

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Algeria's Democratic Process

The Dec. 5 editorial "Paris Bomb" was quite surprising. It's so poorly documented that on six occasions it called the Algerian government led by a president of the republic who was democratically elected in an unquestionable and unquestioned competitive universal suffrage a "junta."

Journalistic obligation would compel The Post's editorial writer not to build on fantasies about the alleged popularity of the banned FIS. Algerian authorities have not chosen to go down the easy road to dictatorship. On the con-

trary, they have elected to follow the path of pluralist democracy, dialogue and the recourse to the will of the people, while shouldering their responsibilities in the protection of people and property.

After the pluralist presidential elections and the recent referendum on the constitution, the Algerian people will be electing their own representatives in the coming months under conditions of equity which did not exist five years ago. The vote will be based on the proportional rule and all political par-

ties already have announced that they will be fielding candidates.

It is, therefore, curious that at this stage of Algeria's democratic process, The Post's editorial writer has "discovered" that the solution to Algeria's problems might reside in resurrecting an extremist movement that a court of law has banned, and that the Algerian voters repudiated in November 1995 and 1996.

RAMTANE LAMAMRA
Ambassador
Embassy of Algeria
Washington

UDC: Moving Forward

Contrary to the impression conveyed in the front-page article on the resignation of the University of the District of Columbia's president, Tilden J. LeMelle ["UDC President Resigns, Citing Funding Fight," Nov. 30], UDC's Department of Mass Media, Visual and Performing Arts is a thriving program with more than 400 majors.

The number of degrees awarded is only one measure of a department's effectiveness, but the incorrect reporting of degrees awarded by our department last year distorts the reality of what we are accomplishing. In fact, 43 individuals from the department were awarded degrees in the 1996 commencement.

Over the years, UDC graduates in the areas of mass media, music, the-

ater and the visual arts have gone on to study at the graduate level or have found immediate employment in the areas for which their college studies prepared them. Many have remained in the area and are working productively in television, journalism, fine arts, graphic design, music performance and teaching.

These are difficult times at UDC. As decisions are made that will have great impact on the direction of the city and its only public university, it is critical that they be based on accurate information. The Post carries a great responsibility to ensure that misinformation is not perpetuated.

YVONNE P. CARTER
Chair, College of Arts and Sciences
University of the District of Columbia
Washington

Mixing Sexes In the Locker Room

I'm writing to respond to the Nov. 22 Style Plus article "Kids in the Locker Room; Discomfort Over Mixed Nudity at the Y" about the practice of allowing children into locker rooms for people of the opposite sex.

Policy decisions of this kind are made by volunteer leaders on local YMCA boards. They work with medical advisory committees—doctors and other experts—to set appropriate Y policies.

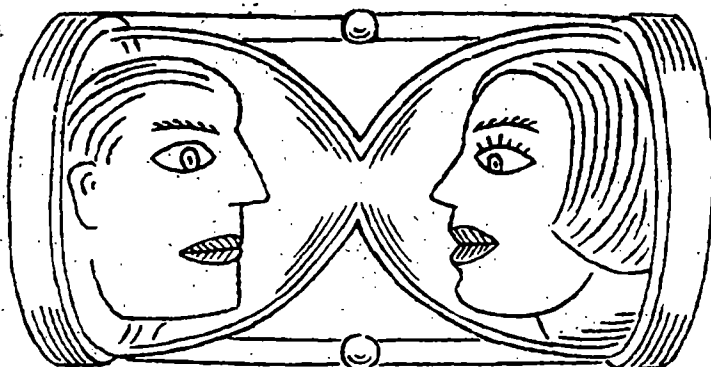
The volunteers take into account many factors before making a policy decision. Because the YMCA is a family place, volunteers on the board set policies that make coming to the Y as convenient as possible for families.

For this reason, some YMCAs try to accommodate busy mothers and fathers by letting them take children below a certain age into locker rooms for people of the opposite sex.

The National Council of YMCAs also has a medical advisory committee made up of physicians and other child health experts who make recommendations to local YMCAs on safe-program policies. The committee is discussing the issue of children in opposite-sex locker rooms and plans to issue a statement that will help local YMCA leaders review their policies.

The YMCA works to provide positive experiences that nurture the healthy, successful development of children and families. We will take every action necessary to help them continue to do so.

DAVID R. MERCER
National Executive Director
YMCA of the USA
Chicago



BY LEWIS SCOTT

'Rules of Ardor'

I read with astonishment and disbelief the Style article "Ryun's Rules of Ardor" [Reliable Source, Nov. 19].

Newly elected Rep. Jim Ryun's idea of courtship of "allowing young women to see only men who are financially and emotionally ready to wed" is an idea only Auntie Em and (Uncle) Dan Quayle could have applauded and kept a straight face. His idea would effectively ban all dating between both high school students and college students (How many high school students are "financially and emotionally ready to wed"?).

Further, his notion that "a suitor must be screened by and pray with the woman's father before he can come calling" also would effectively ban all dating between families headed by a woman household as a woman's father might not be readily available.

Rep. Ryun's "courting" notion is ludicrous in its blatant and unequivocally sexist nature as he makes no mention of praying with (or gaining approval from) a young woman's mother. It makes me wonder how a man who holds such male chauvinist ideas possibly could be taken seriously as a candidate or as a motivational speaker, even in Kansas. On this issue, Rep. Ryun has dropped the relay baton on his own head.

SCOTT A. PARIS
Catonsville

File
Personal

The Washington Post

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1996

The FBI and Howard Shapiro

The Nov. 18 front-page article "FBI Chief Finds Himself Under Microscope" about FBI Director Louis Freeh repeats some of the shameless accusations leveled by Republican critics against FBI general counsel Howard Shapiro.

Mr. Shapiro's alleged crime was to notify the White House of FBI information concerning White House aide Craig Livingstone that the bureau was making available to congressional Republicans. Mr. Shapiro thus became another victim in the Republicans' efforts to discredit those who attempted to create a fair playing field during Republican investigations, joining the ranks of the career prosecutors at the Justice Department and the nonpartisan staff of the General Accounting Office who have been similarly criticized by Republicans because they provided information to all parties.

Did Mr. Shapiro do anything wrong? First, the information he "provided" to the White House had been collected at the request of the White House—not for any law enforcement purpose—as part of its standard personnel review of each White House official. The piece of information relating to whether Mrs. Clinton had urged Craig Livingstone's hiring had not been sent over earlier because it was not deemed by the FBI to be derogatory. This also was not true.

Second, Mr. Shapiro checked with independent counsel Kenneth Starr to see if he objected to the information being given to House Government Reform Committee Chairman Bill

Clinger. He did not. If it was appropriate to make the information available to committee Republicans, who in fact immediately made that information public, it was appropriate to share it with the White House.

Third, once the FBI determined that there was no law enforcement sensitivity to the information and that the independent counsel had no objections, there were no legal or ethical restrictions on providing it to others. Mr. Shapiro decided that the best way to remain nonpartisan was to adhere to FBI policy of giving information to both the Republicans and the White House at the same time. The Republicans never objected to this policy when it accrued to their benefit. For example, Director Freeh had earlier notified Chairman Clinger about additional FBI background summaries sent to the White House.

The reason the Republicans are so mad is that the White House was allowed to quickly refute Chairman Clinger's unfounded accusations when he went public with the information. This denied them the partisan "free shot" in the press they wanted.

Mr. Shapiro is an intelligent career prosecutor who should be commended for his evenhandedness in an obviously partisan dispute between the White House and congressional Republicans, not demonized for doing his job in a proper and professional manner.

PAUL E. KANJORSKI
U.S. Representative (D-Pa.)
Washington

Giving Up on Spelling? (Cont'd)

I found the Nov. 27 letter from Kathy A. Megyeri, a teacher in Silver Spring, sad and disturbing.

Ms. Megyeri is ready to give up on correct spelling. She gets little support from parents or from the Maryland educational system. But this is not peculiar to Maryland. We see the results all the time in our company with job applicants. Resumes with spelling mistakes get sent directly to the reject pile. Someone should tell these children (and their parents and the educational bureaucrats) that they are not going to get decent jobs. Bad grammar and spelling are clear marks of a lazy mind and a poor education.

You won't always have a spell-

checker, and if you were too lazy to learn to spell, you are probably too lazy to run the spell-checker. Books and newspapers are full of errors because editors and authors rely on spell-checkers. A spell-checker cannot correct "there" to "their" or "it's" to "its."

According to Ms. Megyeri, the Maryland functional writing test is graded "holistically" and spelling errors are overlooked. In a literate, educated society, and in the business world, people are judged by their spelling. This is a terrible fraud to be perpetrating on children, their parents and the taxpayers.

ROBERT HEINMILLER
Staunton, Va.

The YMCA article is the next frontier of sexual hysteria. Why do two psychiatrists hit the panic button after hearing about the reactions of uninformed parents and third parties? Children are being forced to adopt adult hangups that handicap development and fuel the inexorable buzzword of the simple-minded—"inappropriate."

There is no sound psychoanalytic basis for taking symptoms of one behavior, blaming another behavior and then generalizing to the reaction of others. One doctor quoted supposes that "lurking" scenarios could create full-blown psychoses.

Another psychiatrist provides hyperbole that sounds like serious stuff, but raises the question of "damage" assessment and trauma manufacture in otherwise normal children. Indeed the article was scary, but not from the intended topic.

RONALD D. AMON
Fredericksburg

I hope the recent Post article will not put too much pressure on the Y to stop it from letting young children in the locker room. It would be more than just an inconvenience if my husband could no longer take our daughters to the locker room when he changes because some guy feels uncomfortable about it.

I found it absurd to connect 6-year-olds in the locker room with attention deficit hyper disorder without evidence to back up such a claim. I'm also amazed that after all these years someone is trying to link childhood sexual developmental problems with the YMCA, especially when one considers the well-functioning adults who as children were allowed in YMCA locker rooms.

I pray that the practice continues and I hope that my children can continue to be among those welcome in the locker room.

ELAINE REINHOLD
New Market, Md.

The Washington Post

EUGENE MEYER, 1875-1899
PHILIP L. GRAHAM, 1915-1963

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Wizard Wand Collection
by
James Hopper

James Hopper has been a visual artist for 15 years, working professionally since 1985. He was educated as a sculptor at the Wringling School of Art and Design in Sarasota, Florida, receiving a B.F.A. in 1985. He studied mythology at Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington and received a B.A. in 1989. His professional career began as a scenic artist where he earned major scenic and sculpture commissions from the Louisville Children's Theatre, Actor's Theatre, and Churchill Downs. In 1990, James began creating his unique "Wizard Bubble Wands". He works with basic designs in bronze, nickel silver, brass, and mixed media. Each wand becomes a one-of-a-kind object of art as it is individually crafted and painted by the artist.

*The
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from James*



*"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful,
committed people can change the world.
Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."*



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NEVER DOUBT THAT A SMALL GROUP OF
THOUGHTFUL, COMMITTED PEOPLE CAN CHANGE THE WORLD.
INDEED, IT IS THE ONLY THING THAT EVER HAS.

The Basic Crew of Volunteers
1993 - 1996

L. Marie Johnson
Miriam Buehner
Stephen Leeper
Marjorie Holman
Phyllis Joneschuber
Muriel Alper

November 18, 1996

Dear Maggie,

May each of us continue
to work "putting people
first."

We shall miss you so.
It is humbling to work
for such a gracious, thoughtful,
perceptive, caring lady.
Love
Steph K.

11/5/11

Miss Maggie Williams

14 November

Maggie,

Thank you for all of the support you have provided me during the last nine months. I could not have been as successful without the quiet, ever present support & interest that you provided. I am always ^{big} ~~always~~ ^{grateful} ~~grateful~~.

As I mentioned the other day, our team here at the campaign has been great - we must find ways to continue to work together in the months ahead. It seems that this is the only way to get things done."

All the best - keep smiling & continued with a following soon.

With Peace

Ms. Massie Williams

Personal



Margaret Williams
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Personal

12 Nov.

Dear Maggie

This is not a note to say how
great you are - because I'm not
sure that you're all that

Seriously, Mags, thanks for all of
your support. You made all of this -
whatever it is - easier, better,
more fun (even Little Rock).

Thanks for everything - you're
a great friend! — Tina

1077 30th St, N.W.
Apt 103
Washington, D.C. 20007

Marlina Flournoy

September 16, 1996

Dear Maggie,

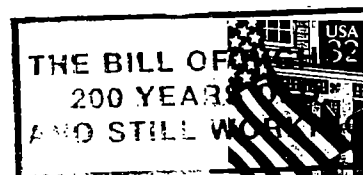
Six months late (or thereabouts) I write to send congratulations on your engagement. I have, of course, seen you with your fiance and heard rumors of impending unions — but it was only confirmed at my lunch last week with Lissa.

I have nothing particularly eloquent to say — only that I'm thrilled to see you happy. That you deserve peace and joy and a one-way ticket out of Washington (if you so wish).

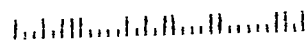
Much love from your fan,

As ever, xxx Job

WASHINGTON, DC 200
PM
17 SEP
1996



Ms. Maggie Williams
Office of the First Lady
Room 100
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500



17 Lodge Drive
Rockville Md
20850



~~City of Rockville~~
~~111 Maryland Avenue~~
~~Rockville, MD 20850-2364~~



Ms Maggie Williams
The White House
Washington, DC

Personal

20300/0003



RUTH WOODEN

Dear Maggie,

It's rare that I get such a free afternoon to talk and enjoy good, smart company. It must be even rarer for you.

Anyway, I enjoyed our parcel and lunch and was glad to see how we filled a

lot of the same people (Jeff Canada, Jeff Jacobs), but not all (Martha Stewart).

I hope the next few weeks aren't too crazy. . . I'm really anxious and hopeful to see a second Clinton Administration. There is much to do and fight for kids.

Stay in touch. Best of luck in your important work. Ruth Wood

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The United Way

Ms. Margaret A. Williams
Assistant to the President and
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House / Executive
Room 100 Office Building
Washington
D.C. 20500

Personal -



This design was created by a participant in the United States
Holocaust Memorial Museum's Wall of Remembrance Tile Project
— a memorial to the 1.5 million children lost in the Holocaust.

UNITED STATES
HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, DC

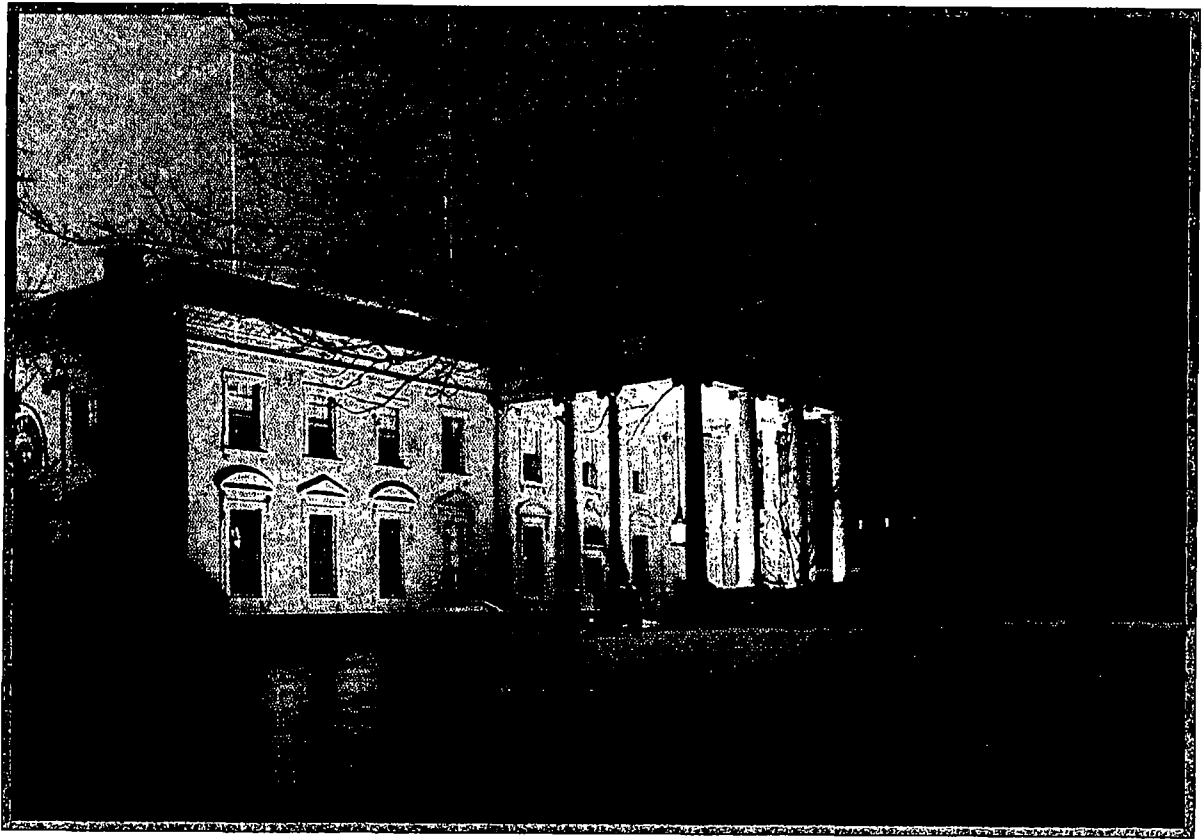
Maggie - It's been
a pleasure volunteering
in your office.

The kids perforatively say
"get a life" - I know
you are going on to a
wonderful life.

I hope that I'll be
lucky enough to
meet up with you
again and again.

Meanwhile Best Wishes
for a Merry, Joyous
Christmas and a
very Happy New Year

Mayory Eldman



*Wishing You the Blessings
of the
Holiday Season
and a New Year
of Happiness and Peace*

Leon and Sylvia Panetta

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Panetta
15 Panetta Road
Carmel Valley, CA 93924

File
Personal

The Honorable Margaret A. Williams
100 OEOB

File Personal

Curbing Special Counsels

By Archibald Cox

The Independent Counsel Act, though overused and perhaps sometimes abused, has at its heart an institution essential to our constitutional government.

In the rare national crises that arise when there is serious evidence of criminal misconduct by a President or other high executive official, only an independent counsel, chosen by a judicial panel, can provide the best assurance of thorough and impartial investigation followed by fair-minded prosecution or public dismissal of the charges. The interests of the President and his Attorney General are too close to rely on the Justice Department or a special prosecutor appointed by the Attorney General.

Opponents of the act argue that the independent counsel can no longer fulfill this purpose in high-profile cases because partisan politicians destroy confidence in the independ-

The law is too easily abused.

ent counsel by publicizing loose charges against him, the judges who appointed him or both. Yet the irresponsible leveling of such accusations would always find greater success against an Attorney General or a special prosecutor appointed by him or her.

The potential for abuse of the Independent Counsel Act can be reduced, if not eliminated. For one thing, the law applies to too many executive

officials and employees. It should be limited to the paradigmatic case of the President and the few cases of next importance — charges against the Vice President, a key Cabinet officer or a high-ranking member of the White House staff. Below that level, the opportunities for politically motivated abuse of the law increase, while the threat to the credibility of investigation under the Attorney General diminishes.

Use of the independent counsel law should also be limited to crimes committed in office. The benefits of allowing investigation of earlier wrongdoing are outweighed by the risk of encouraging opposing politicians to dig for stories of past misdeeds. Perhaps investigations should also be limited to crimes involving abuse of official power or improper influencing of executive, legislative or electoral decisions.

Requiring the Attorney General to refer a case to an independent counsel if preliminary investigation shows that "there are reasonable grounds to believe that further investigation is warranted" has led to too many appointments. A more stringent formula should be developed.

Attorneys General should not have to call for an independent counsel when they determine, and publicly state, that even if evidence of an indictable offense were found, prosecution would be inconsistent with established Justice Department policies. There is also a need for a careful and probably narrower definition of an independent counsel's power to deal with cases related to his original assignment.

Independent counsel investigations must proceed more quickly. The law should fix a time limit — perhaps one year — subject to extension by the appointing court if there has been an indictment or if the independent counsel shows the court in a closed session that the evidence already developed is serious enough to justify further inquiry.

The job of the independent counsel, should be full time, permitting no representation of other clients. This would speed the proceedings and reduce the danger that the integrity of the investigation could be compromised by alleged conflicts of interests.

In the end, independent counsels must see their function not as pursuit of a target to be wounded or destroyed, but as an impartial inquiry with as much concern for public exoneration of the innocent as for indictment of the guilty. Even if the individual under investigation is never convinced that the spirit of the inquiry was truly evenhanded, the American people will sense and honor the truth. □

The New York Times

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1996

Essay

WILLIAM SAFIRE

Farewell to Concord

WASHINGTON

I like New Hampshire. "Live Free or Die" is my kind of motto.

In 1952, General Eisenhower's "amateurs" led by Tex McCrary and Henry Cabot Lodge took on the G.O.P. professionals supporting Robert Taft in New Hampshire. With Gov. Sherman Adams driving us over icy roads at 70 m.p.h., we appealed to Republican voters in that first primary state to show the nation Ike's electability.

That was when cracker barrels contained crackers and not microphones. In the half-century since, the New Hampshire primary has degenerated into a media-saturated joke.

The state's citizens are overexposed, over-pollled, over-campaigned upon. Busloads of snowblind itinerant pundits descend on a rural state unrepresentative of the nation's population, skewing the process of selecting a candidate.

At the San Diego convention in August, many New Hampshire delegates never even got a chance to cast a ballot for their man, Pat Buchanan, because his victory was a television embarrassment to the nominee.

But in the rules committee at that G.O.P. Convention, a quiet revolution took place. As a warm-up, delegates agreed that the primary campaign was too "front-loaded," and "to stretch out the process" offered a 10 percent bonus in delegates to states that would put off their elections until May or June.

Then came the party decision, unremarked at the time, affecting the New Hampshire primary and the Iowa caucuses that traditionally precede it: "No state can commence its process before the first Monday in February. . . ."

What the new rule does not say — but what it indisputably means — is that any state may start on that nippy February day, and that neither New Hampshire nor Iowa may move its day back before that to maintain its position of "first."

A state can hold straw votes or caucus polls any time it likes (next week is O.K., though the candidate field in the year before the millennium is uncertain), but when it comes to the binding selection of delegates, nobody moves until Monday, Feb. 7, 2000 — and then anybody can move.

That means the New Hampshire stranglehold on "first" is broken. And Iowa's caucus need no longer transform TV anchors into hog-callers. Although the Democrats post-

poned action on their primaries until 1998, they may well go along with the G.O.P. schedule.

Why are you learning about this first in this space? Neither leading candidate to replace Haley Barbour as Republican National Chairman wants to make an issue of it.

Colorado's Jim Nicholson was chairman of the committee that promulgated the rule at last summer's convention; this Vietnam war hero is not looking to catch flak from The Manchester Union Leader for being

New millennium, new first primary.

the upsetter of the primary status quo.

The retiring New Hampshire Governor, Steve Merrill, tells me he "urged delegates to allow the Nicholson Report an opportunity to work"; obviously, he does not want his wish for the continuance of his state's primary pre-eminence to wreck his R.N.C. candidacy. But this year New Hampshire went Democratic while Colorado went Republican, giving the winning Westerner Nicholson an edge.

Realism suggests that other states will want the first bite at the publicity apple. But the basic idea, remember, is to stretch out the primary campaign, making it possible for candidates who surprise with early victories to raise money for other state campaigns — while giving early favorites who suffer early defeat the chance to show their stamina. As Merrill says, "If the last state is the one that decides the winner, that's great."

How, then, do we give more voters in more areas a chance to participate in the selection of the best person to be a party's candidate? My answer: five monthly regional primaries. In 2000, the first should be the Northeast; in 2004, the Deep South first. Primary sense is on the march.

And even as we cover the first sweltering primary, some of us will remember Fred Waring's chorus for Ike, standing in the snows of Concord, N.H., pounding the numbness out of our hands, singing "Where O where but in America/Can you sing true Freedom's song?" □

The New York Times

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1996

Liberal Allies Split in Bid For New Labor Secretary

By STEVEN A. HOLMES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — The White House, which has suggested that it will not make diversity a primary goal in its Cabinet choices, as it did four years ago, is being pressured by racial, ethnic, women's and labor interest groups pushing their choices for Labor Secretary.

In recent days the White House has received letters from the A.F.L.-C.I.O. lobbying for former Senator Harris Wofford, Democrat of Pennsylvania. It has also received calls from civil rights and women's groups in support of Alexis M. Herman, a black woman who is the director of the White House Office of Public Liaison.

Last week, a group of Hispanic lawmakers and heads of Latino groups met with Clinton Administration officials to press for the appointment of Representative Esteban E. Torres of California or Maria Echaveste, a top aide to the departing Labor Secretary, Robert B. Reich.

The competition for the Labor Department position is pitting traditional allies in the liberal wing of the Democratic Party against one another and is symptomatic of the racial and ethnic-identity politics that were papered over during the 1992 and 1996 Presidential campaigns.

So far, the disagreements have been amicable, at least publicly. And some of the leaders of the various groups are trying to insure that they remain that way. Last Friday, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the president of the Rainbow PUSH Action Network, who is backing Ms. Herman, met with John J. Sweeney, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. president, who supports Mr. Wofford.

Mr. Jackson said in a phone interview: "I told him we had to keep making the best case that we could make for our prospective candidates without it rupturing the relationships we have because we have other long-term interests. When you have friends of our socially progressive struggle contending for the same spot, you can only hope that it will be a clean fight, and not a divisive one."

Still, ethnic and racial politics produce awkward situations.

Among the Hispanic leaders who met last week with Administration officials, including Vice President Al Gore, was Linda Chavez Thompson, the vice president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. While joining in the effort to persuade the White House to appoint at least two Hispanic members to the Cabinet, Ms. Thompson pointedly said she would not take part in any discussion about the choice of the next Labor Secretary, given Mr. Sweeney's support of Mr. Wofford.

Four years ago, Mr. Clinton expressed an ambivalent attitude toward appointing minority members to Cabinet and sub-Cabinet positions. Although insisting that he wanted a Cabinet "that looked like America," Mr. Clinton also snappishly declared that he would not give in to "bean counters" who were pressing him to appoint more blacks, Latinos and women.

This year, after President Clinton was re-elected, White House aides have hinted that diversity will not be as high a priority in filling Cabinet

slots. In most of his public statements, Mr. Clinton has said his priority this time will be to have a bipartisan Cabinet that represents the "vital center" of the political spectrum.

But the President is once again under intense pressure to appoint minority members and women after the Cabinet's loss of several high-profile minority members. They include Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, who was killed in a plane crash in April in Croatia; Henry G. Cisneros, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, who is resigning along with the Transportation Secretary, Federico F. Peña.

The various interest groups note that they worked hard for Mr. Clinton's re-election and, in the case of women, Hispanic voters and blacks, provided large margins of victory in important states like California, Florida, New Mexico and New Jersey. In return, some representatives of these groups say, they expect fair treatment when it comes to appointments.

"With both Federico and Henry leaving, it is imperative that we have representation at that level if not greater, considering the support that the Latino community gave President Clinton," Antonia Hernandez, the president of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, who also met last week with Mr. Gore and Erskine B. Bowles, the incoming White House chief of staff.

The Mexican-American group also lobbied for Representative Bill Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico, to be appointed Commerce Secretary and for Gilbert Casellas, the chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, to be named solicitor general.

With the competition for the Labor Secretary's position coming solely from the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, the contending parties are finding odd combinations of opponents who were once comrades.

Mr. Wofford, who is white, graduated from Howard Law School, part of the historically black university, in the 1950's. He was an adviser on civil rights to President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Wofford was also close to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and marched with him in civil rights demonstrations in the South.

Mr. Wofford's candidacy is being backed by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat who has been perhaps the strongest advocate for civil rights and women's rights in the Senate. Mr. Wofford is also backed by the A.F.L.-C.I.O., which underwrites much of the Washington lobbying operations of the civil rights movement.

On the other hand, Ms. Herman, who formerly headed the women's bureau at the Labor Department, is being backed by civil rights leaders like Mr. Jackson and by feminist groups like the National Organization for Women.

"We are strongly backing Alexis Herman," said Rosemary Dempsey, NOW's national vice president. "We've worked extensively with Alexis on a number of issues and have a great deal of respect for her."

The New York Times

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1996

File
Personal

The Line of Succession Would Pass Albright By

By The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — Madeleine Korbelt Albright, assuming she is confirmed by the Senate, will be the first female Secretary of State. But, no, Virginia, she could not become the first female President.

Although the Secretary of State is fourth in line of succession for the Presidency, should others die or be incapacitated, Ms. Albright is disqualified by her birth. She was born in Czechoslovakia of Czech parents. While she is an American citizen, she is naturalized.

On this point, the Constitution is very clear. Article II, Section I states, "No Person except a natural born Citizen" can be President — by succession or election.

So if there were a "decapitation" of the American leadership, as those who plotted against Abraham Lincoln tried, and the President, Vice President, Speaker of the House of Representatives (Newt Gingrich of Georgia) and President Pro Tempore of the Senate (Strom Thurmond of South Carolina) were killed, Ms. Albright would be passed over in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury, Robert E. Rubin, who



Agence France-Presse

Madeleine K. Albright, chosen to be Secretary of State.

is fifth in line.

Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State under Presidents Nixon and Ford, suffered from the same ineligibility as Ms. Albright. But all efforts to remove the requirement have failed. Until 1947, the Secretary of State was second in line, behind the Vice President.

The New York Times

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1996

Press

A Sharper Focus On Hidden Cameras

Food Lion Challenges ABC Reporting

A1

By Sue Anne Pressley
Washington Post Staff Writer

GREENSBORO, N.C., Dec. 11—The meat wrapper wore a hidden camera in her wig, and a microphone tucked inside her bra. So did the deli clerk at another store.

The two women were hardly routine \$5-an-hour employees at Food Lion, then the nation's fastest-growing supermarket chain. They were producers for ABC's "PrimeTime Live," and the results of their undercover investigation—showing workers doctoring spoiled meat and bleaching fish to remove unpleasant odors—are now being aired once again in U.S. District Court here.

Food Lion, a Salisbury, N.C.-based chain with 1,100 stores and 73,000 employees in 14 states, is suing ABC, charging that the network used fraud, trespassing and other illegal means to obtain the damaging report that was broadcast Nov. 5, 1992. But beyond the chain's contention that it lost \$1.7 billion in profits and plunging stock value after the show's airing is a broader journalistic issue: How far can television newsmagazines go to ferret out their ratings-grabbing exclusives?

Also on trial in this small courtroom are ABC's editing techniques. Food Lion officials charge that editing of the tapes helped falsely suggest dirty conditions at its Hickory, N.C., and Myrtle Beach, S.C., stores. In one example, they say, footage was aired showing an employee recalling an incident in which she was hesitant to cook chicken she believed to be spoiled; edited out of the segment was her statement that after consulting with her manager, she discarded the chicken. ABC has strongly defended the report.

The use of miniature hidden cameras has increased
See FOOD LION, A17, Col. 1

FOOD LION, From A1

markedly in recent years, recording everything from nannies cruelly punishing young children in their care to "60 Minutes" correspondent Lesley Stahl in a black wig, haggling with an adoption broker in Romania over the price of a baby. The dramatic value of such tapes is obvious, but the ethics of the techniques involved—from misrepresentation to the use of false identities—is hotly debated, making even some of its practitioners uncomfortable.

"The principle of a hidden camera is not one that would be repugnant," said Ken Auletta, media columnist for the New Yorker. "If we had hidden pictures of a mayor, governor or president accepting cash payments, everybody would welcome those hidden pictures. The question is whether they were achieved in an unethical manner. If you receive them by paying a bribe or doctoring evidence or if you lied to get them, those are certainly three strictures that shouldn't be violated . . . Did ABC do something unethical, or did they properly expose something that should've been exposed?"

More of these undercover reports are being challenged by their targets. Earlier this year, criminal charges were filed against ABC News and correspondent John Stossel after complaints by a Baltimore doctor, who alleged that a network producer and her sister, posing as patients, illegally taped a conversation for a special titled "Junk Science." Maryland prosecutors dropped the charges this week for lack of evidence.

Newspapers used hidden cameras as early as the 1920s, but many publications, including The Washington Post, now have rules against reporters misrepresenting themselves. Still, there are exceptions. The Chicago Sun-Times and "60 Minutes" set up a phony bar in the 1970s to film inspectors taking bribes; U.S. News & World Report recently set up two dummy companies to investigate questionable military sales.

Over the past decade, however, hidden-camera exposes have become a staple of TV magazine shows and such celebrated correspondents as Mike Wallace.

While Food Lion officials have always contested the accuracy of the "PrimeTime Live" segment, their lawsuit against ABC, seeking up to \$2.5 billion in damages, does not involve libel. In opening arguments Tuesday, lawyers for the supermarket chain said ABC had engaged in a pattern of deception "like pages in a book," charging that the producers, Lynne Neufer Dale and Susan Barnett, lied about their work histories and references, treated the stores as their personal sound stages and simply broke the law in pursuit of the story.

Food Lion attorney Andrew Copenhagen also said there is evidence—including in more than 45 hours of hidden-camera footage, most of which never aired—showing that Dale and Barnett tried to persuade co-workers to sell old meat and created other unflattering conditions highlighted in the expose.

According to brief written excerpts of those tapes released by the company, Dale deliberately misdated turkey parts, in contradiction of another worker's instructions; re-wrapped

flounder and placed a three-day sell date on the package, despite a co-worker's instructions to put a one-day sell date; and ignored orders to clean the meat room at the end of the day.

As several monitors played the wobbly hidden-camera footage today, Dale was seen looking up computer time records of other employees and being told by a co-worker that "cleaning should be your top priority." Under questioning by Food Lion attorney Tim Barber, she admitted much of the information on her resume was false, including that she had worked for a company that was actually her dentist's office.

Asked if she really "love[d]" meat wrapping, as she claimed on her resume, Dale said: "No."

Dale positively identified replicas of the palm-sized "lipstick camera" she used, the brunette wig she wore and the battery pack she tied around her waist. She said she used a hole in a sweat shirt pocket to turn the camera on and off.

Food Lion officials said it is no coincidence that the expose came at a time when union organizers were targeting the chain, saying ABC was aided in its investigation by frustrated organizers. The United Food and Commercial Workers Union has acknowledged putting ABC in touch with 20 to 25 employees.

ABC's lawyers disputed Food Lion's charge that the producers, who were given a \$50,000 budget to finance the operation, cheated Food Lion by not doing the work they were assigned. "They did their job, they faked nothing," said ABC attorney William H. Jeffress Jr. "They committed no fraud, no trespass or breach of duty. . . . They are dedicated and serious journalists."

It is unclear what Food Lion might receive, aside from a possible boost to its image, from a trial that is expected to last more than a month. Last year, Judge N. Carlton Tilley Jr. ruled that the company cannot collect for damages to its reputation unless it can prove that the story was inaccurate and that ABC knew it was false. Food Lion attorneys have continued to argue to the judge that the company deserves the larger damages.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1996

Welfare Plan Rebuffed by Md. Clerics

Coalition Says State Is Asking Too Much

A1

By Jon Jeter
Washington Post Staff Writer

A coalition of Maryland religious leaders says it will not cooperate in the state's redesigned welfare programs and will tell Gov. Parris N. Glendening that its congregations cannot afford to assume the role the state envisions in providing services to the poor.

State officials had been counting on the religious community to fill the gap in such areas as transportation and child care that formerly were provided by government. But religious leaders representing 250 congregations plan to tell Glendening (D) in Baltimore today that they will not assist the state unless substantive changes are made.

"We will not participate in this dehumanizing, misguided effort called welfare reform," said the Rev. Douglas Miles, pastor of Baltimore's Koinonia Baptist Church.

Sister Jo Ann Villademoros, of Our Lady of Mercy in Potomac, said: "There is the general feeling that government is trying to abdicate its responsibility and dump everything on us. We're doing all we can already."

An aide to Glendening said yesterday that the administration was unaware of the religious coalition's position but had heard similar concerns in a meeting last week with a smaller group of clergy.

"We have to be cautious about asking too much," said Donna Jacobs, a deputy chief of staff to the governor. "We want to open up the dialogue, make them more of a partner in this thing."

With lean budgets, state officials in Maryland, Virginia and across the nation are beginning to call on the religious community to provide more than soup kitchens and shelters for the homeless. Maryland social service officials had anticipated, for example, that congregations throughout the state would help

See WELFARE, A24, Col. 1

WELFARE, From A1

them provide child care and transportation for poor families, administer cash benefits and even broker adoptions.

Nationally, religious leaders have been vocal in their opposition to the federal welfare overhaul signed in August by President Clinton, contending that the legislation abandons, rather than helps, the poor. But the organized, grass-roots rebellion by a bloc of Maryland's most activist religious institutions—including the Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore, and Jewish, Baptist,

Methodist, Presbyterian and several other denominations—represents the broadest and most forceful stand yet taken against the changes in welfare programs.

"It's not, to my knowledge, being done anywhere else in the country," said Stanley Carlson-Thies, a senior fellow at the Center for Public Justice, a Maryland-based moderate think tank. "It's hard to see how welfare reform is going to work if these organizations just flatly refuse to cooperate."

The religious leaders plan to ask Glendening to suspend Maryland's welfare reform effort, which began officially in October, while legislators or a state-appointed task force studies a redesign of the program, Miles said.

In complying with federal guidelines established during the summer, the state's plan limits cash welfare benefits to five years and requires recipients to find work after two years. It ultimately eliminates most forms of public aid to legal immigrants who are not U.S. citizens and restricts the use of food stamps by the working poor.

Today's meeting with the governor was triggered by a legislative subcommittee's proposal last week to require drug tests for all welfare applicants. If the plan is approved by the General Assembly, Maryland would become the

first state to use substance abuse screening as a condition for receiving benefits. Moreover, the proposal assumes that the religious community will administer cash benefits in cases in which a parent refuses to comply with treatment and will buy food, clothes and other necessities for children.

But lawmakers did not discuss the proposal with religious leaders, who generally oppose it for reasons both practical and ethical.

Clergy say the proposal reinforces the damaging stereotype of the poor as criminals, even when there is no clear evidence that the welfare population is more likely to abuse drugs than is the greater public.

At last week's hearing in Annapolis to discuss the subcommittee's drug testing proposal, Lynda Fox, deputy secretary for the state's Department of Human Resources, cautioned lawmakers that the religious community's cooperation was not a sure thing in helping to execute the plan.

Henry Gunn, director of Prince George's County's Social Services Department, said that religious leaders have made plain their concerns.

"They pretty much said that it was the government's responsibility and that the government was passing the buck," Gunn said. "It's not necessarily been received with a lot of enthusiasm, but we have not had people say actively that they're not going to do it."

"I would hate to see the churches pull out, because it would be very difficult to pull this off without them."

Organizers say they expect nearly 60 ministers and other clergy to attend today's meeting with Glendening. The group represents fewer than 10 percent of all churches, synagogues and mosques in Maryland, but it is a critical bloc, because it represents the most socially active religious institutions statewide, particularly in Baltimore and in

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1996

Prince George's and Montgomery counties. Those three jurisdictions account for more than 75 percent of the state's welfare population.

In the early part of this century, the religious community—the YMCA, synagogues and churches—was the primary provider of assistance to the poor, said Carlson-Thies. But the Great Depression changed everything. In the years since the New Deal, the very nature of poverty—and the public's expectations of what government should do to help—has changed as well.

It is more difficult for the religious community to address the intricate and often chronic needs of the poor now, at a time when more people are socially isolated and have no ties to institutions such as the church, Carlson-Thies said.

But some functions likely are better provided by religious institutions than by government bureaucracies, he said. For example, a church might be better equipped to find work for poor parishioners and to provide job references for them than a social service agency.

"It's a mistake to think that the state is just going to back out and social services are just going to be taken up by the church," he said. "But the faith community shouldn't just tell people: 'Sorry, we don't like this whole idea of this, and we can't help you out.' We are really talking about some new and constructive relationship."

LBJ on tape: Stubbornly manipulative

Lyndon Johnson used his heavy-handed but charming persuasion on everything from enlisting the media's help on a landmark civil rights bill to trying to get his press secretary to dress better

Personal
By Richard Benedetto
USA TODAY

Manipulating the media and riding herd on aides are great sport for most presidents. Lyndon Baines Johnson was just less subtle and more personally involved than most.

Excerpts from two of the more than 640 hours of tapes Johnson secretly recorded in the Oval Office show the Texan at his pushy-yet-charming best.

A telephone conversation on Dec. 2, 1963, with *Washington Post* president Katharine Graham, in which Johnson tried to enlist her newspaper's aid in prodding congressional leaders to pass a landmark civil rights bill, gives a glimpse of Johnson's heavy-handed style.

"I'd like for (your reporters) to be asking these fellows (members of Congress), 'Where did you spend your Thanksgiving holidays? Tell me about it. Was it warm and nice?' And write a little story on it," Johnson tells Graham.

The other, on Jan. 25, 1964, with Johnson press spokesman George Reedy, finds an earnest Johnson bluntly telling Reedy that his style of dress is too sloppy for an administration press secretary and needs sprucing up.

"You look like a (expletive) reporter," Johnson complains.

These tapes, available to scholars and visitors at the Johnson Presidential Library in Austin, Texas, for more than two years, have never been heard by the public.

About 118 of the 640 hours of tape have been released to the public. Another batch will be released early next year.

The Johnson-Graham conversation took place just 10 days after Johnson was thrust into the presidency by the assassination of John F. Kennedy. It illustrates that the president was already moving ahead aggressively on his legislative agenda and was impatient for results.

And he badly wanted the *Post*'s help in getting Congress to move.

Graham, in an interview, recalled the conversation but expressed surprise to learn that it had been taped.

She calls Johnson "a great civil rights president" but says she never gave in to his demands.

She says Johnson called often at the beginning of his tenure but less and less when it became evident that the *Post* wasn't caving in.

"I think he understood that the paper was independent," she says.

In the tape, Johnson fretted that the civil rights bill was tied up in the Senate Rules Committee and worried aloud that the Senate and House leadership wouldn't do anything for months. Christmas vacation and hearings were expected to eat up time well into the spring.

"Dick Russell (Democratic senator from Georgia and head of the Rules Committee) will say it's Easter and Lincoln's birthday and by the time you get him he will screw them to death because he's so much smarter than they are," Johnson says.

Graham says she remembers that part of the conversation "because he (Johnson) was right" about Russell.

Johnson railed against the Thanksgiving vacations congressional leaders had taken while he remained hard at work in Washington, and he wanted *Washington Post* reporters to point out that fact.

"We are here functioning and we're going to have to do it now," Johnson tells Graham.

He derisively pointed out that dur-

ing the Thanksgiving break Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., were "on the beach"; House Minority Leader Charles Halleck, R-Ind., was "out hunting turkey."

"There wasn't a human here, and they're not here now and they're not working now and they're not passing anything and they're not going to," he said, shifting into his pitch for the *Post* to write about the vacations.

Graham says that while she passed the content of her conversation with the president on to her editors, she gave no directive to follow his orders. The *Post* never wrote about the vacations, she says; to do so in the way Johnson suggested would have been "ridiculous."

"Johnson was Johnson," she says. "He tried to lean on people, but you learned to live with it and take it with a grain of salt."

On the tape, Graham never made any commitments to Johnson's requests for aid, replying "Yes," "Yeah" and "Yes, sir" to his various points.

The same tape also alludes to the difficulty Johnson and others had in persuading Chief Justice Earl Warren to head a commission looking into the Kennedy assassination.

"I had to come in here and plead with him and finally got him to do it," Johnson told Graham, whose editorial page supported the creation of the commission.

Johnson appeared to be trying to butter Graham up by pointing out his progress on the Warren Commission in hope of getting her to help on civil rights. Johnson flatteringly refers to the Warren Commission as the "Kay Graham Commission."

"That was typical Johnson exaggeration," Graham says.

Reedy, now retired after spending 24 years as a journalism professor at Marquette University, says he doesn't recall the 1964 conversation on the tape. But its theme — Reedy's unkempt physical appearance — was a familiar one.

"My clothes were one of his pet grievances against me. He was an absolute fanatic about personal appearance, and I never cared about it a bit. He just irritated me about that sort of thing," Reedy says.

On the tape, Johnson tells the round Reedy he wants to give him a higher profile as a spokesman, but poor grooming is holding him back.

"I want to do it, but you've got to help yourself," Johnson pleads. "You don't help yourself. You come in with a wrinkled suit and you come in with a dirty shirt, you come in with your tie screwed up. I want you to look real nice. Get yourself a corset if you have to."

"OK, sir," Reedy replies.

Reedy says the president even assigned a White House doorman to look him over and signal the boss when his appearance wasn't up to par. Then Johnson would call Reedy.

"Get a haircut, George!" the president would growl.

Reedy says Johnson's obsession over personal appearance was driven by feelings of insecurity about being among the many Ivy League-educated members of the Kennedy administration.

"As a boy from the Texas hill country, he regarded clothes as suit of armor against these people. He was blind to the fact that he was so much more intelligent than they were," Reedy says. "In a sense, he felt like a fish out of water."

USA TODAY •

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1996

Age ratings may backfire

Warnings can end up making shows more enticing

By Marilyn Elias
USA TODAY

Psychologists say there's compelling evidence the warning labels expected in TV's new ratings system could backfire, attracting more young viewers to violent shows.

Drafts of the ratings plan, expected next week, have been widely leaked to the media. Sparking the most controversy are labels that advise viewer discretion and set age appropriateness, such as TV-M (for mature audiences), instead of describing content of the shows.

"We know from study after study that all kids have to do is see 'This is for mature audiences,' and they're going to want to watch it," says Rowell Huesmann of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

The newest findings show those ages 15-20 are most likely to want "forbidden fruit," says Brad Bushman of Iowa State University.

His study of 715 people 9 to 77 showed that if films carried a label saying they "contained violence," interest in watching was no higher than, with no label. But when "viewer discretion" was advised, desire to watch intensified for 15- to 20-year-olds.

Other studies have found the same effect in kids 10-14, adds Joel Federman of the University of California, Santa Barbara, who directs a national TV violence study funded by the cable TV industry.

Ratings "should be informative, tell the level of violence or sexual content, but not give advice. These proposed ratings want to make judgments for other people's children, and we can predict they'll have the opposite effect to what's intended," Federman says.

The American Psychological Association, Children's Defense Fund and several congressmen plan a press conference today to oppose age-based ratings and to support ratings that give content information.

Ample sexual content

in 8 p.m. 'family hour'

By Alan Bash
USA TODAY

Sexual content crops up in 75% of programs during the "family hour," the first hour of prime time when most kids are watching, a new study finds.

That translates into eight sexual messages an hour — more than four times as many found in program samples from 1976, say researchers at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

The report's sponsors say that while a rise in such content may not be surprising, parents may be shocked to learn that only 1 in 10 of such discussions addresses the risks and responsibilities of sex.

"There is a huge potential for television to be a very powerful

ally" in sexual education, says Victoria Rideout of the watchdog group Children Now. "Some shows are doing it but too many are not."

The report, released Wednesday, also examined kids' understanding of TV. Children were shown scenes with sexual innuendos from programs that air during the family hour, 8 p.m. ET/PT.

One clip had Fran Drescher's character on *The Nanny* discussing the time she lost her "Virgin Airline plane tickets." Nearly all 11- to 13-year-olds and some 8- to 10-year-olds caught the innuendo.

Rideout says the findings "really reinforce" her group's opposition to an age-based ratings code for TV, now proposed. Instead, she says, the code should specify the level of sex and violence in each show.

MONEYLINE

A QUICK READ ON THE TOP MONEY NEWS OF THE DAY

AVIS SEEKS COURT ORDER: Avis car-rental company has asked a federal judge in North Carolina to order an Avis franchisee to give up management of five locations pending the outcome of a racial bias lawsuit. Avis and the franchisee, John Dalton, are the targets of a class-action lawsuit, claiming Dalton, over a period of years, discriminated against black customers. The lawsuit further claims that Avis headquarters officials knew of Dalton's actions, but did not act to stop him. Avis CEO Joseph Vittoria says his company's investigation has turned up additional complaints of racial bias at the five Dalton-owned locations in North and South Carolina. "We will not tolerate unlawful discrimination by anyone licensed to use the Avis name," he says.

WOMEN AT TOP: Nearly a fifth of *Fortune* 500 companies don't have female directors and typically have only men in top jobs, according to Catalyst, a nonprofit group that works to advance women in business. The group says that while more companies added women to their boards last year, the rate slowed. There are 417 *Fortune* 500 companies with one or more women on their boards, an increase of 13 companies or 3% from the previous year, the group found in an annual survey of women on boards. The number of boards with female directors rose by 7% from 1994 to 1995, and 9% from 1993 to 1994.

USA TODAY •

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1996

File Personal

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1996

National Report

The New York Times

Kansas City to Restore Grandeur of Train Station

By KEITH BRADSHER

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — From the inside, the gray limestone walls and white entryways of this city's train station look untouched by time, still as sturdy as in World War II, when if the nation's soldiers passed through its cavernous halls.

But inside the shuttered station, the white marble floors are strewn with brown gravel where thick slabs of plaster have plunged 105 feet from the ceiling and smashed to bits. Where the plaster has fallen away, all that remains of the ceiling are grids of rusting iron rods, in patterns like the honeycomb of a broken bee hive.

After two decades of hand-wringing over how to save the building, city voters have decided to restore the station to its former glory, approving earlier this month a local sales tax that will raise \$118 million to repair the building and install a science museum inside.

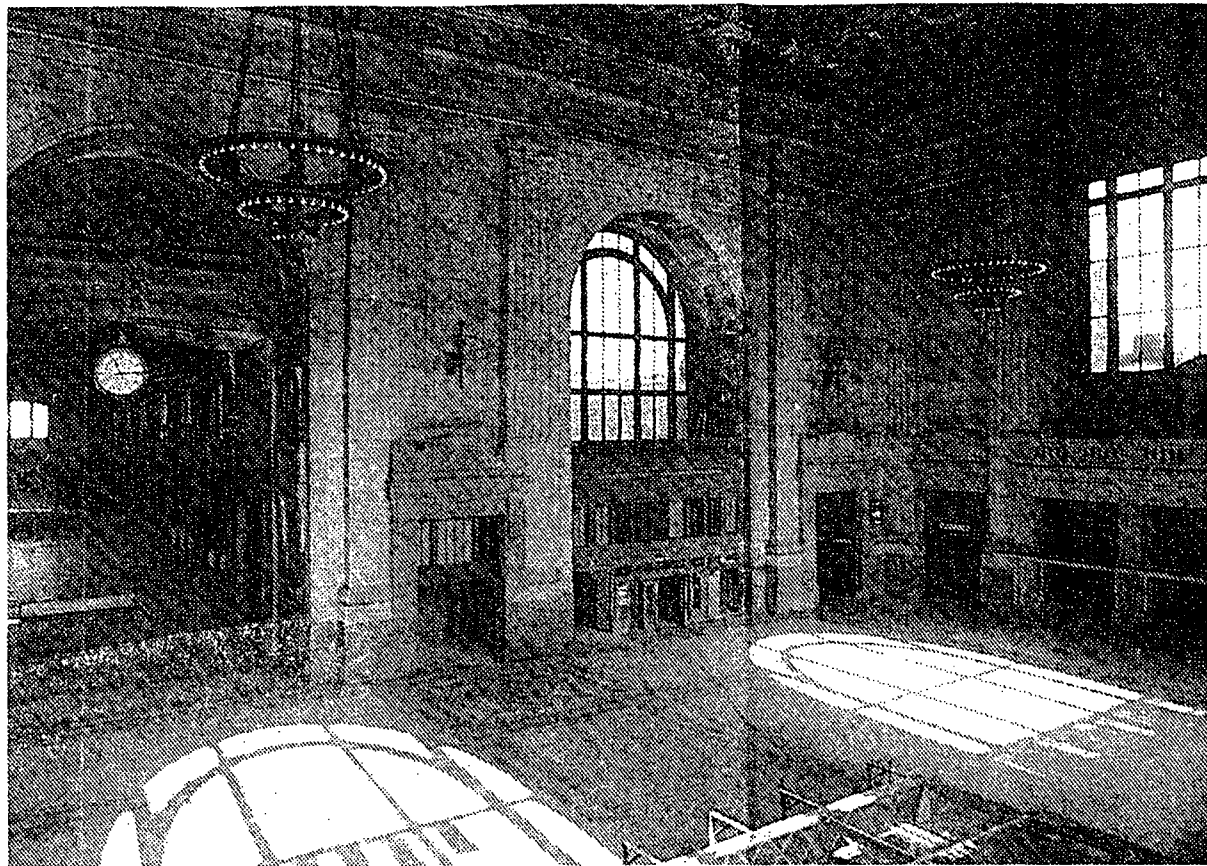
The project is one of many as cities across the nation have been rescuing graceful old train stations. What amounts to a second railroad boom, a century after the Golden Age of Railroads.

The trend was started by the financial success of train station restorations that began in the 1980's in the East. Large train stations in Washington and Philadelphia have already been refurbished, offering clean service and ample room for restaurants and shops.

Some smaller cities, like Omaha, Neb., and Lawrence, Kan., have more recently renovated their stations. And some of the most difficult restoration projects, like Union Station here and Grand Central in New York, are finally being tackled. With money finally available to fix Union Station, only a few large train stations, notably in Detroit and Buffalo, are being left to deteriorate.

"We are in the heyday of restoring renovating these buildings," said Daniel Greenstein Potter, the author of a recent book on American rail stations. "This is a golden age of restoration."

Historic preservation laws, inspired partly by the demolition of New York's Penn Station in 1962, have made it hard to tear down old train stations, forcing cities to find new uses for them. The combina-



David Hutson for The New York Times

At Union Station in Kansas City, Mo., the lobby features beige acorn rosettes on the ceiling and 3,000-pound iron chandeliers. Voters approved a local sales tax to restore the Beaux-Arts building, which opened in 1914.

tion of strong interest by retailers and a Federal subsidy program started in 1991 has provided much of the money to restore stations to their former glory.

But to refurbish the biggest train stations, local tax dollars are still needed. "Redeveloping Kansas City's Union Station is similar in scale and complexity to the restorations of New York's Ellis Island, the Statue of Liberty and Washington, D.C.'s, Union Station," said G. Andrew Scott, the executive director of the Union Station Assistance Corporation, the nonprofit group that owns the rail station and is renovating it.

Opened on Oct. 30, 1914, the train station is a vast Beaux Arts-building designed by the Chicago architect Jarvis Hunt; by some measures, it is the nation's second-largest train station, after Grand Central. It has a colorful history as one of the main rail gateways to the American West.

On June 17, 1933, the station was the scene of the Kansas City Massacre, in which Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd and two other gangsters machine-gunned to death four Federal and local law-enforcement officials in an attempt to free Frank Nash, a train robber who was also killed in the shootout. The incident left bullet scars that are still visible in the gray granite of the station's southeast entrance and led to a decision that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation should begin carrying firearms regularly.

But the rise of airlines in the 1950's and 1960's crippled demand for passenger train travel here and elsewhere. Union Station began to deteriorate quickly when it was closed soon after passenger train service was moved to a small, adjacent Amtrak building in 1985.

Where the plaster has not fallen away inside the towering grand lobby,

the ceiling's original beige acorn rosettes, up to 30 feet wide, are still visible against blue and rose backgrounds. But large patches of the ceiling are stained white where leaking rain has leached acid from the plaster. The adjacent waiting room which stretches the length of a football field from the entrance, also has water damage.

But the building's basic structure like that of many rail stations across the country, is still sound. Restoring and preserving the ceiling and many other features, like the 3,000-pound iron chandeliers in the grand lobby and the pink granite arches between rooms, is not a technical challenge, said Mary Oehrlein, an architect on the project who specializes in the preservation of old buildings.

"There's just a lot of it, and therefore it's expensive," she said.

Money for the restoration and science museum project, scheduled for

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private contributions. But most of the money will come from the net sales tax here.

Four of the five counties in the Kansas City area approved on Nov. 1 an additional tax of an eighth of a penny on each dollar of sales: Jackson, Clay and Platte Counties in Missouri, and Johnson County in Kansas. The only county to disapprove it was Wyandotte County in Kansas, a heavily industrialized, low-income area that responded to the opposition of some Kansas politicians.

Gary A. Merritt, a Republican member of the Kansas House of Representatives who represents a district in Johnson County, was a leading opponent of the tax. "It's inappropriate to collect sales taxes for nonessential items," he said, adding that money from Kansas should not be used to restore a rail station on the Missouri side of the city.

Mr. Scott said that Wyandotte residents would not have to pay the sales tax because they voted against it but would still be able to visit the station's science museum and restaurants when it is restored.

The new museum, for which the average admission is expected to be \$4, will allow visitors to walk through replicas of workplaces, with actors playing roles. "Whether it's an airport control tower or a TV studio, you will be inside," said David A. Ucko, the president of the Kansas City Museum, which will manage the new museum. The design will leave most of the station's architectural details visible, like the long grooves worn in the marble floors where waiting passengers sitting on benches scuffed their shoes back and forth.

The restoration plans do not call for a resumption of train service at the station. Where trains once entered, an addition will be built to house an Imax theater and a planetarium.

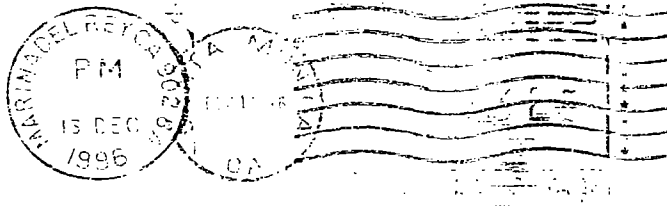
While the restored station will also house several restaurants, it will not have a big shopping area, as the St. Louis train station does.

Washington's train station has so many stores that it has drawn criticism from preservationists, who prefer to see resumed train service or at least a museum, as was done in Richmond and Cincinnati. The Richmond museum is housed in a station designed by John Russell Pope, the architect of the Jefferson Memorial in Washington.

Museum directors, in turn, have been delighted to use restored train stations, said Bonnie VanDorn, the executive director of the Association of Science-Technology Centers, a trade group for science museums that is based in Washington. "In the end," she said, "you've got a gorgeous space with an architecture that is often classic and always grand."

DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDIEST!

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



Maggie Williams
Office Of The First Lady
O.E.O.B., Room 100
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Personal

1460 Fourth Street, Suite 212
Santa Monica, California 90401

Great wisdom is generous.
—Chuang Tsu

season's greetings

Wishing you
Peace, Love, Joy and Health

Margery Tabankin

*Hi - hope you are well
thinking of you.
some great news. Get
great news. Have a
Best 1997.
margie.*

Forgiveness is not an occasional act; it is a permanent attitude.

— Martin Luther King Jr.

The Sacred Concerts: In The Beginning God — Duke Ellington

Prayer from the heart can achieve what nothing else can in the world. — Mahatma Gandhi

Truth has no special time of its own. Its hour is now — always.

—Albert Schweitzer

Many waters cannot quench love. — Song of Solomon 8:7

The greatest revelation is stillness. — Lao Tzu

May peace and
peace and peace
be everywhere.
—Upanishads

All, everything that I understand, I understand only because I love.

—Leo Tolstoy

The greatest wisdom we can hope to acquire is the wisdom of humility: humility is endless. —T.S.Eliot

Faith, hope, love abide these three; but the greatest of these is love. Make love your aim. —Paul to the Corinthians 13:4



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Dear Maggie!

All best wishes in '97 +
beyond. Wonderful seeing you
in December - and thank you for your
connect to Evelyn Lieberman -
we had a great conversation at her
house. Hope I see you at
The Inaugural!

Season's Greetings

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Personal

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The White House,
Washington, DC
USA

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Typography prepared by
 Trilab s.r.o.

All proceeds donated to Czech charities
 Photo: courtesy of Judith Gardner





December 1996

Dear Maggie,

How are you? I hope you are doing well!

I went to Chicago over Thanksgiving and had a great time. I had lunch with friends I haven't seen in a while. My mom and I also tried a lot of new restaurants. We went to one place called The Rainforest Café. Even though it is a bit commercialized, it is a really interesting place. It tries to recreate a rainforest atmosphere inside the restaurant with thunder, lightening, and waterfalls. I think your niece would love it, and I think there is one in Potomac Mall.

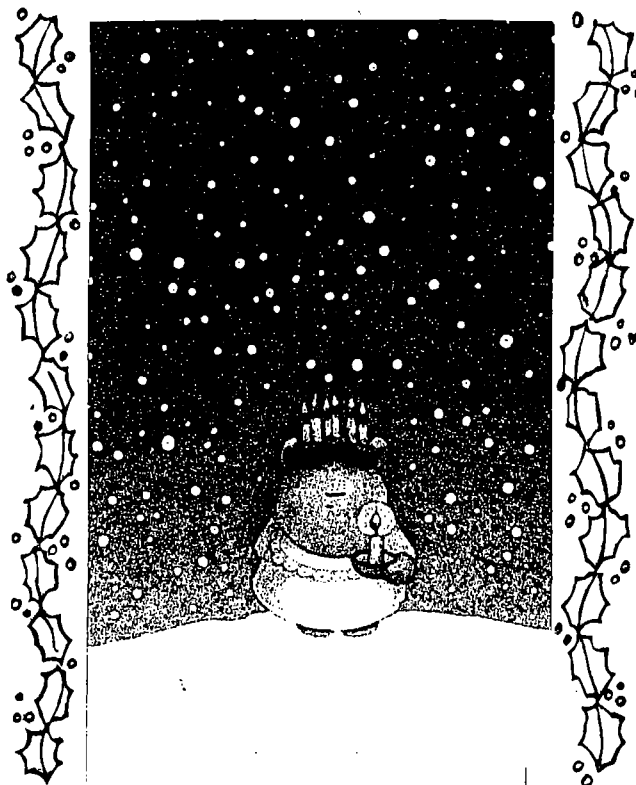
I hope you have a fabulous holiday season!

May the Gentle Light
of Christmas Shine

Happy
Holidays!
Mary

—
*Xmas
Card*
—

A
—



*Xmas
Card*

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

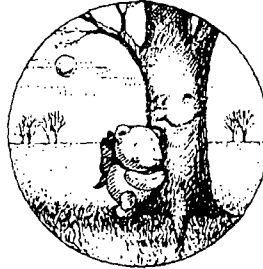
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... cards by mary c. melcher

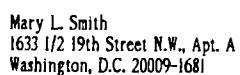
USA 2.25

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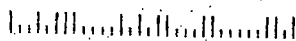
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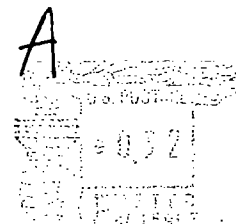
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Maggie Williams
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20501



Canadian Embassy - 2400 16th Ave. NW
901 Kensington Rd. NW, Washington, D.C. 20007



then,
file
person

The Honourable Margaret Williams
Assistant to the President and
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Room 100
Old Executive Office Building
725 17th Street
Washington, D.C.

20000/3333 33



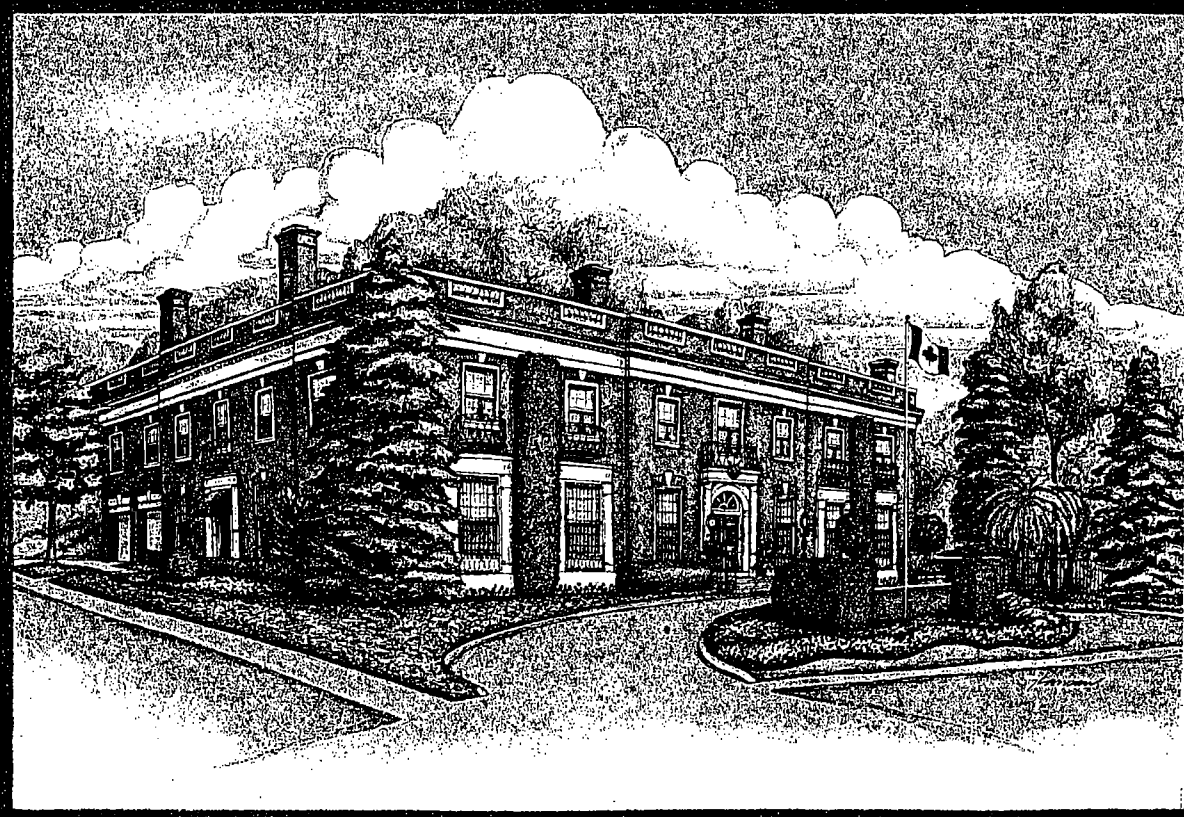


*With new illustrations
for your Christmas*

Raymond and Kay

Raymond and Kay Christian

Official Residence
Embassy of Canada
Washington, D.C.



*On the occasion of the presentation of
Sand Dunes at Sunset, Atlantic City
by Henry Ossawa Tanner
to the White House Collection*



*The President and Mrs. Clinton
request the pleasure of your company at
a ceremony to be held at*

*The White House
on Tuesday, October 29, 1996
at six o'clock*

Reception to follow



NOT TRANSFERABLE

*Please respond to
The Social Secretary
The White House*

at your earliest convenience

(202) 456-7787

THE WHITE HOUSE

*The Honorable
Margaret A. Williams
Room 100
Executive Office Building*