

# Women Are Changing The Make-Up Of Politics

By KAREN PETERSON

WASHINGTON — Whether in earth shoes or high heels, female candidates are gaining a foothold in the national consciousness.

Statistically, their numbers are still small. Although women are roughly 53 percent of the voting public, only 10 percent of all public offices in the United States. But 42 women were nominated by their parties to run for the Congress this fall, and thousands more are trying for the lower echelons of government.

In general, how are these female candidates doing? Because they are still a relatively new phenomenon, observations are a bit wobbly. But from various surveys and from conversations with five organizations studying women in politics, it is possible to make at least some tentative conclusions.

Female candidates do bring a "different" viewpoint to public office from men. They are becoming increasingly acceptable to the electorate, particularly at the local levels.

They are politically more sophisticated and ambitious than even two years ago. They still have tremendous problems raising money. And they perceive themselves to be discriminated against by their male peers, limiting their access to political power.

A brand new study from Rutgers University has found that women officeholders do, indeed, "make a difference." The university's prestigious Center for the American Woman and Politics has found the preponderance of women officeholders hold feminist positions. Large majorities of women at every level of office, says the study, show a high degree of consensus on women's issues, such as ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, opposition to a constitutional ban on abortion, and the extension of social security to homemakers.

FURTHER, the CAWP report states, regardless of whether they describe themselves as liberal or conservative, women still take more feminist viewpoints on women's issues than their male colleagues, and are substantially more likely to support increased activity from both government and industry on behalf of women's rights.

The wide-ranging CAWP report says that nationwide, 30 percent of the female officeholders surveyed identify themselves as "liberal" while only 22 percent of the men would claim that tag. The "conservative" label is used by 34 percent of the women and 45 percent of male officeholders.

In 1976, a study of congresswomen found that the majority of women of both parties had voting records more liberal than their party leaders, particularly opposing an interventionist foreign policy and heavy military spending.

This year, the female consensus in Congress is more formal. In a big first, congresswomen have united to put their collective clout behind legislation of concern to women. Nobody claims they yet have the influence of other groups such as the congressional Black Caucus. But Millie Jeffrey, chairperson of the National Women's Political Caucus, gives the coalition a major chunk of the credit for passage of the time extension for ratification of the ERA.

These women in the House by no means agree on all issues. Only 15 of the 18 current congresswomen belong to the coalition. And those 15 have decided not to deal with the Supreme Court decision on abortion, because they can't agree.

But for the first time shelving their regional and political differences, they are working together on issues from social security inequities to credit and insurance legislation.

Public attitudes toward women candidates are changing, and now with something more than the speed of a glacier. In 1937, a now musty Gallup Poll showed only 31 percent of the population would support a woman for President. By 1975, 73 percent said thumbs up. And a Gallup Poll has shown that 7 of 10 Americans think the country would be better governed if more women held public office.

But talking about a woman President is still pie in the sky. At the national level women have not yet broken through the significant numbers. The National Women's Education Fund runs non-partisan programs for women in politics and acts as a national clearinghouse for information.

Its executive director, Betsy Wright, comments, "Women being elected to the U.S. Congress now are individual phenomena. They are not statistically a trend, and gaining or losing one or two is not significant.

"That increasing trend at the national and state levels is four or five years down the road."

Cynics say while folks will vote for a woman for city council, they still wouldn't trust her to run the federal government. Other observers say it is still tough for a woman to unroot a family in order to serve at the state or national levels.

**BUT THE BOTTOM** line for many is basically money. The NWPC's Millie Jeffrey notes, "Women face a Catch 22 situation. In order to raise money you have to prove you are a serious, viable candidate. But to be considered a viable candidate you have to have the money."

The Women's Campaign Fund scratches for money to help "progressive women candidates of both political parties." Spokeswoman Pam Fleischaker says, "The average U.S. congressional campaign costs \$125,000. Now that is a lot of money. So we still see women running more for city councils than for Congress. But the outlook for the long term is absolutely exciting. We are seeing more and more of these women moving up."

She points to the Rutgers study which shows an increase of about one percent in the number of women officeholders from 1975 to 1977 at both the county commission and state legislative levels. And there has been a lot more action at the lower echelons, the survey indicates. The number of women serving at the municipal level has risen 2.4 percent, and the number serving on school boards has risen 12 percent from 1974 to 1978.

Just who is voting for these women is as much up in the air as a 90-yard punt. Some studies indicate that the most favorable group toward women candidates is actually 18 to 24-year-old males. Other observers claim there is such a thing as a "women's vote," women voting for other women. Still others disagree, like Dr. Susan Tolchin, director of the Washington Institute for Women in Politics and author of three books on politics and females.

Tolchin says, "There is a potential for a women's vote, but there are too many disparate groups now. If women of all political stripes were mobilizing around certain issues which affect all women, then it might work. But I don't see that happening."

But some think they have fingered a strong feminist voting pulse. Colorado State Representative Polly Baca Barragan says, "For me there has definitely been a women's vote, and I know it is a very positive force. It's out there, believe me."

The NWPC's Jeffrey notes, "I can't prove it, but I personally feel there is a strong women's vote, and at times it has tipped the scales. The top two positions on Detroit's city council are both women. The president of the New York City council is a woman. Now, they ran on across-the-board issues and with good credentials. But I think maybe at the subconscious level, women voters are affected by gender when they pull that lever."

At the National Women's Education Fund, Wright prefers to call it a "women's candidate vote," which includes both male and female voters. "It is an ideological vote, which favors highly visible female leadership on issues of women's and human rights," she says.

These candidates do not run specifically one-issue, women's rights campaigns, a prospect one feminist calls suicidal.

Miss Wright comments, "Feminism is not a day-to-day top priority in any given locale. So we advise candidates to find a theme, a link which will combine their own priorities with those of their electorate. That first thing to do is get elected."

! A MAJOR REASON women have not been elected to office is that they have

been politically naive. The experts say they have "dabbled" or dropped in and out of politics, arrived too late on a given political scene with too little experience. A report by the Center for Study of Congress here found that in 1976 fewer than half of the female candidates based their campaign strategy on polling and half used no expert advice at all.

That is changing. The Women's Campaign Fund now uses professional campaign help. Pam Fleischaker notes, "I can see the difference in just the last two years. Today's female candidate is more sophisticated politically, is younger, more apt to be a professional, is more politically ambitious, has served before in the state legislature or in the city council. And most importantly, she has chosen politics as a career."

Once she is elected, she is hardly home free if she hankers for political power. The Rutgers study finds that between 68 and 86 percent of women in every office polled agree that men in party organizations try to keep women out of leadership roles. And the higher the level she achieves and the more politically ambitious she is, the more likely she is to believe herself discriminated against by her male cohorts in the form of skepticism, condescension, exclusion, avoidance or ridicule.

To flip the coin, female candidates also have some advantages. Because they are still unique they often get more attention than men from the media. They are often perceived to be more moral and honest than men, but whether they are remains to be assayed.

Keeping in mind women are more than half the electorate and eight percent of the government, the Women's Campaign Fund likes to put the dicey morality issue another way: "Women aren't all alike of course. But their points of view would bring lawmaking into balance. Not because they are the better half. But because they are the other half."

*'Women face a Catch 22 situation. In order to raise money you have to prove you are a serious, viable candidate. But to be considered a viable candidate you have to have the money.'*

# Veep candidacy sparks women's campaigns

WASHINGTON (AP) — With her bid for the vice presidency, Geraldine Ferraro is breathing new life into the "old girls network" and lending credibility to other women candidates across the land by sharing her political spotlight.

On the campaign trail, the Democratic vice presidential candidate meets with women politicians and candidates almost every day and frequently adds their names to her regular stump speech to heighten their visibility and bring welcome attention.

"The time to vote for Joan Growe is not later, it's now," Ms. Ferraro told a rally of more than 3,000 last month in Minnesota, where Ms. Growe is a Democratic candidate for the Senate.

"That's the largest crowd we ever had at a rally," Ms. Growe said in an interview. "It gave visibility to the campaign which was helpful."

She said Ms. Ferraro also signed a nationally oriented direct-mail letter for Ms. Growe that helped raise \$77,207.

"It adds credibility to every woman running for office to have a woman running for the second highest office in the land," Ms. Growe said. "They wouldn't dare ask me now if a woman is qualified to serve in the Senate."

Ms. Ferraro, a New York congresswoman, has appeared with Rep. Marcy Kaptur of Ohio, who is running for a second term, Harriet Woods of Missouri, who is running for lieutenant governor, and Senate candidates Libby Mitchell of Maine and Margie Henrickson of Oregon.

Later this month, she plans to appear in Vermont with Madeleine Kunin, who is a candidate for governor.

"She's helping me personally, but

how much it will mean in the polls, I can't say," said Oregon's Ruth McFarland, a Democratic state senator who is running for Congress. "I feel like it's helped, but I have no concrete evidence."

Pam Fleischaker, deputy political director of Ms. Ferraro's campaign, said the candidate meets with elected women politicians and candidates at almost every stop.

"Gerry wants to help women wherever she can because she knows how difficult it was for her," Ms. Fleischaker said.

She added that campaign officials are making a special effort to plug a network of women into the campaign in the belief that a large voting bloc of women will increase the Democrats' chances of defeating President Reagan in November.

"Women expect to gain more out of this election than any other group," Ms. Fleischaker said. "We

will have gained a lot by just having a door open, and Gerry Ferraro walking through. I hope it will translate into more women running for political office."

Rep. Barbara Mikulski of Maryland, who will help coach Ms. Ferraro for her debate this month against Vice President George Bush, said Ms. Ferraro's presence on the ticket is forcing Republicans to organize women. She said Republicans held a "Women for Reagan" rally in Maryland last weekend.

"They never did that before," Ms. Mikulski said.

New figures, compiled by the National Women's Education Fund in Washington, show 29 Democratic women running for the House and six for the Senate. The same study shows 35 Republican women running for the House and four for the Senate.

"Wherever a woman runs as a

credible candidate, she helps all women," said Rosalie Wheilan, executive director of the fund. "Ms. Ferraro gives a credibility that continues to break down stereotypes. In the long term, it probably has a positive effect on Republican women as

well as Democrats. It's another step in the total process."

Kathy Wilson, president of the National Women's Political Caucus, said most women Democratic candidates think Ms. Ferraro's nomination is a boost to them.

# Women Officials Start Vote Registration Push

By Andy Morgan

State and area women officials, including Oklahoma's first lady, Donna Nigh, on Monday kicked off a campaign to boost sagging voter registration among state women.

"Less than half of Oklahoma's eligible women actually vote on election day," said Mrs. Nigh. She spoke at an afternoon news conference in Oklahoma City held to initiate the Oklahoma Women's Vote Project.

"The political decisions that are made on election day affect each and every one of our lives. That's why I'm challenging all Oklahoma women to register and vote."

Mrs. Nigh was joined by various women officials, including Oklahoma County Commissioner Shirley Darrell and City Councilwoman Marge Feighny.

Pam Fleischaker, spokeswoman for the drive, said the voter project consists of three, two-week registration periods.

The first drive period, which began Monday, will run until March 23. The two remaining registration periods are August 3-17 and October 12-26.

Ms. Fleischaker said that during the three periods, 20 registration sites will be set up in Oklahoma and Cleveland counties.

She said the voter project is a coalition of 16 women community organizations interested in turning

out the women's vote in 1984.

"We want to make the connection that the political decisions made by the representatives they elect ultimately impact on their lives," she said.

The coalition, Ms. Fleischaker said, is not concerned with registering a certain number of women. "If we got five more women to vote," she said, "I'd be real pleased."

The coalition hopes to register more women in the 18-to-25 age group and women who are single parents, she said. "Both of these groups have a very low voter turnout, much lower than the average."

Ms. Fleischaker feels if more women voted, lawmakers would "possibly place more emphasis on family and children issues."

"We ought to use our franchise," she said. "We women haven't always had the chance to vote."

Registration sites for the Oklahoma Women's Voter Project are:

Urban Indian Health Clinic, 1214 N Hudson  
Bethany General Hospital, 7600 NW 23, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.  
City/County Health Department, NE 23 & Kelly, Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Oklahoma Memorial Hospital, main lobby and south pavilion, 940 NE 13, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.  
Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital, 940 NE 13, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Owens Grocery Store, NE 10 & Eastern, Thursday and Friday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday, all day.  
Mary Mahoney Health Center, 12716 NE 36, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Planned Parenthood, 619 NW 23, Monday, 1:30



— Staff Photo by Jim Becket

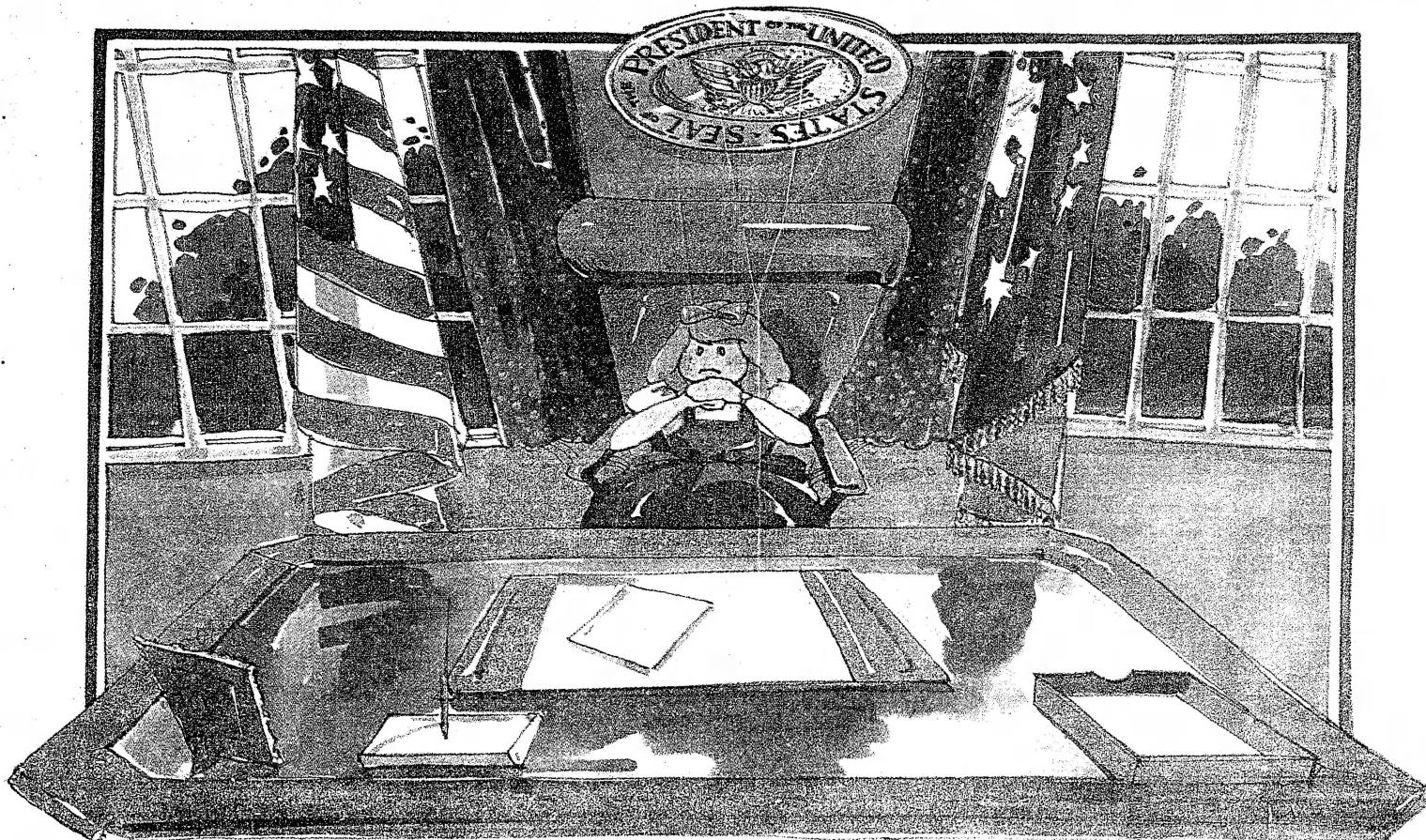
Oklahoma's first lady, Donna Nigh watches as voter registrar David Threath registers Tonetta Cargile Monday.

p.m. to 6 p.m., Tuesday, 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., Wednesday to Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Humpty-Dumpty, NE 23 & Eastern, Thursday and Friday, 5 p.m. to 9 p.m., Saturday, all day.  
Humpty-Dumpty, NE 36 & Kelly, Thursday and Friday, 5 p.m. to 9 p.m., Saturday, all day.  
Edmond Public Library, 10 S Blvd, 5 p.m. to 8

p.m. through March 15.  
Downtown Concourse, near B.C. Clark, Tuesday to Friday, noon to 2 p.m.  
Heritage Market, NW 23 & Harvey.  
Parents Assistance Center, First Unitarian Church, NW 13 & Dewey, March 15, 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.



SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1984



Staff illustrated by Preecha Nilpraphan

## Campaigner Addressing Women's Issues

By Bernice McShane

"It's because I believe the needs of women and mothers and families are so great that I think we need more women in office. Without women at high levels, the problems of women — problems such as pay equity, the Equal Rights Amendment, day care, abortion — will not be addressed in the most sensitive, sufficient way."

That opinion was stated by Pam Fleischaker, who has joined Geraldine Ferraro's campaign staff to help deal with constituent politics from the viewpoint of women and women's issues. Mrs. Fleischaker, who currently is working in Washington, D.C., but whose home is in Oklahoma City, said in a telephone interview that the key responsibility of her job is to "pay attention to those women who care about the Mondale-Ferraro ticket, particularly from the Ferraro perspective — to mobilize women voters behind this ticket."

"There are a lot of ways to try to organize women, to give them what they want and expect to gain from this election," she said. "I believe that women expect to gain more from this election than any other group. Women have a tremendous amount at stake."

Mrs. Fleischaker and her staff of three full-time volunteers and one paid employee are doing a variety of things to accomplish that goal, she said.

"First of all, women want to see Ms. Ferraro as much as they can. Women's organizations all the way from nurses to the Business and Professional Women, Democratic Women's Clubs, Girl Scouts, you name it, they want Ms. Ferraro. And we can't have her everywhere. So I have tried to devise lots of other ways to have her in a lot of places."

"One of the ways is to distribute as many messages from her as possible. If we can, we send Ms. Ferraro. If we can't, we often will send one of her colleagues in the House, or another competent female politician, to deliver a message from her. That

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# City Woman Joins Ferraro Campaign Organization

From Page 1  
requires a great deal of scheduling.

Mrs. Fleischaker said she recently supervised the filming of a video tape of Ms. Ferraro speaking about her concerns for women. The tape, she said, is available at no cost to anyone who wants to show it.

"The part of my job which actually takes up most of my time is Ms. Ferraro's scheduling," Mrs. Fleischaker said. "She averages three to four cities, four days of the week, so that's at least 12 cities a week. We try to arrange a meeting of women political leaders — actually not just political leaders, but key women leaders in a city — a meeting of 20 to 25 women with Ms. Ferraro. She talks to them, tells them what this campaign needs in the way of voter registration help, fund-raising help, organizational help, and they talk about what they can do. It's a 'roll up your shirt sleeves' thing. Organizing those meetings requires a lot of work."

When Ms. Ferraro speaks to women's groups, it is also Mrs. Fleischaker's responsibility to ensure that the candidate's message is appropriate for the particular interests of her audience.

The campaign staff, she said, includes another division of women who are working from the Mondale perspective.

"They had a women's issues department with two or three people all through the primaries," she explained. "We work together very closely."

Mrs. Fleischaker said the Ferraro campaign has been free of many of the problems she has run into during campaigns for other female candidates.

"Until now," she explained, "there were many things the press noticed about women candidates. And the voters held women candidates to a different standard than men. There used to be a lot of



Pam Fleischaker

talk about what the candidate was wearing — and you never saw that with a man. There was a lot of talk about where the candidate's children were — and you never saw that with a man. In this campaign we haven't seen any of that, I'm pleased to report."

Before joining the Ferraro staff, Mrs. Fleischaker held the position of director of education and advocacy for Planned Parenthood in Oklahoma City. It was several years ago, while she and her family were

living in Washington, that her acquaintance with Ms. Ferraro began.

"David and I lived there for about 11 years and for much of that time, I was political director of a bi-partisan organization which raised money for women who were running for office," she said. "One day, I heard about a woman in Queens who was running for Congress and I said, 'Don't be silly. That's Archie Bunker's district.'"

"But I called her and we interviewed her and

gave her the maximum contribution the law would allow. She and I have been fairly close since that time.

"When she was named to lead the platform committee of the Democratic Party, she offered me the job of doing some of her press work and some of her political scheduling on the committee. And so I commuted between Oklahoma City and Washington for two and a half months during the spring and early summer.

"When the platform committee ended, I went on to the convention. Well, you know what happened at the convention, and I said to myself, 'I've worked for years to help women get elected to office and this is the big casino. I can't sit home and watch this on TV.'"

Now, Mrs. Fleischaker said, she is rarely able to spend time at home.

"My husband has been fabulous," she said. "He has essentially been a single parent since April. We have a 7-year-old son and a 16-

month-old daughter. I commuted on weekends when I could, but now it's very hard to get home. I'm very homesick. I have my baby here now and I had my son before, but I don't get to see my husband a lot. I work 12-hour days and going on the road is really exhausting.

"But it's exhilarating. And it's a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, the way I see it, and I hope that my children will be proud some day."

Her plans after the

election, Mrs. Fleischaker said, are "to go home and work in the garden. I'm going to go back to my job with Planned Parenthood, I hope."

She said she hasn't thought ahead to the possibility of another position in Washington if the Democratic candidates win the election.

"I never think that far, I really don't. At the moment I have a family in Oklahoma City, a son in school, a husband with a business and a job I would like to go

back to. To tell the truth, I feel the potential for affecting the lives of individuals is much greater in Oklahoma City with the work I

do for Planned Parenthood."

Mrs. Fleischaker said she has occasionally entertained thoughts of running for public office, herself, but admitted she hasn't given it serious consideration.

"I'm usually too busy helping other people run for office," she said.

## Ferraro's candidacy breathes life into an 'old girls network'

WASHINGTON (AP) — With her bid for the vice presidency, Geraldine Ferraro is breathing new life into the "old girls network" and lending credibility to other women candidates across the land by sharing her political spotlight.

On the campaign trail, the Democratic vice presidential candidate meets with women politicians and candidates almost every day and frequently adds their names to her regular stump speech to heighten their visibility and bring welcome attention.

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ever had at a rally," Grove said in an interview. "It gave visibility to the campaign which was helpful."

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Margie Henrickson of Oregon.

Later this month, she plans to appear in Vermont with Madeleine Kunin, who is a candidate for governor.

"She's helping me personally, but how much it will mean in the polls, I can't say," said Oregon's Ruth McFarland, a Democratic state senator who is running for Congress. "I feel like it's helped, but I have no concrete evidence."

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"Gerry wants to help women wherever she can because she knows how difficult it was for her," Fleischaker said.



AP Laserphoto

Ferraro autographs campaign literature at Chrysler plant in Illinois.

# Human Rights Panel Sworn In

By Ellie Sutter  
Staff Writer

Nine men and women were sworn in Tuesday as members of the Oklahoma City Human Rights Commission.

Ward 2 Councilman Mark Schwartz, who worked to rejuvenate the commission, said he was "proud to be a member of a council which has taken a stand against inequities in our society."

He said it was appropriate that the appointments were made on Nov. 22, the 25th anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Schwartz said it was Kennedy who said, "Every American ought to have the right to be treated as he would wish to be treated, as one would wish his children to be treated."

He mentioned Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I have a dream" speech in which King said he dreamed of the day when his children would live in a nation where they would be judged not by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.



Staff Photo by Roger Klock

Members of the Oklahoma City Human Rights Commission take the oath of office at Tuesday's city council meeting. From left, they are Tulio E. Ramirez, C.E. Waddle, Pam Fleischaker, M.E. "Mel" Reid, Cu D. Nguyen, Mayor Ron Norick, Earnest D. Long, Patricia A. Keefe, Johnie McClellon and William R. Rogers.

The councilman said everyone owes a debt of gratitude to Kennedy and King, but that challenges remain.

"We must continue to fight bigotry and racism on all levels until it no longer exists," Schwartz said.

City attorney Robert Allen then administered the oath of office to the following nine

commission members, one from each ward and one at large:

— Ward 1, M.E. "Mel" Reid, 11720 Hackney Lane, a retiree.

— Ward 2, Pam Fleischaker, 821 NW 41, a writer.

— Ward 3, C.E. Waddle, 920 N Meridian, retired.

— Ward 4, Tulio E.

Ramirez, 928 SW 25, restaurant owner and psychologist.

— Ward 5, Earnest D. Long, 128 SE 56, Oklahoma Medical Center police officer.

— Ward 6, Patricia A. Keefe, 1726 NW 17, No. 3, director of justice and human development for the Oklahoma City Roman Catholic archdiocese.

— Ward 7, Johnie

McClellon, 1926 NE 19, No. 3, a personnel representative.

— Ward 8, William R. Rogers, 7004 N Roff, a lawyer.

— At-large, Cu D. Nguyen, 2616 SW 107, a mechanical engineer.

Terms of those representing Wards 2, 4, 6 and 8 will expire April 15, 1989. All other terms will expire April 15, 1990.





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## White House Visits Memorable Oklahomans on List of Lincoln Bedroom Lodgers

By Chris Casteel  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sitting in President Clinton's private study with the leader of the free world, Mike Turpen noticed a red button on the phone.

"Is that THE red button?" Turpen asked, thinking it was connected to the nation's nuclear arsenal.

"That button rings the kitchen," Clinton told him.

Turpen resisted the urge to have the president push the button and order some vittles (even though he was hungry). In fact, in their overnight stay at the White House in December, Turpen and his wife,

Susan, never got a meal.

But, like other Oklahomans who appeared on a list released last week of the Clintons' 831 overnight White House guests, they got a memorable experience — humbling and awe-inspiring, yet, at times, surprisingly ordinary.

Former Gov. George Nigh and his wife, Donna, spent two nights at the White House in 1993. They ate dinner with Clinton one night and later were joined by first lady Hillary Clinton.

"We just shot the bull, like two couples going away for the weekend," Nigh said.

"I kept thinking, 'I'm with the most powerful man in the world.'

So every once in a while, I'd go back to calling him Mr. President."

Nigh and others describe Clinton as a man who loves to be with his friends and who spends a lot of time with them despite his busy schedule.

"We just sat and talked," said Pam Fleischaker, associate editor of the Oklahoma Gazette newspaper in Oklahoma City, of her visit with the Clintons last year.

"We talked about the things friends talk about. He likes to talk. I finally fell apart and went to sleep (about 1:30 a.m.). He's very nocturnal, and he loves his

See VISITORS, Page 13-A

# City woman due Holocaust post

**By Chris Casteel**

*Washington Bureau*

WASHINGTON — President Clinton on Friday said he was planning to appoint an Oklahoma City journalist to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council.

Clinton named Pam Fleischaker, a columnist and editor with the weekly Oklahoma Gazette, as one of four new members to the council.

Fleischaker, a longtime friend of the president, is former vice chairwoman of the Oklahoma City Human Rights Commission, a past member of Leadership Oklahoma City, and has served on the national governing boards of Common Cause and the Jewish Fund for Justice.

Clinton also plans to appoint Harold Gershowitz and former U.S. Ambassador John F. Kordek, both of Chicago; and Leo Melamed, of Glencoe, Ill.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Council was established in 1979.

The Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C., was dedicated in 1993.

# Fleischaker joins panel

An Oklahoma City resident was recently named to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, the governing body of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Pam Fleischaker is one of four people appointed to the council. She is a columnist and contributing editor for the Oklahoma Gazette and has also served as a commissioner and vice-chair of the Oklahoma City Human Rights Commission. She is a past member of Leader-

ship Oklahoma City and the national governing boards of Common Cause and the Jewish Fund for Justice.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Council was established in 1979 to provide for the annual commemoration and observance of the Days of Remembrance of the Holocaust and to build and operate a memorial to the holocaust's victims. The museum has welcomed more than 14 million visitors since it opened in 1993.