

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Scout Project <scout@CS.WISC.EDU> (Scout Project <scout@CS.WISC.EDU> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JUL-2000 19:37:50.00

SUBJECT: The Scout Report -- July 21, 2000

TO: SCOUT-REPORT@HYPATIA.CS.WISC.EDU (SCOUT-REPORT@HYPATIA.CS.WISC.EDU [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Matthew L. Nelson (CN=Matthew L. Nelson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

```
===== The Scout Report ==
===== July 21, 2000 =====
===== Volume 7, Number 10 =====
=====
                        Internet Scout Project =====
=====
                        University of Wisconsin =====
=====
                        Department of Computer Sciences =====
```

== IN THE SCOUT REPORT THIS WEEK ==

===== Subject Specific Reports =====

1. _Scout Report for Science & Engineering_

===== Research and Education =====

2. "America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2000"
3. West Nile Virus Maps
4. The "Death Squad Protection" Act -- NSA
5. Two from the Hoover Institution
6. Kiosk: Journal of Geo-Politics
7. Guides to Quality in Visual Resource Imaging
8. RABooks -- Oriental Institute

===== General Interest =====

9. The "Government's Annual Report 99/00" - UK
10. 2MASS Second Incremental Data Release Gallery
11. Earthquake Hazards Program -- USGS
12. American Photography: A Century of Images
13. Union Songs
14. TVRadio Network
15. Bushido Online

===== Network Tools =====

16. ePrompter
17. Macworld Expo 2000

===== In The News =====

18. Debt Relief Remains at Center Stage in G-8 Summit

Copyright and subscription information appear at the end of the Scout Report. For more information on all services of the Internet Scout Project, please visit our Website: <http://scout.cs.wisc.edu/>

If you'd like to know how the Internet Scout team selects resources for inclusion in the Scout Report, visit our Selection Criteria page at: <http://scout.cs.wisc.edu/report/sr/criteria.html>

Feedback is always welcome: scout@cs.wisc.edu

===== Subject Specific Reports =====

1. Scout Report for Science & Engineering
<http://scout.cs.wisc.edu/report/sci-eng/2000/se-000719.html>

Volume 3, Number 23 of the Scout Report for Science & Engineering is available. The In the News section annotates eleven resources on the most recent solar-radiation storm. [MD]

===== Research and Education =====

2. "America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2000"
[.pdf, 5600K]
<http://childstats.gov/ac2000/ac00.asp>

The 2000 edition (last edition reviewed in the July 9, 1999 Scout Report) of this annual compendium of statistical indicators on US children, produced by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, was placed online on July 13. This issue, which contains 23 indicators in 4 topics, shows overall improvement in children's well-being but also reports continuing and significant disparities, principally along economic lines. Information is presented in non-technical terms with heavy use of charts and tables. The full text of the report, including the appendices, is available for download in HTML or .pdf format. Users may also browse the report highlights, the official press release, and two "backgrounders" on specific issues (Beginning Kindergartners' Knowledge and Skills and Youth Participation in Volunteer Activities). [MD]

3. West Nile Virus Maps
<http://nationalatlas.gov/virusmap.html>

One of the potential effects of global climate change is the spread of disease to new areas, as the vectors of those diseases (e.g., mosquitoes, birds) expand into new locations in response to shifting

climate conditions. Although the direct cause of West Nile Virus (WNV) in the United States is not known, the National Atlas of the US Geological Survey (reviewed in the June 26, 1998 _Scout Report_) has recently launched this new resource on WNV distribution. First documented in the US during the summer of 1999 and previously limited to Africa, Eastern Europe, West Asia, and the Middle East, the West Nile Virus is of danger to humans as it interferes with "normal central nervous system functioning" and can cause encephalitis. This site describes WNV Surveillance Activity for the year 2000 and offers a series of maps highlighting the US distribution of WNV cases found in humans, wild birds, chickens, mosquitoes, and veterinary clinics. A series of links point to further information on the virus. [LXP]

4. The "Death Squad Protection" Act -- NSA

<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB34/index.html>

This very important new electronic briefing book from the National Security Archive (last mentioned in the January 28, 2000 _Scout Report_) offers analysis and background materials regarding a recently passed (July 13) measure in the FY 2001 Defense Authorization Act that -- if approved by the full Congress -- would severely reduce the amount of information released by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). These materials, especially the documents produced by the Defense HUMINT Service and routinely declassified in the past, have been central in many investigations of human rights violations committed by US-supported foreign military and intelligence units. At the site, users will find a summary of how the legislation will impact this research, sample documents that would have been withheld, the full text of the proposed exemption, background on the HUMINT Service, and HUMINT reports. [MD]

5. Two from the Hoover Institution

Russian Economy [.pdf]

<http://www.russiaeconomy.org/>

Campaign Finance

<http://www.campaignfinancesite.org/>

The first of these two sites, both launched in early June, is offered by Michael S. Bernstam and Alvin Rabushka, fellows at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University. It features the full text of their book, _Fixing Russia's Banks_, and the first four chapters of their current work in progress, _From Predation to Prosperity: Breaking Up Enterprise Network Socialism in Russia_. The former is offered in both HTML and .pdf formats, while the latter is currently available only in .pdf format. New chapters and related materials will be added to the site on a regular basis. The second site contains a number of resources, primarily essays, articles, and op-ed pieces, related to various facets of campaign finance, its history, and reform proposals. As a whole, the site serves as a solid backgrounder to the issues and should interest a wide range of readers. [MD]

6. Kiosk: Journal of Geo-Politics

<http://FowlerLibrary.com/Kiosk/>

Published by Fowler's Internet Library since September 1999, this fast-loading and well-organized site is a solid reference resource for a wide range of users. Essentially, the site hosts a large number of country listings, accessed via pull-down menus at the top of each screen, that include a map, the national flag, background information from the _CIA World Factbook_, links to newspapers (quite extensive for some countries), and numerous links to other resources, such as general information sites, history and culture, language, government and politics, economy, in-country sources, and even travel and tours. The site also offers a number of value-added features, including links to language translations, currency conversion, geography resources, and biweekly feature articles. While there are some advertising banners, they appear to be limited to one on the Homepage and an Amazon search link on each country listing page (a familiar site to most users by now). [MD]

7. Guides to Quality in Visual Resource Imaging

<http://www.rlg.org/visguides/>

On July 17, the Research Libraries Group (RLG), Digital Libraries Federation (DLF), and the Council on Library and Information Resources announced a new set of five guides to the technical and planning aspects of digital imaging of visual resources. As the official press release notes, "this new Web-based reference is designed to serve the growing community of museums, archives, and research libraries that are turning to digital conversion to provide greater access to their visual resources as well as to help preserve the original materials." The guides include "Planning a Digital Imaging Project"; "Selecting a Scanner"; "Imaging Systems: the Range of Factors Affecting Image Quality"; "Measuring Quality of Digital Masters"; and "File Formats for Digital Masters." All are offered in HTML format, and users's comments are encouraged for future updates. [MD]

8. RABooks -- Oriental Institute

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.html>

The Research Archives of the Oriental Institute "is one of the better libraries of ancient Near Eastern studies in North America," whose collections cover the languages and civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt, Syria-Palestine, Anatolia, Iran, the Arabian Peninsula, and related areas from the earliest periods to the Hellenistic period. In previous years, lists of recent acquisitions to the archives were distributed both informally and formally, but now the archive has developed a free one-way mailing list which will distribute the Research Archives Acquisitions List to subscribers each month. In addition, the site notes that "we hope also to use this list to distribute topical lists, lists of dissertations, and other useful

material from time to time as they are developed here." [MD]

To subscribe send email to:

majordomo@oi.uchicago.edu

In the body of the message type:

subscribe rabooks

===== General Interest =====

9. The "Government's Annual Report 99/00" - UK

<http://www.annualreport.gov.uk/>

Annual Report Films

<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/default.asp?PageID=1265>

Manifesto Commitments

<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/default.asp?PageID=36>

On July 13, the Blair Administration published the "Government's Annual Report" for 1999-2000. As always, the Annual Report celebrates the accomplishments of the government and predicts a rosy future for a Labour-led Britain. This year's report is also multimedia-focused, with numerous photos and ten short films which "show the work of frontline public sector staff." These are linked in the appropriate sections of the report or available separately at the URL above. The report itself may be browsed by topic, such as the economy, europe, health, transport, housing, etc. The Manifesto Commitments page, hosted by the Prime Minister's official site, details the 177 commitments made by the Labour Party in the 1997 election for the five years of the Parliament and the progress made so far on each one. [MD]

10. 2MASS Second Incremental Data Release Gallery

<http://www.ipac.caltech.edu/2mass/gallery/second/>

The Two Micron All Sky Survey at IPAC

<http://www.ipac.caltech.edu/2mass/>

2MASS Homepage

<http://pegasus.astro.umass.edu/GradProg/2mass.html>

On July 14, NASA announced the public release of a huge collection of images (1.9 million) from the Two-Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS), the most thorough census of stars ever made. Using two automated, 51-inch telescopes, one in Arizona and the other in Chile, the three-year-old survey has so far taken images of half a million galaxies and 162 million stars. By its completion in 2001, the survey's catalogs will contain more than 300 million objects. A sampling of these images has been placed online at the 2MASS site at the Infrared Processing and Analysis Center (IPAC) at the California Institute of Technology. The twelve-page gallery contains some amazing images, including the center of the Milky Way, the Sombrero galaxy, the Crab Nebula, and the Dark Nebula, offered as large thumbnails which link to a full-sized image. Users can learn more about 2MASS at the survey's homepages at Caltech and the University of Massachusetts. [MD]

11. Earthquake Hazards Program -- USGS [.pdf]
<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/>
National Earthquake Information Center Home Page
<http://neic.usgs.gov/>

Announced this week, this site will serve as a portal to all US Geological Survey (USGS) earthquake information, both real-time and historic. At the site, visitors can find information on past, present, and predicted future earthquake activity; access a range of publications, maps, and fact sheets; use a number of earthquake education activities; link to various earthquake research centers; and read in-depth information on selected recent earthquakes worldwide. While the site does offer some detailed information, it is probably still best suited for K-12 students and general users. Researchers and university students will continue to use the National Earthquake Information Center, which offers a searchable database, near real-time earthquake coordinate information, and global seismograph station information, among other resources. [MD]

12. American Photography: A Century of Images [Shockwave 7, Flash 4]
<http://www.pbs.org/ktca/americanphotography/>

Not your parents's history of photography, this Web presentation of a public television production is divided into topical features rather than using a more traditional chronological approach. These features include the use of photography in art, as persuasion, to affect social change, in presidential image-making, and the photography of war. Probably the most entertaining area of the site is the Image Lab, where users can experiment to see how cropping can change the meaning of a photograph, and manipulate the digital image of a political candidate. The Image Lab also provides the opportunity to go along with Dorothea Lange on the photo shoot that produced her famous Dust Bowl migrant mother photograph. [DS]

13. Union Songs [QuickTime, RealPlayer]
<http://www.chepd.mq.edu.au/boomerang/unionsong/>

Forgotten the words to "Joe Hill," "Look for the Union Label," or "Do Re Mi?" Look no further than this site, created and maintained by Mark Gregory, a Web Development Project Officer at Macquarie University (Australia), which features the lyrics and many audio clips of approximately 100 classic and more recent union songs. Numerous lyrics pages also link to related sites. In addition, the site offers some book and CD reviews, a Union Discography, a bibliography, and song and union links. Joe Hill ain't never died. [MD]

14. TVRadio Network
<http://tvradionetWORK.com/>

Pandia Radio Search

<http://www.pandia.com/radio/>

This free service offers Webmasters a searchable database of TV and Radio stations that they can place on their site for a 50/50 split on advertising. Visitors can use this resource at partner sites that mirror the database, such as the recently announced Pandia Radio Search, or simply visit the TVRadio Network homepage. Users can browse the listings by category or location. Each listing includes a link to the homepage and format and speed in which content is offered (RealPlayer or Windows Media Player or both). Selected stations may be added to "My Stations" or emailed to a friend. A keyword search engine is also provided. While a few of the category listings seem a bit sparse -- there are only 22 entries for Jazz, for instance -- the location listings are a very useful resource for those seeking nation-specific audio and video broadcasts. [MD]

15. Bushido Online

<http://www.bushido.ch/>

Bushido, literally "the way of the warrior" and originally the code of conduct for the Samurai, is the starting point for all of the martial arts. Created and maintained by Marco Benedetti, a martial arts enthusiast who has practiced Karate in Tokyo and holds ranks in several disciplines, this site is an online encyclopedia of martial arts. Bushido Online offers readers a wealth of information on the history and practice of numerous martial arts, the better known and more obscure. It also features a martial arts dictionary in four languages and a selection of annotated links. Please note that the site is in the midst of a redesign and a few links may be misdirected or broken. [MD]

===== Network Tools =====

16. ePrompter [Windows 95/98/2000/NT]

<http://www.eprompter.com/>

The full release of this free and very easy-to-use email notification utility is now available. After a small download (570KB) and easy installation, ePrompter automatically (or manually) checks up to eight AOL, Hotmail, Yahoo, Mail.com, email.com, and POP3 email accounts at the same time. It also features an optional screensaver that shows the current status of your selected email accounts. After installing ePrompter, users need to setup each of the accounts they wish to monitor by entering service type, login name, login password, and the email server (for POP3 accounts). No personal information beyond this is required or requested. ePrompter will then check manually or at user-determined intervals for new messages, which can be read in full or just the headers. Users can also have ePrompter delete unwanted messages at the next update. As two or more email accounts become the norm for most users, this utility will help users simplify and save time. [MD]

17. Macworld Expo 2000

<http://www.macworldexpo.com/>

ZDNet -- Macworld Expo [RealPlayer, Windows Media Player]

<http://www.zdnet.com/zdnn/special/nymacexpo2000.html>

Macworld Expo 2000 wraps up today in New York City, but users can still find plenty of information and commentary on the slew of new products announced, especially in Steve Jobs's keynote address on Wednesday. These include dual-processor power Macs, less expensive iMacs (in new colors), and the eight-inch G4 cube, the big surprise of the expo. Jobs also announced that OS X, Apple's new operating system, will be available in "public beta" form in September. The official site of the expo offers a complete list of workshops, speakers, and events, but users may be more interested in ZDNet's special report. The latter offers news, analysis, and commentary. [MD]

===== In The News =====

18. Debt Relief Remains at Center Stage in G-8 Summit

G8 summit at-a-glance -- BBC

http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/world/newsid_841000/841924.stm

"Clinton, Putin vow at economic summit to cooperate on arms control"

-- CNN [RealPlayer]

<http://www.cnn.com/2000/ASIANOW/east/07/21/g8.summit.03/index.html>

"World Leaders Seek to Answer Critics of Globalization at G8 Summit"

-- _New York Times_

<http://www.nytimes.com/yr/mo/day/late/21cnd-g8summit1.html>

"Clinton, Putin Disagree on US Missile Shield" -- _Washington Post_

<http://washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A20766-2000Jul21.html>

"Clinton conciliatory on Okinawa bases" -- _Financial Times_

<http://news.ft.com/ft/gx.cgi/ftc?pagename=View&c=Article&cid=FT3X260PXAC&live=true&tagid=IXL5PIPSW8C>

"Clinton, in Japan for G-8 Summit, Vows to Cut U.S. 'Footprint' on Okinawa" -- _Los Angeles Times_

<http://www.latimes.com/news/asection/20000721/t000068450.html>

Kyushu-Okinawa G-8 Summit Meeting 2000 [.pdf, RealPlayer]

<http://www.g8kyushu-okinawa.go.jp/e/index.html>

G8 Online [RealPlayer]

<http://g8.market2000.ca/>

Jubilee 2000

<http://www.jubilee2000uk.org/main.html>

Leaders of the seven largest industrial nations were sharply criticized at the start of their annual economic summit, held this year in Okinawa, for not following through on last year's pledge to write off \$100 billion of the \$260 billion owed to the West by the most indebted states. Most of the opening discussions have focused on how the debt forgiveness process might be sped up or at least how to reschedule debt payments under better terms. By the start of the summit, debt relief should have been approved for nine countries, but

only one, Uganda, is close to having its debts cancelled. Of the seven powers, only the UK has enacted 100 percent debt relief, cancelling bilateral debts owed by 41 of the world's poorest countries. Germany, one of the biggest creditors, opposes cancellation, leaving activists less than sanguine about the chances for full debt cancellation or any new initiatives from the summit. Since 1994, Russia has attended the political discussions at the summit (making it the G8), and this year President Putin is almost sure to lodge strong objections to the missile defense system under consideration in the US. On the way to the summit, Putin stopped in China and North Korea to gather support for his case. Another issue for President Clinton, who is expected to leave the summit early to return to the Mideast peace talks, is a growing opposition among Okinawans to the huge American military presence on the island.

Readers can begin exploring the summit with the BBC's special report, which contains analysis, an overview, key stories, and archived and breaking news. CNN's coverage includes several related stories, a link to a summit notebook, and some audio and video content. Additional stories have been posted by the New York Times (free registration required), Washington Times, Financial Times, and Los Angeles Times. At the Japanese government's official site for the summit, users will find an outline of the meeting, official documents, streaming broadcasts, and a FAQ, among other resources. The G8 Online site offers a number of videos, a photo gallery, current news, and related links. Finally, the Jubilee 2000 site contains a wealth of resources on the debt cancellation movement as well as news and commentary on the present summit. [MD]

=====
== Index for July 21, 2000 ==
=====

1. Scout Report for Science & Engineering
<http://scout.cs.wisc.edu/report/sci-eng/2000/se-000719.html>
2. "America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2000"
[.pdf, 5600K]
<http://childstats.gov/ac2000/ac00.asp>
3. West Nile Virus Maps
<http://nationalatlas.gov/virusmap.html>
4. The "Death Squad Protection" Act -- NSA
<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB34/index.html>
5. Two from the Hoover Institution
Russian Economy [.pdf]
<http://www.russiaeconomy.org/>
Campaign Finance
<http://www.campaignfinancesite.org/>

6. Kiosk: Journal of Geo-Politics

<http://FowlerLibrary.com/Kiosk/>

7. Guides to Quality in Visual Resource Imaging

<http://www.rlg.org/visguides/>

8. RABooks -- Oriental Institute

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.html>

9. The "Government's Annual Report 99/00" - UK

<http://www.annualreport.gov.uk/>

Annual Report Films

<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/default.asp?PageID=1265>

Manifesto Commitments

<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/default.asp?PageID=36>

10. 2MASS Second Incremental Data Release Gallery

<http://www.ipac.caltech.edu/2mass/gallery/second/>

The Two Micron All Sky Survey at IPAC

<http://www.ipac.caltech.edu/2mass/>

2MASS Homepage

<http://pegasus.astro.umass.edu/GradProg/2mass.html>

11. Earthquake Hazards Program -- USGS [.pdf]

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/>

National Earthquake Information Center Home Page

<http://neic.usgs.gov/>

12. American Photography: A Century of Images [Shockwave 7, Flash 4]

<http://www.pbs.org/ktca/americanphotography/>

13. Union Songs [QuickTime, RealPlayer]

<http://www.chepd.mq.edu.au/boomerang/unionsong/>

14. TVRadio Network

<http://tvradionetwork.com/>

Pandia Radio Search

<http://www.pandia.com/radio/>

15. Bushido Online

<http://www.bushido.ch/>

16. ePrompter [Windows 95/98/2000/NT]

<http://www.eprompter.com/>

17. Macworld Expo 2000

<http://www.macworldexpo.com/>

ZDNet -- Macworld Expo [RealPlayer, Windows Media Player]

<http://www.zdnet.com/zdnn/special/nymacexpo2000.html>

18. Debt Relief Remains at Center Stage in G-8 Summit

G8 summit at-a-glance -- BBC

http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/world/newsid_841000/841924.stm

"Clinton, Putin vow at economic summit to cooperate on arms control"
-- CNN [RealPlayer]
<http://www.cnn.com/2000/ASIANOW/east/07/21/g8.summit.03/index.html>
"World Leaders Seek to Answer Critics of Globalization at G8 Summit"
-- _New York Times_
<http://www.nytimes.com/yr/mo/day/late/21cnd-g8summit1.html>
"Clinton, Putin Disagree on US Missile Shield" -- _Washington Post_
<http://washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A20766-2000Jul21.html>
"Clinton conciliatory on Okinawa bases" -- _Financial Times_
<http://news.ft.com/ft/gx.cgi/ftc?pagename=View&c=Article&cid=FT3X260PXAC&live=true&tagid=IXL5PIPSW8C>
"Clinton, in Japan for G-8 Summit, Vows to Cut U.S. 'Footprint' on Okinawa" -- _Los Angeles Times_
<http://www.latimes.com/news/asection/20000721/t000068450.html>
Kyushu-Okinawa G-8 Summit Meeting 2000 [.pdf, RealPlayer]
<http://www.g8kyushu-okinawa.go.jp/e/index.html>
G8 Online [RealPlayer]
<http://g8.market2000.ca/>
Jubilee 2000
<http://www.jubilee2000uk.org/main.html>

=====
== Subscription and Contact Information ==
=====

To receive the electronic mail version of the Scout Report each week, join the SCOUT-REPORT mailing list. This is the only mail you will receive from this list.

To subscribe Scout Report, go to: <http://scout.cs.wisc.edu/misc/lists/>

Or send email to:
 listserv@cs.wisc.edu
In the body of the message type:
 subscribe SCOUT-REPORT

To unsubscribe, send email to:
 listserv@cs.wisc.edu
In the body of the message type:
 unsubscribe SCOUT-REPORT

For subscription options, send email to:
 listserv@cs.wisc.edu
In the body of the message type:
 query SCOUT-REPORT

=====
===== The Scout Report
===== Brought to You by the Internet Scout Project
=====

==
The Scout Report (ISSN 1092-3861) is published every Friday of the

year except the last Friday of December by the Internet Scout Project, located in the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Department of Computer Sciences.

Director Susan Calcari
Managing Editor Travis Koplow [TK]
Editor Michael de Nie [MD]
Contributors David Charbonneau [DC]
Aimee D. Glassel [AG]
Emily Missner [EM]
Laura X. Payne [LXP]
Krishna Ramanujan [KR]
Debra Shapiro [DS]
Joseph Bockhorst [JB]
Jen E. Boone [JEB]
Scott Watkins [SW]
Ed Almasy [EA]
Hilary C. Sanders [HCS]
Technical Specialist Pat Coulthard [PC]
Website Administrator Alan Foley [AF]

Internet Scout team member information:
<http://scout.cs.wisc.edu/addserv/team.html>

Below are the copyright statements to be included when reproducing annotations from The Scout Report.

The single phrase below is the copyright notice to be used when reproducing any portion of this report, in any format.

From The Scout Report, Copyright Internet Scout Project 1994-2000.
<http://scout.cs.wisc.edu/>

The paragraph below is the copyright notice to be used when reproducing the entire report, in any format:

Copyright Susan Calcari and the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents, 1994-2000. The Internet Scout Project (<http://scout.cs.wisc.edu/>), located in the Computer Sciences Department of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, provides information about the Internet to the U.S. research and education community under a grant from the National Science Foundation, number NCR-9712163. The Government has certain rights in this material. Permission is granted to make and distribute verbatim copies of the entire Scout Report provided this paragraph, including the copyright notice, are preserved on all copies.

Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, or the National Science Foundation.

==
=====
=====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Matthew Miller <mattino@worldnet.att.net> (Matthew Miller <mattino@worldnet.att.net> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-JUL-2000 01:21:28.00

SUBJECT: This week's Matt Miller column, fyi

TO: Matt Miller <mattino@worldnet.att.net> (Matt Miller <mattino@worldnet.att.net> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Paul D. Glastris (CN=Paul D. Glastris/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
MILLER

7/24/00

Charades -- Political Commentary by Matthew Miller

AS REPUBLICANS CONVENE, THE LIBERAL CASE FOR HOPE

By Matthew Miller

When Minnesota Sen. Paul Wellstone unveiled a new multiyear campaign to cover America's 44 million uninsured the other day, it was hard not to think Democrats are indispensable to such goals. But with the coronation of George W. Bush set to convene, and the chance that he'll be elected at least 50-50, liberals who'd rather not spend four years in a funk need to consider a different paradigm.

Call it the progressive's just-in-case case for hope.

Here's how it runs. Yes, it may always be Democrats who push issues of social justice to the threshold of action. But in an era of closely divided power, a Republican president may be what's needed to co-opt and translate the left's political energy into solutions more broadly acceptable to the constituencies that major social initiatives have to satisfy.

This isn't a matter of theory. Richard Nixon found it advantageous to propose universal health coverage via an employer mandate back in the early 1970s. Democrats such as Ted Kennedy, heady from the early success of Medicare, scuttled the idea, thinking they'd shortly elect a Democratic president and enact the Canadian-style single payer plan they craved.

Thirty years later this stands as the greatest missed liberal opportunity of our era.

In early 1992, when Democrats smelled blood after Harris Wofford's health care-driven upset over Richard Thornburgh in Pennsylvania's special Senate race, President George Bush put out his own big health-care initiative. Democrats snubbed that plan -- a plan that is orders of magnitude more ambitious than what Al Gore is proposing today -- as "too little, too late."

Why? Because they thought they'd simply elect one of their own, who'd then ... well, you know what happened. Now, in the wake of Bill Clinton's 1993-94 health fiasco, we're closing in on 50 million uninsured amid a boom.

Imagine it's spring 2001, and President George W. Bush's massive tax cut is stalled in Congress. Democrats have won the House by a narrow margin; Republicans hold the Senate. Democrats will never let Bush enact hundreds

of billions of tax relief tilted toward the rich. Bush will never allow his signature initiative to go down in flames. He orders up options to salvage the centerpiece of his first-year agenda, asking aides to craft something that can still win public credit as a huge tax cut, but which Democrats will somehow embrace.

One day in the Cabinet Room they give Bush the answer: put the tax cut into health coverage. You already have those tiny tax credits for the uninsured from the campaign, advisors tell him. Take them to scale and target them toward lower incomes. In exchange, Democrats will surely give you some of your original package to save face. You'll still be passing a tax cut of Reaganesque proportions, they explain. But you'll also be establishing "compassionate conservatism" as a transforming philosophy of governance. Bush smiles. The call goes out. Later that day Republican leaders file into the Roosevelt Room to talk details.

On health care, in other words, if Bush wins, there's at least a chance that Democrats may get what they want. The political syllogism is simple.

-- The business community is the ultimate political tiebreaker when it comes to major health-policy change;

-- It would be good for business if employers could shift health costs from private payrolls to public budgets and eventually withdraw from their accidental assignment of arranging health care for most of the population;

-- Corporate America will never trust a Democratic president to make this happen; for irresistible political reasons, Republicans will make sure CEOs think it's the road to socialism, even when it's not;

-- Therefore, only a Republican president can pull this off.

The Catch-22, of course, is that Republican presidents don't seek office to do anything like this. But, as Nixon and Bush (ital) pere (unital) prove, that won't stop them from doing it nonetheless once they've taken the temperature.

It's impossible, of course, to know if something like this would happen if George W. Bush wins. But with the GOP ticket looking stronger every day, liberals need all the hope they can get.

(c) 2000, Matthew Miller. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate

For immediate release (Distributed 7/24/00)

END

Matt Miller

mattino@worldnet.att.net

phone: (310) 230-1600

fax: (310) 230-1700

- att1.htm===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD W3 HTML//EN">

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<META content=text/html; charset=iso-8859-1 http-equiv=Content-Type>

<META content="MSHTML 4.72.3110.7" name=GENERATOR>

</HEAD>

<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>

<DIV>MILLER
 7/24/00
 Charades -- Political

Commentary by Matthew Miller
 AS REPUBLICANS CONVENE, THE

LIBERAL CASE FOR HOPE
 By Matthew Miller
 When

Minnesota Sen. Paul Wellstone unveiled a new multiyear campaign to
cover America's 44 million uninsured the other day, it was hard not to
think Democrats are indispensable to such goals. But with the coronation of
George

W. Bush set to convene, and the chance that he'll be elected at
least 50-50,

liberals who'd rather not spend four years in a funk need to
consider a different paradigm.
 Call it the progressive's just-in-case case for hope.
 Here's how it runs. Yes, it may always be Democrats

who push issues of
social justice to the threshold of action. But in an era

of closely divided
power, a Republican president may be what's needed to co-opt and translate
the left's political energy into solutions more broadly

acceptable to the
constituencies that major social initiatives have to satisfy.
 This isn't a matter of theory. Richard Nixon found it

advantageous to
propose universal health coverage via an employer mandate back in the early
1970s. Democrats such as Ted Kennedy, heady from the early

success of
Medicare, scuttled the idea, thinking they'd shortly elect a Democratic
president and enact the Canadian-style single payer plan they craved.
 Thirty years later this stands as the greatest missed

liberal
opportunity of our era.
 In early 1992, when Democrats smelled blood after Harris Wofford's
health care-driven upset over

Richard Thornburgh in Pennsylvania's special
Senate race, President George

Bush put out his own big health-care
initiative. Democrats snubbed that plan

-- a plan that is orders of
magnitude more ambitious than what Al Gore is proposing today -- as "too
little, too late."
 Why?

Because they thought they'd simply elect one of their own, who'd
then ... well, you know what happened. Now, in the wake of Bill Clinton's
1993-94 health fiasco, we're closing in on 50 million uninsured amid a boom.

 Imagine it's spring 2001, and President George W. Bush's massive tax cut
is stalled in Congress. Democrats have won the House by a narrow margin;
Republicans hold the Senate. Democrats will never let Bush enact hundreds
of billions of tax relief tilted toward the rich. Bush will

never allow his
signature initiative to go down in flames. He orders up options to salvage
the centerpiece of his first-year agenda, asking aides to

craft something
that can still win public credit as a huge tax cut, but which Democrats
will somehow embrace.
 One day in the Cabinet Room

they give Bush the answer: put the tax cut
into health coverage. You already

have those tiny tax credits for the
uninsured from the campaign, advisors tell him. Take them to scale and
target them toward lower incomes. In exchange, Democrats will surely give
you some of your original package to save face. You'll still be passing a
tax cut of Reaganesque proportions, the y explain. But you'll also be
establishing "compassionate conservatism" as a transforming philosophy of
governance. Bush smiles.

The call goes out. Later that day Republican
leaders file into the Roosevelt

Room to talk details.
 On health care, in other words, if Bush

wins, there's at least a chance
that Democrats may get what they want. The

political syllogism is simple.
 -- The business community is th

e

ultimate political tiebreaker when it
comes to major health-policy change;

 -- It would be good for business if employers could shift health costs
from private payrolls to public budgets and eventually withdraw

from their
accidental assignment of arranging health care for most of the population;
 -- Corporate America will never trust a Democratic

president to make
this happen; for irresistible political reasons, Republicans will make sure
CEOs think it's the road to socialism, even when

it's not;
 -- Therefore, only a Republican president can pull

this off.
 The Catch-22, of course, is that Republican presidents don't seek
office to do anything like this. But, as Nixon and Bus

h

(ital) pere
(unital) prove, that won't stop them from doing it nonetheless

once they've
taken the temperature.
 It's impossible, of course, to know if something like this would happen
if George W. Bush wins.

But with the GOP ticket looking stronger every day,
liberals need all the hope they can get.
 (c) 2000, Matthew Miller. Distributed by Lo

s

Angeles Times Syndicate
 For immediate release (Distributed 7/24/00)
 END
</DIV>

<DIV>Matt Miller
mattino@worldnet.att.net
phone:

(310) 230-1600
fax: (310) 230-1700</DIV></BODY></HTML>

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "LEXIS /NEXIS Print Delivery" <lexis-nexis@prod.lexis-nexis.com> (R) (R) ("LEXIS /NEXIS Print Delivery" <lexis-nexis@prod.lexis-nexis.com> (R) (R) [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-2000 11:43:56.00

SUBJECT: civil rights

TO: Irene Bueno (CN=Irene Bueno/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
LEXIS-NEXIS Universe Update Report: July 28, 2000 at 11:19

Results from this Update: 15

Next Update: July 28, 2000 at 16:00

Access your results at:
http://web.lexis-nexis.com/lm.universe/pnews/emailAlert?_pnewsAlert=0x000101a9-0x00004b26%2f0x000101a9%2f20000728%2f11%3a18%3a53

1 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Agence France Presse

Agence France Presse

July 27, 2000, Thursday 7:27 AM, Eastern Time

SECTION: Domestic, non-Washington, general news item

LENGTH: 633 words

HEADLINE: Slaying of Jerry Springer guest spotlights ethics of tabloid TV

BYLINE: Louise Daly

DATELINE: CHICAGO, July 27

BODY:

The slaying of a Florida woman hours after she was featured in the Jerry Springer chat show has once again spotlighted the ethics of America's daytime "trash" TV shows.

Critics were swift to condemn the shock tactics of these shows in the wake of

the murder of Nancy Panitz, who was found beaten about the head and neck in her home in Sarasota, Florida, late Monday, according to local press reports.

The grim discovery came just hours after Panitz was featured in a Jerry Springer show dubbed "Secret Mistresses Confronted," which was taped May 7, but aired across the United States on Monday.

The 53-year-old was apparently lured onto the show by her ex-husband Ralf Panitz, 41, with the promise of a reconciliation.

In fact, Panitz was greeted by the spectacle of her estranged husband and his new wife Eleanor, 46, accusing her of stalking them, deriding her as fat and unwanted, and warning her in no uncertain terms to leave them alone.

Panitz stormed off the stage, humiliated.

The Sheriff's Department of Sarasota County, Florida, announced Thursday that they were seeking Ralf Panitz on a warrant of first degree murder in connection with her death.

A warrant has also been issued for his wife Eleanor, who is wanted as a witness in the case, according to the department.

"It's not a co-incidence that this tragedy happened the same day the show aired. If you continue to exploit people's pain and misfortune, you are eventually going to run across someone who is going to snap," said Reverend Michael Pfleger, a long-time critic of the show.

The Chicago pastor and activist was a key figure in a campaign involving an number of US civil rights groups which succeeded in persuading Studios USA (the producers of the show) to cut any on-air violence from the program in 1998.

"When the program goes on the air, these people realise that their tragedy is someone else's entertainment, and there's no safety net," Pfleger observed.

"On the set, there's a bunch of bouncers and security officers to restrain people, but they're not there once these people return home."

"This is a terrible tragedy. The Sarasota County, Florida, Sheriff's Department contacted us and we are cooperating with its investigation,"

the
show's publicist, Linda Shafran, said in a statement.

But Geoffrey Fieger, a high-profile lawyer who won a wrongful death
civil
suit brought against the Jenny Jones Show -- also a controversial daytime
TV
program -- pointed out that programmers are not ignorant of the risks
involved
in this kind of TV voyeurism.

"There is knowledge within the industry now that there is a danger that
these
exploitation, suprise, trash-type shows can result in violence and even
death,"
he told CNN.

Fieger helped win the family of a gay man from Michigan 25 million
dollars in
damages against Time-Warner and Telepictures, owners and producers of the
Chicago-based, nationally syndicated Jenny Jones Show, known for its racy
and
often explicit themes.

Scott Amedure was gunned down by his neighbour Jonathan Schmitz in 1995
after
he revealed he had a homosexual crush on Schmitz during the taping of a
show.

"They knew the dangers. They knew that they were creating a scenario
involving humiliation and embarrassment for audience titillation," Fieger
said of
that case.

But "as we get farther and farther from the verdict of Jenny Jones ...
(programmers) will tend to have short-term memory loss and forget about
their
potential liability," in the pursuit of ratings, he said.

And while the Amedures have not received one penny of those compensatory
damages because of legal appeals by the other side, according to Fieger,
the
children of Nancy Panitz -- taking their cue from that case -- have
already
approached him for legal advice.

ld/bok

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 27, 2000

THE KANSAS CITY STAR

July 28, 2000, Friday METROPOLITAN EDITION

SECTION: OPINION; Pg. B7 ;LEWIS W. DIUGUID

LENGTH: 794 words

HEADLINE: Keep the 'able' in disabled

BYLINE: LEWIS W. DIUGUID

BODY:

Clayborn Jones said something profound last week at the Greater Kansas City Diversity Councils Roundtable that Kansas City Harmony sponsors.

"My clients have faced death, and they're turned on by life," he told about 20 persons with area businesses, colleges, agencies and churches at the roundtable.

The topic was "Workplace Issues of the Disabled," and the timing couldn't have been better. Celebrations have been occurring in Kansas City and nationwide for the 10th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The legislation opened up access, opportunities, education, housing and jobs to people who often have been shut out of the American dream.

Jones, employment coordinator of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Employment and Mobilization (DREAM) Job Network with the Good Samaritan Project, helps people with HIV/AIDS find supportive employment. New medication has given many people with HIV/AIDS a second chance to live, and they want to make the most of this gift. Being productive at work is one outlet.

The law shields people with HIV/AIDS from discrimination, allowing them to be employed. That's all people with other disabilities want, too. They seek the opportunity to prove how good they are and to push workplace competition to a new level.

The Americans with Disabilities Act and civil-rights legislation have a close kinship in promoting equality.

Despite the law, a lot of barriers remain. The biggest problem is attitudinal, activists for people with disabilities told the roundtable.

Those advocates included Jones, Mark Ohrenberg, research associate for the University of Missouri-Kansas City Institute for Human Development; Patrick Palmer, senior disabilities rights advocate for Whole Person Inc.; Richard Baillif, a drafting

technician for Burns & McDonnell; and Randy Fisher, ADA information specialist with the Kansas Commission on Disability Concerns.

The men also answered questions and buried many myths during the safe haven that the roundtable provided. One person with a company of more than 40,000 workers nationwide said he'd never seen anyone in his workplace with a disability.

But many disabilities such as mental illness or HIV/AIDS aren't visible. A lot of times people hide them because despite the law, discrimination occurs, and it prevents people from getting and keeping jobs.

Once a disability is discovered, some employers have terminated workers, said Fisher, who uses a wheelchair. "The fear is they will be discriminated against," he said.

A Harris poll commissioned by the National Organization on Disability found that people with disabilities are more likely to live in poverty with household incomes of less than \$15,000. Although 81 percent of working-age people without disabilities held part- or full-time jobs, only 32 percent of the disabled people did.

That's down from 1986 when 34 percent of people with disabilities said they had jobs.

I learned at the American with Disabilities Act 10th anniversary celebration on July 14 at the Hyatt Regency Crown Center Hotel that people with disabilities don't want pity. They know their rights, and they're unwilling to accept excuses.

At the roundtable, a person mentioned that frequent travel for jobs at her company might be an obstacle for persons with disabilities.

But Palmer, who's blind and whose guide dog, Campbell, was with him, said work-related travel was something people with disabilities could do. "Sometimes we have to come in early and stay longer to get the job done," he said.

People just want the opportunity to show what they can do, he said.

Baillif, who uses a wheelchair, agreed.

"Employers don't think people in a chair can do the job," he said. "We're eager. Give us a chance, and we can do it."

He had hoped the roundtable would delve deeper into issues people with disabilities face daily. This included how co-workers can be more supportive.

Ohrenberg, who has muscular dystrophy and uses a walker, said he would like the topic discussed more so people would develop a comfort

and ease in learning from the conversations. "I still sensed that people were scared to talk about this subject," he said.

That discomfort often stalls progress in tearing down the barriers that keep us from prospering from the diversity among us. We've got to get past the way things have always been and work to make opportunities for more people to enjoy the American dream.

Lewis W. Diuguid is a member of the Editorial Board. His column appears on Wednesdays and Fridays. To reach him, call (816) 889-7827 and enter 1134 or send e-mail to Ldiuguid@kcstar.com.

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

3 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Times Mirror Company

Los Angeles Times

July 28, 2000, Friday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Part 1; Page 17; National Desk

LENGTH: 1066 words

HEADLINE: CAMPAIGN 2000;

CHENEY DEFENDS RECORD AS DEMOCRATS LOB SHOTS;

CAMPAIGN: GOP RUNNING MATE FIELDS QUESTIONS ON CONSERVATISM. BUSH CALLS CHOICE
A 'SUBSTANTIAL PERSON.'

BYLINE: MARIA L. La GANGA and MICHAEL FINNEGAN, TIMES STAFF WRITERS

DATELINE: DALLAS

BODY:

As Republicans hoped for a smooth build-up to their convention, vice presidential nominee Dick Cheney on Thursday was forced to launch a strong defense of his conservative voting record in Congress.

Just two days into his new life on the GOP ticket, the former congressman from Wyoming was grilled on the morning talk show circuit about votes he cast more than a decade ago against the Equal Rights Amendment, abortion

rights and a
resolution to urge the release of Nelson Mandela from a South African
prison
during apartheid.

"Obviously, I came from a conservative state and did in fact vote that
way,"
he said on CBS-TV's "Early Show" in his second day of self-explanation.
"But I
don't have any apologies to make for that."

Texas Gov. George W. Bush, the presumptive Republican presidential
nominee,
kicks off a five-day excursion today through states viewed as crucial to
success
in November and his campaign finds itself on the defensive for the first
time
since the contentious primary season.

In recent weeks, Vice President Al Gore, the presumed Democratic
nominee, has
described Bush as fiscally irresponsible and characterized his state
budget as
in the red, charges that Bush angrily denies.

Democratic salvos against Cheney began when the 59-year-old surfaced as
a
candidate for the No. 2 spot and continued Thursday as surrogates for the
vacationing Gore fanned out to paint Cheney as having "an extreme voting
record"
and "ties to Big Oil."

"This is a very close race, and Dick Cheney is a blank slate to most of
the
American people," said political analyst Charles Cook, publisher of a
nonpartisan political newsletter. "It's a race of who paints the picture
first.
If the Democrats hold back, then the image comes out that here is this
bright,
seasoned, experienced former this, former that."

As Bush prepared in Austin, Texas, for the GOP convention, he also
leaped to
Cheney's defense, calling his political partner a "substantial person"
who will
be a "fabulous vice president." Bush said he wasn't surprised by the
ongoing
Democratic attacks on Cheney's record. "It's their constant line," he
said.

Though Cheney is not viewed as an attack dog, the usual job description
of a
vice presidential candidate, he defended his votes against abortion
rights and

lashed out at Gore, saying that the vice president had voted the same way when he served in Congress.

Cheney, speaking on ABC's "Good Morning America," said that while he "consistently voted pro-life, . . . Al Gore received a 94% rating from the Right-to-Life Committee. This notion that somehow I was out of the mainstream I think simply isn't valid."

Gore says he has shifted toward support of abortion rights as his views have evolved. His campaign on Thursday shot off e-mails noting Cheney's role as chief executive of Halliburton Co., an oil services giant based in Texas.

"Since they've Republicans made the pick, they've been stumbling out of the gate," said Kym Spell, Gore spokeswoman. "The ticket is all Big Oil. . . . This is a step backward. Cheney represents your father's Republican Party."

Bruce Cain, director of the Institute of Governmental Studies at UC Berkeley, says that in some ways the Bush campaign brought its current difficulties on itself by deciding several weeks ago to make the vice presidential selection process "part of a strategy of keeping the spotlight on them as long as they could."

By picking a surprise--instead of one on the long list of other No. 2 candidates--the campaign ensured that it would hold the media's attention going into the convention.

The Republicans "weren't going to hide. They wanted this to be part of the lead-in to the convention," Cain said. "They made the vice president the primary focus. They did this to themselves by priming the issue."

Speaking from his office at Halliburton's headquarters here, Cheney told CBS that he voted against the Equal Rights Amendment because it appeared that the military would be required to draft women.

"Now, I didn't think that was a very good idea," Cheney said. "It would still be difficult to do today, because women are excluded from certain missions in the military, from certain combat roles."

Republicans proposed amending the measure to exempt the military from any requirement to draft women, but it was blocked by Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, the Democrat who was then House speaker, Cheney said.

On ABC, Cheney defended his votes against bans on armor-piercing bullets and plastic guns that can pass unnoticed through metal detectors. He said that the solution to America's gun problems is the enforcement of existing law.

"I'd have to go back and dig into gun votes in detail," he said. "But as a general rule, in terms of my philosophy, I was a great believer, and am a great believer today, in the 2nd Amendment, the right of the citizens to keep and bear arms."

He was also asked about a Wall Street Journal report that the Democrats plan to attack Cheney for hosting events at the Pentagon for GOP donors. Democrats apparently hope to divert attention from the administration, which has come under fire for hosting top Democratic donors at the White House.

"It's an effort by Democrats to try to obscure the issues," Cheney said. "Their candidate Al Gore is under investigation by his own Justice Department for potential criminal violations. . . . We did not use political money in the Pentagon ever."

Many political experts doubt that this current burst of criticism will have a lasting impact on the Bush campaign or the image of Cheney, the former secretary of Defense.

"Does this weaken Bush's move to the center? Sure, absolutely," said Martin Wattenberg, a political science professor at UC Irvine. "But the way vice presidential candidates traditionally hurt is when people say they're not qualified. We don't have that problem with Dick Cheney."

Bush himself made that same argument during a short news conference at the Governor's Mansion in Austin, insisting that the Democrats have not gotten the upper hand in defining Cheney to the American people as ultra-conservative and anti-environment.

"Secretary Cheney united people, brought people together to achieve a great victory," Bush said, referring to the Persian Gulf War during his father's administration.

*

Times staff writer Matea Gold contributed to this story.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: Dick Cheney talks to Bush campaign staffers en route to Dallas.

PHOTOGRAPHER: Associated Press

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

4 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Sun-Sentinel Company

Sun-Sentinel (Fort Lauderdale, FL)

July 28, 2000, Friday, Broward Metro EDITION

SECTION: LOCAL, Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 744 words

HEADLINE: ANTI-GAY POLICY COSTS SCOUTS MORE SUPPORT;
FORT LAUDERDALE OFFICIAL: STANCE 'MEAN-SPIRITED'

BYLINE: MEGAN O'MATZ ; Staff Writer

BODY:

Joining a growing chorus of local officials concerned about the Boy Scouts' anti-gay policy, Fort Lauderdale Vice Mayor Tim Smith said Thursday he will oppose funding for the organization in September when the city considers its fiscal 2000-01 budget.

"I don't think gays and lesbians are a danger to our children," he said, calling the Boy Scouts' refusal to allow openly gay men to serve as troop leaders "mean-spirited."

"It's divisive, and I don't think the city should be a part of it. It's prejudiced and it's discriminatory," said Smith, one of five votes on the City

Commission.

On Tuesday, Wilton Manors Councilman Gary Resnick asked the city attorney to draft an ordinance prohibiting funding to groups that discriminate based on sexual orientation. He said the move was aimed at the Boy Scouts of America, which won the right to restrict gay participation under a June ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Resnick's action, reported Thursday in the Sun-Sentinel, prompted several of Smith's constituents to ask that he, too, push for an end to public funding of the Scouts. Smith represents District 2, which includes Victoria Park, home to a sizable gay population.

"They are absolutely offended by the Boy Scouts' position," Smith said.

Already, he may have the support of at least one other commissioner.

While not commenting on how he will vote until he hears from the Boy Scouts, Commissioner Carlton Moore, who is black, said: "I have been discriminated against. I have never been supportive of situations that discriminate."

The South Florida Council, Boy Scouts of America has asked Fort Lauderdale for \$ 10,000 in the upcoming fiscal year to support an in-school program serving disabled and at-risk youths.

In the spring, the city's Community Service Advisory Board recommended that commissioners approve \$ 4,167 of the request. The commission will take up the matter during budget hearings Sept. 11 and 19.

Jeffrie Herrmann, scout executive for the council, which oversees Scouting in Broward, Miami-Dade and Monroe counties, said eliminating any funding would only hurt disadvantaged children.

"We won't be able to serve the constituency that they've asked us to serve," he said.

In the current fiscal year, the Scouts were awarded \$ 2,500 under the city's nonprofit funding process for social services programs. The previous year,

fiscal 1998-99, the city gave the Scouts \$ 9,628, according to budget records.

To qualify for city funding, groups are asked to submit a narrative describing their equal employment opportunity, affirmative action and nondiscrimination policies.

Fort Lauderdale assistant budget director Patricia Rupprecht said the statements must comply with Broward County's nondiscrimination policy, which covers a host of categories, including sexual orientation.

The Scouts' application states that its equal opportunity employment policy applies to "race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital or veteran status, physical and mental handicap ... and citizenship status." It does not mention sexual orientation.

Herrmann said the county attorney told the Scouts they nonetheless comply because they are "not a public accommodation and therefore do not fit into that broad category by the county legislation."

Though the South Florida Council does not seek to discover a person's sexual orientation, Herrmann said, it does support the national Scout policy of excluding openly gay leaders and youths.

But Cindy J. Arenberg, director of the Broward County Children's Services Administration Division, said representatives of the South Florida Council were asked during an interview for county funding whether they comply with the county's anti-discrimination policy, including sexual orientation.

"They said absolutely yes," Arenberg recalled.

Herrmann denied that the Scouts misrepresented the local council's views. "We do support the national council's policy and it has not been said to anybody to the contrary," he said.

The South Florida Council received \$ 95,000 from the county this year for its summer camp program.

Scott Thomason, owner of a Boca Raton plumbing company, said it's "ludicrous" to cut funds to the Boy Scouts.

Thomason's son, Scott, 12, is a Scout in Delray Beach. "He's learned to respect others," Thomason said. "It's given him self-esteem."

Megan O'Matz can be reached at momatz@sun-sentinel.com or 954-356-4518.

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

5 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 News World Communications, Inc.

The Washington Times

July 28, 2000, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: PART A; NATION; CAMPAIGN 2000; Pg. A10

LENGTH: 687 words

HEADLINE: Bush starts trip to convention on Clinton home turf;

Heavily Democratic states on tour

BYLINE: Dave Boyer; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

DATELINE: AUSTIN, Texas

BODY:

AUSTIN, Texas - Gov. George W. Bush embarks today on a six-state tour across a pivotal area of middle America, hoping to build momentum and media coverage before his arrival Wednesday at the Republican National Convention.

In a sign that he won't concede any traditionally Democratic states or issues, Mr. Bush's first stop on his journey to end the Clinton-Gore era will be in President Clinton's back yard.

At Springdale, Ark., in a Republican section of the state, Mr. Bush will tour a faith-based family outreach center and speak at the local high school.

"We are looking forward to spending time with the voters in these key battleground states before heading into the Republican National Convention," Mr.

Bush said in a statement yesterday from the governor's mansion, where he was rehearsing his speech accepting the party's presidential nomination.

He will be joined today by running mate Richard B. Cheney, the former defense secretary, who then will leave the campaign to prepare for his own acceptance speech on Wednesday night at the convention.

Mr. Bush took time out from fine-tuning his speech yesterday to defend Mr. Cheney's voting record in the House in the 1980s. Vice President Al Gore and other Democrats have labeled Mr. Cheney's record as "extremist" for supporting gun owners and voting against the Equal Rights Amendment.

Referring to Mr. Cheney's Pentagon service during the 1991 Gulf War under his father, former President George Bush, the Texas governor told reporters: "Secretary Cheney brought people together and helped win a war, which stands in stark contrast to Vice President Gore, who tends to divide people to create political war."

Mr. Bush added that Mr. Cheney's critics are "doing their level best to tear people down but they're not going to succeed."

From Arkansas, where Mr. Bush has turned the Clinton-Gore ticket's 17-point win in 1996 into a six-point poll lead for himself, the Bush campaign will visit Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

"Real America is not in Washington," said Rep. J.C. Watts Jr. of Oklahoma, co-chairman of the Republican convention. "That's who Mr. Bush needs to appeal to - the Americans out there in the hinterlands. And he's been very mindful of that."

As for the convention speech, Bush senior adviser Ari Fleischer would not divulge yesterday whether Mr. Bush plans any surprises.

"The speech will follow the same spirit and tone of the governor's campaign - saving Social Security, rebuilding the military, improving education," Mr. Fleischer said, adding that Mr. Bush "absolutely" views his Thursday night address as the most important of his political career.

"This acceptance speech is a moment when more Americans will be focused on this race than any time to date," he said. "The governor welcomes that."

RNC Chairman Jim Nicholson said, "You'll hear a real emphasis on education and helping America's children. You'll hear an emphasis on saving and securing America's retirement system . . . and his commitment to lightening the tax burden on working Americans."

Mr. Bush said recently of the four-day convention, "The next president needs to lift the spirits of the country, and our convention is going to set that tone."

The convention, and especially the speech, are Mr. Bush's best chance yet to win over swing voters. Bush confidants say they're not worried about whether he will deliver on the biggest stage of his life. They say Mr. Bush, in fact, excels under pressure.

"Every time there's been a big moment in the campaign, he's stepped up to the plate and done well," said Bush adviser Charles Black.

Mary Matalin, CNN political analyst and a longtime Bush family friend, said the governor "just has to be Bush" in his convention speech.

Even if Mr. Bush's speech and the convention itself are well-received, Republican officials are braced for Vice President Al Gore to earn a bigger "bounce" in the polls from the Democratic convention in Los Angeles two weeks later, and for the candidates to be essentially tied in the polls by Labor Day.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

6 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 News World Communications, Inc.

The Washington Times

July 28, 2000, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: PART A; WORLD; Pg. A13

LENGTH: 512 words

HEADLINE: Egypt extends detention of U.S. rights activist

BYLINE: Charles Olivier; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

CAIRO - The government of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak yesterday extended the detention of a Cairo-based American citizen and leading human rights activist, despite strong criticism by the United States and leading human rights groups.

Saad Eddin Ibrahim, founder of the Ibn Khaldun Center for Development Studies, was arrested July 1 on charges of accepting \$200,000 from the European Union, without government approval, to make a film about voting rights in Egypt.

State prosecutors described the 10-minute film, which has yet to be shown, as "harmful to Egypt's reputation." They also accused Mr. Ibrahim of embezzling money, printing fake voting cards and accepting money from foreign states in return for information about Egypt.

Most diplomats had expected Mr. Ibrahim, who has U.S. citizenship but lives in Cairo, to be released after questioning. But the government yesterday extended his detention for an additional 15 days.

A sociology professor at the American University in Cairo, he is one of the most respected intellectuals in the Middle East.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Philip Reeker told reporters yesterday that Washington had raised its concerns over Mr. Ibrahim's detention with the Egyptian government and that the U.S. consular office was continuing to monitor his treatment and condition in prison.

"We've raised our grave concerns at the continued detention without charges.

We've raised these concerns at every level of the Egyptian government," Mr. Reeker said.

The decision also was slammed by a coalition of human rights groups led by Amnesty International.

"The charges are so lacking in detail that they do not allow the defense to challenge the lawfulness of the detention order," they said in a statement.

Mr. Ibrahim has been a leading campaigner on behalf of minority rights in Egypt for many years. He also has caused controversy by offering money to Islamic fundamentalists if they abandon violent struggle against the state.

The main motivation for his arrest seems to have been the voting rights film that was due to be screened on local television in the months before the country's parliamentary elections in November.

Egypt's National Democratic Party - to which Mr. Mubarak belongs - has dominated local politics since independence. Opposition parties have long complained that elections are rigged.

Earlier this month, Egypt's Supreme Court judged that both the 1990 and 1995 parliamentary elections were illegal because they had not been monitored by legal officials.

Human rights campaigners see the arrest as part of a concerted effort by the government to stifle criticism of its policies.

In 1998, the head of the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights was arrested - on similar charges. He fled to France but returned to Egypt in February after the charges were dropped.

European Union officials are confident that Mr. Ibrahim also will be freed and that the accusations of corruption are untrue. If convicted, the human rights activist faces 15 years in jail.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

7 of 15 DOCUMENTS

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of

The
Associated Press.

July 28, 2000, Friday, BC cycle

10:42 AM Eastern Time

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 514 words

HEADLINE: Report fuels debate over weighted grades

DATELINE: LEWISTON, Maine

BODY:

Students at high schools that give extra points for advanced or honors classes have an advantage when trying to get into college and snare scholarships, according to a report by the University of Maine.

The report says adding points, called weighting grades, can boost grade-point averages and class rankings, which are key factors considered by college admissions officers.

With weighted grades, a high school might assign a multiplier, such as 1.05, to a course that's particularly rigorous. If a student earned a 90 in the course, then the weighted grade would be 94.5.

The UMaine report cited a Maryland study that showed the difference weighted grades can make. A Maryland school district weighted grades for the top students in three schools. A student who was ranked No. 11 in the class shot to No. 1.

"Weighted grades ultimately have a large impact on students' academic futures," said Gail Downs, the UMaine researcher who wrote the new report.

College admissions directors deny that weighted grades give applicants an advantage, Downs said.

The National Association for College Admission Counseling has never done a broad study on the issue of weighted grades, said Amy Vogt, a spokeswoman for the Alexandria, Va. organization.

Downs said about half of the high schools in the United States use weighted grades, and that the number is growing.

Lewiston High School does not use weighted grades. It's a philosophical issue, Principal Rick Sykes said.

"It impacts only a small number of kids, but it impacts them in a big way," he said.

Across the river in Auburn, Edward Little High School does use weighted grades, said Molly Schen, the school district's director of learning and teaching. She said the district is reviewing the way it reports student progress, which includes weighted grades.

Neither Downs, the state Department of Education, the College Board nor the Maine School Boards Association knows exactly how many Maine schools use the extra-point system, Downs said.

"I don't see a whole lot of publicity about it throughout the state," said Dale Douglass, executive director of the School Boards Association.

Pam Fisher, a former teacher and principal now working as an educational consultant through the University of Southern Maine in Portland, believes weighting grades is wrong.

Fisher wrote a report on the topic last fall that concluded that weighting grades devalues all courses except those at the top, she said.

"There should be more rigorous courses for all kids," she said.

Weighting grades is inequitable and raises issues of student civil rights, she said. Some schools limit access to honors and advanced courses using arbitrary prerequisites, such as permission from teachers.

The American Civil Liberties Union sued Inglewood Unified School District and other parties in California, charging them with denying students equal and adequate access to Advanced Placement courses.

"We're in a major shift nationally to move to a more standards-based system," Fisher said. "Maine is on the cusp of that."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

Content and programming copyright 2000 Cable News Network
Transcribed under license by eMediaMillWorks, Inc. (f/k/a
Federal Document Clearing House, Inc.) Formatting copyright
2000 eMediaMillWorks, Inc. (f/k/a Federal Document Clearing
House, Inc.) All rights reserved. No quotes from the
materials contained herein may be used in any media without
attribution to Cable News Network. This transcript may not
be copied or resold in any media.

CNN

SHOW: CNN LARRY KING LIVE 21:00

July 27, 2000; Thursday

Transcript # 00072700V22

TYPE: SHOW

SECTION: Entertainment

LENGTH: 7937 words

HEADLINE: Should Joan Rivers Be Suspended for Swearing?

GUESTS: Joan Rivers, Ed Koch, Janet Parshall, Bob Grant

BYLINE: Larry King

HIGHLIGHT:

A panel of radio talk-show hosts discusses what the punishment should be
for
swearing on the radio.

BODY:

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

LARRY KING, HOST: Tonight, she was suspended from her radio show for
swearing
on the air. Join Rivers -- Joan Rivers joins us from New York. Maybe
I'll get
suspended for that.

Also joining us, three other radio talkers: the former mayor of the Big
Apple, Ed Koch. He hosts "The Voice of Reason." In Dallas, Janet
Parshall, host
of "Janet Parshall's America," and in San Diego, the often controversial

host of

"The Bob Grant Show," Bob Grant himself, next on LARRY KING LIVE.

We're going to spend our first few segments of the show with Joan Rivers, and

then our entire panel will joins us to talk about the things that radio talk

show hosts talk about everyday. But let's start with Joan Rivers, who by the

way will be back on QVC with skin care line this Saturday night at 9:00.

We'll

ask a little about that later. Happy to mention it.

JOAN RIVERS, ENTERTAINER: Thank you.

KING: She was Suspended from WOR radio show, which is syndicated in more than

40 markets for what? And don't repeat the word. But what happened?

RIVERS: I will never -- I dared to slip and say one of the bad words on my

show. And I -- they had an engineer in training, who had a seven-second delay,

who just, you know, was in training and wasn't looking, and never picked it up,

went out on the air, and I apologized. I'm not that stupid. And Monday morning

-- that was Friday. Monday morning, I was told naughty, naughty, naughty, bring

a note from your parents, and I was suspended without pay, which means there

goes my Friday night Big Mac, and, -- because radio doesn't pay.

KING: I know that station well. Was it Bob Bruno who suspended you?

RIVERS: Yes, yes, yes.

KING: OK. He's been there a long time.

Joan, since there is a seven-second delay, why didn't they suspend the engineer?

RIVERS: I don't know. And I'm sorry, because he was -- you know, I'm what

they call a hot personality, and it's a funny show, and you say probably a lot

more things. And they shouldn't, I don't think, put a trainee on my show. I

think that's wrong.

You put a trainee on a show like "Rambling with Gambling," which is easy in

the morning, you know, and they're not going to be scared that he might say

something, or think he's a rapper.

KING: In which context were you saying this word, which is a four-letter word, begins with "s"? It's a common word. In what context was it said? What were you talking about?

RIVERS: I had gone to through probably the most expensive restaurant in New York, and couldn't eat anything there, and I said, listen, I'm an easy guest usually, I will eat blank on a bun, and you know, think it's delicious, and then I realized what I said, and you go, I mean, as I said, I'm not that stupid, and you go -- and the young man wasn't looking at me or listening, and had seven-second delay and just didn't do it.

KING: Did you immediately apologize?

RIVERS: Well, I apologized, and then I called Puff Daddy, because I figured I'm on the road, I could be a rapper. Of course I apologized.

KING: Did you argue the suspension?

RIVERS: I think they have to do what they have to do for FCC. I didn't argue the suspension. Later on, I thought, America's values -- and I could say this word, I checked it out -- suck. I was taken off the air the same week that O.J. was brought back in. So I don't get it, you know. I don't get it. Rap stars sing, kill, take her pelvis, and slap it up against the wall, break her ass, you know, and as long as I guess you sing it, you can say anything. I don't understand it anymore, truly don't understand it.

KING: So you think there's a different set of values? Hypocrisy? What?

RIVERS: Larry, you know, people have been calling in. People have been calling me so much, and somebody said there is an 8:00 children's show on a network that says "Uncle Harry Sucks," at 8:00. I -- so I don't know. I truly don't know. I won't say it. I love my show. My show was a wild show. But I don't get it.

KING: Who's replacing you?

RIVERS: I hope Mother Teresa. I don't know.

KING: They docked your pay, too, right?

RIVERS: They took it away. I didn't call my accountant, because you know, he doesn't like to go after decimal points.

KING: Do you think there's a First Amendment question here. Forgetting FCC rules aside, should a performer in the context -- this is nighttime radio, right? This is not... RIVERS: Oh, it's 6:00 to 8:00, it's drive time, it's adult time. I don't know, I think there should be one set of rules, and I don't understand the rules anymore, I really don't. This morning, I was on "Howard Stern," my dear friend. And right before me, I'm saying words that were being said, a woman was talking about a bastard, and somebody's ass, and then Howard and I were discussing seriously, how you can't say my word, and Howard said, don't do that, and he meant it. So I don't know where it starts and where it stops. Don't know.

KING: There are the seven words you can't say, right? Who determined these seven? But you used to not be able to say "damn." When I started in radio, you couldn't say the word "pregnant."

RIVERS: When I was on "The Ed Sullivan Show," I was nine months gone. I had to say soon I'm going to hear the pitter patter of little feet, literally.

KING: With child.

RIVERS: With child. Couldn't say "I'm pregnant." The child was out already with the umbilical cord. We were doing a double, and couldn't say I was pregnant.

KING: So with all that goes on, with oral sex being discussed in a political vein in the United States Senate and Congress, there is some hypocrisy here, but still that standard exists.

RIVERS: Some?

KING: I also think -- and I had a lot of time to think this week. You know, I've have done nothing except -- I've had a great week actually. I also think

because I'm a woman, and I'm white, and I'm middle-aged, nobody came to my defense. I think if I was a young ethnic, they would have said, leave her alone. I really believe it. My ladies don't fight, you know. They're off in Bergdorf's charging. They're not going to picket.

KING: So there was no storm of protests? What about the written press in New York, which can get awfully feisty?

RIVERS: They were adorable. They were -- they thought it was funny. The press was called up, and they have all been laughing about it. I mean, they asked me before I come back to bring a note from my parents. It's depressing, you've got to go to the cemetery.

KING: We'll be right back with more of Joan Rivers. Our talk show panel will assemble as well, and they'll be with us in a little, too.

Don't go away.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: We're back with Joan Rivers on LARRY KING LIVE. Do you expect to be any different when you return? When do you return? Next Monday? RIVERS: I return -- oh, no, no, no. Of course, I won't say the words. I have to buy George Carlin's record to find out what they all are. But, of course -- no, my show is a very light show, and a happy show, and it's a funny show, and you ad-lib around. And, no, of course I'm not going to change.

KING: Are you going to the conventions? Political conventions?

RIVERS: I haven't gotten my sleeping pills yet from my doctor, so I don't know if I'm going to show -- I -- how boring you can get?

KING: You have no interest?

RIVERS: Oh no, I'm going to cover them for E!, for fashion.

KING: You're going to discuss what the candidates and people in the crowd are wearing?

RIVERS: absolutely. It's not what you believe; it's how you put on a dress

and present it.

KING: Is it true you have done a story about Geraldine Ferraro and bulletproof clothing? What was that about?

RIVERS: It was wonderful. It will be on our show that we're doing for E!. I interviewed her yesterday. And you forget, you know, every politician is -- really, she's a woman. You still want to be a woman. And, we were talking about -- I said to her, did you ever have threats, death threats? And she said yes, and they brought me a bulletproof raincoat, she said. but it made me look fat, I wouldn't wear it. I got it. Of course, I'd rather be dead than wear that. Who needs it? Isn't that true?

KING: Are you going to review, say, Hillary's hairdo in Los Angeles?

RIVERS: Oh, yeah we'll go through everybody. Of course. Of course.

KING: Who is among these political -- do you see a snappy dresser yet?

RIVERS: Well, I think.

KING: The president...

RIVERS: I think they changed Hillary totally, and she looks 100 percent better. I think that Mrs. Bush isn't bad. They've got to pull her up a little bit. We've got to get Nancy out to straighten her out. Tipper Gore looks OK, but some of them, you know, you just go oh.

KING: Are you impressed with Dick Cheney?

RIVERS: Yes, right.

KING: How about Al Gore?

RIVERS: I'm so pro-choice, I can't even deal with him, you know.

KING: How about Al Gore?

RIVERS: Those tight jeans turn me on.

(LAUGHTER)

KING: Joan, the...

(LAUGHTER)

RIVERS: I mean, they're all just so...

KING: Before we meet the rest of our panel, a couple other things. You are going to be a grandmother?

RIVERS: Isn't that great? Yes, Yes.

KING: Do you know what it is yet?

RIVERS: I do, but she hasn't announced it. I'll give you a hint, they're not going to name it "Joan," OK.

KING: OK, how does it feel about having a little boy, grandson?

RIVERS: It's just so great, and they're so happy, and to see your child and my son in law, who I adore, in such a good moment in their lives, it's wonderful. Someone today said to me, you are looking much too young to be a grandmother. That was me. But I can't wait.

KING: Does it make you feel old?

RIVERS: Oh, no. It's such a -- a continuity in the family, and we are such a small family. The whole family is wiped out by Hitler, and it's really so wonderful to see Melissa's continuing the line.

KING: And how are products going on QVC? The line going well?

RIVERS: Great. My life is in a wonderful place now, and I'm very aware of it, you know.

KING: Do you miss talk television?

RIVERS: I have the radio show, which is so free. You know. when you talk to us tonight, Larry, and you certainly know, you can say so much more on radio, and you can tell someone you're a fool, or you're wonderful, or don't you ever call me again, you're totally wrong -- you can be so much freer than on television.

KING: And you can dress anyway you like, too.

RIVERS: Anyway you like, and, I really don't care if someone slept with their father, you know. I look at "Jerry Springer," and I go, trash is trash, I don't want to deal with a big pig who is sleeping with her uncle. Their both fools if

they want her, you know.

KING: On that note, we'll get the opinions of the rest of our guests, because "Jerry Springer" is in news with a murder that may be involved with that program.

Joan Rivers remains with us. Ed Koch, Janet Parshall and Bob Grant join us right after this.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: We're back. Joan Rivers remains with us. Let's meet the rest of our panel. Joan is in New York. Also in New York is Ed Koch, former mayor of New York City, and host of "The Voice of Reason" on WEVD Radio. In Dallas is Janet Parshall, radio talk show host, the host of Janet Parshall's America, chief spokesperson for the Family Research Council, and in San Diego, Bob Grant, attending a conference there. He hosts "The Bob Grant Show," WOR Radio, and he's has been doing this for a quarter of a century.

Before we talk about other topics, back to Joan. And Ed Koch, were they right in suspending her?

ED KOCH, FORMER NEW YORK MAYOR: I don't think so. I think the rule is ridiculous. And that the same FCC has no rule as it relates to racism, anti-Semitism, and radio stations can be devoted to hate, but you can't say an obscene word.

My own feeling is that if what you're doing is something that the listeners or watchers don't want, they'll turn you off, but I don't believe the FCC ought to have the rule that put her out of business for a week.

KING: So there should be no banning words?

KOCH: Correct.

KING: OK, Janet Parshall, what are your thoughts on suspension of Joan Rivers for a week and the general concept of freedom of speech versus rules?

JANET PARSHALL, FAMILY RESEARCH COUNCIL: Well, Larry, I guess I have a different take on the nature of talk radio, and that's what we all do. And I have to tell you, that I think that we are called to be stewards of the airwaves. In fact, I was thinking, that if all of us took complete and

total
license and used every expletive that came into our mind, if you stepped
back,
you put on a wide-angle lens, do you think America suddenly becomes
better place
because we all talk trash? You know, you don't have to use a lot of
brain cells
to use a four letter word.

And when Joan's grandson finally arrives into this world and he's
sitting
around her kitchen table someday, and as a five-year old, he look s up
and says,
"Grandma, I'll eat blank on a bun," is she going to be happy that her
grandson
starts talking like that?

RIVERS: I'll be very happy that my grandson isn't having a gun in the
house,
and I'll be very happy that my grandson's wife one day will have a choice
of
whether or not she a has to have a child or not have a child, and I'll be
very
-- I don't think saying a dirty word is anything when my grandson can
turn on a
rap record and be told if you're white and you're Jewish, you should be
killed,
or raped or something else.

I don't know who you are, I have never heard of you.

PARSHALL: Let me respond to that.

RIVERS: I don't want you to respond. I'm a comedian. I don't know who
you
are, but you sound like a fascist.

KING: Joan, she can respond. She hosts a very popular radio show.

RIVERS: Well, good for her.

KING: OK, and before we get Bob Grant's opinion.

RIVERS: She's a white fascist.

KING: Janet, though, as a strict observer of the Constitution,
shouldn't the
First Amendment go all the way, and shouldn't you be really allowed to
let the
public decide on taste?

PARSHALL: You know, Larry, there's a couple of issues there. Number one,
first of all, we don't really have complete and full free speech. You
know the

old axioms; you can't yell "fire" in crowded theater.

KING: Only if -- there is an outbreak occurs. If you yell "fire," and nobody moves, you have not committed a crime; you have to cause something to happen.

PARSHALL: Exactly. And there's an appropriateness factor here, and I think maybe as a culture, we have to reinstate some of the appropriateness. Like I said before, it doesn't take any great brains to talk filthy on the radio, but there's another issue here. And the comparison to the rap records is wrong, because as a consumer, you can choose to buy or not buy that CD. We live in world of commercial radio. That means our avails are surround by our sponsors, and we become ambassadors for our sponsors, and our sponsors partner with us. And part of the move on the part of WOR, as I understand it, is that they felt that that was not reflective of the nature of the station, and that speaks also to nature of the sponsors. So there's a partnership there.

KING: All right, let's get Bob Grant's thoughts, who's had his share of controversy over the years. I think you've even been suspended, haven't you?

BOB GRANT, HOST, "THE BOB GRANT SHOW": A long time ago. I referred to -- a person asked me a question about a former mayor, not Ed Koch, but his predecessor, and I said, well, either he's uninformed or he's a coward, and for that, I was suspended. KING: Well, what do you make of the suspension of Joan for a word that's not proper, let's say?

GRANT: All right. Here we go. First of all, Joan does the show from 6:00 to 8:00 on WOR. That's right after my show, which airs from 3:00 to 6:00, and I'm delighted that her program follows me. It's wonderful to know that a person of her caliber is on the same radio station. But Joan is from the world of night clubs. She is not a radio-trained person. Larry, you're a radio trained person. I'm a radio-trained person. We just know that we don't use certain words. The Supreme Court says, seven words we don't use. The FCC enforces that. And I think it's a little tough for Joan to switch gears when she gets in

a
radio studio, and maybe she forgets that she's in a radio studio and
might think
still in the nightclub.

KING: Do you agree, Bob, with the ruling?

GRANT: The ruling? Do you mean the suspension?

KING: No, no. Do you agree with the suspension? Do you agree that
seven
words should not be used on the radio?

GRANT: Yes, I agree that seven words shouldn't be used on radio, whether
they're those seven or a different set of seven. The Supreme Court has
determined that those seven are -- hey, look, if I were to use any one of
those
right now, what would be your reaction, Larry.

KING: It wouldn't get on because we're in a six-second delay, and the
reaction would be shock.

GRANT: Right, absolutely. So I think we could abide by those rules.

RIVERS: But, Larry, with all due respect -- and I'm not apologizing
myself; I
realize I said it wrong, and I went like this to the engineer, and they
had a
trainee engineer who didn't grab those seven seconds. Do you understand
if they
had had a real engineer on we wouldn't be sitting here tonight?

KING: So you were attempting not to get that on?

RIVERS: Oh, of course.

KING: But Ed Koch, Joan, says you should have the right to say it.

RIVERS: That's different to say I have the right to say it.

GRANT: Ed Koch doesn't really believe that. I can't believe Ed Koch
thinks
we should say those four-letter words any time we want.

KOCH: Of course I don't believe you should say these words any time you
want.

I believe that there is an obligation, on your part, to be appropriate.

All I'm

simply saying is that should not be the FCC's job; that's your job. And
if, in

fact, you're not appropriate, and you're injuring the station, they'll
fire you.

It is a matter of not defending the word; it's defending the artist, and
the

ability of the artist to make a judgment.

Now there are...

GRANT: Sounds like hogwash to me. How can you separate the artist from the word the artist uses?

KOCH: Bob, look, there are radio stations where all they do is spew out anti-black or anti-Semitism, and the FCC says, when there are protests to that, that is OK, you don't want to hear it, turn it off, and I agree with the FCC.

KING: All right, let me get a break and come back. We'll pick right up right up. We're right in the flow of things. and lots of things to discuss. We'll include your phone calls as well. Tomorrow night, Catherine Deneuve. And then Saturday, live from Philadelphia at the Republican convention, live all next week, and all next week, two live shows each night, at 9:00 and midnight Eastern, instead of the repeat at midnight, we'll be live both shows, two different shows every night.

We'll be right back.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: All right, Janet Parshall, we have hate talk, we have shock jocks, we have venting of rage, we have platforms, we have far right, we have far left, we have screaming, we have yelling -- all of it on talk radio, all of it happening daily. Is all of it, Janet, just part of the mix?

PARSHALL: It is part of the mix, and I suppose it's a buyer's market and you can listen to anything you want to, but again, that goes back to what I said before. I see myself as a steward of the airwaves, and I would dispute Joan's posture about the appropriate behavior, about saying on radio that there is a liberty there to say to people, I didn't like you, don't ever call me again. In fact, I think exactly the opposite. I think that I'm in a position of roll modeling appropriate behavior. And I believe to the marrow of my bones, that sometimes the way in which I handle my callers, even if I disagree, probably

speaks with more eloquence than even than even the content of my response, and in my little way, and in my own sphere of influence, if I can model appropriate behavior, then I'm turning back and doing something good for this country. And the last I checked, I don't think we can do too much good for this country.

KING: All right. Joan, is there a different definition of "appropriate"?

RIVERS: I think absolutely. First of all, I'm sure she has very different show than I have. My show fun, and light and silly, and I think when someone calls me up says -- and i won't use the words again -- I hate the blankety-blank ends, meaning African-Americans, I think I have absolutely every right to say, listen, you ass, don't you ever call me again, or...

KING: All right. RIVERS: Sorry, I really don't feel -- I feel the steward of the airwaves, I say that, and I don't understand what she's saying.

KOCH: Can I put my two cents in?

KING: You may, it's your money.

KOCH: I see my show as both educational, and interesting and amusing. And when people call me, I have no hesitation in saying to them, You are boring, and you're off the air, because my job is to keep people listening to the show. And it is not intended to be rude, it's intended to keep the show going. So while Janet -- I'm not criticizing her, that's her show. That's her schtick, if you will. And if it works, more power to you. I like to think that people tune in and listen to me because they like the edge of the show.

KOCH: Bob Grant, you may be an original here -- would you say you're the original angry man of radio?

GRANT: No, I'm not original angry man of radio. The original angry man of radio, I think, was Joe Pine.

KING: Correct, yes, you're right.

GRANT: You know, and he's gone from scene a long time. Am I an angry

man,
though? I don't start off angry usually in the course of the program.
Now, Ed
talked about someone who will be boring, and he will say you're boring.
Sometimes a person's voice, sometimes the way they speak, has nothing to
do with
their views, the content, sometimes just something about them will get on
my
nerves. And I say to myself, time and time again, today I'm not going to
blow
my stack. So far, so far, I don't think I have been able to do a show
without
blowing my stack.

KING: In other words, Bob, what everyone is saying is, to each his
own? You
do your own schtick?

GRANT: You have to. The worst thing I think a person behind a
microphone or
behind a camera could do is to be someone they're not. You just sink or
swim
with what you are, with who you are.

KING: We want to take a break and come back and get to some current
issues.
We'll discuss the "Jerry Springer" phenomena and what happened in that
recent
matter and what our panel thinks of it. We'll be including your phone
calls,
too.

Don't go away.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: OK, gang, we're back. We'll start with Joan and get your
opinions on
this, just briefly. A woman is told by her husband, come on the "Jerry
Springer" show, we're going to reconcile on the show, you'll be
surprised. He
goes so far as to -- this is his ex-wife. He sleeps with her the night
before
to get her to go on the show where he's going to announce the
reconciliation.
She comes on the show. Instead of announcing the reconciliation, he
announces
that he's got a new wife, and goodbye to you, and stop stop bugging us.
The
show is taped. It airs a couple of -- a month or so later. The woman is
murdered. Jerry Springer is devastated, is this the never-ending saga of
what
happens. Joan, your thoughts.

RIVERS: Oh, it is such an American tragedy, unfortunately. It is just awful.

But, again it is all about 15 minutes of fame. And it is all about Joey Buttafuoco becoming a hero, and, O.J. Simpson having a site now we can go and find out, is he still looking for the criminal that really killed his wife? It is dirty laundry time. And people want to go on and bare everything and they don't realize what they are opening. It's a Pandora's box -- tragic, terrible.

KING: Janet, is Jerry Springer to blame? Or is it just a product of the -- what we now call an extension-of-reality television?

PARSHALL: Boy, I have to tell you, as I read the facts of this story and I see it involving -- evolving getting and worse and worse. What we have with this menage a trois, if your will, with the three, was a pool of gasoline. And what Jerry Springer was throw a match on it. So we shouldn't be surprised it started on fire. There are so many issues on this story, it's unbelievable.

I sat in disbelief and thought: Wait a minute. Congress debates the Violence Against Women Act. This man takes his first wife, the one who thought that she was going to be reconciled with on national television, we learn now his history of battering her, throwing her against a wall, giving her a concussion, restraining orders. And what do we do? We turn around and we give the batterer a platform. It also speaks to the woman who was the was victim in this case. And now she is a murder victim, more than just being a battered victim.

We understand that that is so stereotypical in a relationship where woman is battered, that she stays. You mean, even after all of that, you still love me? What an absolutely moral reprobate, this man. But again, yes, Jerry Springer is indeed culpable. And so is the American public who watched. It's bread and circus. We scream "Maximus! Maximus! Maximus!" on a regular basis, and vote thumbs-up or thumbs-down. So we are culpable as well.

KING: Ed Koch, what do you make of it?

KOCH: Well, Jerry Springer, Ricki Lake, I don't watch them. I have seen them

on occasion. And I don't blame them. I mean, they are responding to an audience demand. I do find the audience that watches that stuff to be atrocious. And if you are asking the direct question, is Jerry Springer responsible for the tragedy that occurred? No. The public that turns the dial and watches Jerry Springer so that sponsors will keep him on the air, they are responsible.

RIVERS: But Ed, what about people...

KING: How about the responsibility...

RIVERS: But what about people that want to go on to -- she wanted to go on to have the reconciliation on camera. I mean, this whole madness for fame that this whole country is willing to do anything to get on. They will lie. I'm a millionaire. And you are not a millionaire -- anything to get on camera. Watch me go to the bathroom on big brother.

KING: Yes, what's going on. Ed -- Bob Grant, what do you think all this?

GRANT: Well, I tell you, Larry, it really is disgusting. But it is a reflection of what we are becoming in this country: dysfunctional families producing dysfunctional children who wind up appearing on "The Jerry Springer Show" not because they have a talent, not because they can sing, they can dance, they can play the piano, but because they are so dysfunctional, they are so warped, they have become absolute freaks.

Yes, it is a freak show, "The Jerry Springer Show," "The Ricki Lake Show."
That's...

KING: All right, and why do we watch it? Why do people watch it in droves?

GRANT: Well, maybe their lives are empty. Maybe they feel titillated. Or maybe they are just as bad. Maybe the people that are out there, are just as bad. Why else would they watch it? You know, Jerry tried to tone down the show a while back. The ratings started to drop. So he went back to his original routine. And the ratings built up again. That is what the public wants. Unfortunately, that is what the American people are becoming.

KING: Ed Koch, is there a responsibility of the people who put these shows on to maybe not put them on? I mean, you don't give the public everything it wants. You could give them...

KOCH: Well, you pretty much give them what they want. Sponsors want audiences. And the people who own the television licenses want the sponsorship. So they give them basically what they want. I -- let me just tell you, there are only three or four station I watch. I watch the History Channel. I watch the public television channel and the news -- maybe the national networks. Television is awful.

KING: You throw a blanket on all of it.

Joan Rivers, what do you make of "Survivor," and these other off- shoot shows that are occurring of real people in real situations put into real...

RIVERS: Oh, well, they are not real situations, first of all.

KING: Put into fabricated situations.

RIVERS: Yes. You know you are not alone when you've got a cameraman and producer next to you all times, you know.

KING: Right.

RIVERS: So let's get real here. I thought "Survivor" was fun. I got very upset when the older woman got knocked off first. I think "Big Brother" is...

KING: Took it personally, did you?

RIVERS: Yes, I took that totally personally. I think "Big Brother" is so boring. I thought the only one that was interesting was the first one that got voted off. And I only watched it once. I just think -- I don't want to see people go to the bathroom. And I don't want to see people do -- you know what, I'm very shallow. I didn't like the way it was decorated, so I never looked again.

KING: Janet, are we, in a sense, peeping toms?

PARSHALL: Oh yes, Larry, without you a doubt. It's TV voyeurism. You know, when we see ED TV and the Truman Show, I though, boy, this is really being

reflective of life. And it's like the poet says: Most men live lives of quiet desperation. Again, what does it say about the human heart if you get your jollies, so to speak, by peering into somebody's interaction on supposed desert island, or in some where these people are going to held hostage for a while.

It is sad. It's reflective of the emptiness of the human heart. But it also, apparently, must be very profitable or these shows wouldn't stay on. But, again, what an opportunity is ours, in radio and television, to speak back into the culture, great ideas, first principles, transcendent truth, rather than constantly going down to lowest common denominator. And Larry, I believe we are at crossroads now. And we have an opportunity for good or for ill. And we, the people can determine it.

KOCH: If I could say this, Janet, not intended to be chiding, but I mean, you can have entertainment. You make it sound like the only thing that should be on there has to be uplifting. And you can hear the organ music. I think you can be entertaining...

PARSHALL: Why do watch the History Channel? Ed, why do you watch the History Channel?

KOCH: But that is not only thing I watch. I watch the "Masterpiece Theater" on public television. It's entertaining.

PARSHALL: Exactly. And I'm waiting for to you hear "Third Rock from the Sun," Ed. Is that on your viewing?

KOCH: No, I don't watch that. So what are we talking...

PARSHALL: I rest my case.

(CROSSTALK)

RIVERS: "Third Rock from the Sun" is funny. It's funny. And "Frasier" is brilliantly written. I'm a writer.

KING: OK, we're stretching as to what we like and (UNINTELLIGIBLE)

RIVERS: Bob, the -- let's switch gears, because we've got such limited

time.

I want to cover other topics of the day. "Today Show" put him on. "The View"

canceled him. "Burden of Proof" put him on. A couple of other cable networks

put him on. O.J. Simpson, should he be on?

GRANT: Absolutely not. It's an abomination. It's absolutely sickening and

disgusting that this person -- everybody knows what he did, everybody knows of

his guilt -- and yet this person is invited to be on a program, to hawk his

wares, to be treated like he is a civilized member of society, when he is not.

And if Barbara Walters did what she did in canceling her, hooray for Barbara,

and shame on the "Today Show."

I believe the "Today Show" had him on. I refused to watch. Shame on you,

NBC. Shame on all of you who had this butcher on your airwaves. He should be

totally ignored!

KING: Joan? Joan?

RIVERS: I totally agree with Bob -- including CNN who had him, Larry.

KING: Yes, they did.

RIVERS: I just feel there is no place for this man on...

(CROSSTALK)

PARSHALL: One word come to mind, Larry, and that is charlatan. He so desperately wants to try his case, this time in the court of public

opinion,

that for \$9.95 a hit, he will be happy to tell you -- a charlatan. And it's a

shame.

KING: Ed Koch, are you unanimous in this?

KOCH: No, no, no, no. I don't agree with any of the three that just spoke.

I would not watch him, but, I would not bar him. It is for the people who are

filling that particular hour to decide whether it is an asset to their program

or not, or whether they want to give voice to him. And I have utter contempt

for him.

GRANT: Why would they want to give...

KOCH: I have utter contempt for him.

GRANT: Let me...

KOCH: But they have a right to it.

GRANT: Ed, let me ask you this question?

KOCH: Yes. .

GRANT: Why would they want to give voice to him? What would be their motive?

KOCH: Because they think, if they are going to have a wide audience -- the way to answer that is, not to watch.

KING: All right, let get a break. We will include phone calls and touch some other topics too, with Joan Rivers, Ed Koch, Janet Parshall, and Bob Frank.

Catherine Deneuve tomorrow night, and at the convention Saturday -- don't go away.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: Let's go to some calls. We go to Memphis, Tennessee, hello.

CALLER: Hello.

KING: Hello, go ahead.

CALLER: Yes. Joan, I would like to ask you...

KING: Go ahead.

(CROSSTALK)

CALLER: Do you think there is a double standard in radio and television, considering shows such as "Survivor" and "Big Brother" are allowed to show everything, and flaunt these episodes to get higher ratings?

RIVERS: Oh, I think a double standard, you mean by not allowing us to say the seven words?

KING: Yes, but -- and then showing things that, while not the seven words, certainly might be considered in poor taste.

RIVERS: Oh, totally. Totally. You know that. Look at "Baywatch." I mean, you know, of course. It is all about breasts and rear ends, of course. That's just it. Give -- you know, I'm from the school where -- even though I'm Jewish, all my friends went to parochial school -- give me rules and let me obey rules. But there are no rules. It is so blurred these days.

KING: Modesto, California, hello.

CALLER: Joan, why do you think they suspended you when Howard Stern and "Imus in the Morning" say far worse than you?

RIVERS: I -- because they don't say the seven words. That is what is so...

KING: No.

RIVERS: See, rap they can sing them, but they can't say them. It makes no sense -- no sense.

KING: Yes, there are those seven words that you are not allowed to say, that's true. RIVERS: And I...

KING: Two. And you said one of them.

RIVERS: I don't think they should have suspended me, because I truly -- it was not my fault. It should have been the seven-minute -- seven-second delay should have been dealt with. But they didn't have the right people on their board.

KING: But as Bob Grant would tell you, Joan, and you'll learn, you never say anything in front of a microphone.

RIVERS: Right. And I have learned it. And, as I said, I have learned it. You know, hey!

KING: Miami, hello.

CALLER: Yes, Joan, don't you think this is happening because you are a woman who used this word?

RIVERS: I think -- I truly mean it. I think if I was a young...

GRANT: Oh, that's absurd!

KING: Oh, it is not, Bob.

GRANT: That's absurd. If I had said that word I would have been
suspend too,
Joan, you know that.

RIVERS: If I were a young, a young -- if I were Chris Rock, right now
they
would be picketing in front of WOR. You know, I'm old, I'm a woman, and
I'm a
Jew. I'm out of here, you know.

KING: Chris Rock is on cable. And on cable, the FCC does not control.

RIVERS: I know, but Larry -- I know, but what I'm saying, of course,
part of
it is, I think, because I'm a woman. And a...

PARSHALL: Oh please. Please. As the other woman on this panel, Larry,
can I
respond, please?

KING: Sure.

(CROSSTALK)

KING: One at a time.

(CROSSTALK)

KING: And Joan, let her finish, Joan.

(CROSSTALK)

RIVERS: I don't want to hear her views. And I have no respect for
her. I
don't who she is, and I am not interested in her. If Ed Koch wants to say
something, or Bob, I'll be delighted. I'm not interested in her
responding as a
woman.

KING: Janet Parshall -- because you don't --

(CROSSTALK)

RIVERS: Don't answer at a woman. I don't care that she has a uterus.
Don't
answer as a woman.

PARSHALL: Maybe...

(CROSSTALK)

RIVERS: I am a woman. I will answer for myself. woman I will answer for myself

KING: Because you don't know her. She does have a very popular show.

RIVERS: Good for her.

KING: And she's a nice lady. You don't have to agree with her.

RIVERS: Good for her, but don't answer as woman. I am a woman, and I will not be told that a woman is answering as a woman.

(CROSSTALK)

KING: Janet, she believes that, as a woman, she is judged by a different standard. You must admit, historically, that is true.

RIVERS: Of course it is true.

PARSHALL: Well, but yes, but I'm dealing with present right now. And I'm so tired of the promulgation of theory -- more to point -- the mythology, that we are women, therefore we're victims. As Bob said before, I am white, I'm middle-aged, and I am a woman. And Bob is right. If I use that same word, I would have the same issue. Now, here is difference, Larry, I run my own board. So I hit my own dump button to make sure that I could take care of myself or any caller who would speak like that over the air. But please don't keep saying: Congratulations, I'm a woman and victim. I'm sorry, it's not the case.

RIVERS: Now wait a second. Don't you talk to me about being a woman and a victim, darling. While you were still in swaddling clothes, I was the first woman ever...

(CROSSTALK)

RIVERS: Whatever it is, you look good.

PARSHALL: You're welcome. You look fabulous.

GRANT: Hey, Larry, let's be careful. They're going to start pulling hair on his show. RIVERS: I broke every glass ceiling for every woman around, as far as what you are allowed to do, as far as being a host, and as far as headlining and

as far as -- so don't talk to me -- I have never thought of myself as a victim,
ever.

KING: OK, let me get a break and come back. Who knows what's next?
Don't go
away.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: We have not heard from his honor on this topic.

Ed Koch, are women still judged by a different standard?

KOCH: I think that women have not yet achieved equality,
regrettably, in
our society in terms of pay. Although I think there Joan has, and more.
But,
yes, there is a difference in the way women are treated. Now, it doesn't
mean
that every woman can rely on that in explaining some of the things that
happen.
I think that Joan has in fact fought the battle and won, and broken the
glass
ceilings that prevented many women from entering different fields.

KING: Touch some other bases.

Were you surprised, Bob, at the report by four different groups that
violence
has its effect on children?

GRANT: I wasn't surprised at all. As a matter of fact, on this
network, just
prior to your show, Larry, they did an in-depth report on four or five
cases in
one state alone -- the state of California -- on how the level of
violence has
increased, on how children, 12, 13 years old, just don't know how to
handle
their anger, and commit acts of incredible violence.

KING: Are you surprised, Joan?

RIVERS: Oh, no. It is another one of those stupid surveys you go, why
pay?

KING: No, this ain't a survey. This was the American Psychiatric
Association
-- American Psychological.

RIVERS: Yes.

KING: These are the four major organizations that that deal with the
way we

behave.

RIVERS: No, but they did a study rather, not a survey.

KING: Yes.

RIVERS: You want to go, of course. But of course. You show children violence and more and more violence, they begin to feel this is the standard.

This not so terrible, of course. I wasn't surprised at all. KING: Janet, when

we group up, Batman hit people. I read that book. I saw violence in movies.

Guy shots people. I didn't kill people.

PARSHALL: Right, right. But, Larry, you and I both know that that is a whole different caliber. Senator Sam Brownback is to be commended for holding this historic public summit on health and the connection between violence and our kids behavior. And you're right. (UNINTELLIGIBLE) groups: the American Academy of Pediatrics, Psychiatric Association, Psychological Association, Medical Association, all getting together on a full seminar, full day of examining the evidence.

And I have to tell you, I'm thrilled on the comments that I just heard. Because there was an era not too long ago where we said there is no connection, what we see has no ramifications whatsoever on our behavior choices. And there is good news stories percolating up, like the one coming out of Indianapolis, where for the first time, they are saying: Oh yes, those violent video games, you know, the ones with the triggers that shoot back like a gun. In here, you've got to get your mom or dad's permission, if you're under the age of 18, to use this. And the ACLU goes berserk, talks about, oh, now we're squashing free speech. And what we're going to have do is say, yes, we've got that liberty, but you know what, again, a transcendent ideal. Maybe we care so much for our kids, we'll give up a little bit of our liberties so we make sure our kids grow up strong, healthy and safe and understand the connection between choices and consequences.

KING: Ed Koch, you agree?

KOCH: I agree with what Janet just said. But I also believe that you

cannot
allow standards for children to be imposed on adults. So there has to be
an
opportunity. Maybe it is later hours of the evening, when adult themes,
including violence, and other things that children ought not to see,
because
they are copycats, their minds are such that they want to copy, but they
cannot
place us in a situation where everything is televised and on radio on the
basis
of a child's standard.

KING: We'll get a break, come back, get in another call, and have our
closing
moments. Quick comments on some other things right after this.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: Cornwall, Ontario, hello.

CALLER: Hi. Hi, Larry. Hi, Joan.

KING: Hi.

CALLER: Joan, I just wanted to ask you, did you every think about
quitting
over this?

RIVERS: You want to know the truth. When they first called me, I said,
I
quit. Then I thought, am I insane? I love my show. I'm on every
night. I can
say what I want, I can laugh, we have moments that are hilarious where I
can
stop laughing. I thought, I'm too old to quit over this. I've been
through
humbled so often in this business. I was humbled again.

KING: What's the big topic these days, Bob?

GRANT: The big topic of course these days is politics, as it usually
is. It
seems as though we no sooner finish one election than the callers are
talking
about another one. It never ends, Larry.

KING: And in New York, is -- does Hillary-Lazio get more calls than
Bush-Gore?

GRANT: Right now, I would say so, definitely.

KING: You think that will change? Ed Koch, you find that true?

KOCH: Absolutely. There is no question that the Senate race has

captured the
imagination, and I happen to be for Hillary and...

GRANT: Surprise.

KOCH: No.

KING: And Bob Grant is for Lazio, surprise.

KOCH: Right. And I think that she will win. But the enormous feelings
on
both sides of that issue boggle your mind.

GRANT: Maybe the former mayor and yours truly ought to make a -- some
kind of
a symbolic bet on the Senate outcome, because I predict Rick Lazio will
win.

KOCH: Good. I'll take you to dinner, and you'll take me to dinner, OK.

GRANT: OK.

KING: A fair bet.

Joan Rivers, are you very involved in that race, very interested in it?

RIVERS: I am very interested in it obviously as a New Yorker, and
whoever
does my show, I'll vote for. I could be had for a sandwich.

KING: And, Janet, from your perch in Dallas, are you -- is there a lot
of
interest around the country in that race?

PARSHALL: Yes, I think there is, because I think that there is a
connection,
obviously, to the White House, so it's not just your average state or
national
senatorial race or state senatorial race, because there are national
ramifications here.

But it's interesting, the whole idea of politics in general. Interesting
survey by the National Association of Radio Talk Show Hosts. About 17
percent of
listening audiences -- whoopee, their talking about politics. I think,
again,
one of our challenges is to get everybody to be a registered voter and
then vote
for candidates of their choice. What I bet all of us here is a kind of
malaise
that says, so what? It's an insiders business. Who has most money wins.
Nobody
cares. What connection to my life? And here is our opportunity, again,
to

infuse back in the idea of a representative form of government, one person, one vote. Make sure your registered. From dog catcher to president, make sure you get out there and vote. It's the best way we can serve all of us.

KING: Got a little over a minute left. Bob Grant, who's Gore going to pick as his running mate?

GRANT: The person I'd like to recommend is the person who would do him the most damage. But I predict he'll select Bog Graham.

KING: Bob Graham of Florida. Who do you think, Ed Koch?

KOCH: Well, I'm hopeful it will be George Mitchell. He's the best.

KING: The former senator from Maine and former leader of the Senate.

Janet Parshall, who would you recommend to Al Gore?

PARSHALL: It could be Kerry, but I think he's going to go with Graham when it's all said and done.

KING: You mean John Kerry of Massachusetts?

RIVERS: Exactly.

KING: Yes.

And Mrs, Rivers?

RIVERS: Mrs. Graham. I'd like to see a woman on the ticket.

KING: Is there any woman you favor? Mrs. Graham is not in politics. Mr. Graham -- you want someone from Florida.

RIVERS: Yes. I like Graham, so I hope maybe the wife would run.

KING: I thank all very much for an illuminating hour, and we look forward to your return to the airwaves on Monday, Ms. Rivers.

RIVERS: Thank you. Thank you.

KING: And you can watch Joan on QVC with her skin care line on Saturday night.

And we thank our guests very much, Joan Rivers, Ed Koch, Janet Parshall, and Bob Grant. Tomorrow night, a rare hour with Catherine Deneuve, an incredible

lady. And then on Saturday night, we'll be in Philadelphia, with an hour live show on Saturday, and two live shows every night next week from Philadelphia as well, do the same in Los Angeles.

Thanks for joining us. Good night.

TO ORDER A VIDEO OF THIS TRANSCRIPT, PLEASE CALL 800-CNN-NEWS OR USE OUR SECURE ONLINE ORDER FORM LOCATED AT www.fdch.com

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

9 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 The Kansas City Star Co.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR

July 27, 2000, Thursday METROPOLITAN EDITION

SECTION: NATIONAL; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 1222 words

HEADLINE: Missouri Reform hopefuls scrutinized;
Leaders chide some candidates

BYLINE: RICK MONTGOMERY; The Kansas City Star

BODY:

Among three men seeking the Reform Party nomination for the U.S. Senate in Missouri is a truck driver who openly ridicules African-Americans and Jews in a campaign to save "white Christian America."

And in the Missouri governor's race, the fractured party is offering up a St. Louis area ophthalmologist whose ideas include repealing voting rights for women.

Both the Senate candidate - Martin Lindstedt of Granby, Mo. - and gubernatorial hopeful Joseph C. Keller will be atop the Reform Party ballot in their respective races when voters narrow the field in the Aug. 8 Missouri primary.

State party officials for now are saying little against the two primary contenders.

"It's a real dilemma," said Missouri Reform Chairman Bill

Lewin. "We're caught between our respect for freedom of speech and our respect for (the party's) ethics."

Reform leaders at the national level, however, are publicly repudiating Lindstedt and similar candidates in other states for promoting causes contrary to the party's principles, which once were rooted in mainstream issues such as campaign-finance reform and the national debt.

Keller declined to be interviewed.

But Lindstedt said in an interview that he liked his chances of winning the Senate primary.

"I know my audience. You have a few out there who whine, whine, whine, 'It's racist,'" he said. "But when I'm talking to elderly whites who grew up liking segregation, I generally do pretty well."

Although Lindstedt, 42, describes himself as a "Buchananite," his statements have been denounced by Pat Buchanan, the party's apparent front-runner for president. In a letter, Buchanan called Lindstedt's ideas "crude, obscene, vile and bigoted in the extreme."

Buchanan's opponent for the presidential nomination, quantum physicist John Hagelin, has issued similar statements attacking Lindstedt and other "hate candidates."

Hagelin this week told The Kansas City Star that Buchanan's far-right stance on social issues may be interpreted by bigots as "an open invitation" to join the traditionally centrist party.

In Idaho, the Reform slate of legislative candidates includes Richard Masker, running on an anti-Semitic, white supremacist platform.

In North Carolina, a leader of the National Alliance - a white nationalist organization - has urged in a letter to followers that they support "a much more radicalized, white-friendly Reform Party come November," The Washington Post reported this week.
Seeking distance

The Missouri flap has spurred the Jackson County branch of the Reform Party to pass an anti-bigotry resolution.

Referring to no candidates by name, the resolution states the county organization will not support anyone "who calls for discrimination or for violent action based on color, race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, handicap, age or sex."

In the Senate primary, Lindstedt is running against two centrist Reform Party members - St. Louis businessman Hugh Foley and ex-contractor James M. Hall of Republic, Mo. - for the chance to fill the seat occupied by Sen. John Ashcroft, a Republican.

The gubernatorial primary will pit Keller, 43, against Kent A. Benson of Camdenton, Mo., and Richard A. Kline, a retired military officer from Gipsy, Mo.

At a June debate in Kansas City, Keller held the stage with the ultra-conservative Kline, who labeled former President Richard Nixon "a commie" for launching federal revenue-sharing programs to help U.S. cities.

Russell Verney, the party's founding national chairman, said the infiltration of "wacky ideas" has historically dogged third-party efforts.

"Malcontents will attach themselves to any vehicle that will give them a political platform," said Verney, who resigned his chairmanship last year. "With the national stature of the Reform Party, we're an easier way for an unknown candidate to enter the big leagues as opposed to venturing into one of the major two parties and being completely overlooked."

On the Missouri Reform ballot, both Lindstedt and Keller will appear at the top of their races because they were first to file their candidacies with the Missouri secretary of state's office.

"When a Lindstedt shows up on the ballot with a bunch of other unknown candidates, in all likelihood most Reform voters wouldn't have any idea whom they're voting for," said Verney. "Being first on that ballot will be an advantage."

A Lindstedt campaign brochure refers to immigrants as "immigrunts" and states he would push a "nationalist, pro-white, America First!" agenda.

On his Web page, Lindstedt has warned of "racial genocide for whites at the hands of a numerically, intellectually and morally inferior racial and political minority not afraid to use its position of power to get its way."

After such literature found its way to the Buchanan campaign, Buchanan sent a June 27 letter to former chairman Verney, urging Reform leaders to "repudiate such filth."

Buchanan wrote: "I will gladly stand beside the Party Chair and renounce (Lindstedt)" should he become the Senate nominee. Relying on voters

Keller - more soft-spoken than Lindstedt - articulates several proposed reforms ranging from eliminating payroll taxes to prohibiting judges from being bar association members.

Although his public remarks have tended to avoid extremist positions, Keller's Web page includes statements that fluoridated water causes infertility, that drug importers be punished by death,

that fathers be granted child custody and that prisons be segregated because "white men should not be raped by black men."

Keller's platform also states: "Only taxpaying men may vote or hold office. The 19th Amendment (granting women suffrage) exceeds federal authority."

Party leaders in Missouri, working to distance themselves from Lindstedt and Keller, say both candidates have the legal right to run in the primaries even if their views are objectionable.

As such, state chairman Lewin said the party hierarchy should resist screening or censoring candidates before voters have a chance to size them up.

"I am confident that the voters who choose our ballot will select candidates that the party can endorse," he said. If not, the state party constitution allows officers to withhold endorsement or even endorse candidates from another party.

"If there's a nominee that the public finds repulsive, that's definitely a black eye for our party," Lewin said.

Lindstedt and Keller have unsuccessfully run for statewide office in the past - Lindstedt as a Libertarian, Keller as a Democrat and a U.S. Taxpayers Party nominee.

"Only taxpaying men may vote or hold office. The 19th Amendment (granting women suffrage) exceeds federal authority."

- Joseph C, Keller platform statement

"I know my audience. You have a few out there who whine, whine, whine, 'It's racist.' But when I'm talking to elderly whites who grew up liking segregation, I generally do pretty well."

- Martin Lindstedt

- The Star's Kit Wagar contributed to this article.

- To reach Rick Montgomery, call (816) 234-4410 or send e-mail to rmontgomery@kcstar.com
@ART CAPTION:Keller; Lindstedt
@ART:Photos (2)

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

10 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Star Tribune

Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN)

July 27, 2000, Thursday, Metro Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 22A

LENGTH: 644 words

HEADLINE: Policing Minneapolis;
City must correct racial disparity

BODY:

Once again, the numbers affirm what African-Americans have known and experienced for years. Black people, especially black males, are stopped and arrested more often than whites by Minneapolis police.

The latest evidence of glaring racial disparity comes from a Star Tribune investigation. In a weekend analysis of police records called "Guilty until proven innocent," reporters documented that cops stop and arrest blacks for lower-level crimes at significantly higher rates than they do whites _ despite the fact that most of those arrests do not lead to convictions.

While some whites may be surprised, many African-Americans think, "So what else is new?" Black community leaders understandably ask how much more research is needed before something changes.

Good question. City officials acknowledge that bias exists. Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton says the department is collecting information about cops' racial perceptions and about what happens when they stop and/or arrest citizens. She adds that police are guilty of the same racial biases that permeate the rest of society; cops focus more attention on blacks for the same reasons that judges give them harsher sentences and retailers follow them more closely in department stores.

That's true, but it is no excuse to continue to push the edges of civil-rights violations.

Take the recent example of police preparation for the animal rights protesters on Nicollet Mall. Clearly it is wrong for cops to stop and question every noontime stroller fearing that he or she might commit a crime while protesting. For the same constitutional reasons, it is equally wrong to stop a black man because he looks a little bit like the last drug dealer who was arrested.

Star Tribune research shows that such "mistaken identity" stops are not isolated incidents. During the past six years, Minneapolis blacks were 11 times more likely to be arrested and thrown into jail (but not convicted) for drinking alcohol in public; 19 times more likely for trespassing; 27 times more likely for lurking and 42 times more likely for not having a valid driver's license.

Cracking down on the so-called "gateway crimes" is a valid part of police strategy to reduce crime overall. Minneapolis police officials say it has helped reduce serious crime by nearly 18 percent since 1998. They claim they do not make decisions based on race; rather, choices are based on the level of crime in particular areas.

But the numbers show that too many of their discretionary judgment calls are wrong. A much smaller percentage of blacks than whites were convicted and sentenced for most minor crimes. That means when officers arrest whites, they make sure they have enough evidence for a strong case. With African-Americans, they must be applying a different set of enforcement standards. Abusing that discretion results in far too many cases of law-abiding people being held in squad cars, detained in jail or publicly harassed and embarrassed. And to make a bad situation even worse, too often police fail to acknowledge their mistake, apologize and treat the wronged person with respect.

If the moral, ethical and civil-rights arguments against such police actions are not enough, Minneapolis taxpayers should be concerned about wasting public money. Star Tribune estimates show that the city spent \$15 million since 1994 to jail blacks for minor offenses that did not result in convictions.

City and police officials must understand that bias-driven behavior is deeply rooted in police culture. Racial profiling will end only when standards for police conduct are clearly defined and appropriately enforced. To start, officers should approach all potential arrests with the attitude that people are

innocent until proven guilty _ not the other way around.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

11 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Star Tribune

Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN)

July 27, 2000, Thursday, Metro Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 22A

LENGTH: 474 words

HEADLINE: Improved access for all, thanks to the ADA

BYLINE: Wendy S. Brower

BODY:

Ten years ago Wednesday, I was among 3,000 people assembled on the White House lawn to witness the president signing the first-ever civil rights law for 54 million citizens, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). I remember feeling like we had finally been invited to the dance.

To me the ADA represented freedom of choice, independence and inclusion. Finally we, people with disabilities, had a law to protect us from discrimination. It was now actually illegal for people with disabilities to be left out of the game.

However, we knew the road ahead would not be easy. Long-held stereotypes about the capabilities of people with disabilities are hard to change. Old-fashioned attitudes that see people with disabilities primarily as charity cases actually continue to create barriers.

Even with today's severe labor shortage, more than 80 percent of people with disabilities are unemployed or underemployed. And it is particularly disappointing that limiting assumptions are harbored, and too-often even perpetuated, by professional job counselors, rehabilitation experts and social service workers in the so-called disability industry.

But there is good news!

The vast majority of people with disabilities want to work. With advances in medicine and technology, and important changes in government rules, disability is no longer presumed to mean a lifetime of dependence. Instead people with disabilities can help employers meet their labor needs.

People with disabilities represent new purchasing power, too. According to the latest available census figures, 48.5 million people 15 and older with disabilities in the United States have an annual discretionary income totaling \$ 175 billion. New laws providing work incentives are expected to funnel tens of thousands of disabled people into the work force, which means their purchasing power will only grow.

Finally, the ADA isn't just for people with disabilities. A few examples:

- The power doors at the entrances of major retailers, banks and hotels make it easier for every customer.

- The large, unisex bathroom allows a dad to accompany his 2-year-old daughter.

- The curb cut is used by tourists to roll their suitcases on the sidewalk (it's also terrific for baby strollers, hand-carts and roller skates).

My elderly mother, whose hearing, seeing and walking aren't what they used to be, is a major beneficiary of improved access. When she and I recently entered the elevator in a new public sports arena, she remarked, "I could never get up all those stairs and am so grateful for this elevator." I simply smiled and told her, "This elevator is here because of the Americans with Disabilities Act."

.

— Wendy S. Brower, Hopkins. Executive director, the Disability Institute.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

12 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Law Bulletin Publishing Company

Chicago Daily Law Bulletin

July 27, 2000, Thursday

SECTION: Pg. 1

LENGTH: 957 words

HEADLINE: Fired secretary loses bid to revive wrongful firing claim

BYLINE: PATRICIA MANSON; Law Bulletin staff writer

BODY:

A federal appeals court panel has rejected a bid to reinstate a lawsuit brought by an Illinois woman who claims her age and the allegations of sexual harassment that she leveled against a supervisor led to her firing.

In an opinion Wednesday, the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a judge's decision to grant summary judgment in favor of Vicki Golden Paluck's former employer.

The three-judge panel found that Paluck had failed to show she was fired in retaliation for accusing a supervisor at Gooding Rubber Co. of making vulgar comments and using sexually explicit language.

Paluck also had not demonstrated that Gooding initiated a reduction in force in order to get rid of its older workers or that the company's reasons for including her in the reduction were pretextual, the panel said.

Paluck worked for Gooding in its LaGrange facility from 1987 until her firing on Jan. 3, 1997, the day after one of the company's biggest clients announced that it would no longer be purchasing hoses from the company.

The client -- United States Steel, or USX -- continued to buy conveyer belts from Gooding, but its purchases dropped from about \$ 1.6 million in 1996 to \$

650,000 the following year.

Paluck, an administrative assistant and executive secretary who worked primarily for three Gooding executives, was the first person fired following the USX announcement.

A memorandum placed in Paluck's personnel file said she was laid off because of the loss of a significant client and because Gooding's revenues in 1996 had been lower than expected.

But Paluck in a lawsuit filed in federal court in Chicago claimed that Gooding in firing her had taken her age into account in violation of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, 42 U.S.C. sec12101. Paluck was 41 years old when she lost her job.

Paluck in her suit also claimed that Gooding violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. sec2000e, by firing her in retaliation for complaining of sexual harassment.

While working at Gooding, Paluck had been criticized by supervisors for tardiness and for her unproductive use of time," according to the 7th Circuit panel.

The panel said one of those supervisors in January 1996 rescinded a raise he had previously given Paluck after telling her that her job performance had not improved and that she was making too many personal telephone calls.

The supervisor at that time also reduced the salary of another female employee, the panel said.

The panel said the women -- who believed the supervisor was trying to coerce them into quitting because they were aware of his alleged affair with another worker -- then approached Gooding's president.

In her meeting with the president, the panel said, Paluck for the first time detailed incidents going back several years in which the supervisor allegedly had made vulgar or sexually explicit remarks.

Following an inquiry, the president determined that some of the supervisor's

statements were inappropriate and that others had been misinterpreted,
the panel
said.

The panel said the supervisor was told to cease his alleged actions and statements and was warned that he could be the subject of additional disciplinary measures for any future harassment.

But Paluck later claimed that the president failed to keep his promises to personally handle her performance reviews and to follow up further on her complaints.

But the 7th Circuit said U.S. District Judge Harry D. Leinenweber correctly granted summary judgment in favor of Gooding in Paluck's suit.

The panel rejected Paluck's claim that the timing of her firing -- only one day after USX announced that it was cutting off some of its business with Gooding -- was suspicious.

The panel said the critical inquiry "in determining whether the timing of an adverse employment action suggests that a retaliatory motive was involved is the time lapse between the adverse action and the protected expression."

Paluck had complained of sexual harassment nearly a year before she was fired, the panel said.

Also rejected was the argument that an inference of discrimination was raised by a memo written by the supervisor Paluck had accused of harassment.

Even if Gooding relied in part on the memo when it decided to terminate Paluck, Paluck in responding to the memo had agreed that she had a problem with tardiness, the panel said. And Paluck in her response had not contested the allegation that she spent too much time making personal phone calls.

The panel also was not convinced by Paluck's claim that Gooding initiated the reduction in force, or RIF, to get rid of older workers.

Paluck had not demonstrated that Gooding did not believe it needed to reduce its work force in response to the loss of USX business, the panel said.

Ms. Paluck has made no showing, in her effort to establish pretext, that Gooding did not exercise honest business judgment in determining that personnel

cuts of this magnitude were an appropriate business response to the situation it faced," Judge Kenneth F. Ripple wrote for the panel.

And the panel rejected the claim that even if the RIF were legitimate, Gooding's reasons for including Paluck in the layoffs were invented to cover up a discriminatory motive.

The panel said there was no evidence suggesting that the company's president did not honestly believe that Gooding needed to cut costs and that he should show leadership by terminating his own executive secretary."

Joining in the opinion written by Ripple were Chief Judge Richard A. Posner and Judge Joel M. Flaum.

Vicki G. Paluck v. Gooding Rubber Co., No. 99-3703.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

13 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 The Indianapolis Star

THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

July 26, 2000, Wednesday ,CITY FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A01

LENGTH: 1183 words

HEADLINE: Disabled people say city makes the grade
10 years after ADA affirmed their rights to access, residents give
Indianapolis
a B.

BYLINE: BY TERRY HORNE AND JOHN FRITZE STAFF WRITERS

BODY:

On the 10th anniversary of the Americans With Disabilities Act, Indianapolis is faring well. Not perfectly, by any means.

Some businesses remain inaccessible to people using wheelchairs. Some curb

cuts are crumbling. Handicapped-parking spots sometimes are too few, too far from the entrance or, more often, too full of the cars of people without handicaps.

But overall, on access issues, the city gets a B or better, say residents with disabilities.

The reason isn't legal or architectural, they say. It's people.

"One of the best things about Indianapolis is the friendliness of its people, the willingness of people to assist," says Dr. Chuck Reeck, a former orthopedic surgeon who uses a walker and a wheelchair. "I seldom have to open a door for myself."

The Americans With Disabilities Act was hailed as the greatest piece of civil rights legislation in 25 years when President George Bush signed the act into law on July 26, 1990. It was, its supporters said, to be as liberating for the country's disabled citizens as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was for the country's black citizens.

The ADA outlawed discrimination in various forms against people with disabilities.

It required governments and private businesses with 15 or more workers to make reasonable accommodations to allow people with disabilities to work. Restaurants, hotels, theaters and other public accommodations had to make reasonable changes to allow disabled people to use their facilities. Public transit systems were required to provide some form of transportation for people who could not use the systems' fixed routes.

Most provisions didn't take effect until 1992. Some of the provisions have been controversial, keeping lawyers and courtrooms busy for a decade litigating matters such as how far a business must go to accommodate people with disabilities.

Change has been slow.

Nearly 70 percent of the 54 million Americans who have some form of a disability are unemployed, said Suellen Jackson-Boner, executive director of the Indiana Governor's Planning Council for People with Disabilities.

For many Americans, the most visible changes are the access improvements:
ramps, curb cuts, Braille signs and an increase in handicapped-parking spots.

But beyond the practical improvements is an increased awareness.

"I think we are more and more aware that everybody has something they can bring as a real contribution to this thing we call community," said the state's first lady, Judy O'Bannon.

Today, in a public commemoration of the ADA, Indianapolis churches will ring their bells at noon. O'Bannon, a longtime advocate for the rights of the disabled, will speak at a Downtown celebration at the Arts garden.

Here's how some people with disabilities view the effects of the ADA on their lives.

Emotional benefits

For Ric Edwards, the ADA is peace of mind.

Edwards has worked for the state since 1979 and heads a state committee charged with overseeing ADA implementation.

He was thrown from a car during an accident when he was 15, broke his spinal cord and has used a wheelchair ever since.

"The changes that I've seen are mostly attitudinal," Edwards said. "(The act) has made my life not only physically but mentally a little easier."

He recalled returning to school after the accident and officials telling his father the youth couldn't attend because the two-story school building didn't have an elevator.

In the end, Edwards was carried up and down the stairs so he could get to classes.

That would never happen under current law, he said.

"I don't get the kind of resistance that I got back in the '70s and '80s when I was trying to move around," he said. "You've got a law standing behind you

saying you shouldn't be doing this to a person just because he has a disability."

Edwards gave state government a "solid" B for making buildings accessible to employees and the public.

Fatigue takes a toll

Chuck Reeck was working long hours in 1980 as an orthopedic surgeon when he was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis, a disease of the nervous system. By 1997, he had to end his practice. The fatigue was too much. Today, he relies on a walker with rollers or a wheelchair, depending on how tired he is, to get around.

He can drive short distances, but if the handicapped-parking spaces are taken, he's stymied.

"Sometimes it's more physically difficult, more stress than you can handle," he says.

Adding to difficulties are curb cuts that are deteriorating or non-existent.

That's to be expected, says Juli Paini, coordinator of the mayor's Office of Disability Affairs. Indianapolis has 7.5 million feet of sidewalk and 8.2 million feet of curbs. "Concrete tends to crumble after a number of years," Paini said.

Still, Indianapolis does pretty well.

When Reeck visited Chicago recently, he found it difficult to get around on the crowded streets. "People wouldn't cut you very much slack," he said.

Reeck gives Indianapolis a B.

It helped her to get her job

Sharon Byrnett, who uses a motorized wheelchair to get around, credits the ADA with helping her get a job earlier this year at a case management company called Factors.

"They are more willing to hire us," said Byrnett, a licensed social worker.

"And they are more willing to finance the things that make you a better

employee."

For Byrkett, the needs were minimal.

Some furniture needed to be rearranged to create space for her wheelchair.

The company also removed a paper tray that prevented her from using the fax machine.

That's usually the case. The average cost of making accommodations for employees with disabilities -- be it redesigning entrances or bathrooms -- typically is about \$500 per employee, said Jackson-Boner, the head of the governor's council, who is visually impaired.

Byrkett gives the city a B-minus.

Way to to, IndyGo

Janna J. Shisler became a quadriplegic 21 years ago when she was thrown from an overturning hay wagon and landed on her chin.

Today she's an attorney for the Hoosier Lottery, and her salary there allows her a comfortable life. She hires an aide who helps her get dressed and drives her to work.

But when her assistant takes a vacation or has the day off, she's dependent on IndyGo.

The city transit system has been providing alternate rides for people who can't get on its buses since 1977. But since the ADA, ridership on the specially equipped vans has jumped.

In 1992, the bus system had 12 vans and provided 63,000 rides. In 1999, IndyGo had 53 vans, which provided door-to-door service 219,000 times, said spokeswoman Mary Lynn Ricks.

IndyGo's service should be a model for the state, Shisler said.

She gives the city an A-minus.

Celebrate ADA today

What: A public program marking the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Americans With Disabilities Act.

When: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. today.

Where: Indianapolis Arts garden, Illinois and Washington streets. The free program will feature music, speeches by state and local leaders, including first lady Judy O'Bannon, and other activities to mark the passage of this civil rights legislation.

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

14 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 The Chronicle Publishing Co.

The San Francisco Chronicle

JULY 23, 2000, SUNDAY, SUNDAY EDITION

SECTION: SUNDAY CHRONICLE; Pg. 1/Z1

LENGTH: 1889 words

HEADLINE: The Life of the Party;

A Chance to Tell Our Leaders Where to Go

BYLINE: Laura Hamburg

BODY:

It started out like a swirling cacophony of rat-a-tat-tats on our brain, wearing us down, making us numb. Racial profiling, irradiated beef, bottled water, ozone depletion, global warming, sweatshops, executions, have a frappuccino -- the bovine growth hormone is on the house, limit habeas corpus, expand Niketown, buy a politician, get some corporate welfare, Dow is up, strip the rain forest, check out my new Palm Pilot.

Until finally, we've had enough.

The wake-up call sounded last year, when 50,000 citizens took to the streets in Seattle to shut down the World Trade Organization's round of international trade negotiations.

This summer, building on the groundswell of support displayed in Seattle, there will be another political seismic shift as thousands of fed-up but hopeful

citizens demonstrate outside the Republican convention in Philadelphia next week
and at the Democrats' shindig in Los Angeles August 14 through 17.

The protesters will be people like you and me -- mothers, bus drivers, students, carpenters, architects, lawyers and people of every color and age. We know deep in our hearts that our governmental processes are broken and that our way of life has been hijacked by corporations and the politicians who serve as their hired thugs.

We've known for some time now that something is terribly wrong -- that the gap between rich and poor is growing, that many of us don't have health insurance, retirement funds or pensions, that we're grinding out 60- and 70-hour work weeks and there's still not enough money to make the rent, feed the kids, pay the mortgage.

We've seen our schools crumble as more prisons are built. We've seen our neighborhoods morph into generic clones, with the same Blockbusters, Starbucks, Gaps and Wal-Marts.

Inside the convention halls, it will be business as usual. The same fat-cat, corporate and industry donors will be at both the Democrat and Republican conventions, stuffing politicians' pockets with fistfuls of soft-money dollars, hedging their bets so it doesn't matter who wins.

"The Democrats and Republicans are like a two-headed monster," said Jason Mark, spokesman for Global Exchange, which is organizing and training people to demonstrate at the conventions. "They may bicker and fight with each other, but it's the same body and the same feet. We don't see any real distinction separating them."

Yes. Forget the Democrats and Republicans. The real action won't be found inside the convention halls. It's going to be outside, where the people will propose a citizen's agenda of the issues that really count.

There will be teach-ins on genetically modified foods, marches against sweatshop labor and global corporatization. There will be rallies to end the death penalty and highlight the prison-industrial complex, a Shadow

Convention

focusing on campaign finance reform, the widening wage gap and the failed war on drugs. There will be speeches on homeless issues and lack of universal health insurance. People will shout and wave signs about environmental destruction and demand support for working families. There will be singing and theater, dance and democracy.

"It's much more challenging than stopping the war machine," said John Sellers, director of the Ruckus Society, a 5-year-old Berkeley organization that trains people in nonviolent civil disobedience. "It's confronting an entire world view. We have had this corporate consciousness descend on us that is hard to pierce through. We have to show people that we can choose a different reality than the one we have imposed on ourselves."

Like the vast majority of demonstrators, Ruckus-trained protesters are committed to nonviolence, but it's possible that, as in Seattle, a handful of really frustrated people could destroy Nike, Gap or Planet Hollywood property. They may break windows in an empty store or throw a trash can at an HMO office.

If that happens, you will have to decide whether that kind of behavior falls under your definition of violence.

Perhaps it's more violent that some of our elderly choose between buying prescription drugs and eating. That the federal government pumps \$20 billion a year into fossil-fuel subsidies. That women in Saipan live behind barbed wire where they sew clothes 12 hours a day for retailers like Gap, Wal-Mart, Sears, Tommy Hilfiger and The Limited. Isn't it violent that nearly 25 percent of California residents lack health insurance, and a quarter of the state's children live in poverty? And isn't it violent that Gap CEO Millard Drexler makes \$60,000 an hour while Gap workers in Tehuacan, Mexico, make 28 cents an hour?

It just depends on how you look at it.

At the core of this citizen-awakening are two truths: Corporations have saturated every aspect of U.S. and world culture, merging and putting

profit
before human needs. And secondly, the government -- the very institution
that is
supposed to protect us -- has forsaken us and is instead helping the
corporations pillage the Earth and her people.

Take the World Bank, for example. For every dollar the American
government
contributes to the bank, American corporations receive \$1.35 in
procurement
contracts, according to Treasury Department Secretary Lawrence Summers,
who told
Congress in 1995 how companies profit from World Bank loans. One of the
Bank's
current proposals is to develop oil fields in the Central African nation
of
Chad, by running more than 600 miles of pipeline out to the coast at
Cameroon.
The environmental impact is expected to be devastating. But profits will
likely
soar for Exxon, Mobil and Chevron, the bank's major partners in the
project.

Jia Ching Chen is an organizer with Youth Action for Global Change,
which
focuses on the U.S. role in driving corporate globalization and teaches
young
people about institutions like the World Bank and the WTO.

Chen, 27, hopes the unconventional gatherings outside the Democratic
and
Republican conventions will highlight the growing gap between rich and
poor, a
schism he saw in his own work as a former architect.

"I love architecture, but it was too painful of a contrast to be
detailing a
house where just for the windows, the owner was spending \$250,000," Chen
said.
"You could buy a couple of houses in West Oakland for that. I just didn't
want
to be involved in that kind of amassing of personal, private wealth."

Rose Braz will join Chen and thousands of others at the demonstrations.
Braz, an Oakland criminal defense attorney and the program director for
Critical
Resistance, a national organization working to end prison expansion, and
other
activists have teamed with the Fresno NAACP in a lawsuit challenging the
construction of a \$335 million, 5,000-bed maximum security prison in
Delano.
"There is something very wrong when California is No. 1 in prison
spending and
41st in the nation for education spending," Braz said.

For Braz, Democrats like Gov. Gray Davis and Bill Clinton share the same lock-em-up mentality as their Republican predecessors. "Who is more wicked? Republican or Democrat? There really is no difference," she said. "Since Clinton and Davis have been in office, there have been attacks on civil rights throughout the court system. And to say it's better to elect Al Gore president so he can appoint better Supreme Court justices just doesn't hold water. History has shown that a Supreme Court nominated by a Democrat has not made a difference."

Braz has a point. The court's two most consistently liberal justices -- John Paul Stevens and David Souter -- were appointed, respectively, by Republicans Gerald Ford and George Bush. On the other hand, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer, both consistently pro-corporate, were appointed by Clinton.

This summer's protests will illustrate just how far both parties have moved away from people's concerns, Braz said. "People are motivated by everything from the degradation of the environment to sweatshops to prisons to come together for so many different reasons as an alternative to both Democrats and Republicans."

It's going to be a hodgepodge of protests because there is so much to protest about.

But to what purpose? What will two weeks of marching, demonstrating, singing and yelling accomplish, when all is said and done?

Well, remember slavery? Remember when women couldn't vote? Remember when we didn't have even the most basic workers' rights? Remember being forced to sit at the back of the bus? Remember the Vietnam War?

Marching, demonstrating, sing-ing and yelling is the way we've historically made change when our government stopped listening.

In times of moral crisis, it's always been the people who lead and the leaders who follow. It's been the emancipators, the suffragettes, the protesters against child labor and inhumane working conditions, those who marched and even died to stop the war, to gain civil rights, to end apartheid.

As Emma Goldman wrote in 1909: "When in the course of human development, existing institutions prove inadequate to the needs of man, when they serve merely to enslave, rob and oppress mankind, the people have the eternal right to rebel against, and overthrow, these institutions."

See you on the street.

GET INFORMED

The following Web sites offer information pertaining to the Republican and Democratic conventions.

-- www.thepartysover.org -- The Web site for the Philadelphia Direct Action Group provides information on activities set for the Republican National Convention; www.d2kla.org lists Los Angeles events.

-- www.democrats.org -- The Democratic National Committee's Web site; www.speakout.com/dnc/ seeks feedback for the party platform.

-- www.rnc.org -- The Republican National Committee's Web site; www.rnc.org/policyfeedback/ seeks feedback for the party platform.

GET INVOLVED

The Republican National Convention begins July 31 in Philadelphia; the Democratic National Convention starts August 14 in Los Angeles. Here are some of the demonstrations scheduled for both events.

.

Philadelphia

July 30: Million Billionaires March for Bush or Gore, a protest over corporate takeover of electoral politics

July 31: March for economic human rights

July 31: Shadow Convention organized by Arianna Huffington, focusing on issues not on GOP agenda: campaign finance reform, the widening wage gap and the failed war on drugs

August 1: Protest against the criminal justice system

August 2: Demonstration in defense of women's reproductive rights

Los Angeles

August 14: Human Needs Not Corporate Greed, a mass march on the opening day of the convention

August 14: Shadow Convention hosted by Huffington throughout convention proceedings

August 16: March and rally against mass incarceration, police brutality and the death penalty

August 17: Rally to stop sweatshops, promote a living wage, assure immigrant rights and end global economic injustice

HAVE YOUR SAY

-- To reach us: Respond to THIS WEEK'S TOPIC at sunday@sfgate.com or join the discussion at sfgate.com/vent/sunday. For other ways to reach us, see Page 10.

Laura Hamburg is a free-lance writer who lives in Ukiah.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO (4), (1) A protester, left, shouted as guards forced him to the ground during a recent death penalty protest in Philadelphia. / Associated Press, (2) Below, a New York garment workertalked with an investigator about working conditions; sweatshoplabor has become a hot-button issue. / Vince Maggiora/The Chronicle 1996, (3) A toxic incinerator looms outside the Oakland homeof Jeff Lopez and his infant daughter Zelzin. / Deanne Fitzmaurice/The Chronicle 1998, (4) Greenpeace protesters,right, donned gas masks to protest environmental impacts ofthe "Contract With America."/ Jay Townsend, Greenpeace / Associated Press 1995

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

15 of 15 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Information Access Company,
a Thomson Corporation Company;

Whole Earth

June 22, 2000

SECTION: Pg. 30 ; ISSN: 1097-5268

IAC-ACC-NO: 63500750

LENGTH: 6195 words

HEADLINE: BEYOND IDEOLOGY.

BYLINE: Lester, Julius

BODY:

FROM "WE SHALL OVERCOME" TO "BLACK POWER" AND BEYOND: AN INSIDE
ACCOUNT OF
ONE MAN'S JOURNEY THROUGH RADICAL POLITICS

The Movement. It was a special time, a time when idealism was as palpable and delicious as a gentle rain, a time when freedom and love and justice seemed as immediate and seemed as ripe as oranges shining seductively from a tree in one's backyard. It was a time when we believed that the ideals of democracy would, at long last, gleam like endless amber waving fields of grain from the hearts and souls of every American. It was a time when we believed that love was too wonderful and too important to be confined to our small circles of family and friends because love was a mighty stream that could purify the soul of the nation, and once purified, the nation would study war no more, and everyone would sing "no more auction block" because we were all slaves of one kind or another. We had a vision of a new world about to be born and that vision burned us with a burning heat.

In its beginnings, in the latter half of the fifties, The Movement challenged us to sing the Lord's song in a strange land, a land in which we all sat by the rivers of Babylon and wept, though only a few of us knew we were weeping. In Montgomery, Alabama, Martin Luther King, Jr. was saying that yes,

segregation was wrong, but that one was not justified in destroying it by any means necessary. "All life is interrelated," he said. "All humanity is involved in a single process, and to the degree that I harm my brother, to that extent I am harming myself." We must be careful, he admonished, not to do those things that will "intensify the existence of evil in the universe."

From a monastery in Kentucky, a monk named Thomas Merton was writing essay's and books imbued with a clarity and authenticity unlike anything any of us had ever read:

... our job is to love others without stopping to inquire whether or not

they are worthy. That is not our business and, in fact, it is nobody's

business. What we are asked to do is to love; and this love itself will

render both ourselves and our neighbors worthy if anything can.

And on the West Coast, in a place with the romantic name of North Beach, there came the voices of Allen Ginsberg, Jack Kerouac, Alan Watts, and Gary Snyder stripping the Eisenhower and McCarthy years of their gray-flanneled fear, and through their words we were invited to live life in its fullness and blinding complexity. Henry Miller, the elder statesman of the Beat Generation, put it this way:

I am not interested in what a man actualizes--or realizes--of his potential

being. And what is potential man, after all? Is he not the sum of all that

is human? Divine, in other words? You think I am searching for God. I am

not. God is. The world is. Man is. We are. The full reality, that's

God--and man, and the world, and all that is, including the unnamable.

The Movement was not born from the desire to change the system. We

wanted to
move far beyond systems; we wanted to create community, and in the words
of one
of the earliest white members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating
Committee
(SNCC), Jane Sternbridge, that community was to be "the beloved
community."

What made The Movement such a compelling force in its early years was
that
political action was merely the vehicle for spiritual expression. The
values by
which we lived were what really mattered--the quality of who we were and
the
subsequent quality of our relationships. Ending segregation was not
sufficient
as a goal. (Anyone who really thinks that the aim of the early Civil
Rights
Movement was to sit down at a lunch counter next to a white person and
eat a
hamburger and drink a cup of coffee insults not only the intelligence of
black
people but also our tastebuds. We had always known that the food was
better on
our side of the tracks.) We wanted to create a new society based on
feelings of
community, and to do that, The Movement itself had to be the paradigm of
that
New Community.

Spring, 1960. I stood in the Student Union Building at Fisk University
in
Nashville, Tennessee, staring at the bulletin board. The sit-in movement
had
begun in February of that year in Greensboro, North Carolina. And it had
spread
quickly to Nashville and other cities in the South and become national
news.
That spring afternoon of my senior year, I stared at the bulletin board
reading
the telegrams tacked up on it. They were telegrams from schools all over
the
country expressing support for the sit-in movement: Harvard, Yale,
Stanford, the
University of Chicago, Oberlin, and on and on and on.

I was bewildered. I didn't understand their what or their why. I had
lived
my twenty-one years shuddering within the lingering shadow of
slavery--segregation. I had learned to walk great distances rather than
sit in
the back of segregated buses, to control my bodily functions so that I
would not
have to use segregated bathrooms, to go for many hours without water in

the
southern heat rather than drink from the Colored Fountains, and to choose
hunger
rather than buy food from a segregated eating place. I was fourteen
before I
ever spoke to a white person. Although I had encountered whites during a
semester at San Diego State the previous year, and although there were
white
instructors and a few white students at Fisk, white people had no reality
as
persons. They were an implacable force as massive and undifferentiated as
an
iceberg, and somehow I would have to find the way to steer the fragile
craft of
my life around it or be thrown into the icy waters, another victim of
that hard
and blinding whiteness.

But as I stood there reading those telegrams, I recognized for the
first
time in my life that white people were not an undifferentiated mass, an
unfeeling negative Other. There were whites who cared, and who did not
think of
segregation as a Negro problem, but who knew it for what it was--an
American
problem. For the first time in my life, I felt that I was not alone in
America.

That is why the "New Community" of the early Movement tried to be--had
to
be--black and white together. The Old America had been one of black and
white
forcibly kept apart by segregation, economics, and prejudice. In 1960,
most
states had laws forbidding interracial marriages, and the southern states
had
additional laws forbidding social relationships between blacks and whites.

"Black and white together," we would sing in one of the choruses of "We
Shall Overcome." What a revolutionary statement it was! Black and white
together
on such a scale was unprecedented in American history because black and
white
together was not how the nation had ever perceived itself. It was not
surprising, then, that during demonstrations, it was the whites who were
singled
out for the most vicious beatings. They were traitors to America's
conception of
itself as a white nation. William Moore, Michael Schwerner, Andrew
Goodman,
Jonathan Daniels, Rev. James Reeb, and Mrs. Viola Liuzzo were made to pay
the
ultimate price: they were murdered. Others, like James Peck, suffered for
the

rest of their lives from the beatings they received. Some committed suicide.

Others paid and continue to pay psychically.

We did not know that America would extract such a price to maintain the status quo. We did not know that the Justice Department of Robert Kennedy would not be eager to use the power of the federal government to protect civil rights workers. We did not know that seeking the end of segregation and disenfranchisement would lead the liberal press to accuse us of wanting too much too soon. Above all, perhaps, we did not know that the values we sought to embody--the values of nonviolence and the beloved community--were not values that America wanted for itself.

One can live in the valley of the shadow of death only so long before asking, why am I doing this? I lost fifteen pounds in two weeks that summer of 1964 in Mississippi. The body is an organism with an intense awareness of itself. It knows when its existence is being threatened, even when the mind claims there is nothing to worry about. My mind thought the long and desolate highways of Mississippi beautiful; my body knew that southern trees bear a strange fruit. At night my mind would tell me that the house I was sleeping in might be bombed while I slept, but, it would add blithely, "Everybody has to die sometime." My body, trembling with incredulity, would say, "Sometime ain't this time," and refuse to fall asleep.

Faint whispers of second thoughts like those of the witches in Macbeth disturbed a lot of us that summer of 1964. Trying to register blacks to vote was not worth risking one's life for, especially when one walked into the voting booth and had to choose between Lyndon Johnson and Barry Goldwater. And as Navy men searched the swamps and countryside of Mississippi for the bodies of Chaney, Goodman, and Schwerner, our own mortality stared at us with its hollow eyes and we wondered if America really cared.

In August 1964, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) went to the Democratic Party's convention in Atlantic City and challenged the Democrats to seat it as the legitimate representative of the party in Mississippi instead of the all-white delegation led by arch-white supremacist, Senator James

Eastland.

The convention offered the MFDP two token seats.

Those foreboding second thoughts acquired full-bodied voices because of our feeling of having been betrayed by our country. We had offered America love; it played politics. We wanted the Constitutional ideals of equality, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, to stroll through the streets of cities and along country back roads with the glowing wonder of lovers discovering themselves in each other. America told us that we were young and did not understand. We understood that America's only interest was business as usual. We could not accept business as usual.

Second thoughts confront us when reality does not correspond to our expectations, when new information leads us to modify or change wholly what we had believed to be true. Second thoughts are important because they are the threshold of self-examination.

I do not remember the first time I heard of Malcolm X but I remember clearly the first time I took him seriously. During the winter of 1962 I worked for the Welfare Department in Harlem. For reasons beyond my comprehension, the month of February at the Welfare Department was devoted to raising money for the NAACP. The department was organized into units of six caseworkers, each with its own supervisor. One morning, my supervisor, who was white, informed me that our unit was to raise money for the NAACP the following day and that I was scheduled to sit at the table in the lobby from twelve to two and sell cookies, muffins, or whatever it was. I told him I didn't support the N-double-A and had no intention of raising money for it. He looked at me coldly and said, "What are you? One of those followers of Malcolm X?" The way he said it told me all I needed to know about Malcolm, and I returned his cold stare and said, "Yes." Significantly, he treated me with a cool but proper respect after that, something that had been absent before. Such was the power of Malcolm X.

There were a few blacks at the Welfare Department who went to hear

Malcolm
at the mosque in Harlem, and on Mondays they would give me a summary of
his
speech. What Malcolm said was fearful to hear, even secondhand. He derided
integration and mocked nonviolence. He scorned love and extolled power.
He had
contempt for everything white and a startling love for everything black.
What he
preached was hard to embrace. It was even harder to deny.

We did not follow Malcolm, but what he said followed us like some
nagging
super-ego, especially after four little girls were murdered in the
bombing of a
church on a Birmingham, Alabama Sunday morning, and we began to ask
ourselves
whether Malcolm was right. Was violence the only appropriate response to
violence?

One day in the mid-sixties--about 1965, I think--I was in New York's
Forty-
second Street Library and ran into a friend whose first words were an
excited,
"Have you read this yet?" He thrust into my hands a book called *The
Wretched of*
the Earth [Grove Press, 1966]. The author was someone named Frantz Fanon.

The Wretched of the Earth was a sophisticated reiteration of much that
Malcolm had said, and reading it made our second thoughts become new
convictions. Fanon gave us words through which to know ourselves anew. In
his
writings we found the term "Third World," and no longer would we identify
ourselves as American. He told us that we were a colonized people, and
that we
had a political identity that aligned us with all the people of the
twentieth
century who had struggled against colonialism. Most important, Fanon told
us
that violence was redemptive, that it was the only means by which the
colonized
could cleanse themselves of the violence of the colonizers.

We did not have to wonder about the violence of the colonizers because
every
night on the news we watched the films of US soldiers carrying out a war
in a
country we had never heard of, a country that none of us thought
threatened
America's security. The nation was at war and something happened that was
perhaps unprecedented in American history: A significant number of young
Americans sided openly with the enemy. Young men fled to Canada and Sweden
rather than be drafted to fight an unjust war. Draft cards and American
flags
were burned at antiwar rallies and Phil Ochs sang "I Ain't A-Marching
Anymore."

At the same historical moment, the predominantly black Civil Rights Movement

and the predominantly white anti-Vietnam War Movement became anti-American.

Suddenly, America was the enemy. If ever there was a moment in history for second thoughts, that was one. Common sense should have told us that it is impossible to transform a nation if you hate it.

But that is one of the dangers of idealism. When it is let loose in the public arena, it is like an animal in heat and in desperate need of a sexual

joining. All too quickly, unrequited idealism can become surly and aggressive.

All too quickly, it becomes rage, bares the teeth that have been lurking behind

the smile as pretty as a morning glory, and, enraged, bites itself and never

feels the pain, never knows that the blood staining its teeth is its own.

But the signs had been there almost from the beginning. I remember being at

a civil rights rally in the early sixties and hearing the chant, "Freedom Now!

Freedom Now!" I muttered "Freedom any ol' time" because I was afraid of what

would happen if we didn't get "Freedom Now." Later in the sixties, Jim Morrison

of The Doors shouted, "We want the world and we want it now!" We should have

been frightened, and we weren't.

Freedom did not come now. We may have wanted the world, but we didn't get

it, at least not warm from the oven, as light and flaky as a croissant.

Because

freedom did not come now, because we did not get the world, we turned against

the nation we had wanted to love, a nation that did not want our love. Or so it

seemed. And we turned against each other.

It is spring, 1968. I am sitting in my apartment in New York with one of my

closest Movement friends. I am a very private person, and there are not many

people with whom I share my home and family. This friend was one of the few who

had eaten my wife's cooking and mine and had played with our children. We are

alone in the apartment that afternoon chatting with an ease that is possible

only with those to whom we have entrusted our souls. He and I had trusted our

very lives to each other on the back roads of Alabama. Suddenly, he says, "I probably shouldn't say this, man, but I don't think you should be married to a white woman. You probably think it's none of my business." Quietly, I say, "You're right." He nods, and there is nothing more to be said--about that or anything else. After a moment of silence as long as winter, he gets up. "Take care of yourself," he says. "Yeah, you too," I respond and I close the door gently behind him. I never saw him again and a few years later he was dead, killed in a bombing.

By 1968 the Movement that had begun with the singing of "We Shall Overcome" was shouting "Black Power." I wrote a book called Look Out, Whitey! Black Power's Gon' Get Your Mama [1968]. It was the first book that sought to explicate Black Power, an angry book, expressing not so much personal anger as racial anger. It was also a very funny and outrageous book, which I thought would be evident from the title. Everyone took the title seriously. I will never forget the headline in a Fort Wayne, Indiana newspaper: "White Mamas in Danger, Says Black Militant Lester." I knew, however, that "white mamas" had the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines to protect them. I was the one in danger, and in ways I had not anticipated

I was invited to speak on college campuses and I saw the disappointment in the eyes of black students when I got off the plane and I did not have a ten-foot-high Afro and was not wearing a dashiki made by Jomo Kenyatta's grandmama. I found myself being asked, angrily, to explain how I could consider myself a black activist and have a white wife. For a while, I wondered, too. But I kept remembering one close friend who had dissolved a relationship with the love of his life for no other reason than that she was white, and I remembered too, his unhappiness and shame. Having grown up in the South, where whites decreed who I could and could not marry, I was not going to turn around and give blacks that power. My eventual divorce had nothing to do with my wife's race or mine but with us and who we were as persons.

Second thoughts abounded now like wildflowers. Both the black and white movements attacked individuals within their ranks more viciously than they

attacked the administration in Washington. The personal had become political,
and the gray-flanneled conformity of the fifties was replaced by a blue-jeaned
and Afroed totalitarianism. A mysterious and mystical entity called The People
became the standard against which everyone was measured and judged. One's actions, thoughts, and lifestyles had to serve the needs of The People.
At one meeting, I asked a simple question: "Which people? Do you mean junkies, winos, and prostitutes? Do you mean the churchgoing people, the manual laborers, the unwed mothers, or the strivers?" When the meeting continued as if I had not spoken, I knew that I had committed a revolutionary faux pas. I also knew that I had asked a good question.

Wasn't the role of the intellectual simply that--to have second thoughts and ask good questions? But an intellectual could not do that if he or she felt guilty about being an intellectual, if she or he found virtue only in something called the "working class" or something even more amorphous called "The People."
The intellectual had to realize that to think and feel what had not yet been thought or felt was also work, though the hands remained uncalloused and the armpits were devoid of perspiration.

In his very fine novel, *An Admirable Woman* [David R. Godine, 1988], the late Arthur Cohen has his heroine say:

The mind has its work and its materials; it has no choice in this respect.

It can do nothing else but work properly--balancing thrust with caution,

intuition with verification, argument with detail, interpretation with

groundwork, grand truth with the webbing of subtle argument. The working of

the mind is a slow and patient procedure. It cannot be rushed....
Clarity

is the moral Duster of the mind.

This was our birthright as intellectuals, but to possess it we needed to withstand the terror, loneliness, and isolation inherent in intellectual life. The intellectual must be an Outsider because only from the outside can one see clearly what is occurring on the inside. We succumbed to the understandable human need to be at the party, standing beside the fireplace, drinking hot cider.

Such failings were predictable because it is only a short step from idealism to ideology. Both hold out the promise of giving life meaning; both promise to shelter us from the uncertainties and anxieties of self-knowledge. Ideology does not permit second thoughts, however, because ideology is a cosmology, answering all questions, past, present, and future. Eventually, thoughts become unnecessary, even first thoughts, and the struggle to be human is scorned as individualism. The factionalism and political name-calling that had alienated so many of us from the Old Left became the language of the Black Movement and the New Left.

In the spring of 1969, SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) passed a resolution asserting that the Black Panther Party was the "vanguard" of the Black Movement, the true representative of revolutionary nationalism. In my weekly column in The Guardian, I objected and wrote, in part: "What is at issue here is the correct relationship a white radical organization should have to the black revolutionary movement. By presuming to know what program, ideology, military strategy, and what particular organizations best serve the interest of the black community," SDS was being "more white than revolutionary."

Two weeks later The Guardian published a response by Kathleen Cleaver, the Panther "Minister of Communications." Among other things, she called me a "counterrevolutionary," "a fool" peddling "madness," and a "racist," and ended with these eloquent words: "Fuck Julius Lester. All power to the people!"

I did not understand. I remembered Kathleen from when she had come to work in the Atlanta SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) office, a young

woman with a big grin and a lot of enthusiasm. We were pals, in the best sense of that word, able to laugh and play together. What had happened to her? What was happening to us all? Why did Kathleen need me to agree with her? Why did the blacks need me to leave my wife so they could be black? But when the personal became political, persons ceased to exist. When persons cease to exist, war is imminent.

I was not surprised to hear rumors that the Panthers were going to kill me. I believed the rumors because I knew people whom the Panthers had threatened with guns because of political disagreements. But all my second thoughts crystallized into an unshakable conviction: I would choose death, because to live and not write what I believed to be true was not to live at all.

The rumors were only rumors and nothing happened, but a new round of second thoughts arose. What did it mean that I had more space and freedom to think and write in Nixon's America than in The Movement with all its revolutionary rhetoric?

In September of the same year, Ho Chi Minh died. I had been in North Vietnam for a month in 1967, and had witnessed US bombing raids at a time when the government was still denying such bombing raids. Most of all, though, I remembered the lyrical beauty of that country. Perhaps that is why my response to Ho's death was to write a poem and publish it as my weekly column in The Guardian. This is the poem:

Half awakened by the light of morning
choking in the greyness
of a third of September Wednesday,
I reached out for the
roundness
softness
fullness
allness of her

and she, awakened,
began to move,
softly,
silently,
gently,
and my hand found that place,
that hidden place,
that secret place,
that
wonderful
place
and in the quiescent light of
a third of September Wednesday morning,
I felt my penis being taken into the
salty
thick

fluidity
of her swirling movement
easily
softly
gently
(as the children were waking.)

Afterwards,
my penis, moist and warm,
resting on my thigh like some

fish washed onto the beach by full moontide,

I turned on the radio

And we heard that

Ho Chi Minh lay dying.

(The fog covered the seagulls that

sit on the rocky beach when the tide is out.)

I retreated from her,

not talking that day as the radio told me

(every hour on the hour)

that Ho Chi Minh lay dying.

Finally, when night had covered the fog,

we heard that

Ho Chi Minh was dead

and I came back to her.

Ho Chi Minh was dead.

I wanted her again.

The softness

the roundness

the fullness

the allness.

Ho Chi Minh was dead.

When the next issue of The Guardian came out, a poem of Ho's was in the space where my column usually appeared. Angry, I called the office wanting to know why my poem had not been published. The editor told me the staff had decided that if the poem were published the week of Ho's death, it would not be understood as the appreciation of Ho that it was. They had decided to delay

publication of my poem for a week. I asked why they hadn't let me know, or discussed it with me. The editor said they had been too busy. I was not convinced.

They published the poem the following week, and the week after that my final column appeared announcing my resignation from the paper. I wrote about a young black kid named George Best who used to hang around the Adanta SNCC office. In the summer of 1967 George had gone to West Point, Mississippi to organize and had died under suspicious circumstances. The police claimed that George's car accidentally ended up in a creek, George inside. I did not learn of George's death until my return trip to Cuba. I also learned that SNCC had not sent flowers to his funeral. I was outraged and frightened and that, perhaps, was the moment when my second thoughts acquired their strongest roots. Near the end of that last column for The Guardian, I wrote about how instrumental SNCC's failure to send flowers to George's funeral had been in my eventually leaving the organization:

It became too much to have to fight the enemy and those with whom I was

working. We had been through too much, I guess. The burdens had gotten too

heavy and the frustrations had become too painful that we could no longer

give each other the personal support each of us needed to do our job--make

the revolution. Our love for black people was overwhelmed by our inability

to do everything to make that love manifest, and after a while we could not

even love each other. We got so involved in the day-today functioning of an

organization, so enmeshed in fixing the mimeograph machine, writing

leaflets, raising money, sitting in interminable meetings where we said

what we were going to do and had forgotten what we were going to do
by the

time the meeting was over; and eventually we forget, can't even
remember

that the revolution is an "embryonic journey" and that we are the
embryos

inside society. If we cannot be human to each other, the revolution
will be

stillborn.

I had thought that the revolution was to create a society in which
power
elites did not arbitrarily determine what "The People" might and might not
understand. Well, I should have known that the revolution wouldn't be
erotic.

I left The Guardian but it was hard to leave The Movement. It had been
my
identity and life, my family and community. When Dave Dellinger's
magazine,
Liberation, asked me to write for it, I agreed. Less than a year passed,
and
once again I wrote something that a Movement publication did not want to
publish.

The occasion was the trial in New Haven of seven members of the Black
Panther Party who had been accused of torturing and murdering Alex
Rackley,
another BPP member. Three party members admitted their active
participation in
the torture and murder of Rackley. Yet, black and white radicals were
demonstrating on the New Haven Green, and many articles were published in
the
radical press demanding that the New Haven Seven be freed. The rationale?
It was
impossible for blacks to receive justice in America. White sycophancy
toward the
Black Movement had set a new standard for madness. I sat down to the
typewriter:

... we can self-righteously cite the verdict of the Nuremberg Trials
when

we want to condemn the military establishment and the politicians.
We can

say to them that you are personally responsible for what you do,
that you

do not have to follow orders and there are no extenuating

circumstances.

Yet, we can turn right around and become Adolf Eichmanns, eloquent

apologists for the Movement's My Lai.... Our morality is used to condemn

others, but it is not to be applied to ourselves. We can react with outrage

when four are murdered at Kent State, but when a professor is killed in the

dynamiting of the Mathematics Building at the University of Wisconsin, we

don't give it a second thought. When we kill, there are extenuating

circumstances. It was an accident, we say. The blast went off too soon.

The murder of Alex Rackley was ... the logical culmination of the politics

we have been espousing, a politics of violence-for-the-sake-of-violence, a

politics which too quickly and too neatly divides people into categories of

"revolutionary" and "counter-revolutionary." The murder of Alex Rackley is

the result of the politics which more and more begins to resemble the

politics we are supposedly seeking to displace.

The editors of Liberation held the article for three months. Finally, I had

a tense meeting with them in which they argued that the prosecution could use my

article against the Panthers. Did I want that? I was asked. How many times during my years in The Movement had someone tried to control my thoughts, my

words, or my deeds by saying that such-and-such would not be in the best interest of The People, that such-and-such would merely play into the hands of

the "enemy," that I was being individualistic and that people in The Movement

had to submit to discipline, and that their individual thoughts and lives were not as important as those of The People.

I knew only that as a writer and an intellectual, I was responsible for conveying whatever minuscule portion of the truth I could find. And as a person, my responsibility was to be as fully human as I could. Giving one's soul to ideology permitted one to rationalize murder, to attack friends, to deny the power and beauty of the erotic. Allegiance to ideology gave one permission to turn other human beings into abstractions, and as a black kid growing up under segregation in the 1940s and 1950s, I knew what being an abstraction felt like because, dear God, my soul still bled from the wounds. If I had learned nothing else, I had learned that one does not turn another human being into an abstraction without becoming an abstraction oneself, and to turn another into an abstraction is murder. I recognized, moreover, that even if murder is justified in the name of God, freedom, justice, socialism, revolution, or democracy, it is still murder.

Liberation published the article, but our relationship was over. Nevertheless, among my feelings of sadness and hurt, there was a strange, new feeling. I was free. I was free to be whoever I was and would be; and slowly and painfully in the ensuing years, I came to love all the contradictions and inconsistencies inherent in being human.

Robert Frost said that he was never a radical in his youth because he didn't want to be a conservative in his old age. I was a radical in my youth, but I have not become conservative in middle age.

I am not radical or conservative because I do not see an essential difference between the two positions, despite appearances. Both are political worldviews that divide the world into an Us against a Them. Radicals and conservatives merely disagree on who is the Them. Because I am black, because I am Jewish, I must resist the succulent temptation to define another human being as a Them, and sometimes that is very hard.

This does not mean that those responsible for the evil in South Africa should not be held accountable for their deeds. But I do not have to

define

another as a Them to hold him or her accountable. It is sufficient to say
that
they have failed, on even the most minimal level, to live humanely.

I am not politically naive about the Soviet Union, but neither do I
forget
that it is a nation that lost twenty million people in World War II. I
cannot
imagine what impact that can have on a nation's character and policies. I
look
at Iran and see madness, but I cannot forget the years of the Shah's
reign and
those of this father; and again, I cannot imagine what an impact that can
have
on that nation's character and policies. I am not politically naive, but
I am
convinced that unless I know and make a part of me the pain and suffering
of
another, I have no chance of comprehending his or her humanity. Trust
between
persons is established when each is receptive to the abiding sorrows of
the
other I think that may also be true for nations.

There is a Them, but it is not out there. Them is always and eternally
Me.

To the extent that I take responsibility for the Them that is Me, to that
extent
do I free others to be persons in all their crystalline fragility. That
is the
vision with which The Movement began, and it is a vision many of us are
still
trying to live.

The Movement disappointed us and we disappointed ourselves. Perhaps,
then,
it is important to remember these words of Bertolt Brecht:

You, who shall emerge from the flood

In which we are sinking,

Think--When

you speak of our weaknesses,

Also of the dark time

That brought them forth ...

Even the hatred of squalor

Makes the brow grow stern.

Even anger against injustice

Makes the voice grow harsh. Alas, we

Who wished to lay the foundations

of kindness

Could not ourselves be kind.

But you, when at last it comes to pass

That man can help his fellow man,

Do not judge us

Too harshly.

I sincerely hope that, in our second thoughts, we will judge ourselves, but not too harshly. Judging ourselves too harshly is to think that the proper expiation for radicalism is conservatism. Having attempted to balance ourselves by standing on our left legs, we must not shift all our weight to our right legs.

Standing on both legs, the weight distributed evenly throughout the body, is an intricate and demanding task. It means being neither radical nor conservative. It means examining issues and recognizing that in certain cases a radical methodology is wisest. In others, a conservative justice and economic equity. Though both theories present themselves as if they are truth incarnate, they are not. But each does carry a truth, and each must be listened to for its truth.

Radicalism and conservatism are merely two ways that one attempts to make sense of the world. We delude ourselves when we use them to seek our identities, when we wear them and think we know who we are. Identity cannot be resolved so easily.

Ultimately, the task is to be utterly human. Only to the extent that I

know
and accept my humanity will I be able to see others as they are, as
nothing more
and nothing less than utterly human. When we are able to do this, we will
have
moved beyond ideology into terror and then, only then, will we be free.

Julius Lester was an organizer for SNCC in the 1960s, as well as a
columnist
for the radical weekly, The Guardian. His first book, Look Out Whitey!
Black
Power's Gon' Get Your Mama! appeared in 1968. He's published two dozen
books
since then, including award-winning children's books. He is presently
professor
of Judaic and Near Eastern Studies at the University of Massachusetts,
Amherst.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

IAC-CREATE-DATE: July 27, 2000

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 2000

***** Email Completed *****
Time of Delivery: July 28, 2000 11:19 am EST
Email Number: 40:0:11876633

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: SYSTEM@WH2.EOP.GOV (SYSTEM@WH2.EOP.GOV [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-AUG-2000 00:30:22.00

SUBJECT: Yesterday's mail for POTUS (20000805)

TO: Stephen K. Horn (CN=Stephen K. Horn/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The attached file is ASCII text.

- 20000805_PR.NEW

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Return-path: <nobody@www1.whitehouse.gov>

Received: from conversion.WH2.EOP.GOV by WHITEHOUSE.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)

id <01JSMH0A5K748XL40S@WHITEHOUSE.GOV> for EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV; Sat,
5 Aug 2000 20:27:49 EST

Received: from FCPWH-DAEMON by WHITEHOUSE.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)

id <01JSMGZNYH268XN15N@WHITEHOUSE.GOV> for EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV; Sat,
05 Aug 2000 20:27:19 -0500 (EST)

Received: from www1.whitehouse.gov ([198.137.240.66])

by WHITEHOUSE.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)

with ESMTP id <01JSMGXTLGBC8XLQGV@WHITEHOUSE.GOV> for
president@Whitehouse.GOV; Sat, 05 Aug 2000 20:26:20 -0500 (EST)

Received: (from nobody@localhost) by www1.whitehouse.gov (8.8.8+Sun/8.8.8)

id UAA00402 for president@whitehouse.gov; Sat, 05 Aug 2000 20:25:50 -0400 (EDT)

)

Date: Sat, 05 Aug 2000 20:25:50 -0400 (EDT)

From: Harold Smith <hal.smith@bbs.chemek.cc.or.us>

Subject: Marriage Tax Veto

Comments: Original-Subject: Inbound-White_House_WWW_MAIL => PRESIDENT

To: president@Whitehouse.GOV

Errors-to: The Postmaster <postmaster@www1.whitehouse.gov>

Reply-to: Harold Smith <hal.smith@bbs.chemek.cc.or.us>

Message-id: <200008060025.UAA00402@www1.whitehouse.gov>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII

Keywords: WWW-Correspondence; ; Register disagreement with a position; Taxes;
Private Citizen;

Comments: Forwarded from White House WWW

Comments: FCP version 1.7 jms/990907

Original-recipient: rfc822;EIR\$PR

X-Lotus-CLIENT: 199.99.250.7[199.99.250.7]~CL

X-Lotus-BROWSER: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 5.01; Windows 98)~BR

X-Lotus-URL: http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/Mail/html/Mail_President.html~UR

X-Lotus-PERSONAL-NAME: Harold Smith~PN

X-Lotus-EMAIL-ADDRESS: hal.smith@bbs.chemek.cc.or.us~EA
X-Lotus-ORGANIZATION: n/a~OR
X-Lotus-RELATIONSHIP: ~RE
X-Lotus-STREET-ADDRESS: PO Box 406~SA
X-Lotus-CITY: Scio~CI
X-Lotus-STATE-PROVINCE: OR~SP
X-Lotus-ZIP-CODE: 97374~ZC
X-Lotus-COUNTRY: ~CO
X-Lotus-PURPOSE: Register disagreement with a position~PR
X-Lotus-TOPIC: Taxes~TO
X-Lotus-AFFILIATION: Private Citizen~AF
X-Lotus-END: END~EN

[Connection Information]

CLIENT: 199.99.250.7[199.99.250.7]
BROWSER: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 5.01; Windows 98)
URL: http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/Mail/html/Mail_President.html

[Sender Information]

PERSONAL-NAME: Harold Smith
EMAIL-ADDRESS: hal.smith@bbs.chemek.cc.or.us
ORGANIZATION: n/a
RELATIONSHIP:
STREET-ADDRESS: PO Box 406
CITY: Scio
STATE-PROVINCE: OR
ZIP-CODE: 97374
COUNTRY:

[Message Information]

PURPOSE: Register disagreement with a position
TOPIC: Taxes
AFFILIATION: Private Citizen
SUBJECT: Marriage Tax Veto

[Message]

Your explanations for the veto on the recent marriage tax sounds like you expect and desire all citizens to be financially equal, which is akin to socialism. Fair taxation will strengthen marriages. As for the surplus, some of it is my money and I want it back. So please tell congress to send the bill to you again and sign it. Thanks.

.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Heather F. Hurlburt" <hurlburt@erols.com> ("Heather F. Hurlburt" <hurlburt@erols.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-AUG-2000 08:16:20.00

SUBJECT: [Fwd: ... at play, home and away ...]

TO: Heather F. Hurlburt (CN=Heather F. Hurlburt/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Return-path: <shurlburt@usatoday.com>

Received: from mx01.mrf.mail.rcn.net ([207.172.4.50]) by
mta05.mrf.mail.rcn.net (InterMail vM.4.01.02.27 201-229-119-110) with
ESMTP id

<20000801220709.OQEE5346.mta05.mrf.mail.rcn.net@mx01.mrf.mail.rcn.net> for
<hurlburt@mta.mrf.mail.rcn.net>; Tue, 1 Aug 2000 18:07:09 -0400

Received: from smtpgate.gannett.com ([192.234.103.2]) by
mx01.mrf.mail.rcn.net with esmtp (Exim 3.15 #2) id 13JkBn-0005Uk-00 for
hurlburt@erols.com; Tue, 01 Aug 2000 18:07:07 -0400

Received: from usatgate2.usatoday (usatgate.usatoday.com 167.8.10.5) by
smtpgate.gannett.com (Postfix) via SMTP id A42848AA6; Tue, 1 Aug 2000
17:43:49 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by usatgate.usatoday.com with Internet Mail Service
(5.5.2650.21) id <PQLDGZ3Q>; Tue, 1 Aug 2000 18:04:52 -0400

Date: Tue, 1 Aug 2000 18:05:13 -0400

From: "Hurlburt, Sid" <shurlburt@usatoday.com>

Subject: ... at play, home and away ...

To: 'heather hurlburt' <hurlburt@erols.com>

Message-id: <20000801214349.A42848AA6@smtpgate.gannett.com>

MIME-version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

Content-type: multipart/mixed;

boundary="Boundary_(ID_zu1YObx30NuAKLH350XBrQ)"

Austria on the spot over rise in racist incidents

VIENNA, Aug 1 (AFP) - Austria defended itself Tuesday after new figures showed recorded racist incidents soaring by some 50 percent, at a delicate time as Vienna comes under the spotlight over its treatment of minorities.

An interior ministry official said the figures, for the first six months of

the year, showed that the Austrian public had become more willing to denounce racist and anti-semitic incidents.

"Both police and citizens have become sensitive and more vigilant. More reports are filed," ministry spokesman Bernhard Krumpel told AFP.

The figures came days after a visit by three "wise men" commissioned by the

European Union to investigate Austria's record on human rights, minorities and the political nature of the far-right Freedom Party.

According to the interior ministry, the number of reported racist or anti-Semitic incidents in Austria rose by nearly 48 percent in the first

half of this year compared to the same period in 1999.

Between January and June, 232 incidents were reported, with a slight increase in racially-motivated physical attacks and a bigger upturn in cases

involving "inciting" racist or anti-Semitic sentiment, the ministry said.

Austria has in recent months repeatedly claimed that racist attacks are far

more common, as a proportion of population, in many other EU countries.

The spokesman stressed that the vast majority of incidents were not physical attacks. "We are a long way from violent attacks" seen in many other countries, he said.

Another ministry official, asking not to be named, said a rise in racist attacks in neighbouring Germany played a role.

"Some Austrians have contacts with German extreme rightwingers ... and take

part in far-right events there. When they come back, they spread propaganda material," he said.

Vienna has been diplomatically isolated since the Freedom Party joined a coalition government with conservatives in February, following elections last October in which the far-right scored a historic success.

The EU's three wise men visited Vienna from Friday to Sunday and held talks

with senior politicians including President Thomas Klestil and Chancellor Wolfgang Schuessel.

They also met Interior Minister Ernst Strasser -- a Freedom Party member.

The Freedom Party is notoriously tough on immigration, saying more emphasis

should be given to foreigners integrating into Austrian society before more are let in.

Meanwhile former Freedom Party leader Joerg Haider denied he was offended by the three wise men's decision not to accept an invitation to visit him in

his southern fiefdom of Carinthia.

"They were quite clearly already very well informed, and did not take everything seriously that is spread via the media," said Haider, cited by the news agency APA.

Members of the Freedom Party have been known to make use of Nazi-invented terminology such as "Ueberfremdung", meaning too many foreigners.

In Austria it is a criminal offense to make use of any symbol belonging to the country's Nazi past, a law which makes dressing up in a Nazi uniform a crime.

A German artist who recently made use of a Nazi slogan in a show in Austria

meant to parody the ruling far-right Freedom Party was charged with incitement to hatred of foreigners.

The Vienna-based European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia declined to comment on Tuesday's figures, saying it wanted to let the three wise men work in peace.

AFP 011547 GMT 08 00

BC-CUBA-USA-BALLET@

Washington Ballet to perform in Cuba@

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The Washington Ballet will visit Cuba in October to

perform in an international dance festival, a further step in increasing U.S. cultural exchanges with the communist-ruled island, a spokeswoman for the company said Tuesday.

About 100 dancers, choreographers, ballet students and arts patrons will travel to Cuba as "cultural ambassadors" to attend the Oct. 23-29 International Dance Festival hosted in Havana by Cuba's National Ballet. Besides performing, the 22 dancers and their choreographers hold workshops with their Cuban counterparts, spokeswoman Judy Keyserling said. The trip is in line with the Clinton administration's policy of increasing people-to-people contacts aimed at fostering democracy on the island. "This is all about people and (has) nothing to do with politics," Keyserling said.

For four decades the United States has enforced a strict trade embargo against Cuban leader Fidel Castro's government that bars Americans from visiting. But the U.S. Treasury has issued increasing numbers of licenses for cultural exchanges.

The Milwaukee Symphony visited Cuba in 1999 as did the Baltimore Orioles baseball team.

The Washington Ballet tour will include arts presenters who are interested in bringing Cuban dancers to the United States, Keyserling said.

The company's artistic director, Septime Webre, is of Cuban descent and visited Cuba in 1999 for the first time, when he met with the country's revered prima ballerina, Alicia Alonso, who founded the National Ballet in 1948.

REUTERS@_Reut15:18 08-01-00

BC-CVN--Cheesesteak War, 1st Ld-Writethru a0615,540

Eternal question in Philly cheesesteak war: Pat's vs. Geno's

By JENNIFER BROWN

Associated Press Writer

PHILADELPHIA (AP) _ Cheez Whiz dripping onto the sidewalk. Fried onions hanging off the side of the roll. Grease sliding from fingertips and chins. It's probably the reason Philadelphia was ranked the fattest in the country _ and why the city has no five-star restaurants.

Cheesesteaks.

"When you talk about cheesesteaks, this is where it is. When you come to Philly, you gotta come to Pat's," said Mike Cautillo, 39, of Wilmington, Del., downing his second cheesesteak of the night recently at Pat's in South Philadelphia.

Sure, Mayor John Street told Oprah about a healthier eggplant cheesesteak and some weak-kneed folks might seek out chicken or cheese-less versions of the traditional sandwich.

But for true aficionados, there is only Pat's or Geno's, across the street from each other.

"I always go to Pat's, that's the real Philly cheesesteak. It's not that shoe leather that you get at other places," said Philadelphia 76ers President Pat Croce. "Dripping with Whiz and onions, breathing in the carbon

monoxide from the street. There's nothing like it."

Geno's also has its partisans, including Iris Maldonado of New York: "This is real steak. Not Steak-ums."

Whether it's pretzels or hoagies, Tastykakes or water ice, Philadelphians are passionate about food. About 200 die-hard hoagie fans turned out this week at City Hall to sample a mile-long hoagie, a new record.

The basic cheesesteak is thinly sliced beef and cheese on a hoagie roll, with optional sweet or hot peppers, onions, mushrooms and hot sauce. Always to-go, cheesesteaks often are paired with cheese fries (Cheez Whiz) and birch beer, a Pennsylvania version of root beer.

Open 24 hours, Pat's and Geno's are busy around the clock _ especially before Philadelphia Flyers games and when the nearby South Street bars close at around 2 a.m.

Numerous other cheesesteak joints have been touted as the best in town, including Jim's and Dalessandro's as well as Sun Valley Pizza Company _ lauded for its chicken cheesesteak _ but Pat's and Geno's are the traditional, long-standing rivals.

Pat's calls itself the original, boasting that it started in 1930. It's distinguished by yellow neon lights and no decoration except for a sign for the unwary explaining, "How to Order a Steak, by I.M. Hungry." Legend has it that nasty Soup Nazi-type Pat's workers often send customers who misorder to the end of lines that sometimes snake down the block.

Geno's is more tourist-friendly, plastered with pictures of celebrities and their steaks _ from Sylvester Stallone to President Clinton.

"Good Morning America" chose Geno's in a taste test a few years back.

Former Mayor Ed Rendell will eat only at Pat's. Clinton has judiciously stopped at both sites. Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., stopped at Pat's this week.

Joe LaBella, of Utica, N.Y., eating his second steak of the night _ one from each place _ said the secret seems to be the Cheez Whiz mixed with onions.

As for his fries without Whiz, he deadpanned: "I'm watching my cholesterol."

_AP-ES-08-01-00 1510EDT

BC-CVN--Cheesesteak-How to Order,180

How to order a cheesesteak

There is an art to ordering a cheesesteak from one of South Philadelphia's famed steak joints, Pat's and Geno's, which, if not followed, can result in being banished to the back of the line _ a la Seinfeld's Soup Nazi.

Rules, according to Pat's sign, "How to Order a Steak, by I.M. Hungry:"

Specify if you want your steak "with" or "without" onions.

Specific plain cheese, Cheez Whiz, provolone, American or pizza steak.

Add lettuce or tomato. (If we have to read your mind, it's 50 cents extra.)

Do all your borrowing while in line.

Practice all of the above while waiting in line.

If you make a mistake, don't panic. Just go to the back of the line and start over.

Sample orders:

"Whiz without," means Cheez Whiz steak without onions.

"Pepper Whiz with," means Cheez Whiz steak, with onions and sweet peppers.

"American with, mushrooms," means American cheese steak, with onions and

mushrooms.

"Mushrooms, sauce with," means steak with mushrooms, onions hot sauce and

NO

cheese.

_AP-ES-08-01-00 1423EDT

BC-Cell Phone Backlash,0687

Americans' new hang-up: cell phone rudeness

By DAVE CARPENTER

AP Business Writer

The atmosphere was cozy inside the elegant San Antonio club and the jazz singer was crooning love ballads.

Then a cell phone rang. To the dismay of performer Ken Slavin, the patron not only answered the phone _ but shushed the singer so he could take the call.

On a San Francisco Bay ferry, where "Cell Phone Free Zone" signs are posted,

a woman gossiped loudly on her phone.

"Hey lady," a fellow rider piped up. "I think I speak for the rest of the passengers here when I say that we don't care to hear about the intrigues of

your office, so please either finish your call or go outside."

The woman stormed out _ to applause.

As cellular or mobile phones proliferate rapidly, with more than 100 million

U.S. users and counting, so do complaints about cell phone rudeness.

"No Cell Phones" signs are popping up all over. Restaurants, theaters, libraries, museums and doctors' offices have banned the devices.

It's no wonder actor Laurence Fishburne became something of a hero for bellowing at a cell-toting spectator during a Broadway play last year:

"Will

you turn off that (expletive) phone, please?"

"People on the street jabbering away, in restaurants, in public toilets for heaven's sake!" complained New Yorker Judy Walters.

She's not joking. According to an industry-sponsored telephone survey conducted in March by Wirthlin Worldwide, 39 percent of those polled said they would answer a cell phone call in the bathroom.

Manufacturers are so concerned that they have started campaigns to educate cell phone users about etiquette.

Nokia Corp. took part in Cell Phone Courtesy Week in San Diego in July, handing out "Quiet Zone" stickers to businesses. Mayor Susan Golding started

the campaign after 73 percent of nearly 5,300 people responding to a question on her Web site said they favored restricting cell phones in public places.

You don't have to look long-distance to find evidence of the public's aggravation level:

_ Doctors at a Toronto hospital report treating both mobile phone talkers and irritated bystanders for black eyes and even a cracked rib after eruptions of "cell phone rage."

_ A New York restaurant fielded so many gripes it banished users to a cell

phone lounge.

_ A Chicago train commuter publicly urged other passengers to do what he does when cell phone yakkers push his button: whip out a notebook, lean closer and exaggeratedly take notes of the conversation.

Then there's the separate safety issue of people using hand-held phones in cars. Several communities have banned the use of cell phones while driving. National Public Radio's popular Car Talk program, whose hosts rail against cell-phoning drivers, has given away 60,000 "Drive Now, Talk Later" bumper stickers since last September. "The response has taken us by surprise," said

staffer Doug Mayer.

Sociologist Jill Stein said that while the novelty of cell phones is wearing

off, people still feel important when they use them in public: "Now everybody gets to be a big shot."

She believes high-tech innovations have helped hasten the deterioration of old-fashioned etiquette. "Manners between strangers have broken down," said Stein, a UCLA sociology professor and director of Cultural Research Assistants in Santa Monica, Calif. "We've become desensitized to each other."

Cell phone devotees respond that way too much blame is being heaped on the devices and their users.

"People should give cell phone users a break and quit slamming them," said Dina Medina of San Francisco. "Cell phones are a fact of life, are not going

away and actually help improve people's lives."

On the Net:

Mobile etiquette tips: <http://computersathome.com/gsm/etiquette.html>

Tips for courteous calling: http://www.10meters.com/manners_tips.html

Car Talk's "Drive Now Talk Later": <http://cartalk.cars.com/About/Drive-Now>

_AP-ES-08-01-00 1433EDT

Two German lawyers want Bible classed "dangerous for children"

MUNICH, Germany, Aug 1 (AFP) - Two lawyers said Tuesday they had written to

German Family Minister Christine Bergmann asking her to officially class the

Bible among books considered dangerous for children because of its violent content.

The Holy Book contains passages of "a gruesomeness difficult to exceed" which are glorified as the will of God, the Bavarian lawyers Christian Sailer and Gert-Joachim Hetzel said in their submission to the minister on behalf of "some parents of minors".

"It preaches genocide, racism, enmity towards Jews, gruesome executions for

adulterers and homosexuals, the murder of one's own children and many other perversities," Sailer and Hetzel said.

The book should therefore be kept on the "not for children" list so long as

the "bloodthirsty and human rights-violating passages" were not removed.

A spokeswoman for the Roman Catholic in Munich, Adelheid Utters-Adam,

described the demand as absurd. If the Bible should be put on the index, then so should every history book and practically every newspaper edition, she said.

The Bible described the dark side of human life too, Utters-Adam said, adding that the authors of the demand had in no way understood the book.

AFP 011823 GMT 08 00

BC-Germany-Neo-Nazis, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0578,0716

Germans struggle to find tools to combat neo-Nazi violence

By PAUL GEITNER

Associated Press Writer

BERLIN (AP) _ With statistics confirming an alarming rise in neo-Nazi violence this year, officials pledged Tuesday to step up police pressure on Germany's far right, including shutting down extremist Web sites where possible. State and federal interior ministry officials said they had agreed to set up

a national database listing anyone convicted of neo-Nazi or anti-foreigner offenses and to take steps to try to block neo-Nazi homepages on the Internet.

"The Internet is becoming _ slowly but very noticeably _ a platform for extreme-right agitating, and one shouldn't just watch it and do nothing," said parliamentary president Wolfgang Thierse.

Proposals were also made to increase police presence at potential hot spots and to improve security at Jewish sites.

Demands also mounted for the government and judicial system to impose tougher penalties on neo-Nazis convicted of attacks on foreigners and other violent crimes.

Berlin's commissioner of foreigner affairs, Barbara John, said robbers or thieves are often punished more severely than someone convicted of causing bodily harm by beating up a foreigner.

"Violence is made too easy, violence remains practically unpunished or punished too little," she told WDR radio.

Interior Ministry state secretary Cornelia Wolgast said the issue would also

be addressed at a government-sponsored roundtable with business and labor on

job creation. Right-wing violence "has to be ostracized by the entire society," she said after a meeting of federal interior, justice and family ministry officials.

Demands for a crackdown on right-wing extremism mounted after an explosion last week at a train station injured 10 recent immigrants from the former Soviet Union.

Police in Duesseldorf said Tuesday the blast was caused by an old hand grenade that had been rebuilt, but did not identify its origin. They also said they had received six claims of responsibility for the attack, but haven't been able to verify any of them.

Officials have said, however, that anti-foreigner sentiment was among the most likely motives.

Right-wing violence directed against foreigners has been on the increase in Germany, especially in the east, which is still suffering from high unemployment and the drastic social changes that followed the collapse of communism.

Two new instances of neo-Nazi activity were reported Tuesday:

Police said they found swastikas spray-painted on 15 cars at a Volkswagen dealership near Leipzig _ the second such attack in the area in two weeks. And police on the Baltic Sea resort island of Ruegen reported 10 youths marched down a beach in Goehren Monday night shouting "Sieg Heil" and other Nazi slogans.

Statistics released by the government Tuesday showed 157 anti-Semitic offenses in the second quarter of this year, 17 more than in the first three

months and 47 more than the same period last year.

Just for the month of June, 129 offenses with extreme-right connections were

recorded, including 28 attacks on individuals and two arsons. That was 47 more than in May and 32 more than June 1999.

But out of 144 suspects investigated in June, only 12 were taken into custody and charges were brought against only nine, said lawmaker Ulla Jelpke from the opposition Party of Democratic Socialism.

"In other words, more than 90 percent of the extreme-right perpetrators are running around free again," she said, demanding tougher penalties.

Federal prosecutors have recently begun taking over high-profile cases of neo-Nazi violence from state officials in an attempt to demonstrate how seriously the government takes such crimes and to deter copycats.

Justice Minister Herta Daeubler-Gmelin said new laws were not needed to fight right-wing violence, but that existing laws must be more strictly enforced.

Anyone who commits an anti-foreigner crime must know "that he'll be brought before the court quickly and punished hard," she said in Tuesday's Berliner Zeitung.

_AP-ES-08-01-00 1532EDT

- att1.unk===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert NTNFS304:[ATTACH.D62]ARMS3500182C7.001 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

Clinton Presidential Records Automated Records Management System [EMAIL]

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Hex Dump file is not in a recognizable format, has been incorrectly decoded or is damaged.

File Name: p_7c281005_who_html_1.tnf

Attachment Number: [ATTACH.D62]ARMS3500182C7.00

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: SYSTEM@WH2.EOP.GOV (SYSTEM@WH2.EOP.GOV [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-AUG-2000 00:46:05.00

SUBJECT: Yesterday's mail for FLOTUS (20000809)

TO: Alice J. Pushkar (CN=Alice J. Pushkar/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The attached file is ASCII text.

- 20000809_FL.NEW

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Return-path: <edstoy_747@hotmail.com>

Received: from conversion.WH2.EOP.GOV by WHITEHOUSE.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)
id <01JSREZNH33K8WW5N7@WHITEHOUSE.GOV> for EIR\$FL@WH2.EOP.GOV; Wed,
9 Aug 2000 09:24:05 EST

Received: from FCPWH-DAEMON by WHITEHOUSE.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)
id <01JSREZ32K7Q8WW5M2@WHITEHOUSE.GOV> for EIR\$FL@WH2.EOP.GOV; Wed,
09 Aug 2000 09:23:34 -0500 (EST)

Received: from hotmail.com ([64.4.8.113])
by WHITEHOUSE.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)
with SMTP id <01JSREXW4R968WVYW8@WHITEHOUSE.GOV> for
First.Lady@Whitehouse.GOV; Wed, 09 Aug 2000 09:22:38 -0500 (EST)
Received: (qmail 3696 invoked by uid 65534); Wed, 09 Aug 2000 13:22:33 +0000

Date: Wed, 09 Aug 2000 09:23:17 -0700

From: Ed Higginbotham <EdsToy_747@hotmail.com>

Subject: Death Tax next Jerk!

To: President Slick william clinton <president@Whitehouse.GOV>

Cc: Charlie Williams <cwneill@aol.com>,
Allan & Roberta <albertag@ix.netcom.com>,
Allan Caddell <caddell@mindspring.com>, BalloonBelle <owencaro@bellsouth.net>,

Blankenheim's <h_blankenheim@datalink.net>, Bob Coffman <bvcoff@iag.net>,
Charles H Bowers <chb@lucent.com>, "Commodore B." <GCBHOUND@aol.com>,
Curt & Karen <lcb8300@aol.com>, Dan Ryson <dryson@bellsouth.net>,
First.Lady@Whitehouse.GOV, Gary Chapman <ghcclipper@mindspring.com>,
Henry Papa <henry-papa@worldnet.att.net>, Joe Peluso <jpeluso@pacbell.net>,
lstruck@attglobal.net, Lynn <lynnhi@wwisp.com>,
Favorite Sister <fthomas1@jacksonville.net>,
Gene Higginbotham <Gene@duval.se.mediaone.net>,
Ms Cynthia Tucker <cynthia@ajc.com>, "Rep. Bob Barr" <barr.ga@mail.house.gov>,

"Rep. John Lewis" <john.lewis@mail.house.gov>,
Robert Johnson <rjcarol@yahoo.com>, Ron Smitherman <smitherman@knology.net>,
Senator Max Cleland <Senator_Max_Cleland@Cleland.senate.gov>,

Stan Voogt <Stan.Voogt@delta-air.com>, Steve Rubino <steverubino@hotmail.com>,

Steve Walton <rivits@miindspring.com>, Tom Freeland <tfreeland@Excalibur.com>,

Vice President Peehead <vice.president@Whitehouse.GOV>,
Wayne Young <mwyfly@aol.com>, Wild Bill <wpiavis@bellsouth.net>

Message-id: <20000809132233.3695.qmail@hotmail.com>

MIME-version: 1.0

X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4133.2400

Content-type: multipart/alternative;

boundary="Boundary_(ID_t0Vl56JO7aSoUJWakfFTaA)"

X-Priority: 3

X-MSMail-priority: Normal

X-Originating-IP: [24.88.25.73]

Comments: FCP version 1.7 jms/990907

Original-recipient: rfc822;EIR\$FL

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

--Boundary_(ID_t0Vl56JO7aSoUJWakfFTaA)

Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Slicko:

You vetoed the marriage penalty tax on your way to a golf match. Doing so was an invaluable aid in the effort to rid the nation of clintonites, and specifically, Peehead gore, who operates on the same level as yourself. TAX AND SPENDING. SOCIALISM. Next will be the Death TAX, slimeo, and if you veto it as well, it will be another kick in the groin for Peehead and one more jewel in your legacy crown. The crown of shame you have earned yourself. Have a nice day, you turkey!

Regards

Ed Higginbotham

Patriot

--Boundary_(ID_t0Vl56JO7aSoUJWakfFTaA)

Content-type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">

<HTML><HEAD>

<META http-equiv=Content-Type content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">

<META content="MSHTML 5.50.4134.600" name=GENERATOR>

<STYLE></STYLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>

<DIV>Slicko:</DIV>

<DIV> You vetoed the marriage penalty tax on you

r

way to a golf match. Doing so was an invaluable aid in the effort to rid

the nation of clintonites, and specifically, Peehead gore, who operates on the

same level as yourself. TAX AND SPEND. SOCIALISM.

Next will be the Death TAX, slimeo, and if you veto it as well, it will be another kick in the groin for Peehead and one more jewel in your legacy crown. The crown of shame you have earned yourself. Have a nice day ,
you turkey!</DIV>

<DIV> Regards</DIV>

<DIV> Ed Higginbotham</DIV>

<DIV> Patriot</DIV></BODY></HTML>

--Boundary_(ID_t0Vl56JO7aSoUJWAkfFTaA)--

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: SYSTEM@WH2.EOP.GOV (SYSTEM@WH2.EOP.GOV [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-AUG-2000 00:55:41.00

SUBJECT: Yesterday's mail for POTUS (20000811)

TO: Stephen K. Horn (CN=Stephen K. Horn/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The attached file is ASCII text.

- 20000811_PR.NEW

F===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

--Boundary_(ID_BnkxysMBPSuZx10BRoOqeA)--

Return-path: <>

Received: from eop2.eop.gov ([198.137.241.53])

by WHITEHOUSE.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)

with ESMTP id <01JSTVPRQULM8WYY1D@WHITEHOUSE.GOV> for EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV

(ORCPT rfc822;EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV); Fri, 11 Aug 2000 03:44:48 EST

Received: from mhub2.eop.gov ([198.137.241.4]) by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)

with ESMTP id <01JSTVP4OT1Y8WW0GR@EOP.GOV> for EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV; Fri,

11 Aug 2000 03:44:16 -0500 (EST)

Received: from PROCESS-DAEMON by mhub.eop.gov (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)

id <01JSTVOIPSGW8ZKEC4@mhub.eop.gov> for EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV; Fri,

11 Aug 2000 03:43:46 -0500 (EST)

Received: from mhub.eop.gov (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)

id <01JSTVNU04Y890RFAT@mhub.eop.gov>; Fri, 11 Aug 2000 03:43:46 -0500 (EST)

Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 03:43:46 -0500 (EST)

From: PMDF e-Mail Interconnect <postmaster@mhub.eop.gov>

Subject: Delivery Notification: Delivery has been delayed

To: EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV

Message-id: <01JSTVOIJDWS90RFAT@mhub.eop.gov>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: multipart/report;

boundary="Boundary_(ID_nkOd6a66w+d7q0Zpst6++g)"; report-type=delivery-status

Original-recipient: rfc822;EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV

--Boundary_(ID_nkOd6a66w+d7q0Zpst6++g)

Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-language: EN-US

This report relates to a message you sent with the following header fields:

Message-id: <200008110331.1804200@sstar.com>

Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2000 22:31:06 -0500
From: georges <georges@sstar.com>
To: TH PRSDNT <President@Whitehouse.GOV>
Subject: why would a person want to persecute the Friends of Freedoms and
assist the Great Thievery of Socialism, in Oppostion the Lord God of Israel

Your message has been enqueued and undeliverable for 4 hours
to the following recipients:

Recipient address: President_Backup%gateway@S101.eop.gov
Reason: unable to deliver this message after 4 hours

Delivery attempt history for your mail:

Fri, 11 Aug 2000 00:32:02 EST
TCP active open: Failed connect() Error: connection refused

The mail system will continue to try to deliver your message
for an additional 68 hours.

--Boundary_(ID_nkOd6a66w+d7q0Zpst6++g)
Content-type: message/delivery-status

Reporting-MTA: dns;mhub.eop.gov

Action: delayed
Status: 4.0.0 (unable to deliver this message after 4 hours)
Original-recipient: rfc822;President_Backup%gateway@S101.eop.gov
Final-recipient: rfc822;President_Backup%gateway@S101.eop.gov

--Boundary_(ID_nkOd6a66w+d7q0Zpst6++g)
Content-type: text/plain; CHARSET=US-ASCII

Return-path: <EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV>
Received: from mhub.eop.gov by mhub.eop.gov (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)
id <01JSTVNU04Y890RFAT@mhub.eop.gov>; Fri, 11 Aug 2000 03:43:46 EST
Received: from e001.eop.gov ([165.119.1.19])
by mhub.eop.gov (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)
with SMTP id <01JSTMZWC8VU90RNZO@mhub.eop.gov> for
President_Backup%gateway@S101.eop.gov; Thu, 10 Aug 2000 23:34:51 EST
Received: by e001.eop.gov; id XAA10645; Thu, 10 Aug 2000 23:34:43 -0400
Received: from unknown(198.137.241.43) by e001.eop.gov via smap (V5.5)
id xmaa10598; Thu, 10 Aug 2000 23:33:48 -0400
Received: from WH2.EOP.GOV by WHITEHOUSE.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)
id <01JSTMY6NE688WYOED@WHITEHOUSE.GOV> for
President_Backup%gateway@S101.eop.gov; Thu, 10 Aug 2000 23:33:28 -0500 (EST)
Received: from conversion.WH2.EOP.GOV by WHITEHOUSE.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)
id <01JSTMXTQM408WYRCM@WHITEHOUSE.GOV> for EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV; Thu,
10 Aug 2000 23:33:11 -0500 (EST)
Received: from FCPWH-DAEMON by WHITEHOUSE.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)
id <01JSTMX7L71W8WYPRO@WHITEHOUSE.GOV> for EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV; Thu,

10 Aug 2000 23:32:41 -0500 (EST)
Received: from sstar.com ([209.205.176.1])
by WHITEHOUSE.GOV (PMDF V5.2-33 #41140)
with ESMTP id <01JSTMW31X0Q8WYM7U@WHITEHOUSE.GOV> for
President@Whitehouse.GOV; Thu, 10 Aug 2000 23:31:48 -0500 (EST)
Received: from GEORGES2 ([209.205.177.207]) by sstar.com with SMTP (IPAD 2.52)

id 1804200; Thu, 10 Aug 2000 22:31:41 -0500
Resent-date: Thu, 10 Aug 2000 23:33:28 -0500 (EST)
Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2000 22:31:06 -0500
Resent-from: EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV
From: georges <georges@sstar.com>
Subject: why would a person want to persecute the Friends of Freedoms and
assist the Great Thievery of Socialism, in Opposition the Lord God of Israel
Sender: EIR\$PR@WH2.EOP.GOV
Resent-to: President_Primary%gateway@S102.eop.gov,
President_Backup%gateway@S101.eop.gov
To: TH PRSDNT <President@Whitehouse.GOV>
Resent-message-id: <200008110334.XAA10645@e001.eop.gov>
Message-id: <200008110331.1804200@sstar.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
X-Mailer: FletMail 1.101
Content-type: text/plain; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT
Comments: FCP version 1.7 jms/990907

To Declare Himself a GOD who Is all Knowing and All Able to PROVIDE for the Poor.

Who says in Direct Rebellion to God, Your Method of Feeding the Poor is Obsolete and Archaic and
Damnation of Poor Rebellious People and I hate Your Method says the Socialist and I have a Better Way.

The Lord through his Servants says If you Don't Work you Don't Eat.

The Lord has said you always have the Poor with You when Criticized about the Extravagance of the Broken
Box of Ointment Given him By the Lady who wept and Washed his Feet with Her Tears and Wiped his Feet
with Her Hair.

The Socialist Hates the Poverty he Sees but He won't Give of His Salary or Wealth to the Poor but Criticizes
those who don't give Freely if they have Millions or Billions but Aligns himself with Wealthy Politicians who like
himself depend on Thievery from the Taxpayers and their Alignment with Big Business to Feed Billions of
Token Inflated Dollars Stolen by Use of The Federal Reserve Banks and Social Security Funds stolen from
Seniors by Use of the Higher than Cost of Living Indexing of Social Security Payments to Seniors and
Minimum Pay Raises for Teens to Siphon Funds to Corporate Owners of the Major Networks.

He depends on Future Power by Lying to the Public about Stealing their taxes to
Fund Environmentalism for
the Major Network Corporate Owner's Benefit and Importing Poor Rich Mexican Voters who Vote in Mexico

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Gilbert S. Gonzalez (CN=Gilbert S. Gonzalez/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-AUG-2000 05:35:05.00

SUBJECT: your not going to ask for this every day are you?

TO: Erin K. Greer (CN=Erin K. Greer/OU=OVP/O=EOP@EOP [OVP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Los Angeles Times

(first-edition) Page 1 for Saturday, Aug. 12, 2000:

Top of page:

Col 1: News feature on Los Angeles, back when it hosted the 1984 Olympics, and today, as it prepares to host the 2000 Democratic National Convention.

Cols 2-6: A federal judge orders the Los Angeles Police Department not to seize any puppets or written material from the headquarters of people planning protests at the Democratic National Convention barring the sort of proactive tactics used by the Philadelphia Police during the Republican National Convention. (with art) (DEMS-PROTESTS-TIMES, moved.)

Above the fold:

Col 2: In substance, Al Gore's campaign agenda departs little from the centrist direction Bill Clinton has charted through most of his presidency; but in style, Gore has set a very different tone for his party. (DEMS-GORE-STYLE, moving Saturday.)

Cols 3-4: Rep. Loretta Sanchez will relocate her fund raiser from the Playboy Mansion to an alternative location after going from a national hero of Democrats to the goat of the party's Los Angeles convention. (DEMS-PLAYBOY, upcoming.)

Col 6: Story on Democratic convention's financial impact on Los Angeles.

Below the fold:

Cols 2-3: Stand alone Reform Party photo.

Col 6: Bowing to angry consumers who were facing waits of up to a year to replace defective Firestone tires, Ford Motor Co. agrees to allow other brands of tires as replacements. (TIRES-TIMES, moved.)

Bottom of the page:

Cols 1-2: Mathematicians hold their own national convention this week, exploring such puzzles as ``Quasiconformal Mappings in Loewner Space," and ``Affine Kac-Moody superalgebras: Involutive automorphisms and Iwasawa decompositions" it was death for sound bites, but for sheer brain power it was a summit seldom seen on Capitol Hill. (MATH, moved.)

Cols 4-5: After 10 years of failed efforts, President Vladimir V. Putin attacks one of the country's most intractable problems with a pledge to carry out a reform of the military that may decide the future shape of Russia's nuclear weapons program. (RUSSIA, moved.)

Clinton Says He Won't Hog Spotlight at Convention

By James Gerstenzang and Mark Z. Barabak

Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES President Clinton arrived in Los Angeles on Friday for four days of wining, dining, kibitzing and celebrity shoulder-rubbing insisting all the while that he has no intention of hogging the spotlight from his would-be successor.

The president, with first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and daughter Chelsea, will spend twice as much time in the city as Vice President Al Gore, the party's presidential nominee-in-waiting.

Clinton's itinerary included stops Friday night at the tony Spago restaurant and Saturday night at a Hollywood-populated fund-raising concert and midnight dinner to boost the first lady's Senate campaign in New York.

Still, presidential aides and Democratic strategists went out of their way Friday to emphasize that Clinton was neither stealing attention from Gore nor suffering separation anxiety as his tenure nears its end.

``This is California. There's just about enough of everything to go around," said Garry South, a political aide to Democratic Gov. Gray Davis who has traffic-copped the respective fund-raising and social agendas of the Clintons as well as Gore's entourage.

Noting Clinton's plans to leave town to meet Gore for a torch-passing event Tuesday in Michigan, South said: ``By the time this convention is over on Friday, the fact the president was in here having some events the weekend before will be completely forgotten. From Tuesday on its going to be all Al Gore and all Joe Lieberman and that's what people will take away from this convention."

The vice president is not scheduled to arrive until Wednesday, a day after Clinton departs, but the program throughout the week will be devoted to Gore.

Although some in the Gore camp are clearly perturbed by the high profile of both the president and his wife, insiders insisted that they have kept their focus on producing a successful convention.

``People understand what's going to happen," said one Gore strategist, speaking on condition of anonymity. ``We'll be fine if we stay on message. If we get diverted, it won't be fine."

Another Gore strategist, who has been heavily involved in convention planning, suggested that the president's appetite for attention

and Gore's struggle to get out from under his shadow are not surprising.

“For 14 months we have dealt with this issue,” the strategist said. “We're comfortable with it by now. Frankly, to have it any other way would be unrealistic. This guy has been a very successful president for the past eight years and he deserves to be honored.”

For his part, Clinton threw back his head and laughed Friday when a reporter suggested that Gore was irked by the attention the garrulous Clinton continues to attract. “I've never heard him say that,” Clinton said.

Regardless, a spokesman for the president suggested that Clinton's schedule was being tempered to reflect the sensitivity that has cropped up over whether his larger-than-life political persona might diminish Gore.

Clinton had planned this morning to tape interviews for broadcast Monday on morning talk shows. But White House spokesman Joe Lockhart said that the interviews had been scrubbed.

Indeed, the White House also canceled a presidential interview with The New York Times after it ran a story drawing attention to Clinton's busy Los Angeles schedule. There was concern in the Gore camp that Clinton was soaking up attention and contributions that might otherwise benefit the vice president.

Clinton's speech Monday night, cast as a presidential farewell to party loyalists, is likely to focus on three points all of them common themes of his fund-raising speeches in recent weeks: The progress of the last eight years, the differences between the Democratic and Republican national tickets and the importance of the election.

But, once the speech is given, Lockhart said, the president will give way recognizing the natural shift of attention to the Democratic nominee.

Lieberman Gives Gore an Energy Boost

By Edwin Chen

Los Angeles Times

Al Gore's black limousine rolled to a stop. Quickly, a half-dozen Secret Service agents formed a protective ring around it.

Half a block away, several thousand placard-wielding Gore supporters patiently awaited his arrival at an outdoors rally, braving the scorching midday sun.

But the vice president was in no hurry.

He was having too much fun in the back seat chatting up his new best friend: Joe Lieberman.

Outside, Karenna Gore Schiff's spirits soared when she saw the silhouette of her father engrossed in conversation with the Connecticut senator.

After being so alone out on the campaign trail all these months, dad at last had found a partner with whom to share in this unique, punishing quest.

“It's been like a burst of wind in our sail,” the vice president's eldest daughter said a few nights ago over dinner.

She is not alone in her joy.

Only days away from arriving in Los Angeles to claim his party's presidential nomination, the vice president seems positively elated these days.

As he told a roaring crowd Wednesday night in Lieberman's hometown of Stamford, Conn.: ``Do you feel the excitement? I certainly do!" At another stop, Gore blurted out: ``All I know is that since I picked Joe, I've felt the wind at my back."

Lieberman's addition to the ticket has transformed Gore almost overnight into a candidate whose happy, easy-going style is taking many longtime party activists by surprise, including some who attended a Gore-Lieberman campaign event Friday morning in Bridgeport, Pa., and a Friday afternoon Gore rally with the United Auto Workers Union in Ypsilanti, Mich.

In Bridgeport, Rep. Joe Hoeffel, D-Pa., could hardly contain himself after hearing both men speak.

``The vice president's lively. He's animated. He's hitting all the cylinders," Hoeffel said. ``Lieberman energizes Gore and Gore energizes Lieberman. There's a great synergy there."

Only time will tell whether that dynamic proves lasting, of course. But at this rate, convention-goers in Los Angeles and television viewers beyond are likely to see a Gore who they may have trouble recognizing.

``Running for president is a tag-team affair. After all these months, Gore finally has someone with him, who knows him very well, and they're getting along great," said Greg Simon, a longtime Gore adviser.

All week long, there has been ample evidence of Lieberman's uplifting effect on Gore.

Surrounded by several hundred women Friday at Bridgeport's Little Souls Inc., a doll-making business started by two women 14 years ago, the pair engaged in a free-flowing dialogue that touted their agenda and critiqued that of their GOP opponents.

As Lieberman spoke, standing at a lectern, Gore playfully ducked behind him to fetch an infant's dropped toy, momentarily distracting Lieberman. The senator quickly recovered by explaining that both he and Gore are grandfathers.

When another infant wailed incessantly from the other side of the room, also during Lieberman's remarks, Gore beamed, waved, winked and then mouthed these words to the baby's nerve-racked mother: ``It's all right."

All week long, Lieberman with great relish has been performing the role of Gore's top cheerleader, calling him at one point ``this great son of Carthage."

During one event, when Lieberman said, almost as an aside, that he now must get used to calling the vice president by his first name, Gore playfully mouthed the words to the song: ``You Can Call Me Al."

In Detroit former Michigan Gov. James Blanchard came away impressed by the new Gore, as have so many other Democrats this week.

``I've known him for 24 years and he's much more animated than I've ever seen him," he said. ``I'm feeling 100 percent better than I did 10 days ago."

Blanchard theorized: ``It could be something so simple as he doesn't feel like he has to carry the weight all by himself anymore. And now he's No. 1."

Los Angeles Times

PORTLAND, Ore. Even as he insisted his campaign was about the future and not the past, George W. Bush baited Al Gore Friday to forcefully and publicly condemn President Clinton's behavior in office.

"You're either part of an administration, or you're not part of an administration," Bush told reporters aboard his campaign plane Friday. "If Al Gore has differences with the president he ought to say loud and clear what they are."

Friday's comments were the latest attempt by the Republican campaign to taint the vice president with some of the moral outrage that followed Clinton's affair with Monica S. Lewinsky, the former White House intern.

Gore aides hope the issue will be put to rest with the vice presidential nomination of Sen. Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut Clinton's earliest Democratic critic and further public contritions by the president.

Clinton told ministers at a National Leadership summit outside Chicago on Thursday, "Surely, no fair-minded person would blame him (Gore) for the mistakes I've made."

Gore, campaigning in Michigan Friday, said he "appreciated what the president has said," adding that, "He has said it before." He also repeated his point that the election is about the future, not the past.

Bush, however, seized on Gore's claim that his campaign "promised a fresh start." He pointed to a newspaper headline that carried the phrase from the vice president Friday and reminded reporters that he used the same words earlier in his own campaign.

"Unbelievable, isn't it?" Bush said as aides waived a book published by the GOP campaign titled, "A Fresh Start for America."

Bush also took aim at the spin surrounding Gore's choice of Lieberman for vice president. "Someone last week asked me, 'Did the vice president pick inoculate Al Gore? The one question is, inoculate from what?'" Bush said. "There is no question the president embarrassed the nation."

Gore has already expressed his disapproval of Clinton's liaison with Lewinsky. Some of the vice president's most unambiguous statements about the affair came at a town hall forum at Dartmouth College last October.

"I understand the disappointment and anger that you feel toward President Clinton, and I felt it myself," Gore said.

Bush backed down Friday when he was asked directly whether Gore could uphold the dignity and honor of the White House.

"I think he can," Bush said, standing next to Arizona Sen. John McCain, Bush's former rival for the GOP nomination.

A few hours later, McCain introduced Bush to a crowd at Portland University as "the man who will restore dignity, honor and respect to the White House in the United States of America."

Colleen Filippello, 28, stood in the bleachers of the gym, holding her 14-week-old son, Anthony and a sign that read: "We want you to be a president he can look up to."

Recent polls in Oregon and Washington have indicated the race is closer than expected in this traditionally Democratic stronghold. But on the route to the event there were also signs of disdain for the Texas governor. One man gave a thumbs down to Bush as he drove by. A woman

several miles down the road held a sign that said: ``W. I didn't vote for your father either." And a banner posted on a corner asked: ``Presidency for Sale?"

Next week Bush and his wife, Laura, will hunker down at their ranch in Crawford, Texas, while the Democrats hold their convention in Los Angeles. Asked if he would be watching the convention on television, Bush replied: ``I don't have cable. I'm a fiscal conservative."

Hillary Clinton Makes 'Tonight Show' Appearance

By Jessica Garrison

Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES A giggly and light-hearted Hillary Rodham Clinton appeared on the ``Tonight Show with Jay Leno" Friday, talking up her U.S. Senate campaign, praising Al Gore's accomplishments as vice president and then demanding to know what Jay Leno intends to joke about after she and her husband leave the White House.

Leno, who started the show with an uncharacteristically Clinton-free monologue, apologized to the first lady for all the cracks he has made at the Clintons' expense over the years. He said he never imagined that the butt of those jokes would be sitting beside him.

``Here I am," said Clinton, with a little wave. She added that it took her 31 years to work up the courage to come on the show.

Former ``Tonight Show" host Johnny Carson invited Clinton on in 1969, she said, after her unexpectedly defiant commencement speech at Wellesley College. But instead, Clinton went to Alaska for a job that ``best prepared me for political life: sliming fish."

Of her Senate campaign in New York, Clinton said, ``I'm having a great time. ... I get yelled at to go home in 62 different languages."

Clinton will speak Monday, the opening night of the Democratic convention, followed by the president. She joked that her notoriously long-winded husband ``may be done by Wednesday."

Sanchez Agrees to Move Fund-Raiser Site

By Jean O. Pasco and Richard Simon

Los Angeles Times

Rep. Loretta Sanchez, D-Calif., Friday backed down on plans to stage a fund-raiser next week at the Playboy Mansion, bowing to pressure from Democratic leaders.

Sanchez will move the fund-raiser to B.B. King's Blues Club at Universal Studios' City Walk, a decision made one day after party leaders yanked her as a speaker at the Democratic National Convention, which begins Monday in Los Angeles.

Sanchez now will be allowed to address the convention, Democratic National Committee officials said following her announcement.

Sanchez's previous refusal to relocate the Tuesday night fund-raiser for a political action committee she heads even after an appeal by presumed Democratic presidential nominee Al Gore caused an intraparty rift that delighted Republicans. It also threatened to transform her from a prominent figure within the party to the goat of the convention in Los Angeles. Democratic leaders worried that having the fund-raiser at the Playboy Mansion especially on a night coinciding with the convention would hurt their

efforts to portray Gore as a candidate who cares about family values.

But even before Sanchez agreed to change the event's locale, Democrats drew criticism from Playboy magazine founder Hugh Hefner over the way the flap was handled.

He decried Gore and party leaders as hypocrites for attacking the fund-raiser's location while in the past soliciting campaign contributions from Playboy executives.

"Hypocrisy and politics in America go hand in hand," Hefner said in an interview with the Los Angeles Times "Critics sometimes suggest we are beating a dead horse in talking about the puritanical nature of this country. But if there was ever evidence of it, here it is."

Sanchez announced the change of venue outside her Orange County office at a news conference broadcast on live TV. She quickly made clear that she would not directly address the controversy, saying, "My mother always told me if you can't say something nice about people, don't talk about them," she said.

She said she had not talked to anyone Friday from the DNC whose chairman, Joe Andrew, had yanked her from the convention's speakers' list Thursday. Instead, Sanchez said she made the decision after consulting with members of her PAC, Hispanic Unity USA, which seeks to promote the political interests of Latinos.

She singled out for praise Lt. Gov. Cruz Bustamante for helping the group find a venue "with the cachet we needed."

Wylie Aitken, chairman of Sanchez's campaign committee, said, "It had become a distraction, and the rightness or wrongness of her decision became irrelevant."

After Sanchez's announcement, Richard Rosenzweig, executive vice president of Playboy, said: "It's a sad day in the political life of America. ... (Democrat leaders) just exerted so much pressure on her and her staff and her supporters, that she simply had to make this decision. I just wonder what will happen to the party as a result of this. It will be a very searing experience."

Campaign finance records show that the DNC and the Democratic congressional and senatorial campaign committee have accepted \$50,000 from Hefner and his daughter, Christie, since 1991. Hefner's contributions to President Clinton and Gore total \$9,500 from the same period.

Of that, Gore's presidential campaign received \$1,500 and in 1998.

Christie Hefner earlier this year also hosted a party in her Chicago home for a Democratic House candidate where one of the speakers was Rep. Patrick Kennedy, D-R.I., the head of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. In recent weeks, Kennedy has been among the leading critics of Sanchez having the fund-raiser at the Playboy mansion.

Gore said Friday that the symbolism of a Democratic Party official holding a fund-raiser at the mansion and his acceptance of campaign contributions from Playboy executives is "apples and oranges."

Andrew said that despite the contributions, "Playboy does not represent the values of our party. There's a lifestyle that the Playboy Mansion represents and that lifestyle is not one this party supports."

Friday's announcement culminated an anxious week for Sanchez, who had been digging in her heels against finding another location despite weeks of pressure to find a locale more suitable to a family values theme.

The 40-year-old lawmaker, who gained national attention with her upset of Republican Rep. Robert K. Dornan in 1996, hunkered down in

her office Friday, reeling from criticism from fellow Democrats and working with her staff to negotiate a way out of the mess.

The controversy threatened to dramatically alter the political fortunes of Sanchez, who was the second-highest party fund-raiser last year second only to Gore, according to Federal Elections Commission records.

Democratic officials who previously had described her as ``tenacious" and ``bold" now referred to her as ``defiant" and ``stubborn."

John J. Pitney, associate professor of government at Claremont McKenna College, called the controversy ``The Perfect Storm."

Said Pitney: ``You have three things converging at once: sex, Democratic fund-raising and ethnic politics. The whole incident has raised questions about her judgment, and it will take a while for her to repair the damage," Pitney said.

Some 600 people donated \$5,000 each to attend the party for Hispanic Unity USA, which Sanchez has led for 1 1/2 years. The group seeks to elect candidates ``that understand and care about the needs of the Hispanic community,' according to the original invitation to fund-raiser, which featured the Playboy trademark bunny.

Buchanan Cultivates Image, Some Colleagues Say

By Megan Garvey

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON As a boy, Pat Buchanan liked to play games. One of his favorite involved tossing golf balls at cars passing along the busy street that ran in front of his boyhood home.

The trick was to ping the car as it went by, and then, confronted by an angry motorist, angelically apologize for the accident, assuring the victim it was an innocent mistake.

To some extent, Buchanan never stopped winging golf balls. And he also never lost his almost uncanny ability to say ``Who me?" after tossing verbal hand grenades.

It's a posture he maintains even as critics paint him in broad strokes fascist, bigot, zealot, homophobe.

``If everything my adversaries said about me were true, I wouldn't vote for myself," he said in a recent interview.

While he says he is misrepresented by his foes and the media, others, including some who have worked closely with him, point out Buchanan has done little to distance himself from the caricature. In fact, they say, he revels in it and has no plans to change now, especially since he has secured the presidential nomination of one of the Reform Party's dueling conventions being held this week in Long Beach, Calif.

``They are taking care and pain to make sure that image stays exactly as it is," says Neil Bernstein, who was Buchanan's spokesman until he was fired by Buchanan's sister and campaign manager a few weeks ago.

Just this week Buchanan railed against ``rampant homosexuality" and America's moral decline, saying that ``cultural decadence (goes) hand in hand with the death of republics and the end of empires."

To his loyalists the ``Buchanan Brigaders" who startled Reform Party regulars throughout the primaries with shouts of

``lock-and-load" he continues to deliver a message that is simple and passionate, delivered in a riff.

``There are people who love this country and see it slipping away from them. They feel they have no control over their own destiny. That's why voting is going down. In a sense it's a little bit of professional wrestling, a little bit of a fake, a little bit of a fraud, a put on, and I think they are correct in that," he says.

Through it all he remains defiant of those who don't like him.

When he saw a parody of himself on the ``Tonight Show," shaking his hand in his trademark chop, German imposed over his own voice: ``I almost fell out of bed. It was very funny. If you can't take that you shouldn't be in the business."

But others, including the Anti-Defamation League and leaders of the NAACP find nothing funny about Buchanan. Over the years the ADL has put out several indictments of his statements, including a report of remarks they label anti-Semitic, called ``Pat Buchanan in His Own Words."

This year, when asked on a cable news show if Buchanan was invited to speak at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convention in Baltimore, Chairman Julian Bond said, ``bigots weren't invited."

On the set of Jesse Jackson's CNN interview show here, ``Both Sides," Buchanan jokes around, calling the cameramen by name. He goads Jackson on purpose, proclaiming himself a proud member of the Sons of the Confederacy and saying the NAACP was discriminatory in its demand for the removal of the Confederate flag from the South Carolina capital.

Buchanan likes to stir it up, But Jackson, who has known him for years, pays him no mind. And Jackson concedes that, their political differences aside, Buchanan is a likable man.

Even bitter ideological foes call him ``charming" and ``likable."

``They're correct," Buchanan says of the flattery with a chuckle.

``A cheerful irritant," said Leonard Garment, a former Nixon attorney who served in that administration with Buchanan. Someone ``worthwhile in this land of dozing-off politics."

Buchanan hasn't changed throughout the years. He's bashed immigrants, backed English-only propositions, called Adolf Hitler a ``great man" and battled abortion rights at every opportunity.

But lately there has also been a twist, with Buchanan closer to his fellow third party candidate Ralph Nader, the Green Party contender, on a few key issues than he is to mainstream candidates. It is a surprise to both; after all, Buchanan once suggested dynamiting Nader's consumer advocacy group Public Citizen.

Common ground now is found in anti-NAFTA and anti-World Trade Organization sentiment. They also both oppose sanctions against Cuba and Iraq.

But along with the familiar images of Buchanan, a new one is emerging. Now in his third run for the presidency, Buchanan has been tagged by some as a ``chronic" candidate, mentioned in the same breath as Harold E. Stassen and his record seven tries for the White House.

Buchanan has hovered below 5 percent in the polls, the mark he would need to qualify his party for federal matching funds in the next presidential cycle. And he so far lags far behind the 15 percent benchmark set by the committee overseeing the nationally televised presidential

debates. He has sued to be included.

Buchanan Chooses Conservative Black Running Mate

By Megan Garvey

Los Angeles Times

LONG BEACH, Calif. In a slap at those who accuse him of bigotry and racism, Pat Buchanan on Friday named Ezola Foster, a black woman and longtime conservative activist as his vice presidential running mate.

Buchanan's surprise choice might prove a public relations coup. In Foster, Buchanan seems to have found a political doppelganger who shares his views on virtually everything, including his support for the display of the Confederate flag.

Foster, 62, is a retired typing teacher who has been prominent in Southern California's conservative circles but is little-known nationally. She was a leader of the Proposition 187 effort, the initiative to deny illegal immigrants social services that approved by California voters in 1994 but later was overturned.

She argues religion belongs back in the classroom and founded two conservative groups Black Americans for Family Values and Stop Ebonics/Save Our Children.

While dueling Reform Party conventions continued to unfold just blocks from each other in downtown Long Beach, Buchanan appeared arm-in-arm with Foster at an outdoor news conference. He hailed her as "an American story" and recounting her rise from a large family living in poverty in the deep South to a prominent conservative activist in Southern California.

Foster, a married mother of three who taught in South Central Los Angeles schools for nearly 30 years, was first a Democrat, then a Republican and is now a registered Independent. She ran unsuccessfully against Democrat Rep. Maxine Waters twice in the 1980s as a Republican.

The choice of Foster, Buchanan said, would put an end to the "myths and nonsense" that his faction of the Reform Party is narrow-minded and noninclusive.

"This lady will be a tremendous benefit to our cause, our camp and our movement," he told reporters while supporters cheered.

The Reform Party, gathered in Long Beach to choose a presidential nominee who will receive \$12.5 million in federal matching funds, remained bitterly split.

At the site paid for with \$2.5 million in federal funds, Buchanan was slated Friday night to be nominated for the presidency from the floor of the convention. Party leaders threw out the results of the all-mail primary before they were even revealed, saying there were too many questions about cheating and fraudulent voting to rely on the results.

Even so, the primary results were revealed later: 49,529 votes for Buchanan, 28,539 for John Hagelin.

Meanwhile, anti-Buchanan forces at their convention nominated Hagelin, a physicist and Natural Law Party leader, and will ask the Federal Election Commission to recognize him as the real Reform Party nominee and thus entitled to the \$12.5 million.

To that end, Hagelin supporters, largely made up of loyalists to party founder H. Ross Perot, have filed two complaints with the FEC

detailing what they say is election fraud on the part of the Buchanan campaign.

Under Reform Party rules, a primary vote can be overturned by a two-thirds' majority from the convention floor. Jockeying for that advantage led to the party's bitter split earlier in the week, when anti-Buchanan party leaders walked out of a key Tuesday meeting held to decide who would control the seating of delegates.

In accepting Buchanan's invitation to be his running mate, Foster said the federal Department of Education should be dismantled and illegal immigration curtailed. She said she believed the Confederate flag ``should be honored as part of our history and not as an excuse to make a racial issue out of it."

Farrakhan Questions Lieberman's U.S. Loyalty

By Teresa Watanabe

Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan on Friday questioned the national loyalty of Democratic vice-presidential candidate Joseph I. Lieberman, asking if his Jewish religion would make him more faithful to Israel or the United States.

``Mr. Lieberman, as an Orthodox Jew, is also a dual citizen of Israel," Farrakhan asserted incorrectly. ``The state of Israel is not synonymous with the United States," he continued, ``and the test he would probably have to pass is: Would he be more faithful to the Constitution of the United States than to the ties that any Jewish person would have to the state of Israel?"

Farrakhan made his remarks at a news conference before an appearance in Los Angeles. The fiery Muslim leader, in town to promote his Million Family March scheduled for October, insisted that allegations that he is anti-Semitic are ``so mistaken." But the accusation of dual loyalty is one of the most long-standing of charges against Jews and is certain to further inflame relations between him and the Jewish community.

``The canard of dual loyalty is nothing new from Farrakhan or anti-Semites," said David Lehrer, Los Angeles regional director of the Anti-Defamation League. ``Bigotry and hatred has been his hallmark for the past 30 years."

Lieberman himself, in a televised interview this week addressed the issue.

``If I'm honored and fortunate enough to become the Vice President of the United States, my first and primary loyalty is of course to the United States of America," he told CNN's Larry King. ``Now, you know, generally speaking, American policy and Israeli policy has been in the same direction," he added.

He also cited his ``close relationships" with such Arab leaders as Yasser Arafat and the late King Hussein of Jordan.

Farrakhan's remarks came just days after national black leaders repudiated a Dallas black activist who attacked Lieberman. But on Friday, the reaction to Farrakhan, who has a significant following within the black community, was more muted.

One activist with a national black organization, speaking only on condition that he not to be named, said that applying the loyalty question to Lieberman was as legitimate as questioning the allegiance of black candidates to fellow blacks over whites or of former President John

F. Kennedy, a Catholic, to the Vatican.

``They're blowing this out of proportion," Muslim activist Najee Ali said of the Jewish reaction to Farrakhan's remarks. ``Farrakhan is raising legitimate questions about the senator's maybe having favoritism toward Israel. The senator needs to meet with Muslims to arrest those fears."

Earlier this week, the Los Angeles-based Muslim Public Affairs Council issued an invitation to Lieberman and Vice-President Al Gore to meet with the Muslim community during the Democratic National Convention next week. The letter praised the Clinton administration for offering Muslims an ``unprecedented pattern of inclusion" appointing several Muslims to key posts in government, including the first Muslim to be a U.S. ambassador, for instance, and celebrating Muslim religious holidays at the White House.

But the letter urged Lieberman to ``clarify his views" regarding the issue of Jerusalem and statements he made in the Jerusalem Post this month critical of President Clinton's ``policy of evenhandedness" in the Middle East.

Farrakhan, in his remarks Friday, urged the Democratic team to pursue a ``just and fair policy ... to Muslim states who may have some disagreements with Israel." He said such nations as Libya, Iran, Syria, Iraq and Sudan all want better relations with the United States.

He also repeatedly called for dialogue with Jews, saying ``I really want this."

Cheney Finds Spontaneity Difficult, if Not Impossible

By Michael Finnegan and Maria L. La Ganga
Los Angeles Times

COLUMBUS, Ohio His sex appeal has been compared on television to cold french fries. He gives new meaning to the term, ``low key." And ever since George W. Bush picked him to be the Republican nominee for vice president, Dick Cheney has had journalists scrambling to find gentle synonyms for the word ``dull."

``Professorial," ``avuncular," ``staid," come to mind. ``Serious," is the former secretary of defense's own personal favorite to describe himself.

``I'm not a tub-thumping, stump-kicking speaker," Cheney said in a recent interview. ``I'm a fairly serious person, talking about serious issues, and I don't expect to do anything out of character here."

So far, Cheney has kept that resolution. But then again, so has everyone else who's vying to lead America today. Campaign 2000 has done little to take the country to soaring heights of political oratory. If the race were a movie, it would likely be called ``Stiff and Stiffer."

In Cheney's first few weeks on the campaign trail, he has played second fiddle to his more vibrant running mate, himself a vastly improved but imperfect campaigner. He has deferred to his wife, insisting that she be the one to read ``The Very Hungry Caterpillar" aloud at an elementary school.

He has rarely spoken for more than five minutes at a crack even when stumping without Bush. Cameras, he told children at a homeless shelter this week, ``make me nervous."

Campaigning in St. Louis Wednesday, Sen. Christopher Bond, R-Mo., offered a blunt introduction: ``When they arrived at the airport, I

think more people wanted to have their picture taken with Lynne Cheney than Dick Cheney."

Rhetorically speaking, the Bush-Cheney ticket ``is not a nightmare, but I didn't think this was a great choice," said John Murphy, associate professor of speech communication at the University of Georgia.

``At his best, Bush is calm and conversational and relies on his ability to connect one-on-one. Cheney strikes me as somewhat similar," said Murphy. Campaigning for president ``is not a Pentagon briefing. It's a different world right now."

The question, of course, is whether it matters that Bush's nominee is no roof-raiser. If history is any indication, the answer is no, not really; the last time a vice presidential nominee lit up a ticket was probably in 1984 when Geraldine Ferraro made Walter Mondale interesting.

Cheney himself acknowledges that he's a bit rusty on the stump; he has not run for office for more than a decade and has little experience on the national campaign trail. Bush lauds his No. 2 as a strong and decent man, but one who is still ``warming up."

``I'm getting there," Cheney said Friday. ``I gave it up, but I'm getting back into the swing of things."

For all of his discomfort in the political limelight, there's something steady about the former Wyoming congressman, as he stands on the podium, grey suit coat soberly buttoned. There he is in Joliet, Ill., saying nasty things about Bill Clinton, so understated, so matter of fact: ``It's absolutely essential for us to do whatever has to be done in order to restore honor and integrity and decency to the Oval Office."

Coming from another man, such statements might sound argumentative, maybe even angry.

But Cheney ``reminds me of my father," said Doreen Tobin, of Three Rivers, Mich., who recently saw Bush and Cheney go through their paces at a rally. ``He's got, like, a stern exterior. Bush reminds me of my uncle. He's just got a freer spirit than Mr. Cheney."

Moments of spontaneity have been rare during Cheney's first outings on the campaign trail a three-day, whistle-stop tour through the Midwest with Bush and a three-day solo jaunt this week through Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan and Illinois.

Even in small settings, Cheney's awkward adjustment to life on the stump has been clear this week. Take that simple staple of campaign life, reading to children. Bush does it all the time. So does wife Laura Bush. So, as a matter of fact, does Lynne Cheney, the former head of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

So there the Cheneys were at Tussing Elementary School in Pickerington, Ohio, a suburb of Columbus. With nine recent kindergarten graduates squirming at their feet, the couple took their little seats and picked up their picture books.

Lynne turned to Dick, ``The Very Hungry Caterpillar" in hand, and said to the man running for vice president: ``Would you like to read this book?"

The cameras rolled, the children waited and the ever deferential candidate replied: ``Why don't you go ahead and start. You're the expert in reading."

Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES A federal judge on Friday ordered the Los Angeles Police Department not to seize any puppets or written material from the headquarters of people planning protests at the Democratic National Convention barring the sort of proactive tactics used by the Philadelphia Police during the Republican National Convention.

U.S. District Judge Dean E. Pregerson also said that the police could not enter the protest center to investigate alleged building and safety or fire code violations without a federal court order unless there is an emergency.

However, Pregerson denied the protesters' request that he order the police to halt their surveillance at the protesters' downtown ``Convergence Center."

Though they did not obtain as broad a ruling as they sought, attorneys for the activists said they were very pleased with Pregerson's order.

``We're delighted with the judge's injunction. It is critical to our client's interests," said attorney Carol A. Sobel.

``It also sends a message that the constitution won't be suspended during the convention," said her co-counsel Daniel P. Tokaji, a staff lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California.

Deputy City Attorney Debra Gonzales said the restrictions imposed posed by the judge pose no problems for the police. ``He still gives us the ability to get search warrants, make arrests" and conduct surveillance, she said. ``He hasn't tied our hands."

Earlier, Los Angeles Police Department officials had expressed admiration for the tactics used by the Philadelphia Police Department, which they watched first-hand as part of their preparation for the Democratic convention. Some of those tactics including raids, seizure of protest materials and the arrests of leading activists precipitated the filing of federal civil rights lawsuits which are now pending.

Pregerson acted in response to a suit filed Thursday, which alleged that the LAPD had violated activists' First Amendment rights and conducted a campaign of ``unlawful harassment" of individuals gathered at the Convergence Center to plan protests during the upcoming convention.

Indeed, Pregerson said in court that the plaintiffs' attorneys had produced evidence that, if true, showed that civil rights violations already have occurred.

In addition, LAPD Capt. Michael R. Moore, the new commander of the scandal-plagued Rampart Division, said in a sworn declaration filed Friday that if one of the allegations made in the plaintiffs' suit was accurate it represented police misconduct. And Moore said he already has ordered an internal affairs investigation of the incident, which involved LAPD officers temporarily taking into custody two women after they left the Convergence Center on Wednesday night.

One of the women was cited for jaywalking, even though according to her account she only stepped off a curb and then immediately returned to the sidewalk. The other woman was released without any charges being filed against her. Both women were handcuffed and said they had been treated abusively by the officers, who took them to the Rampart station.

In a court declaration filed Thursday, protest organizer Lisa Fithian expressed particular concern that the LAPD might seize puppets from the center, just as the Philadelphia Police confiscated and destroyed

puppets at a similar protest center during the Republican National Convention earlier this month.

Colorful hand-made puppets have become a ubiquitous prop in a wide range of demonstrations around the country and first drew wide notice during the anti-globalization protests at the World Trade Organization conference in Seattle last year.

Gonzales, the deputy city attorney, said in court Friday that the police had no intention of seizing any puppets, as long as they were just that puppets and not illegal weapons in disguise.

EgyptAir Crash Probe Leaves Key Question of Cause Unanswered

By Robert L. Jackson

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON The puzzling plunge of EgyptAir Flight 990 last October off the coast of New England remains a mystery, despite an intensive investigation by U.S. and Egyptian authorities that so far has lasted 286 days.

In releasing 1,665 pages of investigative reports Friday, the chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board said: "There is no analysis as to the cause of the crash."

Nonetheless, parts of the documents suggest the validity of an original U.S. theory: that co-pilot Gameel El-Batouty may deliberately have plunged the jetliner into the Atlantic.

Egyptian authorities, who have rejected such a possibility from the beginning, insisted Friday that "there is nothing ... to indicate that Flight 990 was intentionally crashed into the ocean."

James Hall, the NTSB chairman, said his board simply was making public the "factual information gathered to date." He thanked Egyptian aviation authorities for their cooperation. As to the cause of the crash that killed 217 persons, including 100 Americans and 89 Egyptians, "that will be developed in the future and released by the board in its final report," he said.

Asked why the agency does not plan a public hearing on the crash, as occurs in most cases, Hall said his staff concluded "there are no unresolved safety issues that require a hearing." The long investigation "ruled out most failure modes" in the Boeing 767 involved, he said.

The transcript of the cockpit voice recorder, recovered from the crash site and made public Friday, shows that Capt. Mahmoud El-Habashy, the pilot, apparently returning to the cockpit after a bathroom break, asked co-pilot El-Batouty, "What's happening, what's happening?" as he found the plane in a steep dive.

The flight data recorder shows that the plane's autopilot had been turned off and that El-Batouty was flying the aircraft.

"What is this, did you shut the engines?" asked el-Habashy, who then struggled to pull the plane out of the dive. The transcript did not show an immediate response from El-Batouty.

The flight data recorder shows that, just seconds before el-Habashy asked about the engines, first the right, then the left engine lever was switched from "run" to "cutoff."

About a minute and a half later, the captain exhorted: "Pull with me. Pull with me. Pull with me" just before the recording goes dead.

During these moments, El-Batouty repeats 10 times a prayer-like Arabic phrase rendered as "I rely on God."

The jetliner was less than an hour out of New York and headed for Cairo when the crash occurred.

Egyptian authorities, as well as members of El-Batouty's family, have strongly denied that he had any motive to commit suicide or kill hundreds of others in the process. Islamic experts have noted that suicide was counter to El-Batouty's religious beliefs.

U.S. aviation authorities said privately that the inquiry has been handled carefully to avoid offending Egypt, a key U.S. ally. Egyptian attempts to demonstrate scenarios in which El-Batouty could have lost control of the plane were painstakingly reviewed in Boeing simulators without convincing results, authorities said.

However, an EgyptAir official said Friday that the accident could have been caused by malfunctions in the aircraft's elevator control system, precipitating the plane's steep dive.

Capt. Shaker Kelada, vice president of safety for the airline, who headed the EgyptAir team that worked closely with NTSB investigators, said that metallurgical analysis of Flight 990 wreckage showed that rivets on two of three bell cranks in the right elevator were sheared in a direction that would force the elevator down. Elevators are two small wing-like surfaces on the tail assembly that control the up-or-down angle of the nose.

Kelada also criticized parts of an FBI investigation into backgrounds of the flight's crew members that suggested El-Batouty might have engaged in lewd conduct in New York. One document said that El-Batouty had been investigated by a New York hotel's security staff for incidents that included exposing himself and making sexual advances to staff and guests.

The report, if true, could show psychological instability.

More than 150 investigators and aviation analysts worked to compile the findings.

The safety board posted all the reports on its Website, www.nts.gov.

Ford, Firestone Facing Call for Wider Recall

By John O'Dell

Los Angeles Times

Larger models of Firestone truck and sport-utility tires have been subject to the same types of complaints of tread failures in the United States that led to this week's massive recall of three lines of smaller tires, according to documents obtained Friday by the Los Angeles Times.

Ford Motor Co. and tire maker Bridgestone/Firestone Inc. expressed confidence in the larger, 16-inch tires Friday and said they have no plans to broaden the recall of 6.5 million 15-inch tires despite calls by consumers and product safety lawyers to do so immediately. Ford, which pulled the 16-inch tires in several foreign markets last year, has used them on almost 900,000 vehicles, most of them sold in the United States, since 1995.

Bridgestone/Firestone on Wednesday recalled the 15-inch ATX, ATX II and Wilderness AT tires, citing reports linking them to nearly 300

accidents involving 46 deaths. Most of the tires were original equipment on the best-selling Explorer SUV and other Ford trucks.

On Friday, Ford did extend the remedies available to anxious consumers by telling its dealers that they can use other brands of tires as replacements for the recalled 15-inch Firestones.

But despite the companies' assurances that 16-inch tires are safe, Virginia-based product safety litigation attorney Ralph Hoar called on Firestone and Ford to pull both sizes of the tires from the market and replace them ``immediately with tires made by other manufacturers." He said his office has received numerous reports from consumers across the country about 16-inch Firestone tire failures.

Sean Kane, head of Strategic Safety, a Virginia auto defects investigation firm, said Friday that he agreed with Hoar's concerns.

Moorpark, Calif., businessman Dave Will, whose 1999 Ford Expedition shed the treads of its right-rear 16-inch Firestone tire on a family trip last year, said he is ``absolutely angry that they are not taking responsibility for the 16-inch tires and recalling them." His wife and three children were in the SUV when the tire blew apart, sending the vehicle into a 70-mph swerve that Will was able to overcome.

Although he had not complained to the tire maker or to federal safety regulators when the incident occurred last year, Will said he filed complaints with both Friday afternoon.

Hoar's call for an expanded recall followed the Times' disclosure Friday that Ford had unilaterally replaced thousands of the 16-inch Firestone tires for customers in the Persian Gulf and Latin America last year after receiving reports of tire-tread separation.

C. Tab Turner, an Arkansas attorney affiliated with Hoar's Safetyforum.com consumer safety group, also said Friday that he has documented a number of cases in which the Firestone tires being used as replacements for the recalled lines also have been involved in accidents linked to tread disintegration.

But Ford spokesman Mike Vaughn said that after studying U.S. accident reports involving Firestone's 16-inch tires, Ford did not find ``an unacceptable level" of incidents that would warrant a broader recall.

There is no hard and fast number that separates acceptable and unacceptable accident rates, Vaughn and Firestone spokesman Ken Fields said Friday. And both companies say there is no reason to expand the recall or to worry about the 16-inch tires in the United States; they said that factors including overloading, extremely fast driving speeds and extremely hot and poor road surfaces contributed to the tire failures overseas.

``We are absolutely confident that our 16-inch tires are safe when properly maintained and inflated," Fields said.

This week's recall covered ATX and ATXII tires built in any Firestone plant in the U.S. and Canada, but only those Wilderness ATs built at the plant in Decatur, Ill.; all have the size designation P235/75R15. The Decatur tires are marked on the sidewall with a manufacturing code beginning with the letters VD.

Most of the recalled tires were supplied as original equipment since 1991 on Ford Explorer SUVs, Ford F-150 pickups and Ranger minipickups, Mercury Mountaineer SUVs and on Mazda's B-Series minipickups and the Navajo SUV sold by Mazda from 1992 through 1996. Recalled tires that are not on Ford products were mounted on other makes and models as

replacements for the original tires, Firestone said.

Bridgestone/Firestone is conducting the recall in three phases over the next year, concentrating at first on states such as California, Arizona and Texas where hot weather is believed to have contributed to the tire failures.

On Friday, Nevada's attorney general demanded that Bridgestone/Firestone include her state in the recall's first phase, following a similar request by South Carolina a day earlier.

Ford has told its Ford and Lincoln Mercury dealers with tire facilities to ignore Firestone's phasing and replace customers' tires as soon as they can. The company said it did this so that customers will not have to wait weeks or months for Firestone to produce replacements. About 2,900 of the auto maker's 4,200 dealers across the country sell and install tires.

Is Bridgestone Stigmatizing One Plant for Tire Failure?

By Myron Levin

Los Angeles Times

DECATUR, Ill. This heartland industrial city, which proclaims itself the ``Pride of the Prairie" in a sign on the edge of town, is in the lee of a disaster that is making no one proud.

In announcing an immense safety recall following reports of tire shreadings, injuries and deaths, Bridgestone/Firestone Inc. this week fingered its venerable factory here as maker of a disproportionate share of the suspect tires.

Plant workers and union leaders say they have been stigmatized unfairly and that they build tires with the same designs and specifications as other Bridgestone plants. They say that the company hasn't shared with them the data on which the conclusion is based.

``We feel that our workers are as qualified and safety conscious as any worker in the world," said Harland Smith, a 32-year veteran of the plant and officer of United Steelworkers of America local 713.

``It is unfair to single out one particular plant when more than one plant has made them (the tires)," said Roger Mallory, another long-time employee. ``That's probably a corporate decision: sacrifice one to save the rest."

Most of the 6.5 million tires Bridgestone has offered to replace were original equipment on Ford's popular Explorer sport utility vehicles, and on other Ford, Mercury and Mazda SUVs and light trucks. The recall involves about 3.8 million Firestone ATX and ATX II tires in size P235/75R15, produced in Decatur and at five other plants, and about 2.7 million Firestone Wilderness AT tires, size P235/75R15.

Although the latter model was also produced at other Bridgestone/Firestone plants, the company said it is recalling only Wilderness tires made in Decatur because they were ``over-represented" in reports of shredded tires. Altogether, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has received about 300 reports of those tire models failing, resulting in dozens of injuries and at least 46 deaths.

To be sure, Bridgestone isn't saying the tires are defective, much less that the Decatur plant is to blame. While NHTSA continues to investigate whether the tires do fail at an abnormal rate, the company has bowed to pressure from the public and its automotive partner, Ford, and

recalled the tires as a precaution.

Nonetheless, some of the Decatur plant's 1,800 unionized workers feel they have been unjustly singled out to keep consumers from fearing there are wider problems with the tires' designs or with SUVs.

The flap coincides with sensitive negotiations between Bridgestone and union reps of the employees, who have worked without a contract since the spring and have been picketing in front of the plant on a daily basis.

It has also kindled speculation about a bitter '94 strike that was not fully resolved until a new contract was signed in 1996 the same year the plant began producing the recalled Wilderness AT tires. If there was a quality problem some workers speculate privately it may have involved rapid turnover and replacement workers at the time of the strike.

Court Clears Walesa of Collaboration Allegation

By David Holley

Los Angeles Times

WARSAW, Poland A special court cleared former Polish President Lech Walesa on Friday of accusations he collaborated with Communist-era secret police after it heard evidence that fabricated documents were used in an early 1980s effort to discredit him.

The allegations that the Nobel Prize winner had been an informer in his early days as a dissident shipyard worker were first made public in 1992. They were recently revived under a law requiring that candidates for political office be screened for past links to the secret police.

"I won against those who used false arguments and engineered forgeries," a triumphant Walesa said after a judge ruled that he had told the truth in denying collaboration. "It was an incredibly repulsive game."

Walesa, 56, is making another bid for the presidency in elections set for Oct. 8. He is running against 19 others, including incumbent President Aleksander Kwasniewski, 45, a former communist who was cleared Thursday of similar allegations.

Under the 1998 "vetting" law, political candidates are required to file declarations of whether they ever cooperated with the secret police. There is no punishment other than from voters if someone admits collaboration. A special governmental office reviews accusations against candidates, and, if denials are proven false in a hearing, those who lied are banned from public office for 10 years.

A 1985 Interior Ministry report introduced to the special vetting court on Friday detailed a 1982 effort by Communist authorities to prevent Walesa from winning the Nobel Peace Prize by providing false evidence to Nobel committee members. The memo, summarized in court by Judge Pawel Rysinski, said professional forgers fabricated documents to make it appear that Walesa was a paid agent.

Walesa did not win the Nobel in 1982, as many had expected. But he won it the following year for his leadership of the Solidarity union, which went on to play a key role in the 1989 collapse of communism in Poland.

Dressed in a gray suit with a black-and-white checkered tie, Walesa looked alternately impatient, tense and amused during legal arguments Friday. He smiled and relaxed when Rysinski declared: "The

court has concluded that Lech Walesa's declaration corresponds to the truth."

The collapse of the cases against both Walesa and Kwasniewski and the last-minute filing of evidence to the court has fueled accusations that the new vetting law was manipulated to influence the presidential race.

Walesa is still considered a hero of the anti-Communist struggle, but he was viewed by many as an argumentative and ineffective president during his 1990-1995 term in office. Many Poles also consider him insufficiently polished in social graces and language to represent the country well, despite his fame and the respect shown him by foreigners. He has drawn only about 4 percent support in recent polls.

Kwasniewski, known for his ingratiating manner and smooth political skills, has an enormous lead over all other candidates in the polls and is widely viewed as likely to win reelection. He is now generally seen as a supporter of democracy and capitalism, while still on the left in terms of social issues and government spending.

Evidence made public in the cases against both men had seemed flimsy all along, and in both cases there were repeated unexplained delays in providing evidence to the court.

Putin Vows to Reform Military

By Robyn Dixon

Los Angeles Times

MOSCOW After 10 years of failed efforts, President Vladimir V. Putin on Friday attacked one of the country's most intractable problems with a pledge to carry out a reform of the military that may decide the future shape of Russia's nuclear weapons.

The painful question of restructuring the military sparked a bitter public row among Russia's top brass last month. But Putin told the powerful Security Council in a four-hour meeting on Friday that it was time to end the argument.

Despite repeated promises after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Putin's predecessor Boris N. Yeltsin was unable to carry out military reforms. Putin's move in his first year in office illustrates his willingness to struggle with some of the toughest structural problems facing Russia. It follows his action to curb the powers of regional governors, and to introduce a 13 percent flat tax designed to end endemic tax evasion.

Critics say Russia's nuclear forces are too costly and an inappropriate response to the new challenges on the country's southern flank. Proponents led by Defense Minister Igor D. Sergeev cite the need to maintain a nuclear deterrent. While both sides expressed satisfaction after Friday's meeting, there were hints Putin was leaning toward the critics.

He warned against the "unrestrained accumulation of piles of weapons," saying that was one reason why the Soviet Union collapsed.

Putin, who built his popularity on a close identification with the military, usually showers lavish praise on the armed services, but his words Friday were not so kind.

"The current structure of the armed forces is hardly optimal. How can it be considered optimal if training is not conducted in many units, pilots almost never fly and sailors almost never put to sea?" he

said at the meeting, which he called to work out an approach to military restructuring.

Putin's tough approach to the Chechen war became his political trademark, but the costly campaign has dragged on, exposing the weaknesses of Russia's conventional forces and exacerbating the government's difficulties financing the military.

The war vacuumed up 85 percent of the army's supply stockpiles, with no funds left to replenish them, Sergeyev said recently.

Putin slammed years of irresponsible military spending, which he blamed for the failure of military reform in the past decade.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia has faced a dilemma on military spending: its nuclear missiles give the nation substantial international clout and enable it to keep alive the idea that Russia is still a superpower. But the cost of maintaining and upgrading its nuclear deterrent is increasingly unaffordable. The Defense Ministry budget for this year is less than \$5 billion.

Sergeyev, who was appointed in 1997, has spent heavily on new Topol-M intercontinental missiles. Meanwhile in Chechnya, Russia's forces are poorly equipped, plagued by equipment breakdowns and often lacking proper training. Facing several thousand Chechen rebels, the military has repeatedly failed to deliver on promises that the war was nearly over.

In addition, military pay and living conditions are dismal.

"The military structure must correspond to the threats that face Russia now and in the future. All our actions must be absolutely balanced, calculated and economically justified," Putin said.

Dmitri Trenin, military analyst for the Carnegie Center think tank, said Putin appeared prepared to make tough decisions on economic change and military reform.

He said the main threats to Russia emanated from Chechnya and Central Asia, not the United States or NATO, so Russia had to create a smaller, highly mobile army that could defend its southern flank.

In the past decade, there have been many attempts to restructure the military. In 1996, Yeltsin promised to phase out conscription by 2000, introducing a lean, well-trained army. The plan went nowhere.

Plans for a broad reform of the military include the possibility of trimming the 1.2 million-member armed forces to about 900,000.

The question of reform caused a fierce public squabble last month between Sergeyev, former commander of the Strategic Rocket Forces, and Chief of General Staff Anatoly Kvashnin.

Kvashnin called for the nuclear missile forces to be slashed and merged into the air force, with the savings directed to the conventional forces and weapons research. Sergeyev publicly slammed the plan as "criminally insane," arguing it would undermine Russia's nuclear deterrent.

Russian news reports quoted Sergeyev as saying after Friday's meeting that no missile silo would be retired ahead of schedule.

Military analysts have suggested Sergeyev appeared to be on his way out, possibly facing dismissal later this year, with Putin likely to adopt at least part of Kvashnin's plan. There is speculation that Putin may appoint a civilian defense minister.

Drug Smuggling: New Peril for Youths

By Esther Schrader

Los Angeles Times

CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico She is a sweet-faced Catholic school girl of 14. An architect's daughter. The sort of kid the teachers favor at school. The kind who still sleeps with stuffed animals at home.

But on a hot afternoon four months ago on a bridge between her home of Juarez, Mexico, and El Paso, Texas, Paloma left childhood behind.

At that moment, driving a stranger's car slowly toward a U.S. customs inspection station, Paloma became a felon.

She knew there was a load of marijuana in the car. A friend had convinced her that all she had to do was drive the more than 250 pounds of pot into the United States to collect what seemed to her the fantastic sum of \$500. Maybe, Paloma thought, I'll spend it at the mall.

But when the teen-ager, lips trembling and hands shaking in fear, got to the U.S. customs station, it didn't take long for the whole scheme to fall apart.

U.S. agents are used to seeing kids like Paloma at the border. Since Mexico's drug trafficking gangs began aggressively recruiting youngsters to smuggle narcotics across the U.S. border, the number of kids younger than 16 arrested for smuggling drugs into El Paso alone has jumped from 63 in 1997 to 148 last year.

In the first seven months of this year, there have been 111 such arrests in El Paso and 610 more elsewhere along the U.S. border with Mexico. The combined total of 721 compares with 500 nationwide in 1997, U.S. Customs Service agents say.

All along the frontier between the two countries, the story is the same. Kids many private school students from middle-class Mexican families, most in trouble with the law for the first time, some as young as 9 are increasingly being lured into the drug trade by traffickers betting that their baby faces will inoculate them against getting caught.

In American border cities such as El Paso, youth detention facilities are filling up with young drug runners from both countries. Across the border, in cities such as Juarez, the traffickers' new tactic has become a scourge. Scary-looking men in flashy cars routinely approach teen-agers on the grounds of Juarez high schools asking them to smuggle drugs. When they don't ask, they threaten. Many parents fear that their children will be the next to fall prey to drug predators. Teachers and community leaders are banding together to tell teens what is at stake if they get involved in the drug trade.

Kids such as Paloma whose parents asked that her last name not be published because they fear retaliation from traffickers have all but ruined their young lives.

"We are a Juarez family, so we know that drug trafficking is part of life here. But we don't participate in that life, so we never thought it would touch us," said Paloma's mother, an executive at a credit reporting agency who is raising Paloma and her younger sister as strict Catholics. "We never thought it would come to our door."

"It's like a glass of water falls on you in the street and you look up and you think: 'What's happened? Where did that come from?'"

Where it comes from is Mexico's powerful drug cartels and their constant search for new ways to move their product to the vast market awaiting them across the border. They have stashed drugs in secret compartments in cars, trucks and planes; in balloons swallowed by elderly

border crossers and in backpacks hauled across the desert.

The relatively new tactic of using young kids presents excruciating challenges for U.S. peace officers, judges, prosecutors and the juvenile justice system. With more than 250 million people and about 90 million cars and trucks crossing into the United States along the southwest border every year, the fresh-faced youngsters driving some of them are hard to spot as drug runners.

No one knows the precise quantity of narcotics smuggled across the southwest border by kids. Authorities doubt that the practice, while growing, accounts for more than 15 percent of total cross-border drug traffic. And they say that some of the teens may be unwitting decoys for more sophisticated smugglers hauling illicit cargo in trucks, tractor-trailers and railroad freight cars.

The phenomenon is not confined to border cities such as El Paso and Juarez. At Miami International airport, where flights arrive daily from throughout Latin America, agents have had to learn to be wary of even the smallest children.

On July 4, 1999, a 9-year-old boy was arrested at the airport with two pounds of heroin worth \$125,000 concealed in a Nintendo game and three pairs of shoes. The boy, a U.S. citizen whose mother lives in Colombia, was flying alone.

Four months earlier, two girls 11 and 13 were arrested there getting off a flight from Jamaica. They had secreted seven pounds of cocaine in their shampoo bottles.

And this April, a Colombian boy of 14 was rushed to the hospital from the airport. He had ingested 80 plastic pellets containing powdered heroin.

Nowhere have more young people been recruited to smuggle drugs in recent years than El Paso and Ciudad Juarez. Some are street toughs or gang members, already in trouble with the law. Others are attracted by the adventure of evading capture. But a troubling percentage, in El Paso at least, are naive kids drawn into the trade for the first time.

They are usually offered about \$500 to drive a load across one of the city's four bridges spanning the border, payable upon delivery. Authorities believe that many of the kids, even those not arrested, never get the cash. And traffickers have been known to torture kids who do not succeed. Last year, Mexican traffickers burned the soles of one 15-year-old's feet with a red-hot wire because he lost his drug shipment, said David Contreras, supervising attorney for the juvenile unit of the El Paso county attorney's office.

Another young teen-ager, a girl, was raped by the traffickers who had hired her, Contreras said.

"They are just using more juveniles, and they are abusing them," said Millie Sanchez, a juvenile probation officer in El Paso.

"Maybe they feel juveniles look more innocent," Sanchez said. "Maybe they are easier to intimidate. It's obviously working for them, because if this many are getting caught, who knows how many more are successful."

Customs inspector Patricia Hernandez was halfway into her midnight-to-8 a.m. shift on a recent morning when a pimply-faced teen-ager pulled up to her station on El Paso's Ysleta bridge in an aging sedan. Something about his mumbled answers to her questions made her suspicious.

Inside the trunk, tucked into a badly concealed compartment behind the back seat, were 41 bundles of marijuana, about 159 pounds in

all.

“He looked away. I stuck my flashlight in and saw it and he looked surprised,” Hernandez said. “Then he started to fall apart. He turned pale and started throwing up. He realized he was caught.”

By the time a reporter got to the scene a few hours later, the 13-year-old without a driver's license was sitting in the back of a police car on his way to the juvenile jail on the east end of town.

Kids such as the one Hernandez arrested face an uncertain fate. Under Texas law, teens found guilty of felony drug offenses must serve a minimum of one year in jail or an equivalent amount of time on some form of probation. With judges reluctant to send kids back home to Mexico, where Texas courts and their families have no jurisdiction, many of the Mexican kids arrested end up in a Texas Youth Authority facility in Peyote, Texas, a 4 1/2-hour drive from El Paso, locked up with kids guilty of violent crimes.

A decent student at Institute Mexicano, a private Catholic school, Paloma had been lured into smuggling the load of marijuana by a friend from another school whom she met when they both auditioned for a rock band. The friend told Paloma she had moved several drug loads already and flashed a new bass guitar she said she had bought with the proceeds.

At Paloma's initial court appearance in El Paso, 17 people showed up to speak for her. Among them were the principal of her school, several teachers, her priest and members of her church, her parents and their friends from the neat, quiet neighborhoods where the family had long lived.

“They took me to juvenile detention,” Paloma said, recalling the day she was arrested. “I didn't believe it was happening. I thought my parents would come and take me back home. But in one instant my whole life changed.”

It was 28 days before Paloma, who had never before been away from home, got out of jail. Texas District Judge Philip Martinez, saying that he was swayed by the outpouring of support for the young girl, let her go home with a promise to enter the probation program of Rosa Maria Aguirre, a former nun and Mexican citizen.

Meanwhile, the parents at Paloma's school were mobilizing. They convinced Aguirre to speak at a school assembly about the dangers facing young drug carriers and are talking to other schools in the city about conducting similar assemblies.

Back home, Paloma's days are quiet now. She cannot leave the house except to go to and from school and never without her parents. She works several days a week at an orphanage to fulfill her community service obligation. In the peace of the small room she shares with her sister, she still cuddles her stuffed animals.

In Congo Republic, Peace Calls for a Farewell to Arms
By Ann M. Simmons
Los Angeles Times

MOSSENDJO, Republic of Congo War turned former taxi driver Justin Didier Kimbala into a gun-toting militiaman. Peace is making him an advocate of forgiveness and reconciliation.

When fighting based on region and ethnicity erupted in June 1997 between Congolese militias, Kimbala, a southerner, found himself trapped among northerners. He was subsequently arrested, thrown in jail

for a month and tortured. When he was released, his body was riddled with burns. He could hardly walk.

He was angry and began taking revenge, at first with a machete. Then, he killed an Angolan mercenary, took the man's assault rifle and used it to kill and loot.

But last month, without hesitation and with no compensation, Kimbala handed his weapon to the government of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who led Kimbala's rivals to victory in the short but bloody war. Now Kimbala's one wish is to return to the job he knows best: driving.

“If I had the courage to take up arms, it was because of the harassment,” said Kimbala, 28, who is now back home in Mossendjo, a desolate rural community about 200 miles northwest of the capital, Brazzaville. “But now that there is peace, I preferred to give my weapon back.”

After three years of war, the Republic of Congo is courting peace. Unlike in its giant and similarly named neighbor to the east and south, most of the belligerents here have started disbanding their militias and turning over their weapons.

The government of Sassou-Nguesso, who ousted President Pascal Lissouba in October 1997, has extended a general amnesty to all militias. The political opposition and rebel factions, now united under the umbrella of a National Resistance Council, have welcomed the government's overtures.

Areas once dominated by anti-government groups are gradually shrinking as the national army and civilian authorities begin to move back. By June, at least 600,000 of the 810,000 people who were forced to flee their homes—the latter about a third of Congo's population—had returned. Death and malnutrition rates are falling dramatically as access to humanitarian assistance opens up.

Most important of all: It is the Congolese themselves, not regional brokers or outside powers, who decided that they had had enough of war. Consequently, the cease-fire, signed seven months ago, is actually holding. Although there are many factors that could trigger a new outbreak of hostilities, the cessation of fighting is a marked achievement on a continent littered with truces signed and then ignored.

In the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo, formerly Zaire, a peace deal signed last year has all but collapsed; fighting never completely ceased. An internationally brokered peace deal in Sierra Leone quickly unraveled and even led to the kidnapping of U.N. peacekeepers. Three peace accords have been shattered in Angola, where rebels and government forces have been fighting intermittently for a quarter of a century. And while the international community recently helped broker a peace deal between Ethiopia and Eritrea, there is little confidence that they will refrain from again plunging the Horn of Africa into war.

“This is what makes our case quite original,” said Col. Emmanuel Bounboua, head of the National Resistance Council. “We fought because there was no more freedom in this country. The government took power by force. They interrupted the democratic process in this country. But having fought for a long time, we realize that war cannot solve our problems. We have to stop sometime. We can also be an example to these other countries.”

“In 40 years of independence, we never experienced war like the war we just had,” said Prosper Tete, a member of a council of elders in Mossendjo. “Many people have died. Much of the infrastructure has been

destroyed. We think it is useless to keep on fighting."

The peace is by no means perfect. Key leaders of the political opposition remain in exile, and government officials are adamant that a planned ``national dialogue" on the future of the country need not include those figures. All sides committed atrocities during the war, mostly against civilians, but there has so far been no mention of bringing the guilty to justice. Troops from foreign armies allied with Sassou-Nguesso's government remain.

But U.N. officials are encouraged. They are seeking international support for demobilization and for reestablishing social services and jobs.

``There are so many wars in Africa, seemingly insoluble," said William Paton, the United Nations Development Program's representative in Brazzaville. ``It's not very often that we get a good chance for peace with a cease-fire that has held for half a year."

Congo receives less international funding than almost any other crisis area in the world, Paton says. The U.N. has appealed for \$17.1 million this year but has so far received only \$1.6 million.

``We could make a perfect example here in Africa if we make this peace process successful," said Jacques Bandelier, Paton's deputy. ``At least in Central Africa, this is the only place where there is real optimism."

In typical African conflicts, a political settlement usually precedes a cease-fire. But in Congo, the shooting stopped first.

``The Congolese themselves have woken up and are wondering why are we killing each other," said Jocelyn Mouithys-Madimgou, mayor of deposed President Lissouba's hometown, Dolisie. ``They have decided: No more killing. Nobody told the Congolese to stop. (They) made the decision themselves."

As in so many conflicts in Africa, the civil war resulted largely from efforts by the country's political elite to control political and economic power. Lissouba's tenure was marred by disagreements about the formation of the government and discrepancies in legislative elections. Campaigns of civil disobedience quickly descended into violence.

One key to ensuring that such mayhem does not return is completion of the militias' disarmament. The militias are estimated to number up to 31,000 members, including about 15,000 hard-core fighters. Many of the former combatants are young men who were easily induced to take up arms because of unemployment and uncertainty. The militias offered prestige, power and unlimited opportunities to plunder and extort money from innocent civilians.

A project sponsored by the U.N. Development Program is seeking to help about 4,700 ex-militia members regain their livelihoods. A pilot program offers the opportunity to become self-employed. Ex-combatants who present a feasible business project to the agency are awarded start-up capital of at least \$500.

``The opportunity was like a breath of fresh air," said Christian Pandi, 31, a former militiaman who handed in seven AK-47 assault rifles. The seed money allowed him to relaunch the shoe stall he ran in Brazzaville's central market before the war. ``It is an opportunity to restart everything again and regain some dignity."

In areas of the interior, such as Mossendjo, a depressed community set amid rain forests and savannas, most of the administrative

structure is functioning again. People are returning home after months in the bush. Farmers are going back to their fields; children to school.

A project run by Spiritains, a French Roman Catholic organization, has enabled Celine Mayounda, 52, and her eight children to move back to their mud-brick home after spending 18 months in the jungle. The Mayounda family was among 100 of the most vulnerable residents of Dolisie, who received 20 shiny aluminum sheets to make a roof. Many homes were stripped of this valuable material during the war.

But many who have returned from months in the forest lack food. Others are suffering from respiratory infections, malaria, skin problems and diarrhea. A polio epidemic has hit some areas because children were not vaccinated during the war. Less visible but equally debilitating is the psychological stress. Much anxiety surrounds the delicate peace deal because there are several factors that could cause its collapse.

Although providing jobs for ex-combatants is important, it is not a perfect solution, says Pedro Goncalves, a U.N. expert on re-integrating ex-fighters into society. "If their leaders try to manipulate them, all of them will go back to fighting," Goncalves said.

Instability Creeps Into Southeast Asian Equation

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times

JAKARTA, Indonesia After declaring the region's economic crisis over at a meeting in Thailand this month, leaders of Southeast Asia's 10 nations are grappling with a new concern: growing political instability from the Philippines to Indonesia.

The instability accompanied in many cases by violence could retard or derail the financial recovery, economists say, and has ramifications that could stretch from Singapore, the vulnerable but commercially savvy city-state, to the United States, the largest importer of Southeast Asia's products.

Though often born under the banner of Islamic fundamentalism, the pockets of far-flung violence are not regionally related or coordinated, political observers say, and have their roots in a variety of nationalistic, religious, racial, cultural and social causes. But given the inability of governments to find solutions, the convulsions are starting to spook foreign investors as surely as did cronyism, shaky banks and astronomical corporate debt in the economic crisis of 1997-99.

The southern Philippines is wracked by an Islamic separatist movement whose guerrillas have kidnapped foreigners, killed civilians and planted bombs from Manila to Zamboanga. Laos, aided by upward of 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers, is fighting a resurgent rebellion by the Hmong ethnic minority. Thailand has problems with insurgents on the Laotian and Myanmar borders. Malaysian soldiers engaged in a shootout last month with Muslim cultists trying to steal weapons. Indonesia is bogged down trying to cope with bloody communal violence in the Moluccas islands and separatist guerrillas in Aceh and Irian Jaya provinces.

Risk analysts fear the political and economic instability will feed on each other, creating more instability that could spill across borders. Nowhere is this fear greater than in Indonesia, where President Abdurrahman Wahid has spent the week at the National Assembly trying to salvage the credibility of his administration in the wake of criticism from lawmakers who chide him for not fixing the economy or ending

political and religious violence.

“Some of the countries in Southeast Asia, like Laos or Myanmar, could disappear in the morning and no one would notice,” said a European diplomat. “But Indonesia remains the one country, economically and politically, whose well-being is essential to the region, and Indonesia is obviously not in good health.”

The 17,000 islands of Indonesia, which straddle some of the world's most strategic shipping lanes, are from tip to tip as far apart as London and Tehran. Two of every five Southeast Asians live here and the size of Indonesia alone makes it a vital counterweight to China's growing influence. Indonesia was a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), headquartered in Jakarta, and until President Suharto's political demise in 1998, ASEAN made few decisions without first getting Indonesia's nod of approval.

ASEAN leaders, meeting at a security forum in Bangkok this month, responded to concerns of instability by setting up a troika, of rotating membership, intended to deal with crises. But ASEAN still operates by consensus and refuses to interfere in affairs of member states, thus leaving the troika with no real clout and the 10-nation grouping with no regional mechanism for responding to political or economic instability.

Indonesia's neighbors are closely watching how Jakarta deals with its sectarian and separatist strife and are concerned about attempts at the National Assembly to unseat Wahid, fearing that such a move would derail the country's fledgling democracy and create more instability. “Developments in Indonesia,” said Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong of Singapore, “are a cause for worry.”

Pint-sized Singapore, which is within eyesight of some Indonesian islands, fears that continued strife could result in waves of ethnic Chinese fleeing Indonesia and ending up on its shores. Other countries fear that the impact of separatist and Islamic fundamentalist groups could extend beyond Indonesia's borders. And every leader is concerned about the ripple effect of a sputtering Indonesian economy, particularly at a time when ASEAN's other economies are recovering but remain far short of pre-crisis levels.

President Joseph Estrada of the Philippines said recently that Southeast Asia's recovery had temporarily stalled and the region was in the grip of a mild relapse. He warned against complacency and curtailing reforms. The relapse has sent Thai stocks to a 21-month low, cut the value of Indonesia's currency by more than 10 percent against the U.S. dollar and played a role in the Philippines' higher-than-expected \$1-billion budget deficit for the year's first half.

“Currency rates are depreciating and oil prices have gone up substantially,” Estrada said. “Unemployment is rising. And investors are nervously staying away from the East Asian region as a whole.”

Self-Imposed Double Trouble Brings a Summer of Discontent to China
By Tom Plate
Special to the Los Angeles Times

The United States isn't the only country with big, windy political confabs this summer. In China, at a seacoast resort called Beidaihe, thousands of delegates from the government and the party are lolling around in shorts or ill-fitting bathing suits while trying to

convince themselves that all is going well. It's their annual leadership retreat, and almost every Chinese leader is there, save for two who have not been invited, for obvious reasons. And yet these two figures are causing Beijing major headaches. In fact, it's become the summer of Beijing's discontent.

One not-invited figure is Tung Chee-hwa, the chief executive of Hong Kong. Under the late Deng Xiaoping's innovative but untested "one country, two systems" formula, Hong Kong was to be allowed to do its own thing to the max, while Beijing went on with its own business and made believe it had little to do with anything there. It's an interesting idea that may not work, but it's how Beijing wanted to play the game so Tung must stay at arm's length and not in Beijing's shadow.

Nonetheless, everyone knows Tung is Beijing's man, make no mistake about it, and China's man has been stumbling badly of late. Back in 1997, a carefully selected committee of pro-China figures in Hong Kong "elected" the well-moneyed businessman as the successor to the British colonial governor. At the time, he looked to be exactly who the men and women of Beidaihe would want. He was loyal to Beijing, trusted by the top leaders, a political conservative who wasn't about to try anything funny, and likable: He took the job more out of dedication to his people than any overarching political ambition.

Yet this courtly millionaire is now beginning to drag Hong Kong down. The territory is beset by many problems, including a sputtering economy and political infighting. Worse yet, his administration faces charges of favoritism in the awarding of contracts and displays extraordinary vacuity in the articulation of new policy. It is now awkwardly defending itself in a major scandal, wholly unproved, involving a Tung official who allegedly leaned on a Hong Kong University pollster in an effort to soften unflattering results.

In reality, Tung is a warm man with a passion for Hong Kong, but he is almost completely unable to articulate it. In small groups, he can be as warm and generous as Ronald Reagan, but in public he has nothing like Reagan's famed communication skills. Indeed, Tung rarely talks to the media, and that reclusiveness makes him his own worst enemy. The local media, still basically free and scrappy to a fault, doesn't like him, in part because he rarely talks to them, and so Tung, one of the most decent politicians you'll ever encounter, is thoroughly miscast. It's an almost impossible job anyway, having to serve two masters, but it certainly doesn't play to Tung's strengths. As a true Hong Kong patriot, he should not run for reappointment when his term expires the year after next, and his pals in Beijing, if they truly believe in the one country, two systems principle, should not force him to stay on.

All this uncertainty makes leaders in Beijing nervous because they know that what happens in Hong Kong can affect what happens in Taiwan. Beijing keeps eyeing Taiwan as the next candidate for one country, two systems. Of course, Taiwan doesn't buy the idea. It likes its autonomy, thank you, and now sports a brilliant leader who is turning into even more of a headache for Beijing than the one in Hong Kong. He's Chen Shui-bian, elected as the island's president in March. He represents the pro-independence party, and in a preelection miscalculation, Beijing, too visibly eager to advance a Greater China that would embrace Taiwan as well as Hong Kong, unintentionally whipped up sympathy for Chen, who narrowly won the race. By overtly opposing him, Beijing probably had almost as much to do with Chen getting his job as it did with Tung.

For Beijing, Chen is big-time trouble. Unlike Tung, he absolutely drips with political savvy and is far faster on his political feet than anyone the bathers of Beidaihe have seen in a long time. Harvard-educated, he plays the heartstrings of the U.S. Congress, which is so enamored with Taiwan as David to China's Goliath, while managing to avoid taunting the mainland needlessly, as did his predecessor, Lee Teng-hui.

So the visitors to Beidaihe now face a dose of double trouble. In Taiwan, they inadvertently helped put in office someone who they can't handle; in Hong Kong, they orchestrated the selection of someone who can't handle his job. Because they trust the latter every bit as much as they distrust the former, the Chinese leadership, ever conservative and cautious, won't do anything drastic in either case. China will gamble that its problems in Taipei and Hong Kong will go away, even knowing that they won't. That's why China's elite can't really enjoy its seaside frolic.

Palestinian Refugees Must Be Allowed to Choose
By Elia Zureik
Special to the Los Angeles Times

In 1948, 800,000 Palestinians were expelled or fled out of fear from their homes in what is now Israel, and they never have been allowed to return. Today, these refugees and their descendants number more than 4 million. More than any other factor, the dispossession and suffering of the Palestinian refugees have fueled the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. And more than any other factor, their fate is the key to its resolution.

At the Camp David summit, Palestinian and Israeli negotiators overcame an important barrier by discussing the Palestinian refugees seriously for the first time, but they remain sharply divided on the issue. As before, Israeli officials maintain that the creation of the Palestinian refugee problem had nothing to do with Israeli policies and practices. They claim instead that the Palestinian exodus was prompted by calls from Arab leaders for Palestinians to flee or simply by the tragedy of war even though substantial evidence from recently declassified official Israeli sources reveals premeditated plans to expel and transfer indigenous Palestinians across the borders into other Arab states.

Even were we to assume that the Palestinian exodus was caused by the unintended consequences of war, it is still hard to see how this justifies Israel's continued prevention of the refugees' return. There are numerous examples of peoples who were displaced during war but permitted to return to their homes once peace was established, most recently in the Balkan wars. That is what refugee law prescribes, and that is the solution initially proposed by the United Nations in 1948 and reaffirmed more than 100 times since.

Israel's rejection of the right of return simply has no basis in international law or practice. The refusal to allow the return of the refugees has a deeper ideological basis: Israel wants to preserve a Jewish majority. Allowing Palestinian refugees to return might disturb Israel's "fragile demographic balance" or "change the character" of the state, to use the euphemisms of the day. Accordingly, what is under any standard a form of ethnic cleansing is defended by Israelis as a means of national self-preservation.

Notwithstanding the international trend toward increased mobility and pluralism and the increasing diversity in Israeli society

itself in part a result of the influx of many immigrants from the former Soviet Union Israel continues to conceive of itself as a state for only the Jewish people.

But what of the Palestinian refugees? They are no less attached to the land of their forebears than their Jewish neighbors. United Nations data show that among the former Palestinian residents of West Jerusalem who became refugees in 1948, two-thirds still live nearby, either in East Jerusalem or in adjacent towns. Many of them can see their old neighborhoods in the distance; a few lucky ones granted permits to enter Israel can even pass by their old homes. But they are barred from returning and reclaiming their property.

Refugees farther away in Lebanon, Syria and other countries must rely only on their memories or, for the younger generations raised in filthy, overcrowded refugee camps, their imagination. I recently read an interview with an elderly Palestinian woman living in the Ein el Hilwa camp in Lebanon. Tightly gripping the rusted key to her family's farm near Jaffa, she asked her interviewer how she should explain to her grandchildren, who had known only the stench of the camp's open sewers, what it was like to wake up to the scent of fresh lemons.

These refugees must have felt especially embittered to watch Israel admit 6,000 Lebanese affiliated with the South Lebanese Army as a reward for their collaboration during Israel's occupation of Southern Lebanon, while Israel has declined to allow the Palestinians to return to their homes.

The Palestinian refugees did not choose their past; it was forced on them. If there is to be peace, however, they must choose their future. This simple idea is the essence of the Palestinian position on refugees in the ongoing negotiations with Israel.

For the right of return to have any meaning, each Palestinian refugee must be given a free choice about where to live. A sizable number probably will choose not to return to their homes in Israel, particularly if they are given the opportunity to settle elsewhere or to improve their quality of life.

Many are established in other countries and would prefer to remain in them. But the choice must be theirs and theirs alone.

Don't Be Fooled; Protesters Are Enemies of Freedom

By Edwin A. Locke

Special to the Los Angeles Times

When the Democratic National Convention meets in Los Angeles next week, it will be besieged by hordes of protesters representing about 70 different groups. These groups will be opposing, among other things, a strong military, genetically modified crops, technology, tax vouchers for education, global trade and welfare reform. They will be advocating fully socialized medicine, higher taxes on the wealthy and ending missile-defense research. The ``People's Convention," a counter-convention representing various socialist and communist organizations, will offer a platform that includes a guaranteed wage to everyone even those who choose not to work and nationalization of all property belonging to people whose wealth exceeds an unspecified minimum level. A core motto of the convention protesters will be ``Human Needs, Not Corporate Greed."

Although the protesting groups may seem on the surface to be as

varied as snowflakes, at root they are united by their common hatred of freedom, capitalism and progress. A strong U.S. military is essential to our freedom because numerous dictatorships, such as China, North Korea and Iraq, are developing long-range missiles that will be directed at the United States. Crops that are genetically engineered to increase yields will become lifesavers as the population continues to increase at a rapid rate. Technological progress will benefit us in numerous other ways: increasing airline and automobile safety, raising energy efficiency and curing deadly diseases. The latter soon will include the ability to grow new organs from patients' own cells to replace diseased or damaged organs.

Tax vouchers for education will allow parents who cannot afford private schools to select schools of their choice, thus undermining the government's unconscionable monopoly in this area. As to socialized medicine, it can have only one effect: poor medical care for everyone. America's remnants of private medicine still bring people desperate for treatment from all over the world.

Now consider the real meaning of the "Human Needs, Not Corporate Greed" slogan. Capitalism has brought our country, and every other country that has tried it, a higher standard of living than any other system. Socialism has brought humanity nothing but stagnation, poverty and suffering in every country that has embraced it; witness Cuba, North Korea, Russia. That which the protesters call "corporate greed" which presumably means a free economy and the desire for profit is the only means to satisfy human needs on a large scale.

The protesters will reply that capitalism denies "social justice" because every person (and every country) does not make the same amount of money. They view the rich as immoral and regard the United States as the guiltiest country on Earth because it is so wealthy. What the protesters want is to drain the wealth of the producers and give it to those who are not productive.

They are right on one point: Capitalism is the antithesis of egalitarianism. Under capitalism, people get only what they earn; they do not have the right to seize what someone else has earned. What the socialists want is an unjust world, a world where they forcibly harness the able, the competent, the hard-working the productive to reward the nonproductive. What the protesters refuse to acknowledge is that capitalism is the system of genuine "social justice."

Why are the protesters choosing the Democratic convention as their venue? Because they know where their ideological home is. The Democrats always have championed the "little guy," which often has meant penalizing those who made it big. But as philosopher Ayn Rand once noted, there are no little people in America. There are only people, equal before the law, yearning to breathe free and wanting to achieve the best within them.

Most Americans do not hate the rich and do not feel guilty because some people or nations are less rich than they are. They do not want to enslave their doctors or their teachers or their inventors or their business leaders or themselves. They want real justice: Each person gets what he earns and has no moral claim on the property of others. They respect individual rights and admire, rather than envy, those who are successful in their lives and careers.

In opposing freedom, progress and justice, the protesters are opposing everything that is good about America. Let us have some counter-demonstrators at the Democratic convention, holding up signs that

reveal a love for the good: man at his best, man as free, independent, responsible for his own life, proud of his achievements and unwilling to be sacrificial fodder for those who would enslave him.

Deepening Pit for Malaysia

The following editorial appeared in Friday's Los Angeles Times

In having his former deputy, Anwar Ibrahim, tried and sentenced on trumped-up charges, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad has sidelined one of his chief rivals. But his political thuggery has dealt a severe blow to his credibility and provoked popular resentment that seems certain to usher Malaysia into turbulence and test his 18-year rule.

Anwar's two-year trial was a judicial travesty. He was beaten in jail while handcuffed and blindfolded, the charges were rewritten three times to make a legal defense impossible and his lawyer was charged with sedition. Last year, Anwar was found guilty of corruption and sentenced to six years, and a spurious guilty verdict on a sodomy count handed down Tuesday added nine years to his prison term.

Mahathir has rejected criticism that the prosecution of his erstwhile ally was politically motivated, a claim that carries little credibility considering the slew of criminal prosecutions of Anwar's friends and political allies as well as other leading members of opposition parties and journalists. Anwar, who had mounted strong opposition to Mahathir's policies before his arrest, was clearly a threat to the prime minister's autocratic rule.

The trial not only has underscored Mahathir's contempt for the rule of law, it has galvanized the opposition and deepened Malaysia's religious and ethnic divide. The results became apparent in last year's election, in which many supporters of the United Malays National Organization, the coalition that has held power for more than four decades, defected to the Islamic Party of Malaysia, or PAS, elevating it to the leading opposition party.

Few would predict that PAS will lead the government any time soon or that it could win an election and govern the country on the principles of Islamic fundamentalism. PAS leaders themselves recognize that in order to grow into a leading political force, the party must convince voters it can deliver prosperity and development, not just Islamic dogma.

Still, the trial and conviction of Anwar have undermined Malaysians' trust in their government and bitterly divided the country. Mahathir, who has always found a scapegoat for his mistakes, has demonstrated once again that he will brook no opposition to his policies. How Kuala Lumpur handles the fallout from the Anwar affair will be critical to averting a deeper political crisis.

END