

William J. Brennan, Jr.

Doctor of Laws

National Law Center
Commencement
May 29, 1994



Champion of individual constitutional rights and academic freedom, devoted protector of human dignity and freedom of expression, and supreme consensus-builder, William J. Brennan left an indelible mark on U.S. justice in his nearly 34 years on the Supreme Court. He wrote more than 1,250 opinions, about half for the majority and half dissents, and is best known for using the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment to curb the power of state and local governments.

The son of Irish immigrants, Justice Brennan grew up in an activist home. His father was a local union leader and was elected four times to the Newark Board of Commissioners. Family discussions of politics and public affairs were lively and interesting, and it was here that the young Brennan learned much about labor relations law.

Justice Brennan attended the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance and Harvard Law School. Joining the New Jersey

College and Yale Law School, Mrs. Clinton has devoted her most serious efforts to serving and protecting the best interest of children and families. Early in her law career, she was a staff attorney for the Children's Defense Fund. In Arkansas, she founded the Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, and she pioneered a program called Arkansas Home Instruction for Preschool Youth, in addition to her chairing the Arkansas Education Standards Committee. In recognition of her professional and personal accomplishments, Mrs. Clinton was named Arkansas Woman of the Year in 1983 and Arkansas Mother of the Year in 1984.

Like her predecessors, Hillary Rodham Clinton brings to the role of First Lady her own special talents, experience, style and interests. Her educational and professional background have equipped her well to meet the unique challenges of being an activist First Lady in the waning years of the 20th century.

As you depart the familiar confines of university life, remember that excellence is not a word, but a benchmark. Excelling in life is not simply a matter of reaching important personal milestones, such as graduation from a college, but is equally a matter of defining who you are as a person and how you lead your everyday life.

From this day on, the measure of your excellence will be determined largely by the firmness of your beliefs, the courage of your convictions, and the depth of your civic spirit.

You will be called on to participate in a highly complex, fast-paced world where thinking only about "me"—rather than "we"—will no longer suffice. More than any generation of Americans before you, you will have to find a balance in your lives: a balance of work, family, and service. You will have to achieve a balance of your rights as individuals and your responsibilities to your families, your communities, and your country.

So, I offer hearty congratulations for the work you have done to get this far! And I urge you to seize the opportunities that await you in these exciting, challenging, and changing times. Keep faith in your own abilities and convictions and you can make a contribution.

Hillary Rodham Clinton

GWU brochure



NEWS

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Contact: Sam Silverstein
(202) 994-6460

GW TO HONOR "SUNFORCE 1" SOLAR CAR TEAM JANUARY 12

Ceremony Planned for Halftime of Colonial Men's Basketball Game vs. Duquesne

January 12 will mark a special day for the members of The George Washington University's solar car team. GW will recognize the students for their success in two transcontinental races this year, including a November journey across Australia.

"Sunforce 1," GW's student-designed and built solar car, finished fourth out of 36 vehicles in the U.S. Sunrayce '93 last summer -- first among private universities entered in the race. The car then finished ninth in a field of 52 entries in the World Solar Challenge in Australia in November.

In a special ceremony set for halftime of the GW Colonials men's basketball game on Wednesday, January 12, 1994, GW President Stephen Joel Trachtenberg and Dean Gideon Frieder of the School of Engineering and Applied Science will honor the students for their efforts. The game, against Duquesne University, begins at 7:30 p.m. in the Charles E. Smith Center, 600 22nd Street, NW (Foggy Bottom/GW Metro, Blue and Orange lines).

Sunrayce '93, a 1,100-mile race from Dallas to Minneapolis, took place in July 1993. The "Sunforce 1" team was recognized for designing the most effective solar array from among all the teams with cars in the race. In November 1993, "Sunforce 1" raced in the World Solar Challenge in Australia, which covered some 1,800 miles from Adelaide south across the Outback to Darwin, and finished ninth. The GW vehicle was among the top ten finishers in the Australian contest in spite of damage to its solar arrays sustained while it was being flown to Australia.

Located four blocks from the White House, The George Washington University was created by an Act of Congress in 1821. Today, GW is the largest institution of higher education in the nation's capital. The University offers comprehensive programs of undergraduate and graduate liberal arts study as well as degree programs in medicine, law, engineering, education, business/public administration and international affairs. Each year GW enrolls a diverse population of 19,000 undergraduate, graduate and professional students from all 50 states, the District of Columbia and 120 countries.

Members of the media wishing to attend the ceremony should contact Sam Silverstein in the GW Office of Public Affairs at (202) 994-6460.

morality or immorality is on.

Irish playwright, author. In *Wilde's prosecution of criminal libel*, in *Regina* (195).

best when it is not used have.

Democratic politician, d. 179.

Swain on *ANIMALS*; Smith on *CON*; Taylor on *PUNISHMENT*; Amos Stevenson on *TABOO*.

n't any mothers to help

U.S. author. Jo March, in *La*.

happen to motherhood going into it.

journalist, author. *The Social Needs* (1974).

a child deforms her; her; and when forty, he

Socialist statesman. Du

Women know (to be just), tender knock shoes, that make no sense, empty words.

(1806-61), English poet.

you can brush under the rug faced with somebody

author. Interview in *Marx*—eug a mother for the first

ave is enormous. Take as breasts, pathetic lit- n. I was so scared I had t when I saw it.

author. Interview by Loma by Malcolm Bradbury and

a boy like his own bring children into the o mark the end of their to the elementary ani- g. It is quite surprising e of their mothers.

British author. Mr. Keith, in

For that's what a woman, a mother wants—to teach children to take an interest in life. She knows it's better for them to be interested in other people's happiness than to believe in their own.

MARGUERITE DURAS (b. 1914), French author, filmmaker. *Practicalities*, "House and Home" (1987; tr. 1990).

I believe that always, or almost always, in all childhoods and in all the lives that follow them, the mother represents madness. Our mothers always remain the strangest, craziest people we've ever met.

MARGUERITE DURAS (b. 1914), French author, filmmaker. *Practicalities*, "House and Home" (1987; tr. 1990).

The fact that we are all trained to be mothers from infancy on means that we are all trained to devote our lives to men, whether they are our sons or not; that we are all trained to force other women to exemplify the lack of qualities which characterizes the cultural construct of femininity.

ANDREA DWORKIN (b. 1946), U.S. feminist critic. "The Sexual Politics of Fear and Courage," speech, delivered 12 March 1975, Queens College, City University of New York (published in *Our Blood*, ch. 5, 1976).

Take motherhood: nobody ever thought of putting it on a moral pedestal until some brash feminists pointed out, about a century ago, that the pay is lousy and the career ladder nonexistent.

BARBARA EHRENREICH (b. 1941), U.S. author, columnist. *The Worst Years of Our Lives*, "Premature Pragmatism" (1991; first published in *Ms.*, New York, 1986).

No culture on earth outside of mid-century suburban America has ever deployed one woman per child without simultaneously assigning her such major productive activities as weaving, farming, gathering, temple maintenance, and tent-building. The reason is that full-time, one-on-one child-raising is not good for women or children.

BARBARA EHRENREICH (b. 1941), U.S. author, columnist. *The Worst Years of Our Lives*, "Stop Ironing the Diapers" (1991; first published 1989).

But the mother's yearning, that completest type of the life in another life which is the essence of real human love, feels the presence of the cherished child even in the debased, degraded man.

GEORGE ELIOT (1819-80), English novelist. *Adam Bede*, bk. 5, ch. 43 (1859).

The lullaby is the spell whereby the mother attempts to transform herself back from an ogre to a saint.

JAMES FENTON (b. 1949), British poet, critic. "Ars Poetica," no. 7, in *Independent on Sunday* (London, 11 March 1990).

The mother as a social servant instead of a home servant will not lack in true mother duty. . . . From her work, loved and honored though it is, she will return to her home life, the child life, with an eager, ceaseless pleasure, cleansed of all the fret and fraction and weariness that so mar it now.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN (1860-1935), U.S. feminist, writer. *Women and Economics*, ch. 13 (1898).

Morality and its victim, the mother—picture! Is there indeed anything more criminal, than our glorified sacred functionhood?

EMMA GOLDMAN (1869-1940), U.S. anarchist. "Victims of Morality," in *Mother Earth* (New York, March 1913; repr. in *Red Emma Speaks*, pt. 2, ed. by Alix Kates Shulman, 1972).

All that remains to the mother in modern consumer society is the role of scapegoat; psychoanalysis uses huge amounts of money and time to persuade analysts to foist their problems on to the absent mother, who has no opportunity to utter a word in her own defence. Hostility to the mother in our societies is an index of mental health.

GERMAINE GREER (b. 1939), Australian feminist writer. *The Change: Women, Ageing and the Menopause*, ch. 3 (1991).

One must leave one's parents early, especially one's mother. Mothers are never any good for their daughters. They forget they were just as ugly and silly and scraggy when they were little girls.

MRS. ROBERT HENREY (b. 1906), French author. *Paloma*, in *Paloma*, ch. 3 (1951).

Whatever else is unsure in this stinking dunghill of a world a mother's love is not.

JAMES JOYCE (1882-1941), Irish author. Cranly, in *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, ch. 5 (1916).

Few misfortunes can befall a boy which bring worse consequences than to have a really affectionate mother.

W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM (1874-1966), British author. *A Writer's Notebook* (1949), entry for 1896.

The Enemy, who wears
Her mother's usual face
And confidential tone,
Has access; doubtless stares
Into her writing case
And listens on the phone.

PHYLLIS MCGINLEY (1905-78), U.S. poet, author. *Fourteenth Birthday*, in *Times Three* (1960).

Clearly, society has a tremendous stake in insisting on a woman's natural fitness for the career of mother: the alternatives are all too expensive.

ANN OAKLEY (b. 1944), British sociologist, author. *Woman's Work: The Housewife, Past and Present*, ch. 8 (1974).

Every man must define his identity against his mother. If he does not, he just falls back into her and is swallowed up.

CAMILLE PAGLIA (b. 1947), U.S. author, critic, educator. "Homosexuality at the Fin de Siècle," in *Esquire* (New York, Oct. 1991; repr. in *Sex, Art, and American Culture*, 1992).

He that would the daughter win
Must with the mother first begin.

ENGLISH PROVERB (17th-century).
Collected in J. Ray, *English Proverbs* (1670).

God could not be everywhere and therefore he made mothers.

JEWISH PROVERB.

Maternity is on the face of it an unsocial experi-

Out of the corner of one eye, I could see my mother. Out of the corner of the other eye, I could see her shadow on the wall, cast there by the lamplight. It was a big and solid shadow, and it looked so much like my mother that I became frightened. For I could not be sure whether for the rest of my life I would be able to tell when it was really my mother and when it was really her shadow standing between me and the rest of the world.

JAMAICA KINCAID, *Annie John* (1983)

She was the archetypal selfless mother: living only for her children, sheltering them from the consequences of their actions—and in the end doing them irreparable harm.

MARCIA MULLER, "Benny's Space," in Sara Paretsky, ed., *A Woman's Eye* (1991)

On one thing professionals and amateurs agree: mothers can't win.

MARGARET DRABBLE, *The Middle Ground* (1980)

Oh! mothers aren't fair—I mean it's not fair of nature to weigh us down with them and yet expect us to be our own true selves. The handicap's too great. All those months, when the same blood's running through two sets of veins—there's no getting away from that, ever after. Take yours. As I say, does she need to open her mouth? Not she! She's only got to let it hang at the corners, and you reek, you drip with guilt.

HENRY HANDEL RICHARDSON, *Two Hanged Women* (1934)

My mother phones daily to ask, "Did you just try to reach me?" When I reply, "No," she adds, "So, if you're not too busy, call me while I'm still alive," and hangs up.

ERMA BOMBECK, *The 1992 Erma Bombeck Calendar* (1992)

Blaming mother is just a negative way of clinging to her still.

NANCY FRIDAY, *My Mother/My Self* (1977)

I fear, as any daughter would, losing myself back into the mother.

KIM CHERNIN, *In My Mother's House* (1983)

At that moment, I missed my mother more than I had ever imagined possible and wanted only to live somewhere quiet and beautiful with her

alone, but also at that moment I wanted only to see her lying dead, all withered and in a corner at my feet.

JAMAICA KINCAID, *Annie John* (1983)

No matter how old a mother is, she watches her middle-aged children for signs of improvement.

FLORIDA SCOTT-MAXWELL, *The Measure of My Days* (1968)

Whenever I'm with my mother, I feel as though I have to spend the whole time avoiding land mines.

AMY TAN, *The Kitchen God's Wife* (1991)

Now that I am in my forties, she tells me I'm beautiful; now that I am in my forties, she sends me presents and we have the long, personal and even remarkably honest phone calls I always wanted so intensely I forbade myself to imagine them. How strange. Perhaps Sinaw was correct and if we lived to be several hundred years old, we would finally work it all out. I am deeply grateful. With my poems, I finally won even my mother. The longest wooing of my life.

MARGE PIERCY, *Braided Lives* (1982)

She never outgrows the burden of love, and to the end she carries the weight of hope for which she bore. Oddly, very oddly, she is forever surprised and even faintly wronged that her sons and daughters are just people, for many mothers hope and half expect that their newborn child will make the world better, will somehow be a redeemer. Perhaps they are right, and they can believe that the rare quality they glimpsed in the child is active in the burdened adult.

FLORIDA SCOTT-MAXWELL, *The Measure of My Days* (1968)

When my mother had to get dinner for ~~seven~~ she'd just make enough for sixteen and ~~then~~ serve half.

GRACIE ALLEN, in Liz Smith, *The Mother Book* (1978)

One of my children wrote in a third-grade essay on how her mother spent her time . . . "one-half time on home, one-half time on outside things, one-half time writing."

CHARLOTTE MONTGOMERY, in *Good Housekeeping* (1959)

DAY

Mom a gift she will always be grateful for?

every year we'd give Mom favorite candy. . . . Mom was real quick, the last!

I was twelve years old in fields—not on one-

others look at their kids're around flowers.

for Mother's Day? This and the customers are

actresses of our time. getting a 64-ounce bottle?

kids the perfume that the rest of us out of the

is very distinct. I took that's what I said to my-

-purpose gift. It pleases quitoes the rest.

lcohol, you don't know r an olive.

he wasn't to lift a finger

Movies

115

on Mother's Day. They were going to do all the cooking. So they got out three pots, two fry pans, a double boiler, three mixing bowls, a chopping board, six measuring spoons, eight serving dishes—and Mom was delighted. She said it was the best Jell-O she ever tasted.

Mother's Day is when the kids say she's the greatest cook in the world—and then make her a dinner that proves it!

The greatest Mother's Day tribute I ever heard came from a very successful business executive. He said, "Yes, I am a self-made man—but the blueprints came from my mother."

MOVIES

Last night I thought I was going to die and my whole life flashed before me. It was awful. I hate B movies.

Let's face it, I lived a very sheltered life. Do you know that I wasn't even allowed to go to the movies—because they showed shorts?

I've been watching Fred Astaire movies for forty years now and there's only one thing that bothers me. He's so meticulous, so precise, so perfect—just once I would have liked to see him stop in the middle of a routine to tie his shoelace!

It's just amazing how Westerns have changed. I saw one where the meanest, toughest, orneriest gunslinger in town was the hairdresser. You may have seen it. It's called *Fastest Spit-curl in the West!*

This Western is so modern, when the settlers get attacked by the Indians, they send out for two things—help and a pizza!

Nobody knows all the troubles the good guys had. I once talked to one of these old Western stars and he said, "It

f out of reputation

s of Man, 1791-1792.

at you get frozen in
can alter the name.

p) at 37, 1976.

ew years ago I was
ore I discovered the
allulah Bankhead.
ady been dead for
eve the *New York*

American Way

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GE, "Author's
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ad, 1880.

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time.

self," 1855.

85. FAMILY

See also AGE; ANCESTRY; DIVORCE;
MARRIAGE; WOMAN; WOMEN'S RIGHTS;
WORK; YOUTH

- 1 Families mean support and an audience to men.
To women, they just mean more work.

Anonymous, quoted by Gloria Steinem in *Ms.*
magazine, September, 1981.

- 2 The mother's heart is the child's schoolroom.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, *Life Thoughts*, 1859.

- 3 Better to be driven out from among men than to
be disliked of children.

RICHARD HENRY DANA, "Domestic Life,"
published in *The Idle Man* magazine, 1821-1822.

- 4 Discipline is a symbol of caring to a child. He
needs guidance. If there is love, there is no such
thing as being too tough with a child. . . . If you
have never been hated by your child, you have
never been a parent.

BETTE DAVIS, *The Lonely Life*, 1962.

- 5 Cleaning your house while your kids are still
growing
Is like shoveling the walk before it stops
snowing.

PHYLLIS DILLER, in *Phyllis Diller's*
Housekeeping Hints, 1966.

- 6 The security and elevation of the family and of
family life are the prime objects of civilization, and
the ultimate ends of all industry.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, *The Happy Life*,
1896.

- 7 It is my conviction that the family is God's basic
unit in society. God's most important unit in soci-
ety. No wonder then . . . we are in a holy war for
the survival of the family. Before a nation collapses
the families of that nation must go down first.
What is a local church? Nothing but a congrega-
tion of families.

JERRY FALWELL, speaking at a morning service,
December 2, 1979.

- 8 Mother Knows Best.

EDNA FERBER, story title, 1927.

- 9 Total commitment to family and total commit-
ment to career is possible, but fatiguing.

MURIEL FOX, quoted by Barbara Jordan Moore
in *New Woman* magazine, October, 1971.

- 10 What maintains one Vice would bring up two
Children.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *Poor Richard's Almanack*,
1758.

- 11 No parent was ever very comfortable with a
child after it had reached twenty-five.

EDGAR WATSON HOWE, *Sinner Sermons*, 1926.

- 12 The reason grandparents and grandchildren get
along so well is that they have a common enemy.

Attributed to Sam Levenson.

- 13 What the world needs is not romantic lovers
who are sufficient unto themselves, but husbands
and wives who live in communities, relate to other
people, carry on useful work and willingly give
time and attention to their children.

MARGARET MEAD, in *Redbook* magazine,
November, 1965.

- 14 Children aren't happy with nothing to ignore,
And that's what parents were created for.

OGDEN NASH, "The Parent," in *Many Long*
Years Ago, 1945.

- 15 The family is one of nature's masterpieces.

GEORGE SANTAYANA, *The Life of Reason*,
1905-1906.

- 16 I have no sympathy with the old idea that chil-
dren owe such immense gratitude to their parents
that they can never fulfill their obligations to them.
I think the obligation is all on the other side. Par-
ents can never do too much for their children to
repay them for the injustice of having brought them
into the world, unless they have insured them high
moral and intellectual gifts, fine physical health,
and enough money and education to render life
something more than one ceaseless struggle for
necessaries.

the educated, morality
consciousness.

ve Movies (1965)

morality. Self-righteous-
attack the first is not to

vre (1847)

ivine bookkeeping. God
business partners checking

Vagabonding (1991)

ng your moral sense that
ake it through anything
mud-puddle.

(1903), *Fernhurst, Q.E.D.*,
1971)

ed, not preached at, you
nowadays.

Women (1868)

non people food to eat is
lets the common people

nd Peach (1981)

thics, Good, Principles,

Like the first morning. /
Like the first bird.

ning Song (for the First
Bells (1957)

running away on a fresh,
hilarating.

(1927)

the moment when first
ning is the most wonder-
hours. No matter how
ay feel, you possess the
utely anything may hap-
at it practically always
ne jot. The possibility is

Over the Wall (1950)

The average, healthy, well-adjusted adult gets up
at seven-thirty in the morning feeling just plain
terrible.

JEAN KERR, *Please Don't Eat the Daisies* (1957)

To have a reason to get up in the morning, it is
necessary to possess a guiding principle. A belief
of some kind. A bumper sticker if you will.

JUDITH GUEST, *Ordinary People* (1976)

Statistically speaking, the Cheerful Early Riser is
rejected more completely than a member of any
other subculture, save those with boot odor.

ELLEN GOODMAN, *Close to Home* (1979)

See also Dawn.

MOTHER

My mother is a poem I'll never be able to write
/ though everything I write is a poem to my
mother.

SHARON DOUBIAGO, in Tillie Olsen, *Mother to
Daughter, Daughter to Mother* (1984)

No song or poem will bear my mother's name.
Yet so many of the stories that I write, that we
all write, are my mother's stories.

ALICE WALKER, title essay (1974), *In Search of Our
Mothers' Gardens* (1983)

My mother, religious-negro, proud of / having
waded through a storm, is very obviously, / a
sturdy Black bridge that I / crossed over, on.

CAROLYN M. RODGERS, "It Is Deep (Don't never forget
the bridge that you crossed over on)," in Roseann P.
Bell, Bettye J. Parker, and Beverly Guy-Sheftall, *Sturdy
Black Bridges* (1979)

I cannot forget my mother. Though not as sturdy
as others, she is my bridge. When I needed to get
across, she steadied herself long enough for me
to run across safely.

RENITA WEEMS, "Hush, Mama's Gotta Go Bye-Bye,"
in Patricia Bell-Scott et al., eds., *Double Stitch* (1991)

My mother is a woman who speaks with her life
as much as with her tongue.

KESAYA E. NODA, "Growing Up Asian in America," in
Asian Women United of California, eds., *Making
Waves: An Anthology of Writings By and About Asian
American Women* (1989)

To my first Love, my Mother, on whose knee / I
learnt love-lore that is not troublesome.

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI, "To My First Love, My Mother,"
in Mildred P. Harrington and Josephine H. Thomas,
Our Holidays in Poetry (1929)

I learned your walk, talk, gestures and nurturing
laughter. At that time, Mama, had you swung
from bars, I would, to this day, be hopelessly,
imitatively, hung up.

SDIANE BOGUS, "Mom de Plume" (1977), in Patricia
Bell-Scott et al., eds., *Double Stitch* (1991)

My mother wasn't what the world would call a
good woman. She never said she was. And many
people, including the police, said she was a bad
woman. But she never agreed with them, and she
had a way of lifting up her head when she talked
back to them that made me know she was right.

BOX-CAR BERTHA, *Sister of the Road* (1937)

She knew how to make virtues out of necessities.

AUDRE LORDE, *Zami: A New Spelling of My Name*
(1983)

Who ran to help me when I fell, / And would
some pretty story tell, / Or kiss the place to make
it well? / My Mother.

ANN TAYLOR, "My Mother," *Original Poems for Infant
Minds* (1804)

Were my smile not submerged in my counte-
nance, / I should suspend it over her grave.

ELSE LASKER-SCHÜLER, "My Mother" (1925), *Hebrew
Ballads and Other Poems* (1980)

A mother is not a person to lean on but a person
to make leaning unnecessary.

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, *Her Son's Wife* (1926)

You never get over being a child, long as you
have a mother to go to.

SARAH ORNE JEWETT, *The Country of the Pointed Firs*
(1896)

A woman is her mother. / That's the main thing.

ANNE SEXTON, "Housewife" (1962), in Sandra M.
Gilbert and Susan Gubar, eds., *The Norton Anthology
of Literature by Women* (1985)

i am not you anymore / i am my own collection
of / gifts and errors.

SAUNDRA SHARP, "Double Exposure," in Patricia
Bell-Scott et al., eds., *Double Stitch* (1991)

So this was fame at last! Nothing but a vast debt to be paid to the world in energy, blood, in time.

MAY SARTON, *Mrs. Stevens Hears the Mermaids Singing* (1965)

Fame always brings loneliness. Success is as ice cold and as lonely as the north pole.

VICKI BAUM, *Grand Hotel* (1929)

That's what fame is: solitude.

COCO CHANEL, in Marcel Haedrich, *Coco Chanel: Her Life, Her Secrets* (1972)

"What are you famous for?" "For nothing. I am just famous."

IRIS MURDOCH, *The Flight from the Enchanter* (1956)

The Press blew, the public stared, hands flew out like a million little fishes after bread.

ENID BAGNOLD, *National Velvet* (1935)

It takes very little fire to make a great deal of smoke nowadays, and notoriety is not real glory.

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT, *Jo's Boys* (1886)

There may be wonder in money, but, dear God, there is money in wonder.

ENID BAGNOLD, *National Velvet* (1935)

Americans respect talent only insofar as it leads to fame, and we reserve our most fervent admiration for famous people who destroy their lives as well as their talent. The fatal flaws of Elvis, Judy, and Marilyn register much higher on our national applause meter than their living achievements. In America, talent is merely a tool for becoming famous in life so you can become more famous in death—where all are equal.

FLORENCE KING, *Lump It or Leave It* (1990)

How dreary—to be—Somebody! / How public—like a Frog— / To tell one's name—the live-long June— / To an admiring Bog!

EMILY DICKINSON, (1861), *Poems, Second Series* (1891)

See also Celebrities.

FAMILIARITY

Fish are not the best authority on water.

JANE YOLEN, *Sister Light, Sister Dark* (1988)

You do not notice changes in what is always before you.

COLETTE, *My Apprenticeships* (1936)

Familiarity is a magician that is cruel to beauty but kind to ugliness.

OUIDA, *Wisdom, Wit and Pathos* (1884)

I like familiarity. In me it does not breed contempt. Only more familiarity.

GERTRUDE STEIN, in *Reader's Digest* (1935)

She was the crow of the reservation, she lived off our scraps, and she knew us best because the scraps told our story.

LOUISE ERDRICH, *Tracks* (1988)

See also Home.

FAMILY

The family—that dear octopus from whose tentacles we never quite escape, nor, in our inmost hearts, ever quite wish to.

DODIE SMITH, *Dear Octopus* (1938)

Family is just accident. . . . They don't mean to get on your nerves. They don't even mean to be your family, they just are.

MARSHA NORMAN, *'night, Mother* (1983)

Call it a clan, call it a network, call it a tribe, call it a family. Whatever you call it, whoever you are, you need one.

JANE HOWARD, *Families* (1978)

Families will not be broken. Curse and expel them, send their children wandering, drown them in floods and fires, and old women will make songs out of all these sorrows and sit in the porches and sing them on mild evenings.

MARILYNNE ROBINSON, *Housekeeping* (1980)

Our family never had any hard luck, because nothing seemed hard luck to it, nor was it ever disgraced for there was nothing which it would acknowledge as disgrace.

BOX-CAR BERTHA, *Sister of the Road* (1937)

If the Koran is the soul of Islam, then perhaps the institution of the Muslim family might be described as its body.

ELIZABETH WARNOCK FERNEA, *Women and the Family in the Middle East* (1985)

What families have in common the world around is that they are the place where people learn who they are and how to be that way.

JEAN ILLSLEY CLARKE, *Self-Esteem: A Family Affair* (1978)

Family jokes, though rightly cursed by strangers, are the bond that keeps most families alive.

STELLA BENSON, *Pipers and a Dancer* (1924)

Heirlooms we don't have in our family. But stories we've got.

ROSE CHERNIN, in Kim Chernin, *In My Mother's House* (1983)

Like all cultures, one of the family's first jobs is to persuade its members they're special, more wonderful than the neighboring barbarians. The persuasion consists of stories showing family members demonstrating admirable traits, which it claims are family traits. Attention to the stories' actual truth is never the family's most compelling consideration. Encouraging belief is. The family's survival depends on the shared sensibility of its members.

ELIZABETH STONE, *Black Sheep and Kissing Cousins* (1988)

Within our family there was no such thing as a person who did not matter. Second cousins thrice removed mattered. We knew—and thriftily made use of—everybody's middle name. We knew who was buried where. We all mattered, and the dead most of all.

SHIRLEY ABBOTT, *Womenfolks: Growing Up Down South* (1983)

In the traditional family structure of Persia . . . one simply cannot discard close relatives just because one does not like them; rather one has to accommodate them, make allowances and accept them, like misfortune.

SHUSHA GUPPY, *The Blindfold Horse: Memories of a Persian Childhood* (1988)

Healthy families are our greatest national resource.

DOLORES CURRAN, *Traits of a Healthy Family* (1983)

A group of closely related persons living under one roof; it is a convenience, often a necessity, sometimes a pleasure, sometimes the reverse; but who first exalted it as admirable, an almost religious ideal?

ROSE MACAULAY, *My World My Wilderness* (1950)

To my way of thinking, the American family started to decline when parents began to communicate with their children. When we began to "rap," "feed into one another," "let things hang out" that mother didn't know about and would rather not.

ERMA BOMBECK, *If Life Is a Bowl of Cherries, What Am I Doing in the Pits?* (1971)

The family as an institution is *both* oppressive and protective and, depending on the issue, is experienced sometimes one way, sometimes the other—often in some mix of the two—by most people who live in families.

LILLIAN BRESLOW RUBIN, *Worlds of Pain* (1976)

Personal hatred and family affection are not incompatible; they often flourish and grow strong together.

WILLA CATHER, *Lucy Gayheart* (1935)

Family life! The United Nations is child's play compared to the tugs and splits and need to understand and forgive in any family.

MAY SARTON, *Kinds of Love* (1970)

We do not discuss the members of our family to their faces.

IVY COMPTON-BURNETT, *A House and Its Head* (1935)

In families there are frequently matters of which no one speaks, nor even alludes. There are no words for these matters. As the binding skeleton beneath the flesh is never acknowledged by us and, when at last it defines itself, is after all an obscenity.

JOYCE CAROL OATES, *I Lock My Door Upon Myself* (1990)

in winter is rich with the bittersweet nuance
ber beauty of the once-was.
er in Venice" *Gourmet* Jan 86

eated on red velvet banquettes at marble-
tables, one can't help wonder what sights
loky, gilded mirrors have reflected for more
years.
orian, a legendary café, *ib*

N WEST

st is color. . . . Its colors are animal rather
etable, the colors of earth and sunlight and

West—A Place to Hang Your Dreams" *Woman's*
Companion May 56

EST

lat caps and collarless shirts wander around
prig of hawthorn between their teeth, their
amped behind them. . . . All you have to do
Ah," mingling pity, rage and stoicism in one
and everyone within earshot will echo you.
ckington, England, *NY Times* 8 Jul 84

ESTBROOK, manager of London's Waldorf Hotel
of our future lies in preserving our past.
ian.Science Monitor 30 Jun 81

IE H WHITE

hungking [now Chongqing] for the first time
in 40 years ago—a city of hills and mists, of
d lavenders, 2 rivers shaping it to a point
cliff rising above me like a challenge.
gqing Transformed" *NY Times* 10 Feb 85

WHITNEY

private lives, led in quiet resignation.
esden, East Germany, *NY Times* 6 Nov 76

Humankind

FAMILY LIFE

Family Members

WERNHER VON BRAUN

For my confirmation, I didn't get a watch and my
first pair of long pants, like most Lutheran boys. I
got a telescope. My mother thought it would make
the best gift.

Time 17 Feb 58

CAROL BURNETT

[This is to explain] just how your mom turned out
to be the kind of hairpin she is.

Note to her daughters in *One More Time* Random
House 86, quoted in *NY Times* 19 Oct 86

LILLIAN CARTER

Sometimes when I look at all my children, I say to
myself, "Lillian, you should have stayed a virgin."

Comment to 1980 Democratic Convention that nomi-
nated her son for a second term as president, quoted in
Newsweek 29 Dec 80

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

When you understand what you see, you will no
longer be children. You will know that life is pain,
that each of us hangs always upon the cross of him-
self. And when you know that this is true of every
man, woman and child on earth, you will be wiser.

Letter to his children, *Witness* Random House 52

JOHN CHEEVER

When I remember my family, I always remember
their backs. They were always indignantly leaving
places.

Quoted by Susan Cheever *Home before Dark* Houghton
Mifflin 84

That's the way I remember them, heading for an
exit.

ib

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Death came very easily to her. She had lived such
an innocent and loving life of service to others and
held such a simple faith, that she had no fears at all
and did not seem to mind very much.

On death of his nanny Elizabeth Everest, quoted by
William Manchester *The Last Lion* Little, Brown 83

It is a gaping wound, whenever one touches it and
removes the bandages and plasters of daily life.

April 4, 1922, letter to his wife Clementine after his
daughter Marigold's death, *ib*

MAY ROPER COKER

I never thought that you should be rewarded for the
greatest privilege of life.

On being chosen Mother of the Year, *NY Daily News*
7 May 58

CLAUDETTE COLBERT

Why do grandparents and grandchildren get along so
well? They have the same enemy—the mother.

Time 14 Sep 81

PAT CONROY

My mother thought of my father as half barbarian
and half blunt instrument, and she isolated him from
his children.

Book-of-the-Month Club News Dec 86

The children of warriors in our country learn the
grace and caution that come from a permanent sense
of estrangement.

ib

MARIO CUOMO, Governor of NY

I watched a small man with thick calluses on both
hands work 15 and 16 hours a day. I saw him once
literally bleed from the bottoms of his feet, a man
who came here uneducated, alone, unable to speak
the language, who taught me all I needed to know
about faith and hard work by the simple eloquence
of his example.

Commenting on his father, address to Democratic Na-
tional Convention 16 Jul 84

I talk and talk and talk, and I haven't taught people
in 50 years what my father taught by example in one
week.

Time 2 Jun 86

I am a trial lawyer. . . . Matilda says that at dinner
on a good day I sound like an affidavit.

NY Times 10 Nov 86

LOUISE SEVIER GIDDINGS CURREY

Spoil your husband, but don't spoil your children—
that's my philosophy.

On being chosen Mother of the Year, *NY Post* 14 May
61

BETTE DAVIS

If you've never been hated by your child, you've
never been a parent.

On publication of her daughter B D Hyman's book, CBS
TV 5 May 85

DOROTHY DeBOLT

Of course I don't always enjoy being a mother. At
those times my husband and I hole up somewhere
in the wine country, eat, drink, make mad love and
pretend we were born sterile and raise poodles.

On receiving 1980 National Mother's Day Committee
Award as the natural mother of 6 and adoptive mother
of 14, *San Francisco Chronicle* 22 Apr 80

YVONNE DE GAULLE

The presidency is temporary—but the family is per-
manent.

On her priorities as wife of French President Charles de
Gaulle, quoted by Richard M Nixon *RN: Memoirs of*
Richard Nixon Grosset & Dunlap 78

... however old they and we may grow to be, we are doing other things to shield us from a sense of doom. As long as they are around, we are spared the fact of our mortality; we can still be innocent children.

ANN THORNDYKE, *A Different Woman*, 1973.

... there were no schools to take the children away from home part of the time, the insane asylum would be filled with mothers.

JOHN LUTHER HOWE, *Country Town Sayings*, 1911.

... no parent was ever very comfortable with a child until he had reached twenty-five.

JOHN LUTHER HOWE, *Sinner Sermons*, 1926.

... the reason why corporal punishment is popular is that a big person can hit a little person with relative safety. Many parents, it seems, give up corporal punishment when their children are old enough to make a stiff defence or counter-attack.

LESTER F. STALL, *Educational Psychology*, 1942.

... the real menace in dealing with a five-year-old is that in no time at all you begin to sound like a five-year-old.

W. E. B. DUBOIS, *How to Get the Best from Your Children*, 1957.

... it shows that a mother needs fortitude and courage and tolerance and flexibility and patience and firmness and nearly every other virtue of the human soul. But because I know I am a parent of almost fiercely maternal nature, I praise casualness. It seems to me the best of virtues. It is useful enough when children are small. It is important to the point of necessity when they are adolescents.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, *McCall's*, May, 1959.

... what the world needs is not romantic lovers who are sufficient unto themselves, but husbands and wives who live in communities, relate to other people, carry on useful work and will not give time and attention to their children.

MAURICE MERLE, *Redbook*, 1965.

... the worst cruelties that parents visit upon their children are past belief.

ALAN JENNINGS, *A Psychiatrist's World*, 1959.

... more than in any other human relationship, overwhelmingly more, motherhood means being constantly interruptible, responsive, responsible.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, *Sierras: When Writers Don't Write*, 1965.

My child looked at me and I looked back at him in the delivery room, and I realized that out of a sea of infinite possibilities it had come down to this: a specific person, born on the hottest day of the year, conceived on a Christmas Eve, made by his father and me miraculously from scratch.

ANNA QUINDLEN, *New York Times*, March 13, 1986.

Helping your eldest to pick a college is one of the greatest educational experiences of life—for the parents. Next to trying to pick his bride, it's the best way to learn that your authority, if not entirely gone, is slipping fast.

SALLY RESTON AND JAMES RESTON, *Saturday Evening Post*, May 5, 1956.

Biological possibility and desire are not the same as biological need. Women have child-bearing equipment. For them to choose not to use the equipment is no more blocking what is instinctive than it is for a man who, muscles or no, chooses not to be a weightlifter.

BETTY ROLLIN, "Motherhood: Who Needs It?" *Look*, May 16, 1971.

Willful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from the standpoint of the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death, race death; a sin for which there is no atonement.... No man, no woman, can shirk the primary duties of life, whether for love of ease and pleasure, or for any other cause, and retain his or her self-respect.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, message to Congress, December 3, 1906.

Without the means to prevent, and to control the timing of conception, economic and political rights have limited meaning for women. If women cannot plan their pregnancies, they can plan little else in their lives.

ALICE ROSSI, "The Right to One's Body," *The Feminist Papers*, 1973.

When motherhood becomes the fruit of a deep yearning, not the result of ignorance or accident, its children will become the foundation of a new race.

MARGARET SANGER, *Women and the New Race*, 1920.

Bringing up a family should be an adventure, not an anxious discipline in which everybody is constantly graded for performance.

MILTON R. SAPIRSTEIN, *Paradoxes of Everyday Life*, 1955.

Parents, however old they and we may grow to be, serve among other things to shield us from a sense of our doom. As long as they are around, we can avoid the fact of our mortality; we can still be innocent children.

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FROM

Name:

Mike Freedman

The George Washington University

Fax Number: (202) 994-9025

Telephone Number: (202) 994-6460

COMMENTS*Thanks!**Mike*MICHAEL FREEDMAN
DIRECTOR
PUBLIC AFFAIRSOFFICE OF
UNIVERSITY RELATIONS
RICE HALL2121 EYE STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20052

(202) 994-6463 PAGE: (202) 996-2073

FAX: (202) 994-9025

→ If you need more,

GWU Outline

Mother's Day / Father's Day (parents - Truman)

Family We repay our parents (wellby)

Integrate our lives

Build Comm'g.

Family, work, service. (integrity in all of these)

Family values alone won't feed a hungry child

And material security cannot provide a
moral compass. We need both. (Pons)

Greatest Nat'l threat comes from our own indifference

mwidelen

Partnership b/w family, comm'g, & govt is synergistic.

"Cheaper By The Dozen"

ISIS - ^{mother} Goddess of Egypt - taught her subject how to grind
v. powerful. flour, spin, weave, & make clothes

81 years since Mother's Day formalized

Several getting dozens thru satellite lectures & cable program.





OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

*Honoring
Terry Michael Duncan
HRC met
GW parent's ~~medal~~ -*

May 4, 1994

To: Liz Boyer
Office of the First Lady

From: Mike Freedman
GW Public Affairs

*1st Am. to die -
died saving life
of NYTimes photo*

Liz --

Attached is some data you may find helpful in preparing Mrs. Clinton's briefing book for Sunday's Commencement. Included are:

(1) A four-page Commencement release with information on the student speaker, the other honorary degree recipients and a special tribute to 1993 GW National Law Center graduate Terry Michael Duncan, who died a hero in Moscow last fall while saving the life of a New York Times photographer during an uprising staged by government opponents. I believe Mrs. Clinton has met Duncan's parents who will accept the "GW President's medal" on his behalf.

(2) A one page fact sheet on GW including the names of distinguished alumni such as former First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff John Shalikashvili and HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros.

Other points worth noting:

* Many of the graduating students have been part of the excitement of the Clinton Administration having been volunteers when GW served as the Clinton/Gore Inaugural Press Center in January, 1993 and witnesses to the White House Health Care Task Force public hearing held in GW's Smith Center in March of 1993. Some have also had the honor of interning in the White House.

* The Commencement honors not only bachelor degree recipients -- but also a number of Masters and Doctoral degree recipients. While the GW National Law Center and Medical School will hold separate ceremonies later this month -- representatives from both graduating classes will be in attendance Sunday. In all, 4,800 graduates will be honored. Some 2,600 will attend Sunday. With families and friends, the total audience will be 20,000.

* It's Mother's Day -- and this commencement is designed to honor families and the mom's attending as well as the graduates.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mike Freedman".

RICE HALL • 2121 EYE STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON, DC 20052 • (202) 994-6460 • FAX (202) 994-9025



NEWS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 29, 1994

CONTACT: Mike Freedman or
Karen Sibert (202) 994-6460

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON TO DELIVER KEYNOTE ADDRESS
AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT MAY 8**

4,800 graduates to be honored at ceremony on the Ellipse

**Mrs. Clinton, Roderic Hollett Davison, Elizabeth Drew,
John Hope Franklin, Thaddeus Lindner to receive honorary degrees**

Washington, D.C. -- Stephen Joel Trachtenberg, president of The George Washington University, has announced that First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will receive an honorary Doctor of Public Service degree and deliver the keynote address at GW's Commencement on the Ellipse May 8. The ceremony, honoring 4,800 GW graduates, begins at 10 a.m.

"We are immensely proud to have the First Lady as this year's Commencement speaker at The George Washington University," commented President Trachtenberg. "Her indomitable spirit, enduring commitment and contagious energy are qualities which will serve to inspire GW graduates as they embark on their career and life paths."

Some 20,000 people are expected to attend GW's Commencement, which will be held in the historic oval-shaped park along E Street opposite the south lawn of the White House. The academic processions for Commencement will begin on the Ellipse at 9:30 a.m. on Sunday, May 8, Mother's Day. The Commencement ceremony will be held -- rain or shine -- on the Ellipse.

Ekaterini Malliou, a Master of Public Health degree candidate in the School of Medicine and Health Sciences, will serve as student speaker. She was selected through a University-wide competition.

During the ceremonies, President Trachtenberg will bestow The George Washington University President's Medal posthumously on Terry Michael Duncan, a 1993 graduate of the GW National Law Center who died a hero in Russia last October. Duncan had moved to Moscow last summer to start his own law firm. During an uprising staged by government opponents, he saved the lives of several people by pulling them to safety during an attack on a radio and television station. He was shot while protecting wounded New York Times photographer Otto Pohl.

(more)

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The President's Medal is the highest honor President Trachtenberg can bestow in the name of The George Washington University. The award will be presented to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duncan, the parents of Terry Michael Duncan.

The University will also confer honorary degrees upon five outstanding contributors to public service, journalism, business and history at its Commencement ceremony. Honorary degree recipients include:

Hillary Rodham Clinton, Doctor of Public Service. Mrs. Clinton has brought extraordinary dynamism to her role as First Lady, heading the President's Task Force on National Health Care Reform while also attending to family and ceremonial responsibilities. Throughout her adult life, Mrs. Clinton has successfully balanced her family, work, and public service; as First Lady of Arkansas, she combined chairing an education committee that set public school standards in the state with practicing law and managing a home. Mrs. Clinton has devoted much of her career to the interests of children and families. She was a staff attorney for the Children's Defense Fund, founded the Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, pioneered the Arkansas Home Instruction for Preschool Youth program, and chaired the Arkansas Education Standards Committee. Mrs. Clinton was named Arkansas Woman of the Year in 1983 and Arkansas Mother of the Year in 1984.

Roderic Hollett Davison, Doctor of Humane Letters. Davison began teaching at GW in 1947 and is currently Professor Emeritus of History. A specialist in modern European and Near Eastern history, he is a founding member and former president of both the Middle East Studies Association and the Turkish Studies Association of North America. Davison has tirelessly contributed to the University community as a member of the GW faculty, including stellar service for many years on the faculty senate, as chairman of the History Department, on dean's councils for Columbian College and as acting dean of the Graduate Council.

Elizabeth Drew, Doctor of Letters. Drew is a highly acclaimed journalist who for 19 years was the Washington correspondent for The New Yorker magazine and appears regularly on such public affairs shows as "Meet the Press" and "The MacNeil Lehrer NewsHour." In the early '70s, she was the host of "Thirty Minutes with . . .," a weekly television program on the Public Broadcasting Service where she conducted one-on-one interviews with public figures such as John Erlichman, Hubert Humphrey, King Hussein, Indira Gandhi and Golda Meir. She also served as a panelist for the presidential debates in 1976 and moderator of the League of Women Voters Democratic candidates' debate in April 1984.

(more)

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John Hope Franklin, Doctor of Humane Letters. Franklin is well regarded as the foremost authority on the history of African-Americans. He has written ten books and many articles on the issues of slavery and freedom, segregation and equality, race and civil rights. He is the James B. Duke Professor of History Emeritus at Duke University, where for seven years he was professor of legal history at that institution's law school.

Thaddeus Alphonse Lindner, Doctor of Public Service. Lindner is a distinguished businessman and community activist, loyal GW alumnus and dedicated University trustee. As an undergraduate student at GW, Lindner began a business venture which grew into the largest commercial parking company in the Washington metropolitan area and one of the largest in the country, Colonial Parking, Inc. He is a 24-year member of the board of trustees and a former president of the General Alumni Association and Colonials, Inc., once the official support group for intercollegiate activities.

The University's Commencement weekend will encompass a number of celebrations, beginning Friday, May 6, with the **School of Business and Public Management annual awards** at 7 p.m. in the Marvin Center Ballroom (800 21st Street, NW). There will be a reception following the awards ceremony.

The **doctoral candidate hooding ceremony** will take place on Saturday, May 7, at 9:30 a.m. in the Dorothy Betts Marvin Theatre (800 21st Street, NW). The ceremony will include candidates from Columbian College and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the School of Business and Public Management, the School of Education and Human Development and the School of Engineering and Applied Science. Candidates will receive their doctoral hoods during the ceremony. A reception will follow.

The May 7 schedule also includes the **Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps commissioning ceremony**, 2 p.m. at Fort Meyer, Virginia. This ceremony is for graduating NROTC students and their guests.

The **Columbian College and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences undergraduate awards ceremony** will take place in the Marvin Center Theatre at 4 p.m. Receptions will follow the presentations.

The **Elliott School of International Affairs** will host its annual **Dean's Skaal** in the GW University Club, Marvin Center third floor at 5 p.m.

The East Hall of Union Station (50 Massachusetts Ave., NE) is the site of **The Distinguished Alumni Achievement Awards dinner** on May 7 at 6 p.m. This annual black-tie event honors outstanding alumni of the University.

(more)

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Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award recipients are:

William P. Barr, former attorney general of the United States;

Lydia Simone Bond, renowned expert in prevention of HIV infection in third-world countries;

Pete L. Manos, chairman of Giant Food, one of the largest regional supermarket chains in the United States;

Herbert Weissbach, internationally-acclaimed molecular biologist; and

Rear Admiral Louise C. Wilmot, highest ranking woman in the United States Armed Forces and first female to command a Naval Base;

"A Monumental Celebration at Union Station" honoring graduates follows the Alumni Achievement Awards dinner. The event will be held in the Main Hall of Union Station and will feature live entertainment, desserts and dancing to "ODYSSEY." This celebration is for the entire University community, their family members and guests.

On Sunday, May 8, the GW academic processions will begin on the Ellipse at 9:30 a.m. The Commencement ceremony will begin at 10 a.m. At the conclusion of the program, graduates and their guests are invited to a reception in a football field-size tent on the Ellipse.

Graduation ceremonies for GW's School of Medicine and Health Sciences will take place Friday, May 27, at 11 a.m. at Lisner Auditorium (730 21st Street, NW). The keynote address will be delivered by Dr. Joycelyn Elders, U.S. Surgeon General, who will receive an honorary Doctor of Public Service degree. Robert Petersdorf, President Emeritus of the Association of American Medical Colleges, will receive an honorary Doctor of Science degree.

The GW National Law Center will hold its graduation on Sunday, May 29, at 1:30 p.m. in the Smith Center (600 22nd Street, NW). The keynote speaker will be Joyce Hens Green, United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, who will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. William J. Brennan, Jr., retired Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, will also be honored during the ceremony with an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

Members of the media interested in attending GW's Commencement should contact Michael Freedman or Karen Sibert of the GW Office of Public Affairs at (202) 994-6460.

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OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

The George Washington University, located four blocks from the White House, was created by an Act of Congress in 1821. Today, GW is the largest higher education institution and the largest non-governmental employer in the nation's capital. The University offers comprehensive programs of undergraduate and graduate liberal arts study as well as degree programs in medicine, law, engineering, education, business/public management, and international affairs.

Each year GW enrolls a diverse population of approximately 19,000 undergraduate, graduate, and professional students from all 50 states and all over the world--including more than 2,700 international students representing some 99 countries. The 50 percent male, 50 percent female student body consists of 21 percent minority group members. This year, graduate and professional school enrollment totaled 10,091 students; undergraduate enrollment was 6,201; and non-degree student enrollment was 2,308.

The George Washington University comprises eight divisions:

- The Columbian College and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
- The School of Medicine and Health Sciences
- The National Law Center
- The School of Engineering and Applied Science
- The School of Education and Human Development
- The School of Business and Public Management
- The Elliott School of International Affairs
- The Division of Continuing Education

Faculty in these divisions numbers 1,281. Faculty and students are served by three main libraries on campus--The Gelman Library, the Burns Law Library and the Himmelfarb Medical Library.

GW's more than 110,000 alumni reside all around the world. Among the most distinguished of them are HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros, EMILY's List founder/president Ellen Malcolm, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman General John Shalikashvili, and former First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.

GW is a private, nonsectarian, coeducational institution accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Universities. It has an endowment of approximately \$350 million.

HOUSEWIVES AND MOTHERS

She Combined Job and Twelve Children

Consulting engineers LILLIAN MOLLER GILBRETH (1878-1972) and her husband Frank were internationally famous as pioneers in time-motion research. They were even more widely known as the parents in *Cheaper by the Dozen* (1948), a best seller written by two of their children and later made into a movie. As an engineer, Mrs. Gilbreth charted ways to save waste and human motion in the office, factory, hospital, and home. She conducted private industrial engineering seminars from her home before universities became interested, and later served on the faculties of Purdue, Rutgers, and the Newark College of Engineering. When she married Frank in 1904, they planned a family of 12—half boys and half girls—and managed them when they had them with the same efficiency they displayed in their engineering partnership. Decisions were made by family council, they answered mail by a family newspaper, a "birthday gift buyer" remembered all the birthdays and bought the presents, and jobs went to the lowest "bidder." After her

husband's sudden death in 1924, Mrs. Gilbreth sailed to Europe to keep his speaking engagements at the London Power Conference, the World Congress of Scientific Management, and the Masaryk Academy (Prague). During the Depression she served on two presidential unemployment committees. In World War II, she was educational adviser to the American Council of Education, the Office of War Information, and the War Manpower Commission; she was also industrial consultant to the Navy and, active into her 80s, developed new concepts in devices for the disabled. A prolific writer who won many awards, she was the first woman commencement speaker at the University of California in 1902 and received her master's in literature there, her doctorate in industrial psychology from Brown in 1915, and honorary degrees from California, Brown, Smith, Rutgers, and others. She died at 93, still maintaining that "Age needn't determine what one is able to do." Among her legacies to American homes: kitchens with work surfaces adjusted to height, step-on trash cans, refrigerators with shelves in the doors.

Mothers of the Year

Every year the American Mothers Committee, Inc., celebrates Mother's Day with a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, honoring the Mother of the Year. In recent years, they have been:

- 1968 E. Grossman Bodine
North Dakota
- 1969 E. Peterson LeTourneau
Texas
- 1970 Dorothy Lee Wilson
Tennessee
- 1971 Betty Anthony Zahn
Oklahoma
- 1972 Esther Hunt Moore

- 1973 Ruth Youngdahl Nelson
Minnesota
- 1974 Phyllis Brown Marriott
District of Columbia
- 1975 Josephine Wainman Burson
Tennessee
- 1976 M. Garnett Grindstaff
New Mexico
- 1977 Gloria Berry Langdon
Oklahoma

First Woman Chosen as "Unsung Heroine of the Year"

Her strengths as a mother and family

The Home and Community

won RITA DABERTIN, 43, the honor of being named the first "Unsung Heroine of the Year" by the *Ladies' Home Journal* in 1977. Ms. Dabertin, of Whiting, Indiana, one of the 21.7 per cent of U.S. women who are heads of households, was nominated by one of her six children. Widowed while pregnant with her sixth child, she managed her money carefully until her youngest was old enough for kindergarten and she was down to her last \$100. After trying several jobs, she decided she preferred factory work to more traditional women's jobs, and joined the American Oil Company as a materials handler. Over the years she made her small budget cover books, music, vacations, and a canoe for her sons. Because of the canoe, she became involved in ecology. When plans were made to drain Indiana's Lake George, she fought to make it a state conservation project, and won. Rita Dabertin has one married daughter, working for her master's in speech therapy. Of her sons, one is a college graduate, two were in college in 1977, and two in high school.

Two Kennedy Mothers

Widow of the assassinated Robert Kennedy, ETHEL KENNEDY despite her husband's death and that of her brother-in-law President John F. Kennedy, has said that she still thinks politics is "the most noble profession." She spends considerable time working for the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation but most of her life revolves around her family of 11 children and, now, a grandchild. Motherhood, she believes, is "the most important job there is and the most re-

warding thing a woman can do to raise children into adults. Ethel Kennedy's mother, KENNEDY, long regularly one of the world's most admired mothers of nine, grandmother of nine, grandmother, has carried through the death of her son the earlier tragic losses of children and the retardation of her daughter of Boston politician "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald, she has been a politically active woman in her mid-80s, still vital, well-dressed, and outspoken, re-

Spokeswomen for Stepmothers

When TV reporter JEANE SEARS married financial consultant in 1972, she left her job to become a time wife, mother to her stepchildren, and stepmother to four daughters. Her stepdaughters had tried to befriend her before the wedding. Afterward became uncomfortable. Her husband began to favor his own children and overcriticize her son. She discussed the situation with her friend, RUTH ROOSEVELT, who authored book *Living in Step*. The result. While they were in the National Institute of Health encouraged them to form the Step Family Foundation, incorporated in 1975, now a clearinghouse for information (potential 40 million parents' step"), conducts workshops, provides telephone counseling for meetings. Suggestions: don't spend too much time; talk to them privately; establish "house rules" that both parents can enforce.

SOME PIONEERING HOME ECONOMISTS

First Female MIT Graduate, Founder of Home Economics, and Pioneer Sanitary Chemist
FRANK H. SMALLER, BARNARD, 1884-1942

been robbed by the removal of the work. You cannot make a home without cooking and

LEVEL 1 - 23 OF 55 STORIES.

Copyright 1987 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

May 6, 1987, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section C; Page 12, Column 3; Living Desk

LENGTH: 877 words

HEADLINE: LIFE IN THE 30'S

BYLINE: By Anna Quindlen

BODY:

FOR several years after my mother's death, I felt about Mother's Day the way I suppose recently divorced people feel about Valentine's Day. It seemed to be an organized effort by the immediate world to spit in my eye, and I gladly would have set fire to every card in every card rack in every card shop in town. In time, the rage abated, and what remained in its place was an emotionless distance. Mother's Day became much like Passover, a holiday that people like me did not celebrate.

Secretly, I suspected that I would be reconciled to it someday, when I had children, when I was a mother. This conclusion seemed logical and sensible and was completely wrong. Mother's Day is still fraught with strong emotion now, if only because each year I feel like a fraud. It is undeniable that I have given birth to two children; I remember both occasions quite vividly. But the orchid corsage, the baby-pink card with the big M in curly script, the burnt toast on a tray in bed - they belong to someone else, some other kind of person, some sort of moral authority. They belong to Mother, and each of us knows quite well who that person is, and always will be.

That person is a concept. I suppose that is where it all goes wrong. I know few people who have managed to separate the two. My friends speak about their mothers, about their manipulations and criticisms and pointed remarks, and when I meet these same women I can recognize very little of them in the child's description. They usually seem intelligent, thoughtful, kind. But I am not in a position to judge. To me they are simply people, not some lifelong foil, a yardstick by which to measure myself, to publicly find mother wanting, to privately find the fault within.

And yet I know the feeling. Although she was long dead when I had my children, my mother and I were then somehow equals, peers, alike in my mind. That was the most disconcerting feeling of my life. I was part of a generation of women so different from their mothers as to sometimes be a palpable insult, daughters who were perhaps as likely to model themselves on the male parent as the female one.

For all of my life my mother had been the other: I was aggressive, she was passive. (Perhaps simply reserved?) I was intellectual, she was not. (Perhaps not given the opportunity?) I was gregarious, she was shy. (Perhaps simply more selective in her attachments?) At a family gathering recently, several people I have not seen since I was a girl approached and said they knew who I was because I looked exactly like my mother. I was chilled to the bone. How dare they? How dare they consign me to her shoes? How dare they allow me to fill them?

The New York Times, May 6, 1987

But in some sense I have slipped into them simply by having children of my own. Nearly every day some echo of my mother's mothering wafts by me, like the aroma of soup simmering on some stove down the street. Even as we swear we will not do some of the horrible things they did, not pull the thumb like a cork from our children's mouths, not demand that they clean their plates, our mothers' words come full-blown out of our mouths, usually in anger: "If you do that it will be the last thing you do." "You've got another think coming." "Over my dead body." "Because I said so, that's why." Even as we enumerate their shortcomings, the rigor of raising children ourselves makes clear to us our mothers' incredible strength. We fear both. If they are not strong, who will protect us? If they are not imperfect, how can we equal them?

Perhaps those conflicting emotions help us reconcile ourselves to our mothers, make us able to apprehend the shadow of a human being, just raising other human beings the best she can, beneath the terrible weight of the concept.

In the beginning it is difficult. I have envied my friends who have had their mothers to help them with new babies, then felt the envy evaporate at the distress and doubt my friends sometimes felt about who was really the mother here. "No girl becomes a woman until she has lost her mother," someone once told me. And there was the proof: women reduced to children again in a way I never could be.

Yet it is having children that can smooth the relationship, too. Mother and daughter are now equals. That is hard to imagine, even harder to accept, for among other things, it means realizing that your own mother felt this way, too - unsure of herself, weak in the knees, terrified about what in the world to do with you. It means accepting that she was tired, inept, sometimes stupid, that she, too, sat in the dark at 2 A.M. with a child shrieking across the hall and no clue to the child's trouble.

Most of this has little to do with the specific women involved. In my case that is certainly true. This firestorm is not about one sweet, gentle mother, perhaps tough and demanding inside, and one tough, demanding daughter, now sweet and gentle with her own children. It has to do with Mother with a capital M: someone we are afraid to be and afraid that we can never be. It has to do with a torch being passed, with finding it hot to hold, with looking up at the person who has given it to you and accepting that without it, she is no Valkyrie, just a woman muddling through, much like me, much like you.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LEVEL 1 - 33 OF 55 STORIES

Copyright 1986 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

July 9, 1986, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section C; Page 10, Column 3; Living Desk

LENGTH: 793 words

HEADLINE: LIFE IN THE 30'S

BYLINE: by Anna Quindlen

BODY:

THE two women are sitting at a corner table in the restaurant, their shopping bags wedged between their chairs and the wall: Lord & Taylor, Bloomingdale's, something from Ann Taylor for the younger one. She is wearing a bright silk shirt, some good gold jewelry; her hair is on the long side, her makeup faint. Across the table the older woman is wearing a suit, a string of pearls, a diamond solitaire and a narrow band. They lean across the table. I imagine the conversation: Will the new blazer go with the old skirt? Is the dress really right for an afternoon wedding? How is Daddy? How is his ulcer? Won't he slow down, just a little bit?

It seems that I see mothers and daughters everywhere, gliding through what I think of as the adult rituals of parent and child. My mother died when I was 19. For a long time, it was all you needed to know about me, a kind of vest pocket description of my emotional complexion: "Meet you in the lobby in 10 minutes - I have long brown hair, am on the short side, have on a red coat and my mother died when I was 19."

That's not true anymore. When I see a mother and a daughter having lunch in a restaurant, shopping at Saks, talking together on the crosstown bus, I no longer want to murder them. I just stare a little more than is polite, hoping that I can combine my observations with a half-remembered conversation, some anecdotes, a few old dresses, a photograph or two, and re-create, like an archeologist of the soul, a relationship that will never exist.

Of course the question is whether it would have ever existed at all. One day at lunch I told two of my closest friends that what I minded most about not having a mother was the absence of that grown-up woman-to-woman relationship that was impossible as a child or adolescent and that my friends were having with their mothers now. They both looked at me as though my teeth had turned purple. I didn't need to ask why; I've heard so many times about the futility of such relationships, about women with business suits and briefcases reduced to whining children by their mothers' offhand comment about a man, or a dress, or a homemade dinner.

I accept the fact that mothers and daughters probably always see each other across a chasm of failed expectations, old misunderstandings, covert rivalries. But I forget all those things when one of my friends is down with the flu and her mother arrives with an overnight bag to manage her household and feed her soup.

The New York Times, July 9, 1986

So now, at the center of my heart there is a fantasy, and a mystery. The fantasy is small, and silly: a shopping trip, perhaps a pair of shoes, a walk, a talk, lunch in a good restaurant, which my mother assumes is the kind of place I eat at all the time. I pick up the check. We take a cab to the train. She reminds me of somebody's birthday. I invite her and my father to dinner.

The mystery is whether the fantasy has within it a nugget of fact. Would I really have wanted her to take care of the wedding arrangements, or come and stay for a week after the children were born? Would we have talked on the telephone about this and that? Would she have saved my clippings in a scrapbook? Or would she have meddled in my affairs, volunteering opinions I didn't want to hear about things that were none of her business, criticizing my clothes and my children? Worse still, would we have been strangers with nothing to say to each other? Is all the good I remember about us simply wishful thinking? Is all the bad self-protection?

Perhaps it is at best difficult, at worst impossible for children and parents to be adults together. But I would love to be able to know that.

Sometimes I feel like one of those people searching, searching for the mother who gave them up for adoption. I have some small questions for her and I want the answers: How did she get her children to sleep through the night? What was her first labor like? Was there olive oil in her tomato sauce? Was she happy? If she had it to do over again, would she? When we pulled her wedding dress out of the box the other day to see if my sister might wear it to her wedding, we were flabbergasted to see how tiny it was. "My God," I said, "did you starve yourself to get into this thing?" But there was no one there.

And if she had been there, perhaps I would not have asked in the first place. I suspect that we would have been friends, but I don't really know. I was simply a little too young at 19 to understand the woman inside the mother.

Sometimes I pass by one of those restaurant tables and I hear the bickering about nothing: You did so, I did not, don't tell me what you did or didn't do, oh leave me alone. And I think that my fantasies are better than any reality could be. Then again, maybe not.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

21ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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March 4, 1987, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: STYLE; PAGE B2; BOOK WORLD

LENGTH: 956 words

HEADLINE: Children in Need;
Marian Wright Edelman's Clear Diagnosis, but Tired Agenda of Cures

BYLINE: Jonathan Yardley

BODY:

FAMILIES IN PERIL An Agenda for Social Change By Marian Wright Edelman
Harvard University Press. 127 pp. \$ 15

Marian Wright Edelman has devoted herself to serving the poor and disadvantaged, and over a quarter-century she has served them exceptionally well. Since graduating from Yale Law School in 1963 she has worked for many public-spirited organizations, including the NAACP's Legal Defense and Education Fund, the Poor People's Campaign and the Harvard Center for Law and Education; she has been a member of the executive committee of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and of many boards of directors and advisory boards. She is now president of the Children's Defense Fund, a position she has held since 1973.

It was in her capacity as advocate for children's rights and welfare that Edelman delivered last year's W.E.B. Du Bois Lectures at Harvard, which that university's press has now published as "Families in Peril." It is a book that radiates passionate concern for the millions of children who have been shunted aside in the current prosperity and whose plight has only lately begun to receive political and journalistic attention. As a description of the circumstances in which these children are born and live, "Families in Peril" is a powerful and necessary document; as a prescription for their improvement, though, it is wanting.

For many readers, the most important message Edelman brings may well be that "the tide of misery that poverty breeds and that blacks have borne disproportionately throughout history has now spread to a critical mass of white American families and children." With an impressive array of statistical evidence, she demonstrates that child poverty and teen-age pregnancy -- social problems that are deeply interrelated -- are scarcely limited to urban blacks, but more and more are becoming white phenomena. By documenting this "white family crisis," Edelman hopes to muster support for programs that would assist poor children and mothers of all races. She writes:

"All children -- whether white, black or brown; Native American or Asian; male or female; urban or rural -- have one thing in common; it is their most important characteristic. It is that they are children and must depend on adults to help them ... As adults we are responsible for meeting the needs of children. It is our moral obligation. We brought about their births and their lives, and they cannot fend for themselves."

The Washington Post, March 4, 1987

The statistics on child poverty are quite genuinely shocking, as anyone knows who has read Daniel Patrick Moynihan's "Family and Nation." There are 12.4 million American children living in poverty, more than 20 percent of all American children, and while poverty among other age groups has declined -- most notably among the old, upon whom so much social policy has focused -- it has risen steadily among children. Surely there can be no greater stain on the contemporary national record than the neglect into which these children have been allowed to fall; the indifference with which so much of the country views their condition is appalling.

But it is one thing to agree that these poor children must be helped, and quite another to agree on how to do it. Edelman is a veteran of the civil rights struggle and the antipoverty wars, and she brings to her "agenda for social change" the old assumptions upon which those campaigns were based. She believes that "the relationship between family, community and government is synergistic" and that "this partnership of family and government has roots far back in American history," and on both counts she is correct; but in advocating that government shoulder the burden of helping poor families, she fails to make any imaginative suggestions.

At the risk of oversimplification, her argument is familiar: The way to solve social problems is to throw money at them. She wants to restore welfare cuts, create public-sector jobs, raise the minimum wage, underwrite job-training programs, broaden Aid to Families With Dependent Children. It is the old litany, the Great Society agenda -- slightly rewritten, but differing little in essence from what Lyndon Johnson proposed two decades ago. Edelman's motives for wishing to revive these old programs doubtless are laudable, but in doing so she simply does not address today's realities.

The first of these is that there is a great deal of evidence, by no means all of it assembled by right-wing ideologues, that traditional welfare systems do not work and are counterproductive; Edelman simply fails to come to grips with this evidence -- completely ignoring, for example, Lawrence Mead's careful examination of work and welfare, "Beyond Entitlement." The second reality is that the political climate scarcely seems ripe for programs such as she urges upon us; there seems little reason to believe that the electorate is ready to reassume the programs for the poor that Reaganism was so quick to scuttle. The third and most obvious is that in a time of stupendous budget deficits, it is more than a little naive to imagine that there is enough money floating around to pay for the programs Edelman supports; and there is little reason to believe that if defense spending were sharply cut and the deficits accordingly reduced, money would be found for antipoverty programs.

There can be no question that child poverty and the other problems Edelman discusses are urgent, nor can there be any doubt that our performance in solving them has of late been disgraceful. But it is one thing to deplore a problem and another to devise a realistic attack on it; Marian Wright Edelman, for all her good and serious intentions, is considerably better at the former than the latter.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The
George Washington
University
WASHINGTON DC

139272
b.c.c.: Thomas McLarthy

THE PRESIDENT

February 28, 1994

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I have the great honor to invite you to receive an honorary degree and deliver the address at the commencement exercises of The George Washington University on Sunday, May 8, 1994. The ceremony will be held at 10:00 A.M. on the Ellipse, a short walk from your home, before an audience of some 3,000 excited graduates and their 15,000 proud parents, family members and friends. Your rigorous and sustained efforts devoted to the review and reform of our health care system and the exemplary and unique style you have brought to the role of First Lady of our nation inspires our choice.

May 8 is also Mother's Day! We have found that families enjoy this, and we do our best to include the mothers in our ceremony in one way or another. We would like to propose that you bring your mother to the ceremony so that she can participate in presenting you for your honorary degree. Many of the families in the audience represent three and four generations, making the Commencement/Mother's Day celebrations real family affairs. We would be honored to have two generations of Rodhams on our stage! The ceremony lasts no more than an hour and a half which leaves plenty of time for private family gatherings.

I was delighted to share your company at Molly Raiser's on Friday night. I thought of raising this item with you at dinner but decided it might be an inappropriate imposition on a social occasion. However, I do most earnestly hope that you will choose to share a bit of Mother's Day with The George

Page 2

Washington University's 1994 graduates and their families. I can definitely promise you a warm and enthusiastic welcome, and we will do our very best to provide a warm and sunny day. So far, we are two for two on the Ellipse!

I look forward to hearing from you.

With warm wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Steve Trachtenberg". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Stephen Joel Trachtenberg
President



MAR 2 1994

PRESIDENT STEPHEN JOEL TRACHTENBERG
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

February 28, 1994

Dear Mack:

I would be grateful for anything you can do
to make this happen.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Steve", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

2121 EYE STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20052

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1994

Mr. Stephen Joel Trachtenberg
President
The George Washington University
2121 Eye Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20052

Dear Steve:

It was good to hear from you, and I appreciate your bringing to my attention your invitation to Mrs. Clinton to address the George Washington University graduating class and receive an honorary degree on Mother's Day, May 8.

It sounds like a real family event, as you describe, and I agree that Mrs. Clinton would be a great speaker and inspiration for this year's graduates. I have shared your letter directly with the First Lady's scheduler, Patti Solis, to ensure she has been made aware of your invitation, and you can be certain it is receiving full consideration.

Again, thank you for your note and please keep in touch.

Personally,



Mack McLarty
Chief of Staff to the President

cc: Patti Solis

Mike F.
994
6463

The
George Washington
University
WASHINGTON DC

139272

b.c.c.: Thomas McLarthy

THE PRESIDENT

February 28, 1994

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1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
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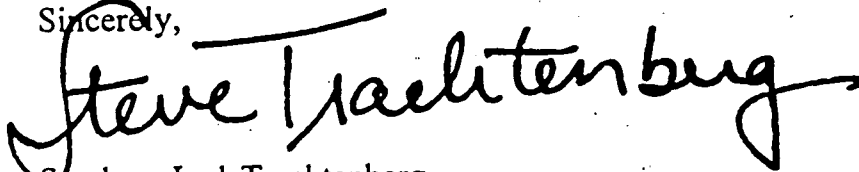
Page 2

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Personally,



Mack McLarty
Chief of Staff to the President

cc: Patti Solis



MAR 2 1994

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

February 28, 1994

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2121 EYE STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20052

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The Washington Post

March 31, 1993, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE C1

LENGTH: 553 words

HEADLINE: GWU Revels in a Season to Remember; 500 Cheering Fans at Rally For Men's Basketball Team

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Brooke A. Masters, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY: Sometimes you win; sometimes you lose; and sometimes -- as the George Washington University men's basketball team discovered yesterday -- even when you lose, you win.

The Colonials, for those who have been living in a cave lately, lost to top-seeded University of Michigan on Friday night in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament. But that didn't stop 500 students and faculty and staff members from rallying yesterday to honor the most successful men's basketball team in the university's 172-year history.

The fans clapped, the band played, the D.C. Council declared yesterday George Washington Colonials Men's Basketball Day, and everyone in the Smith Center arena seemed a bit bemused by the whole thing.

Co-captain Bill Brigham said it best: "When I came to GW . . . I never expected basketball to be like this."

Who could have?

In two short weeks, George Washington had gone from "G.W. Who?" to the Cinderella team of this year's NCAA men's tournament. Just four years after a 1-27 season, the Colonials not only became the first George Washington men's squad to make the NCAA tournament in

more than 30 years, but they also beat two higher-seeded teams and even gave Michigan a scare in the Round of 16 before finally losing.

"In 1989, we were the laughingstock of the whole country. No one's laughing now," said Sandhya Reju, 19, a sophomore from Westfield, N.J. "Finally, people will stop saying, 'Oh, you go to Georgetown.' "

George Washington's 18,000 students have long toiled in the shadow of their older, smaller and more academically selective neighbor, Georgetown University.

Students said they find it particularly gratifying that their basketball team did so well in a season when Georgetown failed to qualify for the NCAAs for the first time in 15 years.

"George Washington has always been the stepsister, and it was so heartening in Seattle [where the Michigan game was played]. People would stop me on the street and ask where could they get GW stuff," said Bill Boroni, a junior and a member of the Dog Pound, a group of fanatical boosters who attended every game this season. "For our university, it was a gold mine."

The tournament also may prove to be a gold mine for Coach Mike Jarvis, who is talking to George Washington about an extension of his five-year contract, now in its third year. "It has been one of the most unbelievable experiences of my life," Jarvis told yesterday's crowd. The team "told me they didn't come to the NCAAs just to say they came. . . . They went out to win, and win they did."

Jarvis also cautioned the chanting crowd not to set their expectations for next year too high. "Before you start talking about [making] the Final Four next year . . . let's remember where we are and how hard we have worked to get there and how much work . . . it is going to take to reach the next plateau."

That message clearly was getting through to the students who swarmed around a table trying to buy "Sweet 16" GWU T-shirts. "I own lots of GW stuff . . . but this might not happen again for a while," said Dave Thomas, 18, a freshman.

That didn't stop them from relishing the moment. As co-captain Sonni Holland told the students, "Now you walk around in D.C. and hold your heads high. You tell them, 'Damn straight I go to GW.' "

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, STUDENTS SHOW THEIR ENTHUSIASM FOR THE MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY'S 172-YEAR HISTORY. LARRY MORRIS

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: October 14, 1993

Smith/Fiscner & Partners, Inc.
Facsimile Cover Sheet

To: Lissa Muscatine

Company: Mrs. Clinton's Press Office

Fax Number: 202/456-5709

From: Michelle McAdam

Date: 4/29/94 Pages (including cover) 2

Problem? Call: Joe ID: 14

Message:

Re: George Washington University
Commencement speech
May 8

Smith Fischer & Partners, Inc.

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VIA FACSIMILE

April 25, 1994

Ms. Lissa Muscatine
Speech Writer
for Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
Facsimile: (202) 456-5709

Dear Ms. Muscatine:

I just learned that Mrs. Clinton will be making the keynote address for George Washington University's graduation ceremonies on Sunday, May 8 and wanted to bring a group of exceptional graduates to your attention in the hopes that Mrs. Clinton could include them in her remarks.

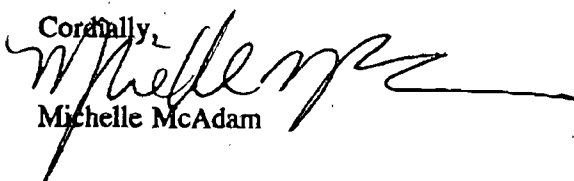
On-hand for the graduation will be five unique Master's program graduates who earned their degrees without ever stepping foot on the GWU campus. They are flying in from such far-flung locations as a Hopi Indian reservation in Northern California to attend the ceremonies, and earned their degrees with the help of technology, or the "information superhighway, by watching lectures via satellite and cable TV programs, participating in discussions via telephone linkup and cramming for tests with their classmates via computer bulletin boards. This was possible through the partnership between George Washington University and Mind Extension University, the preeminent distance education network which provides the technology by which students can earn degrees from prestigious universities without leaving their homes.

One graduate, an African-American mom named Janet Smith Clayton, is married with a 14-year-old son and four-year-old daughter and holds down a full-time position at Morris College in South Carolina. A traditional college program would not be possible for her with the demands of her lifestyle, but the Mind Extension University program allows her to fit an advanced degree into her daily activities.

The George Washington/Mind Extension Master's degree program is one of the only in the country which teaches Educational Technology Leadership, or how its graduates can use emerging innovations in technologies like telecommunications, software and hardware in an educational setting. In other words, they were able to earn their degrees through the information superhighway and their degrees taught them how to use superhighway innovations to improve education.

I can provide you with additional background material if needed, to explain the distance education concept more fully. In the meantime, I will give you a call later next week to answer any questions you might have on these special graduates.

Cordially,


Michelle McAdam

4640 Admiralty Way, Suite 800 • Marina del Rey, California 90292 • 310-577-8150 • Fax 310-577-8151

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1968

the leg length drops past the ankle for the first time in years. With men's drain-pipe trousers widening out, jackets display broader lapels and more deeply flapped pockets.

Sociologists suggest the adoption of military apparel by American youths—combat boots, camouflage caps—is intended to ridicule U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Perhaps so, but by the 1970s, the craze will evolve into a commercial fashion.

The unisex look matches female suits and outfits to identical male clothing, right down to the tie. (One Carnaby clothing store displays a placard, "Please excuse us if we call you Madam, Sir.") The mood becomes less slavish into the next decade, yet the concept of sexless clothing, such as jeans, will hold.

Accessories

Although boots remain popular, with the latest a two-toned knee or hip length, shoes make a comeback. Thickly heeled styles usually place decoration well up the foot.

The big safari handbag is this year's hit.

Wide belts flatter the new close-to-the-body silhouette, but many opt for chains at the waist.

Designers finish garments with large buttons and boldly colored, chunky zippers.

The hippie influence brings in bulky silver jewelry—long beads, enamel pendants, large rings (sometimes worn on every finger), and bracelets with semiprecious stones.

British ties in flamboyant colors and prints reach 5 to 6 inches in width.

Hair and Cosmetics

Eyeliner disappears and false eyelashes dominate as plucked brows follow the 1930s arc.

Although long hair continues as the standard—loose or braided—the "in" cut for women is soft, short waves. Black Americans begin to wear their hair longer in an Afro

Estée Lauder puts out the first allergy-tested, unscented line of cosmetics—Clinique.

With many workplaces barring the mod look, 1 million American men buy fake mustaches and beards for the weekend. By the end of the decade, facial hair will become more acceptable, and the fad will die out.

Mary Quant cosmetics promotes a more natural look.

MUSIC

"Hey Jude"—Beatles

"I Heard It Through the Grapevine"—Marvin Gaye

"Love Is Blue" (Instr.)—Paul Mauriat

"People Got to Be Free"—Rascals

"Honey"—Bobby Goldsboro

"(Sittin' On) The Dock of the Bay"—Otis Redding

"This Guy's in Love with You"—Herb Alpert

"Mrs. Robinson"—Simon & Garfunkel

"Hello Goodbye"—Beatles

"Love Child"—Diana Ross & the Supremes

"Judy in Disguise (With Glasses)"—John Fred & His Playboy Band

"Tighten Up"—Archie Bell & the Drells

"Hello, I Love You"—Doors

"Grazing in the Grass"—Hugh Masekela

"Harper Valley PTA"—Jeannie C. Riley

"Green Tambourine"—Lemon Pipers

"Young Girl"—Gary Puckett & the Union Gap

"Those Were the Days"—Mary Hopkin

"Born to Be Wild"—Steppenwolf

"For Once in My Life"—Stevie Wonder

"Cry Like a Baby"—Box Tops

"Lady Willpower"—Gary Puckett & the Union Gap

"Classical Gas" (Instr.)—Mason Williams

"Chain of Fools"—Aretha Franklin

"The Good, the Bad & the Ugly" (Instr.)—Hugo Montenegro, His Orchestra & Chorus

"Little Green Apples"—O. C. Smith

"Fire"—Arthur Brown (The Crazy World of)

Grammys (1968)

Record of the Year—Simon & Garfunkel "Robinson"

Song of the Year (songwriter)—Bobby "Little Green Apples"

Album of the Year—Glen Campbell, *Time I Get to Phoenix*

Best Vocal Performance (Male)—José Feliciano "Light My Fire" (single)

Best Vocal Performance (Female)—Dionne Warwick, "Do You Know the Way to San Francisco" (single)

Best New Artist—José Feliciano

News

July. The Yardbirds disband in England, and Page assembles the New Yardbirds with three new members. The group soon changes its name to Led Zeppelin, and as folk-rock gives way to rock, it becomes an important influence.

Another new group of British rockers takes the name of the 1963 hit, "Deep Purple."

August 4–5. Some 100,000 attend the Newport Pop Festival at Costa Mesa, California. Performers include the Byrds, Steppenwolf, Jefferson Airplane, the Paul Butterfield Blues Band, and Quicksilver Messenger Service.

The Miami Pop Festival, December 1, charges \$7. The nearly 100,000 in attendance includes Chuck Berry, Fleetwood Mac, Joni Mitchell, Marvin Gaye, Iron Butterfly, the Grateful Dead, and Sylvia, and others.

August 24. "Harper Valley PTA" enters the 100 chart at No. 81, then in the space of a week skyrockets to No. 7—the greatest seven-day rise in the history of pop music. The hit proves a blessing for Jeannie C. Riley when fans find it difficult to separate the "sock-it-to-it" personality character from the singer; she never makes the top 50 again.

August 26. Earlier this year, Richard Nixon's "MacArthur Park" simply defied cuts and its

a major ethnic group in the million people speak a language to the Gur subfamily of the family. Their principal city is Volta capital, Ouagadougou, a large, powerful kingdom in the 19th century, that flourished in the de between northern Africa and the Sudan. Unlike similar Sudanese kingdoms, it maintained its central structures throughout the period, from the conquest in 1893 to the Volta's independence in 1960. The normal authority of this kingdom

derive their incomes primarily from the subsistence (especially cotton and maize) and commercial crops (cotton, indigo, and peanuts), and the work for domestic consumption. The normal annual rainfall ranges from 750-1,000 mm, a warm dry period, and the climate is tolerable to periodic droughts. The labor in neighboring countries is an effective blend of traditional labor of ancestors and modern labor, and of Muslim beliefs.

ROBERT A. LYSTAD, *Author of World: A Survey of Social Science*

el, Zero (1915-1977), American actor, the role of Teyve in *Julius and Samuel Joel Motel* was his last, on Feb. 28, 1915. Though his name "Zero" because he was a student, he was able to escape New York, where he was arrested in 1935 and attempted to escape as a painter, earning money by painting by entertaining at parties.

his Broadway debut. In 1950's he acted in films without notable success. He died before the House Un-American Committee, where he invoked the First Amendment to bring his career to a halt. He was as Leopold Bloom in *Ulysses in Nighttown*, on a section of the James Brown film an Obie award for best actor to triumph in *Eugene O'Neill* (1961), for which he won a *Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum* (1962), which brought him the Tony for *Fun* (1964), which he revived many times in Philadelphia, Pa., on Sept. 6, 1967.

el, is the chief city in the governorate (Nineveh), northwestern Iraq. (al-Mawsil) is situated on the Tigris River, 220 miles (350 km) west of Baghdad. It is on the Iraq-Baghdad with Syria and Iraq. Nineveh, a capital of ancient Assyria, is on the opposite side of the Tigris. The economy includes the oil industry, asphalt, bricks, shoes, etc. It also has refineries for oil products and is a marketing center for agricultural produce of the area.

may have been built on the site of an ancient fortress. Christians settled there in the centuries preceding Mosul's capture by the Muslims in 641. Under the Muslims it achieved importance because of its position on the caravan route from India and Persia to the Mediterranean. Its most famous export was silk. The word derived from the city's name, *mussolina*, a word of the Abbasid caliphate in the 10th century. Mosul became the center of the northern Mesopotamian dynastic states. It was captured by the Mongols in the 13th century, and began to revive under Ottoman rule, and was occupied by the British from the end of World War I until 1926, when it was awarded to the new kingdom of Iraq.

The city has several historically important religious and secular buildings, including the Great Mosque (12th century), with its leaning minaret. Population: (1970) 293,100.

MOTET, mō-tet', a form of polyphonic music, developed from the medieval through the baroque periods. During its long history the motet underwent important changes, and it is difficult to give an exact definition. However, a general definition would include the fact that the motet consists of a variety of vocal parts of different timbres, usually unaccompanied.

The history of the motet can be divided into three periods: the medieval motet, about 1220 to 1450; the Flemish motet, about 1450 to 1600; and the baroque motet, about 1600 to 1750. In the 18th century the motet gave way to the nonpolyphonic style of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. The motet, though, was not discarded completely, and composers in the 19th and 20th centuries, such as Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, and Vaughan Williams, wrote motets. The motet (from the French *mot*, meaning "word") began as a musical setting for sacred texts in the Roman Catholic service, particularly Vespers. (In England after the Reformation, secular music was known as anthems.) Motets, however, were not confined to liturgical use, and various types of secular motets developed. Religious motets were closely related to the *cantus firmus* (tenor) as the lead voice. But unlike chant, which permits freedom of tempo by the soloist, motets require adherence to meter because of the polyphonic nature of the music.

Composers associated with motets include Josquin Desprès of the Flemish period and J.S. Bach of the baroque.

MOTH, any of a large and varied group of insects that make up, along with butterflies, the order Lepidoptera. Moths generally are distinguished from butterflies by their nocturnal activity, feathery antennae, and stout bodies. See BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.

MOTHER GOOSE is a legendary character associated with children's stories and nursery rhymes. It has been suggested that Charlemagne's mother, known as Queen Goosefoot or Bertha the Great Foot, was the original Mother Goose, but this theory is mere speculation, since the "old wife" as narrator of children's stories and many names in the past. An early Amer-

ican tradition that the original Mother Goose (or Vergoose) lived in Boston in the 18th century is historically inaccurate except for the fact that a Grandmother Vergoose may have been locally identified with the Mother Goose of folklore.

Mother Goose was first associated with prose tales, particularly with a popular French volume of fairy tales known as *Histoires ou contes du temps passé avec des moralités* (1697; *Stories or Tales of Long Ago with Morals*). The frontispiece of this book, believed to have been written by Charles Perrault, bore the caption *Contes de ma mère l'Oye* (*Tales of Mother Goose*). An English translation of these tales, as "told by Mother Goose," had appeared by 1729. In a volume for children published about 1760 and called *The Top Book of All*, Mother Goose was listed on the title page with Nurse Lovechild, Jacky Nory, Tommy Thumb, "and other eminent Authors."

Mother Goose as the source of nursery rhymes did not appear until the 18th century in England. John Newbery, a London publisher, specialized in books for children. After his death in 1767, his publishing house issued a volume entitled *Mother Goose's Melody; or, Sonnets for the Cradle*, probably in 1780. A reprint appeared soon after in the United States. With this volume, Mother Goose, in English, was no longer associated with fairy tales.

The popularity of Mother Goose books has been firmly established, particularly in the United States. The rhymes, which form an important source of pleasure and learning for preschool and early elementary school children, are not identical in the various editions, with poems having been added or deleted over the years.

Illustrators have also played their part in establishing the Mother Goose tradition. Originally she was pictured as an old woman with a high pointed hat and a magic wand, often riding through the air on an enormous goose. That image, now somewhat modernized, has become an inseparable part of the fabulous lore of nursery rhymes. See also LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN—Historical Development.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL, the pearly internal layer that forms the lining of the shell of some freshwater and some saltwater mollusks. It resembles pearls and, like them, is composed of alternate layers of calcium carbonate and conchiolin. It is used for buttons, knife handles, and inlay work. See also PEARL.

MOTHER'S DAY is a day set aside to honor motherhood. It is observed in the United States on the second Sunday in May. The idea for the day is generally credited to Anna M. Jarvis, whose mother died on May 9, 1905. In succeeding years she held memorial services and encouraged other sons and daughters to remember their mothers in a similar way. She wrote thousands of letters to influential persons, and in 1913 both her home state of Pennsylvania and the U.S. Congress voted to support the idea of a special day to honor mothers.

International Mother's Day was established as May 11. In India, Mother's Day was established as a memorial to the wife of the political and spiritual leader Mohandas K. Gandhi. Other countries that observe a mother's day include Afghanistan, Costa Rica, and Spain.



the goddess of fertility and
counterpart of the Sumerian

much more aggressive than
passionately passionate. She was
Tammuz, a dying-and-rising
husband Dumuzi. And
descended to the under-
world of her sister Ereshkigal.
so intimidating that even
at her approach.

however, Ereshkigal sum-
moned to put a curse on her
who was overcome by
all the springs of fertility on
animals stopped mating and
impregnating women.

the god, secured Ishtar's
the help of a marvel-
ous angered Ereshkigal that
the powers of cursing. This
held on Ishtar, and the
and to persuade her to give
which he revived with
But Ishtar had to leave a
underworld, so she chose
Tammuz

the protectress of harlots as
the evening star
to a harlot soliciting
power informing the
Tammuz was said
as any of the men who
embrace.

of love, Ishtar was
men who fell in love with
for this reason that



ISIS

The mother goddess of Egypt. Isis was often depicted suckling the child Horus. When represented with the solar disc and cow's horns, she was identified with the cow goddess Hathor.

Isis was the daughter of the earth god Geb and the sky goddess NUT; sister and wife of the underworld god OSIRIS; sister of donkey-headed SETH and his wife Nephthys; and mother of the sun god HORUS.

When Osiris succeeded Geb as king of Egypt, Isis taught her subjects how to grind flour, spin, weave and cure illnesses. She is also credited with introducing the custom of marriage. When Osiris travelled, civilizing the rest of the world, Isis remained in Egypt as his regent, ruling the kingdom wisely.

On his return from his travels, Osiris was killed by his jealous brother Seth. Isis grieved, cutting off her hair and tearing her clothes. She set off to look for Osiris's body, which had been hidden in a coffer. When she found it, Isis brought Osiris back to life by magical means for long enough for him to impregnate her. The son born of this union was Horus, whom Isis brought up in the refuge of the delta swamps, where Seth could not find them.

Isis performed the first embalming rites

ISIS

on Osiris, together with ANUBIS, and so established the burial ritual. The magic of Isis was considered to be very important in gaining entry to the subterranean kingdom of Osiris.

The immense power of the goddess is reflected in a myth about the dotage of RE, the sun god. It was said that when Isis was still his servant, she persuaded him to confide his secret name to her. Taking advantage of Re's senility, Isis collected some of the spittle that dripped from his lips, mixed it with earth and fashioned a snake, which she placed in Re's path. The snake bit and poisoned Re who, being senile, was not able to cure himself. Only Isis could remove the poison and pain. She advised Re to utter his secret name, saying that its divinity bestowed life on whoever spoke it.

As the effects of the snake venom worsened, Re was compelled to speak, and so Isis acquired some of his power and her unmatched skill in the magic arts.

"Isis" is a Greek rendering of the Egyptian name "Ast". Her cult was widespread in the Greco-Roman world where, together with Osiris, she became the focus of a mystery cult that was very popular before the rise of Christianity. The Greeks identified her with DEMETER, HERA and APHRODITE.

See Love and Fertility, pp.106/107

ITHERTHER

The primeval buffalo in the myth of the Algerian people known as the Itherther whose traditional lore probably came down from the ancient Berbers

In the beginning there was a buffalo on earth. The male was Itherther and the female Thamua had emerged from a dark place beneath the earth, called Tlam, to which they wished to return.

So Itherther and Thamua live on the surface of the earth, and in time their son called Achimi. The young buffalo was adventurous: he ran off and came to a village built by the first men, who captured him. But Achimi was heroic and would listen to no one's advice, even ignored the words of a wise old creature who, though small, was clothed with great understanding. The old creature gestured to Achimi that it was better to serve man than to run wild. The reward for such labour was food, shelter and protection from lions.

But Achimi was determined to follow his own destiny, and he returned to his parents grazed with his newly born calf. He violently drove away his father and mated with both his mother and his sister.

Exiled by Achimi, Itherther and Thamua lived on the mountains alone. But he could not forget his beloved Thamua. Even when the buffalo thought of her, he would come and deposit his semen on the ground. The sun warmed the semen, which then developed into other species of



1933. The film, based upon the novel by the same name, starring Barbara Stanwyck and Nils Asther and was directed by Frank Capra. The plot of the novel and film is set around a New England woman who traveled to China with the intention of marrying a missionary, only to become the prisoner of a Chinese man with whom she fell in love.

In the other novels Stone wrote, *Escape*, another bestseller, a thriller that she wrote under her pen name, Ethel Stone. She said she used the pen name to protect her daughter, who was living in occupied Europe. The novel was also made into a film starring Norma Shearer, Charles Boyer, and Conrad Veidt.

In the great-great-grandfather of Robert Owen, the British socialist, wrote several other books under her pen name, including *Reveries* (1942) and *Winter Meeting* (1948). *Winter Meeting* was a film starring Bette Davis. The prolific author, she also wrote *Man and Earth of Doña Elena* (1931); *The Almond Tree* (1931); *The Honey* (1934); *The Secret* (1949); *The Grotto* (1951) (1962).

Who was educated at Catholic schools and the Isadora Duncan School of Dancing in Paris, France,

was named a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature (Great Britain), and was elected to the council of the Authors League of America in 1956.

Lucy Stone

First woman arrested for an act of civil disobedience (1858); first to keep birth name and lend it to a political movement (1855).

Born West Brookfield, Massachusetts, August 13, 1818; died Boston, Massachusetts, October 18, 1893.

One of the major political figures of her time, Stone was a strong crusader for the rights of women. When she married Henry Blackwell in 1855, she insisted on keeping her birth name. She called herself Mrs. Stone. Thus, the phrase "Lucy Stoner" was adopted to signify a woman who kept her own name after marriage. (See also Ruth Hale.) During their May wedding ceremony, she and Blackwell, brother of Elizabeth Blackwell (see entry), also read a protest against the marriage laws.

Woman suffrage and abolition were two of her main concerns. In 1859 she led the call for the first national woman's rights convention, which was held in Worcester, Massachusetts, with Paulina Wright Davis presiding. In 1858, as a protest against the denial of women's right

to vote, she refused to pay property taxes in Orange, New Jersey. As a consequence, she was arrested and her household goods were sold to raise the tax money.

In 1847 Stone was appointed as lecturer by the American Anti-Slavery Society. In 1863 she gave her support to the Women's Loyal National League, an organization newly established by Susan B. Anthony (see entry) and Elizabeth Cady Stanton (see entry) to muster support for the abolition of slavery. In 1866 she helped organize—then served on the executive committee of—the American Equal Rights Association, whose goal was to secure the right to vote for both blacks and women.

This goal was the major cause of a split between Stone and Anthony/Stanton: they disagreed about the stand they should take on the Fifteenth Amendment. The amendment—designed to give the vote to blacks—said that the right to vote could not be refused a person on the grounds of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. All three women wanted the scope of the amendment broadened to include guaranteeing the vote to women; Stone, however, wanted to support the amendment whether it included women or not. Anthony and Stanton wanted to defeat the amendment if

women were not included. Thus, in May, 1869, Anthony and Stanton established the National Woman Suffrage Association, while Stone and Julia Ward Howe, president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, formed the American Woman Suffrage Association in November of the same year.

In 1870 Stone established and helped finance the *Woman's Journal*, the AWSA's weekly newspaper. Published for nearly fifty years without interruption, it became known as "the voice of the woman's movement."

Nadine Strossen

First woman to be president of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) (1991).

Born Jersey City, New Jersey, August 18, 1950.

A graduate of Harvard University and the Harvard University Law School (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Strossen was general counsel to the ACLU from 1986 to 1991. In 1991 she was teaching constitutional law at New York University Law School (New York, New York) and was a member of the board of directors of the Human Rights Watch and the National Coalition Against Censorship.

Suffragist Newsstand

The first suffragist newsstand was opened in front of the headquarters of the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, on East 22nd St in New York City in 1910. The stand sold suffragist pamphlets and magazines, as well as suffragist ribbons, buttons, postcards, and copies of addresses made by Susan B. Anthony (see entry). Elizabeth Dock was in charge of the newsstand, and on opening day, she was assisted by Mrs. Lee De Forest, wife of the radio and television trailblazer, and Leonora O'Reilly. The stand was open from 11:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. daily.

Kathryn D. Sullivan

One of the first women to be selected for the U.S. space shuttle program (1978) (see also National Aeronautics and Space Administration); first U.S. woman to perform an extra-vehicular activity in space (1984).

Born Paterson, New Jersey, October 3, 1951.

The first women astronauts, a group of six, were selected for a training program in scientific, engineering, and medical duties. None, however, was to be trained in piloting the space shuttle.



Just prior to NASA, Dr. Sullivan received her doctorate from the University of Toronto, Canada, where her participation in the graphic expectations of the U.S. Wood's Hole Institute, and the

After she became NASA, Dr. Sullivan, in August, 1979, signed agreements in development, lead launches and and cargo test of the space extra-vehicular and served as for in mission shuttle mission. Her first launched from Center in Florida

1968

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When We Were Young

September 6, 1970; Science Fiction)—Gary Conway, Don Matheson
 "Mayberry R.F.D." (September 23, 1968–September 6, 1971; Situation Comedy)—Ken Berry, Frances Bavier (1968–1970), George Lindsey
 "The Mod Squad" (September 24, 1968–August 23, 1973; Police Drama)—Michael Cole, Clarence Williams III, Peggy Lipton, Tigie Andrews
 "The Name of the Game" (September 20, 1968–September 10, 1971; Adventure)—Gene Barry, Tony Franciosa, Robert Stack, Susan Saint James. *Note:* Each actor star's in his own self-contained story line every third week.
 "Rowan & Martin's Laugh-In" (January 22, 1968–May 14, 1973; Comedy Variety)—Dan Rowan, Dick Martin, Gary Owens, Ruth Buzzi, Judy Carne (1968–1970), Goldie Hawn (1968–1970), Arte Johnson (1968–1971), Henry Gibson (1968–1971), Jo Anne Worley (1968–1970), Lily Tomlin (1970–1973)
 "60 Minutes" (September 24, 1968– ; News Magazine)—Mike Wallace, Harry Reasoner. *Note:* For the first three years, the program alternates weekly Tuesday broadcasts with "CBS News Hour." Reasoner will leave in 1970 and Morley Safer will join the show.)
 "Wild Kingdom" (January 7, 1968–April 11, 1971; Wildlife/Nature)—Marlin Perkins, Jim Fowler, Stan Brock

Emmy Awards 1967–1968 (May 19, 1968)

Drama Series—"Mission: Impossible" (CBS)
 Variety Series—"Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In" (NBC)
 Comedy Series—"Get Smart" (NBC)
 Best Actor in a Series—Bill Cosby ("I Spy," NBC)
 Best Actress in a Series—Barbara Bain ("Mission: Impossible," CBS)
 Best Comedian in a Series—Don Adams ("Get Smart," NBC)

Best Comedienne in a Series—Lucille Ball ("The Lucy Show," CBS)

News

January 22. Nightclub comedians Dan Rowan and Dick Martin introduce their first television hour with sight gags, one-liners, cameo appearances, video snippets, and trap doors. Within weeks, millions are tuning in to catch regular slots for "Laugh-In Looks at the News" or a spinsterish Ruth Buzzi flattening the dirty old man with her purse. No. 1 to 1970, the zany program will add phrases such as "Sock it to me!," "Here come de judge!" and "Verrrry interesting!" to America's everyday vocabulary.



Walter Cronkite, shown here on his second trip to Vietnam, reports on his return, "The only rational way out, then, will be to negotiate, not as victors, but as honorable people who lived up to their pledge to defend democracy and do the best they could."

January 30. Following the Tet Offensive, newscasters and reporters start questioning the long-accepted government promise of victory in Vietnam. Their skepticism carries over into the presidential campaign.

February 1. The Public Health Service tells Congress that several different makes of color TV's leak radiation above government safety standards.

Women should sit
 watching the set, i

Statistics: NBC
 color television
 1967, to 15.2 r

April 1. Legislat
 est Governors
 Television Commi
 Conference, the 5
 ben of the CRTC
 standards for the

August 28. Du
 as at the Democr
 and network news
 and finest. (Mike
 and John Chance
 somewhere in cust
 pen call on the m
 investigation will t

September 6. "C
 Guiding Light" pr
 media. Three days la
 half an hour.

September 16.
 "Laugh-In" is pr
 Nixon. He opens
 try. "Sock it to me

September 17. I
 axcom "Julia," is ti
 "prestigious" role (i
 Ethel Waters in "B

October 13. NA
 splashdowns and
 Apollo 7 flight mar

mission from space
 December 3. A

Presley's first telev
 eight years. He clo
 written song, "If
 single will become
 years.) After the 1