visita a Nicaragua para conocer de cerca los embates del Huracán "Mitch". En la gráfica ambos conversan con el presidente Arnoldo Alemán en el Salón de Protocolo del Aeropuerto Internacional. (LA PRENSA/MIRANDA).

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, JAKUES CHIRAC, BY A STROKE OF GOOD LUCK, MET WITH THE FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES, DURING A BRIEF VISIT TO NICARAGUA TO FAMILIARIZE HERSELF WITH THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY HURRICANE MITCH. IN THE PHOTO, THEY BOTH SPEAK WITH PRESIDENT ARNOLDO ALEMAN IN THE PROTOCOL LOUNGE AT THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

LA PRENSA

NOV 17, 1998

CIRCULATION: 26,000

"HILLARY CLINTON A MESSAGE OF HOPE"

DAILY

Hillary Clinton trajo mensaje de esperanza

ALBERTO L. ALKMAN

En un breve discurso "de esperanza y solidaridad", la primera dama de los Estados Unidos, Hillary Rodham Clinton, anunció ayer el aumento de la ayuda inmediata a Centroamérica, que ahora totalizará 250 millones de dólares desde el fin del huracán "Mitch", y la condonación de 54 millones de dólares del servicio de la deuda

externa bilateral de Honduras y Nicaragua.

La señora Clinton, quien la tarde del lunes estuvo en Nicaragua durante casi tres horas, reafirmó lo expresado por su esposo, el presidente Bill Clinton, que "es importante que los Estados Unidos estén con Nicaragua en este momento de emergencia y necesidad".

Trajo no solamente un mensaje de

ayuda adicional y de solidaridad del presidente de los Estados Unidos, sino también un mensaje de esperanza, que los Estados Unidos continuarán haciendo lo necesario para darle a este país lo que se merece", agregó la señora Clinton, quien vino desde Honduras.

En su intervención, Hillary Clinton destacó que su país también ayudará "por un período considerable de tiempo" en la re-

construcción de los países afectados.

La primera dama norteamericana reveló que además de los aproximadamente 125 millones de dólares ya acordados en ayuda inmediata (medicinas, comida, equipos, etc.), los Estados Unidos sumaban otras asignaciones, que elevan la cifra a 250 millones de asistencia para to-

Pasa a la Pág. 5A

Martes 17 de Noviembre de 1998

NACIONALES

LA PRENSA 54

Viene de la Pág. 1A

Anuncian aumento de ayuda para Nicaragua

en Centroamérica.

Por otro lado, el Gobierno norteamericano decidió condonar 54 millones de dólares del servicio de deuda con esa nación de Honduras y con Nicaragua, los países más golpeados por "Mitch", para así contribuir a aliviar la carga de la reconstrucción material.

Por otro lado, la gran potencia americana gestionará con otros países la reducción de la deuda multilateral de Nicaragua.

Además, manifestó la señora Clinton, los EE.UU. cuadruplicarán el número de soldados en Nicaragua. Su número es de unos 1,300 ahora, y en la próxima semana, será de 5,600.

Al momento que ella hacía este anuncio, a eso de las 6:45 p.m. de ayer, el Departamento de Defensa de su país enviaba a Nicaragua más helicópteros, numeroso personal médico y de ingeniería militar, un hospital de campaña y 11 sistemas de purificación de agua.

Además, al país vendrá una parte de 57 millones de dólares en alimentos como arroz, frijoles, leche en polvo, aceite, destinados a la región, parte de la nueva ayuda concedida. Esta nueva cantidad eleva las

cifras en solamente ayuda alimentaria a los 81 millones de dólares.

La problemática de las mujeres centroamericanas también estuvo en la mente de la primera dama de EE.UU. Previamente, se encontró

con un grupo de mujeres pequeñas y modestas, pero con una gran fuerza de voluntad, para la visita de la primera dama de EE.UU., para ayudarles a mejorar su condición económica.

Para organizaciones de crédito a mujeres, el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo y la Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional de los EE.UU., destinando unos 17 millo-

nes de dólares, dijo la señora Clinton.

La primera dama de EE.UU. se reunió con la familia de la víctima del presidente francés, Jacques Chirac, y con el director del Fondo Monetario Internacional, que a las 10 p.m.

Fue recibida por la primera dama de EE.UU., Michelle Obama, y el ministro de Economía, el embajador de México, Lino

Quiérez, la familia de éste, las esposas de los funcionarios del Gobierno de México, por sus funciones honorarias de la Embajada de los EE.UU.

Su programa incluyó una entrevista con el presidente Arnoldo Alemán y el presidente Chirac, para conocer la situación del país y revisar la ayuda actual y futura.



La Sra. Clinton, durante su mensaje en su visita a Nicaragua ayer

Viene de la Pág. 1A

EL NUEVO DIARIO

UN PERIODISMO NUEVO PARA EL HOMBRE NUEVO

ANQ XVIII

Nº 6517

Managua, Mosquitia, Manas 17 de Noviembre de 1998

28 PAGINAS / 3.00

CIRCULACION NACIONAL

Trascendental anuncio de Michael Camdessus, Presidente del FMI

Condonan 80% de deuda

- ★ Minutos antes lo había propuesto el Presidente francés
- ★ Chirac: 67 % con Club de París y 80 % con FMI
- ★ No fue una visita de Estado, sino de emergencia

Joaquín Tórrez A.

Lo que fue una solicitud en la tarde, hecha por el Presidente de la República de Francia, Jacques Chirac, se convirtió en verdad minutos después. El Fondo Monetario Internacional, FMI, condonó el 80 por ciento de la deuda externa que Nicaragua tiene con ese organismo financiero.

Por la tarde, el presidente Chirac anunció. Pasa a la página 12 No. 4

Repartirán rebaja de 54 millones entre Honduras y Nicaragua

Hillary anuncia condonación

- ★ Esta acción aliviará los pagos hasta el dos año mil
- ★ Gestionarán con socios reducir deuda multilateral
- ★ Otros 57 millones en alimentos y más helicópteros
- ★ Aumentarán destacamento a 5,600 efectivos en la zona
- ★ 17 millones de dólares a instituciones de microcrédito

MARIO GUEVARA SOMARRIBA

Estados Unidos condonará 54 millones de dólares de la deuda externa contraída por Nicaragua y Honduras -los más afectados por el Huracán Mitch- que aliviará la obligación del pago de la deuda bilateral de Nicaragua

con ese país hasta el año 200. A esto se le suma la intención del gobierno norteamericano de trabajar con sus socios para aliviar la deuda multilateral con Nicaragua.

Pasa a la página 12 No. 3

"80 % OF DEBT
FORGIVEN"

"HILLARY ANNOUNCES
FORGIVENESS OF
DEBT"



La Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos, Hillary Rodham Clinton, no sólo trajo un mensaje de solidaridad y ayuda adicional del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, sino también un mensaje de esperanza. (Foto: JAIRO CAMACHO/JAS)

"EL NUEVO DIARIO"

NOV 17, 1998

DAILY CIRCULATION 30,000

El anunció lo hizo la Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, señora Hillary Rodham Clinton, quien en su visita de dos horas a nuestro país, no sólo trajo un mensaje de solidaridad y ayuda adicional del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, sino también un mensaje de esperanza al pueblo de Nicaragua que está por iniciar su etapa, no de reconstrucción, sino de transformación del país.

Cabe destacar que en años anteriores Estados Unidos ya había perdonado la mayor parte de la deuda de Nicaragua con ese país hasta en unos 284 millones de dólares.

Hillary Rodham Clinton llegó a Nicaragua a las 4:55 de la tarde, en el avión «The Rock» de la Fuerza Aérea de los Estados Unidos y fue recibida por el Embajador de los Estados Unidos en Nicaragua, el doctor Lino Gutiérrez, la Primera Dama de Nicaragua, señora María Dolores Alemán y el Canciller, Eduardo Montalaga.

La esposa del Presidente Bill Clinton, en sus palabras a los norteamericanos que están trabajando por los damnificados de Nicaragua, anunció la llegada de ayuda adicional que elevará el total del apoyo de los Estados Unidos en más de 250 millones de dólares.

MÁS HELICOPTEROS

La Secretaría de Defensa norteamericana estará enviando en los próximos días más helicópteros, personal de construcción e ingeniería, abastecimiento médico, un oficial de campaña y 11 sistemas de purificación para ayudar a los afectados.

Estados Unidos aumentará el número de sus tropas en Nicaragua hasta en 4 veces más. Esto significa que de un mil 300 hombres que hay actualmente, pasarán a 5 mil 600 en las siguientes semanas.

La señora Clinton anunció que llegaran al país 57 millones de dólares de ayuda alimentaria como arroz, frijoles, leche en polvo, aceite, entre otros.

Esto significa que la ayuda en materia de alimentos a la región excede los 89 millones de dólares que ha llegado mayormente por vía aérea. Hasta el momento se han realizado 25 vuelos con 2,6 millones de libras de alimentos a la región.

Como parte de la ayuda de Estados Unidos a Nicaragua, la Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos informó que tanto la AID, como el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) ayudarán a desembolsar 17 millones de dólares a instituciones de microcrédito como FINCA, una organización de mujeres empresarias, con quienes ella se reunió a su llegada, para que específicamente las mujeres puedan generar actividades que ayuden a devolver a la normalidad la actividad de los nicaragüenses.

«CUERPOS DE CRISIS»

También estarán llegando al país varias docenas de ex miembros del Cuerpo de Paz de los Estados Unidos que componen un grupo denominado «El Cuerpo de Crisis», quienes aportarán su servicios para los damnificados.

Además de hacer llegar su mensaje de solidaridad del Presidente Bill Clinton, la Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos también agradeció al personal de la Embajada y al de la AID que han estado

trabajando en nuestro país las 24 horas a raíz del huracán, así como a la tropa del Ejército de los Estados Unidos.

«El Presidente Bill Clinton, como el pueblo de los Estados Unidos se siente muy complacido de haber ayudado a Nicaragua en las semanas pasadas así como solicitamos que se nos siga dando la oportunidad de continuar ayudando, no solamente a paliar las necesidades inmediatas, sino brindar una ayuda considerable para ayudar a Nicaragua en sus esfuerzos de reconstrucción», subrayó.

Agregó que «como dijo el presidente en su alocución radial el sábado en la tarde acompañado de la esposa de Vice Presidente que regresaba de Nicaragua y Honduras, es importante que Estados Unidos se haga presente en Nicaragua en este momento de emergencia y necesidad».

Destacó la necesidad de la presencia de Estados Unidos en Nicaragua, después de tanta fatalidad y especialmente ahora que ha llegado la Paz y la Reconciliación.

«Quisiera que todo el mundo en los Estados Unidos sea consciente de la magnitud de los destrozos que causó el huracán, pero principalmente quisiera que supieran que no ha podido, ni podrá destruir el espíritu y valor del pueblo nicaragüense».

La señora Clinton partió en un avión presidencial a las 7 de la noche de ayer rumbo a Honduras. Luego viajará a El Salvador, Guatemala y Haití.

En su corta estancia en nuestro país tuvo oportunidad de encontrarse con el mandatario francés Jacques Chirac y a su vez ambos se reunieron con el Presidente Arnoldo Alemán.

The New York Times

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1998

From Political Debit to Force: Hillary Clinton

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — As a withering year draws to a close with her husband's threatened impeachment, Hillary Rodham Clinton prevails above the American landscape in all her signature duality.

There she is, darkly scored once more as the obsessive footnote in the persistent Whitewater investigation of Kenneth W. Starr, the independent counsel who ardently wants Congress to impeach President Clinton.

Yet there she is, too, reigning brightly on the cover of *Vogue* magazine — the first time a First Lady has been featured there, a decision mandated, the editors say, by Mrs. Clinton's exuberant, triumphant campaign barnstorming to defend the careers of Democrats in Congress and thereby her husband. In weathering a trying year, Mrs. Clinton has taken on an unexpected political heft that even some Republicans have to acknowledge.

"Give her credit for getting her arms around this thing," said Rich Galen, the strategist for House Republicans who said the First Lady has progressed smartly beyond her early errors, which Republicans once gleefully exploited. "She learned the lesson that she couldn't be co-President. She stoically went through the Monica stuff and has come out shining — and come out swinging. She's become the one beacon of light in the entire Administration."

Whatever her personal scars, Democrats gratefully note that Mrs. Clinton managed to repair her popular standing through the very role she once mocked as that of a one-dimensional spouse: standing by her man. But she did so by brandishing her strength in issue-oriented politics as a campaign tonic for all the lurid wallowing that marked the year.

"For Hillary, it's the best of times and the worst of times," said George Stephanopoulos, the television commentator and former White House political strat-



Associated Press

Hillary Rodham Clinton touring Honduras last week.

Umpteenth affirmation

"The barrage of coverage surrounding Hillary Clinton's birthday was generated largely by her fellow boomers, who dominate the national media. And as usual when boomers converge, everybody had more than one agenda. For Mrs. Clinton, it was a new means to an old end — her umpteenth effort at remaking her image, i.e., at gaining enough footing to prove that, well, she's right ... about everything! For media boomers, it was an opportunity for their umpteenth affirmation of Hillary Clinton as a national role model. ...

"Even when viewed in the context of her contemporaries, Mrs. Clinton's existence stands in stark contrast to others', utterly free as it is of the normal demands (which is not to say the feelings) of female life — cooking, cleaning, shopping, driving. I do not begrudge Mrs. Clinton her freedoms ... but I do believe she should seek the grace to admit that she does not live the life of an Everywoman and never has.

...



Hillary Rodham Clinton

"The intense but incoherent attention of baby boomers — through the lens of Hillary Clinton or otherwise — on their arrival at middle age suggests, I believe, that they are spooked. ... Their contradictions, their col-

lective mood swings, their insistent protestations of self-approval, their incessant self-analysis combined with an underdeveloped ability to process — all of it indicates a kind of collective befuddlement."

— Janet Scott Barlow, writing on "Hillaryland" in the October issue of *Chronicles*

The Washington Times

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1998

Impeachment hearings open on Hill

By Frank J. Murray
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The House Judiciary Committee today opens historic hearings that are likely to urge an increasingly receptive House of Representatives to impeach President Clinton before Christmas.

The accusations — which must be approved by a House majority and two-thirds of the Senate to remove the president from office — will emphasize the charge of perjury based on 15 sworn statements that committee investigators deemed as lies in internal committee documents.

They cited Mr. Clinton's attempt to cover up his affair with Monica Lewinsky, and also rejected his claim that he did not make sexual overtures to Kathleen E. Willey.

A full week of marathon hearings, beginning at 9 a.m., is expected to produce by Saturday three or even four articles of impeachment — probably by 21-16 party-line votes.

"The evidence indicates that he lied," investigators said in analyzing the evidence.

Mr. Clinton's defenders claim that the charges are not impeachable offenses, even if true.

Five statements considered to be lies were from the president's Aug. 17 grand jury appearance, which, according to some committee Republicans — including Rep. Bill McCollum of Florida and Rep. Lindsey Graham of South Carolina — should warrant a separate article of impeachment.

They include the president's denial to the grand jury of sexual relations with Miss Lewinsky, his denial that he asked secretary Betty Currie to retrieve gifts he gave

COMMITTEE LINEUP

Members of the House Committee on the Judiciary

Republicans	Democrats
Chairman Henry J. Hyde, Illinois	John Conyers Jr., Michigan*
F. James Sensenbrenner Jr., Wisconsin	Barney Frank, Massachusetts
Bill McCollum, Florida	Charles E. Schumer, New York
George W. Gekas, Pennsylvania	Howard L. Berman, California
Howard Coble, North Carolina	Rick Boucher, Virginia
Lamar Smith, Texas	Jerrold Nadler, New York
Elton Gallegly, California	Robert C. Scott, Virginia
Charles T. Canady, Florida	Melvin Watt, North Carolina
Bob Inglis, South Carolina	Zoe Lofgren, California
Robert W. Goodlatte, Virginia	Sheila Jackson-Lee, Texas
Steve Buyer, Indiana	Maxine Waters, California
Ed Bryant, Tennessee	Martin T. Meehan, Massachusetts
Steve Chabot, Ohio	Bill Delahunt, Massachusetts
Bob Barr, Georgia	Robert Wexler, Florida
Bill Jenkins, Tennessee	Steven R. Rothman, New Jersey
Asa Hutchinson, Arkansas	
Ed Pease, Indiana	
Christopher B. Cannon, Utah	
James E. Rogan, California	
Lindsey Graham, South Carolina	
Mary Bono, California	

* Ranking member

The Washington Times

Miss Lewinsky, and his denial that he coached Mrs. Currie with a false account of their relationship.

Investigators charge the president also lied at the Jan. 17 deposition in the Paula Jones lawsuit in which he denied "a sexual encounter" with Mrs. Willey, then a White House volunteer.

White House lawyers have the floor today and tomorrow. The committee's chief investigative counsels, Abbe Lowell for the Democrats and David P. Schippers for the GOP, will deliver summations Thursday. Debate and votes are to be completed by Saturday in

time for the full House to vote next week.

None of the 14 new witnesses named by the White House yesterday seemed in a position to contradict evidence sent to Congress by independent counsel Kenneth W. Starr.

"I will listen most intently to see if anybody, anybody, repudiates or rebuts the facts. We haven't heard anybody say Monica Lewinsky is a liar," said Chairman Henry J. Hyde, Illinois Republican.

He said someone must explain how gifts that Mr. Clinton secretly gave to Miss Lewinsky ended up

Mr. Clinton's defenders claim that the charges are not impeachable offenses, even if true.

under the bed of his secretary if he didn't ask her to retrieve evidence of the affair.

Approval of even one article of impeachment by a simple majority of 218 House members would assure trial in the Senate. However, Senate leaders plan to wait until the 106th Congress convenes in January to begin the process that requires a two-thirds majority to convict and remove the president from office.

As expected, the other articles of impeachment deal with obstructing justice and abuse of power. But Mr. Hyde denied that any final language will be drafted until after the hearings.

One of the drafts accuses the president of bringing "scandal and disrepute" on his office and abusing his power in a manner that has injured the judicial system and the U.S. people.

"We are withholding any judgment and any final drafting," Mr. Hyde said of the impeachment process.

One White House witness, Yale law professor Bruce Ackerman, contends that any impeachment action the 105th Congress approves this month would be void when the 106th Congress convenes Jan. 6.

Mr. Hyde dismissed that argument, saying, "I'm sure the Su-

PROVING PERJURY

House Judiciary Committee investigators support the key impeachment charge of perjury with 15 statements President Clinton made under oath.

On Dec. 23, 1997, in written responses in the Paula Jones sexual misconduct case, the president swore:

- He had not had sexual relations with any federal employee.
- He had not proposed or sought to have sexual relations with any federal employee.

In a deposition Jan. 17 in the Jones lawsuit, the president swore:

- He did not know that his personal friend, Vernon E. Jordan Jr., had met with Monica Lewinsky, a federal employee and subordinate, and a witness in the Jones vs. Clinton case, in which the president was a named defendant, and talked about the case.
- He could not recall being alone with Monica Lewinsky.
- He could not recall ever being in the Oval Office hallways with Miss Lewinsky except perhaps when she was delivering pizza.
- He was "not sure" whether he had ever talked to Miss Lewinsky about the possibility that she might be asked to testify in the Jones vs. Clinton case.
- He did not know whether Miss Lewinsky had been served a subpoena to testify in the Jones vs. Clinton case the last time he saw her in December 1997.
- The last time he spoke to Miss Lewinsky was when she stopped by before Christmas 1997 to see Betty Currie at a Christmas party.
- The contents of an affidavit executed by Miss Lewinsky in the Jones vs. Clinton case, in which she denied they had a sexual relationship, were "absolutely true."
- He did not have or attempt to have a sexual encounter or any form of sexual relations with Kathleen E. Willey, a White House volunteer and a witness in the Jones vs. Clinton case.

Before the federal grand jury Aug. 17, the president swore:

- He did not have sexual relations with Miss Lewinsky.
- He did not want Miss Lewinsky to execute a false affidavit in the Jones vs. Clinton case.
- He did not allow his attorney to refer to an affidavit before the judge in the Jones vs. Clinton case that the president knew to be false.
- He was trying to determine whether his "recollection was right" and that he was "trying to get the facts down" and "understand what the facts were" when he recited to Betty Currie a false account of his interactions with Miss Lewinsky.
- He did not give false testimony in his Jones vs. Clinton deposition.

The Washington Times

preme Court will ultimately say 'Yes, they can.'

The Senate studied that question in depth 10 years ago when it received articles of impeachment against U.S. District Judge Alcee

Hastings in August 1988. It concluded that so long as it receives the House report immediately, the trial could be held later by the next Congress without reauthorizing the impeachment resolution.



La primera dama, Hillary Clinton, saluda a varias personas que llegaron al aeropuerto a darle la bienvenida. (Foto/CNS/Reuters).

Más ayuda para los damnificados

A Estados Unidos y la Unión Europea han anunciado varias iniciativas de ayuda para la reconstrucción de la infraestructura y la industria en los países de América Central averiados por el huracán "Mitch".

Mientras la primera dama Hillary Clinton visitaba la región, el presidente Bill Clinton dispuso un aumento a 250 millones de dólares la ayuda económica, militar, humanitaria para Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador y Guatemala.

Clinton también ordenó al Departamento de Defensa usar 75 millones de dólares en asistencia de emergencia para América Central. El Departamento de Defensa, que ya tiene más de 1.300 soldados en la región, aumentará su contingente a unos 5.600 efectivos.

En su breve visita a Centroamérica el presidente de Francia, Jacques Chirac, abogó en Honduras por la condonación de la deuda multilateral y se ofreció para pedir a la Comunidad Europea

ayuda para la reconstrucción de la región.

Chirac confirmó el perdón de la deuda bilateral de Honduras con Francia, entre 28 y 35 millones de dólares.

Francia, España, Holanda, Canadá y Cuba han anunciado que perdonarán la deuda bilateral de Honduras, que asciende a unos 1.360 millones de dólares. La

Vea AYUDA, Página 4

deuda exterior total del país es de unos 4.300 millones.

La Unión Europea aportará 120 millones de dólares en ayuda de emergencia a Centroamérica, de los cuales la mitad son para Honduras, indicó en Tegucigalpa la comisaria de la entidad, Emma Bonino.

La señora Clinton dijo que Estados Unidos "está preparado para aliviar la deuda de 54 millones de dólares con Honduras y Nicaragua y que continuará trabajando con sus socios internacionales con relación a la deuda multilateral".

La esposa del presidente Clinton tiene previsto reunirse en Guatemala con el mandatario Alvaro Arzú, para solidarizarse con los damnificados en ese país. En Guatemala, Hillary Clinton, debe entregar un aporte norteamericano de nueve millones de dólares para asuntos de educación.

La Agencia de Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional ya ha gastado unos 30 millones de dólares en la compra y distribución de cubiertas plásticas, mantas, en la adquisición local de alimentos, servicios de salud, agua potable y sanidad y en insumos para la reparación de caminos.

El Departamento de Agri-

cultura está distribuyendo en Honduras y Nicaragua 100.000 toneladas de trigo, valorados en 12 millones de dólares. Esos países recibirán 20 millones de dólares en donación para comprar frijoles, leche en polvo, aceite vegetal, arroz y otros suministros básicos.

El Departamento del Tesoro ofrecerá a Nicaragua y Honduras 50 millones de dólares para aliviar sus deudas, mediante la suspensión del pago de sus compromisos con Estados Unidos hasta el año 2000.

Por otro lado, Estados Unidos prorrogó hasta el 7 de enero de 1999 el plazo de suspensión temporal de la deportación de indocumentados de Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador y Guatemala.

El INS tomó la decisión el 5 de noviembre pasado, dada la enorme devastación causada en Centroamérica.

Al respecto la comunidad centroamericana de Estados Unidos inició una campaña para que el presidente Clinton decrete un estado de protección temporal a los ciudadanos indocumentados.

José Lagos, presidente de la Unidad Hondureña, dijo en Miami, que se están recabando firmas a nivel nacional para una carta pidiendo al presidente que amplíe el cumplimiento de la Ley 244.

"Es el marco legal para conceder el Temporary Pro-

TECTIVE STATUS (TPS) que protege a los ciudadanos de no ser deportados durante 18 meses y les facilita obtener permisos de trabajo", dijo.

Agregó que el TPS establece 30 días para que las personas se reporten ante el Servicio de Inmigración y ponerse al amparo de esa ley, que permite a los beneficiados viajar a sus países por razones humanitarias y luego regresar a Estados Unidos sin problemas.

Lagos exhortó a los latinoamericanos a sumarse a esa campaña en favor del TPS.

Según cifras oficiales el huracán del mes pasado causó al menos 11.000 muertos, 20.000 desaparecidos y tres millones de damnificados, principalmente en Honduras y Nicaragua.

La semana pasada, el presidente Clinton dijo, luego de escuchar un informe de Tipper Gore, la esposa del vice-presidente Al Gore que visitó Nicaragua y Honduras, que Estados Unidos está comprometido con la reconstrucción de la región.

Estados Unidos no considera que vaya a ocurrir una avalancha de refugiados centroamericanos como consecuencia del huracán, según un portavoz del INS, que afirmó que no hay indicios de "alguna ola presente o futura de refugiados de Centro América".

María Echaveste, funcionaria en la Casa Blanca, también descartó un éxodo masivo a Estados Unidos de refugiados centroamericanos, anotando que "debemos asegurarnos que la suspensión de las deportaciones no resulte en más personas viniendo ilegalmente a Estados Unidos".

El presidente de Honduras, Carlos Flores, ha declarado que la destrucción de las fuentes de trabajo hará que mucha gente emigre en busca de sustento.

1998 National Medal of Arts



President Bill Clinton and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton on Nov. 5 honored the recipients of the 1998 National Medal of Arts at the White House. Above, Ramon Eduardo Ruiz, an emeritus professor at UC San Diego, was among the recipients. The author of a dozen books and numerous articles, he has written on multiple aspects of Mexico's history.

Thursday/Jueves, October 22, 1998

El MexiCalo

U.S., Argentina Presidents Meet



President Clinton met with President Carlos S. Menem of Argentina after they both addressed the Plenary Session of the 1998 World Bank/International Monetary Fund Annual Meetings in Washington, D.C. The heads of state reviewed plans for the Climate Change Conference in Buenos Aires, discussed progress in the Peru/ Ecuador peace process, and reaffirmed their continuing interest in working together.

'VIH/SIDA una crisis de cuidado de salud severa y continua en las comunidades comunitarias' dijo el Presidente Clinton

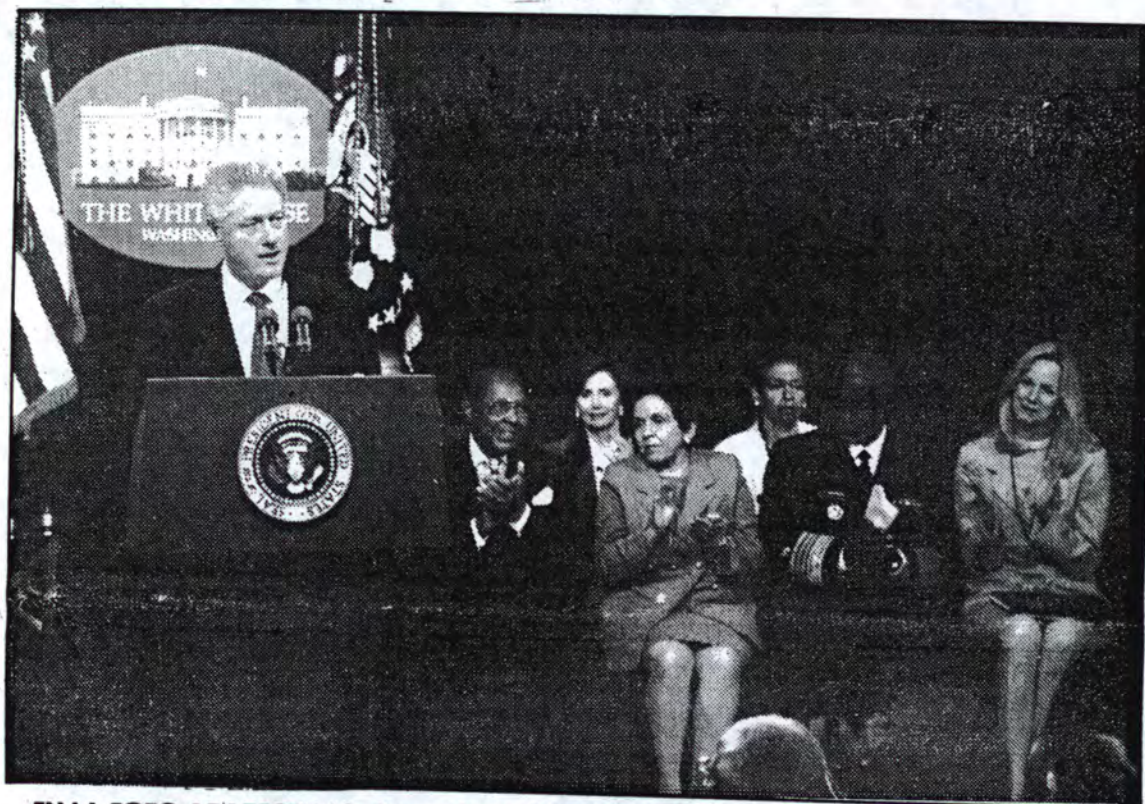
El recién pasado 28 de octubre, el Presidente Bill Clinton hondamente preocupado porque el VIH/SIDA dentro de las comunidades minoritarias es una "severa y continua crisis de cuidado de salud" dio a conocer una serie de iniciativas que conllevan una inversión de \$156 millones para enfrentar este urgente problema. Citando el agobiante y desproporcionado peso del VIH/SIDA sobre las minorías, el Presidente dio a conocer una nueva y comprensiva iniciativa que incluye esfuerzos sin precedentes para mejorar la efectividad en la prevención y tratamiento de VIH/SIDA en las comunidades afroamericanas e hispanas de la nación. El presidente también destacó otros importantes incrementos presupuestarios para combatir el VIH/SIDA así como también nuevos fondos para su iniciativa a fin de solucionar disparidades raciales de salud para una variedad de enfermedades, incluyendo VIH/SIDA.

VIH/SIDA dentro de la comunidad minoritaria es una "severa y continua crisis de cuidado de salud". Mientras el total de muertes por SIDA ha declinado por dos años consecutivos, SIDA permanece como la principal causa de muerte de hombres afroamericanos entre las edades

25-44 y la segunda importante causa de muerte entre las afroamericanas en el mismo grupo de edad. Africano-americanos constituyen más de 40 por ciento de todos los nuevos casos VIH/SIDA, y las mujeres afroamericanas hacen el 60 por ciento de casos femeninos. Hispanos representan más de 20 por ciento de nuevos casos VIH/SIDA y solamente alrededor de 10 por ciento de la población. También esto es una preocupación crítica en comunidades asiático-americanas así como también comunidades nativo-americanas, donde muchos están en alto riesgo de desarrollarla y es difícil llegar a ellas.

Durante las recientes negociaciones presupuestarias, la Administración Clinton y el Black Caucus lucharon exitosamente para asegurar un mayor compromiso de fondos para destinarlos al urgente problema de VIH/SIDA dentro de las minorías a través de nuevos esfuerzos de prevención, mejoramiento en el acceso a las drogas para tratamientos de VIH/SIDA, y entrenamiento para profesionales en salud quienes hacen tratamientos para esta enfermedad. Más de dos tercios de este fondo proviene de nuevos recursos apropiados a través de la Omnibus Appropriations Act.

EL MUNDO Jueves 19 de Noviembre de 1998



EN LA FOTO APARECEN (de izq. a der.): Presidente William J. Clinton; Representante Louis Stokes (D-OH); Representante Nancy Pelosi (D-CA); Secretaria de Salud y Servicios Humanos Donna Shalala; Representante Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC); Cirujano General David Satcher; y Sandy Thurman, Director de AIDS Policy Office. ●

FOTO: Cortesía de la Oficina de Prensa de la Casa Blanca

Public says Clinton owes most thanks for wife, job

Rejects impeachment, despite believing charges

By August Gribbin
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

What should President Clinton be most thankful for during this Thanksgiving holiday? That he still has a job?

"That he has a wife," said 52 percent of 904 registered voters in a Fox News survey. Thirty-six percent said Mr. Clinton should be most grateful he has hung onto his job.

But clearly the president might give thanks that recent polls show the public still approves of the job he is doing, still deprecates independent counsel Kenneth W. Starr and still wants the impeachment dropped — despite the belief he has lied and has most likely obstructed justice.

ABC News asked 1,008 adults if they approved of the job Mr. Clinton is doing, and 61 percent said they did. A CNN-Gallup-USA Today survey put the same query to 1,015 adults and found 66 approving. Because each poll has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percent, it is fair to say one poll confirmed the other.

Some contended that Mr. Starr's calm presentation at the impeachment hearings would win him public favor. It didn't.

In the ABC poll, 56 percent of the respondents said they saw or heard Mr. Starr's testimony and most felt the same about him afterward as they did before.

ABC had asked in August how many did not "favor" him. At that time it was 55 percent. This week it was 53 percent, an essentially meaningless change because of the margin of error.

What's more, when respondents were asked if their opinion of the prosecutor was "more" or "less" favorable "after his testimony," 39 percent said "less" and 27 percent said "more."

Questioned whether Mr. Starr made a "strong" or "weak" case against Mr. Clinton, 49 percent said he made a "weak" case,

up 11 percent since September. Forty-one percent said "strong" — down 5 percent in the same period.

Similarly, the CNN-Gallup-USA Today poll wanted to know, "Did the congressional hearing with Mr. Starr testifying accomplish something worthwhile?" "No" was the answer that prevailed, 52 to 27 percent.

Even after Mr. Starr testified that he did not "go too far" — as the ABC survey put it — and argue for impeachment, 62 percent said he had done just that. Thirty-five percent indicated he "handled [the testimony] properly."

Sixty percent of those asked said Mr. Starr was "mainly interested" in "hurting Clinton" rather than "finding the truth," as 36 percent contended.

By wide margins, respondents in both polls wanted the impeachment hearings dropped. But those wishing to jettison the matter don't think Mr. Clinton is innocent of the accusations against him. Seventy-six percent of the respondents in the ABC survey said Mr. Clinton lied "under oath about having an affair" with Monica Lewinsky.

In the CNN-Gallup-USA Today survey, 47 percent said the "allegation that Clinton lied under oath while president" is "definitely true." Forty-two percent said "probably true" and a mere 6 percent said "probably not true."

Concerning the "allegation that Clinton tried to obstruct justice while president," 28 percent said "definitely true," 31 percent said "probably true" and 24 percent said "probably not true."

Still, folks in the ABC poll aren't against impeachment because Mr. Starr failed to "prove [those] charges." As 90 percent of those respondents would have it, the charges just are "not a good enough reason" for impeachment.

And that's one more opinion the president might be grateful for.

Living in fear, ethnic Chinese look for a way out of Indonesia

By Willis Witter
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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JAKARTA, Indonesia — Atju, 22, usually spends Sundays selling stereos in a burnt-out indoor shopping arcade that was pillaged during anti-Chinese riots last May.

Now the terror is growing again. As many as 31 people have been killed in demonstrations and riots in Jakarta the past two weeks. Rioting earlier this week was ethnically motivated, with mainly ethnic Chinese and Christians targeted.

The week began with a Muslim mob burning or ransacking more than a dozen churches in Jakarta following a rumor that Catholics on the eastern island of Ambon had attacked a mosque.

Though churches were targeted, the rampage came as a familiar jolt to Indonesia's ethnic Chinese. The rage could just as easily have turned on them as it did last spring.

When Atju heard of the mayhem Sunday he quickly shuttered his store and hurried home. While he was away, the mob assembled outside his home. This time, he said, the army blocked them from coming in.

Atju sat inside his shuttered home, clutching the lacquered handle of a Japanese samurai sword for protection as angry mobs roamed outside.

"If they try to steal these," said Atju, pointing to his shop lined with speakers and boom boxes, "I just run away. I don't care. But if they try to rape my sister, I will fight to death."

The flight of wealthy, educated Chinese following last May's riots came as a shattering blow in a nation that has since become the frailest of Asia's once prosperous and now shattered economies. An estimated 70,000 of them left the country, taking with them tens of billions of dollars.

"The economic costs were enormous. You don't have to be an economist to figure that out," said Ong Khoo Kham, a history professor at the University of Indonesia.

The sudden exodus helped to plunge Indonesia into what could be called a classic depression.

An estimated 18 million workers have lost jobs since Asia's economic crisis began a year and a half ago, putting the unemployment rate well above 20 percent — similar to that during the Great Depression in the United States.

Hungry children beg in the streets of Jakarta, a sight rarely seen before May, while others forage for food in piles of discarded, rotting vegetables.

The latest riot came at a time when business conditions in Indonesia had begun to show signs of a tentative rebound. The nation's 80 percent annual inflation rate appears to have stalled and its battered currency, the rupiah, has continued to strengthen even after Sunday's riots.

In outlying islands, exports of commodities such as timber and palm oil have increased, and after a period of drought, rains have given farmers an opportunity to plant.

"The nation could bounce back to an acceptable level [of economic activity] rather quickly. It would be starting now if it weren't for the social and political crisis," said one Western economist, speaking on condition of anonymity.

That makes the impact of Sunday's riots all the more devastating, the economist said. "The leading indicator of recovery will be the return of Chinese money and there's no sign of that."

The rapes continue to terrify the Chinese community. Just 4 percent of Indonesia's 150 million people, the ethnic group is widely resented for its perceived wealth.

A government commission documented that 66 Chinese women had been sexually assaulted and said that in some cases the nation's army was partly to blame. Human rights groups put the total at more than 160.

Families that are too poor to leave are scraping for money to send one or more daughters abroad.

Atju, an ethnic Chinese who gave only his first name, considers it fortunate that he was able to put his sister on a plane to Taiwan, where she hopes to find a husband and settle.

It took a harrowing monthlong journey from Jakarta to two cities in the northern island of Kalimantan, where, as in Jakarta, stone-throwing mobs forced all Chinese people into hiding.

With his sister safe, Atju headed home. Last Sunday, he once again went through a now-familiar drill, rushing home, bolting the front door and reaching for the samurai sword.

The Judiciary Committee ponders perjury

By Arthur F. Fergenson
and Mark R. Levin

Tomorrow, the House Judiciary Committee will hold a hearing on the crime of perjury. The president, aided and abetted by his lawyers, has claimed steadfastly that his false statements, under oath, during his deposition in the Paula Jones case before United States District Judge Susan Webber Wright — and, later, before a United States grand jury — were merely evasions. Mr. Clinton's testimony was, in the president's famous phrase, "legally accurate."

Mr. Clinton's defenders among the talk show gliterati have argued that, even if the president did lie, he did not commit perjury. At least at the civil deposition, they argue, his testimony was not "material" — a legal requirement to be convicted of the federal crime of perjury.

For the sake of clarity, and to put the record straight in advance of the upcoming hearing, it is important to realize that both defenses are wrong. The president's answers were not "legally accurate," and the element of materiality was present when Mr. Clinton lied to a federal district judge.

The claim that the president's lies were not "material" in the Jones case is classic misdirection. Judge Wright never ruled that the president's answers about his relationship with Monica Lewinsky were not material

to the merits of Mrs. Jones's allegations. Judge Wright merely ruled that discovery about the Clinton-Lewinsky relationship would be curtailed as it was not "essential." Ironically, Judge Wright's ruling was in response to a motion filed by Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr. He believed that civil discovery into the Clinton-Lewinsky relationship by the Jones lawyers would interfere with his criminal investigation. Therefore, Judge Wright was simply exercising the power that federal judges have over discovery.

Moreover, materiality is judged at the time the testimony is given, not at some later time. During Mr. Clinton's deposition, Judge Wright ruled that questioning the president about his relationship with Miss Lewinsky should go forward over the objection of the president's attorney. She was undoubtedly correct. The evidence relating to Miss Lewinsky was intended to demonstrate a pattern and practice uniquely relevant to the Jones case, i.e., sex for a boss in return for employment favors.

However, even if the president's lies were not material to the merits of the Jones lawsuit, they were material to Miss Lewinsky's motion to quash her subpoena to testify and produce physical evidence. Miss Lewinsky's affidavit, in which she denied that the president and she had had any sex at all, was written and submitted in support of that motion. The motion was sent by overnight delivery to Judge Wright's law clerk and Mrs. Jones's attorneys on Jan. 16, 1998, the day before the president's deposition.

The point is that a lie is perjury if it is material to any matter before the court, not just the ultimate merits of the case. As the Fifth Circuit

Court of Appeals ruled in *United States v. Damato*, 554 F.2d 1371, 1373 (1977): "The statements need not be material to any particular issue, but may be material to collateral matters that might influence the court or the jury in the decisions of the questions before the tribunal."

The other principal defense to the charges of perjury is that Mr. Clinton believed at the time of the Jones deposition that sexual relationship did not mean oral sex, and that "alone," i.e., whether he was alone with Miss Lewinsky, was a relative term. However otherworldly these interpretations seem, these are not defenses to the crime of perjury.

As the court held in *Bednar v. United States*, 651 F.Supp. 672, aff'd 855 F.2d 859 (E.D.Mo. 1996): "In determining the falsity of a defendant's answer, neither the court nor the jury must accept a defendant's post hoc determination of the question or answer."

When the president defended his failure to recall the times that he and Miss Lewinsky were alone having sex, he stated that he never really felt alone in the White House. As the court held in *United States v. Cuesta*, 597 F.2d 903, 920 (5th Cir. 1979), "an answer that is responsive and false on its face" does not escape perjury "simply because the defendant can postulate unstated premises of the question that would make his answer literally true."

Furthermore, the context in which the president testified that he did not have a sexual relationship with Miss Lewinsky was established by his own

lawyer, Robert Bennett. Mr. Bennett stated at the deposition, in front of Judge Wright, Mr. Clinton and Mrs. Jones's attorneys, that Miss Lewinsky's affidavit, in which she denied a "sexual relationship" with the president, meant that she stated under oath that "there is absolutely no sex of any kind in any manner, shape or form" with Mr. Clinton. Mr. Bennett believed that to deny a sexual relationship meant to deny oral sex.



The context was also established by the Jones lawsuit. Mrs. Jones alleged that, among other things, Mr. Clinton exposed himself to her and demanded oral sex. That the president, as the defendant-deponent, could have interpreted "sexual relationship" to exclude the very sexual act he was accused of demanding from the plaintiff under questioning by the plaintiff's counsel, defies reason.

The courts have been especially careful to analyze perjury in the context in which the testimony was given. In *United States v. Bonacorsa*, 528 F.2d 1218, 1221 (2d Cir. 1976), the court held: "A defense to a charge of perjury may not be established by isolating a statement from context,

giving it in this manner a meaning entirely different from that which it has when the testimony is considered as a whole. If in the natural meaning in the context in which words were used they were materially untrue, perjury was established."

The best evidence that the president knew when he testified that he lied under oath comes from him. When the deposition ended, Mr. Clinton called his personal secretary, Betty Currie, and asked her to come to the White House the next day, a Sunday. When the two met, the president stated to her, in succession:

"You were always there when she was there, right? We were never really alone."

"You could see and hear everything."

"Monica came on to me, and I never touched her, right?"

"She wanted to have sex with me, and I can't do that."

Later, the president stated to Mrs. Currie:

"Monica Lewinsky wanted to have sex with me, but I told her I couldn't do that."

Mrs. Currie testified that Mr. Clinton wanted her to agree with him. All of these comments were made to Mrs. Currie by the president based on the predicate that Mr. Clinton, as he told Mrs. Currie, had been asked questions about Miss Lewinsky at the deposition the previous day. Clearly, the president interpreted his own statements to the Jones attorneys at the deposition in precisely the commonsense way that he now denies. He needed support from Mrs. Currie for his testimony that he and Miss Lewinsky were never, to his recollection, alone. That meant, in his own words, that Mrs. Currie was always in a position to "see and hear everything." If he believed that "alone" meant someone else being in the Oval Office complex, he would have

made an entirely different statement to Mrs. Currie, if any.

Similarly, Mr. Clinton understood that when he denied having a sexual relationship with Miss Lewinsky, he was testifying that not only didn't he have sex with her, but that she did not have sex with him. Otherwise, why did he seek to have Mrs. Currie support his proposition that Miss Lewinsky wanted to have sex with him, but that he refused?

Mr. Clinton appears guilty of at least two additional acts of perjury. First, as House Judiciary Committee Chief Counsel David Schippers has argued eloquently, Mr. Clinton and Miss Lewinsky engaged in a conspiracy to obstruct justice. Any act of a conspirator in furtherance of a crime is the act of every other conspirator. In other words, a conspirator is liable for all the crimes of his co-conspirators. Therefore, when Miss Lewinsky signed and submitted her perjurious affidavit to her attorney, who then filed it with the court, the perjury she committed is fully chargeable to the president.

Second, when the president lied to staff members like John Podesta, expecting them to repeat his lies to the grand jury, Mr. Clinton knowingly and willfully aided and abetted the provision of false, sworn testimony to the grand jury. Under *United States v. Walser*, 3 F.3d 38 (11th Cir. 1993), the president is culpable for the crime of perjury even though, for instance, Mr. Podesta believed his testimony was truthful and Mr. Clinton was not the sworn witness before the grand jury.

The federal judiciary views perjury as very serious criminal, wrongful conduct going to the heart of its constitutional mission to ensure justice. The president views his constitutional duty to uphold the law as an unfortunate inconvenience that he's free to abandon. Congress is now debating through the impeachment process which view will prevail.

The Washington Times

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1998

Hillary as the woman of the 90s

"Hillary Clinton represents for so many Americans the problems and struggles in their own lives. She's obviously a symbol for my generation of people with deep personal problems in complex times. And she has survived." — Sen. Robert G. Torricelli in the New York Times

There's the first lady in a nutshell, humiliated as a wife, humbled as a policy maker, a woman for our season. She stands triumphant by enduring deep personal problems without falling apart. Personally, I preferred the lamp-throwing days. I'll bet she does, too.

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

It's a cliché that first ladies reflect the role of women in the society of their time. There's a grain of truth in that, but rarely have we watched any woman incarnate herself in front of our eyes like Hillary Rodham Clinton in her search to find that acceptable reflection of womanhood in the 90s. She's finally got it: Stoic before a husband's satyriasis.

This can't be what the suffragettes had in mind.

In the 1960s, Hillary reflected the activist generation of Wellesley women, an image reviled by mainstreamers but much admired on

campuses. In the following decades she moved from a provincial duckling in granny glasses to glamorous swan on the cover of Vogue.

If anyone has a portrait of Dorian Gray in the attic, it has to be the first lady. She has ridden the wave of ridicule propelled by her overreaching and overwrought health care proposal. She testified before a criminal grand jury and weathered suspicion. She lost and found billing records that suggest her memory slipped on a shady Arkansas land deal with her colleague Webster Hubbell.

But she's absolutely radiant. Whether in Vogue, appealing to the vanity of our vanities, or in Honduras consoling needy victims of disaster, the political force goes with her. No matter how deep the cuts to her humiliated heart strings or the acuteness of her pain for her daughter's suffering, she betrays not a muscle of public vulnerability. I'm impressed.

In this visual age, she embodies the limits of knowledge that emanate from surfaces perceived in both the eye of the beholder and the camera. We're absolutely powerless to find insight into the depths of the human heart. That's not so bad except for the way image affects and infects our perceptions of just about everything political.

The eye increasingly disallows shades of complexity inherent in humanity. We're overwhelmed with caricatures. Despite the wall-to-wall television coverage of politics we move from one stereotype to another. Hillary, who was shrewish in her reach for the copresidency, is glamorous as triumphant victim withstanding adversity. Her husband has puffs as big as sofa pillows under his eyes. She doesn't. He's the philandering adolescent who can't grow up, but he's smart enough to oversee a humming economy. Boys will

behave badly, but they're cute when they're sexy.

Kenneth Starr looks angelic, but Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee, with far less innocent faces, succeed in beating the devil's drums of hypocrisy, demonizing him as a fire-and-brimstone breathing preacher man.

Talk show hosts and hostesses

This can't be what the suffragettes had in mind.

twist and turn with spinning dervishes, but the images of the protagonists have a momentum all their own. A self-satisfied public craves the simplicity of an image, the irreducible black or white, up or down, or good or bad representation of our personal pride and prejudices.

Allegorical theater in the Middle Ages required the playwright to create characters embodying abstract ideas. The virtues temperance, virginity, constancy were arrayed against the vices of gluttony, drunkenness, avarice and lasciviousness. Allegory was a powerful tool for showing an audience the differences between right and wrong.

In a media-saturated world audiences turn real people into allegorical figures, reducing them to projections of political partisanship. The reality of complexity strains the intellect. The ancient absolutes of morality — thou shalt not cheat, steal, lie, or commit adultery — held us together instinctively in a principled consensus even if honored mainly in the breach. No more.

To understand what happened with the grilling of Kenneth Starr, who was not on trial, an allegorical idea became the sustaining image: Fallen man was insidiously encapsulated in a fallen Starr. We've lost Eve but we've found a New Adam, built for kicking around.

The Washington Times

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1998

WASHINGTON

A regal renaissance for first lady

Year's end finds her in 'Vogue'

By Mimi Hall
USA TODAY

The hard-fought comeback of Hillary Rodham Clinton is on display this week with the arrival of the December issue of *Vogue* magazine.

On the cover, instead of a supermodel or a Hollywood star, is the first lady, in a burgundy Oscar de la Renta evening gown, in the Red Room of the White House. She is the picture of poise and elegance.

Nearly a year after the story of her husband's affair with onetime intern Monica Lewinsky made headlines worldwide, here's Hillary Clinton: the wronged wife looking more than all right, the weakened woman who somehow seems stronger.

"She's come out of a disgusting situation, frankly, with incredible grace," *Vogue* editor Anna Wintour says. "She behaved with intelligence and dignity. We felt, in a way, she was our woman of the year."

The *Vogue* cover, which started arriving in subscribers' mailboxes Monday and hits newsstands Wednesday, is the first to feature a first lady. It comes after an election season that saw Hillary Clinton rise to the political occasion and take her husband's place on the campaign trail.

He may have been hobbled by scandal, but she didn't hold back. She stumped for Democratic candidates coast to coast, recorded 100 radio and TV ads for them, raised millions of dollars and was credited with helping re-energize voters who were turned off by just about everything happening in Washington.

It was the culmination of a reinvention. Four years ago, polls found the country split on Hillary Clinton. She was seen by some as a self-appointed copresident whose elaborate plan to reform the health insurance system died of its own weight.



"Woman of the year": Hillary Rodham Clinton reads on a White House balcony in this 'Vogue' photo.

She was at the center of several ethics controversies, including legal work on the Whitewater land deal. Polls found her favorable ratings in the mid-40s.

Ten months ago, she was the betrayed, pitied wife. Since then, her ratings have been 60% or better.

Some controversies persist. Monday, her former law partner, Webster Hubbell, pleaded not guilty to charges that he covered up their role in a fraudulent real estate development for which they both did legal work. But those issues have faded.

The first lady's spokeswoman, Marsha Berry, won't say much about why her boss agreed to pose for *Vogue*, except that she was eager to promote the White House Millennium Council's efforts to highlight American heritage and culture. That is a subject of the accompanying article.

Other reasons may be just this simple: celebrity photographer Annie Leibovitz was lined up to take the pictures, and, well, how could the first lady say no to what would almost surely be an attractive photo spread in *Vogue*?

Whatever Hillary Clinton's



By Annie Leibovitz for *Vogue*, via Reuters
The cover: Hillary Clinton poses in the White House Red Room.

motivation, the magazine cover sends a message of resilience that is acknowledged by many Americans — including the media, with which she has never had a friendly relationship.

"Hillary's Splendid Season," proclaimed a *Newsweek* headline about her campaigning this fall.

"The single most impressive political performance came from Hillary Rodham Clinton," gushed *Boston Globe* colum-

nist Ellen Goodman.

Now, in what may well be wishful thinking by some Democrats, rumors are flying that when President Clinton leaves office, she'll run for the Senate in her home state, Illinois, or in New York, where Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan has announced he'll retire in 2001.

In the meantime, she seems to be making the most of a very bad situation. She has said she is committed to her marriage — and, at least publicly, she seems to have moved on.

Patricia Ireland, head of the National Organization for Women, says the first lady is sending a positive message to women with both the *Vogue* cover and her political efforts.

"Many of us look at what she's been through and see that she has her issues and her agenda and she's not going to be knocked out by his compulsions and his stupidity," she says. As a feminist, Ireland says she does find it unsettling that the public appears to like Hillary Clinton better since she's been publicly humiliated by her husband.

At the start of the Clinton administration, when the first lady's head was superimposed on

"She's come out of a disgusting situation, frankly, with incredible grace. She behaved with intelligence and dignity."

— Anna Wintour, *Vogue*

a dominatrix's body on the cover of the now-defunct *Spy* magazine, the message was "that you can't be a real woman if you're strong and involved in politics," Ireland says.

But Ireland says she was heartened when Hillary Clinton toured the country this fall and "people responded to her not as the wronged woman but as a woman who had her priorities straight. People were really rallying to her because she is strong."

Not everyone puts such a positive spin on Hillary Clinton's increasing popularity.

"I think she's a disgrace," says Barbara Ledeen of the conservative Independent Women's Forum. "She's complicit with his (the president's) lying, and she's giving a false front to the American people" in order to stay in the White House.

Instead of showing that she's strong, Ledeen argues, the first lady "acts like an abused wife. She makes excuses for him, she blames everybody else for his behavior, and she keeps coming back for more."

But Wintour, who in another departure from supermodel tradition put TV diva Oprah Winfrey on *Vogue*'s cover this year, says her readers respond well to the image of a woman who has survived tough times.

Wintour says she watched her latest subject on the campaign trail and "it was almost like watching Princess Diana."

Hence, Hillary Clinton's dramatic Red Room pose.

"I had a very clear idea of how I wanted her to look on the cover," Wintour says. "Very classic and regal — almost like British royalty."

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Document 99 of 124.

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Newsday (New York, NY)

November 19, 1998, Thursday, ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: PART II; Page B02

LENGTH: 1065 words

HEADLINE: INK / KIDS LETTERS TO THE 'FIRST PETS

BYLINE: Paul D. Colford

BODY:

A CRUSTY EDITOR once said that a newspaper can't go wrong with stories about murder or pets.

Pets? Sure.

Indeed, the editor's advice might explain the many feature reports early in the Clinton administration about Socks, the first family's pet cat, and the many stories a year ago about what name the president would give the Clintons new dog.

"Dear Socks, Dear Buddy," written by **Hillary Rodham Clinton** and published this week by Simon & Schuster, reprints some of the more amusing letters that kids have sent to the four-legged residents of the White House and gives inside dope on the animals that even hard-bitten Washington reporters probably didn't know.

Buddy "seems happiest snoozing in the sunny window behind the President's big oak desk made from the timbers of the H.M.S. Resolute," **Hillary Clinton** writes.

"When Buddy and Socks met for the first time, both animals were caught off guard . . . Intent on protecting his turf, the cat hissed and got ready to spring while Buddy, just as taken aback, barked and strained at his leash. Things got so heated between them that Bill and other peacekeepers had to step in. Concerned allies set up several summits in an effort to broker a truce between the pets. It wasn't until the day that Socks swatted Buddy on the nose and sent the puppy off yelping, though, that they began to get along fine."

Sam Bradman, one of the young letter writers, asks: "How do you like being a dog, Buddy? I like being a person."

From Ross Rankin to Socks: "Are you aloud to watch MTV ? "

In **Hillary Clinton's** 1996 best-seller, "It Takes a Village," she focused on the needs of children and ways to improve family and community life. In "Dear Socks, Dear Buddy," besides answering questions about the Clintons pets and offering a nicely illustrated history of other pets in the White House, she gives advice on animal care and tips for parents on how to help children express themselves through

writing.

Simon & Schuster has introduced "Dear Socks, Dear Buddy" with a big first printing of more than 400,000 copies. The copyright is held by the National Park Foundation, which will receive all author earnings from book sales and ancillary sources, such as book clubs and the purchase of excerpts by magazines.

The publisher said there were no immediate plans for **Hillary Clinton** to make promotional appearances. Vietnam on Deadline

Each of the panelists at the Media Studies Center in New York last week first read a portion of their work included in "Reporting Vietnam," a two-volume collection newly published by the Library of America.

Frances FitzGerald dipped into a piece she wrote for Vogue 32 years ago, describing a victorious South Vietnamese general in his high-ceilinged villa as "he calls for the servants to bring coffee and hot towels and waves across at his wife and her retinue of women who stand at the foot of the grand staircase waiting to join the party."

Among the other panelists, Kevin Buckley, now executive editor of Playboy, reprised one of his dispatches for Newsweek, dated 1968, describing a firefight near Loc Ninh: "There were four enemy dead - all disfigured with gaping wounds." Stripping them of their gear, the men of Alpha Company "placed 'Big Red One' shoulder patches on each dead face" so those to follow would know which soldiers had been there.

Sydney H. Schanberg, a former Newsday columnist, read from one of his memorable stories on the fall of Phnom Penh in 1975 that he reported for The New York Times and that earned him a Pulitzer Prize. Although Schanberg's decision to remain in the Cambodian city through its capture by the Khmer Rouge was depicted in the movie "The Killing Fields," his original words on newsprint recall the riveting experience of reading his reports for the first time.

Schanberg described the chaos and heartache from a world away as the Khmer Rouge began their "peasant revolution" by forcing every soul out of Phnom Penh and deep into the countryside. As he read again last week, the evacuated were "covering the roads like a human carpet . . . dispirited and frightened by the unknown that awaited them and many plainly terrified because they were soft city people and were sure the trip would kill them."

History, of course, showed that the trip and subsequent brutality killed millions. But Schanberg and his colleagues were writing only news, what former Washington Post publisher Philip Graham called "the first rough draft of history."

Rough drafts written by more than 80 journalists between 1959 and 1975 make up "Reporting Vietnam." The second of the hardcover volumes, which covers 1969 to 1975, also contains the complete text of Michael Herr's book "Dispatches."

"At the mud and blood level, there was considerable affection" between American troops and the reporters who covered them, Buckley recalled. At the same time, panelists remembered that it was sometimes difficult getting certain observations from the field past their editors back in the United States.

"In Cambodia, your desk in New York couldn't reach you," Schanberg said. "It was glorious." Ink to Cyberspace

The latest journalist to uproot herself from print and click on in cyberspace is Jeannette Walls.

The gossip columnist, formerly with New York magazine and later Esquire, started gossiping anew last week via the Living/Travel section of MSNBC online (<http://www.msnbc.com>). She reported last week that CBS News executives were exploring a possible alliance with Bloomberg Business News. On

Tuesday, Walls led with word that the lead female character in director Gus Van Sant's imminent remake of "Psycho" is played as a lesbian by Julianne Moore, who has the role of the murder victim's sister.

Considering there's nothing more stale than old gossip, an online outlet offers Walls immediate advantages. Instead of having to weigh whether an item would still be fresh in next week's New York or next month's Esquire, she can update her daily MSNBC columns (Monday through Thursday) even after they are posted, staying ahead of the newspapers when she has new information.

"I think this is where gossip is going," Walls said last week. "The news cycle is now so fast that I can update almost instantaneously when I have something. Working online gives you the staying power of print, but also the immediacy of television."

GRAPHIC: Photo-From "Dear Socks, Dear Buddy," a girl's letter to Socks takes the concerned approach.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: November 20, 1998

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SCHOOL VIOLENCE

'More Youth Workers' Pitch Soars From Cop's Lips to Clinton's List.

■ BY PATRICK BOYLE

Minneapolis Police Chief Robert K. Olson admits that his grand idea at the National Summit on School Violence was something "I just took out of the air": What if the nation put 100,000 youth workers in the schools to help troubled kids before they really hurt someone?

Attorney General Janet Reno, who attended the September summit in Salt Lake City, praised the concept. The U.S. Conference of Mayors, the summit organizer, made the proposal for "100,000 youth workers or counselors" the second item on its school violence "action plan." And when President Bill Clinton unveiled a plan at the White House Conference on School Violence last month to hire 100,000 more teachers, Salt Lake City Mayor Deedee Corradini told him in front of 200 school and youth work leaders that adding teachers is great, but "what about 100,000 counselors? We need counselors back in our schools."

"I applaud the recommendation of the mayors," the president responded, "and look forward to following up on that."

Thus in three weeks the idea to put more youth workers and counselors in schools went from a cop's head to the president's. "We're going to go after it in next year's budget," Conference of Mayors President Corradini later vowed on the White House lawn. While youth advocates have been calling for more youth workers in schools for years, recent events have propelled the idea to the national agenda.

Still uncertain, however, is what the mayors will go for, much less get: Counselors? Psychologists? Social workers? Other types of youth workers? While the White House conference illuminated a growing consensus over the need to get more adults working with at-risk kids before they explode, there

is no consensus on how to make that happen in schools. Current efforts are piecemeal.

"When you see a kid that's troubled, you know it," Kevin Dwyer, president-elect of the National Association of School Psychologists, told a morning workshop at the conference. The trouble is that "we always wait for the big bang" before intervening.

Need for Prevention

Clinton announced several initiatives that go in the prevention direction, such as \$25 million for a Safe Schools-Safe Communities program to help 10 as yet unchosen cities create safety plans that include mental health counselors, mentoring and after school activities. The president's plan to revamp the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program mentions evaluating and counseling troubled youths.

His two biggest announcements, however, were budget agreements to add 100,000 teachers and 2,000 cops to schools over several years. West Virginia Education Association president, Tom Lange, sitting in the White House East Room listening to the president, pointed out that smaller classes (the result of hiring more teachers) can help teachers identify troubled kids. And the White House said the police should help schools recognize signs of trouble and intervene before violence erupts or gets out of hand.

But what teachers really need, said Lange and others, is somewhere to send the kids who appear to be simmering. "One of our biggest problems is not identifying the high-risk behavior, but to have programs for early inter-

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Clinton, Drnovšek agree: Slovenia tops NATO list

A1

LJUBLJANA, Slovenia — A recent visit to the United States, where Prime Minister Janez Drnovšek, accompanied by a strong government-business delegation, met with President Bill Clinton and other top officials, not only confirms the good political and economic relations between the two countries, but also lends new impetus to Slovenia's aspirations of becoming an active partner in creating world policy.

Prime Minister Drnovšek was on the official working visit to the United States, where he stopped in New York, Washington and Cleveland, Nov. 3-5. The heavyweight Slovenian government-business delegation included Foreign Minister Boris Frlec, Finance Minister Mitja Gaspari, Minister of Economic Relations and Development Marjan Senjur, State Secretary Vojka Ravbar, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Jozko Čuk and about 20 representatives of Slovenian enterprises.

The central event of the visit, the meeting between President Clinton and

Drnovšek, was held on Nov. 4 in Washington. The meeting was also attended by U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and the President's National Security Advisor Sandy Berger. The Slovenian side included Foreign Minister Gaspari, Minister of Economic Relations and Development Senjur and Slovenian Ambassador to the United States Dr. Dimitrij Rupel.

The talks at the White House focused on three major topics: the European security structure, which includes NATO, the EU and the OSCE; regional and global security cooperation; and economic cooperation.

Drnovšek said after the meeting, "President Clinton underlined the good relations between the countries which have evolved into a strategic partnership. We also discussed security cooperation where Clinton praised Slovenia's participation in addressing global problems. According to Clinton, Slovenia is the best partner to the United States and NATO."

President Clinton also said that NATO would continue its insistence on admit-

ting new members, with Slovenia being the best candidate for the next wave of enlargement. However, Drnovšek and Clinton did not discuss any specific date of Slovenia's accession to NATO.

The officials also dealt with economic and political cooperation. The United States' chief interest in economic cooperation is the process of Slovenia's accession to the European Union and the consequences that the process would bring for American enterprises. The most frequently mentioned in this respect was the U.S. auto industry. Slovenia has steadily reduced import taxes for cars produced in the European Union, whereby American partners feel they are in an unequal position.

Partners in Resolving International Issues

President Clinton particularly praised the strategic cooperation between Slovenia and the United States, mainly in the UN Security Council where this year

Slovenia became a nonpermanent member. Drnovšek discussed this issue in a separate meeting with State Secretary Madeleine Albright.

She advised that Congress had allocated \$28 million for the demining fund to help victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Slovenia had been an ardent advocate of the fund. While Congress made this decision back on May 1, the Slovenian government was only reassured at the meeting that the sum will be disbursed in two installments of \$14 million. The first part will be released when the same amount of money is raised by other donating countries.

The day before, Drnovšek also met with Assistant Secretary of State for Defense John Hamre. He specifically praised Slovenian military participation in NATO peacekeeping forces. "Slovenia's Prime Minister gave us a good insight into the situation in Kosovo. We understand

▼ **See NATO FUTURE**
on page 8

▼ NATO FUTURE from page 1

Slovenia's disappointment over its failure to join NATO in the first round of enlargement. We believe that NATO will continue to expand to include allied countries like Slovenia," Hamre said after the meeting.

Drnovšek briefed the U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary about progress made in restructuring Slovenia's armed forces, while Hamre stressed the importance of partnership in the UN Security Council. "We also addressed participation of Slovenian troops in NATO peacekeeping operations and clarified outstanding issues to consolidate confidence," Prime Minister Drnovšek said.

Searching for Niches in the U.S. Market

During its visit to the United States, the Slovenian business delegation held meetings in New York with representatives of Slovenian companies and the Slovenian-U.S. business community in the United States. In the focus of their attention were ways of increasing the presence of Slovenian companies in the demanding U.S. market.

At the State Department in Washington, Prime Minister Drnovšek and State Secretary Vojka Ravbar attended a round table on economic cooperation. U.S. officials, led by Under Secretary for Economic Affairs in the State Department Stewart Wisenstat, praised Slovenia's achievement in business. Also discussed were Slovenia's bid to join the EU and its consequences for Slovenian-U.S. business cooperation. Talks on the abolition of double taxation and protection of investments were also held.

Prime Minister Drnovšek met with IMF Director General Michel Camdessus, who hailed Slovenia's macro-economic stability, low inflation, stable economic growth rate, its persistence in carrying out structural reforms and its model financial discipline. In Cleveland, Drnovšek participated in a business conference on cooperation with Slovenia attended by government officials, Slovenian companies and American citizens of Slovenian descent.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was reprinted, in part, from the Nov. 10, 1998, issue of Slovenia Weekly

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Photo by Shawna Shaw

HEADING OFF TROUBLE: The President and Mrs. Clinton host White House School Violence Summit, agreeing that the nation needs more youth workers in its schools for early intervention. The question is, how to make that happen?

vention," Miriana R. Gaston, director of the Resolving Conflicts Creatively Program in New York City schools, told a morning workshop.

This concern was evident at the highest levels of the Clinton administration, from Department of Health and Human Services assistant secretary, Margaret Hamburg (Teachers "don't know what to do" when they see signs of trouble in a student), to Education Secretary Richard W. Riley ("Teachers need to have an opportunity, if they have a serious problem, to pull in a professional to give them more help"), to Reno ("We've got to have the resources to provide the follow-up after the police officers identify a problem"). First Lady Hillary Clinton bemoaned that the numbers of counselors in schools is typically so small that "it's a meaningless, kind of a token presence." She noted that in several of the high-profile school shooting cases this year, "a lot of these young boys had made threats, talked about getting even with people."

Intuition and anecdotal evidence indicate that more youth counselors would help, but the research on the

effect of counseling in schools is thin. The D.C.-based Fight Crime: Invest in Kids cites a 1991 Montreal study showing that counseling and social skills training for disruptive first- and second-grade boys cut in half the odds that they would be rated as highly disruptive by a teacher, have to repeat a grade, or be in special classes. Two days before the White House conference, Fight Crime unveiled a violence prevention program that includes early intervention for kids who show signs of trouble.

Stumbling Blocks

Despite the widespread support for early intervention, "there's no national focus to make something happen," Chief Olson noted in a telephone interview. That's what prompted his proposal in Salt Lake City, spinning off the president's popular program to hire 100,000 police. While the number catches attention ("It rings a bell here in Washington," Corradini said), there's no agreement at this early stage over what kind of workers are needed, or how many.

Olson said he originally suggested "youth workers," but people at the mayors' summit began saying "counselors" instead. The Conference of Mayors' action plan that grew from that summit mentions "youth counselors" in one place and "youth workers or counselors" in another. "I'm not sure why 'youth workers' is in the report," Corradini said after the White House conference. She said the mayors' group wants certified counselors.

Dwyer noted that some people are using "counselor" to include anyone who counsels, while others (including him) mean licensed professionals. He said the discussion should include school psychologists and social workers as well. Others think the discussion

should be even broader, to include an array of youth workers such as resource coordinators and volunteers.

"We need adults in the schools that are available to children," said Linda Harnill, senior vice president of Communities in Schools, which helps to create youth-serving programs in schools throughout the country. "I would like to see it so that it is flexible for an individual school to determine what is the best position that they need."

How many adults are needed? No one seems to know. Local school officials consistently said at the White House conference that they have fewer counselors than they once had or have not hired new ones as student populations have mushroomed. National statistics, however, are soft. Dwyer said the nation's 26,000 school psychologists cover about 2,100 students apiece, twice the recommended ratio. There is no total count on the number of counselors; he said the average ratio is about 1:500, while the recommended ratio is 1:300.

"Most school psychologists and counselors in this country are serving twice as many kids as they're supposed to," Dwyer said.

Will Congress care about overworked counselors? It will if the public does, but that might be a hard sell. Tell a room full of American adults that you want to hire more cops or teachers, and most heads will nod on principle alone. Tell them you want to hire 100,000 youth workers or counselors, and you'll face a lot of quizzical looks. "People have no concept of what we're talking about," Dwyer said.

That's probably why President Clinton indicated that before he embraces any plan, the plan's advocates have to build support among the public and lawmakers. "You need to let them know that a well-trained counselor working with kids is a terrific investment," the president told Corradini.

She later said the mayors' group will work with the National Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers, and law enforcement organizations, among others, to build support. Missing from that list are youth-serving groups such as Communities in Schools. "We need to offer our assistance," Harnill said.

"We need a marketing campaign to show the role of counselors and youth workers, and how it will not only reduce school violence but also increase academics."

Police and teachers' groups might have the legislative clout to make the idea move. "The police, quite frankly, are tired of fighting this [juvenile violence] business from the spout of the fire hose," Olson said. "Let's get back to the spigot and turn this thing off." ■

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WHITE HOUSE RADIO OUTREACH

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The following information was recorded and made available on the White House Radio Actuality Line. The actuality line is available to all radio stations, networks, and other media outlets. You may access the most recent actualities by calling the number above.

For the week of: November 30- December 4

	Topics-->					
Monday	POTUS Mideast Economic Develop- ment	POTUS E-Comm- erce	VPOTUS E-Comm- erce	Meg Whitman San Jose, CA E- Commerce		
Tuesday				Amy Slemmer, "Mothers Voices"	POTUS HUD Aids Grants (Actuality)	POTUS Housing for people with Aids(Event)
Wednesday	POTUS Leadership Remarks	POTUS Seattle Reference during Leadshp. Remarks				
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Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

November 25, 1998, Wednesday, SOONER EDITION

SECTION: NATIONAL, Pg. B-1

LENGTH: 744 words

HEADLINE: ADOPTION GROUP, COUNTY JUDGE HONORED AT WHITE HOUSE

BYLINE: JUDY PACKER-TURSMAN, POST-GAZETTE WASHINGTON BUREAU

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Three Rivers Adoption Council and Allegheny County Common Pleas Judge Max Baer yesterday were honored at a White House ceremony saluting their leadership in helping to find permanent, safe homes for foster care children.

At the same ceremony, President Clinton announced a new initiative to expand use of the Internet, creating a national registry to find homes more quickly for the 100,000 children in the U.S. foster care system.

Clinton, who has set a goal of doubling adoptions and other permanent placements from the public child welfare system by 2002, directed the Department of Health and Human Services to develop a plan. He asked the federal agency to report back to him within 60 days on how it plans to work with the states to carry out the effort.

"To give (waiting) children the permanent homes they need, to give our families the opportunity to give them those homes, we must make technology a partner and propel the public welfare system into the 21st century," Clinton said at the East Room event, held in conjunction with National Adoption Month.

"The Internet holds the potential to shorten their wait, to make an online link between foster-care centers and families looking to adopt," he said. "Some states and private partners already are forging these connections, bringing together families in Alaska and children as far away as Pennsylvania, for example. . . . Technology has given us an important tool, and we should use it."

Clinton, who signed the Adoption and Safe Families Act into law a year ago, noted that the number of U.S. adoptions rose about 10 percent between 1996 and 1997, up to 31,000. But he said geographic and other barriers still exist.

Federal officials said a nonprofit organization has created an adoption website that uses information from the majority of states. But it covers only about 1,000 children, a mere fraction of those awaiting permanent placement. Ohio and Michigan, but not Pennsylvania, are among 35 states that employ the

Internet in some way to promote adoptions, using websites set up by their state human services agencies with listings of some children waiting for adoption.

Thirty squirming, sometimes-chattering young children, whose adoptions were finalized yesterday in the District of Columbia, attended the White House event. Also in attendance was first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton**, who said she hoped to increase the public's "awareness and enthusiasm" about adoption.

Noting that Thanksgiving means "a table filled with people who care about you, and that is what all children want and deserve," she got a standing ovation from the audience of adoption advocates. She also received praise from her husband, who said adoption "has been a consuming passion of the first lady for as long as I have known her."

HHS Secretary Donna Shalala also spoke, despite a bad case of laryngitis. And Dave Thomas, founder and board chairman of the Ohio-based Wendy's International fast-food restaurant chain, asked corporate America to put adoption benefits on a par with maternity benefits because "the government can't do this alone." His company has done so since 1990.

District of Columbia Mayor-elect Anthony Williams, adopted at age 3 despite warnings that he wouldn't make it because he hadn't spoken a word in foster care, quipped that his mother "did have a lot of trouble with me, but I did make it."

On the White House lawn afterward, Baer said: "In Allegheny County, if you go back five, 10 years ago, my view is that we were a dysfunctional juvenile court-CYF (Children and Youth Services) continuum. We did not take care of our kids. That was nobody's fault. It was a system that grew in terms of numbers and did not grow in terms of systems and resources to deal with those numbers and found itself swamped until it ceased to operate.

"We've been working tirelessly, every day . . . for five years to change that," he said.

Baer noted that the number of children in foster care countywide dropped from a peak of 3,000 two years ago, after a six-year climb before that, to about 2,700 now. Adoptions are expected to surpass 500 countywide this year, after about a century at or below 100 adoptions annually.

Baer was joined by Martha Ross, executive director of Three Rivers Adoption Council. The judge and the council were among the eight winners of HHS' "Adoption 2002" excellence awards, chosen from among more than 65 nominees.

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November 25, 1998, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A05

LENGTH: 533 words

HEADLINE: Web Site to List Foster Children for Adoption

BYLINE: Barbara Vobejda, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

President Clinton announced yesterday a plan to create an Internet site that will carry photographs and information on as many as 100,000 children in the nation's foster care system in hopes of matching them with adoptive parents.

The president announced the initiative during a White House ceremony marking the first anniversary of the Adoption and Safe Families Act, which revamped the foster care system to speed the placement of children in permanent homes after they are taken from abusive or neglectful parents.

The law established bonuses of \$ 4,000 to be paid by the federal government to states for every child who is adopted out of the child protection system, and \$ 6,000 for the adoption of a child considered hard to place because of age, handicap or other circumstances.

Clinton hopes the new Internet effort will enable the administration to reach its goal of doubling the number of foster care adoptions by 2002. "We can use the Internet to promote adoptions while protecting the confidentiality of children and families," Clinton said. "Technology has given us an important tool and we should use it."

The ceremony also honored 24 families who adopted children yesterday through the D.C. Superior Court, an annual "Adoption Day" event traditionally held at the court but transferred to the White House at the request of first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton**. Among the speakers was District Mayor-elect Anthony Williams, who was adopted at the age of 3 [Details, Page B8].

Currently, 18 states -- including Maryland -- maintain their own sites on the World Wide Web to promote adoptions of children in foster care, while other states provide information to private social service agencies that have created similar sites. But the result is a cumbersome and haphazard system that makes it difficult for prospective families to learn about available children across the country.

Under the president's plan, Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala will determine over the next two months the best way to create one Internet site that will link the other sites and essentially serve as a clearinghouse for interested parents. HHS officials said the site would protect the privacy of children by posting information only after permission is received from the children's legal guardians.

The nation's foster care system includes about 500,000 children, of whom 100,000 are available for adoption because social workers have determined that they cannot be returned to their birth parents. In the past, just a fraction of those children have been adopted -- the figure was 20,000 in 1995.

By creating financial bonuses and other incentives, the federal law was designed to increase that number. It also was intended to shorten the legal process for determining that a child is free for adoption and to shift the emphasis in cases of severe abuse away from attempts to reunite biological families.

Figures are not yet available to show whether the number of adoptions has increased since passage of the law. But from 1996 to 1997, the number of adoptions increased by more than 10 percent, from 28,000 to 31,000, according to federal statistics.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 25, 1998

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November 25, 1998, Wednesday, Final Edition

NAME: ANTHONY WILLIAMS

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B08

LENGTH: 599 words

HEADLINE: For Williams, Influential Support; Mayor-Elect Meets With First Lady After Adoption Ceremony

BYLINE: Michael H. Cottman, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Mayor-elect Anthony A. Williams emerged from the White House yesterday after a 30-minute meeting with **Hillary** Rodham **Clinton**, saying the first lady understands the needs of the District and supports his philosophical plan to invest in the District's education and human services.

"I was happy to have a meeting with the first lady. I do believe she is really committed to our city and she has a deep, rich understanding of its problems, its issues and its opportunities," Williams said.

Williams said he and the first lady discussed education, bringing accountability to the District and investing in the city.

The mayor-elect said that speaking with the first lady about issues that affect the District's residents amounts to more than simply a photo opportunity and could transform into tangible support.

"The White House can play a leadership role in the president's plan with the Congress in supporting investment in our city by the federal government," Williams said. " . . . This will help move us forward."

Williams and Clinton met after taking part in the 12th Annual Adoption Day ceremony in the East Room of the White House, where 24 families completed their adoptions of 30 children.

Eugene N. Hamilton, chief judge of D.C. Superior Court -- who has adopted four children himself -- signed papers that formally completed the adoption process for a roomful of smiling families just in time for Thanksgiving.

Williams, who was adopted himself and until age 3 could not speak, told the crowd that he would not be standing in the White House if two people had not taken a chance on him.

"Forty-four years ago, my parents brought me into their home, people from the institution telling my mother, 'You can bring Tony in, but you're always going to have trouble with Tony and he's never going to make it,' " the mayor-elect said. " . . . They brought me into their home and she did have trouble with me, but I did make it."

The District's child welfare system, with a history of turmoil, has been operated by a federal receiver since 1995, when a U.S. District judge ruled that the city government was not caring adequately for thousands of abused and neglected children. The nine-year-old legal fight continues, with the city filing court papers just yesterday to oppose the current receiver's strategic plan.

Adoptions of foster children increased to a record number in the year ending Sept. 30. The court-appointed monitor called the 168 adoptions a "spectacular accomplishment," although hundreds of children are still waiting.

Edward and Rochelle Mays attended the ceremony and were taking 12-year-old Charday and her brother, Steven, 11, home for good.

"It's something we've always talked about and something we've always wanted to do," said Rochelle Mays, 36. Edward Mays, 41, simply said: "We wanted to give something back to the community."

Staff writer Peter Slevin contributed to this report. Welcome To My World: D.C. Mayor-elect Anthony A. Williams, who was adopted 44 years ago, holds 15-month-old Joshua Young-Joon Sahr after an adoption ceremony for two dozen families at the White House. After the annual Adoption Day celebration, Williams got a chance to discuss his plans for the city with first lady **Hillary** Rodham **Clinton**. Adoption Day at the White House united 30 children with their parents for good. One new adoptee, Charday Mays, 12, of Prince George's County, introduced the president and got a hug from the first lady. At right above is Dave Thomas, founder and chairman of Wendy's International, an adoptee himself.

GRAPHIC: Photo, SUSAN BIDDLE

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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The Associated Press

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November 24, 1998, Tuesday, AM cycle**SECTION:** Washington Dateline**LENGTH:** 371 words**HEADLINE:** President, first lady highlight adoption, promise Internet help**BYLINE:** By SANDRA SOBIERAJ, Associated Press Writer**DATELINE:** WASHINGTON**BODY:**

To a background of baby gurgles in the East Room, President Clinton and the first lady presided Tuesday over an adoption ceremony for 30 local children and promised a government Internet site to help the 100,000 others waiting for families.

"The Internet holds the potential to shorten their wait, to make an on-line link between foster care centers and families looking to adopt," the president said. "Technology has given us an important tool and we should use it."

He directed the Department of Health and Human Services to work with the courts and nonprofit agencies on a national Internet registry of children legally eligible for adoption. Of the agencies that already have online services, the largest posts photos of just 1,000 waiting children.

Wendy's founder Dave Thomas, who was adopted as a child, exhorted business executives to offer adoption benefits just as they do maternal benefits.

Accompanied by two dozen new parents sporting red carnations, 30 children from the District of Columbia foster care system came to the White House in their Sunday finery at the invitation of **Hillary Rodham Clinton**. Eugene Hamilton, chief judge of the D.C. Superior Court, signed their final adoption decrees just prior to the ceremony.

Charday Mays, 12, who introduced the president, was in foster care since age 3 until she and her younger brother, Steven, were adopted this year. "This Thanksgiving, Steven and I have so much to be thankful for. ... We are now part of a family. That makes me very happy," the girl said.

The ceremony was fitting for the season, said Mrs. Clinton.

"There is one tradition that runs through Thanksgiving, and that is family. You know, when you're part of a family, you're supposed to be able to know that there'll be a seat waiting for you in good times and bad times. ... That is what all children want and deserve."

House Commerce Committee Chairman Tom Bliley, R-Va., took the ceremony as an occasion to press for an increase in the adoption tax credit. In a statement faxed to reporters, Bliley said he would reintroduce legislation next year to increase the credit for adoption costs to \$ 10,000 and make it permanent law, with the amount adjusted yearly for inflation.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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'Internet registry to help adoption of foster children

By Bill Nichols
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — President Clinton will announce today plans to create a national Internet registry for children in foster care who are eligible for adoption.

The goal, White House officials say, is to match people who want to adopt children with the 100,000 children in foster care nationwide who are legally eligible for adoption.

Adoption advocates applauded Clinton's instruction to Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala to develop plans for the computer registry within 60 days.

"Anything we can do to help kids who need a loving home find a wonderful loving home goes in the right direction," says David Liederman, executive director of the Child Welfare League.

Several states offer their own in-state computer registries, and a few small nonprofit groups have national registries. But White House officials say the existing registries can handle only 1,000 children altogether, a fraction of those in foster care who are available for adoption.

White House aides say a great appeal of the registry is that it would allow potential parents to see the faces of children they might adopt.

Prospective parents would have to meet state adoption requirements and any restrictions states might have on interstate adoptions.

White House aides and adoption advocates say there were several hurdles to be cleared before such a registry could be set up.

Shalala and the task force she creates would have to decide what sort of information to make available about each child while still maintaining his or her privacy. Also, before children could be put in the registry, all parental rights would have to have been terminated.

Another concern is that the registry could generate such a strong response that understaffed state agencies could be overwhelmed.

USA TODAY • TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1998

Melanne Verveer

*To Pres for
clips*

Top of page:

Col 1: News feature moving later with art.

Cols 2-4: In a surprise decision, Britain's highest court rules that former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet does not have immunity from prosecution for acts of murder, torture and hostage-taking carried out during his 17 years in power, opening the door for his extradition to Spain.(with art) (PINOCHET-TIMES, moved.)

Cols 5-6: Local story.

Above the fold:

Cols 2-3: Local story.

Col 6: Energy titan Exxon is reported to be in talks to acquire competitor Mobil and may be close to announcing a deal that would be the world's largest industrial merger ever. (OIL-TIMES, moved.)

Below the fold:

Col 3: The Medicare system and millions of its beneficiaries could save more than \$1 billion a year on prescription drugs if Medicare used the same price schedule as the Department of Veterans Affairs, according to a government investigation. (DRUGS, moved.)

Cols 5-6: Granting the wish of right-to-die advocate Jack Kevorkian, Michigan prosecutors charge the retired pathologist with first-degree, premeditated murder and with assisting in a suicide after he euthanized a terminally ill man whose last moments were broadcast on national television. (KEVORKIAN-TIMES, moved.)

Bottom of page:

Cols 1-2: Of all the people who have to work Thanksgiving Day, those answering the government's meat and poultry hot line are performing among the most critical of emergency services. (HOTLINE, moved.)

Cols 4-6: Local feature with art.

Hyde Attempts to Turn Up the Heat on Clinton

By Edwin Chen and Marc Lacey

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON House Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry J. Hyde sought to ratchet up the pressure on President Clinton Wednesday by inviting him to testify in person before the panel or have his lawyers call witnesses on his behalf. In a letter to Clinton, a clearly frustrated Hyde declared that the committee's impeachment inquiry had reached a "critical stage," but had not received sufficient cooperation from the White House in determining the facts in the Monica S. Lewinsky scandal. Although it is unlikely Clinton will take Hyde up on his offer to appear in person, the invitation was designed to put the onus on the White House to provide an alternative explanation to the allegations against Clinton, including perjury and obstruction of justice, that Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr detailed in a lengthy report to the House. Hyde wrote to Clinton, in part quoting the president's own words: "Just over 10 months ago, you promised the American people that you wanted to present the facts: 'I'd like for you to have more rather than less, sooner rather than later.' I respectfully suggest that now is the time to present the facts; now is the time for cooperation." Hyde's efforts to put Clinton on the spot came as the prospects of impeachment charges winning a majority in the House appear to have receded. Instead, in a scenario that seemed unthinkable only a few weeks ago, some observers are discussing the possibility that Clinton might emerge from the scandal without any formal punishment at all. "I'm not sure it's that much of a long-shot anymore," said Norman Ornstein, a congressional scholar at the American Enterprise Institute. That such an outcome is even being mulled points up the unpredictable course of the scandal and Clinton's uncanny ability to bounce back from adversity. The president is hardly out of the woods especially with several Democrats talking about reprimand or censure as the alternative to impeachment. But the potential of Clinton escaping unscathed looms because many House Republicans as well as leading constitutional scholars insist impeachment is the only appropriate remedy available to Congress. At the same time, many Republicans and some Democrats oppose censure as an "extra-constitutional" act that would set an undesirable precedent, legitimizing a partisan cudgel that Congress could wield against future presidents. Meanwhile, a small but significant group of Democrats, emboldened by the party's election gains, may be willing to let Clinton off the hook altogether as a way of registering their unhappiness with Starr's work. "When you put those groups together, you may have a majority," said Larry Sabato, a University of Virginia political scientist. Hyde, in his letter to Clinton, encouraged Clinton to quickly respond to the 81 questions that the chairman had sent to the White House earlier in the month. Hyde said that if Clinton did not reply by Monday, his investigators might subpoena whatever he had drafted so far. Presidential aides said Wednesday they would probably deliver the responses Friday, and that the answers would be in line with previous White House rebuttals to Starr's allegations. On the key issue of perjury which stems from Clinton's denial of ever having sexual relations with Lewinsky, as he understood the term the president is expected to stick with his previous position, aides said. A refusal by the president to acknowledge that he lied under oath on the sexual relations question likely would galvanize GOP committee members to support an impeachment charge of perjury. In his letter, Hyde also said he will set aside a day, possibly Dec. 8, for Clinton or his lawyers to make their case before the committee. Also on Wednesday, the committee's ranking Democrat, Rep. John Conyers of Michigan, focused his scrutiny on Starr. He sent a letter to the independent counsel asking him to answer 19 questions clarifying his testimony before the committee. The questions deal with such issues as when and why Starr broadened his Whitewater probe to include the Clinton-Lewinsky affair. In addition, the committee Democrats want to know whether Starr or his staff leaked secret grand jury material to the media, which would be a violation of federal law. Another Judiciary Committee member, Rep. Jerrold Nadler, D-N.Y., sent a separate letter to Attorney General Janet Reno asking her to investigate whether Starr's testimony before the committee last week indicates that he engaged in misconduct during his investigation.

For Williams, Influential Support

Mayor-Elect Meets With First Lady After Adoption Ceremony

By MICHAEL H. COTTMAN
Washington Post Staff Writer

Mayor-elect Anthony A. Williams emerged from the White House yesterday after a 30-minute meeting with Hillary Rodham Clinton, saying the first lady understands the needs of the District and supports his philosophical plan to invest in the District's education and human services.

"I was happy to have a meeting with the first lady. I do believe she is really committed to our city and she has a deep, rich understanding of its problems, its issues and its opportunities," Williams said.

Williams said he and the first lady discussed education, bringing accountability to the District and investing in the city.

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PHOTOS BY SUSAN BIDDLE—THE WASHINGTON POST



Adoption Day at the White House united 30 children with their parents for good. One new adoptee, Charday Mays, 12, of Prince George's County, introduced the president and got a hug from the first lady. At right above is Dave Thomas, founder and chairman of Wendy's International, an adoptee himself.

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"It's something we've always talked about and something we've always wanted to do," said Rochelle Mays, 36. Edward Mays, 41, simply said: "We wanted to give something back to the community."

Staff writer Peter Slevin contributed to this report.

THE RELIABLE SOURCE

By Annie Groer and Ann Gerhart

A Studied Success

■ When 10-year-old **Shelley Davis** decided to run for president of the student council at Belvedere Elementary School in Fairfax County, she knew she needed an action plan. Her experience: treasurer in fourth grade. Her motto: The president that pleases. The strategist: Rep. **Tom Davis** (R-Va.), a k a Dad.

Although she wasn't so sure she wanted to run, Shelley won the nomination from her fellow fifth-graders and soon got into the spirit of the race, reports The Post's Janelle Erlichman. She and Dad worked on a platform speech;

it ran "about 1 minute 52 seconds," Shelley says. She posted the one poster and one flier permitted.

When Shelley emerged victorious from a very polite race, "I was proud to pieces," says her congressman dad, himself the newly elected chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

The new president of the Student Council Association has a sidekick, Vice President **Tommy King**, son of Democratic media consultant **Tom King**. But Shelley is staying on the bipartisan message: "We haven't worked that much together but I'm sure I can get along with him."



The Davis family's political chip, left, and old block.

118? Forget About It

Several days after that quote machine **Norm Ornstein** shocked the world inside the Beltway with a comic routine about his sex life, his wife is still experiencing aftershocks.

The congressional expert gamely revealed in a benefit cut-up contest that, like the president, he was given to counting his sexual episodes. He had totted up only 117 times in 13 years, all with his wife, who "thinks oral sex is adultery—that probably explains why we haven't had any."

(There was more, much more, but you can catch the whole routine tomorrow, when C-SPAN 2 rebroadcasts the comedy concert twice, which is why we thought Norm's wife deserved to have her say.)

"Thanks so much for my five minutes of fame last week," wrote **Judy Harris**, a law partner at Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, in a note to your Sourcettes. "I've been explaining to everyone ever since how



Hope it was worth it: Ornstein with his third-place trophy.

Norm is prone to exaggeration.... One old friend from Cleveland offered to accompany me to therapy—said it was the same 'problem' that had destroyed her marriage. Many callers said they supposed that wanting to read about one's sex life in The Post was a Yale Law School thing (I was, of course, in the President's class)....

"But Norm told me just to lighten up—that it was for charity. I told him that all 117 times had been for charity."

NOW YOU KNOW

■ Stop collecting clothing. Quit buying canned goods. Cough up cash for Central American hurricane victims, first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton** said yesterday. "That would actually be a more helpful contribution," she said at a briefing she and **Tipper Gore** gave here for nonprofit groups.

The United States has devoted \$263 million to Mitch-related disaster relief. Mrs. Gore said the devastation is apocalyptic, but "despite the conditions they were living in, the spirit of the people was not devastated."

■ **Desiree Wilson** is about to get her hands on a killer show-and-tell item. The 10-year-old from Tahlequah, Okla., asked **President Clinton** to autograph her report card at an airport rally in Arkansas earlier this month. An aide took it and a Secret Service agent told the fourth-grader to wait. An hour later, the president and his entourage were long gone, and so was the report card, which was supposed to be signed by a parent and returned to school.

"Only one teacher believes me when I tell them the story," **Desiree** said.

"We have found the report card and we will be sending it back to her," White House spokeswoman **Nanda Chitre** said. When The Reliable Source broke the news to **Desiree's** mom, **Doris**, yesterday, she was ecstatic. "That's wonderful!" she said.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1998

Once a Political Debit, Now a Powerful Force

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

WASHINGTON -- As a withering year draws to a close with her husband's threatened impeachment, Hillary Rodham Clinton prevails above the American landscape in all her signature duality.

There she is, darkly scored once more as the obsessive footnote in the persistent Whitewater investigation of Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel who ardently wants Congress to impeach President Clinton.

Yet there she is, too, reigning brightly on the cover of *Vogue* magazine -- the first time a first lady has been so honored, and a decision mandated, the editors say, by Mrs. Clinton's exuberant, triumphant campaign barnstorming to defend the careers of Democrats in Congress and thereby her husband.

In weathering a trying year, Mrs. Clinton has taken on an unexpected political heft that even some Republicans have to acknowledge.

"Give her credit for getting her arms around this thing," said Rich Galen, the strategist for House Republicans who thinks the first lady has progressed smartly beyond her early errors, which Republicans once gleefully exploited. "She learned the lesson that she couldn't be co-president. She stoically went through the Monica stuff and has come out shining -- and come out swinging. She's become the one beacon of light in the entire administration."

Whatever her personal scars, Democrats gratefully note that Mrs. Clinton managed to repair her popular standing through the very role she once mocked as that of a one-dimensional spouse: standing by her man. But she did so by brandishing her strength in issue-oriented politics as a campaign tonic for all the lurid wallowing that marked the year.

"For Hillary, it's the best of times and the worst of times," said George Stephanopoulos, the television commentator and former White House political strategist. "She is the key to the strange success of this year. If at any moment she had winked or hinted at any real distance between her and the president, then that's it, the president loses."

As it is, the combativeness trumpeted by Mrs. Clinton herself in the stunning first days of the president's sex scandal last January remains the keynote for both Clintons 10 months later as a skittish Congress labors to close out the impeachment struggle.

By seizing the hustings as her personal outlet in a catastrophic year, Mrs. Clinton has become widely hailed as the year's surprise politician -- the most dominant popular campaigner in the November elections that cut the Republican majority in Congress and toppled such Clinton antagonists as Speaker Newt Gingrich of Georgia and Sen. Alfonse D'Amato of New York.

"We may have just witnessed the first step in the independent life she is more likely to lead after this is all over," Doris Kearns Goodwin, the historian steeped in the struggles of Eleanor Roosevelt, said of Mrs. Clinton's ability to forge a political identity beyond her charismatic, wayward husband. "Hillary Clinton showed a certain kind of strength under enormous pressure, an ability to keep her public persona strong and classy while all the turmoil was going on about her."

"These are qualities needed in public life. Maybe it's going to be her turn next."

Some Democrats already speculate on whether she might eventually run for the Senate -- her campaign popularity was high in her home state of Illinois -- and so truly prevail beyond her

husband and his harrowing incumbency.

Such heady talk is remarkable considering how she was the first lady once demonized by critics as the unelected overreacher when her early health-care effort failed. Talk-radio conservatives have long delighted in finding her ambitious hand in such haunting issues as Whitewater.

"Well, now Hillary has become the Wronged Woman and has the sympathy factor, which is something everybody is much more comfortable with than the strong, determined Hillary," said Arianna Huffington, a conservative columnist, fascinated by the first lady's resilience at the side of her husband.

Ms. Huffington measured the upturn in Mrs. Clinton's popularity even before the sex scandal, the columnist said, "when she abandoned the tough issues."

The first lady, Ms. Huffington said, retreated to more traditional helpmate projects, including children's issues, a premillennial touring in behalf of national heritage, and her new book, "Dear Socks, Dear Buddy: Kids' Letters to the First Pets."

Mrs. Clinton remains in overdrive after her 19-state tour of speaking relentlessly for scores of Democratic candidates. She is currently touring Latin America, with special attention to hurricane-ravaged areas, and has national-heritage trips planned to New York, Boston and California, before she heads to the Middle East with the president next month.

"Nobody, save perhaps her husband, shrugs off public humiliation as elegantly as Mrs. Clinton," concluded *The Economist*, the British weekly with a special eye for the United States. The first lady was hailed by the weekly as both "the most ruthless of her husband's spin doctors" and his most enduring defender.

Some Clintonites still rue her reported dominance in the White House's early opposition to an out-of-court settlement in the Paula Jones sexual misconduct lawsuit -- the fuse that lit the sex-and-mendacity scandal now before Congress.

But they bless her steely performance since then in contending that the problem was rooted in some "vast right-wing conspiracy," and not in the president's outright denial of sexual dalliance about which he finally had to admit misleading the nation. Clinton also said he misled his wife.

"As the year unfolded, Hillary found this inner strength," said Anna Wintour, editor in chief of *Vogue*, explaining why the story was put on the cover. "I think she psychs herself into this battle mode and goes forward, not looking right or left. She told us she doesn't even read the newspapers."

The *Vogue* display coincided with Starr's latest Whitewater indictment of Webster Hubbell, the former Justice Department official and law partner of Mrs. Clinton in Little Rock, Ark.

The first lady was repeatedly referred to in the indictment as the Hubbell "billing partner." This was an echo of the confrontation three years ago when a carefully composed Mrs. Clinton had to walk past a throng of journalists to go before a grand jury in Starr's unsuccessful attempt to implicate her in Whitewater crimes.

"Hillary Rodham Clinton is not the kind of woman those men understand," Ms. Wintour said of the Starr investigators' frustration in trying to single out the first lady, only to see her become the pillar in the president's job-approval rating.

Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., who was re-elected with the aid of Mrs. Clinton, recalled the power of the first lady's several campaign visits at some of the worst moments of the year for the Clintons. "She had the courage to face the cameras, a courage that brought a lot of people to their feet," Boxer said. "Her special quality is to see a larger picture than the daily travail of life."

Sen. Robert Torricelli, the Senate Democratic campaign chairman, studied Mrs. Clinton closely in her tour and prized her passion for

the task. "You could see the strain on her," Torricelli said. "But what is most remarkable is that there was no one even close to being in demand like Hillary Rodham Clinton as a campaigner.

"Something powerful has taken place," he said of Mrs. Clinton as the resurgent campaigner.

The hecklers still dog her with signs ("Queen of Denial"). But the senator found them no match for the "enormous satisfaction" he saw in the first lady's avid return to such major issues as Social Security, health care and education as she lambasted Republicans who drove her from the debating scene four years ago.

"Hillary Clinton represents for so many Americans the problems and struggles in their own lives," Torricelli said. "She's obviously a symbol for my generation of people with deep personal problems in complex times. And she has survived."

The senator thinks Mrs. Clinton has survived as a gifted politician, one who could find her own constituency beyond her husband's time. "I wouldn't want to be the Republican candidate to oppose her," he said.

END

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75TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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HEADLINE: KIDS POSE THE DARNEDEST QUESTIONS TO 'FIRST PETS'

BYLINE: Sarah Casey Newman; Of The Post-Dispatch

BODY:

OF ALL THE questions asked of pets at the Clinton White House, the most important have to be the ones that wonder: "What do you do all day?" "What is your favorite hiding place?" "Where do you sleep?" And, of course, "Did you ever get petted by the Spice Girls?"

Such are the questions posed to our nation's "first pets" by thousands of curious children from around the world. These prolific correspondents have bombarded the White House with more than 300,000 letters and e-mails since Socks the feline and Buddy the canine took up residence there.

Now, thanks to Hillary Rodham Clinton and some dedicated volunteers, we can take a peek at these endearing pieces of correspondence. In her just-published "Dear Socks, Dear Buddy: Kids' Letters to the First Pets" (Simon & Schuster, \$ 20), Mrs. Clinton highlights more than 50 of her favorite letters in all their childhood charm (crayon-colored art included.)

The letters go beyond simple requests for pictures and "paw-tographs." "What touches me most about the letters is how much the children give of themselves," Mrs. Clinton writes. "Besides their desire to learn more about the animals, they want to let Socks and Buddy know who they are, too -- describing other members of their families, what they like to do best on their birthdays, what their favorite food is (pizza ranks high on the list)."

The crayon crowd is never at a loss for kind words: "Your one cool cat." "I hope you have just as good a family as I do." "I hope you have fun with Buddy." Even: "Tell Mr. Clinton to keep up the good work."

Advice for the first family also flows freely: "If I were you I'd stay away from the dog." "Don't chew anyone's Christmas presents, or people might get mad at you." "Do you run away alot because if you do, you might get lost, or worst, you might get hit by a car." "Does the president drink alot of coffee? He might want to switch to decafe!"

Included, too, are invitations "to fetch sticks, chase squirrels, or simply to get away from the White House." Socks has also "received his share of marriage proposals."

Questions, of course, are countless, many of them wonderfully amusing. "Do you make Presiesident Clinton sneeze?" "Where is your cat box?" "Are you aloud to watch MTV?" "Do you get paid for being the first cat!"

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, November 28, 1998

Socks and Buddy each have a chapter on the questions they're asked most often, and Mrs. Clinton provides the answers. To the query, "Do you like having Buddy around?" she replies: "Socks ignores the dog as much as possible. He just keeps waiting for Buddy to go back where he came from."

To those who wonder if Buddy chases Socks, she writes: "Buddy has pretty much left the cat alone since the day Socks took a swipe at his nose. Now our pets live together peacefully, albeit at tail's length."

Interwoven through all this is a colorful collection of favorite photographs from Socks' and Buddy's photo albums, plus some of Mrs. Clinton's favorite tales concerning the furry family members. One concerns the time that Buddy "padded into the Oval Office while the President was conducting a foreign policy meeting and jumped up into an empty chair next to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright." She adds that there "is no word on whether Buddy offered any advice at the meeting."

Also from Mrs. Clinton's pen comes information on how letters to Socks and Buddy are received, sorted and answered (by volunteers at the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home); a look back through history at the first pets in whose pawprints Socks and Buddy have followed (including William Taft's cow); a guide to good pet care; and a chapter for moms and dads on how to encourage their children to write and why it's so important to do so.

The first lady's final note is on "Saving America's Parks and Treasures" through the National Park Foundation, to which she is donating her share of the book's proceeds. Additionally, the publisher is donating a share of its profits "to charities involved in the care and protection of animals." Of that it can be safely said: Socks and Buddy heartily approve -- no questions asked.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO (1) Color Photo - president's cat socks
(2) Color Photo - letter to socks
(3) Color Photo - socks and buddy

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: November 28, 1998

Hearts and wallets open to storm victims

But it will take more than that to rebuild lives



Tipper Gore talks to children in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, during a tour of the storm-ravaged region.

BY LINDA ROBINSON

MIAMI—Patrons at Club Deuce, a popular Miami Beach hangout, gladly anted up last week when Fanny Avila passed around a plastic bucket for donations to help the victims of Hurricane Mitch. Avila, a 25-year-old Honduran who's lived here for seven years, collected \$160 in cash during breaks from her job at the San Loco taco joint. Her effort was part of a spontaneous outpouring of charity that was unusually generous—but not nearly enough. In fact, at the moment, no amount of money is enough. "My grandmother called from Tegucigalpa [the capital] and said not to send money; there's nothing there to buy," says Avila, whose offerings, including a 100-pound sack of flour donated by a local bakery, helped fill 30 containers waiting to leave Miami's port last week.

Bare store shelves are one of many problems facing Honduras and Nicaragua, the two Central American countries hit hardest by the storm, which took

more than 10,000 lives and left a million people homeless in the region. Donations are flowing in from around the world. The trouble is getting them to the victims. Relief workers by the end of last week still had not reached an estimated 30,000 Hondurans, many of whom had not had fresh food or clean water for more than two weeks. U.S. Navy Seabees labored to put up 19 temporary Bailey bridges, but 97 bridges were washed away in Honduras alone. In Nicaragua, helicopters loaded with supplies found it impossible to land on the soggy ground. In both countries, medics worked feverishly to contain outbreaks of hepatitis, conjunctivitis, and cholera.

Deadly and costly. As the magnitude of the disaster came into focus last week, officials dramatically revised their estimates of the amount needed to put the region back together. They now believe Hurricane Mitch to be the most deadly storm to hit the area in more than 200 years: The U.S. Agency for International Development calculates it will take as

much as \$5 billion to repair and rebuild.

Individuals, organizations, and governments pitched in while the United Nations crafted an international plan for a long-term recovery effort. After touring the storm-ravaged countries, Tipper Gore, wife of U.S. Vice President Al Gore, described the scene as "a tragedy of biblical proportions" that has inspired numerous good samaritans. Cindie and Steven Foster of Dalton, Ga., rounded up more than 500,000 pounds of donations and sent them to Gulfport, Miss., where Dole Fruit shipped them down. Steven Foster, a physician, flew in with a dozen of his colleagues to treat Honduran villagers. The nationwide network of "sister cities" sprang into action: Residents of Bloomington, Ind., who have been helping Posoltega, Nicaragua since 1988, are taking aid down themselves. In New Orleans, the foreign-language club of St. Mary's Dominican School collected \$400 in one lunch period.

The response has stunned Marge Tsitouris, emergency group director for CARE. The agency, without any advertising, received more than \$1 million in donations, including \$250,000 from Coca-Cola. By contrast, months of heavy advertising yielded \$2 million for victims of the genocide in Rwanda in Africa. Americans "have that connection to Latin America, and it's right next door," she surmises.

Nowhere is the connection closer than in Miami. Under a tent in the parking lot of Radio Paz, the city's Spanish-language, Catholic-run radio station, volunteers sorted clothing, boxed cooking oil, rice, and beans, and loaded them onto a semitrailer. "We've had over 2,000 volunteers working here until 12:30 at night, beginning the day Mitch hit," says Pedro Martínez, a priest overseeing the local effort, who hails from the Dominican Republic.

Father Martínez says the poor immigrants of Miami have given all they can. The problem is that the need continues, he says, pointing out that his own country is still struggling to rebuild from Hurricane Georges, which hit a month before Mitch. Miamians know all too well that it is a long road back: It was only six years ago that they were walloped by Hurricane Andrew. Still, says Fanny Avila, "people here will go back to their lives. In two or three weeks Hondurans still won't have homes or food or work. Then what?"

With Kevin Whitelaw

path TODAY

Program for Appropriate Technology in Health

IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF WOMEN & CHILDREN WORLDWIDE

SINCE 1977

2

NEWSBYTES



U.S. First Lady Hillary Clinton spotlights PATH's "Delivery Kit"...

Speaking at the World Bank's Safe Motherhood Symposium on World Health Day, Mrs. Clinton recalled her visit to a clinic in Nepal:



Mrs. Clinton praised PATH's delivery kit for meeting women's health needs.

"While I was there, I was given a 'Safe Home Delivery Kit' - like the one I have with me today. This kit is given to expectant mothers. Inside is a bar of soap, twine, wax, a plastic sheet, and a razor blade. Its purpose is to reduce the two major causes of maternal and neonatal death, tetanus and sepsis, by promoting the "three cleans" principle: clean hands, clean surface, clean umbilical cord care. The kit was developed by a group called PATH, whose representatives I believe are in the audience. This kit symbolizes for me some of the most important lessons we have learned in the last ten years."

One lesson is that simple, inexpensive approaches such as PATH's delivery kit can save women's lives. Another is that there's a market for affordable health products; more than 60,000 of the locally-produced kits are sold in Nepal annually.

U.S. Adding Storm Aid Workers in Honduras

2nd Task Force Will Help Other Nations

By STEVE VOGEL
Washington Post Staff Writer

SOTO CANO AIR BASE, Honduras—A buildup that will triple the number of U.S. military service members assisting victims of Tropical Storm Mitch in Central America is underway here, as the U.S. relief operation has shifted from a rescue effort to the more complex mission of helping the affected nations get back on their feet.

The numbers of U.S. troops—who are clearing roads, delivering food by helicopter and providing medical care to victims—will grow from 1,500 to 5,600, U.S. officials said. "It could grow several thousand over the next few weeks," Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera, President Clinton's personal envoy for the relief mission, said during a visit Sunday to this Honduran base, where relief efforts are centered. "There are many, many more en route."

The mission, Caldera added, has evolved from its initial rescue operation and "has clearly shifted to distribution of food and damage assessment."

At the same time, commanders caution that the U.S. military effort cannot address the long-term needs of Honduras, where perhaps 6,000 people died in flooding and landslides caused by the storm.

"We know we can't do everything, and we can't rebuild the infrastructure," said Army Col. Charles Jacoby, commander of the task force. "What we're trying to do is help. The long-term fix is going to be much more complex than what you can do with a couple of combat engineer battalions."

"It's triage engineering," said Lt.

Cmdr. Kathryn Allen, commander of a detachment of Navy Seabee engineers, which has been clearing roads to villages cut off by the floods. "We're not coming up with any permanent fixes."

Here at Soto Cano, which is overflowing with troops, Seabee combat engineers are building a wood-frame camp dubbed "Surge City" to house 500 new arrivals.

Because of the scope of the damage and the expanding operation, the U.S. Southern Command, which is overseeing the relief effort, is staffing a second task force in El Salvador near the international airport in San Salvador, which was not significantly damaged in the storm.

The task force based here will now focus exclusively on Honduras, while the second group in San Salvador will be responsible for Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala.

In Honduras, "the destruction is so immense, you're talking about a country that's been thrown back 50 years," said Navy Lt. Todd Parsont, an intelligence officer involved in assessing damage and planning the relief effort.

Many more military engineers along with heavy equipment are beginning to arrive, including Marine Corps engineers bringing in temporary bridges to replace those washed out by the storm.

Military commanders also are planning more medical missions to head off feared epidemics of cholera or other diseases. The U.S. standoff with Iraq, which required the deployment of thousands of troops and tons of equipment to the Persian Gulf, slowed the flow of supplies into Honduras as Air Force cargo planes were diverted to Southwest Asia, according to officers here.

Caldera acknowledged that the Iraq crisis had "changed the mix" of equipment and personnel committed to the operation, but said the impact on the relief effort would not be significant. "We're committed regardless of what's going on elsewhere," he said.

The American relief effort has

benefited from the permanent presence of a U.S. Army and Air Force task force at this central Honduran base. The task force, aimed at promoting regional security, includes 500 troops normally working on missions such as counter-narcotics and removing mines from the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

During the initial days of the disaster, the American troops could do little more than protect themselves and the base from damage. "For three days and three nights, 500 soldiers and airmen filled sandbags to save the power plant," said Jacoby. "That was our first fight."

To date, the U.S. military has delivered over 2.5 million pounds of supplies, including food, water, medical supplies and clothes.

The Associated Press reported Thursday from Tegucigalpa, Honduras:

A helicopter on a mercy flight for victims of Tropical Storm Mitch crashed off Honduras's Atlantic coast on Monday, killing three people, officials said. The Paris-based aid

group Doctors Without Borders which was operating the flight, said an Australian doctor, a Panamanian pilot and a Honduran patient died in the crash.

Honduras's civil aviation director, Luis Rolando Leiva, said residents of Punta Piedra, about 170 miles northeast of the capital, pulled the bodies from the sea.

See RELIEF, A1? Col. 1

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1998

After the Flood: In a Hurricane's Wake, Private Sector Grabs The Reins of Rescue

Mitch Swamps Government Of Honduras; Business Wades Into the Vacuum, Crocs and 'Kamikaze' Runs

By Thomas T. Vogel Jr.

Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

SAN PEDRO SULA, Honduras -- Amparo Enrique was delirious after three days trapped on the roof of her home in the Sula Valley.

There was no food, no water -- excluding the 10 feet of muddy brew that flooded her neighborhood. Then Ms. Enrique heard the put-put of an outboard motor and saw a launch piloted by Sergio Salgado glide to a halt at the edge of what was once her home. Within an hour, Ms. Enrique was back on dry land, grateful to be alive. Another dramatic rescue by Honduran government response teams, or international aid agencies? Try the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Salgado, 24 years old, manages a bowling alley in San Pedro Sula, 90 miles north of the capital, Tegucigalpa. But for four days earlier this month, he put in 12-hour shifts searching for and rescuing more than 2,000 stranded villagers with a group of other businessmen organized by the local chamber. That effort is part of a wider phenomenon in Central America in the wake of Hurricane Mitch, one of the region's most devastating natural disasters ever. Mitch has killed roughly 10,500 people, more than 60% of them in Honduras. Damage from the storm, which hammered the region for six days starting the last week of October, has been estimated at more than \$1.5 billion in Nicaragua and more than \$4 billion in Honduras, though many feel the final toll will be far higher. The storm swamped governments in the region, particularly in Honduras. Partly, that's because of the scale of the ruin; partly, it is because of the frailty of government institutions in a country with a history of corruption, military-dominated rule, foreign intervention and oligarchy (though in recent years, Honduras has taken steps toward more democratic and open systems). With the government paralyzed, private business, through people like Mr. Salgado and his colleagues, practically took over the rescue and relief effort when the storm finally abated. "If it weren't for the companies, we would not have had food or water here for the first five days" says Edwin Blanco, a homeless man at a shelter outside San Pedro Sula. The shelter was packed with 3,000 villagers, mostly women and children. Local businessmen brought food, water, medicines and even diapers before flood waters started to recede, he says. The motives aren't strictly altruistic. In many

cases, companies are racing to the rescue of their own workers so they can get back in business. Spanish tobacco giant Tabacalara SA flew in nearly five tons of food to an airstrip formerly used by the U.S. military to supply Contra guerrillas in Nicaragua's civil war in the 1980s; the aid is going to workers who harvest and roll cigars for the company. Moreover, business is already using the crisis to press for economic reforms, and the Honduran Congress has started passing laws allowing private investment in roads, ports and airports, previously off limits to companies. Some Hondurans fear that, with torrents of international aid dollars in the pipeline, companies may just be positioning themselves to siphon some off, which would increase the power of the small number of economic elites who have grown rich in a country that is only a little less impoverished than Haiti. "Hondurans have a love-hate relationship with businessmen," says Tegucigalpa's Archbishop Oscar Rodriguez. But now, "both rich and poor have lost a lot, and this has led to solidarity amidst the pain." The government welcomes the effort. Roberto Leiva, an adviser to President Carlos Flores, says the government will focus on health, education and security during the rebuilding, and ask the "private sector to help with the rest." The rest is staggering. Nearly two million, out of a total population of just more than six million, are homeless. More than 80% of the transportation system was damaged. Much of Honduras's agriculture is destroyed. In Colonia Las Americas, across the Choluteca River from the capital, dozens of vultures vie for pieces of rotting meat and human flesh; dead bodies wash up in a nearby government building. Land mines laid during the Contra war have been sluiced from the ground and scattered. One exploded Wednesday, killing two farmers. On the Caribbean coast, locals wonder what happened to hundreds of crocodiles, some believed to be 16 feet long, swept from pens at a croc farm. The Sula Valley was among the hardest-hit places -- and one of the first where the private sector swung into action as the storm eased Oct. 31. The valley is the nation's breadbasket and manufacturing center and generates about 65% of its gross domestic product. Mitch left it under 10 feet of water. The highway connecting the airport to the commercial hub, San Pedro Sula, was choked with tens of thousands of terrified families who had literally been washed out of their homes. Thousands of other residents were still trapped on rooftops. Mr. Salgado, the bowling-alley manager, borrowed a launch from another chamber member and towed it as far up the flooded highway as he could before dropping it in the water. He and a dozen other businessmen in other launches, armed with global satellite-positioning systems, sped off to communities cut off

by flooding. "The current kept pushing us into homes, especially when we came around corners," he recalls. "It was terrifying." In the water bobbed thousands of drowned animals, mainly cows. A few human bodies were caught in the vegetation. Local emergency officials estimated that more than 1,600 people were missing in the zone, with a like number dead. More than 200,000 were homeless. Along the highway, utility poles crawled with hundreds of tarantulas seeking higher ground. "We found one man who had been trapped in a tree for two days," Mr. Salgado says. "He was using a stick to beat off poisonous snakes." U.S. multinationals also mobilized. Chiquita Brands International Inc. sent helicopters to deliver aid to workers around its devastated banana fields and used corporate planes to transport aid donated in the U.S., as has Dole Food Co. Both companies lost most of their banana crop in Honduras. As the number of rescued villagers swelled, Vidal Ramos, manager of a paint-and-glue factory, was ferrying food, water and medicine. He and a half-dozen other local businessmen grabbed a truck, collected supplies from friends and local merchants and drove to an elementary school. When they arrived they were nearly mobbed by more than 3,000 people who had sought refuge there. "Many of them had had nothing to eat or drink for two days and they were worried that our supplies would be enough for everyone," recalls Mr. Ramos. They started to rush the truck. "I thought I was going to be lynched," he says. Police managed to calm the crowd.

U.S. Is Urged to Cancel Debts of Honduras, Nicaragua

By WILLIAM BRANIGIN
Washington Post Staff Writer

Despite the Clinton administration's mounting humanitarian efforts, aid to hurricane-ravaged Central America is falling short of the region's massive needs, and a U.S. postponement of debt repayments is "inadequate," according to religious groups, private charities and advocacy organizations involved in the relief campaign.

So far, the United States has pledged aid totaling \$290 million, including emergency relief, food supplies and the cost of a military contingent helping deliver goods to more than 2 million homeless in Honduras and Nicaragua. During a tour of the region, first lady Hillary

Rodham Clinton also announced a two-year moratorium on U.S. debt repayments, a measure that would postpone, but not cancel, \$54 million that the two countries had been scheduled to pay back through 2000.

While the aid from the United States and other nations has been met with gratitude in the storm-ravaged countries, Central American advocates say Honduras and Nicaragua cannot hope to recover without relief from their foreign debt. They want the United States to cancel debts outright and help arrange similar moves by other creditors.

"What is happening now is just scratching the surface in terms of what the need is," said the Rev. Mark Poletunow, head of the Spanish Catholic Center, a social service agency

that has been coordinating private donations in the Washington area. "This devastation has really set people back by about 50 years."

The agency has collected \$230,000 in the area and hopes that additional funds will be raised by a benefit soccer match Sunday at RFK Stadium between D.C. United and a team of Central American all-stars.

According to the charity Oxfam International, "The task of reconstruction will last decades, continuing long after the cameras have left and media interest has waned." Besides emergency aid, the group said in a briefing paper, "debt relief is also vital to ensuring that the region's governments can direct their resources to reconstruction, rather than servicing foreign debts."

Even before Hurricane Mitch, Nicaragua and Honduras were among the poorest nations in the hemisphere, with nearly half their populations living below the poverty line. Nicaragua owes creditors \$6.1 billion, the highest per capita debt in the world. Debt-service payments of \$254 million last year absorbed 52 percent of the government's revenue and was 2½ times the country's spending on health and education combined, Oxfam said. The U.S. share of its debt comes to more than \$60 million, it said.

Honduras owes \$4.1 billion, and the amount of money it spent paying back that debt accounted for a third of the government's revenue last year. About \$164 million is owed to the United States.

In a statement, the White House said the United States would urge other countries to emulate its two-year moratorium on debt payments and would "take a leading role in organizing a meeting of international donors in early December in Washington to discuss long-term financial assistance." U.S. officials are "looking into ways to provide additional bilateral debt relief" and are discussing a broader response to the problem with institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, a State Department spokesman said.

Saul Solorzano, director of the Central American Resource Center in Washington, called the U.S. debt moratorium "an immediate measure that will enable [the administration]

to review the issue of debt in the long term." He added, "I would think that the best solutions are yet to come."

A more critical stand was taken by Jubilee 2000 USA, a Washington-based coalition of more than 40 religious and civic groups that is part of an international campaign to cancel the debts of impoverished countries. The U.S. debt-relief plan as announced by Hillary Clinton is "grossly inadequate," the coalition said in a statement.

The United States previously has annulled debts for political reasons, forgiving \$7 billion owed by Egypt and \$2.5 billion by Poland in 1991. According to the State Department, the U.S. government also reduced the debts of Nicaragua and Honduras that year by more than \$700 million.

Miguel Angel Rodriguez

After Hurricane Mitch

In the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch, we will need the help of our friends in the United States to restore our capacity for economic growth. We will have to attract private capital to enable us to create new means of production and opportunities for employment. We in Costa Rica have been able to attract investment from the United States in cost-effective production facilities that assist U.S. companies compete in the global market. The Costa Rican model can be the guide for the rebuilding of the economies of our neighbors.

The competition for private investment capital is global and intense, especially now in the wake of losses suffered by U.S. investors in some of the emerging markets. We in Central America also suffer from not being a part of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which has superseded our existing trade relationship with the United States under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

The CBI, established by President Ronald Reagan with strong bipartisan support, has been responsible for a decade of unparalleled growth in trade between the United States and the Caribbean Basin, acting as a catalyst for exports, investments and employment creation in the United States as well as in nations of the region.

The Caribbean Basin has become one of the best markets in the world for U.S. products. Each of the nations imports an average of 75 percent of its goods and services from the United States. Today, the United States exports more to Central

America than to the former Soviet-bloc nations combined. Basin nations now represent the 10th-largest export market from

**"Improving economic
opportunity will alleviate
the need for
impoverished rural
residents to ravage the
environment in pursuit
of basic food needs."**

the United States, surpassing countries such as France.

The Caribbean Basin is also the area of the world in which U.S. exports have grown most rapidly in recent years. The increase in purchases by Caribbean Basin nations from the initiation of the CBI in 1983 to 1990 helped to create nearly 200,000 trade-related jobs in the United States. The CBI proved that trade, not aid, is the key to economic development and political stability in the region.

President Clinton has recognized that the strength of our economies and democratic governance is the best defense of the

United States against trafficking in illegal narcotics and a flood of illegal immigration. Improving economic opportunity will alleviate the need for impoverished rural residents to ravage the environment in pursuit of basic food needs.

Recognizing that the CBI had been undermined by NAFTA, President Clinton promised restoration of parity of access to the U.S. market for Caribbean Basin nations at the Miami summit in 1995 and at a Central American regional summit in 1997. But the legislation has been caught up in the fight with Congress over the granting of "fast track" authority to the president to expand NAFTA.

We now ask the president to advance the enactment of legislation to provide Caribbean parity as a necessary part of a program of recovery of our region, so we may have a level playing field on which to compete for outside capital. We would even want President Clinton and our friends in Congress to go further and contemplate entering into a free trade agreement among the United States, Central America, Dominican Republic and other afflicted nations of the Caribbean so we may become full partners with the United States in building the economic future of the region.

The writer is president of Costa Rica.



United States Information Service

Embassy of the United States of America

Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Phone: 238-5114

Fax: 236-9309

Fax Cover Sheet

For : Marsha Berry/Julie Mason

Fax No. : (202) 456-7805

From : Marti Estell, Assistant Public Affairs Officer

Subject : Clippings of Mrs. Clinton's visit

Date : November 18, 1998

Number of pages including this:

Marsha/Julie:

Please let us know if you would like us to send you a packet of clippings via the mail....

Please call (504) 36 93 20/ext. 2634, if this fax must be re-transmitted.

ANÁLISIS DE EFE / JORGE A. BAÑALES

Hillary abre puertas para futuro político propio

La indudable influencia y valía de Hillary Clinton, a quien su marido debe parte de su supervivencia política y los demócratas de sus buenos resultados electorales, ha abierto la puerta a un debate nacional sobre su futuro político.

"Por supuesto que Hillary Clinton tiene un futuro político", dijo a EFE el director del Departamento de Historia de la American University, Allan Lichtman. "Ella es la única que ha salido como heroína de todo el escándalo Lewinsky".

Litchman no cree que Hillary aspire a una candidatura presidencial en el año 2000 "porque eso causaría una tremenda conmoción dentro del Partido Demócrata, y ella es muy leal al partido y apoya la candidatura de [el vicepresidente Al] Gore".

"Pero tal vez en el 2004, o en el 2008.", agregó. "Es una mujer con muchos logros personales y profesionales, que sabe conformar y expresar sus ideas y tiene un tremendo

reconocimiento a nivel nacional".

Hillary Clinton, de 51 años, construyó su imagen de mujer dura y ambiciosa cuando este año soportó en silencio la infidelidad de su marido, Bill Clinton, quien primero negó públicamente y luego admitió a la fuerza una relación adúltera con la ex becaria de la Casa Blanca Monica Lewinsky.

Cuando por fin el Congreso aprobó el enjuiciamiento político y el Partido Demócrata se encaminaba a un grave revés en los comicios legislativos y estatales, Hillary recorrió el país e hizo campaña por las candidatas mujeres, por los candidatos en contiendas apretadas y por la "agenda" del presidente.

Hillary, con un silencio ambiguo hacia su esposo, estuvo en decenas de actos políticos, y apareció una docena de veces en Nueva York, donde Charles Schumer derrotó al republicano Alphonse D'Amato, un enemigo declarado de los Clinton.

La revista "National Journal" señaló

que "Hillary no sólo se mantuvo firme junto a su hombre en esta campaña, sino que estuvo firme junto a otros muchos hombres y mujeres, e hizo una campaña incansable que atrajo multitudes y abrió billeteras".

Una encuesta de la revista "U.S. News and World Report" indicó que el 66 por ciento de las mujeres ven a Hillary Clinton como un buen modelo, y el 54 por ciento de los hombres tienen de ella una opinión favorable. Al parecer, la mayoría de los estadounidenses, hombres y mujeres, ven a Hillary como la mujer madura que modera a un Bill adolescente e impulsivo.

"Si alguien ha actuado de manera presidencial en estos meses en la Casa Blanca, ésa es Hillary", señaló la revista.

La opinión favorable sobre Hillary fue crucial para que las mujeres, en su mayoría, dieran su voto a los demócratas y formaran parte, junto con los negros, los sindicatos y los hispanos, de la coalición que permitió que el partido de Clinton acortara su desventaja en el Congreso. Mientras tanto, en septiembre se lanzó en Nueva York el "Proyecto para una mujer presidente", que ha distribuido por todo el país una lista de 20 mujeres "capacitadas para gobernar", con la finalidad de que los ciudadanos elijan entre ellas a cinco.

Los organizadores del proyecto encargaron a la firma "Lake Sosis Snell Perry" una encuesta que entre marzo y abril pasados encontró que el 74 por ciento de los

entrevistados está dispuesto a votar por una mujer para la presidencia del país.

En Estados Unidos, las mujeres representan el 52 por ciento de la población, pero acaparan sólo el 10 por ciento de los escaños parlamentarios. La veterana columnista de "The Washington Post", Mary McGrory, tras reseñar el papel de las votantes y la importancia de Hillary Clinton en el reciente resultado electoral, se preguntó si "¿la primera dama se desvanecerá en el milenio, retomará su carrera de abogada o proseguirá su carrera política por su cuenta?".

Hillary, agregó McGrory, "no ha sido capaz de ser Eleanor Roosevelt, como alguna vez quiso, pero con toda seguridad bien puede ser Bill Clinton".



La Primera Dama de Estados Unidos saluda a sus compatriotas que trabajan con los hondureños en la tarea de reconstrucción.



Las dos primeras damas Hillary Clinton y Mary Flores flanquean al Presidente hondureño Carlos Flores.

EUA ampliará a \$250 millones la ayuda para reconstruir Honduras

■ Además, \$51 en alimentación, \$17 a microempresa y \$54 para alivio de deuda

Por **BLANCA MORENO**
Fotos de **ACUILES ANDINO**
Y **IFRAIN BANEAS**

Breve pero productiva resultó la visita de la Primera Dama de Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton, quien anunció ayuda adicional para la reconstrucción de Honduras por un monto de 250 millones de dólares, así como 51 millones para productos básicos. Además, sumado a la condonación de 430 millones de dólares del total de la deuda bilateral, está preparando proveer un alivio de la deuda de 54 millones para Honduras y Nicaragua.

La esposa del presidente de Estados Unidos, William (Bill) Clinton, estuvo durante dos horas en la Fuerza Aérea Hondureña, para conocer de primera mano los daños causados por el huracán Mitch y dar una voz de aliento al pueblo hondureño, en la tarea de reconstrucción.

Fue recibida por la Primera Dama de la nación, doña Mary Flake de Flores, con quien sostuvo una conversación

privada. Luego se reunió también con el Presidente Carlos Roberto Flores.

Desde una tarima acondicionada en las instalaciones del grupo militar de los Estados Unidos en la Fuerza Aérea, doña Hillary Clinton, dirigió un mensaje de aprecio y admiración por la forma en que el Presidente Carlos Flores y su esposa Mary de Flores han afrontado la crisis.

A doña Mary le rindió un tributo especial, por su presentación en la televisión estadounidense, que fue muy efectiva y ayudó a llamar la atención ante el desastre.

USA ANUNCIA AYUDA ADICIONAL

En nombre de su esposo, la señora Clinton, anunció que adicionalmente a la ayuda establecida y de muchas organizaciones, están haciendo un compromiso que totaliza más de 250 millones para la reconstrucción del país.

Esta semana, el Departamento de Defensa traerá más helicópteros, personal para la reconstrucción de puentes y carreteras, suministros médicos, un hospital de campo y 11 sistemas de purificación de agua para la reconstrucción de la infraestructura destruida, informó.

«Sabemos que el pueblo de Honduras necesita más alimentos. Me complace anunciarles una suma adicional de 51 millones de dólares en productos de primera necesidad, arroz, frijoles, aceite vegetal y trigo, que aumentará el total de la ayuda alimentaria de Centroamérica en más de 81 millones de dólares.

Relató que hasta ayer 25 vuelos han trasladado 2.6 millones de libras de alimentos a esta región.

Adelantó que para crear una actividad económica, la Agencia de Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo (USAID) y el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID), proporcionarán 17 millones de dólares a las organizaciones microfinancieras a fin de que puedan otorgar préstamos y que las personas estén en capacidad de retomar sus negocios tan pronto como sea posible.

Asimismo, anunció la llegada de socorristas de la Cruz Roja y del Cuerpo de Crisis del Cuerpo de Paz.

Destacó que una iglesia de Little Rock, en Arkansas, ciudad «hermana de Trujillo», enviará allí: agua, arroz y trigo y que desde hace dos años le

HONDURAS UNIDO

El Presidente Carlos Flores, en su mensaje de agradecimiento, destacó que «hay un valor más alto, algo que nos ha demostrado este huracán el día de hoy y es que un pueblo unido, con ganas de entregarlo todo, de dar voluntad, corazón esfuerzo y compromiso permanente, saldrá rápidamente de esta crisis y angustia».

«Vamos a pararnos, a caminar y a entregar una mejor Honduras que antes del huracán, ese es el compromiso. Muchas gracias a la Primera Dama de la Nación, Hillary Clinton, muchas gracias al presidente Clinton y a Tipper Gore que estuvo entre nosotros con una delegación muy importante que habla del compromiso de los Estados Unidos en términos permanentes para nuestro país y el resto de Centroamérica», enfatizó el gobernante hondureño.

La señora de Clinton manifestó su deseo de volver a Honduras para ver el trabajo realizado y llamar la atención estadounidense e internacional hacia la labor que todavía necesita hacerse. Puntualizó su intervención, que fue bien ovaluada, diciendo que Honduras se estaba encaminando a un mejor futuro, pero desafortunadamente Mitch interrumpió ese camino, pero en mi opinión, no evitará de ninguna manera que continúe su desarrollo, expresó.



Sonriente y vistiendo un traje sastre color café, que le sienta bien a su piel blanca, doña Hillary saluda a las personas que llegaron a recibirla a la Fuerza Aérea Hondureña.



MERCI

El Presidente Jacques Chirac se mostró muy contento de la bienvenida que le tributaron en Honduras. Los franceses residentes en Tegucigalpa y los niños del Liceo Franco-Hondureño —que todavía andan que les cabe un bucy por el campeonato mundial de fútbol— lo recibieron con mucha simpatía y con pancartas donde se leía una sola palabra: «Merçi» (gracias).

VIVA FRANCIA

En un recorrido por la devastada colonia La Primavera, el Presidente Chirac iba acompañado de su homólogo hondureño Carlos Flores. Ambos se bajaron a estrechar las manos de un grupo de personas que gritaban «viva Francia, viva Honduras». Y agitaban las banderitas de ambas naciones.

SEGURITE

La «Segurité» francesa sólo permitía que los periodistas franceses se acercaran a su Presidente, pero muchos hondureños no llegaron, porque el nombre era toda simpatía y alegría.

DESPACHO

En el salón diplomático se improvisó el Despacho Presidencial del ingeniero Flores. Pero esta vez quienes custodiaban la entrada eran un montón de franceses. Los hondureños estaban encantados con doña Nicole Vidal, esposa del embajador, que paró un modelo.

DOS A UNO

Aprovechando que casi nadie allí hablaba francés —la cherrita Clotilde Palma sí se asomó—, los franceses hicieron dos preguntas y los hondureños sólo una: «O sea, que nos ganaron dos a uno».

NUNCA SE SABE

«Chelato» Uclés, antes de viajar ayer a Los Angeles, California, como entrenador del combinado nacional de una cuadrangular benéfica para los damnificados, siguió arremetiendo contra Carlos Mariano Martínez al señalar que es un hipócrita, labioso y «meticho», porque a él le echa la culpa de que no le hayan querido prestar el estadio y que por eso se le «quebró» un jugador. Por la noche la FENAFUTH estaba pidiéndole disculpas al «entrenador» y a los que le volaron «maceta».

PERROS

Les fue mal a los periodistas asignados al «Palacio» ayer: primero a unos los dejó botados «el bna para acompañar» a monsieur Chirac a su recorrido por Tegucigalpa, y después, en la Base Aérea, los echaron los perros, porque llegaron tarde al recibimiento de la Primera Dama Hillary Clinton.



MIEDO

Los empleados de la embajada de Estados Unidos se pusieron nerviosos con la prensa. Se colocaron cerca de la tarima para saludar a doña Hillary y a los periodistas los dejaron a 80 metros de la «cortina». Según dicen, algunos «gringos» estaban con miedo con que algún «acón» «acón» se sentara con una pregunta «inapropiada» a la primera dama. No hubo interrogantes al respecto.

CAMISETA

Por cierto que una comerciante social había amenazado con ir a «parar» la primera fila, «sacando panes», con una camiseta donde Clinton y Mónica Lewinsky están de espaldas anunciando el reparto del «Titanic» Clinton con el informe Starr, Jones y Jennifer Flowers. La prenda se la trajo una «gringuita» desde Washington, donde la venden como «pan caliente».



Las señoras Clinton y Flores han compartido varias reuniones y su amor por la niñez sin distinción de ninguna clase, lo que siempre es tema de conversación, entre ambas.

PERSONALIDAD DE HILLARY CLINTON

Hillary, «la» Rodham Clinton, nació en Chicago, Illinois el 26 de octubre de 1947. Es graduada en Leyes en la Universidad de Yale, donde conoció a su esposo, Bill Clinton. Tiene una hija (Chelsea) de 18 años. Ha trabajado incansablemente por la niñez y la familia y ha sido embajadora de buena voluntad en todo el mundo.

TIEMPO 11/17/98

FRONT
PAGE

Foto: TIEMPO / Obedilio Loba

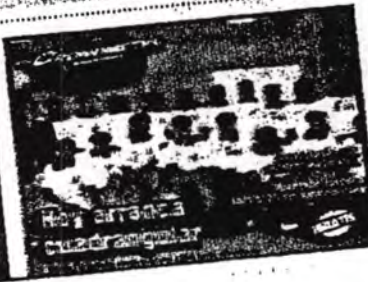
Ayuda de EE.UU. será de \$ 250 millones, anuncia Hillary Clinton

TEGUCIGALPA. - La Primera Dama de Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton, quien estuvo en el país por unos minutos, anunció ayer que la ayuda para la reconstrucción de los países centroamericanos afectados por Mitch será de 250 millones de dólares. Hillary Clinton es saludada por el presidente Carlos Flores, con quien dialogó por unos minutos.

PAGINA 4

Foto: TIEMPO / Obedilio Loba

RECLAMELO



Mitch death toll may cause change in hurricane scale

Current system gauges property loss

MIAMI (Reuters) — Hurricane Mitch's catastrophic death toll in Central America has prompted U.S. forecasters to reconsider one of the major tools they use in issuing hurricane warnings, the U.S. National Hurricane Center said yesterday.

Since the early 1970s, the center has classified hurricanes according to the Saffir/Simpson Scale, which rates storms by categories that estimate potential property damage from high winds and coastal flooding from storm surges.

But Mitch, the deadliest Atlantic storm in more than two centuries, which caused at least 11,000 deaths when it plowed through Central America in October, has led the Hurricane Center to considering creating an additional scale.

The new scale would take into account how much rain a storm is carrying and whether it is heading for mountainous and heavily populated areas, said Jerry Jarrell, director of the National Hurricane Center.

"We need a disaster scale for something that talks about casualties rather than damage [to property]," he said. "Saffir/Simpson is all about damage."

On the Saffir/Simpson scale, a Category 1 is a minimal hurricane, capable of minor damage to structures and some flooding of coastal roads. A Category 5, the strongest, with winds over 155 mph, can level buildings and bring towering walls of water onto shore.

As Mitch ravaged Central America its death toll was almost unprecedented in the region, and it caused billions of dollars in damage, crippling Honduras and Nicaragua. But it did its destructive work not with high winds but with massive amounts of rain as it moved slowly over mountainous, heavily populated areas.

Thousands of people were killed because of flash floods and mudslides. Entire villages were turned into mud-filled tombs. Large parts of the region were cut off from the outside world, and disease since the storm has claimed even more lives.

"This could have been a tropical

"We need a disaster scale for something that talks about casualties rather than damage [to property]," said Jerry Jarrell, director of the National Hurricane Center. "Saffir/Simpson is all about damage."

depression and still caused that amount of rain," Mr. Jarrell said. Tropical depressions are weaker than hurricanes.

For decades, "storm surges," walls of water pushed 10 to 15 feet or more above normal tide marks, were feared as hurricanes' worst killers. But Mr. Jarrell said many, many more deaths have been caused by mudslides and flash flooding since forecasters began organized evacuation plans about 30 years ago.

"We've virtually eliminated storm-surge deaths. There's just none," he said. "Flooding deaths have increased because we have more population, and people live closer to the flood plains."

In September, Hurricane Georges killed more than 500 people in the northern Caribbean, mostly with mudslides and flooding in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. The deadliest Atlantic storm this decade before Georges was Tropical Storm Gordon in 1994, which killed more than 800 people in Haiti's mountains.

The last Atlantic storm before Mitch to claim thousands of lives was Hurricane Fifi in 1974, blamed for 8,000 to 10,000 deaths in Honduras, also from mudslides and flash flooding.

According to the National Hurricane Center, the deadliest Atlantic hurricane ever documented was the Great Hurricane of 1780, blamed for 22,000 deaths in the eastern Caribbean.

NACIONALES

• FMI, BM y BID evaluarán deuda exterior de Honduras y Nicaragua.

LA PRENSA

Martés 17 de noviembre de 1998 • 3A

ANUNCIA HILLARY CLINTON

\$ 250 millones asigna Estados Unidos para la reconstrucción

Por JORGE BARRIOS

El gobierno de Estados Unidos ha destinado, adicionalmente a la ayuda de emergencia que ya está brindando, la cantidad de 250 millones de dólares para cooperar en el proceso de reconstrucción de Honduras en el largo plazo, a cual comenzará a ser canalizada esta misma semana, anunció ayer la primera dama estadounidense Hillary Rodham Clinton.

La señora Clinton, esposa del presidente Bill Clinton, arribó a la base de la Fuerza Aérea Hondureña en la capital proximadamente a la 1.30 de la tarde, en un avión hércules C-130 que la trasladó desde la base norteamericana ubicada en Palmerola, Comayagua, donde pisó inicialmente territorio nacional.

Hillary fue recibida en la base militar de la capital por una comitiva del gobierno hondureño, encabezada por la primera dama Mary Flake de Flores, en esta de que en ese momento el presidente Carlos Flores aún se encontraba en el extranjero, recibiendo al mandatario de Francia Jacques Chirac en el aeropuerto, y funcionarios de la embajada estadounidense bajo el mando del embajador James Creagan.

Pese a tratarse de una instalación militar, la visita de la señora Clinton fue rodeada de estrictas medidas de seguridad que implicaron un registro minucioso de los periodistas y sus maletines, su ubicación a 200 metros del estrado que la distinguida visitante efectuó una declaración oficial en inglés sobre su presencia en territorio hondureño. Luego del acto formal de recibimiento, la primera dama norteamericana fue saludada a un salón de la base aérea donde se reunió con el presidente y su esposa por espacio de media hora.

Poco al inicio de la conversación personal de seguridad escogió a un reducido grupo de periodistas nacionales y extranjeros para que tomaran las fotografías correspondientes con el compromiso de que fueran compartidas con los demás medios, ya que no se permitiría el uso de todos.

Al concluir la reunión Hillary Clinton y sus anfitriones se trasladaron a un sitio especial acondicionado para que hicieran las declaraciones del caso sin sentir preguntas por parte de los otros.

UNA HONDURAS MEJOR QUE ANTES DEL MITCH

El presidente Flores manifestó que su gobierno está profundamente agradecido



Foto: Luis Elvira/la Prensa

• La primera dama norteamericana se reunió con el presidente Flores y su homóloga hondureña, Mary de Flores, en un salón de la base aérea "Hernán Acosta Mejía" debidamente acondicionado.



• El dispositivo de seguridad incluyó perros antibombas que husmearon hasta la ropa de los periodistas que cubrieron el evento.

por las muestras de amistad y solidaridad brindadas por las autoridades norteamericanas.

Indicó que ese agradecimiento no tiene que ver únicamente con las cosas materiales sino con los valores espiri-



• Hillary Clinton brindó una declaración oficial a la prensa sobre su visita en un estrado ubicado a 200 metros de distancia de los periodistas.

tales "y si hay algo que nos ha demostrado este huracán es que un pueblo unido con ganas de entregarlo todo, de dar esfuerzo y compromiso permanente, es lo que nos hará salir rápidamente de esta crisis, de esta angustia y vamos a entregar una mejor Honduras que antes del huracán".

Flores consideró que la presencia de la primera dama y, en días anteriores, de Tipper Gore, esposa del vicepresidente Al Gore, habla muy en alto del compromiso de Estados Unidos con nuestro país y con el resto de Centroamérica.

Hillary Clinton dijo que en la reunión

expresó al presidente Flores y a la señora de Flores su admiración "por la forma en que están manejando esta tragedia".

AYUDA A LARGO PLAZO

La primera dama estadounidense agradeció a funcionarios y personal auxiliar de la representación diplomática de su país y de la Agencia Internacional de Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo "que ha permanecido trabajando literalmente las 24 horas desde que ocurrió el desastre".

Apuntó que rendía tributo especial a Mary de Flores porque "su presentación

en televisión (en Estados Unidos) fue muy efectiva y ayudó a llamar la atención ante el desastre en su país".

En materia de ayuda refirió que adicionalmente a la que ya se está brindando, en carácter de emergencia, el gobierno de Bill Clinton ha comenzado a planificar en términos de la reconstrucción a largo plazo "y hacemos un compromiso que totaliza más de 250 millones de dólares, comenzando esta semana".

Bajo ese contexto el Departamento de Defensa enviará más helicópteros, personal de ingeniería para la reconstrucción de puentes y carreteras, suministros médicos, hospital de campo y un sistema completo para purificar agua "y así comenzar la reconstrucción de la infraestructura destruida", añadió Clinton.

Anunció que la suma adicional comprende la suma de 51 millones de dólares en alimentos, entre granos y otros productos básicos "que aumentarán el total de la ayuda alimentaria a América Central en más de 81 millones de dólares".

Hasta que los alimentos puedan ser transportados por tierra la ayuda norteamericana continuará llegando a través de tres embarques diarios y que hasta la fecha 25 vuelos han transportado 2.6 millones de libras de alimentos que han sido distribuidos entre los países de la región afectados por el huracán Mitch.

Hillary recordó que hace unos años el gobierno norteamericano condonó gran parte de la deuda bilateral y señaló que en esta oportunidad "me complace anunciarles que Estados Unidos está preparado para proveer un alivio de la deuda externa en hasta 54 millones de dólares para Honduras y Nicaragua".

La primera dama de la unión americana afirmó que su gobierno continuará trabajando "con nuestros socios internacionales y multilaterales para hacer más con relación a la deuda multilateral".

Clinton manifestó que el gobierno de Estados Unidos veía con entusiasmo que Honduras se encaminaba a un mejor futuro y aunque "desafortunadamente Mitch interrumpió ese camino no evitará, de ninguna manera, que Honduras continúe su crecimiento y desarrollo gracias al arduo trabajo y el espíritu de su gente".

Después de su disertación la esposa del presidente norteamericano abordó la misma nave aérea que la trasladaría a la base "Soto Cano", en Palmerola, donde la esperaba el avión que la llevaría rumbo a Nicaragua.

LA PRENSA

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• La señora Clinton en su corta visita ayer a Tegucigalpa se reunió con el presidente Carlos Flores en la base aérea "Hernán Acosta Mejía", a quien informó que la ayuda ampliada de su país comenzará a llegar esta misma semana.

ANUNCIA HILLARY CLINTON

Estados Unidos aumenta a \$ 250 millones ayuda para centroamericanos

■ Washington también ha decidido propiciar un alivio de la deuda bilateral de Honduras y Nicaragua hasta por 54 millones de dólares, mientras el FMI, BM y BID anuncian la "evaluación global" de la deuda exterior de ambos países.

13 y 4A

EE.UU. prorroga por 52 días suspensión de deportaciones



Para Flores quien aparece en esta foto dando la bienvenida a la primera dama estadounidense Hillary Clinton; el cese de las deportaciones es entre las grandes ayudas que USA puede prestar a Honduras.

FMI, BM y BID revisarán deuda exterior de Honduras y Nicaragua

WASHINGTON, nov (EFE).- El Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI), el Banco Mundial (BM) y el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) hacen una «evaluación global» de la deuda exterior de Nicaragua y Honduras, tras el paso del huracán «Mitch», así como de los requisitos para su alivio.

En comunicados de prensa, el FMI, el BID y el BM anunciaron ayer que esta tasación de la deuda exterior se realizará de acuerdo con los gobiernos de esos países, afectados por el paso del huracán Mitch, y «en cuanto las condiciones lo permitan».

El estudio de la situación de la deuda exterior de Honduras y Nicaragua será realizado en el contexto de la Iniciativa para los Países Pobres Muy Endeudados (HIPC, por sus siglas en inglés) y presentado a los directorios de esas instituciones.

A la vez, los organismos internacionales están trabajando para asegurar que los pagos previstos de la deuda exterior «no impiden los esfuerzos de reconstrucción y de recuperación del huracán Mitch». El FMI, BM y BID apoyaron además el anuncio realizado por varios países para proveer un alivio de deuda inmediato para esos países.

WASHINGTON, nov (EFE).- Estados Unidos decidió ayer prorrogar por 52 días el plazo de suspensión temporal de deportación de indocumentados de Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador y Guatemala, a causa del huracán «Mitch».

Un portavoz del Servicio de Inmigración de EEUU (INS), dijo ayer a EFE que este gesto humanitario tiene como objetivo ayudar a los gobiernos de las naciones centroamericanas afectadas por la tragedia de finales de octubre pasado, a afrontar el problema.

Antes de ampliar hasta el 7 de enero próximo el nuevo plazo, el INS había decidido la suspensión temporal de las deportaciones el pasado 5 de noviembre, teniendo en cuenta la catástrofe de grandes proporciones ocasionada en Centroamérica por el huracán.

El funcionario del Servicio de Inmigración también informó de que la institución revisará esta prórroga en enero de 1999 para adoptar las decisiones pertinentes.

Además, considerará la situación de los inmigrantes indocumentados de aquellas naciones que actualmente se encuentran bajo la custodia del Servicio de Inmigración estadounidense y que no tienen un historial delictivo.

El presidente de Honduras, Carlos Flores, ha dicho que entre las grandes ayudas que EEUU puede prestar a su país en la emergencia actual está el cese de las deportaciones de sus compatriotas y la legalización migratoria de los refugiados.

11/17

18 el periódico martes 17 de noviembre de 1998

Nacionales

Hillary Clinton anuncia ayuda

Asimismo, confirma la condonación de 54 millones de dólares y una ayuda de 51 millones adicionales en alimentos básicos

La primera dama de los Estados Unidos, Hillary Rodham Clinton, anunció ayer una ayuda adicional de 250 millones de dólares para la reconstrucción de Honduras y, paralelamente, confirmó que en las próximas semanas cuadruplicarán el número de efectivos

norteamericanos de 1,300 a 5,600.

Antes de su arribo a la base aérea "Hernán Acosta Mejía", la señora Clinton permaneció durante dos horas en la base "Enrique Soto Cano", donde compartió con las tropas de su país que permanecen estacionadas en esa región.

De la misma manera, anunció 51 millones de dólares en arroz, frijoles, aceite vegetal, leche en polvo, trigo y otros productos básicos, mediante el envío de tres embarques diarios.

La primera dama norteamericana también confirmó la condonación de 54 millones de dólares a Honduras y Nicaragua y 55 millones de dólares en ayuda para la purificación de agua, reconstrucción de la infraestructura destruida y asistencia médica.

La visitante también anunció 17 millones de dólares adicionales de la USAID y el BID para promover el desarrollo de la microempresa.

El siguiente es el discurso íntegro de Hillary Clinton:

**Palabras de la Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos
Hillary Rodham Clinton**

Muchas gracias. Parece que la lluvia está por regresar así es que permítanme referirme rápidamente a

mi gran aprecio y admiración por el presidente y la Sra. de Flores. Le expresé al presidente Flores cuanto admiro la forma en que está manejando esta tragedia después del azote del huracán Mitch. Es muy importante que todos nosotros trabajemos juntos para continuar la reconstrucción de las vidas y la reconstrucción de este país. Deseo agradecer también al personal de la embajada de los Estados Unidos y de USAID que ha permanecido literalmente trabajando las 24 horas desde que ocurrió este desastre. También deseo agradecer a todas las fuerzas militares de los Estados Unidos destacadas aquí, la Fuerza de Tarea Conjunta Bravo. Estoy muy agradecida con todos ustedes. También deseo estar segura de rendir un tributo especial a doña Mary Flores, cuya presentación en televisión fue muy efectiva, la cual ayudó a llamar la atención ante el desastre en su país. Adicionalmente a lo que los

Estados Unidos ya ha hecho, no sólo a través de nuestro gobierno, sino también mediante muchas organizaciones voluntarias y religiosas representadas aquí, tengo algunos anuncios adicionales que me gustaría hacer en nombre de mi esposo y del gobierno de los Estados Unidos. Además de la ayuda de emergencia que estamos ya dando, estamos comenzando a enfocar en términos de reconstrucción a largo plazo y haciendo un compromiso que totaliza más de 250 millones de dólares. Comenzando esta semana, el Departamento de Defensa traerá más helicópteros, más personal para la construcción de puentes y carreteras, más suministros médicos, un hospital de campo y un sistema de purificación de agua para comenzar la reconstrucción de la infraestructura que fue destruida. Hoy estamos también estableciendo a una segunda Fuerza de Tarea Conjunta en El Salvador para coordinar nuestros esfuerzos de

ayuda allí y en Nicaragua así como en Guatemala. Durante las próximas semanas, cuadruplicaremos el número de efectivos militares de 1,300 a 5,600.

Sabemos que el pueblo de Honduras necesita más alimentos. Hoy, me complace anunciarles una suma adicional de 51 millones de dólares en arroz, frijoles, aceite vegetal, leche en polvo, trigo y otros productos básicos que aumentarán el total de la ayuda alimentaria para la América Central en más de 81 millones de dólares. Hasta que la comida pueda ser traída por tierra, seguirá llegando por aire a través de tres embarques diarios. Hasta el día de hoy 25 vuelos han trasladado 2.6 millones de libras de alimentos a esta región.

Nosotros sabemos también que Honduras está bajo una pesada carga económica. Los Estados Unidos han condonado la mayor parte de la deuda bilateral, unos 430 millones de dólares, hace varios años. Me

Antes que el huracán Mitch:

Flores le promete a Hillary entregar una Honduras mejor

La primera dama de los Estados Unidos estuvo unas dos horas en la base aérea "Hernán Acosta Mejía" y luego viajó a Nicaragua en un Hércules C-130



lary Clinton saluda a los presentes a su arribo a la base aérea.

**Armando Villanueva
El Herald**

La esposa del presidente Clinton, Mary Rodham Clinton, cumplió una visita de dos horas a Tegucigalpa, en la que sostuvo una reunión privada con el mandatario hondureño Flores y con su homóloga norteamericana, Mary Flake de Flores. La señora Clinton arribó a la base "Hernán Acosta Mejía" a la de la tarde con procedencia de se "Enrique Soto Cano", donde uneció por espacio de dos

La visitante llegó a Toncontín en un Hércules C-130 "The Rock", el en el que viajó la semana la esposa del vicepresidente de, Tipper Gore. Clinton llegó con procedencia de la

base Andrews, en Washington.

A su arribo a la base aérea fue recibida por la primera dama de la nación, Mary Flake, el ministro de Sotriveri, Tomás Lozano y la jefe de protocolo del Palacio de Gobierno, Johanna Padgett.

Luciendo un traje oscuro color café, la esposa del mandatario norteamericano se reunió en privado con el presidente Flores y luego se dirigió a un estrado improvisado en la base aérea para pronunciar un discurso y saludar a los funcionarios y empleados de la embajada americana en esta capital.

La señora Clinton viajó ayer mismo a Nicaragua y luego lo hizo a San Salvador, donde pernoctó.

La visita de la primera dama estuvo caracterizada por un amplio dispositivo de seguridad en los alrededores y en el interior de la



La Primera Dama norteamericana dialoga con el mandatario hondureño a la salida del Salón Diplomático de la base aérea "Hernán Acosta Mejía".

Fuerza Aérea, el cual incluyó minuciosos registros a periodistas y la utilización de perros especializados en reconocimiento de artefactos explosivos.

Mientras tanto, el presidente Flores agradeció de manera vehemente la asistencia adicional anunciada por la visitante.

"Estamos enormemente agradecidos, con una gratitud perdurable y trascendente". Con un pueblo unido, con la voluntad de entregarse totalmente, saldremos rápidamente de esta crisis y de esta angustia, "y vamos a pararnos, vamos a caminar y vamos a entregar una mejor Honduras que antes del huracán, ese es el compromiso".

El periplo de la primera dama norteamericana también la llevará a Guatemala, República Dominicana y Haití.



El presidente Flores en la reunión privada que sostuvo con la señora Hillary Clinton.



La esposa del mandatario estadounidense cuando saludaba a los presentes.



El presidente Flores agradece en el estrado la ayuda anunciada por Hillary Clinton.

elHeraldo

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E.E.UU. dará ayuda de \$ 250 millones

La coria pero fructífera visita de la primera dama de los Estados Unidos, Hillary Rodham Clinton, sirvió para anunciar ayer una ayuda adicional sin precedente para Honduras de 250 millones de dólares, orientados a la reconstrucción a largo plazo del país, así como nuevas donaciones alimenticias, al tiempo que reforzarán la presencia militar en los operativos de rescate. Inf. págs. 13 y 19

FOTO: EFRAIN SALGADO



Ametrallan un parque industrial: 20 heridos

Inf. Pág. 32

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AÑO XXII, No. 6865, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., HONDURAS, C.A., MARTES 17 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1998



Anuncia Hillary Clinton...

EUA ampliará su ayuda a \$250 millones para Honduras

La estadía en Tegucigalpa de Hillary Clinton, esposa del presidente de Estados Unidos, Bill Clinton, fue breve pero sumamente productiva si se considera que anunció una ayuda adicional para la reconstrucción de Honduras por un monto de 250 millones, así como 51 millones más para productos básicos, \$17 orientados a la microempresa y 54 millones para alivio de la deuda de Honduras y Nicaragua. Información en la página 16. (Foto de Efraín Banegas).

CIARO SCURO

El presidente Flores tuvo un día agitado: ayer porque se juntaron las visitas importantes del presidente de Francia, Jacques Chirac, y de la Primera Dama de Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton.

Chirac hizo un recorrido por dos de las colonias más afectadas por el huracán en donde fue aplaudido y vitoreado por los habitantes que agradecen la importante ayuda de su país, sobre todo por el impacto que tendrá en la comunidad internacional el que haya condonado la deuda, que insista en que los demás acreedores de Honduras hagan lo mismo y promueva similares resultados con los organismos de crédito internacional.

El mar datario francés se ganó más la simpatía porque hasta besó a niños de la Alianza Francesa que llegaron a recibirlo, y saludó a otros niños durante su recorrido sobre los promontorios de arena suelta que dejó la crecida del Guacrique en La Primavera.

Cuando Hillary Clinton habló en la Puesta Aérea, la prensa nacional sintió una deficiencia que seguramente no habrán notado las flamantes autoridades de la Escuela de Periodismo, que no ayudó a para que los egresados aprendan a hablar en inglés. En la conferencia con el presidente francés hubo traducción simultánea pero la traducción del discurso de la primera dama estadounidense se obtuvo por fax hasta en la noche.

Algunos periodistas comentaron que es una oportunidad para que revise ese pobrísimos plan de estudios que junto al de Derecho son los únicos que tienen antecedentes de que los han aprobado personas con algún grado de deficiencia mental. Lo correcto sería que pusieran el aprendizaje de inglés obligatorio en vez de muchas clases que sólo sirven para meter a ineptos a dar clases.

Las visitas de personalidades internacionales también ha servido para que los camarógrafos y fotógrafos estrenen sus lentes de largo alcance porque la seguridad no les permite acercarse tanto como para pegarle los lentes al rostro del entrevistado como hacen en el país, provocando relajos.

La seguridad de la Fuerza Aérea se lució: sin registros humillantes a los periodistas que fueron a cubrir la visita de Hillary, mientras irónicamente los militares pasaban sin registro, ya que no hay antecedentes en la historia de atentados ejecutados por periodistas.

La rectora de la Universidad Nacional, Ana Belén Castillo, ordenó que los estudiantes que trabajan vayan a hacer su servicio social limpiando en sus días libres hasta compensar el tiempo que hacen los que no trabajan.

Lo anuncia Hillary Clinton

Ayuda de EE.UU. a países afectados por Mitch es de \$ 250 millones

La Primera Dama estadounidense visitó ayer el país por unos minutos

TEGUCIGALPA. La Primera Dama de Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton, anunció ayer que la ayuda para la reconstrucción de los países centroamericanos afectados por Mitch será de 250 millones de dólares, que son adicionales a los 70 de ayuda humanitaria, 54 de reconstrucción y la invaluable cantidad que representan el financiamiento de labores de rescate y traslado de víveres en zonas aisladas.

Hillary Clinton estuvo ayer unos minutos en la base de la Fuerza Aérea en donde se reunió brevemente con el presidente Carlos Flores y con la primera dama de Honduras, Mary Flores de Flores.

En nombre de su esposo, William Clinton, informó que su gobierno "además de la ayuda que estamos ya dando, estamos comenzando a enfocar en términos de reconstrucción a largo plazo y haciendo un compromiso que totaliza 250 millones de dólares".

Agregó que "me complace anunciarles una suma adicional de 51 millones de dólares en arroz, frijoles, aceite vegetal, leche en polvo, trigo y otros productos básicos", dado la emergencia alimentaria que está sufriendo el país, lo que es independiente de los 250 millones para la reconstrucción.

Mientras la ayuda no pueda llegar por tierra, los alimentos seguirán llegando por aire en tres vuelos diarios, dijo.

El departamento de defensa enviará más helicópteros, más personal para la construcción de puentes y carreteras, más personal de cuerpos de paz, más suministros médicos, un hospital de campo y un sistema de purificación de



La Primera Dama de Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton, estuvo ayer unos minutos en Tegucigalpa y anunció que la ayuda para Centroamérica será de 250 millones de dólares para la reconstrucción, fuera de los 70 que han destinado para emergencia y 54 para el alivio de la deuda.

agua para comenzar la reconstrucción de la infraestructura destruida, detalló Hillary Clinton.

También se aumentará la presencia de efectivos de 1.300 a 5.600 en toda Centroamérica para que ayuden a las labores de emergencia y reconstrucción.

Sobre la lucha por la condonación recordó que su país ya condonó 430 millones de dólares de deuda bilateral con Honduras y "me complace anunciarles hoy que los Estados Unidos está preparando para proveer un alivio de la deuda hasta 54 millones de dólares para Honduras y Nicaragua".

Añadió que su país hará gestiones con "nuestros socios internacionales y multilaterales para hacer más con relación a la deuda multilateral".

Otra ayuda importante será un fondo de 17 millones de dólares a través de la Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo (AID) para préstamos blandos para microempresarios que perdieron sus empresas.

Dijo tener una gran admiración por su homóloga hondureña, Mary de Flores, por la manera en que está trabajando luego del desastre, y calificó de exitosa su participación en los medios de comunicación de Estados Unidos para

que el pueblo ayudara a Centroamérica. Gracias a eso, son muchas las organizaciones privadas y humanitarias de su país que están recolectando ayuda y muchas de ellas ya llegaron a Honduras a decir presente, aseguró la primera dama estadounidense.

"Haremos todo lo que sea posible, no solo para proveer las necesidades materiales que han sido destruidas y que son tan necesarias, sino que también nos mantendremos junto a ustedes en espíritu para que puedan reconstruir sus vidas y sus comunidades".

EFREN BONILLA

adicional de \$ 250 millones

complace anunciarles hoy que los Estados Unidos está preparado para proveer un alivio de la deuda hasta de 54 millones de dólares para Honduras y Nicaragua.

Continuaremos trabajando con nuestros socios internacionales y multilaterales para hacer más con relación a la deuda multilateral.

Sabemos también que muchas pequeñas empresas perdieron completamente sus haberes y su infraestructura. Esta es una gran preocupación porque necesitamos crear una actividad económica. Por lo tanto, la Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional y el Banco Interamericano para el Desarrollo está proporcionando 17 millones de dólares a las organizaciones microfinancieras a fin de que puedan otorgar préstamos y que las personas estén en capacidad de retomar sus negocios tan pronto como sea posible.

Sabemos también que necesitan más trabajadores para actividades de socorro. Dentro de los próximos días voluntarios del Cuerpo de Paz, que salieron durante el desastre, estarán regresando a sus comunidades o a los lugares donde más se les necesite. Varias docenas de miembros del Cuerpo de Crisis del Cuerpo de Paz, un grupo de ex-voluntarios, llegará a Honduras a dar una mano.

Todos estos son esfuerzos que consideramos muy valiosos, de



La primera dama de los Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton, cuando pronunciaba su discurso en la base aérea "Hernán Acosta Mejía".

parte del gobierno de los Estados Unidos. Pero como muchos de Uds. saben, ciudadanos americanos particulares a través de los Estados Unidos vendrán con una buena cantidad de ayuda. Son muchos para mencionarlos, muchos de los grupos nacionales e internacionales de importancia que están representados aquí, como el Catholic Relief

Services y otros que están haciendo una gran contribución. He sabido, por ejemplo que una iglesia en Little Rock, Arkansas, la cual conozco muy bien, llegará con agua, arroz y trigo así como carne enlatada y frijoles secos, y otras clases de comida. Ellos como Ciudad Hermana de Trujillo, durante los dos últimos años, han proporcionado

servicios médicos que estarán reanudando. En verdad, el generador que donó hace algunos años esta iglesia, continúa operando y ha permitido que los ciudadanos sigan recibiendo servicios médicos.

Quiero hacer eco de algo que el presidente Flores dijo cuando se refirió a la importancia que pueden tener las cosas materiales, pero que más importante que ello es espíritu del pueblo, sus esperanzas y su compromiso de reconstrucción. Todos los relatos que he escuchado desde la azote del Mitch con toda su devastación, el gran espíritu y la fortaleza del pueblo hondureño. Cuando Tipper Gore regresó a Washington, era de lo único que hablaba. Escribió un artículo para nuestros periódicos que hoy publican refiriéndose al espíritu y la fortaleza del pueblo hondureño.

En los Estados Unidos hemos aprendido que después que la emergencia inicial de un desastre pasa, existe una gran necesidad de la gente para mantener los ánimos en alto y continuar alentando a los demás. Estoy convencida que esto es algo que ustedes saben hacer y que lo harán. Todos los que estamos luchando contra el resultado de esta tragedia junto a ustedes como amigos y compañeros, haremos todo lo que sea posible, no solo para proveer las necesidades materiales que han sido destruidas y que son tan necesarias, sino que también nos mantendremos junto a ustedes en

espíritu para que puedan reconstruir sus vidas y comunidades. Sabrán que tienen muchos amigos, compañeros y personas que estarán junto a ustedes, no solamente hoy o la próxima semana o el próximo mes, pero también a través de los años venideros, porque sabemos que este será un largo proceso.

Me honra estar aquí en nombre del Sr. Presidente, de la administración y del pueblo americano para felicitarlos a todos ustedes, no solo a los ciudadanos hondureños quienes han sido tan valientes, sino que a todos ustedes que han venido de otros lugares para prestar una mano en aras de la amistad. Le he manifestado al Sr. Presidente que quiero regresar en el futuro para ver el trabajo que se ha realizado y para llamar la atención estadounidense e internacional hacia el trabajo que todavía necesita hacerse. Mucha gente ha respondido con mucho entusiasmo brindando sus ofertas de ayuda porque han visto cómo Honduras se estaba encaminando a un mejor futuro. Desafortunadamente Mitch interrumpió ese camino, pero en mi opinión, no evitará, de ninguna manera, que Honduras continúe con su crecimiento y desarrollo gracias al arduo trabajo y el espíritu de su gente. Gracias por permitirme venir y espero regresar para ver las actividades que se han completado. Muchas gracias.

From U.S. base, Mitch victims get help

By Tom Carter
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

A1

HOWARD AIR BASE, Panama — Maj. Alvis Headen had one thing on his mind when he got home after 18 days in Honduras giving medical aid to the victims of Hurricane Mitch: He wanted to hug his children.

"So many of those kids reminded me of my own children. It is a cliché, but it's Thanksgiving and I'm very thankful for what I have and proud of what the United States is doing for those people," he said in an interview yesterday.

"There but for the grace God go I."

Maj. Headen led a first-response team of three doctors, a nurse, a dentist, a pharmacist, three health technicians and two bioengineers to deal with mosquitoes and water problems in the wake of Hurricane Mitch, which killed more than 10,000 people and devastated two countries.

"I've never seen anything like it before. I'll never forget the smell [of death]," he said.

Marine Corps Gen. Charles Wilhelm, commander of U.S. forces in the region, announced in Washington yesterday that the United States will quickly send almost 4,300 more troops to Central America to bolster the humanitarian effort.

"This is really a human tragedy of enormous proportions," said Gen. Wilhelm, whose U.S. Southern Command is based in Miami.

He told a Pentagon news conference there will be about 5,700 troops in the region by early next month coming from all branches of U.S. military active, reserve and National Guard forces.

Phase two of the three-phase aid operation would begin late next week and entail early repair to bridges and roads in the region by U.S. military engineers, he said.

In Panama, 1st Lt. Maria Sacco, the team's nurse, said her medical relief team had ridden in humvee all-terrain vehicles to remote villages, set up a clinics in schools and churches, and administered medicine.

"Sometimes there were 700 people in line, but we could only treat about 200 a day," said Lt. Sacco. "The most common problems were upper respiratory infections, fungus, parasites, open sores and conjunctivitis."

"We give them a few worm pills for the parasites. It was sad there was nothing else we could do," she said.

"We saw the funeral of a small child, who probably could have been saved if there had been medical help earlier," she said. "We saw the tiny casket. Everybody was

pretty broken up about that."

Howard Air Force Base, which is closing in December 1999 with the return to Panama of the Panama Canal, has been the front-line response base for Central American disasters since it opened in 1939.

"Floods, earthquakes, hurricanes — over the history of the wing, it has been one about every other year," said Col. Greg Trebon, the base commander.

Since the summer, members of Howard's 24th Wing have flown humanitarian relief missions to Haiti and the Dominican Republic after the devastation of Hurricane Georges and for El Nino-related flooding in Ecuador.

Since Mitch raked the region in late October, Howard's personnel have flown 287 missions delivering food, medicine and clothing to Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

"It is an old story: Americans way from home over the holidays, sweating and risking their lives to help people in the middle of a natural disaster," said Col. Trebon. "In the last 2½ weeks, we have shipped 1.9 million pounds of supplies to places the big airliners cannot go, getting it to places where the people need it."

The men and women of Howard have been flying an average of about 50 tons of relief goods a day to Soto Cano Air Force base in Honduras, about a four-hour drive out of Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.

From Soto Cano, the aid is loaded onto smaller planes, helicopters or trucks and then sent to the countryside according to priorities set by the Honduran government.

"If there is a cesspool in the world, in my career I have seen it," said Lt. Col. Gene Barnash, the man responsible for the 310th Air-lift Squadron flying in and out of Soto Cano. "And the devastation in Honduras may be the worst I've ever seen."

Several officers said they expect the U.S. aid effort to last a year to 18 months.

"Thousands have been killed, and nobody is finding the bodies. The scariest thing I saw there is that we have not seen the worst of it yet. Wait until the diseases start breaking out."

Under the 1978 treaties that return the canal to Panama, Howard is in the process of closing up shop, preparing to turn over the keys to the Panamanian government at the end of next year.

"In January, six weeks from now, we won't be able to mount a relief operation like this," said Col. Trebon. "In May, all our counter-drug flights will cease. [From the military perspective], our response to Mitch is well in hand, but I'm already thinking about the next disaster and how we will respond to that."

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The Associated Press

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November 24, 1998, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline**LENGTH:** 641 words**HEADLINE:** First lady says victims of Hurricane Mitch need money**BYLINE:** By SONYA ROSS, Associated Press Writer**DATELINE:** WASHINGTON**BODY:**

Central American victims of Hurricane Mitch need money more than they need clothing or canned goods, first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton** said Tuesday.

The most devastated parts of Central America desperately need money to buy medicine for the sick and construction supplies to begin rebuilding homes, Mrs. Clinton said during a briefing for private charitable groups. Americans who wish to help them, she said, ought to consider giving cash.

"That would actually be a more helpful contribution than contributing canned goods or clothing at this point," she said. "Once we get a better assessment of needs ... then we may need more clothing and canned goods. But the biggest need that these countries have is cash."

The first lady, along with Tipper Gore, the vice president's wife, gave the organizations an update on what they saw during separate trips to Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, and how much aid the United States has funneled into the region.

The United States has devoted \$ 263 million to Mitch-related disaster relief, with \$ 130 million coming from the Defense Department in the form of supplies, troops and military vehicles to deliver stocks and services. The U.S. Agency for International Development has spent \$ 70 million on medicine, relief supplies, food and financial assistance, and the Agriculture Department has provided \$ 63 million for wheat, corn, food and concessional loans.

Flooding and mudslides caused by Mitch earlier this month killed an estimated 10,000 people throughout Central America. Mrs. Clinton visited the area last week, making stops in all four disaster-stricken countries, as well as Haiti and the Dominican Republic, which are still recovering from Hurricane Georges.

Mrs. Gore led a U.S. delegation to Honduras and Nicaragua earlier this month at the request of President

Clinton. She said the devastation there is thorough and apocalyptic, but the people are buoyed by the support they are receiving from other countries.

"Despite the conditions they were living in, the spirit of the people was not devastated," Mrs. Gore said. "Your efforts to coordinate and mobilize ... have made a real difference."

Mrs. Clinton said the worldwide outpouring has created a need to coordinate the flow of assistance. She noted that French President Jacques Chirac had been in the area while she was there, that Mexican soldiers were delivering aid and a Japanese plane filled with supplies was parked on an airport tarmac in one country when she arrived.

She said all the presidents she met during her trip expressed concerns about keeping their countries economically viable and maintaining political stability as they recover from the disaster. She suggested that some, particularly Nicaragua, receive debt relief and noted that U.S. officials will hold off deportations to those countries until the end of January, because they can neither house deported people nor absorb the loss of wages that Central American immigrants send from the United States.

"They cannot accommodate people at this time," Mrs. Clinton said. In one country, which she did not name, Mrs. Clinton said the loss of money from immigrants working elsewhere could take away up to a billion dollars annually, "which is a huge part of their gross domestic product."

"This hurricane carries with it political, economic, and social implications that are far-reaching," Mrs. Clinton said. "The hurricane reversed a lot of hard-won progress in the eyes of a lot of these leaders and in the eyes of many of the people."

She also urged Americans not to forget people in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, saying their need remains great after the damage caused by Hurricane Georges in late September.

"They lost a great deal of their agricultural capacity," she said. "We also have to keep them in mind."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 24, 1998

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November 25, 1998, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 16; Column 5; National Desk

LENGTH: 779 words

HEADLINE: Damage in Central America Stirs Debate on Immigrants

BYLINE: By STEVEN A. HOLMES

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Nov. 24

BODY:

The devastation wrought by Hurricane Mitch in Central America has kicked up a political and policy storm over the Clinton Administration's policy toward illegal immigrants and refugees from that region.

This month the Immigration and Naturalization Service said that because of the devastation left by the hurricane, people from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua who are in the United States illegally and are detained by the I.N.S. will not face deportation proceedings until Jan. 7, 1999.

"That was the most tangible, concrete, rapid action that we could take to help these governments cope with this disaster," said Andrew Lluberes, an I.N.S. spokesman. "The last thing that they needed was to have people deported back to their countries."

The Administration is also considering granting temporary protective status to refugees and illegal aliens from the four Central American nations that bore the brunt of the storm: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua. That designation would allow such people to avoid deportation and work legally in the United States.

Leaders of immigrant rights organizations also called upon the Justice Department today to ease the standards under which some refugees and undocumented workers who arrived in the United States from El Salvador or Guatemala before fall 1990 can avoid being deported altogether.

"This is absolutely the wrong time to begin a massive deportation to this region," said Raul Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza, a Hispanic organization.

The seemingly mixed message on the issue of Central American immigrants puts policy makers in a quandary: obeying the law regarding illegal immigrants and deporting people to the devastated economies of Central America could exacerbate a terrible situation there.

"There is a double-edged problem here for those countries with the immigrants," **Hillary Rodham Clinton** said today at a briefing on her trip to the region. "One is, they cannot accommodate people at

this time. There's literally nowhere for people to live or be put. They also would collapse completely, in some cases, without the funds coming in from the people who are working and sending, in some cases, in at least one of the countries, up to \$1 billion a year, which is a huge part of their gross domestic product."

Representative Lamar Smith, Republican of Texas, chairman of the House subcommittee on immigration, said he expected that refugees from Honduras, which sustained the most damage and loss of life, to be given temporary protected status. But, Mr. Smith said, the Administration should be careful not to provoke a rush of illegal immigration of Central Americans seeking to escape the chaos following the hurricane.

"The worst thing we can do is precipitate an immigration emergency by signaling that individuals currently in Central America should abandon their countries in their countries' time of greatest need," said Mr. Smith, the leading Congressional advocate of reduced immigration.

At the moment, the policy toward Central American refugees is being played out over regulations governing how a group of about 260,000 Guatemalans and Salvadorans can apply to become permanent residents. The group is part of a wave of refugees who fled as their countries became mired in civil wars in the 1980's.

Immigrant rights groups have long accused the Federal Government of a double standard, saying these refugees were deported because Washington supported their governments while others from countries with Communist governments, like Cuba and Nicaragua, were accepted.

Last year, Congress passed legislation that set up two separate procedures. People from Cuba and Nicaragua who arrived in the United States before December 1995 were automatically given amnesty from deportation. Salvadorans and Guatemalans, and some Eastern Europeans, have to prove to immigration authorities that they are of sound moral character and that deporting them would cause them extreme hardship.

Immigration rights advocates today complained that the new regulations do not offer a blanket determination that anyone deported to Central America would automatically suffer extreme hardship because of the hurricane.

"After Mitch, it is hard to believe that the Administration proposes that each individual prove that he will suffer extreme hardship," said Frank Sharry, executive director of the National Immigration Forum, an immigrant rights group.

Mr. Llubes said hearing officers would be trained on the impact of the hurricane, although the law required that hardship findings must be determined on a case-by-case basis.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 25, 1998

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November 25, 1998, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 18; Column 3; National Desk

HEADLINE: The Making of a Family

GRAPHIC: Photo: Thirty newly adopted children were honored yesterday at a White House ceremony, and **Hillary** Rodham **Clinton** embraced one, Charday Mays, 12. At right was Dave Thomas, founder of Wendy's, who was adopted as a child. President Clinton presided with his wife. (Stephen Crowley/The New York Times)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 25, 1998

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THE WASHINGTON POST

WORLD

In Brief

THE AMERICAS

First Lady Announces More Aid to Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton announced \$3.4 million in additional U.S. aid to Haiti yesterday to help repair damage caused by Hurricane Georges.

The aid was announced in Pernier on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince, where U.S.-financed groups are rebuilding an irrigation canal destroyed by hurricane flooding. It brought to \$14.1 million the total U.S. government aid to Haiti for hurricane relief. The first lady arrived Saturday in Haiti, the last stop on a six-day tour that took her through Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, countries ravaged by Hurricane Georges and Tropical Storm Mitch.

November 19, 1998, Thursday

SECTION: Features

LENGTH: 1019 words

HEADLINE: The sexiest woman alive?

BYLINE: Giles Whittell

BODY:

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

American Vogue has put the official stamp on massive grassroots support for **Hillary Clinton**. Giles Whittell reports

Next week **Hillary Clinton** will realise the dream of thousands of twentysomething models by appearing on the cover of American Vogue. Not bad for a once-bespectacled feminist who recently turned 51. But it comes not a moment too soon; to judge by a swelling chorus of Hillarymania, her new role as cover girl is merely belated proof of her transformation - no snorting- into one of the most revered and glamorous First Ladies ever.

She is dressed for American Vogue by Oscar de la Renta, and coiffed and made up by an army of beauticians. She is photographed by Annie Leibovitz, and appears as she may even be in reality; attractive, independent and amazingly immune to the stigma that will attach to her husband for the rest of his public life.

A trawl through cyberspace confirms that when it comes to Hillary and the American public, Vogue is just catching up. Alan Baird, for instance, thinks she is the sexiest woman alive. She is intelligent, powerful, famous and good-looking, he says (at least, "she ain't chopped liver"), and all these things are sexy. His conclusion: "Hillary's my dream girl."

Joe "D" is more poetic. Hillary "has matured as a First Lady better than a fine wine in both her demeanour, and, in my opinion, her looks," he says. To make the point he loads on to his website a memory-eating slide show of Mrs C in dozens of guises, from Arkansas librarian to Sharon Stone lookalike in dark evening gown, gold earrings and upswept hair. The montage is entitled "Mighty Morphin Hillary".

You can find anything on the Internet, of course, but given its popularity with misogynists and conspiracy theorists from the far Right, her rave reviews here are remarkable. And nowhere are they more gushing than in the **Hillary Clinton** Defence Forum, which bleeds on to your screen very slowly because it is so vast. Gradually, under a gently waving American flag, its idol appears, beaming regally into thousands of homes and offices (mine was the 36,902nd). Her red jacket matches lips that frame film-star teeth. A black turtleneck offsets her neat blonde bob. It's all very flattering - and is aimed, ultimately, at putting Hillary in the Oval Office.

There are many similar websites: the Hillary 2000 Committee, the Hillary for President Council, even Republicans for Hillary. All will be disappointed in the end, because she is unlikely ever to be President. But in the meantime they are cheering on her arrival as a fashion icon with the excitement of punters watching their horse make a late run from behind.

For this Mrs Clinton has to thank, partly, a national surge of admiration for her fortitude during Lewinskygate. She has also had good fashion advice lately, good enough for The Washington Post to declare on Monday that "the evolution of Mrs Clinton as stylish First Lady is complete ... It has taken six years of evolving hairstyles, a flying-saucer hat and countless unflattering suits, but at long last she seems to have settled comfortably and unapologetically into a style that suits her". But as much as to either of these, she is indebted to a feisty Californian grandmother whom she once met without realising who she was.

Esme Taylor, 64, is the queen of the Hillary underground. It was she who founded the **Hillary Clinton** Defence Forum in 1995, and it is she who now runs it as a rowdy, often profane, free-for-all that she insists Hillary would "get a kick out of" if only she knew where to find it. (Mrs Clinton has yet to master e-mail, say White House insiders.)

Taylor's office on the north side of San Francisco Bay is ground zero for the new paranoid Left that has emerged in response to the Starr report's alleged excesses. "This forum has been designed to protect your messages from Kenneth Starr," her home page states. But it has the good sense to accept contributions from anyone, including "Zippy the Wonder Slug", a diehard Hillary-phobe who once joined in the attacks on the First Lady's "piano legs", but reversed his position on seeing the photograph of her dancing on a beach with the President last year. "You know what?" Zippy mused. "She has a lovely ass."

Taylor was born in South Africa to English parents. She moved to America in 1964 and late in life set up an Internet business with the help of computer boffins in Siberia who use Russian military satellites to beam over new software to handle her booming traffic.

She has monitored all of Mrs Clinton's makeovers. "In Arkansas she wore her hair longish, with a thick Alice band to keep it out of her face," she says. "But when she got to Washington they couldn't deal with it like that."

Hence her first bob, by Christophe, which grew out into a Jennifer Aniston-style face-framer, but by the time of her husband's re-election campaign was too long by half: "In 1995, when we first brought her on to the site, she was looking a bit Arkansas again."

A second overhaul followed in 1996, but it took the private hell of this year - and a reported blitz in the gym - for her to find public acceptance at last. "Before Lewinsky the country saw her as powerful and pushy, and Americans still like their women weak and wimpy," Taylor avers. "Now she's the one who's risen above it all, who is being presidential."

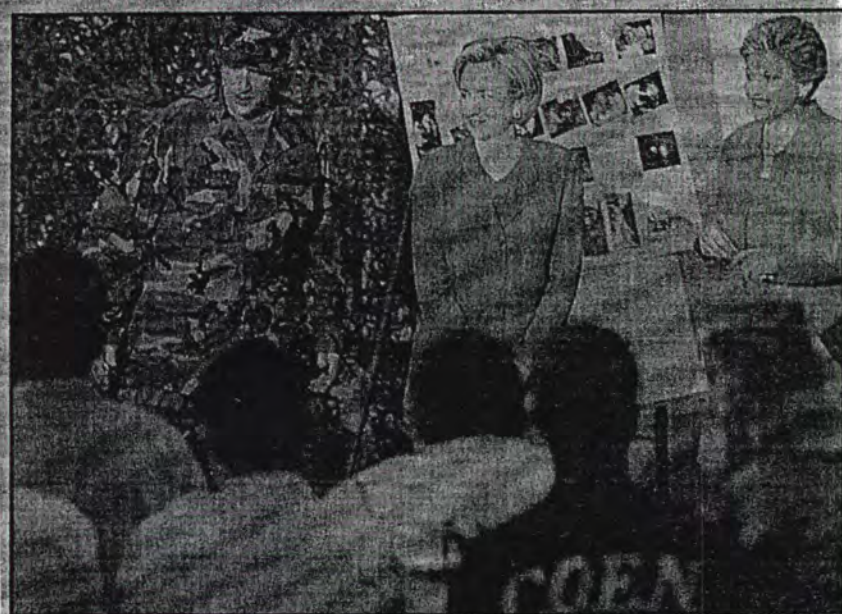
Taylor knows whereof she speaks. A group of trial lawyers who share her building in the seaside town of Sausalito arranged for her to attend a recent Democratic fundraiser at which Hillary spoke on behalf of her friend Senator Barbara Boxer. "I was the guest of honour," Taylor says. She shook the First Lady's hand and was thanked by her, even though Mrs Clinton is on record as saying she thinks the Internet should be patrolled for smut and other naughtiness.

Such censoriousness doesn't seem to bother Taylor or her cohorts of Hillary addicts. For them, after years in the wilderness, Mrs Clinton has come into her own as the antithesis of the pasty-faced Kenneth Starr. Which is to say, as the sexiest woman alive.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

POLÍTICA

Sra. Clinton reitera apoyo de EE.UU. a damnificados



Durante la ceremonia de recibimiento, la Primera Dama de Estados Unidos recibió un informe de los daños causados por la tormenta tropical Mitch en El Salvador. La visitante prometió ayuda para los damnificados.

El Diario de Hoy, 11/17/98

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Visitantes Solidarios

Martes 17 de
noviembre de 1998

■ E.U.A. PRESTARÁ \$10 MILLONES A EL SALVADOR PARA COMPRAR ALIMENTOS

Prensa Grafica 11/17/98 p. 7

Hillary Clinton en tierra salvadoreña



FOTO DE LA PRENSA. POR MAURICIO SANDOVAL

Hillary Clinton (derecha) es saludada por decenas de niños que esperaban su arribo a nuestro país procedente de Nicaragua. La primera dama Elizabeth de Calderón Sol le acompaña durante su llegada.

La Prensa Grafica, 11/17/98

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Las preguntas para Hillary

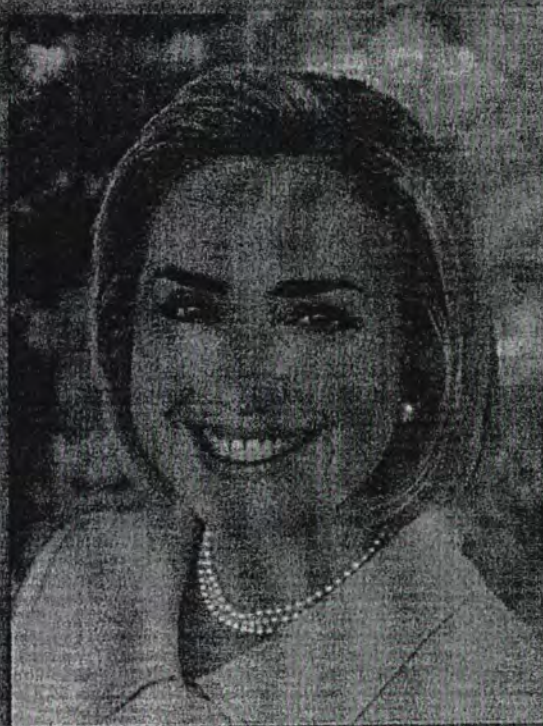


La Primera Dama estadounidense Hillary Clinton, brinda su discurso junto a Elizabeth de Calderón Sol, en la base militar del Aeropuerto Internacional El Salvador, en Comalapa. La señora Clinton llegó anoche a nuestro país para realizar una serie de actividades y conocer los daños ocasionados por "Mitch".

FOTO DE LA PRENSA, POR ALBERTO MORALES.

La Prensa Grafica, 11/17/98

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



En nombre de la mujer salvadoreña, compláceme expresar el más cálido y afectuoso saludo de bienvenida, a la Excelentísima Señora Primera Dama de Los Estados Unidos de América,

doña Hillary Rodham Clinton,

quien nos honra con su visita de buena voluntad.

En diferentes eventos internacionales, hemos tenido la grata satisfacción de estrechar una firme amistad con nuestra ilustre visitante, compartiendo principios y objetivos en la defensa de los derechos de la mujer y la promoción de la familia como célula vital de la sociedad.

La gentil permanencia de la Señora Clinton, constituye un acontecimiento relevante que nos llena de satisfacción y orgullo a todo el pueblo salvadoreño.

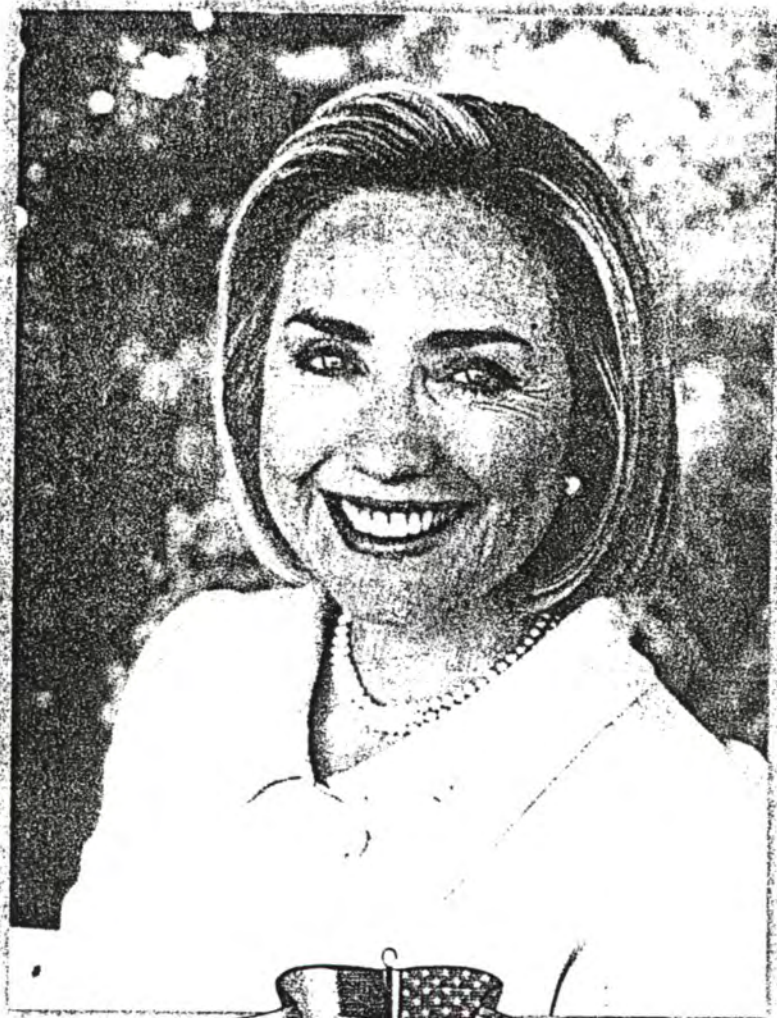
Elizabeth Aguirre de Calderón Sol
Primera Dama de El Salvador

San Salvador, 16 de Noviembre de 1998

La Prensa Grafica, 11/17/98

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Bienvenida Doña Hillary Rodham Clinton



El Pueblo y Gobierno de El Salvador, expresan su cordial saludo de bienvenida a la Excelentísima Señora Primera Dama de los Estados Unidos de América, Doña Hillary Rodham Clinton, quien nos honra con su gentil visita atendiendo invitación de la Primera Dama de la Nación, Doña Elizabeth Aguirre de Calderón Sol.

Patentizamos a la señora Clinton, nuestros sentimientos de aprecio y admiración, por su identificación con el pueblo salvadoreño, en el propósito de seguir construyendo su futuro en paz, libertad y democracia.



Presidencia de la República
San Salvador, 16 de noviembre de 1998

La Prensa Grafica, 11/16/98



En nombre de la mujer salvadoreña, compláceme expresarle el más cálido y afectuoso saludo de bienvenida, a la Excelentísima Señora Primera Dama de Los Estados Unidos de América,

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Elizabeth Aguirre de Calderón Sol
Primera Dama de El Salvador

San Salvador, 16 de Noviembre de 1998

■ PRIMERA DAMA ESTADOS UNIDOS PERMANECERÁ TRES DÍAS EN EL PAÍS

Hillary Clinton inicia visita oficial

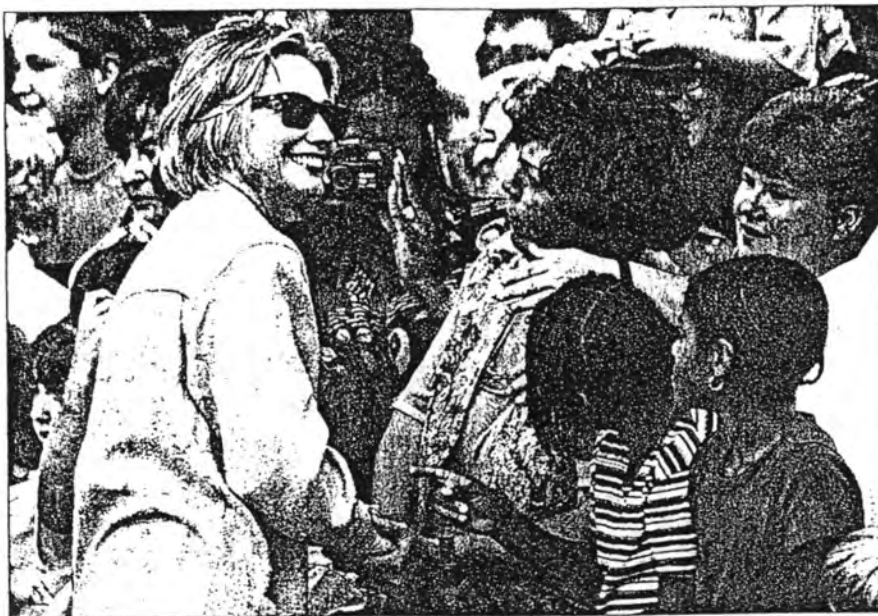


FOTO DE LA PRENSA, ARCHIVO

Hillary Clinton, izquierda, primera dama de los Estados Unidos, llega hoy en horas de la tarde a nuestro país, para realizar una visita de tres días.

La Prensa Grafica, 11/16/98

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

LISTÍN DIARIO MIÉRCOLES, 18 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1998

Hillary Clinton critica la violencia familiar en AL y Estados Unidos



Hillary Clinton es saludada por unas señoras de El Salvador durante su visita al Instituto de Desarrollo de las Mujeres, en San Salvador ayer.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Hillary Clinton llega mañana al país; visitará hospitales y se reunirá con Leonel



Hoy/AP

La primera dama de EEUU, Hillary Clinton, y la de El Salvador, Elizabeth de Calderón, ayer en el segundo país en un foro contra la violencia doméstica.



Hoy/AFP

Hillary Clinton recibe ayer los saludos de varias mujeres en el Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer. La primera dama de EEUU hace una gira por los países afectados por el huracán Mitch.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Miércoles 18 de noviembre

El Diario de Hoy

Clasificados
PÁGINA 69

Hay que Hacer un Gran Pueblo en Centroamérica

FUNDADO EN 1996 POR NAPOLEÓN VIERA ALTAMIRANO Y MERCEDES MADRIZ DE ALTAMIRANO

San Salvador, 1998, No. 21,555 • <http://www.elsalvador.com>

112 páginas \$2.00



Ofrece apoyo a niñez salvadoreña

Hillary Clinton prometió ayuda por más de 15 millones de colones para fortalecer la educación de la niñez en El Salvador. Los fondos serán designados para el programa educativo Escuela Saludable, que promueve la Secretaría Nacional de la Familia, en coordinación con el Ministerio de Educación. La Primera Dama de Estados Unidos visitó el Hogar de Niños San Vicente de Paúl, como parte de su recorrido por nuestro país. El convenio fue firmado ayer. **Págs. 6 y 7**

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

LA PRENSA GRAFICA

No. 29,232 <http://www.laprensa.com.sv>

San Salvador, El Salvador, miércoles 18 de noviembre de 1998

152 páginas

Producción de azúcar será de 10 millones de quintales

Sector cañero estima pérdidas por "Mitch" en ¢97 millones



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Listin Diario, 11/20/98

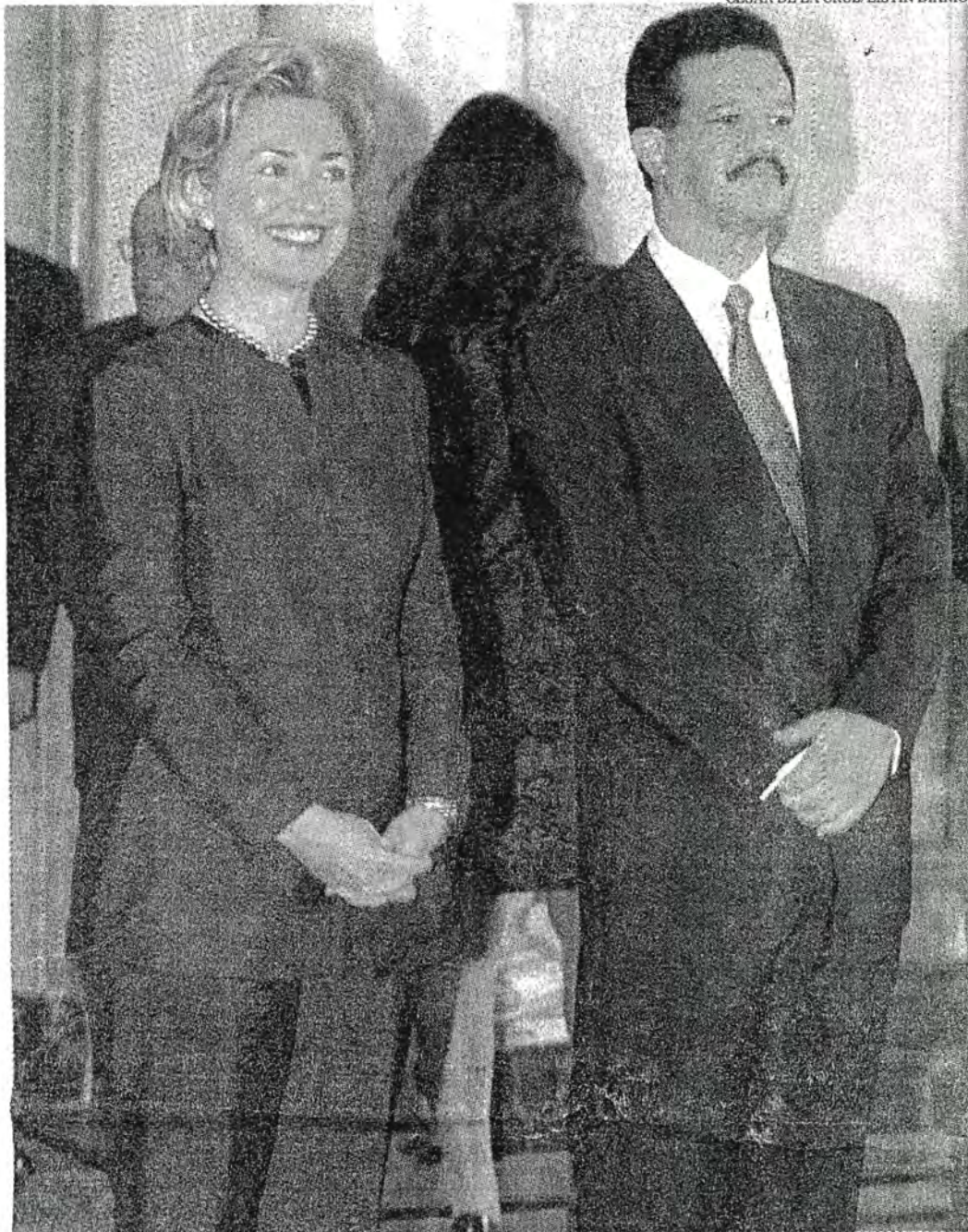
CÉSAR DE LA CRUZ/LISTÍN DIARIO



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

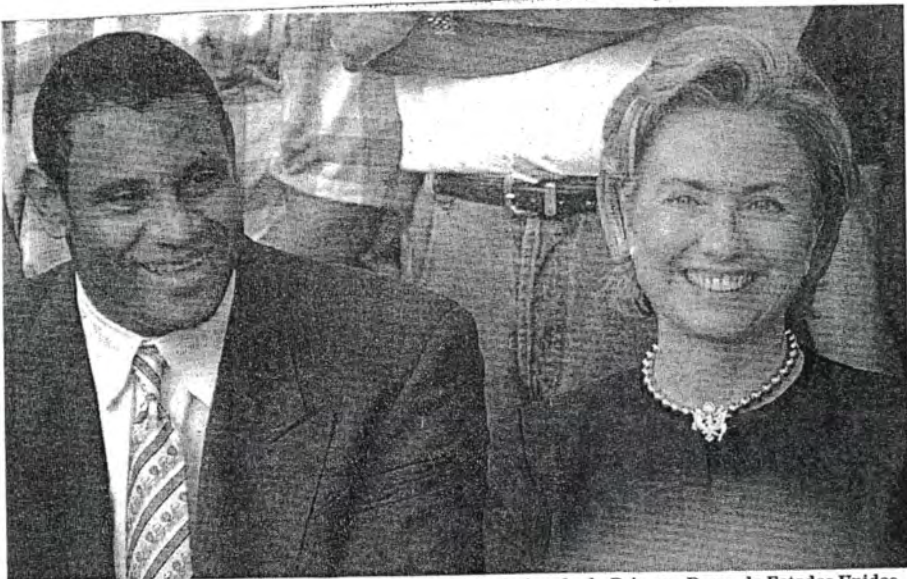
CÉSAR DE LA CRUZ/LISTIN DIARIO



Hillary Rodham Clinton y Leonel Fernández en el Palacio Nacional.

CÉSAR DE LA CRUZ/LISTIN DIARIO





Sammy Sosa, el Jugador Más Valioso de 1998 en la Liga Nacional y la Primera Dama de Estados Unidos.

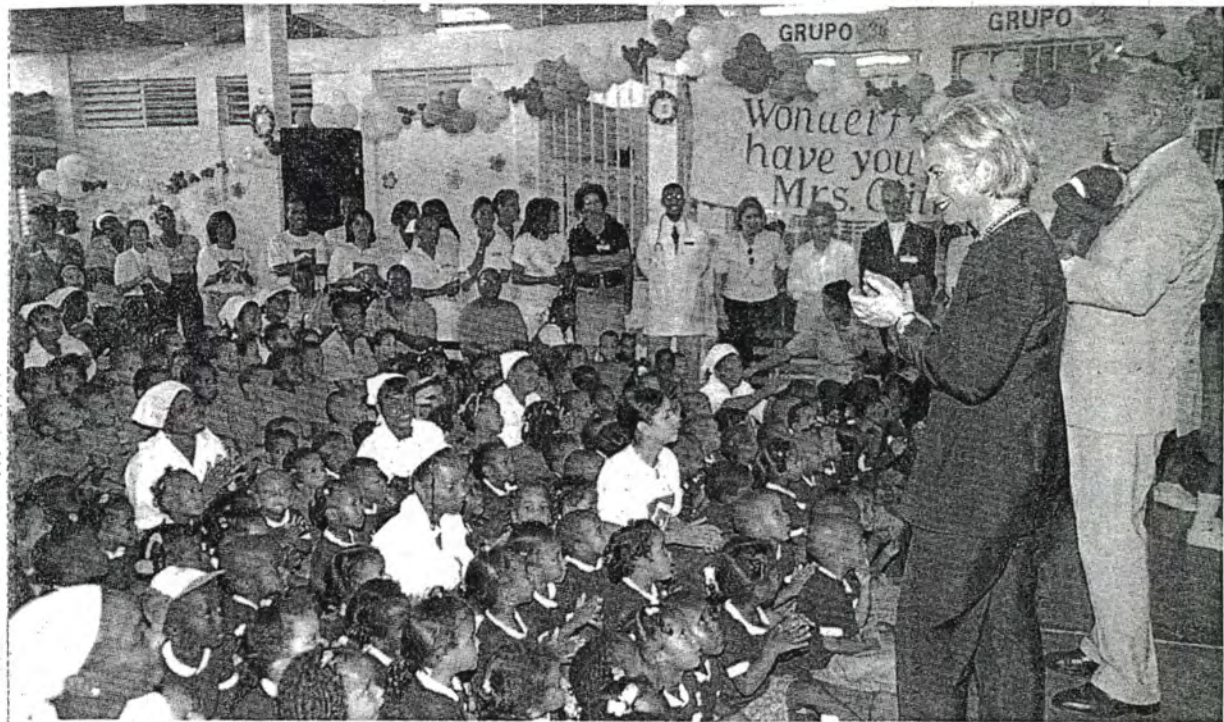
PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



Hillary Clinton acompañada, desde la izquierda, por Jeannette Martínez de Lima, Oscar de la Renta y Xiomara Dájer de Meléndez, durante la actividad de ayer en el Hogar del Niño de La Romana.



La senadora Milagros Ortiz Bosch saluda a Hillary Clinton mientras son observadas por el canciller Eduardo Latorre y Lizzi Campos de Fernández.



Hillary Clinton y Oscar de la Renta aplauden y animan a los niños y niñas del Hogar del Niño de La Romana, ayer tarde.

Hillary: “Los poderes del Estado deben trabajar y asistirse mutuamente”

CÉSAR DE LA CRUZ/LISTÍN DIARIO



La primera dama de Estados Unidos, Hillary Clinton, saluda a una joven durante su visita al Hogar de Niños de La Romana.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Once a Political Debit, Now a Political Force

Continued From Page 1

egist. "She is the key to the strange success of this year. If at any moment she had winked or hinted at any real distance between her and the President, then that's it, the President loses."

As it is, the combativeness trumpeted by Mrs. Clinton herself in the stunning first days of the President's sex scandal last January remains the keynote for both Clintons 10 months later as a skittish Congress labors to close out the impeachment struggle.

By seizing the hustings as her personal outlet in a catastrophic year, Mrs. Clinton has become widely hailed as the year's surprise politician — the most dominant popular

**The First Lady's
resiliency proves to
be a political
advantage.**

run for the Senate — her campaign popularity was high in her home state of Illinois — and so truly prevail beyond her husband and his harrowing incumbency. Such heady talk is remarkable considering how she was the First Lady once demonized by critics as the unelected overreacher when her early health care effort failed. Talk-radio conservatives have long delighted in finding her ambitious hand in such haunting issues as Whitewater.

"Well now Hillary has become the Wronged Woman and has the sympathy factor, which is something everybody is much more comfortable with than the strong, determined Hillary," said Arianna Huffington, a conservative columnist, fascinated by the First Lady's resilience at the side of her husband. Ms. Huffington measured the upturn in Mrs. Clinton's popularity even before the sex scandal, the columnist said, "when she abandoned the tough issues."

The First Lady, Ms. Huffington said, retreated to more traditional helpmate projects, including children's issues, a premillennial touring in behalf of national heritage, and her new book, "Dear Socks, Dear Buddy: Kids' Letters to the First Pets."



In touring Latin America, Hillary Rodham Clinton is paying special attention to areas ravaged by a hurricane that left hundreds of millions of dollars in damage. Mrs. Clinton visited an orphanage last week in San Salvador with Elizabeth Calderón, wife of the Salvadoran President.

campaigner in the November elections that cut the Republican majority in Congress and toppled such Clinton antagonists as Speaker Newt Gingrich of Georgia and Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York.

"We may have just witnessed the first step in the independent life she is more likely to lead after this is all over," Doris Kearns Goodwin, the historian steeped in the struggles of Eleanor Roosevelt, said of Mrs. Clinton's ability to forge a political identity beyond her charismatic, wayward husband. "Hillary Clinton showed a certain kind of strength under enormous pressure, an ability to keep her public persona strong and classy while all the turmoil was going on about her."

"These are qualities needed in public life. Maybe it's going to be her turn next."

Some Democrats already speculate on whether she might eventually

Mrs. Clinton remains in overdrive after her 19-state tour of speaking relentlessly for scores of Democratic candidates. She is touring Latin America, with special attention to hurricane-ravaged areas, and has national heritage trips planned to New York, Boston and California, before she heads to the Middle East with the President next month.

"Nobody, save perhaps her husband, shrugs off public humiliation as elegantly as Mrs. Clinton," concluded *The Economist*, the British weekly, with a special eye for America. The First Lady was hailed by the weekly as both "the most ruthless of her husband's spin doctors" and his most enduring defender.

Some Clintonites still rue her reported dominance in the White House's early opposition to an out-of-court settlement in the Paula Jones sexual misconduct lawsuit — the fuse that lit the sex-and-mendacity scandal now before Congress. But they bless her steady performance

since then in contending the problem was rooted in some "vast right-wing conspiracy," and not in the President's outright denial of a sexual dalliance about which he finally had to admit misleading the nation. Mr. Clinton also said he had misled his wife.

"As the year unfolded Hillary found this inner strength," said Anna Wintour, editor in chief of *Vogue*, explaining why the story was put on the cover. "I think she psyches herself into this battle mode and goes forward, not looking right or left. She told us she doesn't even read the newspapers."

The *Vogue* display coincided with Mr. Starr's latest Whitewater indictment of Webster L. Hubbell, the former Justice Department official and law partner of Mrs. Clinton in Little

Rock, Ark.

The First Lady was repeatedly referred to in the indictment as the Hubbell "billing partner." This was an echo of the confrontation three years ago when a carefully composed Mrs. Clinton had to walk past a throng of journalists to go before a grand jury in Mr. Starr's unsuccessful effort to implicate her in Whitewater crimes.

"Hillary Rodham Clinton is not the kind of woman those men understand," Ms. Wintour said of the Starr investigators' frustration in trying to single out the First Lady, only to see her become the pillar in the President's job-approval rating.

Senator Barbara Boxer, the California Democrat re-elected with the aid of Mrs. Clinton, recalled the power of the First Lady's several cam-

paign visits at some of the worst moments of the year for the Clintons. "She had the courage to face the cameras, a courage that brought a lot of people to their feet," Senator Boxer said. "Her special quality is to see a larger picture than the daily travail of life."

Senator Robert G. Torricelli, the Senate Democratic campaign chairman, studied Mrs. Clinton in her tour and prized her passion for the task. "You could see the strain on her," Mr. Torricelli said. "But what is most remarkable is that there was no one even close to being in demand like Hillary Rodham Clinton as a campaigner."

"Something powerful has taken place," he said of Mrs. Clinton as the resurgent campaigner.

The hecklers still dog her with

signs ("Queen of Denial"). But the Senator found them no match for the "enormous satisfaction" he saw in the First Lady's avid return to such major issues as Social Security, health care and education as she lambasted Republicans who drove her from the debating scene four years ago.

"Hillary Clinton represents for so many Americans the problems and struggles in their own lives," Senator Torricelli said. "She's obviously a symbol for my generation of people with deep personal problems in complex times. And she has survived."

The Senator said Mrs. Clinton has survived as a gifted politician, one who could find her own constituency beyond her husband's time. "I wouldn't want to be the Republican candidate to oppose her," he said.