

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	To David Kendall from Richard S. Newcombe re: syndication agreement (3 pages)	05/05/95	b(6)
002a. letter	To Margaret Williams from David E. Kendall re: Creators Syndicate (1 page)	05/06/95	b(6)
002b. letter	To Margaret Williams from David E. Kendall re: Creators Syndicate (1 page)	05/06/95	b(6)
002c. letter	To David Kendall from Richard S. Newcombe re: syndication agreement (3 pages)	05/05/95	b(6)
003a. letter	To Margaret Williams from David E. Kendall re: Creators Syndicate (1 page)	05/23/95	b(6)
003b. photograph	Copies of photos (2 pages)	n.d.	b(6)
003c. letter	To Editor from Richard S. Newcombe re: column (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
003d. draft	Creators Syndicate draft statements on newspaper column (2 pages)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 9478

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - Column [1]

2013-0359-S

ryl404

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Box 5

Children's TV

Christmas cards

Christmas 1993

Christmas 1994

Christmas

Christmas 1995

Circle of Friends

~~Clinton Gore~~

Clinton's Legal Fund

Coalitions and Caucuses

~~COIA~~

~~Commencements~~

~~Comments Line~~

Commercialization

~~Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs~~

~~Commodities~~

~~Communications Strategy~~

~~Communitarian Network~~

~~Congressional Black Caucus~~

~~Congressional Contact~~

*File
Columns*

DRAFT -- SOUTH ASIA

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

The bank of the Self-Employed Women's Association is a one-room building in Ahmedabad, a dusty textile center in western India.

The teller's counter is an old kitchen table covered with cloth. Bank clerks record all transactions by hand, on yellowed sheets bound in volumes that resemble worn-out telephone books.

When I visited last month, I saw poor women who had walked 12 to 15 hours from their villages to take out loans -- some as small as \$1 -- to invest in milk cows, plows for their crops, or goods that could be sold at market.

The bank was founded by SEWA, a trade organization for self-employed women, many of whom rank among the poorest, least educated and most ostracized in India. Today the bank has more than 40,000 members and assets of more than \$2 million. Women run the bank, and only women are allowed to make deposits and borrow money. The result is impressive: Against enormous political, social, and economic odds, Indian women are transforming their lives.

This is one of many indelible memories from my recent trip through South Asia. In each country I visited -- Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka -- I saw women struggling to overcome poverty, illiteracy, inadequate health care and deeply rooted cultural barriers by joining together to increase their earning power and improve their circumstances. SEWA is simply one example of how women have organized around their capacity as borrowers, lenders, and savers to achieve greater economic independence for themselves and greater prosperity for their families and communities.

For the rest of the world, the South Asian experience offers a simple lesson: that investing in people -- especially women and girls -- is as essential to the future prosperity of our entire global family as investing in the development of open markets and trade. South Asia reminds us that social development and economic development go hand-in-hand.

To sustain a global marketplace, we need a flourishing global community. And to accomplish that, women represent the soundest investment any nation can make in the effort to jump-start development. Women comprise more than half of the world's population. They are responsible for caring for almost all of the world's children. And they do more than their share of the

world's work. Investing in their education and health, and assuring their full political, economic and social participation in society ought to be the bottom line in any development equation.

I realize that issues such as education and health care are still regarded in many quarters as "soft" or marginal to economic growth. Often they are reflexively dismissed as "traditional women's issues" that do not rank high among the problems we will face in the 21st century. A growing body of research from the World Bank and elsewhere suggests that questions surrounding social development, especially of women, are at the center of our political and economic challenges.

Women have demonstrated in country after country that, when given the tools of opportunity -- education, health care, access to credit, political participation, and legal rights -- they can lift themselves out of poverty. But even more important, they can lift their families, communities, and nations as well.

The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, like SEWA, is a case study: In one Grameen village, women borrowers pooled savings reaped from their investments to build a communal well. A woman in another Grameen village told me that she had taken out two loans to buy milk cows; the third loan was used to buy a rickshaw to provide her husband a livelihood.

Education is also a seed of economic prosperity for women around the world. I saw three examples of how schools -- one run by the volunteer sector, one by a non-governmental organization, and one by the government -- are reshaping the social and economic landscape on a local level in South Asia.

The Prayas School in India is a volunteer effort, founded by wives of professors at the Indian Institute of Technology. The school serves the poorest women and girls in the neighboring slums of New Delhi, offering classes for young girls and training women to make ceramics, jewelry and other artifacts that can be sold for profit.

In Bangladesh, where the literacy rate for women is 29 percent (compared to 45 percent for men), an NGO called the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee acts on the theory that education is a precondition for economic development. BRAC has established 27,000 schools, most of whose students are girls, despite the fact that extremists opposed to its educational efforts have burned some of the schools.

A government-run school I visited in Bangladesh offers material incentives to parents to send their children -- especially girls -- to school. This is particularly significant among the very poor, who often view school as a diversion from

their children's income-producing work. As part of the Food for Education program, families receive a weekly food allotment if their children attend school. Another government program pays parents to keep girls in secondary school.

Along with access to credit and education, health care is an equally important ingredient in the recipe for development. Here, too, South Asia offers instructive examples of low-tech, low-cost strategies, many of which can be applied elsewhere, including the West.

In Bangladesh, I visited the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Control, and was surprised to see a doctor from Louisiana making rounds. The center is a pioneer in the use of oral rehydration therapy, a method of treating often fatal cases of diarrhea through ingestion of a solution of salt, sugar, and water. Thousands of lives have been saved around the world through this inexpensive treatment. The doctor from Louisiana was there to learn how ORT might be used in the United States, where 20 million children under age 5 suffer from diarrhea each year and an estimated 300,000 are hospitalized because of resulting dehydration. Intravenous rehydration treatments, which must be given in the hospital, cost on average about \$800 per day; commercial ORT solutions cost about \$7 per day and can be administered at home, a potentially cheap and effective alternative to hospitalization in the United States.

I was also struck by the common-sense approach to health care at a clinic started by American women in Nepal. Although often romanticized by Westerners because of its glorious setting in the Himalayas, Nepal is a cruel health environment for indigenous women. A disproportionate number of Nepalese women die during their child-bearing years, the result of early and frequent pregnancies, inadequate health care, and poor nutrition. Women are always the last to eat in Nepal and as many as 80 percent are reported to be anemic. Although precise statistics are not available, a recent report by a group of Nepalese women estimates 515 maternal deaths for every 100,000 live births.

At the health clinic I visited, midwives and others preparing to deliver a baby are given a "Safe Home Delivery Kit" -- a small package containing a plastic sheet, bar of soap, piece of twine, wax, and a razor blade. This small kit is a cost-effective, low-tech approach that will help improve conditions for childbirth and lower the mortality rate among women.

As an American, I was proud to learn that many of these grass-roots enterprises were succeeding because of direct assistance from the United States to governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), or U.S.-supported international organizations such as the World Bank. NGOs have been particularly effective because they are close to the people,

accountable to the people, and often are good advocates for the poor. Not only do the partnerships between governments and NGOs help funnel aid directly to programs, they leverage support from local governments and other sources.

Throughout South Asia, one can see the results of American investment in governments and NGOs. The "Safe Home Delivery Kit," for example, was funded jointly by USAID, Save the Children, the Nepalese government and a corporate sponsor. The United States has supported family planning services in Bangladesh, where population growth rates have fallen from 3 percent to 2.2 percent since the early 1970s.

In Sri Lanka, I visited a remarkable facility built with financial assistance from the United States. A program run by a former theology professor, Sister Bernice, offers shelter, schooling, job and financial counseling to women and girls who are homeless or victims of violence.

These projects are proof that a small American investment can reap a large dividend, not only for the country receiving aid but for our country as well. Today, that American aid remains critical. Having watched in the last 10 years as democracy has flourished and markets have opened around the globe, we cannot turn our backs now on nations struggling to uphold our ideals. American aid -- both financial and technical -- has helped provide the tools of opportunity to peoples and nations who have evidenced a courageous commitment to democracy and free trade.

As debates over foreign aid take place in the coming months, I hope that members of Congress and the American public will remember that such assistance accounts for less than 1 percent of our annual budget.

Still, at a time of widespread economic anxiety in our own country, I'm sure many Americans wonder why we should be concerned with the education, health and economic power of women and girls living in dusty villages and urban slums around the world. Beyond humanitarian reasons, the futures of those girls and women are inextricably tied to the future of democracy and to the global economy that affects our own wages, jobs, and security.

As Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said after a recent trip to India: "Development works. It improves lives in developing countries, and as those lives improve, it will have a direct impact on our economy, on the jobs and living standards of Americans."

On every continent, we have seen how the development of skills and earning power of women leads to more prosperous regional and national economies. It also leads to better educated

and more prosperous consumers of American goods and services. And it is fundamentally important to building a more peaceful and harmonious world. As long as economies remain underdeveloped and spirits undernourished, conflicts that endanger our own security are less likely to be resolved.

Finally, investing in opportunities for women is critical to expanding social justice. Denying women education, health care, economic security, political freedom and legal protections is a violation of basic human rights.

Given recent objections voiced in this country about a day devoted to bringing girls to work, it probably bears mentioning that an emphasis on girls and women is not meant to exclude or diminish the rights or interests of men. Men everywhere face challenges and obstacles as they seek to fulfill themselves and their responsibilities to their families. But around the world, including in our own country, women represent a disproportionate number of the poor and vulnerable. Investing in women strengthens families and communities, which helps everyone in society. And investing in women brings us closer to a world in which distinctions between men and women are not viewed as reasons to demean each other, but as complementary parts to a greater whole.

###

My grandmother, ~~for~~

Our ~~my~~ ^{their} mothers + ~~the~~ mothers before ~~her~~
them travelled a very long distance
against ~~very~~ ^{truly} great odds to find
~~themselves~~ a place for themselves
in the world and to prepare a
place for their children in that same
world. →

common ground that allows
us to respect and celebrate
our diff — and celebrate
those things which hold in
~~common~~ bond —

File
columns

To: MAURIE

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COLUMN #8 -- THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN BEIJING
TALKING IT OVER/CREATORS SYNDICATE

As I was leaving V-J Day observances in Hawaii last weekend to go to the international women's conference in Beijing, a veteran came up to me and said, "Go to China and stand up for American values."

Our nation is the longest living democracy in history. We are often called the "land of opportunity." And life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are birthrights of all Americans.

That is why, as the veteran suggested, our nation's presence at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women was so important to millions of women, children and families throughout the world.

In some countries, citizens are not allowed to vote, speak their minds, assemble freely, or exercise their faith without fear of persecution, arrest, or even torture.

These are what we commonly think of as violations of human rights.

I believe
But, ~~as the women's conference taught us,~~ it is also a violation of human rights when, in countries around the world, women and girls are valued less, fed less, fed last, *not schooled*, *overworked,* underpaid, *and* beaten up and not schooled.

~~If one message rang clear from the conference it is that~~
Women's rights are human rights. And women will never gain their
To value *every* nurture and respect the potential of every girl
and *every* boy is clear expression of human rights.

It is a violation of human rights when women are denied the right to plan their own families, and that includes being forced to have abortions or being sterilized against their will.

Today, women ^{and girls} bear the brunt of human rights violations around the world. As long as those violations persist -- and discrimination and inequities remain commonplace -- a peaceful and prosperous world ~~cannot be achieved~~. ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{sadly} beyond our reach

One reason we haven't progressed further is that so many women have been afraid to speak up and speak out. As I said in Beijing, it is time to break the silence so that we women have a greater say in the future we share.

As different as we may be, there is more that unites us than divides us. The conference proved that.

It is also time for nations, governments, social institutions, and peoples everywhere to come together and find common ground so that we no longer deny half the world's population

Help!
We need an ending!

NOW

~~When in our society~~ The common ground that each of
us

full dignity until their human rights are respected and protected.

will be forever grateful

~~Like the veteran in Hawaii, I felt that the women's~~ *for the rare opportunity to attend the Women's conference in Beijing*
conference offered a rare opportunity for me, as an American, to
It has been a privilege to stand beside ~~the~~ *women and men*
stand up and condemn injustices and abuses that fly in the face
from all over the world who are committed to speaking out
of our basic values.

against the injustices and abuses that fly in the face of basic human
As I said during a keynote address to the United Nations ~~conference~~ *delegates*

delegates:

It is a violation of human rights when babies are denied food, or drowned, or suffocated, or their spines broken simply because they are born girls.

It is a violation of human rights when women and girls are sold into the slavery of prostitution, sometimes by their own brothers and fathers.

When women
It is a violation when human rights are doused with gasoline, set on fire, and burned to death because their marriage dowries are deemed too small.

It is a violation of human rights when individual women are raped in their own communities and when thousands of women are subjected to rape as a tactic or prize of war.

It is a violation of human rights when a leading cause of death worldwide among women ages 14 to 44 is the violence they are subjected to in their own homes.

It is a violation of human rights when young girls are brutalized by the painful and degrading practice of genital mutilation.

File Column

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SAMPLE COLUMN #1
CREATORS SYNDICATE**

On a recent trip to Arkansas I had a sudden impulse to drive. We were staying at my mother's house in Little Rock and I needed to run some errands. So on a quiet Friday afternoon I jumped behind the wheel of a car and, much to the discomfort of my Secret Service detail, drove myself around town. For several hours, I enjoyed a marvelous sensation of personal freedom.

For me this brief taste of everyday life has come to represent the odd duality of my role as First Lady. On the one hand, I feel privileged to meet people and go places totally out of reach for most men and women. On the other hand, experiences that millions of Americans take for granted in the course of their day have become extraordinary for me.

A few months back, for instance, I was browsing through a museum in Washington. There I was, one of the most recognizable women in America, thinking I could somehow blend anonymously into the artwork.

Suddenly a woman came up to me. "You sure look like Hillary Clinton," she said. "So I'm told," I answered.

The truth is that sometimes it is hard even for me to recognize the Hillary Clinton that other people see. Like millions of women across our country, my life consists of different, and sometimes paradoxical, parts. Often those parts are reduced to a snapshot of one moment in my life, when in fact I wake up every morning trying to figure out how to mesh my responsibilities to my family, my job, and the friend who might be stopping by for dinner.

No doubt the same is true for many Americans, whether they are beauticians, bankers, teachers or truck drivers. It is just that the duality of my role is played out in public.

Whatever minor inconveniences my situation presents, I wouldn't trade it for the world. A few years ago, I could never have imagined the range of activities and people that are part of my life today. Some are famous, like Lady Bird Johnson, Nelson Mandela, and Mother Teresa. But most are men and women we never hear about who wake up in the morning, do the best they can, and contribute more to their families and communities than most of the celebrities and public figures whose names regularly appear on the evening news.

During the last 30 months, it has been the unforgettable faces, heroic life stories, historic events, important issues and comedic moments that have defined my time in the White House.

Now I will have the opportunity to share these experiences and observations directly with the American people.

I recently accepted an offer first made two years ago to write a column about my experiences and observations as First Lady. My hope is that this weekly column will talk about the most immediate issues on people's minds -- the funny, the sad, the inspiring and the momentous -- and give Americans a view of events they might not otherwise have a chance to see.

Every year I receive hundreds of thousands of letters asking about everything from Socks' feeding schedule to Medicare benefits for mammograms, to my planning of State Dinners, to my recent trip to South Asia. I have been told that for every person who writes me there are thousands and maybe millions of others with the same question or concern.

Some people may wonder whether I am looking to Eleanor Roosevelt for my inspiration. In thinking about this column, I re-read the column that Mrs. Roosevelt wrote nearly every day for the better part of three decades. She called it "My Day" and it covered everything from her annual picnic for disadvantaged boys, to the meaning of religion in our lives, to the fuss over the new bob in her hair. Sounds familiar!

My hope is that this column, like hers, will help all of us

think more about the human dimension of our lives. In some small way, I hope it will help contribute to bridging the gaps in our society so that we can reach beyond stereotypes and caricatures - and respect one another for the unique contributions each of us makes to our country.

My wish too is that it will provide information about problems facing us that people can use to help decide what they think should be done. Mostly, though, this column will give me the chance to talk things over with the hope that some of you will join the conversation.

So, let's talk again next week.

#

File
column

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Everyday juggles life's responsibilities

On a recent trip to Arkansas, I had a sudden impulse to drive. We were staying at my mother's house in Little Rock and I needed to run some errands. So, on a quiet Friday afternoon, I jumped behind the wheel of a car and, much to the discomfort of my Secret Service detail, drove myself around town. For several hours, I enjoyed a marvelous sensation of personal freedom.

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No doubt the same is true for many

TALKING IT OVER



By HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

people, whether they are beauticians, bankers, teachers or truck drivers. It is just that the complexity of my role is played out in public.

Whatever minor inconveniences my situation presents, I wouldn't trade it for the world. A few years ago, I could never have imagined the range of activities that are part of my life today, such as defending public television, planning state dinners and visiting the CIA with the president. I also have met a lot of interesting people. Some are famous, like Lady Bird Johnson, Nelson Mandela and Mother Teresa. But most are men and women we never hear about who wake up in the morning, do the best they can, and contribute more to their families and communities than most of the celebrities and public figures whose names regularly appear on the evening news.

It is the unforgettable faces, heroic life stories, historic events, pressing issues and comedic moments that have
(See TALKING, Page E2)

hat mer

st summer, Beau

ners since then,"
to go to the camp
with "chain-
n instructed in at
fter seeing Ms.
program last year,
and 7-month-old
the roster.
sted to go is Beau
to lick lips, bite
sted to go up there
without the
of learning. I
a better way."

pair participated in
Page E2



Andrew Baggs plays with his yellow labrador retriever, Beau, in his backyard pool. The two recently returned from a some designed for dogs and their

By David W. Trozzo — The Capital

TALKING

(Continued from Page E1)

most defined my time in the White House. Now I will have the opportunity to share these experiences and observations directly with newspaper readers everywhere.

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So, let's talk again next week.

Hillary Rodham Clinton's column will appear on this page every Sunday in The Capital.

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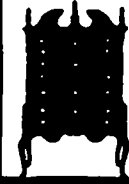
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Name _____

CREATORS SYNDICATE

RICHARD S. NEWCOMBE
President and Chief Executive Officer

January 27, 1993

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Rodham Clinton:

The attached editorial from today's New York Times refers to Eleanor Roosevelt's syndicated newspaper column. I am writing to ask if you would be interested in writing your own syndicated column.

You have become a role model for millions of Americans. You are carving out new territory, and the whole country would be interested in reading your thoughts and opinions as you work alongside the President.

One enormous advantage of a syndicated column is that you could speak directly to the American people in your own words -- without any editing or interpretation by reporters.

Some of Creators Syndicate's most influential columnists and cartoonists have offered their support and endorsement of you and President Clinton, including Ann Landers, Molly Ivins, Herblock of The Washington Post and Doug Marlette of New York Newsday. I have enclosed a company brochure.

I do hope you take advantage of this unique opportunity to communicate directly with the American people in your own words, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rick Newcombe". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Richard S. Newcombe

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963
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Hillary Rodham Clinton's Job

It's official. Hillary Rodham Clinton will not ke cookies, keep to the East Wing or stand quietly her man. No, she will stand with her man, or aybe ahead of him, in formulating health care ily.

It's a genuine job and an unusual arrangement, it it is who the Clintons are. In that regard, it is so more honest than the charade they went rough before her independence became a cam- ighn liability and Mrs. Clinton helped get her isband elected by pretending to be what she was t.

Her new position and new offices in the active est Wing of the White House will allow her to do nly what she no doubt would otherwise have ne covertly — advise her husband the President. at has to be better than pretending, for her and r the country.

By functioning in the open, Mrs. Clinton will ercise influence that others can engage and dge. She and her ideas can be part of the debate, t the stuff of gossip. Perhaps more important, she ill be exposed to policy and political questions that e would otherwise see only through the filter of r husband's politics and prejudices.

In other words, Hillary Clinton can be truer to r own person. If she hadn't worked outside the me before moving to Washington, had preferred occupy a quietly supportive role instead of pursu-

ing a legal career, fine. But she was a successful attorney and policy adviser before her husband became President, so why not after?

Especially since, according to the history in the Editorial Notebook below, First Ladies have long advised and influenced Presidents anyway. As Karl Meyer notes, Eleanor Roosevelt was the prototype of the activist First Lady. But to be effective politically in her day, she said, a woman needed "the wisdom of the serpent and the guileless appearance of the dove."

Here we have a chance to measure how much times have changed. Hillary Clinton's move to the West Wing is not a stealth operation. At best, her candor will also help women feel free to be what-ever they choose to be, without apology.

But everyone should be clear-eyed about the risks. This is a test of the national psyche. Millions of citizens will feel threatened by Mrs. Clinton's assertiveness. Others will have questions about the propriety of an unelected, unsalaried person with no formal portfolio exercising authority by virtue of marriage.

That means Mr. Clinton will have to work hard to see that the public understands the arrangement he and his wife have put in place and endorses it politically. And the First Lady will have to deliver if this latest and most riveting experiment in the Age of the Clintons is to succeed.

Editorial Notebook

The President's Other Running Mate

According to the columnist William Safire, the phrase "First Lady of the Land" was popularized during the Civil War in an 1863 book by William Howard Russell, war correspondent of The Times of London. It instantly took wing, and Hillary Clinton is now 42d in a line that began with Martha Washington (two Presidents remarried in office, Jefferson was a widower, Buchanan a bachelor).

From the outset, First Ladies served as hostesses and role models. After the comparatively staid Martha and Abigail Adams came the first real leader of fashion, Dolley Madison. But she was more than a party-giver.

When the British sacked Washington in August 1814, the tall, 63-year-old James Madison prudently (or cravenly) fled. In the only heroic note in an otherwise humiliating rout, the 45-year-old First Lady remained at the White House until the British were at its gates; she supervised removal of Cabinet records and wrenched Stuart's portrait of Washington from its frame.

Probably the most powerful First Lady was Edith Bolling Wilson. During a speaking tour in September 1919, Woodrow Wilson collapsed and was left partly paralyzed. Mrs. Wilson became his surrogate and steward. Her detractors dubbed her "Acting First Man," and called her period of power "Mrs. Wilson's Regency." Incontestably, she decided who and what the stricken President saw, and the memory of that time contributed to the eventual adoption in 1967 of the 25th Amendment on Presidential disability.

The First Lady most celebrated for her energy and versatility was Eleanor Roosevelt. In 1936 she contracted with United Features to write six columns a week simply headed, "My Day." Once when her husband had disparaged columnists, a reporter reminded him of her work, to which he replied, "She is in an entirely different category; she simply writes a daily diary."

The diary recorded Mrs. Roosevelt's incessant travels and lecture tours. A famous Robert Day cartoon in The New Yorker depicted two miners deep in a shaft; one gasps out, "For gosh sakes, here comes Mrs. Roosevelt." Recent biographers assert that Mrs. Roosevelt worked tirelessly on thankless party chores, that her alert antennae were invaluable to her husband and that she succeeded despite the continuous fault-finding of her mother-in-law. She managed also to raise six children.

His Wife's Key Role — A Logical Evolution

During World War II Mrs. Roosevelt was an omnipresent emissary, to overseas installations, ranging as far as Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides. It is said that some commanders ordered G.I.'s not to take rain-showers in the nude for fear the First Lady might unexpectedly turn up. After F.D.R.'s death she shone in her own right as U.S. delegate to the United Nations, where she headed the commission that drafted the covenant on human rights.

More recent First Ladies have tended to be more conventional. Jacqueline Kennedy is remembered for her glamour, her cultural evenings and her renovations of the White House. Lady Bird Johnson strove to beautify the American landscape. Pat Nixon also remodeled the Executive Mansion. Betty Ford spoke with compelling candor about mental health.

Rosalynn Carter took a far more activist role. Jimmy Carter writes that along with Vice President Mondale and Charles Kirbo, Mrs. Carter "helped me most" with Cabinet choices. "It was only natural," he says, that his wife chose to pursue the causes she had adopted as Georgia's First Lady, including mental health, the aged and community improvement. "She and I continued to discuss a full range of important issues and, aside from a few highly secret and sensitive security matters, she knew all that was going on."

More problematic was Nancy Reagan's role. Besides the expected good works, Mrs. Reagan lobbied energetically with her passive husband about key appointments; her influence ended Donald Regan's tenure as chief of staff. Far more curious was Mrs. Reagan's reliance on Joan Quigley, an astrologer, whose readings appear to have influenced the timing of the Geneva and Reykjavik summit meetings and the President's changing views about the Soviet Union (all to the sometimes baffled consternation of the President's other handlers).

Thus we come to Hillary Clinton. Her more formal role is less a radical break than a logical evolution of earlier developments in a society where women are soon as partners and co-workers, not simply homemakers. Moving her office to the West Wing formalizes that change in status. The argument that she was not elected is only half-true, since she was clearly as much a running mate as Al Gore. Did anyone doubt that she would play a policy role? Need anyone really mind? **KARL E. MEYER**

Baird Stands in Part for Al

To the Editor:

"The Sins of Zoë Baird," Anna Quindlen's excellent Jan. 20 column, doesn't go far enough. The blame placing in which the Senate indulged over Ms. Baird's child-care arrangements demonstrates a fundamental paradox. No one says she was right to ignore the law. But the issue is more profound than Ms. Baird's failure to pay the appropriate taxes.

Americans mythologize the concept of a happy childhood, yet our society provides no acceptable institutional child-care arrangements. A mother with a career like Zoë Baird and countless others is put in the untenable position of having to forgo the results of hard work — a choice those choices. That is the moral paradox in the Baird case.

I write from personal experience. I am a partner in a national law firm; my children are in college. But I have been divorced with custody of my two

daughters since 1978; one of the other 3. Their schools are P.M. and noon, respectively. I am a new associate in a law firm, work long hours. I could do hiring full-time help — a Me-lombian and finally Barbara wishes on Social Security was entirely at their mercy.

No law firm at that time child-care arrangements, permitting work at home usual and in the law, imp could have taken a leave of but economic need made it sible. I did not want to daughers for 10 hours a day, but since it was neces to know they were cared for a high pay rate for this at one American responded turned to the Immigration ralization Service because we could legally sponsor national. Our extensive c

Before We Step Into a Bosnian Quag

To the Editor:

Re "Criticized as Appeaser, Vance Defends His Role in the Balkans" (front page, Jan. 19): Just as the Clinton State Department, heir in some ways to the Carter State Department, takes over foreign policy, Cyrus Vance, architect of the Carter philosophy, is under attack for doing what he does best: stalling for time while trying to limit damage from a mess most of the world has neither the patience nor wish to understand.

I have never been an admirer of Mr. Vance until now. As a Serbian-American outraged by the criminal, almost suicidal policies of President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and his holdover Communist henchmen, I am equally angered at the West's short-sighted, bellicose response to the tragedy in the Balkans. The same pundits who shuddered at United States involvement in Vietnam would drag us into a Balkan conflict aimed at punishing the Serbs.

Only Mr. Vance, Britain's Lord Owen and Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali seem to appreciate that in the Balkans nothing is black and white. Resolving gray areas of ethnicity, religion, geopolitics and history mired in almost unimaginable violence and passionate hatred requires more than genuflecting to public opinion. Haven't we learned any-

thing? That Mr. Milosevic of the Serb paramilitary Bosnia deserve to be brought charges of war crimes doubt. So do Muslim and C ers whose forces devastate populations. Mr. Vance statesmen understand that seek to appease any of the.

But they also know that t people — long the region's supporters of Western plu Christian values in the fac minit dictatorship and m damentalism — run the being wiped out by the Wes tion to misguided Serbia leaders. And they seem alo prehending how the West ture, German-driven recce Bosnia-Herzegovina and gave those self-serving le for the flames of the Ser nationalist and religious fe

Mr. Vance practices the art of diplomacy with skill, the sound-bite school of the for the laborious — and a unpopular — world view. believe in the survival of th a people can only pray he h and that his former disc Secretary of State Warren topher, take a page from the teacher.

NIC Montclair, N.J., Jan

Let's Tip the Balance Back From Au

To the Editor:

The tragic hit-and-run deaths of three members of a Russian émigré family on New York City's Queens Boulevard (news article, Jan. 3) show the absurd priorities that dominate our transportation planning. Not only our boulevards, but our whole system of streets is laid out first to accommodate the quick and efficient movement of automobiles, through wide traffic lanes and roadways, one-way streets, large turning radii and synchronized traffic lights. Pedestrians are expected to adapt to this speed-way existence by darting across the street before the light changes, by dodging speeding cars and by watching out for errant drivers.

We pedestrians (which all of us are at one time or another) accept this topsy-turvy state, without realizing that there is no logical reason to help hasten traffic. In places like Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands, a different approach is cutting down auto accidents and improving the quality of community life.

"Traffic calming," as it is called, recognizes the needs of the walking population by reducing speed limits in urban areas to as low as 15 or 20 miles an hour and by design techniques like sidewalk extensions at intersection and midblock crossings, street medians, interrupted sight

lines, diverters and planting traffic and keep drivers a

Rather than favoring or travel, traffic calming street space more equitab

If we're serious about traffic safety, we should lo fic calming. Instead of tea ple to be more patient abou the street, as a spokesm Department of Transport we should seek ways to ma more patient, perhaps by the width of streets like Q levard, to slow down cars. ty should be making our st



The New York Times Company

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	To David Kendall from Richard S. Newcombe re: syndication agreement (3 pages)	05/05/95	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 9478

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - Column [1]

2013-0359-S

ry1404

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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002a. letter	To Margaret Williams from David E. Kendall re: Creators Syndicate (1 page)	05/06/95	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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Maggie Williams (Subject Files)
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2013-0359-S

ry1404

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002b. letter	To Margaret Williams from David E. Kendall re: Creators Syndicate (1 page)	05/06/95	b(6)

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Clinton Presidential Records
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Maggie Williams (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 9478

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HRC - Column [1]

2013-0359-S

ry1404

RESTRICTION CODES

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002c. letter	To David Kendall from Richard S. Newcombe re: syndication agreement (3 pages)	05/05/95	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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HRC - Column [1]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. letter	To Margaret Williams from David E. Kendall re: Creators Syndicate (1 page)	05/23/95	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Subject Files)
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003b. photograph	Copies of photos (2 pages)	n.d.	b(6)

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2013-0359-S

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003c. letter	To Editor from Richard S. Newcombe re: column (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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OA/Box Number: 9478

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HRC - Column [1]

2013-0359-S
ry1404

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003d. draft	Creators Syndicate draft statements on newspaper column (2 pages)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 9478

FOLDER TITLE:

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2013-0359-S
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Column

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1995

Hillary Clinton Says She Plans to Write Syndicated Column

By The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 26 — To her many titles of lawyer, advocate, mother, campaigner, Hillary Rodham Clinton can now add one more — columnist. Following in the footsteps of one of her idols, Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Clinton announced today that she would begin writing a syndicated column on July 23.

"Eleanor Roosevelt was there before me," Mrs. Clinton told a gathering of the American News Women's Club in the White House, referring to "My Day," which ran in hundreds of newspapers during and after Franklin D. Roosevelt's years in the White House. "But she has always been there before me."

Mrs. Clinton will take no fee for the 750-word column, which is to be distributed weekly by Creators Syndicate, which serves 2,400 papers around the world with writers as diverse as former Vice President Dan Quayle, Mark Shields and Ann Landers.

Mrs. Clinton said she hoped to write "about issues that I know are on people's mind" and about "some of the funny stories and some of the momentous events, some of the human stories, the kinds of stories about people who come here that nobody would know otherwise."

Chronicle

■ Congressional medal for the late Lubavitcher

Rebbe ■ Paul Bowles to return to a city he hates

■ John McCarthy and Jill Morrell: off again.

Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the leader of the Brooklyn-based Lubavitch movement who died a year ago at age 92, will be awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in Washington tomorrow. A ceremony honoring the spiritual leader, whom his followers called the Rebbe, is expected to include Ronald O. Perelman, the chairman of Revlon; Elie Wiesel, the writer, and Itzhak Perlman, the violinist, as well as House Speaker Newt Gingrich; Bob Dole, the majority leader; Senator Joseph I. Lieberman and other Washington luminaries.

The medal, approved by Congress last year, will be accepted by Rabbi ABRAHAM SHEMTOV, the chairman of Agudas Chassidei Chabad, an umbrella committee for Lubavitch organizations around the world, who also heads American Friends of Lubavitch.

"It will be placed in a safe place, and it may become part of the Rebbe's library in Brooklyn," Rabbi Shemtov said. As for the kind of attention being showered on Rabbi Schneerson posthumously, Rabbi Shemtov said: "This was so far from his character. He dedicated his whole life to the service and betterment of the world. If this can help, in carrying the message further, I guess he would have wanted it."

The award has already created some unexpected political bedfellows. Mr. Gingrich and John Lewis, a Georgia Democrat and longtime civil rights activist, sponsored the resolution in Congress along with Representative Charles H. Schumer, Democrat of Brooklyn, and Representative Jerry Lewis, a Georgia Republican.

Also in the appreciation department: PAUL BOWLES, the writer and composer who moved to Morocco in 1947, will return to New York City for the first time in nearly three decades for a two-day festival of his music in September. The riddling writer also composed music for plays by Tennessee Williams and Lillian Hell-

man, worked with Orson Welles and scored a ballet for Salvador Dali.

JONATHAN SHEFFER, the artistic director of Eos Music Inc., which is organizing the festival, to be held Sept. 19 to 21 at Alice Tully Hall, called the composer's music "a fusion of jazz and Tin Pan Alley, with Stravinsky touches and Spanish influences" inspired by the years Mr. Bowles spent in Mexico. "He absorbed a lot of the sound of what Aaron Copland was doing at the time," he said. To shore up plans for the festival, he recently visited Mr. Bowles, 83, bearing 12 boxes of Jell-O, a favorite of the composer that is difficult to get in Tangier, where he lives.

"He said he hates New York, and he said over and over that he would never come back," Mr. Sheffer said. Mr. Bowles last visited the city in 1968. Clearly, enough flattery, and enough Jell-O, can change anybody's mind.

British newspapers are reporting the breakup of JOHN MCCARTHY, a former television journalist held hostage in Beirut, Lebanon, for five years, and JILL MORRELL, his longtime girlfriend who agitated for his release. Their relationship fizzled while he was still a captive of Islamic Jihad but was rekindled after his release in 1991. They wrote a best seller together about the ordeal, titled "Some Other Rainbow," and three years ago moved into an Oxfordshire, England, cottage together.

CONSTANCE L. HAYS

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

First lady to write newspaper column

Hillary takes page from Mrs. Roosevelt

By Paul Bedard
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

SAN FRANCISCO — Move over, Ann Landers. Here comes a new adviser on family affairs: first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

For the first time since first lady Eleanor Roosevelt wrote "My Day" six days a week, Mrs. Clinton will begin authoring her own weekly newspaper column beginning July 23, the White House announced yesterday.

"This newspaper column presents a unique opportunity to share my experiences in the White House and as first lady with the American people," Mrs. Clinton said in a statement issued here, where Mr. Clinton was attending celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

The column will be syndicated by Creators Syndicate, a large newspaper group that approached Mrs. Clinton more than two years ago with the idea.

Other Creators columnists include Ann Landers, former Vice President Dan Quayle, conservative columnist Robert Novak, Washington Post cartoonist Herb Block, and major comics, including "The Wizard of Id" and "B.C."

Creators President Rick Newcombe said he did not know whether Mrs. Clinton will name her column or simply run it under her byline.

He said that while Mrs. Clinton has turned down compensation for the column, the syndicate will donate some of the profits from the column to children's charities. Mrs. Clinton will be paid any expenses associated with writing her column, Mr. Newcombe said.

He said he first approached Mrs. Clinton in January 1993, shortly after the president's inauguration.

"I thought it was a great opportunity for her to speak direct to the American people," he said in a telephone interview.

But the first lady was "too busy"

The first lady was "too busy" during the past 2½ years to write the column.

during the first years of the Clinton administration, said Mrs. Clinton's spokeswoman, Lisa Caputo. At the time she was heading the president's health care reform program.

The column will be of a "personal and observational nature, reflecting on events and people she has met," Miss Caputo said.

She said the first lady will write about meetings with famous people and give Americans a view into strictly first-lady type of events, such as "what it's like to plan Christmas [events] in July."

Both Miss Caputo and Mr. Newcombe said the column won't be political in nature and was not timed to appear during the re-election effort.

Mr. Newcombe added that Mrs. Clinton has been asked to continue writing the column long past her White House days.

"She and the syndicate view this as a long-term project," he said, noting that Mrs. Roosevelt wrote her column until her death in 1962.

Mrs. Clinton has looked to Mrs. Roosevelt — a prolific writer and journalist, vigorous campaigner for civil and women's rights, and a delegate to the United Nations from 1946 to 1951 — as a role model. "I always hope ... that someday I will feel worthy of being mentioned in the same sentence with her," Mrs. Clinton has said.

She has said she "devoured" Mrs. Roosevelt's books and speeches, and disclosed that she kept a collection of Mrs. Roosevelt's newspaper columns at her bedside.

Heritage proposes seniors health plan to replace Medicare

By Patrice Hill
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Heritage Foundation provided a glimpse yesterday of the kinds of reforms Republicans are considering in Medicare to avert bankruptcy and achieve \$270 billion of savings by 2002.

The conservative think tank suggested replacing the health care program for seniors, the government's most expensive and fastest-growing bureaucracy, with one modeled after a government success story: the health plan for federal workers and retirees.

Seniors would receive vouchers or "defined contributions" totaling about \$4,800 a year — currently the average yearly cost of Medicare — which they could use to purchase plans covering basic medical benefits and other services they need.

The vouchers, which would vary in amount to reflect differences in age, region and other factors, would increase by 6 percent a year, enabling seniors to keep up with inflation while limiting the government's costs. Medicare currently is growing at about 10 percent a year.

The "Medi-Choice" system eventually would replace the current program, where the government defines a set of benefits that are covered and establishes fees for each service, though seniors could opt to stay with Medicare.

"We think most will prefer the voucher system" over Medicare, because it will give seniors better care for less cost, said Stuart Butler, Heritage vice president and designer of "Medi-Choice."

The Heritage proposal is similar to one recently endorsed by the American Medical Association, he said. It also has received limited backing from key seniors groups and hospital associations that are increasingly resigned to a major overhaul of Medicare this year and would prefer a free-market solution to Medicare-imposed price controls, he said.

By triggering a competition among health care plans to serve the potentially lucrative market of

The "Medi-Choice" system eventually would replace the current program.

37 million seniors, "the structural problems causing skyrocketing Medicare costs would be solved and senior citizens would have an unprecedented opportunity to choose their coverage and range of benefits," he said.

Several decades of experience with the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program shows that it holds down costs much better than Medicare or the private sector. Many large health plans have formed in the Washington area to compete to cover federal workers. The federal government pays 75 percent of their premiums up to \$1,600 for individuals and \$3,490 for families.

Last year, with health care costs down dramatically nationwide, federal workers and retirees actually saw their premiums drop by 3.3 percent. In most years, federal health premiums have grown at half of Medicare's rate.

Congress is likely to adopt a mix of reforms to achieve the \$270 billion in Medicare savings required under the budget resolution, said Sen. Charles E. Grassley, Iowa Republican.

In addition to the voucher idea, which is endorsed by a growing number of experts, Congress will probably require seniors choosing so-called Part B physicians coverage to continue paying 31 percent of their coverage, while imposing a means test so that seniors with high incomes pay more, he said.

As an interim measure until vouchers are phased in, the Heritage proposal would actually raise the part B premium to 50 percent, the level approved by Congress in 1965 as part of the original Medicare "contract," while phasing out the subsidy for seniors with incomes between \$65,000 and \$85,000.

WASHINGTON

Clinton's campaign airs first ads today

The 1996 election is more than 17 months away, but starting today a series of television campaign ads begins airing with President Clinton defending his assault-weapons ban.

White House press secretary Mike McCurry, who previewed the ads in the White House's Roosevelt Room during his lunch hour Monday, said the three 30-second ads "were not prepared as campaign spots." But the ads' disclaimer says they're sponsored by Clinton's re-election committee, which is spending \$2.4 million of its \$8 million bankroll to broadcast them in 11 states. McCurry said the Democratic National Committee couldn't afford to pay for the ads.

McCurry said the campaign is designed to stop a repeal of the weapons ban by Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole. Dole promised the National Rifle Association in March he would push for repeal, but he hasn't scheduled any votes.

In one ad, gunfire is heard and an assault weapon is seen in someone's hand. A voice intones, "An officer. Killed in the line of duty. A father. Gunned down at work. A student. Shot at school. A mother. Murdered in cold blood. Victims. Killed with deadly assault weapons." Then Clinton is shown, saying, "Deadly assault weapons off our streets. One hundred thousand more police on the streets. Expand the death penalty. That's how we'll protect America."

"We're determined not to let a full-throated assault on the assault-weapons ban develop without us answering," McCurry said. He estimated one-third of the nation will see the ads before the end of July.

Nelson Warfield, spokesman for Dole's presidential campaign, said the ads are designed "to scare the American people" but instead demonstrate "how scared candidate Clinton is of Bob Dole." Says NRA chief lobbyist Tanya Metaksa: "Our agenda's still the same." — *Judy Keen*

McCURRY TREATED: White House press-secretary Mike McCurry had a small patch of skin cancer removed from his face last week. McCurry, who wore a bandage under his right eye Monday, had the outpatient procedure done Friday. To recuperate, he skipped President Clinton's trips to Arkansas and the West Coast.

FIRST LADY A WRITER: Following in Eleanor Roosevelt's footsteps, Hillary Rodham Clinton will write a weekly newspaper column to share "some of the funny stories and some of the momentous events" of White House life. She won't be paid, but part of the money newspapers pay the distributor, Creators Syndicate, will go to children's charities. The column begins July 23.



Agence France-Presse
CLINTON: Column begins July 23

O'LEARY RESPONDS: Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, describing herself as "a little steamed," defended her travel record after the *Los Angeles Times* said she spent more taxpayer money on travel than other Cabinet members — \$49,857 on 61 trips within the USA — and often traveled first class. She said that in all cases but one, she personally paid for first-class air travel upgrades and often pays for her own meals. "The story should have read, 'Secretary of Energy spends her own money to get the job done,'" O'Leary said. "I'm \$14,000 out just on basic travel. If you count this year, every meal I've ever had to buy, this job has cost me over \$30,000."

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD

China arrests dissidents, protests U.S.-Taiwan ties

China, still angered over the White House visa issued to Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui earlier this month to attend a class reunion at Cornell University, has begun arresting prominent Chinese dissidents. Harry Wu, who spent 19 years in a prison labor camp before becoming a U.S. citizen, was detained last week during his fourth trip to China. Beijing says Wu is under "investigation" for reporting that Chinese officials were selling human organs taken from prisoners. Late Monday, authorities arrested another critic, Chen Ziming, key leader of the 1989 Tiananmen democracy movement. Chen was released after three years in prison when he developed cancer and hepatitis. (Taiwan, 1A)

SWISS VACATION HOMES: After a campaign that warned of a "sellout of the homeland," Swiss voters rejected a government attempt to make it easier for foreigners to buy vacation homes in Switzerland. The Swiss Democrats welcomed the vote as a criticism of the government's "much too generous" policy toward foreigners.



CUNY: Family steps up its own search

check out tips that the well-known disaster relief worker is alive. The most recent information came to U.S. officials from a Russian source a week ago, Cuny's brother, Chris, said at a news conference.

MISSING RELIEF WORKER:

Friends and family of American relief worker Fred Cuny, missing in Chechnya, accused Russian and Chechen officials of impeding their efforts to find him. They announced the formation of a foundation to support the search. The State Department said an FBI team has received visas for travel to Chechnya to investigate the disappearance of Cuny on April 7. The team was to leave Monday night, a State Department official said. Cuny's family is trying to

THATCHER COOL ON MAJOR: Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has declined to endorse Prime Minister John Major in his fight to retain power, giving equal favor to Conservative Party politician John Redwood, competing against him. Pressed on whether she would endorse either candidate, she tersely told an audience at Washington's National Press Club on Monday: "Both candidates are sound Conservatives. Next question."

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL: The U.N. tribunal created to try war crimes from the conflict in Rwanda held its first session, with no one in custody. Like the war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, prosecutors are having trouble getting access to suspects. Many of the 400 suspected of involvement in last year's massacre of 500,000 Tutsi are believed to be hiding in Rwanda, Zaire and Tanzania.

ALSO . . . British animal rights activist Vicki Moore was badly gored by a bull at a fiesta in Coria, Spain. A veteran protester, Moore is president of a British group called Fight Against Animal Cruelty and was filming the event when she was caught by the bull. . . . Israeli and Syrian military chiefs of staff meet today in Washington to begin negotiating security issues involving the Golan Heights. . . . Hundreds of Crimean Tatars, angered by police corruption in Ukraine, clashed with officers. The riot spread to six towns.

Mary → HRC
Lissa
File - Column -

MARY McGRORY

Welcome to the Club, Hillary

Dear Hillary: Welcome to the scribblers' corner. I hope you will like being a Washington columnist. I'm not presuming to tell you how to go about it, but you will learn, right away, that offering unsolicited advice is a columnist's reflex. You've been on the receiving end of tons of it, your husband too. Now, on a slow day, you will be telling Congress, the AMA, the AARP or even the District of Columbia what to do in print.

First of all brace yourself for floods of mail. As a political wife, you've had your share of abusive letters. You give the impression you're still not hardened to it. When you were still smarting after the November defeat, you complained about what people said and wrote about you and how they fixated on your hair. Don't give your critics the satisfaction. Remember always how the only previous White House columnist, Eleanor Roosevelt, handled hecklers. She lived Jane Austen's great line. She did not believe they deserved "the compliment of rational opposition."

About the writing, there's no worry. You're used to speaking your mind. But you must, if I may say so, guard against "wonkism." As you said yourself on the Diane Rehm show, you have a tendency to "get a little wonky." Suppress it. Enough people in this city are writing unintelligible accounts of rescissions in the reconciliation bill. You should concentrate, if you don't mind my saying so, on people, not policies. Mrs. R. was never abstract. Real folks, specific situations were her meat six times a week in "My Day."

Once when she asked FDR if she should pipe down, he replied, "Certainly not. You ought to say whatever you want. And I will simply tell people, well, that's my wife. . . ."

It would be grand if you had such an understanding with your Himself and could steal away from the official line, so

happened. We can only hope someone at the White House will respond favorably as we grovel for a few crumbs. We race up to the Hill and grab a senator on his way to the caucus lunch or camp in the Speaker's Lobby on the House side, and we buff their vanity by saying we know they know. They give us bits and scraps and fragments and we construct our little cathedrals of conjecture, speculation and gossip that would fall into rubble at the first word from you.

So you have the nukes, and we're telling ourselves you won't use them.

You'll be spared the worst indignities of your new calling. You won't have to go to the Roosevelt Room and listen to self-important young men tell you what is behind the latest, faintest nuance of Bosnian policy, or the impact of the balanced budget on the CPI. And you won't, as Russell Baker once immortally put it, be "sitting on marble floors waiting for somebody to come out and lie to me." You'll be spared the spinners.

Your real function is to validate the ideas of people who have nobody to speak for them, who can't get to where the action is and need someone to interpret the guff. No one is better qualified than you to speak for women who are baffled or outraged over some new insurance company medical practice, like the brutal business of kicking new mothers out of the hospital 24 hours after they have delivered a baby.

Do a little investigative reporting, it spruces up a column. Check out the District of Columbia schools and solve the mystery of why they cost so much and produce so little. Don't let anybody tell you writing is easy. Even once a week is a drag. As the deadline approaches, there is always something you would rather do, like rearrange your glove drawer or estimate your taxes. "Better go down upon your marrow-bones" Yeats said of writing.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

The Reliable Source

By Lois Romano



The morning after: London tabs, a hounded Hurley.

The Hugh Hullabaloo

Day 2, A.S. (After Scandal): Heartthrob Hugh Grant—arrested Tuesday allegedly in the middle of a lewd act with a "known prostitute"—has fled Los Angeles while tabloids from near and far swarm the story like eager ants at a sugary picnic.

"He has left L.A.," his remarkably good-natured publicist, Sandy Rice, told us yesterday. "And he is embarrassed."

Howard Weitzman's office last night confirmed that Grant has retained the high-profile celebrity lawyer. Meanwhile, some tabloid reports had the British actor winging his way home to London to beg for forgiveness from girlfriend Elizabeth Hurley. And she, poor girl, was mobbed by hungry photographers yesterday as she tried

to keep her schedule of meetings. Reporters who claimed to have talked to friends of the Estee Lauder face variously described her as "humiliated," "angry," "stunned" and "devastated." All, however, seemed to agree that she'd stand by her man of eight years.

Pro Divine Brown, as you might expect, was the most sought-after woman in Hollywood yesterday, with British tabs vying with TV scandal shows to nab her story in return for a hefty sum of cash. (And there are still those *ugly* little rumors floating around that Miss Brown may be a Mister. Ouch!)

And Hugh himself, as it turns out, must have been one lonely guy. "I don't go anywhere. I have no social life anymore," he says in this month's *Vogue*. "I can't remember the last time I went out and had fun. . . . I've got no time, and if I go out, it's 'Hugh has been a naughty boy.'"

He got that right.

With Mary Alma Welch

■ The white polyester three-piece suit that John Travolta wore in 1977's "Saturday Night Fever" yesterday fetched an extraordinary \$145,500 from an anonymous telephone bidder at a Christie's East auction in New York. The suit had been put on the block by movie critic

Gene Siskel, who paid \$2,000 for it at a charity event in 1979. It was expected to bring not more than \$50,000.

■ Claudia Schiffer created quite a stir at London's Harrods department



Imagine if it were silk . . .

store when she stopped in to flack her new autobiography in pictures. Hundreds of fans took time out from the usual Wimbledon frenzy to mob the German super-model as she autographed copies of "Memories."

■ White House spokesman Mike McCurry said yesterday that President Clinton was sorry for any inconvenience caused to travelers at the Portland, Ore., airport when he and Vice President Gore went on a brief shopping spree the other day. A motorcade carrying the leaders to their respective planes caused a traffic jam Tuesday night when the duo stopped to buy smoked salmon after an economic conference.



Clinton, winning-over a village.

A Village to Call Her Own

■ First lady Hillary Clinton, who told rural Bangladeshi villagers during her recent South Asia visit that she didn't keep cows in the White House and once earned more than her husband, so impressed the local folks that they renamed their hamlet Hillarypara in her honor.

In fact, Hillarypara, a remote village of "untouchables," the lowest Hindu caste, has now become a local tourist attraction, according to Muhammad Yunus, managing director of Bangladesh's Grameen Bank and one of the first lady's hosts on the Bangladesh stop of her five-nation Asia tour in the spring.

Yunus, who is visiting Washington, celebrated his 55th birthday yesterday at a reunion lunch at the Oval Room restaurant with Mrs. Clinton and several journalists, reports The Post's Molly Moore.

Many Bangladeshi leaders reportedly were upset that Yunus decided to take the first lady to a village of untouchables that was previously shunned by local officials. However, Mrs. Clinton said the stop at the former Moishahatipara ("para" means village) was a highlight of the trip.

Semper Fries?

■ It's probably safe to say that the brass at the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center is raising hell over a certain flag-raising yesterday that briefly left the McDonald's emblem soaring—instead of that of the Marine Corps.

The renegade unfurling took place during the daily ritual at the Suitland outfit, said John Roach, the very official-sounding spokesman for NMIC. "The error was discovered immediately and the flag is being investigated."

Needless to say, the Marine Corps flag was soon flapping as usual, and the offending nuschief-maker(s) might very well want to look into a future in fast food.



File Column

MEMORANDUM

To: ~~Pam~~ *Maggie*
Fr: Sabrina *Sc*
Re: Remarks on breast cancer
Da: June 30, 1995

Attached are some remarks HRC has given on breast cancer and mammography. Stephanie, an intern in the Press Office, is working on a transcript of HRC's remarks at the White House Conference on Aging. When she is finished, she will send you a copy.

Let me know if you want to see more speeches, or if I can be of further assistance. Good luck!

*Sabrina put together
for breast cancer column*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 1, 1995

**Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton at Medicare
Mammography Awareness Campaign Kick-off**

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you very much. Thank you so much for being here for this important and, in many ways, unprecedented event. I want to thank Secretary Shalala for her leadership in so many areas, but as she mentioned, when the President announced the National Breast Cancer Action Plan from this room and asked the Secretary to please begin to do all that we could in the federal government to not only get word out about breast cancer, but to begin a really concerted effort to turn all of the forces of the federal government toward research to find a cure to understand this disease -- Secretary Shalala really took that and ran with it, and we're very grateful to you.

I also want to acknowledge Bruce Vladick and Dr. Helen Smiths from the Health Care Financing Administration. That is the agency that pays the Medicare bills, that tries to compile information so that we know what's really happening with people in our country when it comes to health, and they are very much involved and committed to this effort, and I'm very grateful for that.

I also want to thank Dr. Susan Blumenthal and the Public Health Service's Office on Women's Health, which has played a major role in bringing to all of our attention the issues affecting women and our health, and I know this is a very big week for older Americans, because it is the White House Conference on Aging. And Fernando Torres Gil who is here, is the man responsible for making sure that this week happens, and he seems remarkably relaxed, and so I'm glad to welcome him here to join all of us.

We are kicking off the Clinton Administration's "Mommagram" campaign. And that is a very carefully chosen phrase, because it really says what we want it to say. We are concerned about our mommas -- whether we call them mothers, mommies, moms, whatever, we are concerned about all of the women in our country, and particularly older women. And we want this campaign to increase awareness of the importance of mammography among our nation's older women.

The threat of breast cancer, as the Secretary points out, is one that touches every single American. We all know someone -- a grandmother, a mother, a sister, an aunt, a daughter, a friend, or in my case, my mother-in-law, who has suffered or is suffering from this disease. But what many Americans do not know is that the risk of

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breast cancer increases with age. In fact, 80 percent of new breast cancers occur in women aged 50 and older, and half of all new cases occur in women 65 and older.

That is why, thanks in large part to the advocacy of many organizations represented here today, mammography was added to Medicare in 1991 as one of the few preventive or screening services that Medicare offers. And that is why, as I worked on health care reform, I was distressed to learn that fewer than 40 percent of women aged 65 and older on Medicare have used the Medicare mammography benefit.

Over the past months, I looked at studies on barriers to mammography use among older women, and I talked to women all over the country of different backgrounds and races and different regions who had different experiences with mammography and with breast cancer. I believe that through these meetings, which we called "listening sessions," because that's what I was doing, we could gain a better understanding of how we could increase the use of mammography by going to the people who were the experts -- the women themselves.

I learned a great deal from these sessions, from the physicians and nurses and women who took part in them, from the advocates representing organizations, and the entire government did as well. Because we heard that older women, like the rest of us, value the advice of their doctors, and that a great number of older women will get a mammogram if their doctors recommend it.

We learned that some older women don't realize that you never outgrow the need to protect yourself against breast cancer, and that some women mistakenly believe that mammograms are extremely painful or even dangerous, that they, themselves, can cause breast cancer. Some women fear getting a mammogram because they believe that finding breast cancer, even in its early stages, is a death sentence. And we learned that some older women, women who have spent their lives caring for others, simply don't know how to take care of their own health by seeking out such services for themselves.

But we also learned that with information and outreach, older women will get mammograms to help them live longer, healthier lives, and our goal is to provide this support and to increase mammography use among our nation's older women. So we are pleased to announce today this awareness initiative.

In honor of Mother's Day and all of our nation's older women, we are kicking off our initiative with a "Mommagram" campaign. The "Mommagram" campaign will give husbands, sons, daughters, grandchildren, friends and anyone else with a close relationship with an older woman a way to let that woman know that her family and friends care, that part of that caring means wanting her to get

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regular mammograms, and that Medicare covers the cost of these mammograms.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the administration, to thank all of you who have done and will continue to do so much to make this "Mommagram" campaign a success. This campaign has been a wonderful coordinated effort among government agencies and between the government and the private sector. I would also like to thank the health care professionals and their organizations who will be communicating with their members about the importance of reminding their older women patients to get regular mammograms.

As one of the women in one of the listening sessions told me, she says, "I had five things wrong with me, I have five different doctors, I have doctors for my eyes, I have doctors for my heart, I have doctors for my feet, but nobody ever told me to get a mammogram." And so part of our message is for all doctors who take care of women for any problem remind them, please, about mammograms.

I'd also like to thank the senior organizations and cancer advocacy organizations who will be activating their grass roots networks to get the message out. This is very important, because you're really there on the front lines, talking with women every single day. Many of you have worked very well on your own excellent breast health awareness campaigns, and we appreciate your additional efforts on behalf of this as well.

I'd also like to thank the creative public relations professionals who donated their time and effort to design the "Mommagram" campaign. You can see one great example behind me. And the generous corporations and trade associations who have provided funding or are distributing and displaying the message or the materials that have been developed for this campaign.

And I would most certainly like to thank the women who participated in these listening sessions. Some of them were able to be with us today, and I would like all the women in all the listening sessions to please stand, because it is your help that made this day happen. (Applause.)

I would also add, we had a really good time, and some of what was said and some of the stories that were told, we couldn't publish in the form that they were -- (laughter) -- but I will never forget them. And I hope that all of you know how much we appreciated your taking your time and sharing very personal information with us.

Our efforts will not end with Mother's Day. The "Mommagram" campaign is just the first stage in a year-long Medicare mammography initiative that will include outreach through Medicare carriers and intermediaries -- those are the insurance companies and the other folks who process the bills and do what needs to be done in order to

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get Medicare to work for you, through state health departments, local aging agencies, and we hope many of you here today.

I also know there are many women -- and we have just had very strong evidence of that published in a recent article -- who are living on bare-bones budgets in their later years, and they are finding it very difficult to meet the deductible cost on Medicare and the small copayment for a mammogram. Probably the most difficult and poignant moments in those listening sessions were when women stood up and said, "I was diagnosed with breast cancer, but I didn't have insurance, and I waited until I was eligible for Medicare." Or, women who stood up and said "I have a history of breast cancer in my family, but at the end of the month, I just can't afford, even with Medicare's help, to pay for a mammogram."

I hope this campaign will help us focus national attention on not only the benefit that is available through Medicare, but also the need to make sure that every woman is able to take advantage of that benefit. We applaud the many local programs that I learned about around the country that offer free mammography screening, and I know that the many partners in this effort here today and those unable to be with us, will do everything that we can do together to assist in finding ways to cover the costs that Medicare does not now pick up.

Hopefully, the day will come when the government will be able to meet the needs of all women, or there will be other changes that will permit a service such as Medicare's mammography benefit to be accessed without any financial barriers.

As I think about this campaign, I can't help but also think about the voices we're hearing in Washington today that are trying to tell us that there is nothing the federal government can do for people. I think the Medicare mammography benefit belies that. And I think this awareness campaign does, too. Working together with local government and the private sector, we can use the Medicare mammography benefit to save lives. And that is very important to all of us.

We have here today someone I met in our listening sessions, and whose words and thoughts helped us shape this campaign. I'd like to welcome Zinny Cummings (PHO.) from Church Women United, a brave and determined woman who is one of mammography's success stories.

Zinny, would you please join us here at the podium?
(Applause.)

(ZINNY CUMMINGS SPEAKS)

MRS. CLINTON: I'm so glad you got on that airplane.
(Laughter.) One of the items that Zinny referred to was a video, news

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release that we put together by the Department of Health and Human Services, which gives a bit of a flavor about what we heard in all of these listening sessions. And I think we're going to be able to play it right now and show you on these two screens.

(VIDEO SHOWN)

Thank you, Jackie, for you and your crew doing such an excellent job on that. We started our first listening session in New York, and I was pleased there to hear from a number of women who have been active in various organizations that are advocates on behalf of older women and on behalf of cancer. And one of those women from the Older Women's League is Lou Glass(PHO.) And, Lou, I'd like to introduce you now to our audience. Please join us here. (Applause.)

(JACKIE SPEAKS)

And that's such an important point that Lou just made is the peace of mind that comes from doing this for yourself and finding out there isn't anything wrong, and that's an important point that we want to stress today.

As has already been mentioned, the President and I have a very personal interest and commitment to this issue, because my mother-in-law, Virginia Kelley, died in January of 1994 from breast cancer, and so we were very intimately involved with her and her disease over a number of months. She, as any of you who ever met her would know, she never wanted to have anybody feel sorry for her or in any way stop what they were doing because of her battle with breast cancer, and she was a great inspiration to us in the last years of her life as she was during her entire life.

And in our efforts to try to reach out to women around the country, we thought we would tell our own personal story about this because perhaps all of the talking and all of the statistics and all of the effort that has been put into mammography for all women, particularly older women, may not make the impression on some women that a personal story does. So we have, with the help of some very creative people, done some PSAs that I hope will, in their own way, reach some additional women, and I'd like to show those to you now.

(PSAs are shown)

We hope that other additional ideas for ways of reaching women throughout the country will come forward from this campaign. We want to, in every way we can, to get the word out. Some of the things that you'll be seeing in the Mother's Day part of this campaign are Mother's Day cards that will have inside this special "Mommagram," and so I hope that many, many people buy these cards and send them to

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their mothers and their grandmothers and other women who they appreciate.

We'll be having, with deliveries of flowers on Mother's Day, which I think is probably the biggest day for flowers in the whole country, a mammogram for you which will come with every bouquet and will point out the importance of having a mammogram, and again I think that this is a way that Mother's Day can be celebrated particularly, will have pins that I hope people will wear as --especially those of you in organizations who are working on this will be visiting with women and speaking to groups, many other kinds of brochures that will be put out with our slogan -- "Get a mammogram: a picture that can save your life."

So we are very grateful for everything that all of you have done, and I think each of us has a personal reason for being here today and for being invested in this campaign, and certainly my mother-in-law is my personal reason, along with many of my friends and other women whom I have known.

My own mother couldn't be here. She's much too busy today. (Laughter.) So she's not going to be able to come for Mother's Day until toward the end of the week. And of course, this is, as the President said, our second Mother's Day without his mother. But I think that we need to celebrate all of the mothers who are here, and I asked if there could be one person perhaps chosen to represent all of the mothers, because we'd like to give them a bouquet. And this is really a bouquet for everybody, and this is a total surprise, so I'm sure this woman will say, "Why are you doing this to me," but one of the people from our listening sessions who is here today is LuAnn Richter(PHO.), a 73-year-old breast cancer survivor, and she told us that in her early years, she had regular mammograms but stopped having them because she didn't have any family history of cancer.

Seven years ago, she found a lump through a self-exam, went to a physician, it was confirmed as cancerous, she had a mastectomy. She now has regular mammograms. She is a widow with two children and four grandchildren and a member of the Older Women's League. And LuAnn, if you'll join me, you are our proxy for all of the mothers and grandmothers. (Applause.)

(MRS. RICHTER ACCEPTS BOUQUET)

Well, we are so excited to have all of you here, and I hope that this campaign will be as successful as the efforts that you have invested in it.

I also wanted to recognize another group who is here because of what they had just done, and that's the Inspiration Expedition, a group of breast cancer survivors who climbed the tallest mountain in

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the world, outside of the Himalayas, in South America, and I wanted them to stand, all who were members of this expedition who are here, because we are very proud of you. (Applause.)

So we have much to be grateful for as we approach this year's Mother's Day and we have much to work for as we try to take this campaign to women throughout our country, and I want to thank all of you for making this possible and for being part of such an important effort, and I look forward to celebrating next year as we hopefully see these statistics getting better and better, as we see more and more women taking advantage of these kinds of mammography benefits, and as we move closer and closer to learning about what causes breast cancer and what will cure it for ourselves, our daughters and our granddaughters. Thank you all very much.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 19, 1994

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY
AT "FASHION TARGETS BREAST CANCER"
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MRS. CLINTON: Good afternoon. (Applause.) Good afternoon, and welcome to the White House. I know some of you have been here over the years, and for others, this is your first trip. I hope that you feel as welcome as we want you to. We are grateful for this event today, and we are grateful for the American fashion industry's contribution to our country.

And it is an exciting day for us here in the White House because of the events of the last 24 hours. And what better way to celebrate than to have all of you here and to be doing something as important as this?

It is a special pleasure for me to not only welcome you but to talk a little bit about what we hope to accomplish with this very exciting kick-off event. In order to understand how important this is to all of us, I think we only have to pause for a minute to consider the woman who is being honored, Nina Hyde, whom I did not have the pleasure of knowing personally, but who certainly made her mark in so many ways on so many lives.

In addition to Nina Hyde, who inspired this event and has inspired so many to commit themselves to the fight against breast cancer, I would imagine that every one of us knows at least one other person who we are honoring today silently because of her valiant fight against breast cancer, perhaps becoming a survivor, with all of the lessons that that gives to the rest of us; or perhaps someone like Nina or my mother-in-law, who lost the fight against breast cancer, but whose lessons about living and dying remain a constant inspiration to the rest of us.

We all know the grim statistics about breast

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cancer. We all know how every three minutes, a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer, how now, one out of every nine women in America will be diagnosed with breast cancer at some point during her life, and how every 11 minutes, a woman dies of breast cancer, because it is the leading cause of death among women between the ages of 35 and 54.

More than 180,000 women, women of all sizes and shapes and colors and religions and ethnic backgrounds and from every region of our country, will be diagnosed this year. Over 2.6 million women are currently suffering from breast cancer, and 46,000 will die.

The statistics are troubling enough, but what brings us all together and what inspired this very exciting campaign is that for too long, except for the example and the voices of individuals, we did not do enough to combat breast cancer.

We know now that we had to redouble and retriplate our efforts. And thanks to the examples of women like Nina Hyde and her many friends and thanks also to scientists and researchers and medical doctors like Dr. Mark Lippmann and his team at Georgetown and thanks also to an Administration with leadership like Dr. Susan Blumenthal and others, who believes that breast cancer is a disease that must be combatted as vigorously as we can possibly do so, we are slowly beginning to make progress.

Last October, when leaders of the National Breast Cancer Coalition met with the President here at the White House, they pushed for a national action plan on breast cancer. That is something that the President had promised during the campaign. It is something that I personally felt very strongly about, based on my own work and my own contact with friends and other women who often waged a lonely battle against this disease.

We have since then established such a conference and created such a plan. We now have a frame work in place. We have increased dramatically the amount of money spent on research into this disease. We have also increased research into the technology that can help diagnose it and treat it in its current stages.

That is one of the reasons why many of us were and remain so committed to health care reform, because we know

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that for every research breakthrough, there will be women who will not be able to access that research. We know that despite remarkable discoveries like that of the BRAC-1 gene last week, that millions of women will be left out of those breakthroughs without guaranteeing that every woman has access to quality health care.

As I have worked on behalf of health care reform, I have a movie in my mind. The movie is of the faces and stories of men and women and children all over our country. One of the faces is that of a woman whom I met in New Orleans, a woman who had worked at the same job for more than 15 years, a woman who took care of herself, paid out of her own pocket for a yearly physical because she could not afford insurance and did not have it through her workplace, a woman who when she had her annual physical, was told a lump had been discovered in her breast and was referred to a surgeon.

But when the surgeon found out she did not have health insurance, he told her that they would just watch the lump instead of taking a biopsy of it, because she could not afford the biopsy. That woman, like many women around our country, was left not knowing; in many ways, a fate that befalls to many in our health care system today, who even despite their own best efforts, cannot achieve the health care that would save a life or possibly minimize the damage of a disease.

So in order to make progress against this disease, we must move on many fronts. We must move as you are moving, led by the fashion industry, to continue to raise awareness and to continue to raise funds, so that we can combat breast cancer. We must move on the scientific and research front, and we must move on the governmental front, so that breast cancer is a disease that we all can feel we are contributing toward the cause of and also toward the amelioration of, by making sure that we have leadership in our public and private sector that is dedicated and compassionate and understands what this disease means in the lives of women.

Probably no industry understands women better. As I've told some of our guests, I've never seen the women in the White House get more dressed up. (Laughter.) People were making mad phone calls around town, borrowing things, trying to do their best. Even though they may not even see you, they know you are here. (Laughter.)

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I was particularly touched and moved by the stories I've read about Nina Hyde calling in columns from Tibet, befriending people in the industry, taking care of her assistants at the Post. And we are honored to have Kay Graham with us, who really has helped to spearhead this work on behalf of Nina Hyde and the Georgetown Center. And we are also pleased to have Nina's daughters and her husband with us, people who knew her well and still miss her.

But I was particularly moved by learning that Nina Hyde always felt well-dressed with a swatch watch. I went through my closets and drawers looking for a swatch watch. I mean, after you've been on the worst dressed lists of People magazine, you will look for anything that can possibly give you some surcease from that.

But I don't have a swatch watch, but I have something even better. I have the honor and pleasure of introducing one of the leaders of this effort, someone who has committed himself and his company to making sure that these T-shirts are sold everywhere and become the fashion statement, with or without a swatch watch, for every woman and, I suppose, man who we can get to wear one.

And I think we all owe him and his colleagues a great deal of thanks. So join me, please, in welcoming Ralph Lauren. (Applause.)

MR. LAUREN: Just before we came out here, I was standing out on the terrace, and Donna said, "Ralph, this look becomes you, standing on the terrace." (Laughter.) I said, "Donna, I really do like this. It feels very good."

I do want to say that I am here not for Ralph Lauren. I am here for this industry. I'm here for the Council of Fashion Designers, Fern Malase (phonetic), Stan Herman (phonetic), Donna Karan, Oscar de la Renta, Louis de Olio. I'm here for Ricky Lauren, who inspired me when I worked with Nina. I'm here for Kay Graham, who has worked with us. And it was inspiring to watch her.

As I was sitting here and I looked to my left, I looked at a fellow here that might get embarrassed as I say it, a boy by the name of Jeffrey Banks, who's not a boy anymore. He's a man. And Nina Hyde introduced me to Jeffrey about 30 -- Jeffrey, is it 30 years ago, 25 years ago?

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MR. BANKS: Twenty-five.

MR. LAUREN: Twenty-five years ago. (Laughter.) Believe it or not, he was in high school and graduated in my tuxedo. But he has been in this industry for these years and has had a success.

And Nina was that kind of person that would really be involved with people, no matter where you came. When you were coming into Washington -- Nina was not my best friend, but she treated every person she knew in that same way as if you were her best friend, as if she was thinking about you. And she was very intelligent and very caring about all people.

And I'm here for those reasons, but I'm here for a lot of different reasons. I guess I have had much success in my career. I've enjoyed wonderful spreads in magazines, lifestyle images of my wife and my family and all that, which are wonderful. But one of the lifestyles you did not see was New York Hospital, with bandages around my head and a person who could not walk down the hall, so weak that it didn't matter anymore.

On one hand, you're on the cover of Time magazine; on the other hand, the world is forgetting you, and you know what it feels to have that sensitivity. That type of sensitivity, I'm glad for today. I was not happy about doing what I had to do. But it does open your mind and your life to thinking about the world. I work as hard today as I ever did, but there is something extra that I carry along with me, and I'm always sensitive to what goes on.

When I met Nina, I had just come out of the hospital. I guess we had a sort of a kinship, because at that time I had seen her, she did not look too happy. And I had not seen her for a few months. And I said, "Nina, you don't look so well. Why are you not smiling?" Because she was always very gracious and very open and very -- and she really did look down. She said, "Ralph, I have breast cancer."

And I was taken by it and shocked. And I said, "Nina, what can I do?" And she said "Ralph" -- and I can remember driving along in a car with her. And she said, "It would be really wonderful if you could talk to the fashion industry about this." And I was saying to myself, "Talk to

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the fashion industry? It's a big industry." The fashion industry is the largest industry in America. I said, "How am I going to talk to the fashion industry about this?"

But, you know, you can do things that you never think you could do. You can say, "It's too big; I'll never get there," or you can say, "I can get there, one by one." This did not happen overnight. We did not plan this event. This took many years of thinking and trying to do things.

Anyway, in working with Nina and talking to Nina, we did do something. And I called every designer and wrote to every designer in the world. And we got responses from everybody. And we had a cocktail party, and we raised a million dollars. Nina was alive then, and she spoke. And it was quite amazing. From nothing, we had a Nina Hyde Foundation.

And I've often asked these questions of myself, and these questions that I will have to ask you and hit you real hard. If someone said to you -- if it was your sister, your aunt, your wife, your girlfriend said, "I have breast cancer; I'm dying," what would you do? What would you do? And I would have to ask everybody out there in the world that passes notes that go by them, because we're so busy in life, all the big industries, all the big-time power men out there that are wheeling and dealing and shuffling and moving dollars all over the places, if their wife had breast cancer, and they loved their wife, would they have not paid millions to make sure she lived? Would they not have done everything in the world?

And we can say, "Beware of this terrible disease." We can say, "Let's really know about this breast care awareness." But it's not about awareness. It's about doing. It's about getting a job done. It's about motivating and getting these people to spend the money that it's going to take to really cure this disease.

We have Dr. Mark Lippmann, who I had met through Nina. Mark was just another doctor to me until I met him. And he was inspiring, because he really explained what could be done. And he explained that this is not going to be forever. Breast cancer can be cured and will be cured, possibly or maybe totally, in our lifetime.

If you know that and you're well, wouldn't it be

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great to prepare for that today? Wouldn't it be great to be ready for that, so that you don't have to ever go through that?

I would like to introduce Dr. Lippmann and have him explain exactly what is being done. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

DR. LIPPMANN: Mrs. Clinton and many honored guests, it's an incredibly joy for me to be here today on this occasion. But I wish to say to begin with that I'm really not for here for myself.

I think it's essential that you recognize that I'm not here for the Nina Hyde Center, the Lombardi Center at Georgetown University, but I'm here, in some sense, for thousands of dedicated scientists and physicians around this country who have worked tirelessly towards gaining a better understanding of breast cancer and better means of treating it. And I'm also here on behalf of patients, patients that are alive now, patients that are to be, and patients who are no longer.

For the last 20 years, my entire life has been dedicated to breast cancer, and it's an incredibly overwhelming thought to know that in the United States alone in that period of time, almost a million women have died of breast cancer. It's enough to give one very, very serious pause.

And some time ago, when Nina Hyde was my patient and my friend and my colleague and, in some ways, my goad, when she knew what lay in store for her, in many ways, she did not give up. She most emphatically appreciated that much could be done. And she collared many of the people in this room, grabbed them, and wouldn't let go, got them, got their attention. When their attention wandered, she got it again. And when their attention wandered, she grabbed them again.

And because of her and other women like her, there is a great deal that we can be thankful for already in the story about breast cancer. And there are three pieces of this story that, very briefly, I would like to touch upon.

The first one that we have already talked about is awareness. But awareness isn't a vague concept when you talk about breast cancer. Awareness is human lives that need not

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be lost. It is a simple fact that easily, one-third of the women who die of breast cancer in this country every year would not die with optimal care delivered equitably throughout this country with technologies and means that we have already discovered.

And certainly, when I say "awareness," I don't simply say awareness philanthropically. I say awareness from the vantage point of getting that care to people who need it, helping them understand why they need it, helping them understand that they're entitled to it, and helping them with that entitlement to get what they need for themselves.

Secondly, and extremely importantly, there has been progress made. And that progress has not come easily, but it has not come by serendipity alone. Thousands of human hours spent in the laboratory and in the clinic with women brave enough to be part of clinical trials and to face the unknown, together with their caregivers, have led to a variety of therapies that are capable of saving lives.

Drug treatments given prophylactically following surgery can improve the survival for women with breast cancer. There's no question about it. New therapies with cytotoxins (phonetic) and new drugs clearly can increase the response rates for many women with breast cancer. And that's encouraging, as well.

Perhaps the most important message, though, that I think I can bring to you is my own personal sense of optimism and hopefulness, which is reality-based, which comes from an increased understanding of this disease.

It is simply no longer true to say that we have no idea what causes breast cancer. "It's just a terrible mystery; it's a curse." That's not true. In many cases, the specific proteins produced by breast cancers which are responsible for their behavior, for making the breast tumors grow and spread and metastasize have been discovered, are known and identified.

And in laboratories such as the ones we have in the Nina Hyde Center and throughout the country, many investigators are hard at work attempting to exploit that information with new experimental therapies. And it is unquestionably the case that some of these therapies will work. And this requires the dedication and support not only

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of the United States government, for sure, of organizations like the American Cancer Society, and, critically, human beings like yourselves involved in supporting this process.

Not only is this understanding of the disease going to alter the entire face of therapy, but a great deal more can be said about what we would almost all prefer, to wit: to either prevent the disease or to detect it when the therapies need be minimal, nonmutilating, and nontoxic.

And the fact is that we finally do have insights into new approaches to breast cancer detection which can either supplant or augment mammography. There are new technologies in trial in experimental work in human beings now which have enormous prospects of discovering the disease while it is no bigger than a millimeter. Breast cancer discovered at that size is curable 95 percent of the time or more. That reduces the death rate from 46,000 to 4,000. That would be a major gain.

The will to do these studies needs to constantly be there among all of us. The financial support, so clearly flagging over the past few years, needs to be re-enthused and reinfused into this process, because we do have the knowledge and the ability to get the additional knowledge to finally have an impact on this disease, which is why I say thank you on behalf of my colleagues, for your support.

Because not in some future, ephemeral time, but in the next few years, I believe that our continued support for this activity will change this disease for our children and the people we love. Thank you for your attention.
(Applause.)

It's my pleasure to introduce Dr. Susan Blumenthal, who works within the system for the U.S. government. And her efforts have been extraordinarily helpful in attempting to marshal the kind of support we need to improve this pace of discovery. (Applause.)

DR. BLUMENTHAL: Thank you very much. Thank you, Mark, and Mrs. Clinton and distinguished guests.

Over the past four years, our country has witnessed the greatest focus on women's health in the history of our nation. The year 1990 marked the beginning of a decade in which alarming inequities in women's health were exposed --

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the lack of women as research subjects in our nation's clinical investigations; the fact that men were considered to be generic humans, and yet the findings from these studies were extrapolated to guide the treatment of women patients; the lack of analysis of data by gender in diseases that affect both men and women, such as heart disease and cancer; the dearth of senior women scientists in our country's federal and research establishments.

These inequities are now being addressed through the Public Health Service Office on Women's Health working in collaboration with all of the agencies of the Public Health Service and other departments of government and working with consumers, health care professionals, and others.

There's an old proverb that says, "It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness." There has been considerable darkness surrounding women's health issues in the past, but the light that has been shown on these issues by the dedicated and outstanding leadership of Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary Donna Shalala, consumers, health care professionals, scientists, so many of you here today has brightened the prospects for a healthier future for all American women.

Perhaps nowhere is the need to focus our energies, our resources, your art, and our science more than the problem of breast cancer, the most frightening and the most common cancer for women, a public health issue that is of highest priority to the Clinton Administration and to our Office on Women's Health.

As Mrs. Clinton mentioned, a year ago in this room, signatures of 2.6 million Americans were presented, a conference was held, and a national action plan was implemented. Our Office on Women's Health is implementing that action plan in cooperation, in collaboration with other private organizations and public sector groups. We have brought together all the agencies of government, the Department of Defense, the Environmental Protection Agency, the State Department.

We're working with consumer advocacy groups, with health care professional societies, with private industry, with all of you here today. Work with us to develop concrete actions to eradicate breast cancer as a threat on the lives of American women. And we will do that. Concrete

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initiatives -- we have developed working groups with public-private partnerships on a number of issues, such as putting together a plan for counseling for this newly discovered gene that will affect 5 percent of women with breast cancer and 25 percent of women under the age of 30 with breast cancer.

We're developing and linking breast health and breast services to the information superhighway. We're developing a data and tissue resource bank, so that there will be a national registry to help researchers find the risk factors for breast cancer.

And there are many other important programs underway in our government today. And let me just highlight a few of them for you. The National Institutes of Health, under the distinguished leadership of Dr. Harold Varmis (phonetic), is the biomedical research capital of the world. One of his institutes, the National Cancer Institute, is the steward of research on all aspects of breast cancer, supporting research both in the labs of the NIH and in academic centers across the country, such as Georgetown University Medical Center.

The National Cancer Institute, under the direction of Dr. Samuel Groder (phonetic), is supporting research on the biological, hormonal, and environmental causes of breast cancer. We want to know why the rates of breast cancer have gone from 1 in 20 women in the 1960s to 1 in 8 women over her lifetime today.

While the breast cancer gene newly discovered explains about 5 to 10 percent of those cases, fully 70 percent of women have no known risk factor for the disease. And we think that 90 percent of them have some environmental factor that is interacting with normal genes to express breast cancer. We need to find out what those environmental -- preventable environmental causes of breast cancer are and change them.

Additionally, the NIH is supporting a trans NIH initiative, the women's health initiative. It has been joking called "the mother of all clinical trials," because it is the largest clinical trial ever conducted on either men or women. It is exploring the risk factors for diseases in older women, such as breast cancer, osteoporosis, and heart disease. It is exploring the effects of hormone replacement therapy, estrogen replacement therapy, on the development of

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risks for breast cancer. And it is studying whether low fat diet, exercise, and vitamin supplements might be helpful in preventing breast cancer in older women.

Additionally, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is looking at environmental risks for breast cancer. We know that there are particular pockets, geographic pockets that have higher rates of breast cancer in our country. We want to know whether there are pesticides, atmospheric pollutants, other factors that may increase the risk. And we know that some of these factors promote the production of estrogen in women's bodies. And there have been studies that have linked some of these factors to the increase in breast cancer rates.

Two seemingly unlikely sources of breast cancer activity are the Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency. The Department of Defense is about to announce \$200 million of new research money on the causes, the treatment, and prevention of breast cancer.

Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency, again, is looking at the regulation of some of those environmental factors that have been identified and associated with increased risk for breast cancer.

The Food and Drug Administration, under the direction of Dr. David Kessler, is the agency that approves all new drugs for the treatment of breast cancer. And they are also implementing the 1992 Mammography Quality Standards Act, which is going to ensure now that there is federal certification of all mammography facilities and personnel, so that when a woman goes to get her mammogram, she knows that it's going to be safe, accurate, and reliable. The FDA seal of approval will guide women to the best mammography in their communities.

While mammography, as Dr. Lippmann mentioned, is an old technique -- it's a 40-year-old technique -- and while it can decrease the death rates from breast cancer by 30 percent for women over the age of 50, it is less effective for younger women. Surely, if we can image missiles 15,000 miles in outer space and we can use the Hubbel telescope to see those craters on Mars and Jupiter, we should be able to more accurately detect a small lump in a woman's breast right in front of us.

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So my office, in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute and in cooperation with the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, is bringing together radiologists currently exploring MRI, magnetic resonance imaging, mammography, PET scans, ultrasound, new technologies to be applied to breast cancer, and we're bringing them together with defense imaging experts, imaging experts from the Central Intelligence Agency, from NASA, and those people who do computer graphics, those special effects that were done in Jurassic Park.

We're bringing them together to try to develop a more accurate and sensitive method for the detection of breast cancer. And what better peace dividend from our national investment in defense than to save the lives of American women? (Applause.)

All of our lives, I'm sure, have been touched in some way by this dreaded disease. I know I lost my own mother of this illness 17 years ago. I watched her be ravaged by it. We are committed in this Administration, in this government, working with all of you here today to eradicate breast cancer as a threat from all of our lives.

In closing, let me remind you of another proverb that says, "He" -- let's make that "she" -- "who has health has hope, and she who has hope has everything." That's what this Administration's efforts on women's health and the national action plan on breast cancer is all about, bringing hope for a healthier future, a future free of the threat of breast cancer to every American woman. Thank you very much. We look forward to working with you. (Applause.)

MRS. CLINTON: Well, we hope that all of the comments from the speakers have been informative and useful to you, as you launch this very exciting campaign. We now want to invite all of you to join us for a reception in the State Dining Room.

I would like to thank each of you individually, so I will be in the Blue Room -- it's the Green Room, the Blue Room, the Red Room -- to have a chance to express my appreciation on behalf of the President and this Administration for what you do all the time for our country and for women, in particular, but what you are doing now, especially, to bring attention and resources to the fight against breast cancer.

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I hope that we will have an opportunity to meet on a regular basis. And Dr. Lippmann, Dr. Blumenthal, their colleagues will be able to update you and let you know how important your resources have been and your commitment is. It's an exciting challenge and one that we are determined to meet.

Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 19, 1993

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY
AT THE IRIS CANTOR CENTER FOR BREAST IMAGING

University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you so much for this extraordinary honor and for the opportunity to be with you today. I have looked forward to this occasion greatly, and it is a special privilege to have had a chance to participate in this extraordinary event.

The morning, for me, started out at the Charles Drew University for Medicine and Science, which, Chancellor Young has explained to me, is something that UCLA is also very proud of having been involved with, and there I saw firsthand many of the people who will be, in the future, providing health care to Americans.

I was very encouraged by the dedication and commitment that they demonstrated, because they share the goal that all of us share together, and that is, improving health care for Americans, but particularly for improving health care for American women.

This is a goal that Iris Cantor has been moving toward, and for which we are all grateful that she has. To have an award with her name attached to it is very special for me, because I know her as a champion of the arts and a champion of education and a champion of health, particularly breast cancer research and treatment.

She reminds all of us of what one can do when one puts one's mind and resources and dedication to the task of trying to make a difference, and a difference has truly been made here at the Iris Cantor Center. Just six years ago, as we saw from the video, this was a dream that arose out of Iris' own personal tragedy, with the death of her sister. Today, we can look around us and go far beyond just the short video that we were able to see, and we can know that today the center is in the process of giving evaluations and mammography screenings to 700 women each month.

We can applaud the pioneering work of physicians like Dr. Susan Love, whom you saw on that video, and whom I had the

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pleasure of meeting for the first time some months ago when I attended a gathering of breast cancer survivors and physicians and researchers to be brought up to date about what was happening in the area of breast cancer treatment and research, and learned for the first time of the work of Dr. Love.

We have heard from Dr. Bassett, and the accolades given to him are so well-deserved for the leadership that he has shown in an area that, very frankly, has been far too neglected until recently.

There are many others who serve with Dr. Love and Dr. Bassett, who have pioneered the use of core biopsies instead of surgical biopsies, and have done so much to move forward what we now know about breast cancer -- research into silicone implant leakage, the education of physicians through special one-year fellowships, and, particularly, the outreach programs we saw illustrated on the video for underserved women throughout Los Angeles.

Importantly to all of us, no matter whether we have come here -- as I have met some of you -- from New York or as far away as London and Australia, the standards that have been set for quality management of mammography here at this Center are really setting the curve.

Every woman in America and, indeed, in the world, owes this center a debt of gratitude because the mammography that she receives will be better because of what the Iris Cantor Center has been able to do. (Applause)

What I would like to do for a few minutes this afternoon is to put into context what this center has been doing, is doing, and will continue to do, and to talk about how it and the work it is doing on behalf of women will help to guide what we intend to achieve with respect to health care reform.

But let's start with some unpleasant reality. The health of American women should be better than it is. For too long, women have not had their health needs met with the same attention that the health needs of men have received. We have been on the medical and scientific sidelines. For too many years, when we watched our symptoms, our illnesses, our need for treatments increase, there has not been the corresponding response.

It is ironic that women historically have been relegated to the margins of the health care system. After all, we often are the primary care-givers for our children, for our aging parents, and yet we have not benefitted often from the kind of care and treatment we need most. Today, women are finally on the radar screen when it

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comes to research and treatment. We are speaking up. We are being heard. But we have to understand how far we have yet to travel in order to achieve the kinds of advances that the Iris Cantor Center are working toward every day.

It is truly up to us to create a new and healthier culture in our country, a culture in which we promote good health from the outset instead of spending lots of time, money, and energy to treat diseases that could be prevented. Women have a special responsibility, as we are now finding our voices in health care, to be the advocates for that kind of emphasis on primary and preventive care.

Those of you in this room who support this center are examples of the kind of concern and dedication I am talking about and that I hope we will continue to see more of in the future. Your generosity has already saved lives. You have already opened up new opportunities for poor and neglected women, and you have brought your energy and your resources to focus on breast cancer so that no longer can this disease be ignored.

Your support is crucial, because we need to work as hard as we know how and as hard as the scientists and doctors here at UCLA can to find a cure for breast cancer and for other diseases that primarily endanger women.

For too long, the conventional wisdom has been that women's health problems are no different from men's. After all, women usually live longer than men, so they must be healthier; right? Well, wrong. Women do have longer years, in terms of a biological advantage over men when it comes to life expectancy, but they do not have a medical advantage when it comes to funding, research, and treatment of the illnesses that burden them most.

Just last week, one of the most comprehensive surveys ever completed on women's health was released. It showed that last year one-third of all women did not receive basic preventive services such as Pap smears, clinical breast exams, or complete physicals. Among women over 50, only 44 percent received a mammogram, and, often, the reason cited for the failure to seek such primary or preventive care was the expense or lack of insurance. What this study confirmed is that women become more vulnerable and more exposed to serious illness as they get older, largely because their access to preventive care is limited and, until recently, because all too often the treatments that they received had not changed dramatically over a number of years.

So, too often, those bonus years that we perhaps can look forward to as a result of our gender are not really benefits at

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all. They become lonely days and nights, clouded by needless infirmity and inadequate care. Sadly, even today, women grow older with few clues about the health problems they face. Breast cancer is but one example. We don't know what causes it. We don't know how to prevent it. We don't know how to cure it. The truth is, we still know far too little about this disease and other diseases that primarily afflict women.

For example, do environmental factors, such as toxins or pollutants, diet, drugs contribute to the rise in breast cancer rates? We don't know. And the reason we don't know is because, until just a few years ago, we were not looking very hard for answers.

A few years ago, however, a group of energetic women's scientists and grass roots advocates alerted us to the inequities that existed in research and funding to try to determine what caused and how to prevent and cure women's diseases. Groups such as the Society for the Advancement of Women's Health Research showed us the appalling degree to which women were routinely excluded from major clinical trials of most illnesses.

Even when women are victims of the same diseases as men, such as coronary heart disease, hypertension, or strokes, research has focused on men. A major study on the relationship between cholesterol and heart disease involved 15,000 men and no women. In one of the most significant trials in the 1980s, which studies the preventive effects of aspirin on heart disease, there was not one woman included among the 22,000 patients screened, even though heart disease is the leading cause of death among women, followed by cancer and strokes.

For too long, the explanation has been that men were providing a more stable group for clinical trials, but the fact is that women are different from men, and the effects on women of interventions have to be tested on women for us to know what works and what does not.

Well, the national research agenda is finally recognizing that women have unique health problems, unique systems, and unique responses to treatment, so we are finally beginning to get attention to diseases such as breast cancer. But what about, also, cervical and ovarian cancer, osteoporosis, immunological illnesses such as lupus and MS, certain forms of mental illness, eating disorders, endometriosis -- all diseases which either exclusively affect women or disproportionately affect women?

Even one of the most universal female experiences, menopause, is barely understood today. Are hormone therapies helpful

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or harmful in coping with menopause? Do they increase, decrease, or have no effect on the possibility of contracting another disease, such as cancer? Nobody really knows, and the result is that women are often bombarded with confusing and conflicting messages about their own health at critical stages of their lives.

Now, I don't think I need to say to this group why we should be caring about these issues or why we should be focusing on women's health, but for those who might not think this is as obvious as we do, we need to make the case that focusing more attention on women's health is good for everyone. It will greatly benefit the 51 percent of our population who happen to be women and who will live longer and, we hope, healthier in those years, but also because their well-being often affects the well-being of their family members and because, in sheer economic terms, continued ignorance about women's health will cost our nation far more than any investment we can make to try to prevent and control the diseases that affect them.

If we have technology, as we do, sophisticated enough to direct missiles to targets thousands of miles away, then we ought to work to have technology sophisticated enough to detect every fatal lump in a women's breast, because every three minutes -- every three minutes, a woman in this country will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and every 12 minutes, a woman will die from it.

Just last week, a young woman whom I met at that meeting with Dr. Love in Williamsburg, Virginia, who had battled courageously against breast cancer, died. One of the last things she did was to bring her husband and her young son to the White House, because she wanted her son to meet the President.

As we were standing there in the Oval Office, with my friend, Sherry, confined to a wheelchair, after having exhausted every possible treatment that she could, with her son clinging to her leg, with her husband pushing the wheelchair, the last thing she said as she left the Oval Office, was to turn to the President and me and to say, "Don't ever let anyone forget what this disease does to those who are left behind."

I told her then that I would not. And, just as Iris Cantor felt that commitment to her sister, I intend to fulfill my commitment to Sherry. (Applause.)

Because, even though we can applaud what the center here is doing and what hard-working physicians and nurses and others are doing all over this country every day, the toll in human terms can never be completely over-looked until the disease is conquered, because every person who is a statistic, whether we talk about the numbers and the millions, the 2.6 millions who currently have it, or

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whether we talk about, on a very individual basis, someone like my mother-in-law, who is a breast cancer survivor, behind every one of those statistics there stands not just a single woman, but family members and medical personnel who are battling to save her life.

I hear from these women and their families all the time, and I know, as many of you do, what they are struggling against. I am grateful that, finally, we have, I hope and trust, put behind us the days of insensitivity, the days of the kind of treatment that was implied in the video, where women are made to feel somehow less than whole if they contract this disease, where women are treated as second-class citizens if they do get the courage to seek help. I trust those days are moving behind us, so that we can focus with sensitivity and caring on the women who need our help.

This effort has to be put into the larger context of what we are attempting to achieve with health care reform. I have been privileged for the last six months to travel around our country, to speak to all kinds of Americans, from the deans of prestigious medical schools to nurses on the front lines to business people, to patients in hospitals, and to listen to their stories. But there is one in particular that I keep coming back to and that I often tell, because it summed up for me what we are up against.

Several months ago, I was in New Orleans. I was visiting a small business that did not provide any contribution toward the health care insurance of employees, most of whom had worked for this small business for many years, but most of whom did not make very much money. I was sitting in a semicircle, talking to men and women who were telling me about the travails they were facing because of the extraordinary financial obstacles they faced in achieving health care.

I think, all too often, those of us who have health insurance, those of us who schedule our annual checkups, who do what we're supposed to do, think of those without as somehow not quite being responsible. You know, if they were responsible, they would take care of themselves, and we wouldn't have all these health problems.

Well, for many people, it's often a question between food and health care or between rent and health care. For many others, they try as hard as they know how to be responsible patients themselves, responsible parents, and there are so many obstacles that they face.

This one woman, who had worked for this company for 15 years, said she always tried to take good care of herself. She tried to do what we all should be doing -- you know, not smoking, not

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drinking to excess, not using drugs, taking care of your diet. She tried to do all of that, and, every year, she also dug into her own pocket and went for an annual physical exam. She told me that she had gone to her doctor and, during a manual breast exam, he had found what he thought of as a suspicious lump, and he referred her to a surgeon. She went to the surgeon. The surgeon examined her and told her that if she had insurance, he would biopsy the lump in her breast, but since she did not have insurance, he would just watch it.

I cannot tell you what it was like, but I think many of you can feel what I felt when I heard that woman say that. What I felt was that here was someone who was being responsible, was taking care of herself, was seeking out care in a very reasonable way, and was being told that she would be treated differently than someone who came holding that insurance card or someone who came who would be paid for tax dollars.

She fell in between the crack that exists between the privately insured and the government insured, and in that crack are about 40 million of our fellow citizens, the vast majority of whom get up every day and go to work and who are mostly women and children. She was being penalized in our health care system.

Now, it is traumatic enough for a woman to be told that she has breast cancer and to cope, as Dr. Love, said, with losing a breast or maybe even both. But can you imagine how it is like for that woman to get up every day and wonder whether she is living with cancer and not knowing it?

So, until we learn more about breast cancer, and until we pursue the work that is being done here, to try to prevent or cure breast cancer, we will all be in the same position as women are today with not knowing. But until we change our health care system, we will all share the unfair emotional burden that is afflicted on any of our fellow citizens because of the inequities in this system.

Now, fortunately, times are finally beginning to change. Women like Iris and many of you in this room -- cancer survivors, scientists, physicians, nurses, health care advocates, Members of Congress -- have all helped awaken our country to the challenge that breast cancer poses, and we have some progress to report.

In 1985, the federal government spent \$50 million on breast cancer research. In the current Appropriations Bill, \$449 million is earmarked for programs at several agencies. That's an improvement, and we hope that it will lead to the kinds of breakthroughs that we're all praying for.

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Scientists are also exploring promising drug therapies, such as taxol and tamoxifen, and they have uncovered potential uses of RU-486 in tumor treatments. And, at the National Institutes of Health, scientists may be on the verge of identifying a gene marker in high-risk women.

The President lifted the ban on RU-486 importation, and that will pave the way for more aggressive research. (Applause.) And he also lifted the ban on fetal tissue research, which may be useful in helping us find a cure. (Applause.) The President recently signed the National Institutes of Health bill, which includes the newly created Office of Research on Women's Health as part of the statute, so, for the first time, we will have an office in NIH that will focus in women's health issues as we begin to create a more balanced approach. (Applause.)

And, very importantly, the federal government is sponsoring a 14-year, \$625 million effort called the Women's Health Initiative, that will explore long-term patterns in heart disease, cancer, and osteoporosis, looking for some of the solutions that have eluded us thus far.

We are beginning to make the kind of commitment that is required, and the administration in Washington has targeted \$10.7 billion for research on prevention, treatment, and general health promotion, and there has been a significant increase, as I've said, in what affects women.

There has also been an increase targeted for the Public Health Service budget, so that we can begin to implement the standards for quality mammography that have been pioneered here at the Iris Cantor Center.

But, in order for any of this to work and to make a difference in our lives, we have to proceed with universal coverage for every American in a health care system that provides quality health care for men and women. (Applause.)

Let me just briefly describe to you what we hope that health care system will look like after this reform occurs. It will provide security for every American. Right now, those of us who are insured have no assurance that we will be insured next year.

Whoever you talk to today, in this changing economic climate, cannot tell you that if they are employed and their employer provides insurance, that the employer will continue to do so, or continue to do so at the level that was previously offered, or will be even in business in today's fast-changing global economy.

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So the first and foremost promise we have to make to the American people is this: No matter who you are, no matter who you work for, no matter whether you have ever been sick before -- and, therefore, have what is called a pre-existing condition -- you will have health insurance, no matter what. That has to be a solemn commitment that is made to everyone. (Applause.)

That health insurance has to provide a core of benefits in a package that emphasizes primary and preventive health care. We have done it backwards for too long. We have paid for the surgery, but not for the mammography. We have paid for the expensive drug treatment, but not for the screening. We need to emphasize primary and preventive health care that includes checkups, immunizations, Pap smears, mammographies, the kinds of early detection and prevention treatments that will save us money as well as save us lives. And, if we do that, we will need to be sure to have the kind of broad-based delivery of health care that will enable us to have the primary and preventive health care specialists, the physicians in family practice, and the internists and the pediatricians, the nurse practitioners and the nurse-midwives, the others who will be on the front line, delivering primary and preventive health care. If we do that, we will save money, and we will save lives.

That has to be the emphasis of the package of benefits that we give, because we have to change the mind set as to what health means. Health needs to be keeping people healthy, not just treating them when they are sick. The only way we can get there is by emphasizing primary and preventive health care, and we need to have incentives for people to take advantage of those kinds of interventions early.

If we provide security for everyone, and if we provide a good system of primary and preventive health care, we will begin to put our health care system on a much firmer footing, in terms of health outcomes and in terms of its financing.

We also need to assure that patients have the choice as to who they choose for their health care provider. We want to secure the individual's right to choose the physician, the hospital, the health plan that is best suited for that person.

In an area like Los Angeles, where you have so many providers and so many fine institutions, that will not be as big a problem, except in the currently underserved areas. It will do very little good to tell the people where I came from this morning that they now have health security and access, if they don't also have choice.

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But with their now having a reimbursement stream that will flow with them and the assurance that they will no longer be uncompensated care statistics, we think that the kind of delivery networks that need to exist even in underserved urban areas and rural areas will be created within a marketplace of new approaches to providing health care that will link fine institutions like UCLA with primary care providers in places like Watts --

(End of side one)

(Begin side two -- in progress) -- and the difficulties of providing health care in underserved areas, those areas have for too long gone without.

We think we can make a market there that will enable us to provide care to the citizens who live there, and we want the decisions about health care to be made by physicians, nurses, health care professionals, not government and insurance bureaucrats. We want to move back the centrality of the patient-physician relationship. (Applause.)

For those of you who have dealt with some forms of so-called "managed care" now, you know that, too often, you get on the phone, if you're a physician or you're a nurse or you're in the admission department of a hospital, trying to convince somebody a thousand miles away why you need to do the procedure that you want to do for this particular patient. Those decisions need to be made where the patient is.

Now, in order to do that, we need to simplify the reimbursement and the administrative side of health care. We have too many insurance companies, too many forms from both the private companies and the government. They need to be collapsed in, as close as possible, as a single form, so that physicians and nurses can get back to treating patients instead of pushing paper. It will make a big difference in the delivery of health care. (Applause.)

If we move on all of these fronts -- research, universal access, providing a core benefits package that emphasizes primary and preventive health care, making it possible for people to have choice, simplifying the system to save the money that we now spend on administrative and bureaucratic costs, we will have a system that better allocates the resources that are within it. And that is, in the end, what we are attempting to achieve.

We already spend more money than any nation on Earth, and we don't even cover most of our people. Many of our statistics cannot be matched against other nations whose standard of living is not as high as ours, because they do a better job in providing primary and preventive health care. We cannot afford to let this moment in history for this country go by.

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There will be a million reasons, as there always are when you're advocating change, why something should not be done, but we do not have a stable status quo. We have a status quo that continues to deteriorate. At one end, you have the very best of health care that you can find anywhere in the world, and yet, as you go down the line from the UCLAs and the Iris Cantor Centers of this world, down into where health care is not being delivered or being delivered inadequately because of the pressures of too few resources for too many people, we end up with results that no one in this country can be proud of.

We could, however, change that and do it in a way that will be financially beneficial for this country in terms of solving our continuing deficit problem and, more importantly, begin to treat all of our people with the respect and dignity they deserve to have.

But, in the end, even if we are successful, as we intend to be, in reforming the health care system of our country to be a more reasonable, cost-efficient quality deliverer of services, much of what we can achieve will depend upon each of us individually. We have to take responsibility for our own health, and we have to take responsibility for our own communities.

It is not always easy to take care of yourself when you've got so many things on your mind or when you're under the kind of financial pressure, as that woman I met in New Orleans is. But good health care starts with the individual, and good health care for this country starts with recognizing the connections among individuals.

We can improve our own health care. We can change our behavior. Hippocrates said it first, as I have found he often said things first, "The patient must combat the disease along with the physician."

What is at stake in this struggle and challenge we are confronting is not just changing the way we finance health care, it's not just eliminating administrative hassles or giving us more primary and preventive health care providers instead of specialists, or all of the individual, specific pieces of what will make up health care reform.

It is about once again asking individuals to be responsible for themselves, but also for those with whom they live and care about. It is, in the end, a vision about the kind of people we are and that we want to be. It is about creating an ethos of caring and it is about once again considering ourselves linked as part of a great community.

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In the end, that is what will make us healthier. It is being part of a community that is healthy. It is being part of a commitment to caring and individual responsibility. That is what the Iris Cantor Center is attempting to do.

For many of us, breast cancer is a very personal challenge. It is something that we want to have a part in seeing cured and prevented. But we want to do that, not just to combat a disease, but because we love someone, we have a friend we care about, we've been moved by somebody's story. Because, at bottom, it is that human connection that will make the difference.

So let us join our hearts and our hands together to support the changes that we need for ourselves as individuals, for our communities, and for our country.

Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

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freelance at home now, but there was a period when he was "Mr. Mom." Being a parent, he added, eventually made his journalistic output much more family-oriented.

"When I first started writing columns, I didn't intend to write about my kids," he said. "For one thing, I didn't have any kids at the time! I wanted to be Jack Anderson or Mike Royko. Now here I am Erma Bombeck."

Speaking from the audience, *New York Post* columnist Andrea Peyser said she was "struck" by how the female panelists seemed to be feeling more guilt than the male panelist as they struggled with their roles as both journalists and parents.

"Men just don't feel guilt," quipped Ashcraft.

"Women are socialized to feel guilt," added Cuniberti.

Another audience member, Pittsburgh, Kans., *Morning Sun* columnist J.T. Knoll, did observe that stay-at-home fathers may be made to feel guilty about supposedly not working as hard as when they were in an office. But raising children, he said, is indeed hard work.

"There is a devaluing of parenting," Knoll commented.

Washington Times columnist Adrienne Washington noted that, when both a paying job and family responsibilities are added together, many women do much more than men. But, unfair as that may be, Washington said she didn't want people in the NSNC audience to get the impression that mothers can't handle being a journalist, too.

The columnist said she has worked long hours as a journalist while raising kids and taking care of dying parents. "I didn't have the luxury of a husband with a high income," she remarked.

"I wish I could do what you do," responded Cuniberti. "Not everybody can do it. We are not all the same."

'FunNe' introduced by American Color

AMERICAN COLOR HAS announced the introduction of "FunNe," a digital distribution system for sending color-separated comics features, black-and-white puzzle features, and preformatted text features to newspapers.

FunNe enables users to download files with an electronic server and on-line bulletin board system.

First lady to do a weekly feature for Creators starting this month

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON will be writing a weekly column for Creators Syndicate starting July 23.

The first lady announced that she would be doing the feature at a June 26 White House reception honoring the American News Women's Club.

"This newspaper column presents a unique opportunity to share my experiences in the White House and as First Lady with the American people," she said.

"We are deeply honored to represent Hillary Rodham Clinton," said Creators president Richard Newcombe, whose syndicate first approached the first lady about writing a column more than two years ago. "She has extraordinary courage, intelligence and vision, and her fans number in the millions."

Clinton will take no money for the 750-word feature. Creators will pay expenses associated with the writing and syndicating of the column, and will donate a "significant portion" of the proceeds to charities benefiting children.

The first lady is following in the

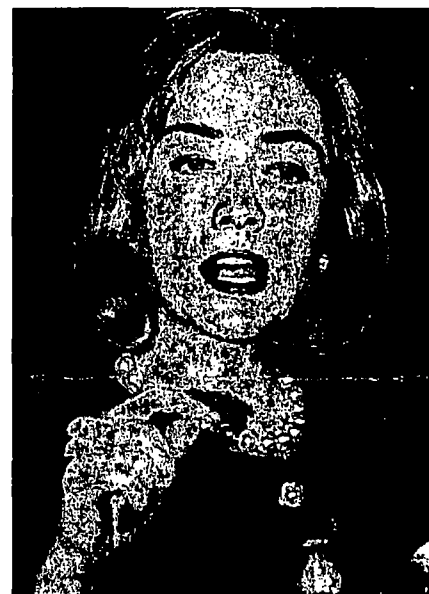


Photo by Stephen Jaffe/Reuters

Hillary Rodham Clinton

footsteps of Eleanor Roosevelt, who wrote a column for United Feature Syndicate during and after her time in the White House.

AP and syndicates are testing digital comics delivery service

DAGWOOD, CHARLIE BROWN and little Jeffy from "The Family Circus" are going digital.

The Associated Press is testing a service with the major syndicates that would deliver comics pages to newspapers in digital form.

AP ComicSEND will provide satellite or fax delivery of paginated full comics pages in an individual newspaper's style. Syndicates will scan comics, horoscopes and other features for the funny pages and send them to AP.

The wire service, in turn, will build the daily pages using the templates of individual papers. Newspapers will receive six daily comics pages each week.

ComicSEND is essentially an extension of the wire service's year-old AP adSEND, which delivers ads digitally from advertisers to newspapers, said project manager Tom Eck.

"We've been able to leverage much of that technology so we are able to be very aggressive on the [launch] timing," Eck said.

Assuming a successful test, he said, ComicSEND will launch sometime in autumn.

Syndicates are to begin test scanning by the beginning of August, Eck said. If any hitch develops in the service's launch timing, it is likely to occur at that step.

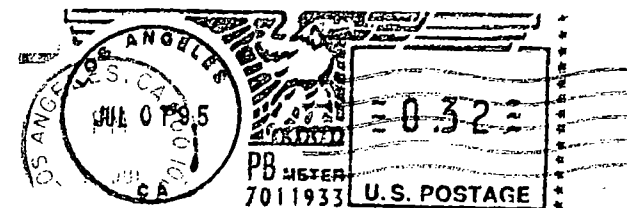
Eck noted that scanning line drawings and text presents no real technological challenge. In AP's own tests, scanning an individual comic strip takes "well under a minute," the project manager said.

Like AdSEND, the digital comics delivery service will use Adobe Acrobat PDF as a file format.

—Mark Fitzgerald

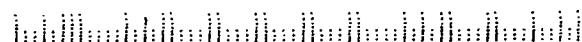
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Abortion politics

Abortion opponents are offering Republicans room to maneuver as the 1996 presidential election approaches, the New York Times' Richard L. Berke reports.

The National Right to Life Committee, the nation's largest pro-life group, held its annual convention in Nashville, Tenn., and "many participants said they were prepared to be pragmatic to avoid alienating themselves from the Republican Party.

They were careful to say that they would not try to dictate the party's presidential nominee.

They also said they would not fight against modest changes in the strict party plank that calls for a constitutional amendment that would outlaw abortion."

Carol Long, director of the group's political action committee, said she does not expect Republican presidential hopefuls "to put abortion at the top of their list" of issues.

Hillary's invasion

Marsha Mercer, who covers the White House for Media General News Service, welcomed first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to the column-writing biz, but not without a few good-natured groans.

"I don't reform the nation's health care system. I don't go to the White House and take Socks for a walk on his leash. I don't even bake cookies with Chelsea. Why should Hillary invade my turf?"

"Why, if she suddenly feels the need to communicate, couldn't Hillary have gotten a talk show like everyone else? ... Or Hillary could have gone on-line and chatted to her heart's content. Al Gore would happily teach her how."

No stretch

Wall Street Journal columnist Paul Gigot, in applauding last

Inside Politics



week's Supreme Court decision against racial gerrymandering, points to a paradox: Such minority-majority districts hurt the Democrats and thus diminished black clout in Congress.

Mr. Gigot says "it's no stretch to conclude that racial packing cost Democrats their House majority. David Bositis, a voting analyst at the liberal Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, figures it cost Democrats about '13 to 14 seats' across the U.S. — just about the GOP margin of control." That's because Democrats in neighboring districts needed those black votes.

"Racial gerrymandering did result in the election of more black Democrats to Congress, but that isn't the same as greater black political clout. Because Democrats lost their majority, black Democrats lost 17 committee or subcommittee chairs. The Black Caucus was bigger but weaker."

Bullwinkle's horns

The high court's ruling on racial redistricting could shake up congressional boundaries in New York City.

The New York Post's Marilyn Rauber and David Seifman say "the most immediately vulner-

able is Rep. Nydia M. Velazquez's 'Bullwinkle'-shaped seat, carved out of three boroughs in 1992 to give the city's Latinos a second representative.

"But because her District 12 shares borders with seven others, redistricting experts predict a 'ripple' effect that could spread across the city."

Ms. Velazquez's 14-square-mile district has a 75-mile perimeter "and looks like the head and horns of the cartoon moose Bullwinkle," the Post says. She is a Democrat, as are the others who could be affected — Reps. Charles E. Schumer, Nita M. Lowey, Tom Manton, Jerrold Nadler, Edolphus Towns, Major R. Owens and Carolyn B. Maloney.

Happy days

Illinois Democrats are upbeat about President Clinton's chances in their state next year, according to the Chicago Tribune's Thomas Hardy.

A Democratic state committee member commented, "Democrats feel Clinton can win next year and that he can win Illinois. And that wasn't the talk last year. It was all gloom and doom."

State Democrats told Mr. Hardy the turnaround stems from White House policy adjustments

to move Mr. Clinton toward the political center — "making him more appealing to the state's moderate electorate" — as well as a stronger display of leadership.

President's man

David Wilhelm, the former Democratic national chairman who is seeking the nomination to replace Illinois Sen. Paul Simon, is standing with President Clinton, Hotline reports.

"I am not going to cut and run from the president. I am proud of my relationship with him," Mr. Wilhelm said during a panel discussion on a Chicago TV station.

Mr. Wilhelm's two rivals for the nomination were less enthusiastic. "I support the president, but I'm independent, and that's what I think the people want," said Rep. Richard J. Durbin. Former state Treasurer Patrick Quinn said although he agrees with Mr. Clinton on jobs, he has major differences on other matters.

California dreamin'

President Clinton should not expect much of a political payoff if he prevents the closure of some California military bases, according to a professor of government in that state.

"There is a potential for him to make some limited short-term gains in the affected areas," John Pitney, associate professor of government at Claremont McKenna College, told USA Today's Steve Komarow. But Mr. Pitney added, "It's not an issue that shifts a lot of votes statewide."

The Washington Times reported Friday that Mr. Clinton intends to ask the Base Closure and Realignment Commission to reconsider its recommendation to shut down McClellan Air Force Base.

Gephardt's dilemma

House Minority Leader Rich-

ard A. Gephardt faces the same problems as President Clinton in trying to bridge the gap between party liberals and conservatives, says David Grann, a reporter for the Hill.

"Despite many efforts to lift morale after the November election, Gephardt's inability to unite the party's liberal and conservative factions has undermined his authority and left the party adrift, according to dozens of Democratic congressmen."

The Missouri Democrat's lack of clout with his own troops is illustrated by poor attendance at leadership meetings. Only five of 19 ranking committee members showed up for a recent meeting.

Sweet talker

When California Gov. Pete Wilson was finally able to clear his throat, campaign contributors voiced their support, aides brag.

The Republican presidential hopeful raised more than \$1.7 million in the two weeks after he regained his voice, which had been silenced by throat surgery earlier this year.

"Our contributors know that Pete Wilson is the Republican candidate who can beat Bill Clinton ... and ever since they've heard him speaking forcefully again and seen him campaigning, our fund raising has taken off," campaign chief Craig Fuller said in a press release. "Wilson's recovery ensures the campaign will meet its year-end goal of \$20 million."

Busman's holiday

Sen. Richard Lugar is spending the Senate's Fourth of July recess on a bus tour of Iowa, site of the first-in-the-nation presidential caucuses.

The Indiana Republican and presidential aspirant kicked off the seven-day trip in — where else? — Clinton, where he strolled in the River Boat Days Parade.

Mirror, mirror . . .

Last week ended with Republicans refusing to compromise on key elements of their seven-year plan to eliminate the budget deficit, which makes Sen. Jim Exon, Nebraska Democrat and ranking minority member of the Senate Budget Committee, a rather unhappy camper.

"They believe their budget is so pure, so sacred, so perfect that it cannot be touched by those of us on this side of the aisle," said Mr. Exon, who will retire from the Senate when his term expires next year.

"I am reminded of a story that Will Rogers told. It seems that a woman confessed to her priest that she was guilty of the sin of pride. She said, 'When I look in the mirror, I think I'm beautiful.'"

"The priest said, 'That's not a sin. That's a mistake.'"

No easy money

You have to hand it to the Democrats. They've gone and put their money — or at least the billfold of West Virginia Sen. John D. Rockefeller IV — where their mouths are.

"I have a standing offer of \$1,000 of Senator Rockefeller's money — because he has a little more than the rest of us — so he would provide \$1,000 of his money to anyone, to any member of the Senate or any journalist who would demonstrate to us that this [Republican] budget is in balance" was the announcement Tuesday by Sen. Byron L. Dorgan, North Dakota Democrat.

Yet, by the close of business Friday, no one — not even a low-paid reporter — had stepped forward to grab the \$1,000.

"And they won't," Mr. Dorgan's press secretary, Barry Piatt, told us in an interview, insisting, as his boss did for most of the week, that the Republican budget plan actually contains a deficit of \$108 billion once 2002 rolls around.

No place like home

Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole celebrated senators on both sides of the aisle last week for moving quickly on an act to amend federal securities laws in order to curb abusive practices in private securities litigation.

"There was not any time wasted," Mr. Dole praised the leg-

INSIDE THE BELTWAY

By John McGehee



Sen. John D. Rockefeller IV bets against a balanced GOP budget.

islators. "In fact, I was home last night watching on C-SPAN when you were all up here — watching you on C-SPAN, watching you debating until 9, 9:30, 10 o'clock. I commend the managers."

At which point, Sen. Paul Sarbanes, Maryland Democrat, asked the Kansas Republican, "Does it look better to watch it on C-SPAN than to watch it in person?"

"It is better," answered Mr. Dole, "because you are further away."

Mama's America

Oh, how times have changed, reminisced Republican presidential hopeful Sen. Phil Gramm of Texas.

"What a different world our president is from than the world I am from," he recalls. "When I was growing up, and we rode by the nicest house in town, never once did my mama point her finger out and say, 'We ought to tax those people, and give us their money.'"

"My mother always pointed

her finger and said, 'If you work hard and you make good grades, you can have a house like that!' I like my mama's America a lot better than I like Bill Clinton's America."

Don't mess with Nick

Before he was elected to Congress, Rep. Nick Smith, Michigan Republican, was a dairy farmer. His kids handle the milking chores now, while their dad helps run the nation and balance the budget, represents his constituents, and earns his first-degree black belt in tae kwon do.

"My discipline for exercising isn't that great, and then I heard about classes they had for congressmen in tae kwon do," explained Mr. Smith in an interview last week. With some nudging from his wife, Bonnie, the congressman signed up, waking at the crack of dawn every week for more than two years now to master the Korean art of self-defense.

"When I started I thought I was in good shape, but I found that I needed a lot of work," said Mr. Smith, who lettered in boxing, wrestling and gymnastics during college.

On Friday, at the Omni Shoreham Hotel, the congressman will receive his black belt at the Jhoon Reehe Foundation National Karate Championships. He'll also give a demonstration — perhaps break a few boards, or hold a fighting bout — of his newly mastered skills.

"The purpose is not to fight; hopefully I won't ever use it for fighting," said the congressman. "It's a wonderful exercise."

Guess which city

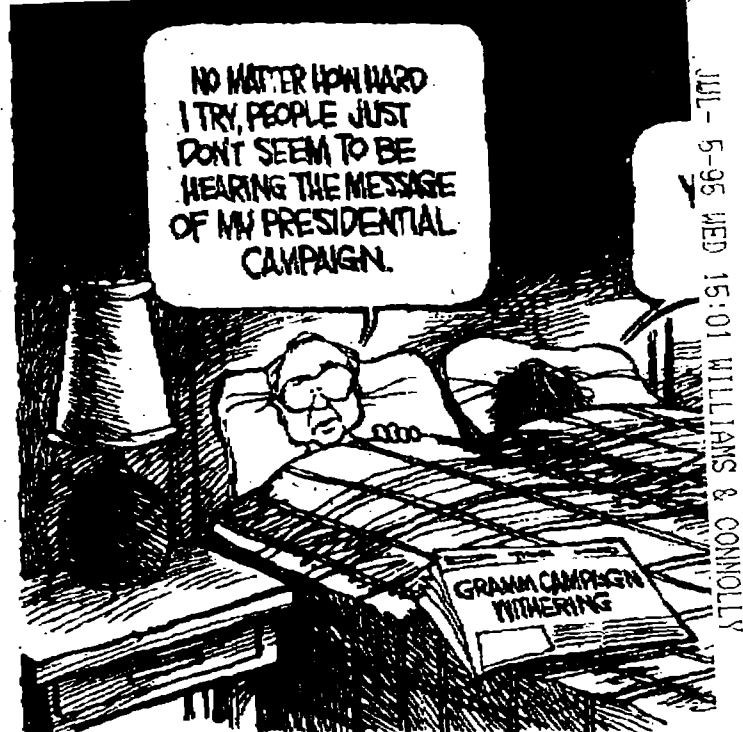
"The marble-and-granite metropolis is in terrible shape," read the Dallas Morning News editorial from June 25. "Mismanagement and chicanery by local politicians forced Congress recently to appoint a board to oversee city finances. The city cannot pay its debts. Its schools are dysfunctional. Its trash collection is sporadic. Its taxes are exorbitant. Its bureaucracy is bloated. Its residents are fleeing to Maryland and Virginia."

"No American can be pleased. Washington should be a national showcase. Instead, it is an embarrassment."

By Jim Borgman, The Cincinnati Enquirer



By Jeff Stahler, The Cincinnati Post, Newspaper Enterprise Association



By Mike Smith, Las Vegas

USA TODAY

Editorial and publication headquarters:
1000 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22229
Phone: 703-276-3400

Published by Gannett Co., Inc. Volume 13, No. 203 (ISSN 0734-7456)

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Postmaster: Send address changes to USA TODAY, P.O. Box 4500, Silver Spring, Md. 20914.

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Hours: Mon. - Fri., 6:30 a.m. - 9 p.m. Eastern Time.
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File
Column

Hair-raising tips for Hillary's new column

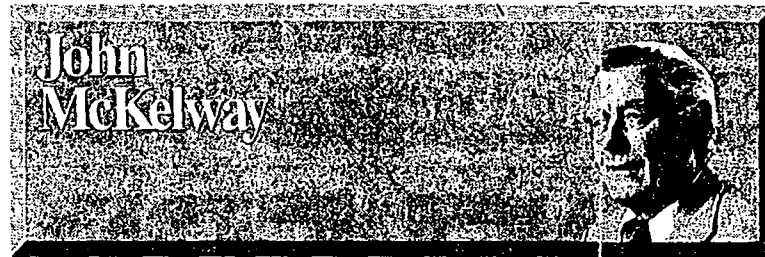
Dear Hillary Rodham Clinton: I see by certain reports circulated by the wolves of the media that you plan to write a newspaper column.

I think that's fine, and I look forward to it. Now you can be the White House source "close to the president," and the press room at the White House might as well be closed along with that stretch of Pennsylvania Avenue out front.

It seems to me I have the opportunity to possibly be of some help to a first lady. One rarely gets that chance. Please, allow me.

Getting started on a column is often quite difficult. I pass along a few starts that you are welcome to use if you ever feel the need, or simply can't think of one good (expletive deleted) thing to say about anything.

"It is raining. Sheets of stinging drops race across the White House lawn, and I can hardly make out the Washington Monument to the south



standing so proud and handsome in the gathering gloom of twilight."

You might be surprised how often such a beginning will come in handy. Let me remind you that rain can move in all directions so that you might want to try something from time to time along these lines:

"A mixture of sleet, snow, hailstones the size of pingpong balls and just plain acid rain has been coming across Lafayette Square now for two straight days leaving us all feeling like (expletive deleted)."

Note: When writing about the rain, which gets you going

and sort of sets the mood for the column, remember the White House faces north so you can also have bad weather moving in from the south, west or east. That's at least four starts that will always be available.

But I would add at this point that there is some question just which way the White House does face. Some say the south side is in fact the front.

Don't worry about what might be correct. Just kick the subject around for awhile, tossing in a reference to some historical figure like Harry Truman who liked the balcony on the south side and you will find it is all over before you know it.

Send the column off and go get yourself a good stiff drink.

That, perhaps unfortunately, brings up the subject of drinking as a part of getting started. I've known a number of columnists who felt that a drink from time to time kind of loosened them up before the first paragraph. Then again, H.L. Mencken of the Baltimore Sun, one of the best, maintained writing and alcohol should never be mixed.

Others I've had long talks with over several drinks have maintained it is best to wait until after the second paragraph before drinking anything as powerful as, say, a martini. Then again, with two or three martinis, you can lose any interest in the start, the middle or the ending of any column. That's why it is nice to have a couple in the bank, so to speak. But even when writing a spare column, you will have to start someplace. It is always a problem.

Here's a few more starts you

are perfectly welcome to use.

"Bill came in from jogging, smelling like old tennis shoes, and said I had no business writing about Bosnia 'cause I knew as much about Bosnia as he knows about Parchesi."

"I often find it is pleasant to just stay home and bake sugar cookies. One of the best recipes I've ever seen was handed to me by an old woman who lived in a cabin along a stretch of white-water just north of Candy Springs up in the Ozarks."

"A nation paused yesterday to honor her war dead."

"The Supreme Court, in its latest 5-4 decision, is beginning to drive me nuts."

"Sen. Robert Dole, war hero and majority leader of the U.S. Senate, is beginning to drive me nuts."

Anyway, best of luck. You should not have any trouble at all.

One more thing. You can always write about your hair. A lot of the syndicated big guns can't do that — ever.

*File
Column*

*cc: Maggie
Lisa
Lissa*

**Subscribers to the Hillary Rodham Clinton column
as of July 5, 1995**

Washington Post, Washington, DC
Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, CA
Boston Globe, Boston, MA
New York Daily News, New York, NY
Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, IL
Detroit News, Detroit, MI
Seattle Times, Seattle, WA
Shreveport Journal, Shreveport, LA
Denver Post, Denver, CO
Contra Costa Times, Walnut Creek, CA
Richmond County Times, Walnut Creek, CA
Pleasanton Valley Times, Walnut Creek, CA
San Ramon Times, Walnut Creek, CA
Antioch Ledger-Dispatch, Walnut Creek, CA
Santa Rosa Press-Democrat, Santa Rosa, CA
Capital Times, Madison, WI
Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, IN
The News-Herald, Panama City, FL
Times-Union, Albany, NY
The Mountain Eagle, Whitesburg, KY
San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, CA
Escondido Times-Advocate, Escondido, CA
Deseret News, Salt Lake City, UT
Albuquerque Tribune, Albuquerque, NM
St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul, MN
Kansas City Star, Kansas City, MO
Las Vegas Sun, Las Vegas, NV
Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, Little Rock, AR
The Mesa Tribune, Mesa, AZ
Chandler Tribune, Chandler, AZ
Gilbert Tribune, Gilbert, AZ
Scottsdale Progress-Tribune, Scottsdale, AZ
Tempe Daily News Tribune, Tempe, AZ
El Paso Herald Post, El Paso, TX
Gala, Frankfurt, Germany
Eastern Express, Kowloon Bay, Hong Kong
United Daily News, Taipei, Taiwan
Algemeen Dagblad, Rotterdam, Netherlands
Dawn, Karachi, Pakistan
Shukan Joset, Tokyo, Japan

Philadelphia Daily News, Philadelphia, PA
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, Milwaukee, WI
Star Tribune, Minneapolis, MN
Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, OH
Khaleej Times, Dubai, UAE
Chi, Milan, Italy
Daily News, Mexico City, Mexico
St. Croix Avis, St. Croix, Virgin Islands
Listin Diario, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
The Evening Standard, London, England
Diario El Pais, Montevideo, Uruguay

File
columns

TO: MAGGIE

FROM: LISSA

PAGES INCLUDING

COVER: 8

DRAFT #1
7/18/95
620 words

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SAMPLE COLUMN #3 -- CHILDREN'S TELEVISION
CREATORS SYNDICATE

A few days ago, I flipped on the television in the middle of the day. First, I saw a show about wild teenagers and their mothers. On another network, women who use men for money. And on a third, people who cheat on their mates.

I cringed.

Then, I found refuge in Barney.

For many parents across our country, there is great comfort in knowing that however prurient, violent or sensational commercial daytime programming has become, there is still an oasis for children called public television.

The truth is, my daughter is a Sesame Street kid. When she was younger, we would tune in together and read the books that went along with the shows. Over the years, my husband and I could see that Big Bird, Ernie, Bert and Oscar the Grouch had helped her learn to spell, count and, perhaps most important, appreciate the cultural richness of our country.

But my daughter's experience is not the only reason I am disturbed by proposals to eliminate federal funding for the public television programming. It is time to acknowledge that television is a pervasive influence in the lives of all of our children -- one that can have a significant impact on their

social and intellectual development.

We now have a wealth of research showing that children who watch shows like Sesame Street, Lamb Chop, Barney and Mr. Rogers are better prepared to learn by the time they begin kindergarten than children who watch commercial television.

Most important, the latest research shows that educational programs are particularly beneficial to low-income children whose families often lack other opportunities for intellectual stimulation.

In a study [the most comprehensive to date?], researchers at the University of Kansas found that low-income children who watch as little as 25 minutes a day of educational programming are further along in reading potential, vocabulary, mathematical reasoning, and overall readiness for school.

By contrast, non-educational cartoons and adult programs had a negative effect on school readiness among children between the ages of two and five.

There are other cultural benefits to educational television as well. At a recent White House forum on public broadcasting, Sonia Manzano, known to millions of children as "Maria" on Sesame Street, described her experiences growing up in the Bronx as an Hispanic child who never saw anyone who looked or talked like her on television.

"I know that if a child spends his life not seeing himself reflected in society, which mostly means on television, it will wear him down," she said.

Sesame Street, she said, offers positive role models, self-esteem, and a feeling of belonging to all children in our society.

For many children, particularly those in low-income families, the public broadcasting channel is the only source available for educational programs. About one-third of American families cannot afford or do not have access to cable television. Sixty percent of public television's viewers come from families with annual incomes under \$40,000. It is the children in these families who will be most affected if public broadcasting is eliminated -- children with the fewest resources at home and the fewest options for academic preparation and intellectual stimulation.

I do not mean to suggest that public television is a panacea for children. Clearly, parents must assume more responsibility for monitoring the shows their children watch. And we can do more as a society to help parents meet that challenge, whether through rating systems or a proposed v-chip that would block out violent programs from individual homes.

But let's not kid ourselves. In a culture like ours, which is so dominated by television, PBS's educational programming is not a luxury enjoyed by a privileged few. It is a necessity for tens of millions of Americans. That's why we must not abandon our federal commitment to public broadcasting, or to the families and children it serves.

###

DRAFT #1
7/18/95

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SAMPLE COLUMN #4 -- WORKING WOMEN
CREATORS SYNDICATE**

The worst day I ever had as a working mother was when my daughter was xxx years old. She had the chicken pox. My babysitter had a death in the family. My husband was on the road. And I, then a young attorney, was in the middle of a big trial.

The only thing that saved me was emergency child care -- my mother-in-law, who happened to live nearby -- and an understanding boss, who was willing to make allowances for employees when family crises arose.

Most working women are not so lucky.

With American families as overworked and as mobile as they are today, relying on relatives and friends for child care is not always an option. Most workplaces do not provide or subsidize child care. Daycare centers don't take sick kids and most charge high fees for late pick-ups.

And too often, employers penalize rather than help women who need to adjust their schedules to attend to pressing family obligations.

As a 42-year-old auto factory worker and mother of two said to me recently: "What do you do with your kids when you are assigned the 4 p.m. to midnight shift?"

Whether they are federal judges or fast-food cooks, working women across our country are not getting enough support as they struggle to meet the competing demands of family, work, and

career.

I know this from my own experiences, as well as from conversations with my friends. But you don't have to take my word for it. Just ask any of the working women I met with recently in Atlanta and Santa Fe. Or ask the 250,000 working women who responded to a Department of Labor survey earlier this year.

"We have to be a wife, a mother, and a professional, and to be ourselves, which usually takes last place," a 37-year-old intensive care nurse said at a chips-and-salsa get-together at Tomasita's Restaurant in Santa Fe.

"I nearly kill pedestrians trying to get to the day care center on time [to avoid the late fees after 6 p.m.]," an assistant bank vice president told me in Atlanta.

Even a federal judge was feeling the pressure.

"When I was a lawyer, all of the partners had wives who didn't work," said this mother of four. "They didn't have to worry about picking up the dry cleaning and picking up the kids. . . . I turned down a lot of good cases because I was nursing."

Today, 76 percent of all working women have school age children. The vast majority of working women earn less than \$25,000 a year. Not surprisingly, stress ranks as the number one problem for a majority of those who responded to the labor department survey.

The clear message from women -- and many men -- I have talked to across our country is that they need more a supportive workplace culture, along with better wages and benefits.

Even at a place as hectic and workaholic as the White House,

we have tried to offer some flexibility to working parents. One of my husband's top campaign advisers [Paul Begala] took a month off right before the election in 1992 to spend time with his new son. One of my administrative assistants [Shirley] used to bring her newborn to the office and, when necessary, nursed her/him? during meetings. Another staff member worked from home during the final two months of her pregnancy. In fact, my staff even keeps a few toys around the office for those emergencies when parents need to bring their children to work.

Across our country, employers in the public and private sectors are beginning to recognize that family-friendly workplaces are not just good for morale, but also for the bottom line.

I know of companies and unions now joining forces to create on-site child care for employees. I know of a school district that is redesigning its bus schedule to make it easier for children to get to after-school child programs. I know of a university that will allow employees to choose alternative work schedules, including telecommuting and four-day weeks. I know of a consortium of law and consulting firms that are establishing an 800-hotline number that employees can call 24 hours a day, seven days a week for pre-screened, in-home emergency child and elder care. I know of a large company creating a pilot program offering compressed four-day work weeks, job sharing, telecommuting, part-time and flex time for its workforce.

Instead of leaving hard-working, stressed-out parents to fend for themselves, we all need to get involved in making our

work and family lives more compatible. These are some examples of where to start.

###

Maggie

File Column

**Selected Subscribers to the Hillary Rodham Clinton column
as of July 19, 1995**

According to the Newspaper Association of America, it is estimated that three people read each newspaper that is purchased - "pass-along" copies. Assuming three readers per newspaper, Mrs. Clinton's column, titled "Talking It Over," will have a potential readership of 66 million.

List of Subscribers:

Domestic Clients

Washington Post, Washington, DC	Philadelphia Daily News, Philadelphia, PA
Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, CA	Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, Milwaukee, WI
Boston Globe, Boston, MA	Star Tribune, Minneapolis, MN
New York Daily News, New York, NY	Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, OH
Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, IL	The News Sentinel, Ft. Wayne, IN
Detroit News, Detroit, MI	News Journal, Daytona Beach, FL
Seattle Times, Seattle, WA	The Miami Herald, Miami, FL
Shreveport Journal, Shreveport, LA	The Capital, Annapolis, MD
Denver Post, Denver, CO	Lincoln Journal-Star, Lincoln, NE
Contra Costa Times, Walnut Creek, CA	The Tennessean, Nashville, TN
Richmond County Times, Walnut Creek, CA	The Messenger, Gadsden, AL
Pleasanton Valley Times, Walnut Creek, CA	Daily Times, Salisbury, MD
San Ramon Times, Walnut Creek, CA	Daily Camera, Boulder, CO
Antioch Ledger-Dispatch, Walnut Creek, CA	Sun Chronicle, Attleboro, MA
Santa Rosa Press-Democrat, Santa Rosa, CA	Daily Herald, Provo, UT
Capital Times, Madison, WI	Des Moines Register, Des Moines, IA

Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, IN

The News-Herald, Panama City, FL

Times-Union, Albany, NY

The Mountain Eagle, Whitesburg, KY

San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, CA

Escondido Times-Advocate, Escondido, CA

Deseret News, Salt Lake City, UT

Albuquerque Tribune, Albuquerque, NM

St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul, MN

Kansas City Star, Kansas City, MO

Las Vegas Sun, Las Vegas, NV

Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, Little Rock, AR

The Mesa Tribune, Mesa, AZ

Chandler Tribune, Chandler, AZ

Gilbert Tribune, Gilbert, AZ

Scottsdale Progress-Tribune, Scottsdale, AZ

Foreign Clients

Arab News, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Thailand Times, Bangkok, Thailand

St. Croix Avis, St. Croix, Virgin Islands

Listin Diario, Santo Domingo, Dominican Rep.

Gala, Frankfurt, Germany

Eastern Express, Kowloon Bay, Hong Kong

Malvern Daily Record, Malvern, AL

Cedar Rapids Gazette, Cedar Rapids, IA

Hearthstone Press, Red Hill, PA

Arizona Republic, Phoenix, AZ

Herald Times Reporter, Manitowoc, WI

Tempe Daily News Tribune, Tempe, AZ

El Paso Herald Post, El Paso, TX

Video Guide, Bedford, MA

The Times, San Mateo, CA

Times Leader, Wilkes-Barre, PA

Dayton Daily News, Dayton, OH

St. Petersburg Times, St. Petersburg, FL

Liberal Opinion Week, Vinton, IA

Akron Beacon Journal, Akron, OH

The Hillary Clinton Quarterly, Concord, NH

Evening Telegram, Superior, WI

Joon-Ang Daily News, Washington, DC

Shukan Josei, Tokyo, Japan

Khaleej Times, Dubai, UAE

Chi, Milan, Italy

Daily News, Mexico City, Mexico

The Hindu, India

WASHINGTON

First lady's debut column rates pros, cons of fame

Hillary Rodham Clinton made her debut as a newspaper columnist Sunday, sounding a bit envious of Americans who can blend anonymously into the passing scene.

Browsing a museum on a recent Washington outing, she says a woman told her, "You sure look like Hillary Clinton."

"So I'm told," Clinton says she answered without revealing her identity. Clinton's first syndicated column appeared in about 100 newspapers. She accepts no pay.

In the column, Clinton tells of having an urge to drive during a recent trip to Arkansas, much to the dismay of Secret Service agents. She writes: "On a quiet Friday afternoon, I jumped behind the wheel of a car and ... drove myself around town. For several hours, I enjoyed a marvelous sensation of personal freedom."

The first lady relates both incidents to illustrate "the odd duality of my role as first lady."

"On the one hand, I feel privileged to meet people and go places totally out of reach for most men and women," she said. "On the other hand, experiences that millions of Americans take for granted have become extraordinary."

Her inaugural column seems bent on demonstrating Clinton has more in common with ordinary Americans than they might realize. As an activist first lady, she has been criticized for injecting herself into policy-making, particularly last year's failed health-care reform effort. Since then, she has tried to project a softer image, with considerable focus on international women's issues.

Clinton says she wants to offer a clearer personal profile: "Sometimes it is hard even for me to recognize the Hillary Clinton that other people see." Clinton said she hopes her column, like Eleanor Roosevelt's daily columns years ago, "will prompt all of us to think more about the human dimension of our lives" and begin a nationwide conversation.

DEFENSE MEETING: Defense ministers and officials from the United States, Canada and 32 Latin American nations begin gathering today for their first joint meeting to promote military cooperation and democracy in the Western Hemisphere. Only Cuba, with the sole communist government in the region, will not be represented at the two-day Defense Ministerial of the Americas starting Tuesday in Williamsburg, Va. "We need to address our mutual security interests and concerns," said Defense Secretary William Perry. "(The meeting) will give us an opportunity to ... build closer relations based on openness and respect." Now that President Clinton has granted diplomatic status to communist Vietnam, U.S. officials might find themselves defending the embargo on Cuba, one expert said.



CLINTON: Enjoyed 'freedom' of driving



USA TODAY
'IT SCARED ME': Danelle Gruff with stepfather Michael Murray

'CYBERPORN':

High school freshman Danelle Gruff got more than she bargained for when she dialed up a local computer bulletin board. She was shown pornographic pictures, asked highly personal questions — and ultimately found the system operator at her door.

"It scared me," she says. "I'd never had this done before."

Gruff, 15, from Safety Harbor, Fla., appears today before the Senate Judiciary Committee along with her stepfather, Michael Murray.

They are testifying in a hearing on a "cyberporn" bill sponsored by Sen. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, that would make it a crime for computer-communications services to knowingly transmit pornography to children. Grassley's bill also would impose liability on computer services that provide access to the Internet and who willfully permit their systems to be used to transmit pornography to minors.

Gruff says her experience was confined to a computer bulletin board not connected to the Internet. She logged off after the questions turned personal and the system operator attempted to send her pornographic pictures, she says. The operator later showed up at her door after midnight, parked outside for four hours on another occasion, and followed her around a bowling alley another time.

Murray says local authorities investigated but did not prosecute. Murray operates an Internet-based computer bulletin board himself and is wary of government controls. But he says he's alarmed that the bulletin-board operator who harassed Danelle is still in business.

WHITE HOUSE SUNDAYS: To hear President Clinton tell it, Sundays at the White House sound a lot like Sundays at any other home in America. "Normally, when our daughter is here, we sleep in a little late, then we get up and go to church up the street," Clinton said in an interview on C-SPAN's *Sunday Journal*. This Sunday, he went to church alone since Chelsea was at summer camp.

Clinton chatted about daily life at the White House in an impromptu visit to C-SPAN's yellow school bus, a moving TV studio. His plans for the rest of the day? "I'm going to take my brothers-in-law golfing and we're going to get back here in time to welcome Chelsea home this afternoon."

Clinton said he wanted Americans to know that even after more than two years in office, "The people that live here aren't jaded." He recalled how on the first day he woke up in the White House, "I knew I was president, but I felt like a tourist. ... I thought to myself, I don't know if the American people would feel good about this or not, but they need to know their president is not a cynic."

First Lady's New Role: Newspaper Columnist

By TODD S. PURDUM

WASHINGTON, July 23 — One of the most scrutinized women in America made her debut in a new role today, musing lightly as a weekly syndicated columnist in more than 100 newspapers and magazines worldwide about the pleasures of driving her own car or of being mistaken for a mere look-alike of her well-known self.

But even as Hillary Rodham Clinton embarked on her latest effort to explain herself as something other than someone else's cardboard conception, she found herself back in another spotlight as well: in front-page headlines as the uncalled witness and unspoken target of the latest round of Congressional investigations into the lingering soap opera of Whitewater.

For Mrs. Clinton, who has resisted efforts to pigeonhole her personality as steadfastly as she once resisted efforts by reporters and investigators to pierce the privacy of her personal finances, it could hardly be otherwise. If her husband is the President as kaleidoscope, she remains the First Lady as Rorschach test.

She acknowledged as much in the first edition of "Talking It Over," a 750-word collection of personal philosophizing and genteel politicking that will appear weekly in newspapers as diverse as The Los Angeles Times and The Daily News in New York. Mrs. Clinton follows the tradition of one of her idols, Eleanor Roosevelt, whose "My Day" ran for more than two decades.

In her first column, Mrs. Clinton wryly recalls a recent effort to blend into the crowd at a Washington art museum.

"Suddenly a woman came up to me," Mrs. Clinton writes. "'You sure look like Hillary Clinton,' she said. 'So I'm told,' I answered. The

truth is that sometimes it is hard even for me to recognize the Hillary Clinton that other people see. Like millions of women across our country, I find that my life consists of different, sometimes paradoxical parts."

For the First Lady, who declined to be interviewed for this article, that has never been truer. Her friends say she is eager for the opportunity, however limited, to address the public directly.

"She realized she overstepped on health care, and because she can't have a direct policy role, she wants to make sure she has an advocacy one," one White House aide explained, speaking on the condition of anonymity. "It's also a pure political tool, a wonderful free reach into women voters."

Even as Mrs. Clinton remains a complex and polarizing figure in public opinion, she is also one of the President's best campaign assets as he gears up for re-election, especially among women and minority voters whose support the President needs.

"I do think what you're seeing is a feeling that there are opportunities here for making sure she says her piece," said her old friend, Diane Blair, a political science professor at the University of Arkansas. "It isn't defensive; it isn't 'Making sure I am understood,' but it's talking. I think she's very excited."

Doris Kearns Goodwin, whose portrait of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt's wartime partnership in the White House, "No Ordinary Time," was avidly read by both Clintons on its publication last fall, said she had discussed with Mrs. Clinton how Mrs. Roosevelt used "My Day" to stake out her views on issues, sometimes ahead of her husband.

"I think all of those things will be

possible for Hillary," Ms. Goodwin said. "It has to be somewhat soothing to know that, little by little, if you believe you're many-sided, complex, warmer than people know, then you can at least show some of that. It doesn't make any sense to complain about it. Otherwise it's like fighting against the umpire at home when the only real option is to hit the next one out of the park."

Mrs. Clinton first received the invitation to write the column from Creators Syndicate of Los Angeles shortly after Mr. Clinton took office, but her aides said she declined because she was too busy with health care and other matters. She accepted last month, and will take no money, though the syndicate, which represents writers as diverse as Ann Landers and Dan Quayle, will donate an unspecified portion of its proceeds to children's charities.

Mrs. Clinton works up ideas herself, her aides said, then drafts the column with help from Alison Muscatine, a White House speechwriter who often works with her. They said they expected future columns to range from discussions of personal issues like motherhood and breastfeeding to graver public-policy concerns.

That is consistent with the serious but soft-edged approach the First Lady has taken in recent months. Though she is repeatedly described as keeping a low profile, she remains a one-woman flying fortress, jetting around the country beneath the radar to scores of appearances in local media markets, popping up here on "Oprah" and there on CNN.

"This is our season to reclaim our hopes," she told the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Minneapolis in a spirited revival-style speech 10 days ago. "It is often when night looks darkest, it is often before the fever breaks that one senses the gathering momentum for change, when one feels that resurrection of hope in the midst of despair and apathy."

Eleanor Roosevelt, First in the Spotlight

WASHINGTON, July 23 — The first First Lady to become a major media figure was Eleanor Roosevelt, whose syndicated column, "My Day" began in 1936 and continued, in one form or another, for more than two decades, at its peak reaching hundreds of newspapers and making news with Mrs. Roosevelt's stands on major issues like civil rights and labor relations.

Mrs. Roosevelt filed the column six days a week from all over the world, lugging a typewriter on her tour of South Pacific bases in 1943 and even composing aboard a destroyer. When Franklin D. Roosevelt once complained about Washington columnists, a reporter reminded him that his wife was one, but he replied, "She simply writes a daily diary."

In fact, Mrs. Roosevelt often

used her column to float her own ideas or to take more pointed stands than her husband chose to. She fretted about the health of the President and of the republic, musing in the midst of a series of racial disturbances during World War II: "The domestic scene is anything but encouraging, and one would like not to think about it, because it gives one a feeling that, as a whole, we are not really prepared for democracy."

Over the years, Mrs. Roosevelt also wrote a monthly question-and-answer column for the Ladies Home Journal and McCall's, and had a weekly radio show sponsored by a mattress company, among others. That led Cole Porter to write: "So Missus R., with all her trimmin's, can broadcast a bed from Simmons 'cause Franklin knows anything goes."

TODD S. PURDUM



1951

Eleanor Roosevelt wrote a syndicated newspaper column for more than 20 years.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

File
Column

Let's make adoption process easier

THE FIRST time I met Mother Teresa was not in an urban slum or a remote village in India but in the fancy ballroom of a Washington hotel. It was February 1994, and she had just delivered a speech against abortion at the National Prayer Breakfast. When she finished her remarks, she pulled me aside for a chat.

She told me about her homes for orphaned children in New Delhi and Calcutta and asked for my help in setting up a similar home for abandoned and neglected babies in Washington, D.C. I agreed to work on the project. Although we differ on some issues, we found common ground on adoption.



HILLARY
RODHAM
CLINTON

A year later my daughter and I visited Mother Teresa's home for children in New Delhi. There were too many cribs and too few toilets, and there was too little space. There was no way the place could ever pass inspection in any American city. But there were also dozens of beautiful babies, mostly girls, being fed, clothed, sheltered, and loved until they could be adopted.

When I returned home I was even more determined to help Mother Teresa bring to Washington the compassion that I had witnessed in India. But you cannot imagine how much red tape was getting in my way. Ironically, many regulations designed to protect children often overlook what kids need most: love and attention.

Finally, on a sweltering day this past June, the Mother Teresa Home for Children opened in the nation's capital. It is a two-story Tudor house with a swimming pool in the back yard, donated by a remarkably generous person who chose to remain anonymous. At the dedication ceremony, Mother Teresa — happy, enthusiastic, and all business — took me on a tour. She walked me through brightly painted rooms filled with cribs, bassinets, and stuffed animals.

Although it will accommodate only eight children at a time, this home is a crucial step in awakening Americans to the crisis of adoption.

We should worry less about how many cribs can be placed in a room and more about how many children can be placed with loving families. And instead of yelling at each other about abortion, we should spend our energy making adoptions easier. If that were to happen, there would be far fewer abortions and far more children in happy homes.



Mother Teresa

About 450,000 children in the United States need permanent families, and tens of thousands of parents are seeking to adopt. Yet complex regulations, outdated assumptions, and wrongheaded laws stand in the way of bringing these parents and children together.

For some Americans, like a woman who wrote to me recently, cost is the biggest barrier. She and her

I agreed to work on Mother Teresa's project. Although we differ on some issues, we found common ground on adoption.

husband spent thousands of dollars adopting a boy six years ago. He is, she said, "the joy of our life." When her cousin's daughter recently became pregnant at age 18 and could not afford to keep the child, this same couple volunteered to adopt again.

As simple as this case should have been — the parents and baby were members of the same extended family and all parties agreed to the adoption — it still cost upward of \$4,000 because of legal fees and paperwork.

For others, there is a fear factor. However rare they are, cases in which birth parents seek to reclaim custody of adopted children undermine people's faith in the adoption system.

Decisions to give up children for adoption should be difficult to overturn, especially in the cases of children who become attached to their adoptive families. The decision to return the child to the biological parents or to uphold the adoption should be made as quickly as possible. No child should be left in limbo.

The process also is made more difficult because of a historical bias against interracial adoptions, which can mean endless waiting until children are matched with parents of the same race.

There are far more minority children needing homes than are being placed for adoption. To prevent these children from languishing in foster care, new guidelines are now in place; they will prohibit federally funded agencies from using race as a factor in placing children.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if we did something dramatic about adoption? Why not set a goal of placing 100,000 children each year for the next five years? To do this, we would have to make adoption easier and enlist volunteer lawyers and judges to speed up the legal process. And we should also follow Mother Teresa's model, in which considerations such as money, regulations, and skin color do not outweigh the more important gift of love that adoptive parents want to offer.

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READER'S DIGEST • AUGUST 1995

was the headline over an opinion piece by Ruth Marcus, describing her 19 months of covering Clinton for the *Washington Post*.

The idea is not new. The same things were said, after all, of Franklin D. Roosevelt. One correspondent said that FDR's first instinct was to lie, but that halfway through an answer he would realize he could get away with the truth and he would shift gears. Clinton does the same thing, but there is something wrong with his transmission. It sometimes takes him an hour, a day, or a year to shift.

A LOT OF PEOPLE hated President Roosevelt and his wife, many for the very good reason that he was a great man,

itarianism, the undigested revolutions, the attacks on great institutions from government to religion, the overthrow of patriotism and traditional American history.

But Clinton is a professional—the most gifted politician of his generation, self-created, almost Roosevelt-like in his political skills. He will do whatever he has to do in the next two years to survive—and very possibly win re-election.

In fact, Clinton has already found the appropriate maxim. Paraphrasing Lincoln, he told a reporter, "You may take another time, where Lincoln said, 'I am controlled by events. My policy is to have no policy.'"

Reprints of this article are available. See page 198.

75

The New York Review

May 11, 1995

on" or, as he put it, "Exhibit A."

Most Rooseveltians are either Franklinites or Eleanorites. Since I never knew him, I saw him largely through my family's eyes—that is to say, as a sinister, rather treacherous, ... into war

Free Column

AMERICAN SURVEY

Hillary in Eleanor's footsteps

WASHINGTON, DC

MOTHER, lawyer, campaigner, First Lady, health-care tsarina, part-time investor... and, now, columnist. Hillary Rodham Clinton this week took on yet another role as she began a weekly column, called "Talking It Over", syndicated to some 150 newspapers in America and abroad. In her unadventurous first article she writes of the difficulty she and millions of other people have in juggling all of life's myriad responsibilities.

She also refers to the only previous First Lady columnist, Eleanor Roosevelt, who for 26 years starting in 1936 wrote a diary-cum-commentary, "My Day". Mrs. Roosevelt would churn out six articles a week, recording chatty details of meetings and functions, reporting impressions from her many travels, from wartime London ("Those who had lost so much still managed to smile") to Australia ("I still feel a little as tho I were in a dream world"). Interspersed in her casual gossip

with her readers came Mrs. Roosevelt's opinions on weighty matters of the day, such as the grievances of miners, civil rights and the battle against isolationism.

The column was a gamble, recalls Ann Cottrell Free, who was a member of Mrs. Roosevelt's women-only press corps. The public exposure laid Mrs. Roosevelt open

to attack and aroused controversy. But the column proved a useful vehicle for a natural communicator with a big agenda.

So it is with Mrs. Clinton. She too is no stranger to controversy (her opening column coincided with articles speculating about her possible involvement in a Whitewater cover-up). Like Mrs. Roosevelt, she has strong views and, after the failure of her official job on health-care reform, a need for a regular forum to express them. If she happens to woo some voters—especially women voters—in the run-up to the 1996 election, so much the better.

How many voters will actually have the chance to read Mrs. Clinton is not yet clear. Some editors are finding it as tricky handling Hillary-the-columnist as they find handling her in her other roles. The *New York Daily News* carried the column, the *New York Times* did not. The *Washington Post* chose not to run it in its editorial pages but is considering running it in its Style Plus section. Result: Washingtonians, the keenest Hillary-watchers in America, were unable to read the First Lady's first column.



Another new look for Hillary

for sale. But this is not exactly new. A vague area marked by the collision of Broad-

ment companies also committed themselves to develop projects on ... and ...

will be developed by Forest City Ratner, another New York property group. As an

File
columns

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/1/95

August 16, 1995

MEMORANDAUM FOR FIRST LADY STAFF

FROM: LISA CAPUTO

Attached is HRC's weekly column from the past four weeks. I am forwarding these for your information. I will continue to distribute the column on a weekly basis. Please do not distribute or give out copies of the column outside the First Lady's staff.

Enjoy!
Lisa

TALKING IT OVER

BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

RELEASE: WEEKEND, AUGUST 19-20, 1995

When I was a child, my family took the same vacation every summer to visit my father's relatives in Pennsylvania. We would always leave Chicago at the crack of dawn. My two brothers and I would pile into the back seat of whichever land barge my father was driving and immediately begin arguing about who got to sit where.

As the oldest, and as one who felt carsick at even the sight of a moving car, I would try to claim most of the seat. When I was old enough to get an allowance, I resorted to bribery, promising to pay my brothers a dollar each if they would let me lie down during the trip.

There was nothing exotic or luxurious about these vacations. My father drove for hours on end, my mother relieving him for brief spells so that we could cover 750 miles without spending the night in a motel. We played word games using license tags and road signs. We took breaks at roadside restaurants and turnpike rest stops. And we often detoured onto side roads to visit historic sites.

Although I complained, especially as a teen-ager, about spending endless hours in the car, I loved those trips.

Even now, I can shut my eyes and see my father driving through the night or my mother laying out a picnic at the side of the road.

And when we arrived at my grandfather's lake cottage, there were long games of pinochle, swimming, fishing in the Susquehanna River and walks through the countryside.

Today, it seems harder for people to take such simple family vacations. Although vacation travel is up this year because of a stronger economy, too many parents can't afford to take even a few days off.

Others travel but never really get away. With fax machines, cellular phones, pagers and laptop computers, work stays with them even if they are halfway around the world.

When Chelsea was a little girl, we often took vacations by car. We carried lots of tapes with stories to share and songs to sing together. And, unlike my father, we stopped at motels to sleep.

I also miss the easy, carefree vacations I took as a student. When I was 25 years old, I traveled abroad for the first time. Over the next 15 years, Bill and I went four more times. I will always remember the wonder I felt touring the lake country in England,

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON 8/19-20/95

Page 2

visiting Guernica in Spain, wandering through Paris and exploring the great monuments and museums of Florence.

Of course, taking vacation is not so simple for me these days. Traveling as First Family means traveling heavy: We can't go anywhere without dozens of staff and security people. And it's hard to sneak in and out of town on Air Force One. Worst of all, our security requirements inevitably disrupt the places we visit.

The best part is that my mother and daughter have been able to join us for some wonderful trips. When we went last year to Latvia, Poland, Germany, Italy, France and England, I watched enviously as they spent their days shopping, sightseeing and dropping into restaurants for pasta, pirogi and pastries without ever being noticed. Then again, I had more fun than my husband, who can never go anywhere without a crowd swarming around him.

I have always admired the European approach to vacations. The first time I traveled there in late summer, I was surprised to find that all the shops were closed. Everyone -- from construction worker to Prime Minister -- was away on vacation.

It's not that the Europeans don't work as hard as we do. It's just that vacation is ingrained in their culture. It's understood that time off is vital to one's spirit, family and work life.

When I accompany my husband to meetings with foreign heads of state, I am often asked about our vacation plans.

I remember once explaining to German Chancellor Helmut Kohl that we were hoping to get a few days off later in the year. He was going to spend a rejuvenating month in the forest.

Jacques Chirac, the new President of France, told me that he had spent a recent vacation exploring the countryside of Japan. British Prime Minister John Major often blocks off the whole month of August for vacation.

Right now, our family is beginning a two-week vacation in Wyoming. It's a place where the three of us can take long hikes, visit Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, swim and fish. (And I'm sure my husband will manage to play some golf!) The time away will give us moments like the ones I remember from earlier years with my family.

The only problem is: The phone, fax and laptop are on vacation with us.

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TALKING IT OVER**HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON****RELEASE: WEEKEND, AUGUST 12-13, 1995**

Have you seen what's on daytime television lately? During a recent workout, I started channel surfing, and the first show I saw was about wild teen-agers and their mothers. Another network featured women who use men for money. And on a third were people who believe their thoughts are controlled by aliens.

I cringed.

Then, I found refuge in Big Bird.

For many parents across our country, there is great comfort in knowing that however prurient, violent or sensational daytime programming has become, there is still an oasis for children called public television.

The truth is, my daughter is a Sesame Street kid. When she was younger, we would tune in together and read the books that went along with the shows. Over the years, my husband and I could see that Big Bird, Ernie, Bert and Cookie Monster had helped her learn to spell, count and, perhaps just as important, appreciate the cultural richness of our country.

But my daughter's experience is not the only reason I am disturbed by recent attacks on public television. There is no escaping that television is a pervasive influence in the lives of all of our children -- one that can have a significant impact, positive or negative, on their social and intellectual development.

A friend told me recently about the time her daughter came home from the first day of school and was so excited that she couldn't stop talking about it. After telling her parents about everything that had happened, she went to the television set and told Mr. Rogers too. Can you imagine that child having the same conversation with the Power Rangers?

The little girl's story gives us a window on the latest research. Studies show that children who watch programs like "Sesame Street," "Barney" and "Mister Rogers Neighborhood" are better prepared to learn by the time they begin kindergarten than children who watch only commercial television. Early on, reading becomes a part of their lives. So do numbers, ideas and a rich imagination.

In fact, just at that wonderful stage when young children seem to absorb every new word and concept they come across, educational television provides a unique learning tool. Even watching as little as 25 minutes a day can help.

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON 8/12-13/95

Page 2

Researchers have found that low-income children between the ages of 2 and 5 who watch a small amount of educational programming do significantly better on tests of reading potential, vocabulary, mathematical reasoning and overall readiness for school.

By contrast, kids who spend the same amount of time watching non-educational cartoons and adult programs are not as well prepared for learning in school.

Recently, Sonia Manzano, known to millions of children as "Maria" on "Sesame Street," came to the White House to talk about educational television. She described what it was like to grow up in the Bronx as a Hispanic child who never saw anyone who looked or talked like her on television.

"I know that if a child spends his life not seeing himself reflected in society, which mostly means on television, it will wear him down," she said.

Children's programs like "Sesame Street," she said, offer a feeling of belonging and positive role models to all children in our society.

They are particularly beneficial to low-income children whose families often lack other opportunities for intellectual stimulation.

The public broadcasting channel is the only source available for educational children's programming for about one-third of American families that cannot afford or do not have access to cable television. And I bet most Americans would be surprised to know that the majority of public television viewers come from families with annual incomes of less than \$40,000. It is the children in these families who gain the most from public broadcasting.

I do not mean to suggest that public television is a panacea. Clearly, we parents must take responsibility for turning off the television more often and monitoring the shows our children do watch. And we can do more as a society to help our families meet that challenge. A rating system and the proposed v-chip to block out violent programs from individual homes could make a difference.

But let's not kid ourselves. In a culture like ours, which is so dominated by television, children's programming is not a luxury enjoyed by a privileged few. It is a necessity for tens of millions of American families.

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TALKING IT OVER

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

RELEASE: WEEKEND, AUGUST 5-6, 1995

Every place I have ever worked, a strange thing happens at 3:00 in the afternoon. Women start grabbing for the phones.

It's the "anxious mom" phenomenon -- mothers calling home to make sure their children have arrived safely from school.

I know because I've done it hundreds of times myself. And, like any working mother, I can tell you about the times I have had to leave at midday or miss work altogether because of a family emergency.

Once, as a young lawyer, I had to be in court at 9 a.m. for a big trial. My husband was out of town. My daughter was sick. And I was in a panic.

I managed in situations like that -- but only because I had extraordinary support: baby sitters, a mother-in-law nearby, a mother who visited regularly, and a husband who was eager to help.

Most working women are not so lucky.

With American families as overworked and as mobile as they are today, relying on relatives and friends for child care is not always an option. Most workplaces do not provide or subsidize child care. Day-care centers don't take sick kids, and most charge high fees for late pickups.

And too often, employers penalize rather than help women who need to adjust their schedules to attend to pressing family obligations.

As a 42-year-old auto-factory worker and mother of two said to me recently: "What do you do with your kids when you are assigned the 4 p.m. to midnight shift?"

Whether they are federal judges or fast-food cooks, working women everywhere are not getting enough support as they struggle to meet the competing demands of family, work and career.

I know this from my own experience, as well as from conversations with my friends. But you don't have to take my word for it. Just ask any of the working women I met with recently in Atlanta and Santa Fe. Or ask the 250,000 working women who responded to a Department of Labor survey earlier this year.

"We have to be a wife, a mother and a professional, and to be ourselves, which usually takes last place," a 37-year-old intensive-care nurse said at a chips-and-salsa get-together in Santa Fe.

"I nearly kill pedestrians trying to get to the day-care center on time (to avoid the late fees after 6 p.m.)," an assistant bank vice president told me in Atlanta.

Even a federal judge was feeling the pressure. "When I was a lawyer, all of the partners had wives who didn't work," said this mother of four. "They didn't have to worry about picking up the dry cleaning or picking up the kids."

Today, three out of four working women have school-age children. The vast majority of working women earn less than \$25,000 a year. Not surprisingly, stress ranks as the No. 1 problem for most of these women.

The clear message from many women -- and men -- I have talked to is that they need a more supportive workplace culture.

Even at a place as hectic and workaholic as the White House, we have tried to offer some flexibility to working parents. One of my husband's top campaign advisers took a month off right before the election in 1992 to spend time with his new son. One of my administrative assistants used to bring her newborn to the office and, when necessary, nursed him during meetings. Another member of my staff worked from home during the final two months of her pregnancy. In fact, we even keep a few toys around the office in case parents need to bring their children to work.

We are hardly alone in this. Employers and organizations in the public and private sectors are beginning to recognize that family-friendly workplaces are not just good for morale but also for the bottom line:

- In San Francisco, a group of businesses, unions and community groups joined forces to establish a 24-hour day-care center for airport employees.

- In Boston, a school-bus schedule was redesigned to make it easier for children to get to after-school programs.

- In Northern California, a consortium of law and consulting firms are establishing an 800-hotline number that employees can call 24 hours a day, seven days a week for pre-screened, in-home emergency child and elder care.

- In New Jersey, a company with 3,000 employees is creating a pilot program offering compressed four-day work weeks, job sharing, part-time and flex-time options, and telecommuting for its work force.

Instead of leaving hard-working, stressed-out parents to fend for themselves, we all need to do more to bring some harmony to our work and family lives.

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TALKING IT OVER

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

RELEASE: WEEKEND, JULY 29-30, 1995

The first time I met Mother Teresa was not in an urban slum or a remote village in India but in the fancy ballroom of a Washington hotel. It was February 1994, and she had just delivered a speech against abortion at the National Prayer Breakfast. When she finished her remarks, she pulled me aside for a chat.

She told me about her homes for orphaned children in New Delhi and Calcutta and asked for my help in setting up a similar home for abandoned and neglected babies in Washington, D.C. I agreed to work on the project. Although we differ on some issues, we found common ground on adoption. So we sat and talked about how to find homes for the hundreds of thousands of American children who need loving families.

A year later, my daughter and I visited Mother Teresa's home for children in New Delhi. There were too many cribs and too few toilets, and there was too little space. There was no way the place could ever pass inspection in any American city. But there were also dozens of beautiful babies, mostly girls, being fed, clothed, sheltered and loved until they could be adopted.

These images stayed with me when I returned home. I was even more determined to help Mother Teresa bring to Washington the compassion I had witnessed in India. But you cannot imagine how much red tape was getting in my way. Ironically, many regulations designed to protect children often overlook what kids need most: love and attention.

Finally, on a sweltering day this past June, the Mother Teresa Home for Children opened in an affluent residential neighborhood of the nation's capital. It is a two-story Tudor house with a swimming pool in the backyard, donated by a remarkably generous person who chose to remain anonymous. At the dedication ceremony, Mother Teresa — happy, enthusiastic and all business — took me on a tour. Grabbing my hand and leading me up the stairs, she walked me through brightly painted rooms filled with cribs, bassinets and stuffed animals.

Although it will accommodate only eight children at a time, this home is a crucial step in awakening Americans to the crisis of adoption.

We should worry less about how many cribs can be placed in a room and more about how many children can be placed with loving families. And instead of yelling at each other about abortion, we should spend our energy making adoptions easier. If that were to happen, there would be far fewer abortions and far more children in happy homes.

Today, there are about 450,000 children in the United States who need permanent families. There are tens of thousands of parents seeking to adopt.

Yet every day, complex regulations, outdated assumptions and wrong-headed laws stand in the way of bringing these parents and children together.

For some Americans, like a woman who wrote to me recently, cost is the biggest barrier. She and her husband, both musicians, spent thousands of dollars adopting a little boy six years ago. He is, she said, "the joy of our life." When her cousin's daughter recently became pregnant at age 18 and could not afford to keep the child, this same couple volunteered to adopt again.

As simple as this case should have been -- the parents and baby were members of the same extended family and all parties agreed to the adoption -- it still cost upward of \$4,000 because of legal fees and paperwork.

For others, there is a fear factor. Like many Americans, a 40-year-old newscaster I met recently in New Mexico was interested in adopting but was discouraged by highly publicized cases like Baby Richard's. However rare they are, cases in which birth parents seek to reclaim custody of adopted children undermine people's faith in the adoption system.

Decisions to give up children for adoption should be difficult to overturn, especially in the cases of children who become attached to their adoptive families during their formative years, like Baby Richard. The decision to return the child to the biological parents or to uphold the adoption should be made as quickly as possible. No child should be left in limbo.

The whole process also is made more difficult because of a historical bias against interracial adoptions, which can mean endless waiting until children are matched with parents of the same race.

In a perfect world, most of us would choose parents who shared our cultural and racial identities. But our world is not perfect. Today, there are far more minority children needing homes than are being placed for adoption. To prevent these children from languishing in foster care, new guidelines are now in place that will prohibit federally funded agencies from using race as a factor in placing children.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if we did something dramatic about adoption? Why not set a goal of placing 100,000 children each year for the next five years? To do this, we would have to make adoption easier and enlist volunteer lawyers and judges to speed up the legal process. And we should also follow Mother Teresa's model, in which considerations like money, regulations and skin color do not outweigh the more important gift of love that adoptive parents want to offer.

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TALKING IT OVER**HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON****RELEASE: SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1995**

On a recent trip to Arkansas, I had a sudden impulse to drive. We were staying at my mother's house in Little Rock and I needed to run some errands. So, on a quiet Friday afternoon, I jumped behind the wheel of a car and, much to the discomfort of my Secret Service detail, drove myself around town. For several hours, I enjoyed a marvelous sensation of personal freedom.

For me this brief taste of everyday life has come to represent the odd duality of my role as First Lady. On the one hand, I feel privileged to meet people and go places totally out of reach for most men and women. On the other hand, experiences that millions of Americans take for granted have become extraordinary for me.

A few months back, for instance, I was browsing through a museum in Washington. There I was, one of the most recognizable women in America, thinking I could somehow blend anonymously into the artwork.

Suddenly, a woman came up to me. "You sure look like Hillary Clinton," she said.

"So I'm told," I answered.

The truth is that sometimes it is hard even for me to recognize the Hillary Clinton that other people see. Like millions of women across our country, I find that my life consists of different, and sometimes paradoxical, parts. Often those parts are reduced to a snapshot of one moment in my day, when in fact I wake up every morning trying to figure out how to mesh my responsibilities to my family, my public duties and the friend who might be stopping by for dinner.

No doubt the same is true for many people, whether they are beauticians, bankers, teachers or truck drivers. It is just that the complexity of my role is played out in public.

Whatever minor inconveniences my situation presents, I wouldn't trade it for the world. A few years ago, I could never have imagined the range of activities that are part of my life, such as defending public television, planning state dinners and visiting the CIA with the President. I have also met a lot of interesting people. Some are famous, like Lady Bird Johnson, Nelson Mandela and Mother Teresa. But most are men and women we never hear about who wake up in the morning, do the best

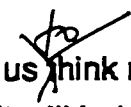
they can, and contribute more to their families and communities than most of the celebrities and public figures whose names regularly appear on the evening news.

It is the unforgettable faces, heroic life stories, historic events, pressing issues and comedic moments that have most defined my time in the White House. Now I will have the opportunity to share these experiences and observations directly with newspaper readers everywhere.

I recently accepted an offer first made two years ago to write a column about my life as First Lady. My hope is that this weekly column will talk about the most immediate issues on people's minds – the funny, the sad, the inspiring and the momentous – and give people a view of events they might not otherwise have a chance to see.

Every year, I receive hundreds of thousands of letters asking about everything from Socks' feeding schedule to Medicare benefits for mammograms, from the financial pressures affecting working families to my recent trip to South Asia. I have been told that for every person who writes me, there are thousands and maybe millions of others with the same question or concern.

Some people may wonder whether I am looking to Eleanor Roosevelt for my inspiration. In thinking about this column, I re-read the column that Mrs. Roosevelt wrote nearly every day for the better part of three decades. She called her column "My Day" and covered subjects as varied as her annual picnic for disadvantaged boys, the meaning of religion in our lives and the fuss over a new bob in her hair. Sounds familiar!

My hope is that this column, like hers, will prompt all of us  think more about the human dimension of our lives. In some small way, I hope it will help bridge the gaps in our society so that we can reach beyond stereotypes and caricatures – and respect one another for the unique contributions each of us makes to our country.

My wish too is that it will provide information about problems facing us that people can use to help decide what they think should be done. Mostly, though, this column will give me the chance to talk things over in the hope that some of you will join the conversation.

So, let's talk again next week.

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File Mary McGroarty
Column August 22, 1995

Dear Mr. Tobias -

Thank you for sending me Mrs. Clinton's
columns and the commentary about her work.
I appreciate having them. I may have spoken
too soon. I will keep reading and look for
a chance to write about it again.

The Washington Post 1150 15TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20071

Sincerely,
Mary Mc Gray

CREATORS SYNDICATE

ANITA TOBIAS
Executive Vice President

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

August 18, 1995

Ms. Mary McGrory
The Washington Post
1150 15th St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20071

Dear Ms. McGrory:

It was truly a pleasure to speak with you today. Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to discuss your column on Hillary Rodham Clinton and the Beijing conference.

As I told you, I found your column fascinating. You analyzed the consequences should Mrs. Clinton decide to attend the conference and the consequences should she choose to stay home. It was the best column I've seen on the subject.

But one sentence leapt from the page. "She writes a column that has not caught on." Since Creators Syndicate represents Mrs. Clinton's column, I know that sentence is not true. I could conclude only that you did not have all of the information.

Mrs. Clinton's column appears in about 100 newspapers worldwide, and new clients are signing up every day. A few of the newspapers that run her column in the United States are: The Boston Globe, Detroit News, Seattle Times, Denver Post, New York Daily News, Minneapolis Star Tribune, The Oregonian, Austin American-Statesman, Buffalo News, Des Moines Register, Kansas City Star, Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, Indianapolis Star, San Francisco Examiner, Chicago Sun-Times and the Miami Herald.

The column is published in every region of the country and is widely distributed overseas. Mrs. Clinton is published in Japan, Germany, Italy, South America, England, Saudi Arabia, Denmark, Spain and many other countries.

In fact, a Washington, D.C., resident recently wrote that a relative was mailing her Mrs. Clinton's column from India where it appears in a local paper.

Eleanor Roosevelt entered syndication with 20 newspaper clients. Mrs. Clinton began with nearly a hundred. But it is not only the number of newspapers that dictates Mrs. Clinton's success as a columnist. It is also how her readers respond which matters. Newspaper

Ms. Mary McGrory
Page Two

readers are thrilled with Mrs. Clinton's column. The enclosed article from Lincoln, Neb., illustrates this.

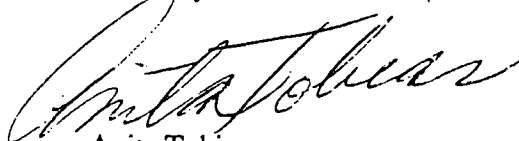
Seventy-seven percent of the people who contacted the Journal-Star thought Mrs. Clinton's column was "delightful and worthwhile," "brilliant," and "a breath of fresh air." The editors at the Journal-Star may have canceled the column anyway, but this doesn't change the fact that the column was a success with the people of Lincoln.

I do not believe this type of response is unique to Nebraska. The people in our mail room tell me they are flooded with mail and have been since the first column was published. We've never seen such a response so quickly.

I thought you would find all of this interesting and perhaps conclude that Mrs. Clinton's column had, indeed, caught on.

If you have questions, I would be happy to answer them. Please do not hesitate to call me any time.

Sincerely,



Anita Tobias

AT:jt

EVAN

*File
Column*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 24, 1995

MEMORANDAUM FOR FIRST LADY STAFF

FROM: LISA CAPUTO

Attached is HRC's column for the upcoming week. As a reminder, please do not distribute or give out copies of the column outside the First Lady's staff.

TALKING IT OVER

BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

RELEASE: WEEKEND, AUGUST 26-27, 1995

One day in the summer of 1978, I was knocking on doors in a small town in eastern Arkansas, trying to drum up support for my husband in the upcoming election for governor.

It was the middle of the day, and most of the people at home were older women -- women who I assumed would be going to the polls. Imagine my surprise when one woman told me that her husband did the voting in their family. Another said that, since her husband's death, she hadn't known whom to vote for. And a third explained that she couldn't vote because she hadn't paid her poll tax, a requirement that had been outlawed years before.

Seventeen years have passed since then, and as we celebrate the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage, women in America are hardly flocking to the polls to exercise their hard-won privileges.

A smaller percentage of women vote in national elections today than voted 30 years ago. Fewer than half go to the polls in non-presidential election years.

Sadly, many women feel that their vote doesn't really matter to their own futures or the future of our country.

It might also be that we have so many obligations in our everyday lives. Women are busy raising children, taking care of aging parents, holding jobs (often working longer hours for lower wages) and running households.

But even so, we all should be able to find the time to vote, especially now that registration can be done at the local department of motor vehicles, the government social services office, the public library or even through the mail.

We owe it to ourselves to make our voices heard. After all, women's suffrage did not come easily. It took 72 years of hard work.

It took the vision of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who launched the suffrage movement in 1848, and the courage of Susan B. Anthony, who was arrested, tried and fined for attempting to vote in the presidential election of 1872.

It took thousands of others -- from seamstresses to socialites -- who joined parades, pageants and picket lines on behalf of suffrage.

It took men, too. Men like Harry Burn, the young legislator from Tennessee who cast the decisive vote in favor of women's suffrage on Aug. 18, 1920, but only after receiving an admonishing letter from his mother.

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON 8/26-27/95

Page 2

"Dear son," said the letter from Mrs. J.L. Burn. "Hurrah and vote for suffrage. ... I have been watching to see how you stood, but have not noticed anything yet. Don't forget to be a good boy and help Mrs. (Carrie Chapman) Catt put 'rat' in ratification. Your Mother."

Harry Burn took his mother's advice, and eight days later, on Aug. 26, 1920, suffrage was finally granted. But for months thereafter, Harry Burn had to travel the state guarded by a local blacksmith who carried a big hammer in his pocket.

He got off easy compared to some. Many who campaigned for suffrage went to jail for their cause. Some were scorned and ridiculed. Some lost jobs. Some gave up their possessions to raise money for hundreds of suffrage campaigns that were waged in state legislatures and at state and national party conventions.

To those Americans, voting was the most fundamental right of living in a democracy. It was essential to women's progress in the world. And that's why women before us fought so hard to achieve it.

Women's suffrage, finally granted with ratification of the 19th Amendment, was nothing short of a social revolution. With the vote, women in America could influence laws. They could have some say over their destinies. They could enjoy the full privileges of citizenship.

When I travel overseas, I think about suffrage often. On several recent trips, I have met women who have been persecuted, imprisoned or even exiled for their efforts to gain basic legal and political rights for women. I have visited countries, newly freed from the yoke of totalitarianism, where citizens walk miles and stand in line for hours to cast their ballots.

And each time, I come home thankful for the blessings we Americans have.

This week, let's celebrate the anniversary of women's suffrage by taking stock of the sacrifices that so many women and men made on our behalf.

And let's remember the words of the great suffrage leaders.

As Sojourner Truth, the 19th century anti-slavery and women's rights advocate, put it: "If the first woman God ever made was strong enough to turn this world upside down alone, then we together ought to be able to turn it right side up again."

But we can only do it if we vote.

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maggie

SAMPLES
To Read

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 24, 1995

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HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON 8/26-27/95

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MEMORANDUM

To: Maggie, Melanne, Lisa
Fr: Lissa *JS*
Re: Sample columns from candidates
Da: August 25, 1995

Attached you will find (in no particular order) four sample columns submitted by candidates applying for the column researcher position. We are looking for someone who will do all of the research and will write some drafts of columns.

Each candidate was asked to write about the general theme, "Back to school." They were given the following personal anecdotes to incorporate as they saw fit:

- Mrs. Dorothy Rodham never attended college, but encouraged all of her children to go on to higher education.
- Mrs. Clinton stopped bringing Chelsea to school on the first day of classes when she reached the eighth grade. Every year, Mrs. Clinton would cry when she said goodbye, embarrassing Chelsea in front of the other children. Chelsea finally forbade her mother to come along.
- As Governor and First Lady of Arkansas, the Clintons every year invited the valedictorians from each high school in the state to come to the Governor's mansion for a reception in their honor. One year, Mrs. Clinton met a young student, whose intelligence and ambition to become a doctor greatly impressed her. When she asked him where he was going to college, he replied that he wasn't going to college in the fall. He told her that his high school had such a poor academic reputation, college admissions officers would not even consider students from his school.

The candidates were also sent copies of Mrs. Clinton's published columns as examples.

Please rate the attached in your order of preference.



Back to School
page one

It's time to sharpen the number two pencils and configure the delicate intricacies of -- the carpool. Although determining which parent can attend each softball game or dance recital can be as complicated as computing the consumer price index for the past three quarters, nothing is as important as our children's education. Our children need us more at this time of year. They must see that our concern for their education and quality of life supersedes everything else.

My parents demanded a great deal of me in school. If I did well in a subject there was praise from my mom, but my father would assert that the teacher just liked to pass high grades out at the door. Even with this not so gentle jab, I knew directly from my parents that the most important part of my childhood was making sure I worked hard in school.

Now more than ever we must reassure our children that we stand behind them and support their work as they attempt to reach their potential. If we as parents do not do this, it won't just be the child that suffers. It will mean our country will fall behind in a world that increasingly expects greater levels of competence in a competitive workplace.

In the past, many families had large numbers of children that provided security for their parents in their old age. With the average number of children in a family declining, we as a society need to make sure each child is more than adequately schooled so they embrace their tomorrow with success and continued promise.

If we think that it will be possible to slash funding for education today and rely upon a successful American workforce in years to come there's a bridge in Brooklyn I might be able to interest you in. Yes, difficult budgetary decisions must be made, but financially undermining institutions of learning will lead us to increased spending later on individuals unable to prosper in our society.

This support for our children's education is an ongoing process with a cumulative effect. Statistics prove that the child that has the right educational start ends up an educational success.

A little bit of funding goes a long way in education, and today administrators are learning how to stretch their dollars for greater productivity. One such program is the "Roots and Wings" program that serves rural children at risk.

Children in four St. Mary's County, Maryland elementary schools have been participating in the Roots and Wings program for four years. The schools were targeted because many students came from families, such as migrant farm workers, unable to put down roots in a school and achieve stability in their educational pursuits.

Back to School

page two

These students are not able to get all the help they need during regular school hours. The program provides after school work to augment what is taught during the day. With parents of these children preoccupied with just survival, the program allows kids at risk to succeed.

The Roots and Wings program received initial government funding, but is designed to become a self sufficient program within five years of implementation. Pat Richardson of the St. Mary's County Public Schools says the program helped identify areas where county government was duplicating efforts and costs. Now the Parks and Recreation Department is pooling resources with the school system providing funding for Roots and Wings instead of running unilateral after school programs. I like that.

Discipline, teamwork and standards are what is necessary in school. I have listened to so many parents who only want one thing: quality education for the children they love. It is the right of every American to expect that for their family.

An American educator I admire, Mary McLeod Bethune, toiled for decades to provide educational opportunities to African Americans, many the children and grandchildren of slaves. When she finally was able to open her school she placed a sign over the door that admonished, "Enter to learn." It did not say "Enter to try but drop out if it gets too rough."

So enter your child's classroom and greet the teachers who will open the world up to them with the enthusiasm that accompanies a new year. My days of walking Chelsea to the door on her first day are over. Every year I would walk her to her classroom and start to cry. By eighth grade Chelsea said she could endure the embarrassment no longer.

I may not walk in with her, but I still cry a little when she goes out the door. Hopefully I'll get a grip by the time she's in graduate school.

Hillary Clinton piece "Back to School"

A knot still forms in my stomach every August when I first hear the cicadas buzzing in the trees. When I was a child, the insects' shrill, droning sound served as a signal that summer was coming to a close and school was upon me. Every year I looked forward to my return to the classroom with a combination of enthusiasm and anxiety.

Now that I am a parent, I find myself remembering those childhood emotions every year when I send my daughter off to school. As when I was a girl, I feel mixed emotions, not only for Chelsea but for all the children of America. On the one hand, I'm delighted at the thought of all the adventures in learning that are once again going on in classrooms, big and small, around our nation. On the other hand, I'm concerned by the fact that many of our children aren't learning anything near as much as they should.

This is where parents come in. Rather than view our children's annual return to school as time when we pass on certain responsibilities to their teachers, why not view it as an opportunity to consider our own responsibilities in regard to our children's education?

For in fact parents can do a great deal to enhance children's intellectual growth. One thing we can do is get our children's education to be our work, as well. Study after study has shown that a teacher who knows of a given parent's interest and involvement in his or her child's education will spend a greater amount of time with that child. If you make your interest and involvement known, the teacher will also expect more out of your child precisely because of your involvement.

It's important to keep the lines of communication open between parent and teacher. Because of their training, and because they're in a position to compare children in the same age group, teachers are often more likely than parents to recognize a child's special talents, interests, or difficulties. In the same way, parents can provide teachers with insights into their children that may prove valuable. A well-functioning teacher-parent partnership can be very effective in enhancing a child's educational experience.

To be sure, it can be difficult for parents who work outside the home to be as involved as they would like to be in their children's education. This is a particular problem for single-parent and two-wage-earner households. Employers should make every reasonable effort to work out ways for employees in such situations to attend school events, PTA meetings, and the like.

Perhaps the single most important thing you can do to improve your child's education is to do what you're doing right now: read. Read to them, read with them. Glenn C. Loury, a professor at Boston University, wrote recently about enrolling his child in the first

grade. He recounted how the school's principal greeted parents with a speech urging them to read to their children at least half an hour each day.

"My experience tells me that some of you will follow this advice and others will not," she concluded. "By the third grade we will know who is who."

Teachers can teach the fundamentals of reading, but parents need to drive home that reading is fun and essential. "Proficient readers tend to perform better academically, not just in English and literature classes but also in math and science," says Ruth Graves, president of Reading is Fundamental. Quoted in an article in Parents magazine, Graves went on to say: "They tend to be better writers, they're less likely to drop out of high school, and they are likely to go on to college."

One way to convey the message that reading is fun is to have family reading sessions. During these sessions, family members can read separately or out loud together. Such family rituals will also help increase the amount of "quality time" you spend with your child.

If you have read the Harper Lee novel To Kill A Mockingbird, you will remember how Atticus Finch read to his daughter, Scout, from the newspaper every evening. This process continued until Scout learned to read the stories herself.

Beyond this, it's important to create a home environment that encourages study and reflection. This means, among other things, setting a good example by watching television less and reading more. "The amount of time spent in front of a television or video screen is the single biggest chunk of time in the waking life of an average American child," writes Dr. David Walsh in his 1994 book Selling Out America's Children.

Dr. Walsh's title is a disturbing one. Surely few parents have any intention of "selling out" their children. But many of us could do much more to help our children grow into citizens capable of making intelligent decisions about their lives and their society. When the school bells ring, knots in the stomach and all, let's work to make this school year the most productive yet.

Back to School

This week, Chelsea, her long hair finally all dry after our exhilarating vacation on the Wyoming rapids, will start her junior year of high school.

It's been three years since Chelsea forbade me from accompanying her to her first day of school. On every first day until then, without fail and to Chelsea's great mortification, my eyes would begin to water as I said good bye to her in front of her classmates.

Still, every September, as I watch Chelsea pack new notebooks, folders and mechanical pencils in her backpack, a little lump develops in my throat. Unbeknownst to her, she leaves for school toting not just a year's worth of school supplies, but that large part of my heart that carries all of my hopes and dreams for her success in life.

I hope Chelsea will gain in school all the skills she needs to become a good, productive adult. That she will learn about things that I had never even heard of while growing up -- of recombinant DNA, of top quarks, and of the social and political implications of information superhighway.

Like my mother before me who never attended college, but made sure that her three children did, I hope that my daughter will be prepared enough to take the most advantage of all the opportunities now available to her. Since my college days for instance, all the nation's premier universities and service academies have gone coed. Women have made major strides in many male-dominated professions. Female students now outnumber male students at some of the nation's most prestigious medical schools this year.

I am painfully aware that Chelsea is luckier than most American children. She will not have to worry about whether her parents will be able to afford college. She will not be among the 3.8 million student loan recipients whose futures in higher education depend on the outcome of annual budget battles in Congress.

Like most parents, my husband and I realize that Chelsea's success in school hinges on our involvement in her education. Numerous studies, backed up by common sense, have shown that a student cannot reach his or her full academic potential without the support of parents who have made education a priority.

Children, as they have throughout the ages, need parents to make sure they understand that homework comes before MTV, that they have enough light

and space to complete their homework assignments, and that they are accountable for every poor grade they bring home.

But what of the student who enjoys overwhelming parental support, who hungrily laps up everything his teachers and textbooks can teach him, only to find that his high school has not prepared him well enough for any college?

In a Pulitzer-prize winning series of articles last year, Wall Street Journal reporter Ron Suskind described the heartbreaking plight of a student at an inner-city high school who worked hard to excel at every subject and even asked teachers to provide him with more advanced work so that he could fulfill his dream of attending MIT and becoming an engineer. That dream slipped away the moment an MIT professor told Cedric, a straight-A student, that he was too poorly prepared for the rigors of MIT.

Unfortunately, Cedric's tale is not unique. I remember meeting a similar student while my husband was governor of Arkansas. Each year, we would invite the state's high school valedictorians to the Governor's mansion for a reception. At one such reception, I met a very intelligent and well-spoken student who told me he hoped to become a doctor. When I asked which school he planned to attend, he told me that could not go to college that fall. College admissions officers would not even consider students from his school because it had such a poor academic reputation.

In the new film, "Dangerous Minds," an inner-city school teacher tells her students that "there are no victims" in her classroom. Cedric and the Arkansas valedictorian's stories challenge this statement. Though they and their parents did their part, our schools failed them.

We need to goad our school boards, legislators and the President to make sure that all students whether rich or poor, urban or rural gain the same high quality education and are prepared to take full advantage of the diverse opportunities of 21st century. And all schools need support from students, parents and the government as they aim for even higher standards in teaching and curricula.

We need to make our children feel that they take not only their parents' but our whole nation's hopes and dreams with them to school each day.

TALKING IT OVER
HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
BACK TO SCHOOL SAMPLE

All right, I admit it. I procrastinated until the very last second to write this column. It's my own fault, since I picked the topic: nobody made me do this... but then, as it turns out, it was tough enough for *me* to make me do this. But I can tell fall is coming. Suddenly, D.C. humidity isn't quite as insufferable as it was a few weeks ago. The shadows are a little longer on the ground; the leaves of the trees are beginning to rustle and shake when the wind blows through. Yes indeed, it's about that time. I may as well get down to work. It's just that I've been having such a terrific time on vacation, playing with my husband and my daughter, I didn't want to lose a minute. So the very thought of the topic "Back to School" made my brain go into melt-down.

That shouldn't be terribly surprising I guess. I spent 18 Augusts preparing for class — buying new texts, notebooks, that perfect outfit to wear on the first day. I remember the day I first bought my books for Yale Law School. I hadn't been there more than a few hours and already, I was behind in class. Assignments were posted and the material was due the first day. I ran to the bookstore. The books were so heavy that I barely got them home. Exhausted and stressed out, I made the mistake of trying to do my reading. I was expected to understand *that*? I didn't even know what the words on the first page meant.

But I was hoist by my own petard. I had wanted to go to law school, and now I had made it. The next three years were full of possibilities I never would have imagined on the first day, not all of them academic (I met Bill in the Yale Law Library). Not everybody is as lucky as I was: not everyone gets to follow a dream. When Bill was Governor of Arkansas, each year we invited all of the high school valedictorians to the Governor's Mansion for a party in their honor. One young man who was so impressive. Intelligent, ambitious, he wanted to be a doctor. But he wouldn't be going

to college. His school had such a poor reputation, colleges wouldn't even consider his application.

My own classroom days are over (now that they're past, I look on them fondly) but I relive those times through my daughter Chelsea.

Chelsea is starting school again. Amazing. So soon?

I used to take Chelsea to school on the first day of class every year. Then, when she began eighth grade, she forbade me to go. You see, every year, without fail, I started crying when I dropped her off. Chelsea thought it was too embarrassing to have her mother sobbing hysterically. I can't say that I blame her for feeling that way: I'd probably have felt the same way if I were in her position. It's just that I couldn't help it.

Each year, I'm overwhelmed with a tidal wave of my emotions. I remember my own experiences at school; I wonder how hers will compare to mine. I think about how much Chelsea has grown up since the last time I dropped her off at school. I want her to do well, not only in class, but meeting new friends, in soccer and ballet. I worry about the challenges and difficulties she will inevitably face. I beam with pride at the successes I see in her imminent — and distant — future.

I guess I'm not any different from any other parent.

I know that my mother must have felt some of those things. She never went to college, but she encouraged all of her children to go on with our educations. She saw our futures and wanted to make sure we were ready for them. I am so thankful. For her faith in us, and for all the times that she and my father would help me with homework. I'm thankful for the nights I'd call from college so homesick I couldn't take it any more and they encouraged me to see it through.

For their support and love; I am forever grateful. They taught me so much more than just what they helped me study. Can Bill and I teach Chelsea all that? I guess

Chelsea's right about keeping me away from school. I'd have cried again this year, too.