

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Robin J. Bachman (CN=Robin J. Bachman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

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SUBJECT: census clips, Blackwell x2

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TEXT:
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June 24, 1999, Thursday

SECTION: OPINION; READER'S WRITE; Pg. 10

LENGTH: 673 words

HEADLINE: Letters

BYLINE: David Murray, Mary Forte Grady, Gary Holcombe, and Francis Mortyn

BODY:

Time to move ahead with Census 2000 I support the spirit of your
editorial, that
it is time for the Census 2000 to "end partisan bickering" ("The Census,
at

last," June 10). But I fear you have forwarded some misconceptions.

First, the January Supreme Court decision rejecting sampling was decided on the basis of a 1976 law forbidding the use of sampling for "purposes of apportionment."

Second, though the administration claims that redistricting was exempt from the scope of the ban, this is not clear from the actual Court ruling, which explicitly addressed "redistricting within states" in its prohibition. The matter may require an additional suit to resolve.

Finally, you state that "the bureau has long been prepared" to conduct a census with sampling. But the bureau's sampling plan was thrown out by the January court decision. It was not until March that the bureau's revised effort, now known as the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (ACE), was submitted to the National Academy of Sciences Panel to Review the 2000 Census. The preliminary status of this plan was revealed by the panel's report, which used terms such as "evolving" and "continuing," and phrases like "work to date" and "as the work proceeds to complete the ACE design" in its response to the bureau's plan. Far from being long-prepared for the task, the bureau even now is patching together a statistical device in an effort to pass legal and scientific muster.

David Murray, Washington, Research director, Statistical Assessment Service (STATS)

Individuals need to understand the importance of promptly mailing back their census questionnaires, which will be mailed to each household in mid-March 2000. This will contribute to the accuracy of the count and cut the cost of this crucial operation.

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The Plain Dealer

June 23, 1999 Wednesday, FINAL / ALL

SECTION: NATIONAL; Pg. 4A

LENGTH: 544 words

HEADLINE: DEMOCRATS TRY TO OUST BLACKWELL FROM BOARD

BYLINE: By SABRINA EATON; and SANDY THEIS; PLAIN DEALER REPORTERS

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Claiming it is a conflict of interest for Ohio Secretary of State Ken Blackwell to co-chair the national census oversight board while he heads Steve Forbes' Republican presidential campaign, House Democrats have drafted legislation to force him from the census post.

Noting that Democrat Tony Coehlo resigned as Blackwell's co-chair of the Census Monitoring Board after he agreed to head Al Gore's presidential campaign, New York Democratic Rep. Carolyn Maloney has authored a bill to exclude anyone in a "senior level" presidential or vice-presidential campaign post from the bipartisan panel.

"I hope he will do the honorable thing and resign," said Maloney, the top Democrat on the subcommittee that oversees census issues. She observed that Forbes has taken several public stances on the census, including opposition to the long form, and questioned whether Blackwell will tout Forbes' opinions or that of the oversight board.

"We expect members of the census monitoring board to provide objective, unbiased oversight and contribute a substantial amount of time to their duties," added Rep. Stephanie Tubbs Jones, a Cleveland Democrat who has co-sponsored Maloney's bill. "If that's the case, how could Blackwell, as secretary of state and co-chairman of a presidential campaign, have the time and inclination to dedicate to that position?"

Blackwell insists there's no conflict and that he can devote adequate time to all his tasks. He accused Maloney of politicking, and said the board's distribution of seats between four Republicans and four Democrats ensures its objectivity. He said he doesn't know Forbes' position on many census issues, and spends 60 hours weekly on his Ohio job.

Blackwell is not paid for his service on the census review board,
although
his expenses are reimbursed.

"It is pure poppycock to suggest that many of us on this board have not
been
or are not presently involved in partisan politics," said Blackwell, of
Cincinnati. "We were appointed by political officials."

The Republican chairman of the House Census Subcommittee, Dan Miller of
Florida, has urged Blackwell to step down to avoid perceived political
conflict,
but opposes Maloney's bill. Without his support, its chances are slim.

"My feelings on Mr. Blackwell are clear," Miller said. "However, I
believe
that to so bluntly target one individual with legislation is unnecessary
and
inappropriate."

Akron Democratic Rep. Tom Sawyer, who chaired the subcommittee that
oversaw
the last census, said he, too, believes Blackwell's multiple posts are an
apparent conflict. But he declined to support Maloney's legislation to
avoid
in-state public conflict.

Democrats in Ohio are paying close attention to Blackwell's travels and
continue to argue that he's spread too thin. An Ohio Democratic Party
tally
shows he has spent two weeks so far this year on census board activities.

Blackwell's predecessor as secretary of state, Ohio GOP Gov. Bob Taft,
yesterday declined to join the chorus of criticism despite Blackwell's
public
claims that Taft mismanaged the computerization of his earlier office.

"I've got plenty on my plate without talking about how the current
secretary
of state is conducting his office," said Taft, also a Cincinnati
Republican.

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The Washington Post

June 24, 1999, Thursday, Saturday, Final Edition

NAME: KEN BLACKWELL

SECTION: STYLE; Pg. C01

LENGTH: 2564 words

HEADLINE: HOW TO WIN A RACE; To Ken Blackwell, Being the First Doesn't Count.
You've Got to Make It Last.

BYLINE: Kevin Merida, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

"What you'll find is I'm a storyteller."

Ken Blackwell announces this two hours into dinner, after already telling approximately 43 stories. Stories about growing up in the Laurel Homes housing project in Cincinnati. About basketball legend Oscar Robertson coming to his 12th-birthday party. About his grandfather who played in the Negro Leagues and his uncle, the first black Olympic gold medal winner. Long jump, 1924.

Blackwell rolls the stories out like dim sum. He has perfected the conversational art that is crucial in American politics if you are to soar like a Blackwell, from Cincinnati mayor to Jack Kemp's deputy at HUD to Ohio state treasurer to Ohio secretary of state.

Last month Steve Forbes named him national chairman of his presidential campaign, making Blackwell the first African American to head the presidential effort of a major white candidate. It's the kind of American milestone that used to excite or pain the populace, depending on one's view of progress, but this one just passed into the ether. In other news from the campaign trail . . .

In part that's because Forbes is not exactly the odds-on favorite to become the next president--he is currently swimming against the Bushtide, hovering around 6 percent in the polls among Republican contenders. In other words, he's a long shot, which diminishes the significance of Blackwell's role.

But there's something else at work: Being a racial pioneer does not have the same meaning it did when Jackie Robinson broke baseball's color barrier in 1947 or when Thurgood Marshall was appointed to the Supreme Court 20 years later. Those blacks--and many others like them--were viewed as proxies for their

race.

Their successes and failures were meticulously documented as if they were representations of an entire people.

Over time, waves of individual achievement have reduced the burden of the

"first black." Today, there are so many black pioneers in so many categories--designer of the Seawolf submarine, president of the Junior League of Boston--that it's no longer possible to catalogue the phenomenon.

That is what Harvard law professor Randall Kennedy calls an "emancipatory"

development. "You don't have to feel like you're Jackie Robinson anymore," he says. "You can just be an individual. You can be like everybody else. If you fail, you fail. Tomorrow you can wake up."

Perhaps. But many African Americans who operate in those rare environs of attainment find that race is still a defining characteristic of their existence.

The expectations from members of their race are high. Others are watching, sometimes warily, to see if they can do the job and be fair to all. "You basically end up having a different measurement," says Bill Gray, who ran up a series of first-black achievements in the 1980s as a congressman, including being the first black chairman of the House Budget Committee. Everyone wants to be great at what they do, he says, but blacks seem disproportionately mandated not to fall short.

"You've got to be better than average," says Gray. "Being a minority, average is failure."

Blackwell is asked what this all means in 1999 as he sits at a corner table

with his rosemary salmon in one of Washington's finer restaurants, a restaurant

in which he and his dinner partner are the only blacks in sight. He knows the

sensation Gray speaks of because he's been there, done that. In 1994, he became

the first African American to win statewide executive office in Ohio when he was

elected treasurer. The expectations for Blackwell are not quite the same, however; the symbolism not quite as resonant. Gray was a Democrat busting through barriers. Ken Blackwell represents a political party of which most blacks expect little.

Still, chairman of a white conservative's presidential campaign? Uncle DeHart Hubbard, the gold medal winner, would have been impressed. Blackwell tells another story.

When he was a freshman at Xavier University, he and a friend accompanied the Rev. E.J. O'Connor to the Cincinnati Gardens to watch the Golden Gloves boxing tournament. After 10 fights, an Irish Catholic kid climbed into the ring and made the sign of the cross. "Father, what's the significance of this?" Blackwell's friend asked. O'Connor replied: "Not a damn thing if he can't fight."

The message, says Blackwell, is simple: "Symbolism, firsts, those are nice, but they're not enough in and of themselves. If I thought that was the reason Steve tapped me, I wouldn't be impressed by that. . . . My task, at the end of the day, is to have my candidate win."

And how is he going to do that, given that the party establishment seems poised to crown Texas Gov. George W. Bush king before a single primary has been held?

"One word," Blackwell says. "Last. L--A--S--T."

'He Is an Individual'

There is a cynical, strategic, political way to view Blackwell's appointment as national chairman: Forbes has positioned himself on the right in his party and is battling for the votes of social conservatives, along with Dan Quayle, Pat Buchanan, Gary Bauer and Alan Keyes. But if he is to be thought of as a party standard-bearer who can actually win the general election, he must demonstrate he has broad appeal. Right now, the broad-appeal label is owned by Bush, with Elizabeth Dole, Lamar Alexander and Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) scratching to get their own traction. What better way for Forbes to enter that competition than to have as his main surrogate an African American elected official, someone who can be a highly visible presence for him on the hustings and the Sunday network talk shows?

Forbes refuses to be drawn into that game. "I think the fact that somebody of

Ken Blackwell's background would back me says more about him than anything else.

It says that he is an individual who makes up his own mind."

There isn't a rote model for constructing a national presidential campaign.

The structure must be compatible with the candidate and the kind of campaign he is running. Thus one campaign's chairman is not necessarily the equal of another's.

Sometimes the designation is little more than an honorific, conferred on someone who can give the candidate added credibility in a state or among a constituency. Lamar Alexander's campaign chairman is former Iowa Gov. Terry Branstad, who served four consecutive terms in a state that kicks off the presidential primary season. Alexander has hitched his presidential hopes on success in the Iowa caucuses, and so for him, there could not be a better selection than Branstad.

In 1996, the entire Republican field courted New Hampshire Gov. Steve Merrill like a date to the prom. For Bob Dole, who won the sweepstakes, Merrill's endorsement was worth the title of national chairman, though Merrill--and this is embarrassing--couldn't deliver a victory in his own state. In 1988, Democrat Michael Dukakis felt he needed someone he trusted completely, a consigliere of sorts. So he named as his chairman a close friend, Boston attorney Paul Brontas, who has never resurfaced in national politics.

Sometimes, however, the campaign chairman is indeed the big kahuna, the overlord of the grand strategy, the campaign's key decision-maker. That model would be James Baker, George Bush's 1988 campaign chairman, and Tony Coelho, Vice President Gore's chairman now.

In his first presidential bid, Forbes entered the race late and had a loose campaign structure. Former Wyoming senator Malcolm Wallop, a brand name in conservative circles, was tapped to be chairman after Forbes finished fourth in Iowa and New Hampshire. The intention was to signal a shake-up in the campaign.

This time the campaign is better organized, though once again its key figure is campaign manager Bill Dal Col. He serves as the principal strategist and controller of day-to-day operations. Which makes Blackwell what?

"I see myself as being a kind of chairman of the board," he says of his role,
"involved in policy decisions, recruitment . . . not to be a Mr. Fixit, not to be a micromanager."

"I think he will bring good political advice, superb policy advice, and be an excellent spokesman," says Forbes. "Obviously he understands swing states like Ohio well."

"I think what I bring to him," Blackwell adds, "is somebody he trusts and who he knows does not need a tutorial on what he believes."

Breathing Rarefied GOP Air

In some ways they are of the same world, and in other ways they are of completely separate lands. It is not uncommon for Blackwell to attend meetings at which he is the only person of color in the room. It is not uncommon for Forbes to attend meetings at which there are no people of color in the room.

Forbes is a multimillionaire publisher who inherited a fortune. He spent \$ 37 million of his own money when he ran in 1996. Blackwell's father was a meatpacker, his mother a ninth-grade dropout who instilled in him the value of reading. "My mom used to try to convince me and my brother that we were blessed because we didn't have a television," Blackwell quips, recalling the books his grandmother passed along from the families she worked for.

Blackwell breathes rarefied air in the Republican Party. He is handed politically delicate assignments, such as co-chairman of the bipartisan Census Monitoring Board, the panel that's advising the federal government on how to conduct the 2000 census. At 51, he is still hailed as the party's future. He abandoned a bid for governor last year and instead ran for secretary of state, easing the minds of party leaders who feared a divisive gubernatorial primary. Blackwell still wants to be Ohio's governor. He believes it will be his turn in 2006, after Republican Bob Taft serves his two terms. But who knows? He wouldn't mind working for a GOP president in the interim--if the right job were

offered.

There are paltry few African Americans like Blackwell in the GOP. He is a conservative who gets 40 percent of the black vote statewide. He supports affirmative action and is not afraid to use the term. Forbes is against affirmative action but tries to dress up his opposition in vague language.

"Steve is against quotas and set-asides," explains campaign manager Dal Col.

"He is for affirmative efforts. . . . Affirmative action for us means quotas and set-asides. We need to reach out, be inclusive. What we can't do is predetermine outcomes."

"One of the greatest challenges is finding a common language to talk about this complex issue," says Blackwell diplomatically. "But let's understand. I call it affirmative action. I'm for affirmative action for white kids in Appalachia, so why am I going to change my language?"

Bottom line on this issue: Forbes supports the initiatives that were passed in California and Washington state that outlaw the use of race as a factor in state government contracting, employment and admissions to public universities. Blackwell opposed a similar measure when it was bandied about in Ohio.

"I don't think I have to agree with him on everything," says Blackwell. "I think there just has to be enough core philosophy we share."

Blackwell likes to build coalitions. He likes to play checkers. He likes football and played linebacker in college. In 1970, the Dallas Cowboys drafted him, but he didn't make the cut. Nearly 30 years later, he is still an imposing figure--6 feet 4 and change, 260 pounds. He is also a complicated figure.

He opposes abortion rights, once refused to issue a mayoral proclamation for Gay Pride Day and hurt himself among blacks in 1990 by endorsing President Bush's veto of a civil rights bill. Local NAACP officials accused him of selling out to win votes in a congressional race he ultimately lost. In other words, he is not a moderate. But he's also not predictable. When he was on the city council in the 1980s, he pushed through a law that required banks to disclose the business they did with minorities and women if they wanted to become

city
depositories.

Blackwell is a supply-sider and a tax reformer, which is how he came to be friends with Steve Forbes, whom he met in 1985. Both serve on the board of the National Taxpayers Union. Both have close ties to Jack Kemp. Forbes's campaign manager Dal Col worked for Blackwell at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which Kemp ran during the Bush administration.

"To use the old Marxist term, a comrade in arms, a fellow traveler." That's how Forbes describes his relationship with Blackwell. "We're singing from the same song sheet. . . . This wasn't two strangers coming together in the night."

Forbes campaigned for Blackwell last year during his run for secretary of state. He was impressed that Blackwell bucked the political establishment and fought a 1998 ballot initiative that would have raised the state sales tax. "I said this is a man who can withstand pressure. This is my kind of man."

And so after the '98 elections, the courtship of Blackwell by those planning to run for president in 2000 began. Forbes adviser Don Devine made the first overture under the guise of seeking advice about the state. He made it clear, though, that Forbes would be interested in Blackwell taking a leadership role in his campaign.

Rep. John Kasich (R-Ohio), who was considering a bid, paid a visit. Emissaries for Dan Quayle, Bush and Elizabeth Dole came calling. This is a careful dance. No candidate wants to be turned down when putting together a leadership team, so the trick is to gauge interest and be certain of acceptance before making an offer.

The best offer came from the Forbes camp.

"The bottom line in all of this," says Blackwell, "is the Forbes people were the only folks saying, 'We want you to be the guy.' " And what were the other campaigns talking about? "Being a co-chairman. You were going to be one of 12 or

one of 16."

Still, Blackwell was in no hurry to commit. He was trying to get a grip on his new job as secretary of state. The talks continued, and by April, after pressure mounted from various friends associated with Forbes, he had pretty much decided he would do it. It is not a paid position, and Blackwell says he intends to continue spending most of his time doing what the voters of his state elected him to do.

One of the assurances he received from Forbes was that an Ohio campaign headquarters would be opened by Labor Day--not only to give the candidate a presence there but to give the chairman a shingle for his work.

When Blackwell considers how far he has come from his roots in public housing, he thinks of his father and is inspired to tell another story.

"My father used to say, 'Trust everybody but always cut the cards,' " says Blackwell. "I am mindful that life is short and that my father died when he was 56 years old. You don't worry about the big campaigns or the little campaigns. You worry about how you live your life. I am always reminded that Lincoln lost 11 races."

And if Ken Blackwell's candidate should flame out in 2000, Ken Blackwell will probably resurface somewhere, at another time, a first all over again. With another story to tell.

Campaign chairman Ken Blackwell, left, and his candidate, Steve Forbes. "We're singing from the same song sheet," says Forbes. "I don't think I have to agree with him on everything," Ken Blackwell, right, says of boss and GOP hopeful Steve Forbes.

GRAPHIC: Photo, RAY LUSTIG; Photo, RAY LUSTIG

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Eric P. Liu (CN=Eric P. Liu/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-AUG-1999 17:04:22.00

SUBJECT: 2 books

TO: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

could you see if the library in the OEOB has em? One is "Race, Crime and the Law" by Randall Kennedy; the other is a 1997 report of the Commission on Immigration Reform called "Becoming an American: Immigration and Immigration Policy"

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-DEC-1999 07:20:57.00

SUBJECT: civil rights

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

TEXT:
LEXIS-NEXIS Universe Update Report: December 06, 1999 at 07:18

Results from this Update: 27

Next Update: December 06, 1999 at 08:00

Access your results at:
http://web.lexis-nexis.com/lm.universe/pnews/emailAlert?_pnewsAlert=0x000101a9-0x00004b26%2f0x000101a9%2f19991206%2f07%3a18%3a26

1 of 27 DOCUMENTS

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PR Newswire

December 6, 1999, Monday 5:30 AM Eastern Time

SECTION: FINANCIAL NEWS

DISTRIBUTION: TO BUSINESS AND STATE EDITORS

LENGTH: 179 words

HEADLINE: Made In Detroit Questions Conduct of State and Federal Officials

DATELINE: DETROIT, Dec. 6

BODY:

Made In Detroit has registered complaints to the Michigan Ethics Board and Bureau Personal Officer of the United States Geological Service, questioning the conduct of two State and Federal employees in conjunction with Made In Detroit's U.S. Army Corps of Engineers wetland permit process.

State Attorney General Jennifer Grandholm and U.S. Attorney Saul Green also received letters from Made In Detroit suggesting that their right to due process and civil rights may have been abrogated by actions of State and Federal officials.

"It is time the truth is told and justice prevails," stated William T. Merriweather, Chairman and CEO, Made In Detroit. "We have brought our suspicions to the attention of the authorities because we believe our rights to due process and our civil rights under the U.S. Constitution and the State of Michigan Constitution have been compromised."

SOURCE Made In Detroit

CONTACT: Tina Bassett of Bassett & Bassett, Incorporated, 313-965-3010, for Made In Detroit

URL: <http://www.prnewswire.com>

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 6, 1999

2 of 27 DOCUMENTS

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The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

December 6, 1999, Monday, Home Edition

SECTION: Editorial; Pg. 14A

LENGTH: 405 words

HEADLINE: Editorials: MLK honor appropriate;
Memorial on National Mall fitting for man who extended liberty to all Americans.

BYLINE: Staff

SOURCE: CONSTITUTION

BODY:

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. transformed a nation and a people. Now, that nation will pay homage to the civil rights martyr with a place of honor in one of the capital's most visible spaces.

The National Capital Planning Commission finally chose a 4-acre site on the Tidal Basin for an MLK monument, in a line between the Lincoln and Jefferson memorials and near the tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt. That puts King in fitting company. Thomas Jefferson founded a nation. Abraham Lincoln shaped its conscience. FDR defended its liberty, and King helped to extend that liberty to all its citizens.

King becomes the first African-American and only the second nonpresident honored with his own memorial on the mall of monuments. This long-awaited memorial is due, in large part, to a 15-year crusade by Alpha Phi Alpha, a leading black fraternity, whose members have also established a foundation to raise the private funds --- estimated at tens of millions of dollars --- for construction.

The foundation should have no problem raising the necessary funds given the significance of King's contributions to the nation. The civil rights movement not only freed African-Americans from the tyranny of Jim Crow, but it also freed the entire country from a blatant and systemic racism which betrayed its ideals --- emancipating whites as well as blacks. As King himself said, " . . . their destiny is tied up with our destiny, and their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom."

Try to imagine the nation today had the civil rights movement not taken place.

The United States would never have earned the moral authority to speak about human rights and democracy to the rest of the world. Nor could this country have come to an era of peace and widespread prosperity were it still relegating a group of its citizens to second-class status.

Enshrining King not only commemorates his legacy but also teaches schoolchildren important lessons. They will be reminded that injustices can be overcome without bloodshed. They will also be reminded that the battle for racial equality is not done yet. After all, if they visit the nearby Capitol complex, they will see that not one single African-American senator now serves.

But, most important, they will be reminded of the power of one man to make a difference. King was assassinated at the age of 39, but, by then, he had already done the work of several lifetimes.

GRAPHIC: Photo
Thomas Jefferson
Photo
Franklin D.Roosevelt
Photo
Abraham Lincoln
Photo
Martin Luther King Jr.

LOAD-DATE: December 6, 1999

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

December 06, 1999, Monday

SECTION: Part 5 Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean; WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA; TOGO; AL/D3710/A

LENGTH: 149 words

HEADLINE: Senate amends anti-corruption bill

SOURCE: Source: Radio Nigeria-Kaduna in English 1700 gmt 2 Dec 99

BODY:

[13]

Text of report by Nigerian radio from Kaduna on 2nd December

The Senate has amended the anti-corruption bill submitted by the presidency to facilitate its passage. The chairman, Senate Committee on Judiciary, Civil Rights and Legal Matters, Senator Mike Adjebor, disclosed this at a news briefing in Abuja. Senator Adjebor said the committee had changed the title of the bill as Corrupt Practices and Allied Offences Act. He stated that the operation and scope had been widened to cover the political parties and private sector in addition to the public service. Senator Adjebor said the bill, expected to be passed by the senate next week, will make it an offence for anybody to live above his means [words indistinct]. The chairman said, however,

that the bill would be subjected to the approbation of the Constitution to avoid conflict and ensure sanity in the society.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 5, 1999

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Copyright 1999 The Yomiuri Shimbun

The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo)

December 5, 1999, Sunday

SECTION: Pg. 15

LENGTH: 1047 words

HEADLINE: Wartime trials, tribulations of nisei

BYLINE: Brian Heagney ; Yomiuri

BODY:

Until recently, one of the least known episodes in the history of the United States was the forced exclusion and internment during World War II of more than 120,000 Japanese-American civilians who were living on the U.S. West Coast at the outbreak of the conflict. The dropping of Japanese bombs on the naval base at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941 triggered a series of events that resulted in the sole historical example of concentration camps being established on U.S. soil for the imprisonment of American citizens.

These were not comparable to the death camps of Eastern Europe, but did come fully equipped with barbed-wire fences, guard towers, searchlights, armed military guards--all the trimmings needed for the subjugation of a treacherous criminal underclass. Uprooted at short notice and often at gunpoint from their homes, the Japanese-Americans ironically became prisoners of a nation founded on the principles of universal justice and civil rights.

The government policy, signed as Executive Order 9066 by former U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt on Feb. 19, 1942, was premised on the notion that Japanese-Americans had to be regarded as inherently disloyal to the United States, purely on the basis of their ancestry. U.S. intelligence conceived of Japanese imperialist aggression in racial terms--a war launched by people of color against white supremacy--and consigned first- and second generation Japanese-American settlers to the opposing side of the racial divide. They were simply presumed to be a fifth column, a rat's nest of snoops and saboteurs.

Behind the exclusion was a long history of anti-Japanese and anti-Chinese sentiment and agitation on the West Coast. In California, where 80 percent of the United States' ethnic Japanese population resided, politicians had long been exploiting the "yellow peril" issue and a fear of the "nefarious Japanese menace."

The wartime experience of Japanese-Americans and the racial chauvinism informing U.S. government directives against them have been amply documented in recent cultural studies and oral histories of the detention camps. But "Storied Lives" takes a slightly different tack, addressing the nature and effects of antiracism in this episode of U.S. history.

Drawing on archival records and personal accounts, Gary Okihiro examines the efforts of second-generation Japanese-American (nisei) students to find schools and universities outside the West Coast exclusion zone, and the role of white government agencies, church groups, educators and individual benefactors--the antiracists--in assisting them.

He sees the racism/antiracism categories as resembling a complex Chinese-box construct of shifting constraints and contingencies. In the face of opposition, universities and colleges during the war admitted nisei students, thus an antiracist act; but they sometimes placed limits on the numbers they would accept, a racist act. The Student Relocation Council (SRC) facilitated the education of nisei, an antiracist act, but also advised them to avoid clustering and impressed upon them the need to be demonstrably assimilative and worthy model students.

"It would be good for the United States generally, and I think it would be good from the standpoint of the Japanese-Americans themselves to be scattered over a much wider area and not to be bunched up in groups as they were along the coast," declared Dylan S. Myer, director of the U.S. War Relocation Authority (WRA) at a press conference in 1943. Relocation, he stated, would help solve "a serious racial problem"--a problem caused by Japanese-Americans, who looked like the enemy, shared the religion, food and language of the enemy, and lived in concentrated groups called Little Tokyos, thus threatening the Republic's presumed homogeneity and "provoking" the hostility of whites.

By this proposition, racism originated with its victims and not its instigators. However, the motivation and deeds of whites who labored in student relocation, Okihiro writes, were often at odds with the overarching aims of the WRA, an organization to which the student relocation effort was nonetheless closely tied.

Operating within the constraints of the time and against the arbitrary impositions of "military necessity," the SRC made possible the third level education of over 5,500 nisei whose studies had been interrupted by the outbreak of war in the Pacific. The course was rarely smooth--Japanese-Americans bore the heavy responsibility of being racial and cultural ambassadors, of not faltering academically or eliciting bigoted hostility from peers or the local community. Many transferred or dropped out, bowing to racial, financial or familial pressure.

Female students had additional crosses to bear: "I have talked with parents who have said if they let their daughter out (of the camps), she might run off and get married to anyone," one student counselor reported. "And I have talked to parents who have said if their daughter wants to go out and get married they'll let her go, but they wouldn't let her go out to work or to go to trade school."

Antiracism is an disregarded feature of Asian-American studies, contends Okihiro in this well-organized, thought-provoking work. Like racism, it can

rarely be considered a separate and self-contained category, but rather must be situated in the context of the place and time, and accordingly is freighted with ambiguities and contradictions. The efforts of the SRC might have enabled careers, but they also helped define the stereotyping of nisei as conformist, academically achieving, model minority superpatriots.

Relocation was a strategy devised, at least partially, to minimize anti-Japanese opposition, but it also sought to disperse communities and scatter an ethnic culture to the winds. Democracy is felt to be the ultimate beneficiary of this mutually enriching endeavor of the nisei and their white sympathizers against racism.

The U.S. Constitution is a "mere scrap of paper" stated U.S. Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy in 1942, defending the plan for the removal and detention of Japanese-Americans. "Storied Lives" demonstrates how principled individuals, acting to defend their freedoms, can animate this otherwise lifeless document.

LOAD-DATE: December 5, 1999

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The New York Times

December 5, 1999, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 7; Page 66; Column 1; Book Review Desk

LENGTH: 15343 words

HEADLINE: Notable Books

BODY:

This list has been selected from books reviewed since the Holiday Books issue of December 1998. It is meant to suggest some of the high points in this year's fiction and poetry, nonfiction, children's books, mysteries and science fiction. The books are arranged alphabetically under genre headings. The complete reviews of these books may be found at The New York Times on the Web:

FICTION & POETRY

AHAB'S WIFE: Or, The Star-Gazer. By Sena Jeter Naslund. (Morrow, \$28.)

The
great whaling novel reworked from a female, liberal, Protestant point of
view,
with compassion replacing obsession and good deeds determining a happy
ending;
Ahab's wife gets along without him very well.

AMSTERDAM. By Ian McEwan. (Nan A. Talese/Doubleday, \$21.) In this tartly
comic novel, winner of the 1998 Booker Prize, the author dispatches his
self-important heroes, a composer and an editor, on the very short road
from
hubris to nemesis.

AMY AND ISABELLE. By Elizabeth Strout. (Random House, \$22.95.) This
evocative
first novel examines with ruthless intimacy the relationship between a
girl of
16 and her mother, who have only recently begun to hate each other.

THE ANNIVERSARY: And Other Stories. By Louis Auchincloss. (Houghton
Mifflin,
\$25.) A collection of short stories about life in the upper crust by the
master
of the contemporary fiction of manners.

ANOTHER WORLD. By Pat Barker. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$24.) Old
hatreds, wounds and guilt, simmering from World War I and beyond, haunt a family
in a
novel set in modern Newcastle.

THE ARTIST'S WIDOW. By Shena Mackay. (Moyer Bell, \$21.95.) The Scottish
writer deliciously skewers fin de siècle solipsism in a novel where
characters
proffer cloying floral tributes and canned platitudes, and where the only
genuine sensibility is the title character's grief.

BE COOL. By Elmore Leonard. (Delacorte, \$24.95.) The further adventures
of
Chili Palmer, mobster turned movie producer, now in the record business.

THE BEST AMERICAN SHORT STORIES OF THE CENTURY. Edited by John Updike
and
Katrina Kenison. (Houghton Mifflin, \$28.) A collection that celebrates
short
fiction in the United States and a series called Best American Short
Stories, in
whose annual volumes each of the stories in this anthology once appeared.

BONE BY BONE. By Peter Matthiessen. (Random House, \$26.95.) The last of

three
novels inhabited and propelled by Edgar J. Watson, a cane planter,
developer and
murderer whose conquest of Florida's Gulf Coast marches with the
imperialist
impulses of the young United States.

THE BOOK BORROWER. By Alice Mattison. (Morrow, \$24.) A wrenching novel
that
embraces two stories: the 20-year friendship of two women in contemporary
New
York, and the career of an anarchist agitator of the 1920's, a woman who
shows
up in old age to make a lot of trouble.

THE BOOK OF HAPPINESS. By Nina Berberova. (New Directions, \$23.95.) Set
in
the years surrounding the Russian Revolution, this novel of passionate
candor
allows its characters to love without irony and to speak ingenuously
about what
they really want (including happiness).

THE BREAKAGE. By Glyn Maxwell. (Houghton Mifflin, \$22.) With a host of
dexterous and nimbly honed lines and images, this young poet blends the
brutally
honest introspection of American poets like Frost and Lowell with
accessible,
lighthearted language reminiscent of mid-20th-century British masters
like Auden
and Betjeman.

BREAKFAST ON PLUTO. By Patrick McCabe. (HarperFlamingo, \$22.) An
effusively
cheerful transvestite, disengaged in a London paralyzed by I.R.A. bombs,
is the
protagonist of this novel by a master of the literary macabre.

Breath and Shadows. By Ella Leffland. (Morrow, \$24.) Suffused with a
moonlit
melancholy, this novel braids together three generations of a Danish
family to
pose a haunting question: what do we leave behind to prove we have ever
existed?

Brief interviews with hideous men. By David Foster Wallace. (Little,
Brown,
\$24.) In their depictions of characters whose deviant behavior puts them
an
angstrom away from undiluted sociopathy, these stories employ an incisive
moral
sensitivity to dissect WASP-y male self-absorption.

CAN YOU WAVE BYE BYE, BABY? Stories. By Elyse Gasco. (Picador USA,

\$17.) A
vivid first story collection, revolving around contentious issues of
adoption
and parenthood; mothers are uncertain on points of biology and feeling,
while
fathers may be absent but never suffer doubts.

CHOCOLAT. By Joanne Harris. (Viking, \$22.95.) An accomplished and
tempting
novel in which a French village priest is inspired to sabotage when he
perceives
(correctly) a chocolate festival that coincides with Easter as an assault
on the
faith.

CITY OF LIGHT. By Lauren Belfer. (Dial, \$24.95.) In this historical
novel,
the headmistress of a girls' school in turn-of-the-century Buffalo finds
herself
caught between scientists and environmentalists as Niagara Falls is
tapped for
electric power.

COLLECTED POEMS: 1920-1954. By Eugenio Montale. (Farrar, Straus &
Giroux,
\$40.) Jonathan Galassi's superb translation, with commentary, of the three
principal books of a man of letters now recognized as one of Italy's
greatest
poets.

THE Colony of Unrequited Dreams. By Wayne Johnston. (Doubleday,
\$24.95.) An
eloquent biographical anti-epic novel whose protagonist, the nebbishy but
effectual Joseph Smallwood, betrays its real hero, the great, mysterious
island
of Newfoundland, into incorporation with Canada.

THE CONVERSION. By Aharon Appelfeld. (Schocken, \$22.) An apostate seems
to
learn that Jews should remain Jews in this quasi-historical novel that
analyzes
the significance of religious identity in the disintegrating Hapsburg
Empire.

THE COUNTRY LIFE. By Rachel Cusk. (Picador USA, \$24.) A controlled and
subversive comic novel in the British tradition of wet and weedy country
life,
inhabited by unscrupulous rural tyrants, told by a governess from London
who is
off her own hinges.

CRYPTONOMICON. By Neal Stephenson. (Avon, \$27.50.) A sprawling,
picaresque
post-modern narrative about code making and code breaking, set both

during World
War II and in the present day.

DAMASCUS. By Richard Beard. (Arcade, \$23.95.) Time goes nowhere in this
deft,
charming novel whose lead characters, two otherwise unremarkable Britons,
are
born, fall in love, suffer immersion in a triangle and do whatever else
they do
on the identical date in November.

A Dangerous Friend. By Ward Just. (Peter Davison/Houghton Mifflin,
\$23.) As
its well-meaning civilian hero attempts to find an American officer
captured in
Vietnam, this novel emerges as an allegory for this country's place in the
increasingly deranged world of the mid-1960's.

DEVIL'S VALLEY. By Andre Brink. (Harcourt Brace, \$24.) A mythographic
novel
that resurrects and reburies the Afrikaner past by creating a town,
isolated for
150 years, where all is so white a portrait painter forbids himself brown
pigments.

DREAMLAND. By Kevin Baker. (HarperCollins, \$26.) A jam-packed historical
fantasy that flings real and imaginary characters into the whirlwind of
dangerous, irresistible energy that was New York City in the first decade
of
this century.

THE DREAM MISTRESS. By Jenny Diski. (Ecco, \$23.95.) A novel that weaves
narrative, dream and memory into a web of resonant interconnections
between a
woman who suffers from trances and a bag lady who has neither name nor
face.

DUANE'S DEPRESSED. By Larry McMurtry. (Simon & Schuster, \$26.) In fact,
Duane's not so depressed; he's just taking time out at 62 to rework and
unclutter his life in the final volume of the expansive half-century Texas
trilogy that began with "The Last Picture Show."

EAST INTO UPPER EAST: Plain Tales From New York and New Delhi. By Ruth
Prawer
Jhabvala. (Counterpoint, \$25.) Stories by a spellbinding urban fabulist,
concerning divided souls -- people whose protective coloration belies
their
inner longings -- in two great cities.

Elementals: Stories of Fire and Ice. By A. S. Byatt. (Random House,
\$21.95.)
In stories that home in on the place where aesthetics and moralism meet,
priggish northerners fettered by incuriosity (the greatest crime in the
universe

of Byatt's creation) are forced to rub shoulders with a warmer-blooded breed -- artists, mostly -- who share an unremitting interest in the world around them.

EMPRESS OF THE SPLENDID SEASON. By Oscar Hijuelos. (HarperFlamingo, \$25.) A tender novel, by the author of "The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love," in which a beautiful Cuban emigre who works as a cleaning lady is the victim of a struggle between her instinct for self-invention and her inability to devise a suitable self.

ENGLAND, ENGLAND. By Julian Barnes. (Knopf, \$23.) This satirical novel suggests that while there may always be an England, its immediate future looks more like a theme park than an empire.

THE EXPERIMENT. By John Darnton. (Dutton, \$24.95.) A scientific thriller, by the culture editor of The New York Times, in which things go hair-raisingly wrong when the commanders of new technologies succumb to the lust for immortality.

EXPOSE. By Laura Van Wormer. (Mira, \$21.95.) In this romantic suspense novel, a reporter returns home to Connecticut and solves the murder of her father two decades earlier.

FOR THE RELIEF OF UNBEARABLE URGES. By Nathan Englander. (Knopf, \$22.) Ambitious short stories by a 29-year-old former yeshiva student from New York, now living in secular Israel; his characters are able to flourish in a borderland between the author's old world and that new one.

FREDY NEPTUNE. By Les Murray. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$27.50.) This verse novel follows an itinerant Everyman from Australia, afflicted with an unusual power, as he travels through the horrors of the 20th century.

FREEDOM SONG: Three Novels. By Amit Chaudhuri. (Knopf, \$24.) Brilliant, artfully plotless narratives by a writer less interested in any particular story than in the bits of life and temporary states out of which lives are made.

GAP CREEK. By Robert Morgan. (Algonquin, \$22.95.) Rotten luck almost always prevails for the penniless characters in Morgan's third novel, set in rural

North Carolina at the turn of the century; but the book sings with its detailed evocations of daily life and strategies for getting through it.

A GESTURE LIFE. By Chang-rae Lee. (Riverhead, \$23.95.) In this wise and tender novel, kindly Franklin Hata, Korean-born, prosperous in a New York suburb, reflects on his acts in World War II and tries to work out his true identity.

THE GROUND BENEATH HER FEET. By Salman Rushdie. (Holt, \$27.50.) Gods, humans and rock performers mix and match conduct -- some horrific, some charming -- in a novel not of our world but of a dangerous, fragile one, riven with earthquakes and set at a refractive angle to ours.

HANNIBAL. By Thomas Harris. (Delacorte, \$27.95.) The rematch between the intrepid F.B.I. agent Clarice Starling and the monstrous Dr. Hannibal Lecter.

HARLEM GALLERY: And Other Poems. By Melvin B. Tolson. (University Press of Virginia, cloth, \$60; paper, \$18.95.) A collection by a great voice of the Harlem Renaissance.

Havana Bay. By Martin Cruz Smith. (Random House, \$24.95.) Arkady Renko, taciturn Russian police detective and star of "Gorky Park," fetches up in Cuba bent on suicide; he is revitalized when his plan is rudely thwarted by a would-be assassin.

HAVING EVERYTHING. By John L'Heureux. (Atlantic Monthly, \$24.) The secret neurosis of a psychiatrist at Harvard leads into an unwanted affair with a colleague's wife in this sendup of psychiatry and the academy.

HEAVY WATER: And Other Stories. By Martin Amis. (Harmony, \$21.) Stories in which Amis's comic timing, perfect pitch and curatorial eye are applied to issues like sexual norms, the rewards of poetry and the date of the end of the world.

HOMESICKNESS. By Murray Bail. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, paper, \$14.) An Australian novel that cogitates on the dubious pleasures of mass tourism as a group of 13 follows a senseless itinerary through surreal and baffling museums.

THE HONEY THIEF. By Elizabeth Graver. (Hyperion, \$22.95.) An elegant, straightforward novel in which a troubled 11-year-old girl, her widowed mother

and a reclusive beekeeper attain, not happiness, but a position in which it is possible.

HUMAN VOICES. By Penelope Fitzgerald. (Mariner/Houghton Mifflin, paper, \$12.)

In her wry novel set during the blitz, the author uses the BBC's Broadcasting House as a microcosm in which the 9 o'clock news kept Britain abreast of the progress of its finest hour.

ICE FIRE WATER: A Leib Goldkorn Cocktail. By Leslie Epstein. (Norton, \$23.95.) A travel tale, a historical meditation, a Holocaust revenge fantasy, a bedroom farce and a comedy of manners, starring Epstein's indestructible hero in his third and most ambitious appearance.

INCUBUS. By Ann Arensberg. (Knopf, \$24.) Symptoms of witchcraft (wilted crops, monstrous births), followed by bodiless sexual entities, descend on a Maine town, apparently as metaphors for its social inadequacies, in this postmodern psychological Gothic novel.

IN SEPTEMBER, THE LIGHT CHANGES: Stories. By Andrew Holleran. (Hyperion, \$23.95.) Finely made stories, sharply awake to the idioms, cadences and concerns of gay life in the late 20th century, obsessively aware of the passing of friends, health and youth.

Interpreter Of Maladies: Stories. By Jhumpa Lahiri. (Mariner/Houghton Mifflin, paper, \$12.) In an elegant debut collection that navigates the cultural border between India and America, people marry in haste and, wondrously, acquire sympathy for their improbable mates at leisure.

THE INTUITIONIST. By Colson Whitehead. (Anchor, \$19.95.) An ingenious, original first novel that pits empiricism against intuition in elevator inspection by way of approaching racial struggle and social progress.

ITALIAN FEVER. By Valerie Martin. (Knopf, \$22.) Consciousness rather than plot develops in this novel that uses Italy as background to examine the effects of lovemaking on its reflective heroine.

JACKSTRAWS: Poems. By Charles Simic. (Harcourt Brace, \$22.) In several poems addressed to the moral and eschatological dimensions of insect life, Simic snatches profundities from the air around him, like so many flies to some wanton

boy.

Jem (and Sam). By Ferdinand Mount. (Carroll & Graf, \$25.95.) A rollicking novel of the Restoration, told from the viewpoint of one Jeremiah Mount (in real life a drinking buddy of Samuel Pepys and a possible progenitor of the author), who, though gripped by a professional envy that would stagger Salieri, comes at last to find saving grace in failure.

THE JEW OF NEW YORK. By Ben Katchor. (Pantheon, \$20.) Set in a shadowy, understated, mysteriously opaque New York of 1830, this graphic novel revolves, often at some distance, around a plan for a Jewish refuge upstate and a wandering, disgraced kosher slaughterer who has briefly been there.

A JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE MILLENNIUM. By A. B. Yehoshua. (Doubleday, \$24.95.) Starting in A.D. 999, the pre-eminent Israeli modernist whisks some Jewish merchants across Europe to expose and examine the breaches between Sephardi and Ashkenazi, Jew and Christian, Muslim and Jew, men and women.

Juneteenth. By Ralph Ellison. Edited by John F. Callahan. (Random House, \$25.) Assembled by his literary executor from mountains of notes, this story of a racist white senator raised as black may or may not be construed as Ellison's second novel.

KAFKA'S CURSE. By Achmat Dangor. (Pantheon, \$22.) A novel of magical fables in which the lies and lunacy of apartheid in the old South Africa continue their work in the new -- when, for instance, a man who had faked his race for a higher notch is metamorphosed into a tree.

THE KIND I'M LIKELY TO GET: A Collection. By Ken Foster. (Quill/Morrow, paper, \$12.) Mostly urban short stories about mostly urban characters on whom the author's delicacy and attention confer a measure of lovability, though one wouldn't really want to know them.

THE LAST LIFE. By Claire Messud. (Harcourt Brace, \$24.) Messud's second novel concerns the conflicted history of the French who returned from Algiers and the thoughtful, prematurely wise narrator's imaginative efforts to trace that history in her own inner formation.

Last Things. By Jenny Offill. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$23.) A quirky first

novel follows its 7-year-old protagonist as she observes the descent into madness of her mother, who has built a private cosmos filled with signs and wonders.

Layover. By Lisa Zeidner. (Random House, \$24.) This novel's heroine, who has endured maternal loss and marital betrayal, simply fails to come home one day, embarking on a parallel life of free (read illegal) hotel rooms and relentless sexual conquest.

LIGHT IN THE CROSSING: Stories. By Kent Meyers. (St. Martin's, \$21.95.) A first collection of stories in a communal voice; their characters, dwellers in a Minnesota farm town, endure whatever arises, some by tenacity, others by hope.

LITTLE GREEN MEN. By Christopher Buckley. (Random House, \$24.95.) A witty, high-spirited political satire whose pretext is that flying saucers are a hoax by a government organization so secret even the president doesn't know about it.

THE LONG FIRM. By Jake Arnott. (Soho, \$25.) This challenging first novel (with five narrators) constructs, from the elements of London's 1960's demimonde, a towering gay gangster, Harry Starks, who earns both our admiration and horror.

THE LONG HOME. By William Gay. (MacMurray & Beck, \$24.95.) This first novelist fears no theme, however large; it's good versus evil in Faulkner territory, and good succeeds only when it's better armed than evil and willing to exert violence.

LOSING NELSON. By Barry Unsworth. (Doubleday, \$23.95.) A provocative, absorbing novel whose mad hero hides from his own life by his elaborate identification with Admiral Nelson, a folly he understands well enough to labor at the same time to destroy it.

LOUSE. By David Grand. (Arcade, \$23.95.) An eerie and angry first novel that mirrors the anguish of workers in an age of job insecurity, video surveillance and shameless corporate euphemisms; its finest character is a monstrous capitalist modeled on the aging Howard Hughes.

Love in a Dead Language: A Romance. By Lee Siegel. (University of Chicago,

\$25.) An ambitious and imaginative novel, masquerading as a commentary on the Kama Sutra, becomes a literary puzzle in which Nabokov, Joyce and Philip Roth provide the clues.

LOVERS FOR A DAY. By Ivan Klima. (Grove, \$24.) Twelve stories by the Czech writer reach from 1962 to 1994, describing the intersections of love and lovers before and after Communism.

THE METAPHYSICAL TOUCH. By Sylvia Brownrigg. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$24.) A suicidal vagabond diarist who may or may not exist and a merely depressed flesh-and-blood graduate student in philosophy meet on the Internet in a first novel that explores the nature of being.

MOTHERLESS BROOKLYN. By Jonathan Lethem. (Doubleday, \$23.95.) An energetic, out-of-kilter detective novel that is as much about consciousness as crime; the narrator is a gumshoe afflicted with Tourette's syndrome.

MR. DARWIN'S SHOOTER. By Roger McDonald. (Atlantic Monthly, \$25.) An intellectually curious novel in which a devout seaman's life is distorted by helping Darwin's research and later believing Darwin meant all along to prove there is no God.

MR. WROE'S VIRGINS. By Jane Rogers. (Overlook, \$24.95.) An engaging, serious novel whose hero, the real-life prophet John Wroe (1782-1863), asked his congregation for seven virgins for his "comfort and succor," and got them.

MUSIC FOR TORCHING. By A. M. Homes. (Rob Weisbach/Morrow, \$26.) Another provocative novel from an author who was almost banned in Britain, this time about a very odd couple in a middle-class suburbia that even Cheever never imagined.

THE MUSIC LESSON. By Katharine Weber. (Crown, \$21.) An elegant, suspenseful novel about a New York art historian who becomes part of an I.R.A. plot to steal a Vermeer painting.

MY DATE WITH SATAN: Stories. By Stacey Richter. (Scribner, \$22.) Sometimes very funny, sometimes bizarre to excess, the stories in this first collection

are linked to one another by a sense of common humanity, even when it is displayed by scary-looking rock stars.

MY FATHER, DANCING: Stories. By Bliss Broyard. (Knopf, \$22.) The protagonists in Broyard's first story collection have lived relatively sheltered, privileged lives as the daughters of sophisticated, worldly fathers whose influence is hard to shake.

MY PEOPLE'S WALTZ. By Dale Ray Phillips. (Norton, \$22.95.) A first collection of short stories, all concerning a family of bighearted sinners and their fortunes, which run to bad debts, bad love affairs and bad fishing trips but are always supported by a misguided capacity for hope.

My Russian. By Deirdre McNamer. (Houghton Mifflin, \$24.) When her husband is shot and gravely wounded and her virile Slavic gardener disappears without a trace, the heroine of this novel does what any sensible person would do: drops out of sight and returns incognito to redraw the course of her own life.

THE NEW SWEET STYLE. By Vassily Aksyonov. (Random House, \$29.95.) A luscious Russian novel with a love story at its heart, surrounded by picaresque events in America and demanding, the author insists, frequent help from the reader.

THE NIGHT INSPECTOR. By Frederick Busch. (Harmony, \$23.) A Union sniper in the Civil War, encased in a mask to hide his disfigurement from a wound that ended his Army career, makes unlikely friends with a famous author down on his luck who sounds a lot like Melville.

NOTES OF A DESOLATE MAN. By Chu Tien-Wen. (Columbia University, \$19.95.) The political isolation of Taiwan becomes a metaphor for the life of gay men in this lively, sharp-witted novel (written by a woman but narrated by a man) that directly addresses the consciousness of mortality.

NOVEMBER 1916. The Red Wheel: Knot II. By Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$35.) Disbelief is suspended in this huge novel as the mass of muddle and detail confronting ordinary Russians transcends the reader's knowledge of what really ensued.

ON THE BUS WITH ROSA PARKS. By Rita Dove. (Norton, \$21.) In her meditations on Rosa Parks and other civil rights veterans, the poet's eye and voice, trained for the nearly invisible detail, rescue characters from obscurity by illuminating their ordinariness.

OPENED GROUND: Selected Poems, 1966-1996. By Seamus Heaney. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$25.) A selection from earlier books, along with a few previously uncollected poems and his 1995 Nobel Prize address, that eloquently confirms Heaney's status as the most skillful and profound poet writing in English.

ORIGINAL BLISS. By A. L. Kennedy. (Knopf, \$21.) A novel by a Glaswegian woman in which another Glaswegian woman, hungry for love and touch, enters into a dark romance with a pop-psych guru, more or less arranged, she understands, by divine providence.

OUT OF THE WOODS: Stories. By Chris Offutt. (Simon & Schuster, \$21.) Lean, brilliant examinations of romantic obsessions whose love objects are not men and women but the whole state of Kentucky and in particular its landscape.

THE PALACE. By Lisa St. Aubin de Tern. (Ecco, \$23.95.) Glittering, passionate, minute description of material acquisitions enhances this novel about a former political prisoner who rises in society and builds a palace for the girl of his dreams.

PARIS TRANCE: A Romance. By Geoff Dyer. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$23.) A novel about a dithering young Englishman who comes to Paris to write a book and finds that contentment can curdle into inertia.

THE PECULIAR MEMORIES OF THOMAS PENMAN. By Bruce Robinson. (Overlook, \$24.95.) This first novel by the writer and director of "Withnail and I" conveys an implausible empathy for a horrid British schoolboy searching for personal identity in the grim, unregretted 1950's.

THE PEKING LETTER: A Novel of the Chinese Civil War. By Seymour Topping. (Cornelia and Michael Bessie/Public Affairs, \$25.) Combining personal memory, the intrigue of China's civil war and discussions of Taoism, a former foreign correspondent and managing editor of The Times portrays a scholar who

becomes
involved in the revolutionary movement.

PERLMAN'S ORDEAL. By Brooks Hansen. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$24.) This novel's protagonist, a scrupulously ethical mesmerist practicing in London in 1906, is undone in a battle with a spiritualist over the treatment of a young girl who wants only to tell him about her invisible companion, an ancient demigoddess.

PLAINSONG. By Kent Haruf. (Knopf, \$24.) A novel solidly built in a single place, the high plains of Colorado; the characters' unadorned lives are registered in unadorned prose, and people who doubt they could ever change go right ahead and change, without fussing, when they have to.

THE PLEASING HOUR. By Lily King. (Atlantic Monthly, \$24.) A first novel whose heroine, an American au pair in France, survives (but not undamaged) both the difficult social ambiguities and the more primitive urges that she encounters in her involvement with a French family.

A Prayer for the Dying. By Stewart O'Nan. (Holt, \$22.) In a novel that explores both the nature of evil and the limits of human endurance, a Civil War veteran must save a small Midwestern town beset by fire and plague -- catastrophes with mutually exclusive solutions -- or go mad trying.

PU-239: And Other Russian Fantasies. By Ken Kalfus. (Milkweed, \$22.) Short stories and a novella by a virtuoso of the dismal comedy of Soviet life, in which protagonists who keep the Soviet faith are most likely to become its victims.

RIVER OF DARKNESS. By Rennie Airth. (Viking, \$24.95.) A thriller about a British soldier deranged by the violence of World War I who becomes a psychopathic killer upon demobilization.

THE RIVER SOUND: Poems. By W. S. Merwin. (Knopf, \$23.) In his 70's, a poet who has won most of the prizes is still at work on the grieving that adheres to daily life, though part of his project is now to discern how "the pain of learning what is lost" is "transformed into light at last."

THE SEA CAME IN AT MIDNIGHT. By Steve Erickson. (Bard/Avon, \$23.) Several stories mesh together, or fail to do so, at the level of echo and metaphor rather than plot in this firmly apocalyptic novel at whose center is a

dislocated girl who sells memories in a Japanese brothel.

THE SILENT DUCHESS. By Dacia Maraini. (Feminist Press, \$19.95.) In this novel by one of Italy's most prominent writers, an 18th-century Sicilian noblewoman's refusal to speak is depicted in a slyly suspenseful story of grace and endurance.

SINGLE & SINGLE. By John le Carre. (Scribner, \$26.) International finance and Oedipal tensions form the backdrop for the new novel by the fictional spymaster.

SMOKE SCREEN. By Vincent Patrick. (Morrow, \$24.) Things are bad, and quickly get worse, for the cop and the crook who work together to foil Cuban biological blackmail in this novel by the author of "The Pope of Greenwich Village."

SOMEONE TO WATCH OVER ME: Stories. By Richard Bausch. (HarperFlamingo, \$24.) In this collection, the author examines the human desire for solicitude.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE. By John Rolfe Gardiner. (Knopf, \$24.) A thoughtful, well-built novel whose hero, an American doctor in World War I, becomes estranged from his family and bewitched by a French nurse and healer.

SONNY LISTON WAS A FRIEND OF MINE: Stories. By Thom Jones. (Little, Brown, \$23.) His third collection of hard-nosed short stories features Jones's usual suspects: souls awash in unwanted circumstances and mind-altering drugs.

THE SOPRANOS. By Alan Warner. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$24.) A kind of gloomy farce by a young, talented Scottish novelist who has every sympathy with a pack of teenage choirgirls down in the big city, where wishfully licentious outbreaks fill up, for a while, the vacancy of hope.

THE SOUND OF TRUMPETS. By John Mortimer. (Viking, \$23.95.) The final third of the Rapstone Chronicles, in which Leslie Titmuss tries to sabotage the campaign of the local Tory candidate for Parliament.

SOUTH OF THE BORDER, WEST OF THE SUN. By Haruki Murakami. (Knopf, \$22.) A pair of lovers, parted before they understand their fated mutual rightness, are forever unable to reclaim the past in this wise, discouraging novel.

Still Waters In Niger. By Kathleen Hill. (Triquarterly/Northwestern

University, \$24.95.) Memory and anxiety are intertwined in a lyrical autobiographical novel, set in West Africa, that illuminates the losses and lapses of motherhood.

Sugar and Rum. By Barry Unsworth. (Norton, paper, \$13.) First published in Britain in 1988 and newly released here, this novel rails bitterly against Thatcherism, sending its aging, hard-drinking hero to do battle against the forces of despotism -- and writer's block -- in a decaying Liverpool.

THE SUMMER OF '39. By Miranda Seymour. (Norton, \$23.95.) An adulterous episode in the life of the poet Laura Riding (described in Seymour's biography of Robert Graves) is reworked in this novel to project issues beyond the real-life facts.

THE TESSERACT. By Alex Garland. (Riverhead, \$24.95.) A novel in the form of an often breathtaking narrative collage, set in the Philippines, in which the characters, stubborn in their belief in consequence and causation, can't figure out why things are happening to them.

THE THINGS WE DO TO MAKE IT HOME. By Beverly Gologorsky. (Random House, \$22.95.) A first novel that concerns Vietnam veterans and their wives, all of them wounded, none of them beyond the author's skill or her generosity.

THUMBSUCKER. By Walter Kirn. (Broadway, paper, \$14.) A kind of witty haplessness afflicts the characters in this novel of teenage angst inverted; Justin Cobb, narrator and protagonist, reduces the adults around him to childishness.

Timbuktu. By Paul Auster. (Holt, \$22.) Bereft of his longtime companion, this novel's flea-bitten protagonist longs for nothing more than a bed, a bone and a biscuit but will settle for no more than perpetual enlightenment.

THE TINY ONE. By Eliza Minot. (Knopf, \$22.) Ostensibly an elegy for a mother, this persuasive novel inspects the questing, swerving quality of the life and mind of an 8-year-old girl from her own perspective and those of others.

Tipping the Velvet. By Sarah Waters. (Riverhead, \$25.95.) Suffused with eros, this picaresque first novel chronicles a wide-eyed Victorian girl's ardor for a music-hall actress, her life in the mean streets of London and her

eventual
redemption.

Tough, Tough Toys For Tough, Tough Boys. By Will Self. (Grove, \$23.)
Short fiction, at once amusing and appalling, that glories onomatopoeically in
the
yucky and unmasks revulsion as a species of the genus Desire.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE. By Geoffrey Hill. (Houghton Mifflin, \$22.) A
book-length
meditation in verse, weighted with private and literary allusion, that
strives
to honor the faith and innocence of the untold millions who have died
violently
in this awful century.

TRUE AT FIRST LIGHT. By Ernest Hemingway. Edited by Patrick Hemingway.
(Scribner, \$26.) Edited by one of his sons, this is a fictional account
based on
Hemingway's African safari in 1954.

TURN OF THE CENTURY. By Kurt Andersen. (Random House, \$24.95.) A novel
about
a "yoga-practicing Jew" and a "lapsed Unitarian" who are married and
competing
in the silicon rat race of the new millennium, where life is only
slightly more
crazy than the old one.

WAITING. By Ha Jin. (Pantheon, \$24.) A novel, winner of the National
Book
Award in 1999, centered on a Chinese couple who must wait 18 years to
marry; its
action is determined by individual character and by the strictures of
Chinese
society, which is painstakingly elaborated.

THE WALKING TOUR. By Kathryn Davis. (Houghton Mifflin, \$23.) A
brilliantly
dexterous novel that manages to contain a 20th-century murder mystery,
told in a
post-global-disaster future by one victim's daughter. (The other victim
was
somehow responsible for the disaster.)

The Way People Run: Stories. By Christopher Tilghman. (Random House,
\$21.95.)
These stories about the ties that bind catalog a diverse collection of
unhappy
families, whose members are united only by their breathtaking capacity for
unlove.

WELDING WITH CHILDREN. By Tim Gautreaux. (Picador USA, \$22.) This second
collection of short stories reports with unflinching detail and

unconcealed
affection from the back roads of Cajun Louisiana, where auto engines hang
from
trees and country folk outwit malicious outsiders just by talking sense.

A WEREWOLF PROBLEM IN CENTRAL RUSSIA: And Other Stories. By Victor
Pelevin.
(New Directions, \$23.95.) Antic, enigmatic satires by a young (37)
Russian, in
which metaphysical intuitions about the meaning of existence clash with
the
banalities of real life.

WEREWOLVES IN THEIR YOUTH: Stories. By Michael Chabon. (Random House,
\$22.95.) Chabon's characters inhabit more genre worlds than one but are
surrounded, wherever they are, by a witty, resonant prose in which sharp
observation often shades into metaphor.

WHAT SHE LEFT ME: Stories and a Novella. By Judy Doenges. (Middlebury
College/ University Press of New England, \$22.95.) A first collection by a
writer whose keen sense of how the emotions operate enables her to
startle the
reader on many fronts.

WHILE I WAS GONE. By Sue Miller. (Knopf, \$24.) This painstaking
fictional
meditation on marital fidelity attends to a woman's complex feelings
about her
husband and her no less complex feelings and fantasies about another man.

WHO DO YOU LOVE? Stories. By Jean Thompson. (Harcourt Brace, \$23.)
Emotional needs are rarely stated and more rarely met (romance and family
don't
help) in these quiet, devastating, all-downhill-from-here short stories.

Who's Irish? Stories. By Gish Jen. (Knopf, \$22.) Focusing on the lives
of
Chinese immigrants to the United States, these short stories are
concerned with
the confusion of identities and tangle of loyalties that ensue when Old
World
parents confront their hyphenated children.

THE WOMAN WHO CUT OFF HER LEG AT THE MAIDSTONE CLUB: And Other Stories.
By
Julia Slavin. (John Macrae/Holt, \$22.) The grotesque cheerfully haunts the
suburbs, among the fears and anxieties and dangerous impulses underlying
family
commitments, in this debut collection.

THE WONDERS OF THE INVISIBLE WORLD: Stories. By David Gates. (Knopf,
\$23.)
The disaffected Scarsdale Galahads of these stories may be stuck riding
the

train in suits, but they refuse to slide into middle age without a fight -- or a joint.

NONFICTION

AARON COPLAND: The Life and Work of an Uncommon Man. By Howard Pollack. (Holt, \$37.50.) A professional, open-minded life of a great and durable (1900-90) American composer whose national convictions were central to his art.

AGAINST THE TIDE: The Battle for America's Beaches. By Cornelia Dean. (Columbia University, \$24.95.) Beaches may disappear unless serious conservation efforts begin immediately, warns the science editor of The New York Times.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, AMERICAN. By Richard Brookhiser. (Free Press, \$25.) A dramatic, compact biography that argues for virtues not always attributed to Hamilton, like intelligence, idealism, character and vision.

THE AMATEUR: An Independent Life of Letters. By Wendy Lesser. (Pantheon, \$24.) Hardly anybody can do this anymore: personal essays that talk intelligently about some external subject while revealing (and creating) the author's personality. Lesser calls herself an "18th-century man of letters," and makes good on the boast.

THE AMBER FOREST: A Reconstruction of a Vanished World. By George Poinar Jr. and Roberta Poinar. (Princeton University, \$29.95.) The authors -- a leading expert on fossils in amber and an electron microscopist -- reconstruct the ecosystem of an island off the Dominican Republic that existed between 15 million and 45 million years ago.

AMERICAN BEACH: A Saga of Race, Wealth, and Memory. By Russ Rymer. (HarperCollins, \$25.) An inquiry into race and politics, cultural erosion, power and powerlessness in two Florida communities, both once exclusively black.

AMERICAN CULTURE, AMERICAN TASTES: Social Change and the 20th Century. By Michael Kammen. (Knopf, \$30.) A distinguished historian's essay on the problems of commercial culture, on its interpretation by others and on ideas for more useful distinctions in the future.

Anglomania: A European Love Affair. By Ian Buruma. (Random House, \$25.95.) In a work that is part intellectual history and part family memoir, the

author

investigates the exquisite blend of elitism and tolerance, vulgarity and gentility that makes Britain Britain.

ANOTHER LIFE: A Memoir of Other People. By Michael Korda. (Random House, \$26.95.) A book editor recounts his life in publishing and tells how what

he thought would be a gentlemanly pursuit of erudition was in reality the entertainment business.

BALTHUS: A Biography. By Nicholas Fox Weber. (Knopf, \$40.) An exploration of the life, art and self-mythologizing of the 91-year-old painter best known for his sexually charged canvases.

BETWEEN SILK AND CYANIDE: A Codemaker's War, 1941-45. By Leo Marks. (Free Press, \$27.50.) A natural storyteller's real-life thriller about the struggles, at once technical and sanguinary, against the Nazis and within competing British intelligence bureaucracies during World War II.

THE BIG TEST: The Secret History of the American Meritocracy. By Nicholas Lemann. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$27.) The story of how educational testing became so important, and an argument that every American should be educated at Federal direction and expense.

BLACK HAWK DOWN: A Story of Modern War. By Mark Bowden. (Atlantic Monthly, \$24.) A frightening immediacy characterizes this reporter's reconstruction of the bloody urban battle between American forces and Somali street fighters in Mogadishu in 1993.

THE BLACK ROOM AT LONGWOOD: Napoleon's Exile on Saint Helena. By Jean-Paul Kauffmann. (Four Walls Eight Windows, \$25.) The obsessive, quiet record of a French writer's week in Napoleon's last home, meditating on the impoverished reality of captivity.

BLIND EYE: How the Medical Establishment Let a Doctor Get Away With Murder.

By James B. Stewart. (Simon & Schuster, \$25.) The real-life story of a doctor who is under investigation in the deaths of patients, and an indictment of the

medical authorities for inadequately supervising him.

A BOOK OF REASONS. By John Vernon. (Houghton Mifflin, \$23.) A novelist turns to science and history to explore, in this nonfiction excursion, the puzzle of his brother, Paul, whose distressingly pathological mind Vernon began to comprehend only after his brother's death.

The Boy on the green bicycle: A Memoir. By Margaret Diehl. (Soho, \$25.) After the deaths of her brother and father, the author devised a host of inventive, if ultimately destructive, self-intoxications; she enumerates them in a memoir that explores the line between enchantment and insanity.

BROADWAY BABIES SAY GOODNIGHT: Musicals Then and Now. By Mark Steyn. (Routledge, \$27.) A history of the Broadway musical by an English critic who fears that while there may once have been no business like show business, it's not exactly thriving in these times.

THE BROKEN ESTATE: Essays on Literature and Belief. By James Wood. (Random House, \$24.) A combative, polemical critic examines the transition from religious belief to literary belief in the 19th century and its sequels down to our time.

THE BROKEN TOWER: A Life of Hart Crane. By Paul Mariani. (Norton, \$35.) The first biography of the poet in 30 years depicts his short life and suicide as "a great Greek tragedy" in Jazz Age dress.

THE BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY: Blum, Camus, Aron and the French Twentieth Century. By Tony Judt. (University of Chicago, \$17.50.) A study celebrating three figures who resisted the fashionable Marxism of the Left Bank, Leon Blum, Albert Camus and Raymond Aron.

BYRON: Child of Passion, Fool of Fame. By Benita Eisler. (Knopf, \$35.) A lively, well-informed biography shows that Byron's private life was even a bigger mess than anyone knew.

CAIRO: The City Victorious. By Max Rodenbeck. (Knopf, \$27.50.) An affectionate description, historical and contemporary, of the huge city, the cities that were there before it and the people responsible for so much of its dusty charm.

CARAVAGGIO: A Life. By Helen Langdon. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$30.) A deeply learned life of the great and turbulent Counter-Reformation painter who scorned both social and artistic conventions.

CARELESS LOVE: The Unmaking of Elvis Presley. By Peter Guralnick. (Little, Brown, \$27.95.) The second and final volume of Guralnick's remarkable biography of an amazing American emblem, a man who got everything he had ever wanted and died of it.

A Clearing in the distance: Frederick Law Olmsted and America in the Nineteenth Century. By Witold Rybczynski. (Scribner, \$28.) How a modest man with no formal training in landscaping became a symphonist of public space, designing Central Park and other scenic masterworks.

CLEAR SPRINGS: A Memoir. By Bobbie Ann Mason. (Random House, \$25.) The author revisits her old Kentucky home, giving readers a glimpse at the inspiration for much of her fiction, and finds the sun still shines bright.

CONVERSATIONS WITH WILDER. By Cameron Crowe. (Knopf, \$35.) An admiring book-length interview, by a writer-director, with the deathless (now 93) creator of such classics as "Sunset Boulevard," "Sabrina" and "Some Like It Hot."

THE COUSINS' WARS: Religion, Politics, and the Triumph of Anglo-America. By Kevin Phillips. (Basic Books, \$32.50.) The demographics of basic attitudes inspire the author's view of British and American history, 1642-1865, as one continuing struggle between Roundheads and Cavaliers.

A COVERT LIFE. Jay Lovestone: Communist, Anti-Communist, and Spymaster. By Ted Morgan. (Random House, \$29.95.) A journalist's life of this former Communist who later dedicated himself to squelching Communism worldwide, especially in labor unions, by any means that came to hand.

CREATING COLETTE. Volume 1: From Ingenue to Libertine, 1873-1913. By Claude Francis and Fernande Gontier. (Steerforth, \$32.) How a girl from nowhere triumphed as author, lover, actress and Parisienne at the end of the belle epoque (and had plenty of fuel left for when the war was over).

CREATING HYSTERIA: Women and Multiple Personality Disorder. By Joan

Acocella.

(Jossey-Bass, \$25.) A journalistic expose of the sudden explosion of cases of multiple personality and ritual satanic abuse.

CRIES UNHEARD. Why Children Kill: The Story of Mary Bell. By Gitta Sereny.

(Metropolitan/Holt, \$26.) A sensitive, probing examination of an Englishwoman who committed two murders in 1968, when she was 11 years old.

THE CRIME OF SHEILA McGOUGH. By Janet Malcolm. (Knopf, \$22.) A journalist

whose specialty is the vexed relationship between objective truth and narrative

truth inspects a case in which a lawyer's incompetence at storytelling helped to land her in prison.

CROSSING: A Memoir. By Deirdre McCloskey. (University of Chicago, \$25.) A

memoir by an economist and historian of considerable distinction who decided at

52 to become a woman; it focuses more on the emotional evolution of the crossover than its surgical side (though that was grueling enough).

DARK CONTINENT: Europe's Twentieth Century. By Mark Mazower. (Knopf, \$30.) A

shrewd historian's contrarian interpretation that refuses to see liberal democracy as the norm and pre-1945 authoritarianism as the exception.

dennis potter: A Biography. By Humphrey Carpenter. (St. Martin's, \$40.) A

life of the arthritic, psoriatic, dyspeptic English television writer, who denied that "The Singing Detective," his masterwork featuring an arthritic,

psoriatic, dyspeptic hero, was somehow an autobiographical exercise.

devil take the hindmost: A History of Financial Speculation. By Edward Chancellor. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$25.) An epidemiology of the virulent and

highly contagious malady known as speculative fever (pork bellies! plastics!)

examines how spectacular futures bubbles are blown and just as spectacularly burst.

THE DIARY OF VASLAV NIIJNSKY: Unexpurgated Edition. Edited by Joan Acocella.

(Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$30.) The first complete publication of the great

dancer's diary, which reveals Nijinsky's descent into madness.

DISOWNED BY MEMORY: Wordsworth's Poetry of the 1790s. By David Bromwich.

(University of Chicago, \$25.) A meditation on the crucial years of the poet's development, in which his revolutionary ideals were confronted with the horrors of the Terror in France.

the distance to the moon: A Road Trip Into the American Dream. By James Morgan. (Riverhead, \$24.95.) The author sets out to see the country in his Porsche in a cross-country travelogue that explores the enduring relationship between man and his real best friend, the automobile.

DOG HEART: A Memoir. By Breyten Breytenbach. (Harcourt Brace, \$22.) The record of the expatriate Afrikaner poet's visit to his birthplace and of the frustration of his search for meaning and permanence by disappointment in the future he once worked for.

DOUBLE DOWN: Reflections on Gambling and Loss. By Frederick Barthelme and Steven Barthelme. (Houghton Mifflin, \$24.) Two brothers, both writers of distinguished fiction, tell how they lost more than \$300,000 and managed to be accused of cheating as well.

DREAMING WITH HIS EYES OPEN: A Life of Diego Rivera. By Patrick Marnham. (Knopf, \$35.) An urbane and entertaining biography of the politically minded Mexican muralist whose work celebrated workers but whose acquaintances included Rockefellers as well as Trotsky.

EDWARD ALBEE. A Singular Journey: A Biography. By Mel Gussow. (Simon & Schuster, \$30.) Three Pulitzer Prizes haven't made this playwright a howling Broadway success, but his self-esteem and candor are in good shape at 71, according to this informed biography by a veteran cultural writer for The New York Times.

EDWARD M. KENNEDY: A Biography. By Adam Clymer. (Morrow, \$27.50.) A thorough, careful account of the growth of a senator who has earned far more respect than seemed likely in his youth; by the chief Washington correspondent of The Times.

eleanor roosevelt. Volume 2: 1933-1938. By Blanche Wiesen Cook. (Viking, \$34.95.) The continuing account of the First Lady who turned her gilded cage at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue into a platform from which she could comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable, not the least of whom was a man who shared her surname.

THE ELEGANT UNIVERSE: Superstrings, Hidden Dimensions, and the Quest for the Ultimate Theory. By Brian Greene. (Norton, \$27.95.) A persuasive presentation of the 10-dimensional string theory that aspires to mediate between quantum mechanics and general relativity.

ELEGY FOR IRIS. By John Bayley. (St. Martin's, \$22.95.) Humility, modesty, patience, humor and a certain self-conscious innocence adorn this memoir by a notable British critic about the descent into Alzheimer's disease of his wife, the novelist Iris Murdoch.

1185 Park Avenue: A Memoir. By Anne Roiphe. (Free Press, \$25.) Shunning confessionalism in favor of critical detachment, Roiphe recalls her affluent girlhood, where Scotch flowed daily at 5 and children wanted for nothing but parental affection.

the elusive embrace: Desire and the Riddle of Identity. By Daniel Mendelsohn. (Knopf, \$24.) In a meditation that is part memoir, part Rand McNally of the landscape of desire, a classicist uses family mythology to illuminate the nature of identity in general and gay identity in particular.

EMBRACING DEFEAT: Japan in the Wake of World War II. By John W. Dower. (Norton/New Press, \$29.95.) The winner of the National Book Award for nonfiction in 1999, this magisterial, beautifully written account of Japan between August 1945 and April 1952 assesses the impact of Allied activity on modern Japanese history.

ETHEL & ERNEST. By Raymond Briggs. (Knopf, \$21.) A British artist's extraordinary illustrated memoir of his parents, evoking with love and anguish their struggle in the post-World War II atmosphere of deprivation and self-denial.

FASTER: The Acceleration of Just About Everything. By James Gleick. (Pantheon, \$24.) A fact-filled romp through the technologies and social imperatives that compel us to do everything at once and waste our time anyhow.

the first SEX: The Natural Talents of Women and How They Are Changing the World. By Helen Fisher. (Random House, \$25.95.) An evolutionary anthropologist discusses how the physical differences between men and women will work to

the
advantage of women in the next century.

A FLAME OF PURE FIRE: Jack Dempsey and the Roaring '20s. By Roger Kahn. (Harcourt, Brace, \$28.) The celebrated sportswriter chronicles the iconic pugilist.

FLU: The Story of the Great Influenza Pandemic of 1918 and the Search for the Virus That Caused It. By Gina Kolata. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$25.) A real-life thriller about scientists who pursued the flu into the age of DNA, trying to discover why it was so virulent and to forestall its recurrence; by a science reporter for The New York Times.

FOR THE TIME BEING. By Annie Dillard. (Knopf, \$22.) A meditation on the age-old question of how it could be that an all-powerful God permits evil to exist in the world.

FRANCE ON THE BRINK. By Jonathan Fenby. (Arcade, \$27.95.) A British Francophile -- the most hardened, inveterate kind -- reports on a France that he sees turning into just another country, with supermarkets, Marlboros and boring bread.

FREEDOM FROM FEAR: The American People in Depression and War, 1929-1945. By David M. Kennedy. (Oxford University, \$39.95.) A history of the Roosevelt era, from the New Deal to V-E Day, and the America he taught to believe that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

FROM A HIGH PLACE: A Life of Arshile Gorky. By Matthew Spender. (Knopf, \$35.) A biography of the obsessively deceptive artist, written by his son-in-law.

GALILEO'S daughter: A Historical Memoir of Science, Faith, and Love. By Dava Sobel. (Walker, \$27.) Galileo and the scientific/theological struggle that engaged him rise to close-up dimensions in this account organized around the letters of his daughter Suor Maria Celeste.

a gift imprisoned: The Poetic Life of Matthew Arnold. By Ian Hamilton. (Basic Books, \$24.) This portrait of the poet as a young man argues that beneath the foppish facade of drinking, gambling and nude bathing lay a tortured artist for

whom the act of composition was tantamount to self-evisceration.

GIRLFRIEND: Men, Women, and Drag. By Holly Brubach. Photographs by Michael James O'Brien. (Random House, \$39.95.) A round-the-world examination of men who like to dress as women and what it all means.

GOD'S PERFECT CHILD: Living and Dying in the Christian Science Church. By Caroline Fraser. (Metropolitan/Holt, \$30.) Fraser, herself a former Christian Scientist, gives a fascinating history of a religion that once loomed far larger on the American spiritual scene than it now does.

A GOLFER'S LIFE. By Arnold Palmer with James Dodson. (Ballantine, \$26.95.) An enjoyable autobiography, as unpretentious as its subject, by golf's most charismatic player.

THE GOOD MAN OF NANKING: The Diaries of John Rabe. By John Rabe. Edited by Erwin Wickert. (Knopf, \$26.) The firsthand account by a German businessman (and Nazi supporter) of the Japanese slaughter in Nanjing in 1937 and of his rescue of thousands of Chinese.

GOTHAM: A History of New York City to 1898. By Edwin G. Burrows and Mike Wallace. (Oxford University, \$49.95.) Two history professors at the City University of New York tell what happened in Manhattan from the ice age to the 20th century.

THE GREAT DISRUPTION: Human Nature and the Reconstruction of the Social Order. By Francis Fukuyama. (Free Press, \$26.) The big-thinking social scientist argues that the transition to the information age has had deleterious effects on society.

THE GREAT SHAME: And the Triumph of the Irish in the English-Speaking World. By Thomas Keneally. (Nan A. Talese/Doubleday, \$35.) This real-life narrative by the author of "Schindler's List" focuses on the transportees to Australia, especially those who managed to continue the struggle for Irish independence.

A GREAT WALL. Six Presidents and China: An Investigative History. By Patrick Tyler. (Century Foundation/Public Affairs, \$27.50.) The inside story, reconstructed from documents and interviews, of how and why Richard Nixon

and
his successors dealt with China; by a former Beijing bureau chief of The
New
York Times.

GROOVIN' HIGH: The Life of Dizzy Gillespie. By Alyn Shipton. (Oxford
University, \$30.) A thorough summary of the life and music of the
innovative
trumpeter that argues for his central role in the creation of bebop.

THE HAUNTED WOOD: Soviet Espionage in America -- the Stalin Era. By
Allen
Weinstein and Alexander Vassiliev. (Random House, \$30.) An American
scholar and
a Russian journalist, with access to Soviet secret documents, confirm
both the
magnitude of Stalin's espionage effort and the guilt of certain
long-suspect
Americans.

HENRY F. DU PONT AND WINTERTHUR: A Daughter's Portrait. By Ruth Lord.
(Yale
University, \$27.50.) The story of the founder of the Americana museum
Winterthur
by one of his daughters also gives a portrait of the upper class in the
20th
century.

THE HIDDEN WORDSWORTH: Poet, Lover, Rebel, Spy. By Kenneth R. Johnston.
(Norton, \$45.) A staggeringly industrious biography that shows Wordsworth
as a
more adventuresome sort than the nature lover of the schoolbooks.

HITLER. 1889-1936: Hubris. By Ian Kershaw. (Norton, \$35.) A British
professor
of history concentrates on the development of Hitler's power and the
grotesque
match between a most-unlikely-to-succeed street ranter and a culturally
advanced
nation that rushed to embrace him.

HITLER'S POPE: The Secret History of Pius XII. By John Cornwell.
(Viking,
\$29.95.) A painstaking study of the pope who was never able to condemn the
Nazis; changes in his church's structure and its external relations were
among
his motives, the author says, as well as fear of Communism.

THE HOLOCAUST IN AMERICAN LIFE. By Peter Novick. (Houghton Mifflin,
\$27.) A
historian's contrarian speculations about the impact of the Final
Solution on
American consciousness in the last quarter of the 20th century.

HOMEMADE ESTHETICS: Observations on Art and Taste. By Clement Greenberg. (Oxford University, \$30.) A series of seminars given by the legendarily influential art critic at Bennington in 1971 argues for the importance of taste and craft in making aesthetic evaluations.

HOME TOWN. By Tracy Kidder. (Random House, \$25.95.) The author turns his investigative eye on Northampton, Mass., a city of 30,000 that most young natives leave when they grow up but that is changing its blue collars to white through the steady arrival of newcomers.

HOPE AGAINST HISTORY: The Course of Conflict in Northern Ireland. By Jack Holland. (John Macrae/Holt, \$25.) A veteran journalist's guide to the complexities and vagaries of 30 years of grief that may conceivably now be near an end.

HOT SEAT: Theater Criticism for The New York Times, 1980-1993. By Frank Rich. (Random House, \$39.95.) Some 330 reviews and essays from Rich's days as The Times's chief drama critic, during an era when the theater was not exactly flourishing.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD: Money's Prophets, 1798-1848. By Niall Ferguson. (Viking, \$34.95.) Both European and Jewish history are illuminated by this intensely detailed account of the rise and rise again of the financial house founded in Frankfurt by an obscure coin dealer.

THE HUNGRY YEARS: A Narrative History of the Great Depression in America. By T. H. Watkins. (Marian Wood/Holt, \$32.50.) A richly graphic account of the 1930's that focuses chiefly on the lives of ordinary Americans.

THE IMMACULATE INVASION. By Bob Shacochis. (Viking, \$27.95.) The author, a fiction writer, turns reporter in this account of an American military intervention that failed to intervene sufficiently in Haiti in 1994.

INSIDE THE OVAL OFFICE: White House Tapes From FDR to Clinton. By William Doyle. (Kodansha, \$28.) A comparative survey of how presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Bill Clinton have recorded their conversations and what their methods reveal about their governing styles.

IRREPARABLE HARM: A Firsthand Account of How One Agent Took On the CIA in an Epic Battle Over Secrecy and Free Speech. By Frank Snepp. (Random House, \$26.95.) A former C.I.A. agent recounts his futile court battle with the government over a book that contained no classified information.

Jonathan swift: A Portrait. By Victoria Glendinning. (Holt, \$35.) A life of the obscure country vicar and inveterate bath taker turned dirty-minded public rogue suggests that its subject may have suffered from one of the earliest recorded cases of obsessive-compulsive disorder.

KOSOVO CROSSING: American Ideals Meet Reality on the Balkan Battlefields. By David Fromkin. (Free Press, \$21.) A lucid, learned examination of Kosovo as a case study for exploring the possibilities of action for the better in the world by the United States today.

THE LAST SURVIVOR: In Search of Martin Zaidenstadt. By Timothy W. Ryback. (Pantheon, \$21.) An American reporter's prose morality play about the Munich suburb Dachau, where normal life is foreclosed and an 83-year-old Holocaust survivor remembers more horrors than anyone's records can confirm.

THE LAST TREK -- A NEW BEGINNING: The Autobiography. By F. W. de Klerk. (St. Martin's, \$35.) The former president of South Africa recalls how his country made the transition from apartheid to all-race democracy.

LATER AUDEN. By Edward Mendelson. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$30.) The second volume of Auden's biography, covering his years during World War II and after, written by the poet's literary executor.

LEGACY: A Biography of Moses and Walter Annenberg. By Christopher Ogden. (Little, Brown, \$29.95.) A colorful, closely observed family epic about the immigrant who created a publishing empire and his son, a playboy turned philanthropist.

THE LEXUS AND THE OLIVE TREE. By Thomas L. Friedman. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$27.50.) A columnist, formerly a correspondent, for The Times explains, with anecdotes as well as analyses, what the instant electronic global economy is and what it may take to live there.

THE Life and times of pancho Villa. By Friedrich Katz. (Stanford University, cloth, \$85; paper, \$29.95.) A huge biography, embodying decades of research, that supplies global and regional context to the Mexican outlaw and

revolutionary general best known in this country for his raid on a New Mexico town in 1916.

LIFE IN THE TREETOPS: Adventures of a Woman in Field Biology. By Margaret D. Lowman. (Yale University, \$27.50.) A funny, unassuming chronicle of the trials and achievements of a woman (and mother) engaged in studying tree canopies and inventing techniques to do it.

LIVES OF THE POETS. By Michael Schmidt. (Knopf, \$35.) Straightforward, even old-fashioned, this big book (940 pages plus bibliography and index) is a history of English poetry from the mid-14th century to the present, by a British publisher and editor who has read just about everything and has no fear of evaluation.

Lords of the Horizons: A History of the Ottoman Empire. By Jason Goodwin. (John Macrae/Holt, \$32.50.) A journalist and travel writer illuminates the history and culture of a former seat of imperial splendor, from its humble origins to glittering eminence to lumbering decline.

LOST CHORDS: White Musicians and Their Contributions to Jazz, 1915-1945. By Richard M. Sudhalter. (Oxford University, \$35.) A mountainous work that restores to history the considerable influence of white musicians on the development of jazz.

LOVE ACROSS COLOR LINES: Otilie Assing and Frederick Douglass. By Maria Diedrich. (Hill & Wang, \$35.) A chronicle of the nearly three-decade affair between Douglass and a German journalist.

LOVE IS WHERE IT FALLS: The Story of a Passionate Friendship. By Simon Callow. (Fromm International, \$23.) The personal account of a grand if unusual (platonic) love affair between the gay actor and playwright and a woman 40 years his senior, Margaret Ramsay, the pre-eminent English play agent.

THE MAKING OF THE MASTERS: Clifford Roberts, Augusta National, and Golf's Most Prestigious Tournament. By David Owen. (Simon & Schuster, \$25.) An account of the innovator who founded golf's premier contest.

Making the wiseguys weep: The Jimmy Roselli Story. By David Evanier. (Farrar,

Straus & Giroux, \$24.) A life of the Italian crooner from Hoboken -- no, not that one -- who sang like a nightingale but whose powerful enemies threatened to send him to sleep with the fish.

MANDELA: The Authorized Biography. By Anthony Sampson. (Knopf, \$30.) A careful study of the master of political imagery who became South Africa's indispensable man; Mandela is demythologized without losing his heroic stature.

Mary Pickford Rediscovered: Rare Pictures of a Hollywood Legend. By Kevin Brownlow. (Abrams/Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, \$39.95.) America's first film star, this celebratory reappraisal argues, was far more than the sum of her golden ringlets: urchin and princess, tomboy and coquette, she was an adroit shapeshifter worthy of serious critical attention.

MATINEE IDYLLS: Reflections on the Movies. By Richard Schickel. (Ivan R. Dee, \$26.50.) A collection by the film critic for Time that illustrates the breadth, depth and intensity of his passion for motion pictures and the people who make them.

Matisse: Father & Son. By John Russell. (Abrams, \$39.95.) In a biographical diptych informed by previously unpublished (and revealingly intimate) family correspondence, Matisse pere and Matisse fils emerge as twin titans, one at making art, the other at selling it.

THE MEME MACHINE. By Susan Blackmore. (Oxford University, \$25.) An informed effort to popularize the theory that cultures are controlled by replicating units (memes) analogous to the genes of biological theory, and that their operations drive cultural evolution.

MICHAEL JORDAN AND THE NEW GLOBAL CAPITALISM. By Walter LaFeber. (Norton, \$22.95.) The historian uses the sports superstar to examine how American corporations employ popular culture to disguise what he labels economic imperialism.

MIND OF THE RAVEN: Investigations and Adventures With Wolf-Birds. By Bernd Heinrich. (Cliff Street/HarperCollins, \$25.) With a graceful, light-footed prose style, a biologist investigates the brainiest of birds.

MORE MATTER: Essays and Criticism. By John Updike. (Knopf, \$35.) A fat (900 pages) aggregation of nonfiction and nonpoetry by a stylish man of letters who fears no subject and has yet to be defeated by any.

MY KITCHEN WARS. By Betty Fussell. (North Point, \$23.) In a memoir that joins with her specialty, food writing, the author describes her marriage to the scholar and critic Paul Fussell, and its dissolution.

MY MOVIE BUSINESS: A Memoir. By John Irving. (Random House, \$19.95.) A measured and genial personal history of seeing Irving's novels made (or not made) into movies; the rancor with which book people are often said to regard film people appears nowhere, or hardly anywhere.

MY PILGRIM'S PROGRESS: Media Studies, 1950-1998. By George W. S. Trow. (Pantheon, \$24.) This book-length study by a proven stargazer on cultural artifacts has less to do with media than with the loss of influence over much of anything by traditionally civilized people like himself.

NAME-DROPPING: From F.D.R. On. By John Kenneth Galbraith. (Houghton Mifflin, \$26.) The nonagenarian economist recalls, in delicious anecdotes, some of the historical figures he has encountered.

NANSEN: The Explorer as Hero. By Roland Huntford. (Barnes & Noble, paper, \$19.95.) A biography, 12 years in the making, of the Norwegian explorer, diplomat and Nobel laureate who became the mentor to a generation of adventurers and whose life seemed to come from an Ibsen play.

THE NEW NEW THING: A Silicon Valley Story. By Michael Lewis. (Norton, \$25.95.) A smart, revealing (and sometimes troubling) profile of Jim Clark, the brilliant, anarchic entrepreneur who cast the technology stock market into the nutty molds that shape it today.

NIGHT FALLS FAST: Understanding Suicide. By Kay Redfield Jamison. (Knopf, \$26.) An agonized and agonizing study about the prevalence of suicide (high) and the chances that society can organize what it knows to cut suicide rates (low).

NO GO THE BOGEYMAN: Scaring, Lulling, and Making Mock. By Marina Warner. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$35.) A romp through a catalog of scary stuff -- goblins, bugbears, orcs, witches, you name it -- that asks why we love to

be

frightened and finds that to utter our fears is to tame them.

NO OTHER BOOK: Selected Essays. By Randall Jarrell. Edited by Brad Leithauser. (HarperCollins, \$27.50.) An essay collection that fairly represents the best work of an astute and generous critic.

on sunset boulevard: The Life and Times of Billy Wilder. By Ed Sikov. (Hyperion, \$35.) This prodigiously researched chronicle charts its subject's rise from Berlin gigolo to Hollywood director, one gifted -- and contrarian -- enough to cast Ginger Rogers as a 12-year-old nymphet.

THE ORCHID THIEF. By Susan Orlean. (Random House, \$25.) The first book-length narrative by a stylish, tightly focused journalist whose hero is an orchid thief but whose real subject is monomania.

OUR KIND OF PEOPLE: Inside America's Black Upper Class. By Lawrence Otis Graham. (HarperCollins, \$25.) An ambitious, occasionally reverent anatomy of the segment of black society that has experienced generations of material well-being and produced a number of engaging organizations and personalities.

OUT FOR GOOD: The Struggle to Build a Gay Rights Movement in America. By Dudley Clendinen and Adam Nagourney. (Simon & Schuster, \$30.) Written by an editorial writer and a reporter at The New York Times, this is a rich, valuable history of gay activism from the Stonewall events through the AIDS epidemic.

OUT OF PLACE: A Memoir. By Edward Said. (Knopf, \$26.95.) The scholar describes the transition of his life from a childhood in Egypt to an academic career in the United States.

PASSAGE TO JUNEAU: A Sea and Its Meanings. By Jonathan Raban. (Pantheon, \$26.50.) This hydrophilic traveler describes a physical and intellectual journey with a 35-foot ketch, some books and a deep alertness to what the sea has been up to for the Indians and their successors.

PASSIONATE NOMAD: The Life of Freya Stark. By Jane Fletcher Geniesse. (Random House, \$27.95.) A subtle, generous portrait of the irrepressible traveler, explorer, Arabist and writer whose unorthodox Middle Eastern circuits unnerved British officialdom in the 1950's.

THE PITY OF WAR. By Niall Ferguson. (Basic Books, \$30.) The traditional views on the causes of World War I are called into question, and the author suggests that had England stayed at home, the world might be a different place today.

PLAYING FOR KEEPS: Michael Jordan and the World He Made. By David Halberstam. (Random House, \$24.95.) Journalist and social historian, Halberstam illuminates Jordan's career and its consequences for the world with insight, balance, analysis, pertinent anecdotes and well-dug facts.

A POSITIVELY FINAL APPEARANCE: A Journal, 1996-98. By Alec Guinness. (Viking, \$24.95.) In the most recent (and, he announces, the last) volume of his memoirs, the actor shares his thoughts on his craft, his faith and the pleasures of living.

PRE-CODE HOLLYWOOD: Sex, Immorality and Insurrection in American Cinema, 1930-1934. By Thomas Doherty. (Columbia University, cloth, \$49.50, paper, \$19.50.) An examination of American films before the imposition of the Production Code, with an argument that restrictions on content were instrumental in creating what is now regarded as Hollywood's Golden Age.

PREEMPTING THE HOLOCAUST. By Lawrence L. Langer. (Yale University, \$22.50.) A collection of essays that reiterates this scholar's conviction that the Nazi murder of the Jews is "an unforgivable crime" that is "beyond guilt and atonement."

THE PRIDE OF HAVANA: A History of Cuban Baseball. By Roberto Gonzlez Echevarria. (Oxford University, \$35.) A chronicle and a celebration of the national pastime of Cuba, lovingly told by a professor of Hispanic literature at Yale who has been a semipro catcher himself.

PRIMO LEVI: Tragedy of an Optimist. By Myriam Anissimov. (Overlook, \$37.95.) A serious, lively, conscientiously researched biography of the distinguished Italian writer whose optimism and rationalism were not totally suppressed by his experience as an inmate of Auschwitz.

A PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY JAMES: Two Women and His Art. By Lyndall Gordon. (Norton, \$30.) A biography that pierces the myth the novelist built around his life by delving into the lives of Minny Temple and Constance Fenimore

Woolson,
two women who inspired him and became the models for some of his heroines.

PUSHKIN'S BUTTON. By Serena Vitale. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$30.) An Italian scholar's vivid, meticulous account of the impulsive Russian poet's death in a duel in 1837, and of the society that often encouraged people to die in that way.

A RAGE TO LIVE: A Biography of Richard and Isabel Burton. By Mary S. Lovell. (Norton, \$39.95.) A lucid, efficient, pro-Burton account of an eminent Victorian couple who offended nearly everyone by their intrepidity, self-regard and brass. The news is this: She didn't burn his diaries.

RAY CHARLES: Man and Music. By Michael Lydon. (Riverhead, \$27.95.) A tight and detailed biography of the rhythm and blues legend better known as "the Genius."

THE REAL AMERICAN DREAM: A Meditation on Hope. By Andrew Delbanco. (Harvard University, \$19.95.) An acute social critic ponders a nation that believed first (with the Puritans) in God, later (with Lincoln and Whitman) in its own divine mission, finally in instant self-gratification, a stage in which he thinks we should not remain.

THE REAL WILD WEST: The 101 Ranch and the Creation of the American West. By Michael Wallis. (St. Martin's, \$35.) The larger-than-life story of the private ranch that helped shape Americans' conception of the frontier.

REFLECTIONS ON A RAVAGED CENTURY. By Robert Conquest. (Norton, \$26.95.) In this collection of essays, the historian ponders why the last hundred years have been the most murderous in human history.

REMEMBERING RANDALL: A Memoir of Poet, Critic, and Teacher Randall Jarrell. By Mary von Schrader Jarrell. (HarperCollins, \$22.) A charming, personal but discreet memoir of Jarrell's last years, by his second wife.

REPORTING LIVE. By Lesley Stahl. (Simon & Schuster, \$26.) The author captures the strains of belonging to the breakthrough generation of women in

network
television news, first as a tough political reporter, later as a fixture
on "60
Minutes."

REPORTING VIETNAM. Part One: American Journalism 1959-1969; Part Two:
American Journalism 1969-1975. (Library of America, \$35 each.) Writing by
many
adept correspondents who tried to capture the suffering, unredeemed by its
consequences, of the war in Vietnam.

RIGHTEOUS VICTIMS: A History of the Zionist-Arab Conflict, 1881-1999. By
Benny Morris. (Knopf, \$40.) A clinical and credible work by an Israeli
historian
whose narrative begins with the arrival of the first Zionists and
identifies the
reciprocal misunderstandings and economies of truth that have plagued
both sides
ever since.

the rise and fall of the american teenager. By Thomas Hine. (Bard/ Avon,
\$24.) A plea to consider adolescence as apprenticeship for adulthood, not
as a
period of extended childishness.

RITUALS OF BLOOD: Consequences of Slavery in Two American Centuries. By
Orlando Patterson. (Civitas/Counterpoint, \$29.50.) A scholar argues that
the
destructive internal dynamics of the black family, though created by
slavery,
are largely within the power of blacks (especially black men) to
ameliorate.

SAINT AUGUSTINE. By Garry Wills. (Lipper/Viking, \$19.95.) An informed
rendering of the life and thought of the African (A.D. 354-430) who
became the
most durable of theologians; with useful translations from the
Ecclesiastical
(for "Confessions," read "Testimony").

SHADOW: Five Presidents and the Legacy of Watergate. By Bob Woodward.
(Simon
& Schuster, \$27.50.) The veteran investigative journalist examines how
the rules
of presidential politics have changed since the Nixon administration, with
special emphasis on the travails of Bill Clinton.

SHAKESPEARE: A Life. By Park Honan. (Oxford University, \$30.) Admirable
collection, synthesis and judgment exercised on the existing data of
Shakespeare's life and the life of the times around him; more is known
than lots
of people think.

Shaking a leg: Collected Writings. By Angela Carter. (Penguin, paper,

\$15.95.) Incisive cultural journalism by the British novelist that among other delicious subversions invokes the Greeks to argue for wearing high heels with long skirts.

SHOW ME A HERO: A Tale of Murder, Suicide, Race, and Redemption. By Lisa Belkin. (Little, Brown, \$25.) A report, by a writer for The New York Times, on the polarizing conflict of 1988 that followed a judge's order to build 200 units of low-cost subsidized housing in Yonkers.

SILENT STARS. By Jeanine Basinger. (Knopf, \$35.) A film historian argues that many of the stars of the silents wielded talent and cultural scope that have been forgotten as the films themselves were forgotten, lost or just unseen.

SIN IN SOFT FOCUS: Pre-Code Hollywood. By Mark A. Vieira. (Abrams, \$39.95.) A lavishly illustrated book that examines American movies before they fell under the restrictions of the Production Code.

SLEEPING WITH EXTRA-TERRESTRIALS: The Rise of Irrationalism and Perils of Piety. By Wendy Kaminer. (Pantheon, \$24.) Sometimes amused, sometimes horrified, a sharp thinker addresses the worlds of U.F.O.'s, angels, New Age conclaves and whatever seems to her a bit much.

speaking of diaghilev. By John Drummond. (Faber & Faber/Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$20.) Based on interviews with Diaghilev's collaborators, this is a portrait and meditation on the great Russian impresario.

STIFFED: The Betrayal of the American Man. By Susan Faludi. (Morrow, \$27.50.) The author of "Backlash: The Undeclared War Against American Women" perceives an undiscerned war against American men, oppressed by an ornamental, service-oriented consumer culture into simulacra of their once useful selves.

STRANGE BEAUTY: Murray Gell-Mann and the Revolution in Twentieth-Century Physics. By George Johnson. (Knopf, \$30.) A portrait, by an informed enthusiast, of the brilliant, tormented man who dominated elementary particle physics in the heady 1950's and 60's.

STRANGERS: A Family Romance. By Emma Tennant. (New Directions, \$22.95.)

A memoir by the British novelist that forms a lyrical meditation on the obscure psychodynamics of family life.

THE SUN IN THE CHURCH: Cathedrals as Solar Observatories. By J. L. Heilbron.

(Harvard University, \$35.) A book both elegant and learned, exploring the installation of vast (but often easily overlooked) astronomical instruments in major churches by authorities sometimes thought, wrongly, to have looked with disfavor on astronomical research.

TALES OF THE LAVENDER MENACE: A Memoir of Liberation. By Karla Jay. (Basic

Books, \$25.) A memoir by a professor of English at Pace University of her years as a radical lesbian activist from 1968 to 1972 that combines hilarity and poignant reflection.

THROWIM WAY LEG: Tree-Kangaroos, Possums, and Penis Gourds -- On the Track of Unknown Mammals in Wildest New Guinea. By Tim Flannery. (Atlantic Monthly, \$25.)

A scientist's enthralling record of a life with unknown animals, untamed people and unimaginable landscapes.

Time out of mind: The Diaries of Leonard Michaels, 1961-1995. (Riverhead,

\$24.95.) The multiply and turbulently married author of "The Men's Club" set down his observations on three decades of friends, wives and children in a stack of notebooks, which he carried with him wherever he went so that no one would read them. Now you can.

THE TIMES OF MY LIFE: And My Life With The Times. By Max Frankel. (Random

House, \$29.95.) A tough, smart, scrupulous account of more than 40 years at this paper by its former executive editor, from which the reader can learn a lot about what makes newspapers function.

'TIS: A Memoir. By Frank McCourt. (Scribner, \$26.) Continuing the chronicle

of his life begun in "Angela's Ashes," the author describes his emigration from Ireland at the age of 19 and his fraught confrontation with New York.

A TRAITOR'S KISS: The Life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, 1751-1816. By

Fintan

O'Toole. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$30.) A biography of a many-minded man who proceeded from playwriting and theater management to politics but failed to achieve high office, O'Toole argues, because he was a self-made man and an Irishman.

THE TRUST: The Private and Powerful Family Behind The New York Times. By Susan E. Tifft and Alex S. Jones. (Little, Brown, \$29.95.) A monumental but lively and anecdote-rich account of Adolph S. Ochs, who bought The Times in 1896, and his successors down to the present day.

TRUTH: Four Stories I Am Finally Old Enough to Tell. By Ellen Douglas. (Algonquin, \$18.95.) The first nonfiction book by the venerable Southern novelist examines the events that provided themes for her fiction.

TRYING IT OUT IN AMERICA: Literary and Other Performances. By Richard Poirier. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$25.) In a wide-ranging collection of essays, the literary critic and scholar ponders how the artist infuses his creation with the energy of performance.

TURKEY UNVEILED: A History of Modern Turkey. By Nicole Pope and Hugh Pope. (Overlook, \$29.95.) A revealing guide, by two journalists, to the culture and politics of a prosperous, complex nation much beheld by tourists but otherwise much ignored by the West.

UNVANQUISHED: A U.S.-U.N. Saga. By Boutros Boutros-Ghali. (Random House, \$29.95.) The only Secretary General of the United Nations ever to be denied a second term tells his side of the clashes with the Clinton administration that led to his ouster.

UNWEAVING THE RAINBOW: Science, Delusion and the Appetite for Wonder. By Richard Dawkins. (Houghton Mifflin, \$26.) An illustrious zoologist rakes the ignorant with fire at length before switching to his real metier, the conveyance of scientific ideas with beauty, clarity and affection.

VeRA: (Mrs. Vladimir Nabokov). By Stacy Schiff. (Random House, \$27.95.) A thoughtful biography of Nabokov's wife, protector, dogsbody and perfect reader that opens up a 52-year marriage without pretending to explain every enigma.

VIETNAM. The Necessary War: A Reinterpretation of America's Most
Disastrous
Military Conflict. By Michael Lind. (Free Press, \$25.) A bold, intriguing
polemic that revivifies the domino theory in the light of the author's
reading
of global politics in the 1960's and since.

THE VIEW FROM ALGER'S WINDOW: A Son's Memoir. By Tony Hiss. (Knopf,
\$24.) In
his steadfastly loyal, often painfully raw portrait of his father, the
author
maintains that the man he recalls as a loving and humane figure could not
possibly have been a Soviet spy.

WALKER EVANS. By James R. Mellow. (Basic Books, \$40.) An evocative
biography,
posthumously published, that captures in Evans a private heartlessness
belying
the humanity of his photographs.

WALKING ON WATER: Black American Lives at the Turn of the Twenty-First
Century. By Randall Kenan. (Knopf, \$30.) A nonfiction book by a black
novelist
and short-story writer that records the varied voices of black people
across the
United States.

WALTER BENJAMIN AT THE DAIRY QUEEN: Reflections at Sixty and Beyond. By
Larry
McMurtry. (Simon & Schuster, \$21.) A peculiar book, part memoir, part
tour de
force, part commonplace book, in which the author of "Lonesome Dove"
regrets
what he thinks is his failure to subvert fallacies about the Old West.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD: From the Dawn of Civilizations to the Eve of the
Twenty-First Century. By David Fromkin. (Knopf, \$25.) Everything there
was, in
222 pages of text that set forth eight stages of universal history and are
firmly Western and progressive in approach: things are better now than
when they
started out.

WHAT WE OWE TO EACH OTHER. By T. M. Scanlon. (Belknap/Harvard
University,
\$35.) A treatise arguing a set of basic principles for moral conduct by
the
Harvard philosopher.

WHEN PRIDE STILL MATTERED: A Life of Vince Lombardi. By David Maraniss.
(Simon & Schuster, \$26.) A well-researched, vividly narrated biography of
the
legendary coach of the Green Bay Packers.

WHY THEY KILL: The Discoveries of a Maverick Criminologist. By Richard Rhodes. (Knopf, \$26.95.) An investigation into the nature of violent offenders follows the story of an unorthodox criminologist who himself survived a childhood of abuse.

WINSTON AND CLEMENTINE: The Personal Letters of the Churchills. Edited by Mary Soames. (Houghton Mifflin, \$35.) The private correspondence of one of the century's most fascinating couples, edited by their youngest daughter, traces the "love & honour" of one of "the gt romances" through the "colour & jostle of the high-way" of the 20th century.

WITNESS TO HOPE: The Biography of Pope John Paul II. By George Weigel. (Cliff Street, \$35.) A fascinating, if somewhat lengthy, chronicle of the pope's life and a defense of his papacy.

WOMAN: An Intimate Geography. By Natalie Angier. (Houghton Mifflin, \$25.) A personal celebration of the female of the species -- the glory, the rapture, the mystery of being a woman -- written from the point of view of a member of that sex (and a regular contributor to the Science Times section of The Times) but which may prove instructive for the other one as well.

A WOMAN OF THE TIMES: Journalism, Feminism and the Career of Charlotte Curtis. By Marilyn S. Greenwald. (Ohio University, \$26.95.) A biography of the editor at The Times who was instrumental in revolutionizing the women's sections of American newspapers.

WONDERS OF THE AFRICAN WORLD. By Henry Louis Gates Jr.; photographs by Lynn Davis. (Knopf, \$40.) A lively introduction to the archaeology and history of several African societies and their achievements, the fruit of visiting the continent for 30 years.

YEARS OF RENEWAL. By Henry Kissinger. (Simon & Schuster, \$35.) The national security adviser and secretary of state in the Nixon and Ford administrations defends himself -- no surprise -- while confessing that Watergate was a grave

setback for coherent, effective policy.

YEATS'S GHOSTS: The Secret Life of W. B. Yeats. By Brenda Maddox. (HarperCollins, \$32.) A blithe, energetic account of the great Irish poet's marriage and of how the couple's involvement in mysticism inspired Yeats's greatest poetry and prose.

YOU'RE MISSIN' A GREAT GAME: From Casey to Ozzie, the Magic of Baseball and How to Get It Back. By Whitey Herzog and Jonathan Pitts. (Simon & Schuster, \$25.) The plain-spoken former manager opines on the old days of baseball and how the game should be overhauled.

CHILDREN

THE BIRCHBARK HOUSE. By Louise Erdrich. (Hyperion, \$14.99.) (Ages 9 to 12) The story of a young Ojibwa girl and her family is set on an island in Lake Superior around 1847, and the author draws on her family's experiences in their first encounters with the white men. Richly detailed and accessible.

BLACK CAT. Written and illustrated by Christopher Myers. (Scholastic, \$16.95.) (Ages 5 to 9) The text itself, about New York City, is spare; the illustrations, which combine photographs, collage, ink and gouache, are lush, startling and richly textured.

BUD, NOT BUDDY. By Christopher Paul Curtis. (Delacorte, \$15.95.) (Ages 8 to 12) It's 1936 in Flint, Mich., and a 10-year-old orphan, Bud Caldwell, is determined to find Herman E. Calloway, a bass fiddle player who just might be his father. Lighthearted and serious by turns and entertaining throughout.

Frightful's Mountain. Written and illustrated by Jean Craighead George. (Dutton, \$15.99.) (Ages 8 and up) The story of Sam Gribbley and the wilderness, which began 40 years ago with "My Side of the Mountain," concludes with a novel about Frightful, the peregrine falcon Sam raised. The human plot is a tad mechanical but everything about the falcons -- their habits, migration, nesting -- is fascinating. The writing soars.

Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets. By J. K. Rowling. (Levine/Scholastic, \$17.95.) Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. By J. K. Rowling. (Levine/Scholastic, \$19.95.) (Ages 8 and up) The second and third years

of the boarding education of a British wizard. An international phenomenon, entertaining for both children and adults.

Monster. By Walter Dean Myers. Illustrated by Christopher Myers. (HarperCollins, \$15.95.) (Ages 12 and up) Steve Harmon is 16 years old and accused of murder. He's coping with his trial by transforming his experiences into a screenplay that he films in his mind. Chilling and engrossing.

Sector 7. Written and illustrated by David Weisner. (Clarion, \$16.) (All ages) A dazzling wordless adventure about a boy who leaves his class trip to the Empire State Building and finds himself in the mysterious place where clouds are manufactured and dispatched.

Skellig. By David Almond. (Delacorte, \$15.95.) (Ages 8 to 12) Michael's family has just moved into the house and it's a very difficult time for everyone. Then Michael discovers Skellig, a strange, really strange man, almost dead in the garage and covered with dust. A magical novel about connection and recovery in everyday life.

Through My Eyes. By Ruby Bridges. Edited by Margo Lundell. (Scholastic, \$16.95.) (Ages 5 to 9) The story of the little girl who integrated a New Orleans elementary school in 1960 is told in simple, direct text and a range of photographs and period illustrations. An affecting account.

MYSTERIES

THE BIG BAD CITY. By Ed McBain. (Simon & Schuster, \$25.) The man with the golden ear for urban street voices delivers another pitch-perfect 87th-Precinct police procedural, in which a nun, a psycho and a burglar who bakes cookies for his victims figure in a story about life in a city where "things were happening all the time, all over the place."

CHAINS OF COMMAND. By William J. Caunitz. (Dutton, \$23.95.) As completed by Christopher Newman after his friend's death, Caunitz's last book delivers just what you want from an urban police procedural: a crisis on the streets (here, it's an all-out turf war for the New York drug market), corruption in the department and lots of dirty language.

DARKNESS PEERING. By Alice Blanchard. (Bantam, \$23.95.) This ambitious debut

novel taps deep and twisted psychological roots with its unsettling story about the long-ago murder of a mentally retarded child that still haunts the residents of a small town in Maine, creating a poisonous atmosphere of fear and suspicion between parents and children.

EASY MONEY. By Jenny Siler. (John Macrae/Holt, \$24.) The offbeat but articulate heroine of this lethal debut thriller is a young drug courier, schooled in the trade by her dope-running father in Key West, who is chased clear across the country by sinister agents intent on retrieving a computer disk with secret evidence of an ugly Vietnam War conspiracy.

HARD TIME. By Sara Paretsky. (Delacorte, \$24.95.) Paretsky's hotheaded Chicago private investigator, V. I. Warshawski, makes up for lost time in her first adventure in five years, taking on a tricky case of industrial espionage that slams her up against a powerful media conglomerate and eventually lands her in prison for a month of educational experiences.

HEARTWOOD. By James Lee Burke. (Doubleday, \$24.95.) The themes that obsess Dave Robicheaux in the bayous -- the arrogance of wealth, the corruption of power and the price a man pays for the sins of the past -- trail Burke's new series hero, Billy Bob Holland, out to Texas hill country in this tough story about the richest, meanest guy in town.

IN A DRY SEASON. By Peter Robinson. (Avon Twilight, \$24.) In a mystery with melancholy echoes from the past, Inspector Alan Banks sets out to identify a human skeleton that is unearthed when a flooded village emerges from the mud of a dried-up reservoir in the Yorkshire dales, only to discover some deeper secrets buried in the rural countryside during World War II.

MARY, MARY. By Julie Parsons. (Simon & Schuster, \$23.) A middle-aged widow who returns to her native Ireland to care for her dying mother takes vengeance on the killer who raped and murdered her daughter, in a dark, psychologically dense first novel that takes the suspense thriller into emotional territory where it rarely dares to wander.

"O" IS FOR OUTLAW. By Sue Grafton. (Marian Wood/ Holt, \$26.) People can stop telling Kinsey Millhone to get a life. She's had one, thanks, and it comes back to bite her on this guilt trip of a case that has the California private investigator searching for her first husband, a former vice cop who is in bigger trouble today than when he got kicked off the force.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN. By Dennis Lehane. (Morrow, \$25.) In this character-building outing for his Boston-based private eye, Lehane supplies Patrick Kenzie with the compassionate insight to get him beyond quick-fix feats of violence and into some serious thinking about the sadistic acts of mental cruelty that drove a young client to commit suicide.

A SIGHT FOR SORE EYES. By Ruth Rendell. (Crown, \$24.) The worship of beauty leads to murder and madness, as this English mistress of suspense charts a collision course for two preternaturally beautiful teenagers: an unloved boy who grew up to be a sociopath and the overprotected girl who grew up to be his perfect victim.

SOME DEATHS BEFORE DYING. By Peter Dickinson. (Mysterious Press/Warner, \$23.) Only a daredevil stylist like Dickinson could pull off this tour de force of mental gymnastics, in which a 90-year-old Englishwoman, almost completely paralyzed, virtually speechless and very near death, exercises her indomitable will to break the code on a shameful family secret.

SCIENCE FICTION

THE EXTREMES. By Christopher Priest. (St. Martin's, \$24.95.) This serious novel about violence in our time subjects its heroine -- and the reader -- to a series of harrowing scenarios before achieving a surprising yet, on its own terms, believable happy ending. A remarkable achievement.

THE MARTIANS. By Kim Stanley Robinson. (Spectra/ Bantam, \$24.95.) Robinson is back on Mars, which should be recommendation enough for admirers of his "Red Mars," "Green Mars" and "Blue Mars." This is not a sequel but rather a series of disquieting meditations on "terraforming" and other themes that informed Robinson's landmark trilogy.

PARABLE OF THE TALENTS. By Octavia E. Butler. (Seven Stories, \$24.95.) Continuing the story she began in "The Parable of the Sower," Butler finds pathos and hope in the life of a 21st-century prophet who, at great personal cost, preaches that the true test of a religion is whether the solace it offers conforms with the nature of the universe we live in.

STARFISH. By Peter Watts. (Tor/Tom Doherty, \$23.95.) Since no one in his right mind would sign on for long-term duty in a fragile metal bubble on the ocean floor, the miles-deep Beebe Station is crewed by certifiable crazies. Watts, a marine biologist by trade, wrings both beauty and pity out of their attempts to triumph over their circumstances and themselves.

THE STONE WAR. By Madeleine E. Robins. (Tor/ Tom Doherty, \$23.95.) Hard to read, hard to forget, this disaster novel about a New York City suffering from a reality meltdown is, in the end, a story about love and the price to be paid when we ignore the human disasters in our midst.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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The New York Times

December 5, 1999, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 7; Page 104; Column 1; Book Review Desk

LENGTH: 1890 words

HEADLINE: A Noteworthy Collection

BYLINE: By Scott Veale

BODY:

This collection of paperbacks is from the New & Noteworthy column since the 1999 Summer Reading issue.

American Visions: The Epic History of Art in America
By Robert Hughes. Knopf, \$39.95.
A witty, impassioned survey by the Australian critic.

Amsterdam
By Ian McEwan. Anchor, \$12.
A nasty satire about two self-important Londoners.

At the Owl Woman Saloon: Stories
By Tess Gallagher. Scribner, \$12.
Blue-collar fiction set in the Pacific Northwest.

Bech at Bay: A Quasi-Novel
By John Updike. Fawcett/Ballantine, \$12.
The continuing adventures of the Jewish anti-Updike.

Big Girls Don't Cry
By Fay Weldon. Atlantic Monthly, \$13.
A wry novel about a group of women in 1970's London.

Birds of America
By Lorrie Moore. Picador USA, \$14.
Fluid, mordant tales of articulate characters in crisis.

Blindness
By Jos Saramago. Harvest/Harcourt Brace, \$14.
A rich allegorical novel about a plague of blindness.

Brain Storm
By Richard Dooling. Picador USA, \$14.
A clever thriller about a lawyer and a brain researcher.

Breakfast on Pluto
By Patrick McCabe. HarperPerennial, \$13.
Macabre fiction about an Irish transvestite in the 1970's.

Cinderella & Company:
Backstage at the Opera With Cecilia Bartoli
By Manuela Hoelterhoff. Vintage, \$14.
A naughtily witty look at the modern opera industry.

Cities of the Plain: Volume 3, The Border Trilogy"
By Cormac McCarthy. Vintage International, \$13.
The concluding volume of the author's cowboy saga.

Cold New World: Growing Up in a Harder Country
By William Finnegan. Modern Library, \$14.95.
Four bleak portraits of young people adrift in society.

Collected Fictions

By Jorge Luis Borges. Penguin, \$16.95.

A collection of the Argentine writer's jewel-like stories.

Death in Summer

By William Trevor. Penguin, \$12.95.

Dark fiction about a widowed man whose infant child is abducted.

Dreamland:

Travels Inside the Secret World of Roswell and Area 51

By Phil Patton. Villard, \$12.95.

An offbeat history of the flying-saucer subculture.

Eat the Rich

By P. J. O'Rourke. Atlantic Monthly, \$13.

A political satirist's lively tour of the global economy.

Eucalyptus

By Murray Bail. Harvest/Harcourt Brace, \$13.

A magical novel about an Australian homesteader.

Evening

By Susan Minot. Vintage Contemporaries, \$12.

Elegiac fiction about a woman looking back on her life.

The Evolution of Jane

By Cathleen Schine. Plume, \$12.95.

A Darwinian novel whose heroine visits the Galpagos.

The Farming of Bones

By Edwidge Danticat. Penguin, \$12.95.

Sobering fiction about strife on Hispaniola in 1937.

Fashionable Nonsense:

Postmodern Intellectuals' Abuse of Science

By Alan Sokal and Jean Bricmont. Picador USA, \$14.

Two physicists tackle a form of intellectual quackery.

The Giant, O'Brien

By Hilary Mantel. Marian Wood/Owl/Holt, \$12.

Historical fiction about a huge Irishman and a scientist.

The Girl in the Flammable Skirt: Stories

By Aimee Bender. Anchor, \$11.95.

Insouciant tales featuring unhappily single heroines.

God of the Rodeo:

The Quest for Redemption in Louisiana's Angola Prison

By Daniel Bergner. Ballantine, \$13.95.

A prison rodeo as a window into a living purgatory.

Grand Central Winter: Stories From the Street

By Lee Stringer.

Washington Square/Pocket Books, \$12.95.

A memoir of life in the underbelly of New York City.

The Heart of the Antarctic: Being the Story
of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-1909
By Ernest Shackleton. Carroll & Graf, \$16.95.
A poignant chronicle of the explorer's journey in search of the south
magnetic
pole.

I Married a Communist
By Philip Roth. Vintage International, \$13.
Unnerving fiction about the rise and fall of an angry Jewish radical
during the
McCarthy era.

I Will Bear Witness: A Diary of the Nazi Years, 1933-1941
By Victor Klemperer. Modern Library, \$14.95.
A German professor's insider account of the Nazi years.

Kaaterskill Falls
By Allegra Goodman. Delta, \$12.95.
A panoramic first novel about Orthodox Jewish life.

King Leopold's Ghost:
A Story of Greed, Terror, and Heroism in Colonial Africa
By Adam Hochschild. Mariner/Houghton Mifflin, \$15.
Belgian mayhem in central Africa from 1885 to 1908.

King of the World:
Muhammad Ali and the Rise of an American Hero
By David Remnick. Vintage, \$13.
A skillful blend of athletic and political history.

Legends of the American Desert:
Sojourns in the Greater Southwest
By Alex Shoumatoff. HarperPerennial, \$15.
Romp through a vast region's history and cultures.

Life: A Natural History of the First Four Billion Years
of Life on Earth
By Richard Fortey. Vintage, \$15.
A paleontologist's eclectic waltz among the facts of life.

Lindbergh
By A. Scott Berg. Berkley, \$16.
A Pulitzer Prize-winning study of Charles Lindbergh.

The Love of a Good Woman: Stories
By Alice Munro. Vintage Contemporaries, \$13.
Eight tales of women who come of age in the 1960's.

Love Undetectable:
Notes on Friendship, Sex, and Survival
By Andrew Sullivan. Vintage, \$13.

Reflections on the end of AIDS as a death sentence.

A Man in Full

By Tom Wolfe. Bantam, \$8.50.

A zestful, sprawling novel about an Atlanta mogul.

Master Georgie

By Beryl Bainbridge. Carroll & Graf, \$11.95.

Historical fiction about a British surgeon and his circle.

The Meadowlands:

Wilderness Adventures at the Edge of a City

By Robert Sullivan. Anchor, \$12.95.

A bold look at New Jersey's unloved swamplands.

Mistler's Exit

By Louis Begley. Fawcett/Ballantine, \$12.

Grim fiction about the delusions of a terminally ill man.

Mommy Dressing: A Love Story, After a Fashion

By Lois Gould. Anchor, \$12.95.

A memoir by the daughter of a famous dress designer.

My Dog Tulip

By J. R. Ackerley. New York Review, \$12.95.

A British writer reflects on life with an elegant friend.

The Newton Letter

By John Banville. Godine, \$10.95.

A powerful novella with lots to say about history.

No Lease on Life

By Lynne Tillman. Harvest/Harcourt Brace, \$12.

Fiction about a New York woman's violent fantasies.

The Nurture Assumption:

Why Children Turn Out the Way They Do

By Judith Rich Harris.

Touchstone/Simon & Schuster, \$15.

A provocative theory that children are shaped more by temperament and peers than by parents.

Opened Ground: Selected Poems, 1966-1996

By Seamus Heaney. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$15.

A generous selection of verse by the Irish poet.

The Other Side of Silence.

Men's Lives and Gay Identities: A Twentieth-Century History

By John Loughery. John Macrae/Owl/Holt, \$15.95.

A provocative, well-researched chronicle of gay life.

Oyster

By Janette Turner Hospital. Norton, \$14.

Dreamlike fiction about a cult in the Australian outback.

Park City: New and Selected Stories

By Ann Beattie. Vintage Contemporaries, \$14.

Small but sharp tales of quiet domestic rupture.

The Poisonwood Bible

By Barbara Kingsolver. HarperPerennial, \$14.

A novel about a Baptist family that moves to Africa.

The Professor and the Madman: A Tale of Murder,
Insanity, and the Making of the Oxford English Dictionary

By Simon Winchester. HarperPerennial, \$13.

A dictionary editor's strange bond with a contributor.

Reservation Road

By John Burnham Schwartz.

Vintage Contemporaries, \$13.

Tense fiction about a young boy's hit-and-run death.

The Road Home

By Jim Harrison.

Washington Square/Pocket Books, \$14.

A novel about three generations of a part-Sioux family.

Saratoga: Turning Point of America's Revolutionary War

By Richard M. Ketchum.

John Macrae/Owl/Holt, \$15.95.

Why the British failed in their 1777 invasion of the Colonies from Canada.

Scorpion Tongues:

The Irresistible History of Gossip in American Politics

By Gail Collins. Harvest/Harcourt Brace, \$14.

Two centuries of political rumor-mongering.

The Seekers: The Story of Man's Continuing Quest
to Understand His World

By Daniel J. Boorstin. Vintage, \$14.

A lively overview of Western religion and philosophy.

Shakespeare: The Invention of the Human

By Harold Bloom. Riverhead, \$15.95.

How Hamlet and his kin define the human condition.

The Smithsonian Institution

By Gore Vidal. Harvest/Harcourt Brace, \$13.

Fiction that explores the what-if's of American history.

Song for the Blue Ocean:

Encounters Along the World's Coasts and Beneath the Seas

By Carl Safina. John Macrae/Owl/Holt, \$14.95.

A bleak tour of the world's imperiled fishing grounds.

Starting Out in the Evening

By Brian Morton. Berkley, \$12.95.
A sad novel about an elderly out-of-print novelist.

Stephen Sondheim: A Life
By Meryle Secrest. Delta, \$14.95.
A solid portrait of the brilliant but insecure composer.

The Story of American Freedom
By Eric Foner. Norton, \$15.95.
A historian argues for an evolutionary view of freedom.

Summer of Deliverance: A Memoir of Father and Son
By Christopher Dickey.
Touchstone/Simon & Schuster, \$14.
Bittersweet memories of life as James Dickey's son.

Tecumseh: A Life
By John Sugden. John Macrae/Owl/Holt, \$15.95.
A rich portrait of the proud, doomed Indian leader.

The Tennis Partner
By Abraham Verghese. HarperPerennial, \$14.
A physician's lyrical account of his friendship with a troubled young intern in Texas.

Thirst
By Ken Kalfus.
Washington Square/Pocket Books, \$12.95.
Brief, jarring fantasies with displaced protagonists.

This Side of Brightness
By Colum McCann. Owl/Holt, \$13.
Gritty fiction about three generations of New Yorkers.

The Time of Our Time
By Norman Mailer. Modern Library, \$24.95.
A giant anthology of 50 years of fiction and nonfiction.

Titan: The Life of John D. Rockefeller, Sr.
By Ron Chernow. Vintage, \$16.
A large-scale biography of the archcapitalist.

Tomcat in Love
By Tim O'Brien. Broadway, \$13.
Comic fiction about an unlovable linguistics professor.

Trouble in Mind: Black Southerners in the Age of Jim Crow
By Leon F. Litwack. Vintage, \$17.
A heartbreaking book about a heartbreaking time.

Turbulent Souls:
A Catholic Son's Return to His Jewish Family
By Stephen J. Dubner. Bard/Avon, \$12.50.

A memoir about two generations' spiritual journeys.

Two Cities

By John Edgar Wideman.

Mariner/Houghton Mifflin, \$13.

A novel about two wounded souls who fall in love.

Virginia Woolf

By Hermione Lee. Vintage, \$18.

A graceful, intelligent biography.

The Voyage of the Narwhal

By Andrea Barrett. Norton, \$14.

Gripping fiction about an 1855 Arctic expedition.

Walking With the Wind: A Memoir of the Movement

By John Lewis with Michael D'Orso.

Harvest/Harcourt Brace, \$15.

How the civil rights movement shook the nation.

We Die Alone

By David Howarth. Lyons, \$14.95.

A harrowing account of a Norwegian's Nazi-era escape.

We Wish to Inform You That Tomorrow We Will Be Killed With Our Families:
Stories

From Rwanda

By Philip Gourevitch. Picador USA, \$15.

An unflinching look at the 1994 Hutu massacre of Tutsis.

The Wild Party: The Lost Classic

By Joseph Moncure March.

Illustrated by Art Spiegelman. Pantheon, \$12.

A 1928 ribald ballad-novel with demonic illustrations. Scott Veale

<http://www.nytimes.com>

GRAPHIC: Drawings (James McMullan)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 5, 1999

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The New York Times

December 5, 1999, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

NAME: Philip Elman

SECTION: Section 1; Page 63; Column 3; National Desk

LENGTH: 285 words

HEADLINE: Philip Elman, 81, Government Lawyer in 1954 Desegregation Case

BYLINE: By WOLFGANG SAXON

BODY:

Philip Elman, a lawyer who handled government briefs in the Supreme Court's landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* case of 1954, died on Tuesday at Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington. He was 81 and lived in Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Elman worked as an assistant in the Solicitor General's office from 1944 to 1961. He argued some 50 cases before the Supreme Court, and civil rights cases were his principal responsibility.

He dealt with such litigation when the government became involved as a party or friend of the court. At times he worked with Thurgood Marshall, the former justice of the United States Supreme Court who was then director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and who pursued civil rights cases to which the government often became a party.

Such cases eventually led to the *Brown* decision, in which the court unanimously overturned its own separate-but-equal doctrine, established in the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision of 1896, and ruled that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

Mr. Elman was the chief author of the government's briefs in the *Brown* case. In one, he suggested the phrase "with all deliberate speed" when the court clarified in 1955 how its historic decision was to be carried out.

Philip Elman was born in Paterson, N.J., and graduated from City College of New York in 1936. At the age of 21 he went to Harvard Law School on a scholarship and became a protege of Felix Frankfurter, who went on to become a Supreme Court justice.

Mr. Elman served on the Federal Trade Commission from 1961 to 1970.

Mr. Elman is survived by his wife of 52 years, Ella Shalit Elman; two sons, Peter and Tony, both of Oakland, Calif., and two grandchildren.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

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PR Newswire

December 5, 1999, Sunday

SECTION: STATE AND REGIONAL NEWS

DISTRIBUTION: TO POLITICAL AND STATE EDITORS

LENGTH: 421 words

HEADLINE: Pennsylvania Legislature Considering Bill to Protect Gun Industry,
Despite Pennsylvanians' Opposition

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Dec. 5

BODY:

At the bidding of the National Rifle Association, the Pennsylvania State Legislature is considering making the firearms industry in America protected from lawsuits. Senate Bill 1109 would prevent cities in Pennsylvania from suing firearm manufacturers to protect their citizens, including law enforcement officers. In Philadelphia, Mayor Rendell has spoken out against denying cities access to the civil justice system. The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence opposes this legislation because it places the civil justice system off limits to victims of gun violence.

Pennsylvanians also oppose giving "special protection" to the firearm industry. In a recent poll, 61 percent of Pennsylvanians support the right of individuals and cities to sue gun manufacturers. In Philadelphia, the numbers are even stronger, with 63 percent supporting the right to sue gun manufacturers.

These lawsuits seek to make the gun industry accountable for the product

they produce. Firearms manufacturers know their products are winding up in the hands of criminals and young people, yet they are not taking basic steps to prohibit this. The objective of these lawsuits against the gun industry is to force fundamental changes in the way gun manufacturers distribute their product as well as incorporating safety features on firearms that would prevent firearm death and injury.

The United States has a long history of individuals and governments using the civil justice system to obtain justice. Advances in civil rights were won in courtrooms. A jury of Pennsylvania citizens should decide whether these companies failed to act appropriately.

Since the beginning of 1999, the gun lobby has introduced similar legislation in at least 32 states. Such legislation has already passed in 12 states, including Texas and Georgia and is pending in 12 others, including Michigan and Ohio. This legislation is part of a coordinated national campaign by the gun lobby with NRA pledging to pass these "Gun Industry Relief Acts" in at least 25 states.

The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence is comprised of 44 national organizations and over 100,000 individual members. The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence's mission is to stop gun violence by fostering effective community and national action.

SOURCE Coalition to Stop Gun Violence

CONTACT: Khalid Pitts of Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, 202-530-0349, ext. 21, or cell, 202-251-1650

URL: <http://www.prnewswire.com>

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The San Francisco Chronicle
DECEMBER 5, 1999, SUNDAY, SUNDAY EDITION

SECTION: SUNDAY CHRONICLE; Pg. 1/Z1

LENGTH: 1439 words

HEADLINE: The Emperor Inside the Clothes;

Willie Brown thrives on chaos, can cut a deal and remains a rebel at heart. The makings of a mayor?

BYLINE: James Richardson

BODY:

Before the expensive cars, before the Brioni suits from Wilkes Bashford, before the Borsalino hats, before the intimate parties for 10,000 of his closest friends, Willie Lewis Brown Jr. called himself a "credentialed activist." Long before he was known as the insider's insider, Brown was a street-smart lawyer defending civil rights protesters and lashing out at the judicial system as "enemies" of African Americans. It may be hard to remember now, but there was a time when the name Willie Brown sent chills down the collective spine of San Francisco's political establishment.

If by some strange twist of political fortune Brown should be forced into retirement by the upstart candidacy of Tom Ammiano, it would mark an ironic end to a political career that began as an insurrection against the entrenched Italian-Irish axis that once ran San Francisco, and propelled him to the height of power in the California Legislature and then back again to his city as mayor. Indeed, Ammiano's campaign for mayor is almost a reprise of Brown's own first campaign for office in 1962, which was grounded in neighborhood activism and fueled by an army of enthusiastic amateurs. If Ammiano somehow beats Brown, it will be the student beating the master.

WHAT LIES AHEAD?

Of course, the question for San Francisco voters is not how well Brown did as a legislator in Sacramento but how well he has done as mayor, and what he offers to the future of his city. The answer remains bound to the contradictions of Brown's past; to deciphering his flaws as a leader and his genius as a

politician.

Brown's candidacy for a state Assembly seat in 1962 was a major landmark, not just in San Francisco politics but, in the turbulent politics of California in the 1960s. Black candidates were a rarity then, and rarer still in San Francisco, a city with an outward gentility which masked a rigid racial caste system that was as segregated as anywhere in the South (one commentator at the time remarked that in San Francisco "it's not Jim Crow' but James Crow'").

Brown's opponent was Ed Gaffney, an incumbent Democrat who had held the Assembly seat off and on since 1940. Gaffney was dependably liberal, a labor union member and a stalwart of the Knights of Columbus. Democratic Gov. Pat Brown and Speaker Jesse Unruh, the political dreadnoughts of their day, could always count on Gaffney's vote when needed, and they backed him without question for re-election.

BUCKING TRADITION

Willie Brown did not come up the way candidates traditionally came up. He was not a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he was not important in the Bar Association, nor was he a member of a labor union and certainly not of the Knights of Columbus. Brown was not even a heavyweight in the black community; others his senior wore that mantle. But established black candidates had consistently failed to win office in San Francisco. In 1960, Gaffney won re-election to the Assembly by trouncing Joseph Kennedy, a polished black lawyer who later became a judge. Gaffney had no reason to think any black candidate would ever beat him.

Willie Brown was anything but polished. He had emigrated to San Francisco in 1951 from Mineola, Texas, a rural backwater where his family had dominated the gambling and bootlegging business since Prohibition. Brown followed a flamboyant uncle, "Itsie" Collins, to San Francisco, and went to work at his illicit gambling casino on Post Street while going to school at San Francisco State College, and later, to Hastings College of Law. As a student, Brown befriended Phillip Burton, who was building a left-of-center political organization

to
challenge the old guard.

Brown teamed up with another black lawyer, Terry Francois, and the two
of
them wrested control of the local chapter of the National Association for
the
Advancement of Colored People and turned it into a hammer for civil
rights. In
so doing, Brown and Francois shook to its foundations what had largely
been a
social club; the two were eventually accused by rivals of rigging the
1956 NAACP
branch election. By 1961, Brown was already a seasoned political veteran
when,
at age 27, he burst into the public eye leading a picket line at the
whites-only
Forest Knolls housing development on the western slope of Mount Sutro.
Brown
suddenly became the toast of the city's liberals.

ON TO SACRAMENTO

Brown's instant visibility made him a natural to run for office, and he
might well have won in 1962 with a little more money and a break or two.
Brown
lost that first campaign by fewer than 1,000 votes. Two years later, with
the
full backing of Phillip Burton's professional campaign organization, Brown
easily ousted Gaffney in the Democratic primary, and then won the
Assembly seat
outright in the general election -- a seat Brown held for the next 30
years.

In his early days in Sacramento, Brown seemed to be the epitome of a
left-wing bomb thrower. He defended Free Speech Movement protesters in
court,
lambasted President Lyndon Johnson for the Vietnam War, and quickly ran
afoul of
Speaker Unruh. But Brown's fire-brand politics hid his pragmatic side. He
was,
in fact, a natural legislator with a gift for deals. His first legislative
forays were into the arcania of insurance legislation, and he proved to
be adept
at compromise -- and picking up campaign contributions.

When Ronald Reagan became governor, his chief of staff, Ed Meese, soon
learned to ignore Brown's public bromides because he could always count
on Brown
to slide in the backdoor to make a deal. Meese learned what others would
learn
anew many times over: What Brown did was always more important than what
Brown
said.

A NATURAL LEGISLATOR

That Brown as mayor would seek and win the endorsement of the San Francisco Republican Central Committee is really not surprising. He's been winning Republican votes for years. When Brown was elected Speaker of the Assembly in 1980, he did so with more Republican than Democratic votes. Indeed, Brown was the Republicans' favorite Democrat in the late 1970s because he was the first (and perhaps only) Democrat to take seriously the merits of the property tax-cutting Proposition 13 and figure out how to make it work.

Then as now, Brown is best understood as a natural legislator. He has that legislator's talent of juggling 50 balls in the air, of being constantly in motion, of tossing up the idea-of-the-day to see which one sticks. He thrives in chaos; indeed, some of his friends believe he deliberately creates chaos so that he can step in at the right moment to shape the new order.

Like every legislator with any knack, Brown is uncomfortable being pinned down; legislators always want to amend their bill at the last minute, and Brown is the most artful dodger of his generation. Brown has a legislator's attention span, which is none at all, and that has led him to despise the tedium of making the buses run on time, and made him seem aimless in his policy toward the poor and the homeless.

A COUNTER-CULTURAL MAYOR

As mayor, Brown is not a natural chief executive; he is poor at articulating a broad vision for where he wants to take San Francisco, and he has no patience for the nitty-gritty of running a creaky bureaucracy that won't snap to his every whim. He does not connect well with people who take themselves too seriously, whether they are earnest neighborhood activists or football fans who don't appreciate his jokes. He is his own center of attention, with a wicked sense of humor that legislators -- and the press -- found so wonderfully charming in the hothouse of the state Capitol, but which has gone so flat in public.

With all of that, Brown is still best seen as a political insurgent.
His
brand of politics -- the clothes, the cars, the sharp tongue -- is really
very
counter-cultural, after all. Brown is not a made-for-television
candidate, and
he never will be. His flamboyance -- his very arrogance -- is the mark of
a
politician who refuses to conform to pollsters and image-makers with their
carefully contrived campaign "events." In his own way, Brown stands as a
rebel
against the suburbanized politics-without-a-soul of the 1990s practiced so
adeptly by Pete Wilson and Gray Davis.

At his core, Brown is still the gambler from Mineola rolling his dice
at the
bar and enjoying every second of it. Love him or hate him, there is
nothing fake
about Willie Brown.

James Richardson is the author of "Willie Brown: A Biography"
(University of
California Press, 1996). He is currently studying to be an Episcopal
priest at
the Church Divinity School of the Pacific in Berkeley.

GRAPHIC: GRAPHIC (2), GRAPHICS BY PHIL FRANK/THE CHRONICLE

LOAD-DATE: December 6, 1999

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The Times-Picayune

December 5, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS

SECTION: TRAVEL; Pg. D1

LENGTH: 963 words

HEADLINE: HOW SWEET AUBURN IS!;
TO KNOW MARTIN LUTHER KING IS TO KNOW HIS ATLANTA NEIGHBORHOOD

BYLINE: By Michael Schuman Contributing writer

DATELINE: ATLANTA, GA.

BODY:

In the days when the civil rights movement was a far-off vision and

legal

segregation was as prevalent as blooming wisteria in April, the Atlanta neighborhood known as Sweet Auburn stood out as one of the most notable African-American communities in the nation.

The district centering around Auburn Avenue east of downtown boasted black

physicians, dentists, lawyers and business entrepreneurs. It was here that WERD,

the first African-American-owned and operated radio station in the United States, originated, and it was in a building at 148 Auburn Ave. that the largest

African-American-controlled stockholder life insurance company, Atlanta Life

Insurance Company, was founded in 1905. It was the same Auburn Avenue that in

1956 was called by Fortune Magazine "The Richest Negro Street in the World."

Which is not to imply that Sweet Auburn was without its poor. Mixed in

with the two- and three-story Victorian homes were the shotgun row houses of the financially strapped residents. And you can still see this urban mosaic today.

It was in many ways America in a microcosm with one exception - all the residents were black people. This was the environment in which Martin Luther

King was born and raised. In order to gain an insight into the man, it is important to understand Sweet Auburn.

Rangers at Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site tell about the thriving neighborhood as well as King's life, emphasizing events that molded

him into the determined champion for civil rights. His first contact with racism was at age 6, when he was told that he and a young white friend could no longer play together.

Perhaps the foremost role model was Martin's father, the Rev. Martin Luther

King Sr., who succeeded his father-in law as pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church

in 1931, two years after Martin Jr. was born. His birthplace at 501 Auburn St.

may surprise those who expect to see a small bungalow or row house.

The house is a handsome Queen Anne-style frame building with two full stories and a roomy front porch. The warm front parlor downstairs is the nucleus of the house; comfortable bedrooms upstairs. The tour shows visitors

visitors a home where family cohesiveness and strict discipline were the rules. Play time - and it is said that the King children were partial to Monopoly and Old Maid - did not begin until chores had been completed.

Martin's jobs included stoking the furnace in the colder months and brushing crumbs off the dinner table with the half-moon shaped crumb

remover

that's still in the dining room. Another after-dinner chore was washing dishes; the children took turns, but Martin balked, because he felt it was "women's work."

Martin and his siblings also objected when it came time to learn to play

the piano. His mother, Alberta, taught piano to neighborhood children and tried to pass the talent on to her own. Our guide told us, however, that it

was common for the young ones to pound on the piano with an aggressive vengeance in hopes that if they damaged it, their lessons would cease. The sturdy piano still sits in a corner of the parlor, a testament to the children's failure.

The family kitchen might bring back memories to many visitors. It is frozen

in the early 1930s. The floor is covered with a Linoleum carpet of light green, and the black stove, ice box and bulky Hoosier cabinet could have been

seen in many kitchens 60-odd years ago. But not all cabinets had built-in spice racks like this one, or had a paper "food clock," with names of foods

and an arrow indicating the amount of time needed to cook each.

*** A peek upstairs ***

Similar personal items individualize the bedrooms upstairs. There's a doll

on King's sister's bed, and a Bible in his parent's bedroom, where all of the

King children were born. In the upstairs hallway, there's an antique Singer

sewing machine Mrs. King used to repair party dresses.

The newest addition to the national historic site is the permanent visitor

center, opened just before the 1996 Summer Olympics. Those born after the mid-1960s or others who want a refresher course on what precipitated the civil

rights movement - and what happened during that time - can watch videos and see life-sized displays, such as a replicated segment of a voting

rights march.

*** Center continues work ***

While the birthplace reflects Martin the child, the museum at the Martin

Luther King, Jr., Center for Non-Violent Social Change, one block west, focuses on King, the public figure. The center, under the direction of King's

widow, Coretta Scott King, is not open to the public, but its museum allows

one to look at King's personal items and affords a synopsis of his work.

But as much as King is presented as a crusader for equality, he's also portrayed as a regular man. Like any person who traveled frequently, King had

to master the skill of packing, and his suitcase, travel alarm and cuff links

are on display. As is a pen used by President Ronald Reagan when he signed

into law the federal holiday marking King's birthday. And for those who might have wondered what a Nobel Prize looks like, there's a replica of King's Nobel

Peace Prize that King was awarded in 1964; his widow has the original.

Martin Luther King Jr. is buried in the center's courtyard, with water fountains and an eternal light guarding his grave site. The water

symbolizes

tranquility, and the flame stands for King's spirit of peace and brotherhood.

And the epitaph reads, "Free at last. Free at last. Thank God Almighty I'm Free at Last."

* * * * *

Michael Schuman, a regular contributor to the Travel section, lives in Keene, N.H.

GRAPHIC: ATLANTA

GEORGIA

VIEW FULL-TEXT ON MICROFILM.

STAFF MAP

If you go to Atlanta's Sweet Auburn District ...

Area code: 404

Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthplace. The National Park Service runs free tours every half hour daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., limiting each group to

15. Go early to book a time. Hours are extended in summer. Also part of the

National Historic Site is Ebenezer Baptist Church, open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Monday through Saturday. For information on both, contact the Martin

Luther

King, Jr., National Historic Site, 450 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30312

331-6922. www.nps.gov/malu.

The King Center for Non-Violent Social Change. The museum is open daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., with extended hours in summer. Admission is free. Contact

the

Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Non-Violent Social Change, 449 Auburn Ave.

N.E., Atlanta, GA 30312 524-1956. www.thekingcenter.com.

Walking tours of Sweet Auburn. The Atlanta Preservation Center offers 90-minute tours on Saturday mornings March 1 to Nov. 30. The center also offers (by appointment) monthly walking tours of the Atlanta University Center

district, where King attended Morehouse College and lived later in his life.

Cost for either tour is \$5 adults \$4 over age 65 \$3 students with I.D. card.

The center is publishing a brochure outlining a self-guided civil rights tour

of Atlanta. Atlanta Preservation Center, 537 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta,

GA 30308 876-2040 for a recording or 876-2041 to speak to a human.

www.preserveatlanta.com.

Where to stay: Travelodge-Downtown, 311 Courtland Street, N.E., doubles \$69-\$96, 659-4545 Days Inn Downtown, 300 Spring Street, doubles \$69-\$179, 523-1144 Sheraton Atlanta Hotel, 165 Courtland Street, N.E., doubles \$89-\$170, 659-6500.

Atlanta tourist information: (800) 285-2682 www.atlanta.com

GRAPHIC Visitors to the birthplace of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. come away

with a sense of what life was like in the Sweet Auburn area of Atlanta.

[COLOR]

STAFF PHOTO BY MILLIE BALL Patrick Morelli's statue in Sweet Auburn was inspired

by the African ritual of a father lifting a newborn to heaven and saying, "Behold the only thing greater than yourself." PHOTO

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 5, 1999

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The Washington Post

December 5, 1999, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: STYLE; Pg. F02; THE CENTURY IN THE POST

LENGTH: 554 words

HEADLINE: Justice Betrayed

BODY:

Excerpts from "the first rough draft of history" as reported in

The Washington Post on this date in the 20th century.

During what was known as the Freedom Summer of 1964, three young civil rights workers were murdered in Mississippi. The crime, given a low priority by local officials, resulted in a massive FBI investigation. The Rev. Martin Luther King

Jr.'s prediction that justice would not be served proved prescient.
Although 18
people were indicted on federal conspiracy charges in the deaths, with
seven
convicted, none was ever tried for murder. An excerpt from The Post of
Dec. 5,
1964:

From News Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., Dec. 4 --

The FBI climaxed one of its most intensive investigations today by
arresting
21 persons -- including Neshoba County Sheriff Lawrence A. Rainey and
Deputy
Cecil Ray Price -- in connection with the murder of three civil rights
workers
here last June.

The arrests began at dawn with a series of quick strikes by 50 FBI
agents in
several towns. The suspects were taken to the Naval Air Base at Meridian,
which
was sealed off in tight security. There the suspects were fingerprinted
and
photographed before arraignment.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover announced the arrests in a statement
released in
Washington.

He pinpointed ten of the suspects, including Deputy Sheriff Price, as
comprising the group that plotted the deaths of the civil rights workers.

These ten suspects were charged in a Federal complaint with conspiring
"to
injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate" the three victims "in the free
exercise and enjoyment of rights secured to them by the Constitution and
the
laws of the United States."

Maximum penalty would be a \$ 5000 fine or 10 years in prison, or both.

The same charge, based on an 1870 civil rights law, was lodged against
nine
other suspects, including Sheriff Rainey; Frank J. Herndon, Exalted
Cyclops of
Unit No. 1, White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; Edgar Ray Killen, a "fire
and

brimstone" fundamentalist Baptist preacher, and Otha Neal Burkes, a member of the Philadelphia Police Department.

Two other suspects -- Earl Akin and Tommy A. Horne -- were charged with misprision of a felony (failure to report a crime). The Federal complaint states they knew about the murders but kept quiet about them. Maximum penalty is a \$ 500 fine or three years in prison, or both.

The three civil rights workers, all of whom were shot to death, were James Earl Chaney, 21, a Negro from Meridian, and two white New Yorkers, Andrew Goodman, 20, and Michael Henry Schwerner, 24. ...

As the County's top law officers were taken as prisoners to the waiting cars, several persons in the crowd shouted curses at the FBI agents. A photographer said he was threatened with a knife as he attempted to take a picture. ...

In New York, Dr. [Martin Luther] King held a news conference before flying to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. He said the arrests renewed his faith in the FBI but he predicted, as did other Negro leaders, that it would be difficult to get convictions in Mississippi.

"I sincerely pray that justice rings in this situation and that the State of Mississippi will find its conscience and forthrightly declare that murder -- even if it is murder of a black man -- is unjust," he said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 05, 1999

12 of 27 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 The Washington Post

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December 5, 1999, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. C02

LENGTH: 1581 words

HEADLINE: NOV. 29 - DEC. 4; The Region in Review

BODY:

Bias Review in Montgomery

Police Cleared of Most Complaints

A federal review of complaints of racial harassment by Montgomery County police cleared the department of most of the allegations lodged against it, sources said.

But the three-year investigation by the Justice Department's civil rights division concluded that black motorists received about 21 percent of traffic tickets issued by county police, even though African Americans account for 12 percent of the population.

The review was critical of police handling of complaints against officers.

And sources said the Justice Department raised questions about more than a dozen

incidents in which police pulled over African American drivers for questioning

primarily because a witness to a crime had described the lawbreaker as black.

But the investigators found no evidence of a policy, implicit or explicit, encouraging racial discrimination.

Hoping to avert a federal lawsuit, Montgomery officials have agreed to comply

with several Justice Department recommendations, including improved methods of identifying problem officers.

Gay Partner Benefits

Montgomery Offers Health Coverage

Montgomery County is set to join Baltimore, Takoma Park and dozens of local governments across the country in extending health benefits to the live-in

partners of its gay employees.

The County Council approved the bill by a 6 to 3 vote, and county Executive Douglas M. Duncan (D) signed it Friday. It is to take effect in 90 days.

"This is an equity issue, and the costs here are minimal enough that it doesn't cause me a great deal of worry," Duncan said. "This is something we can do."

Said Reginald T. Jetter, a division chief in Montgomery's permitting department whose partner has been without health insurance for the five years they have lived together: "It means I will be getting the same benefits as other county employees. It relieves a lot of the anxieties my partner and I have about health care and the cost of health care."

But some conservatives are vowing to fight the measure. A civic group called Montgomery County Watch plans to launch a petition drive to put the health benefits question on a ballot for county voters to decide.

Across the Region

Hechinger Stores on the Block

* Used to be, Hechinger sold nuts and bolts and almost anything else you might need to fix up your home. Now stores in the home-grown chain are themselves being sold. About half of the bankrupt company's 26 stores in the Washington area were auctioned off last week. But real estate officials say it's unlikely that Home Depot Inc. or Lowe's Cos. will take over most of the stores because they're too small by today's standards.

* It looks as if the District's beleaguered New York Avenue corridor is about to score a major coup. The city is said to be within days of wrapping up a deal to bring the new headquarters of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms--and 1,000 jobs--to the corner of New York and Florida avenues NE. At one point, Virginia had tried to woo the agency to move to the other side of the

Potomac.

* An Arlington jury convicted a promising lawyer and GOP activist of cutting the brake lines on his former girlfriend's car. Kevin Sabo, 38, testified that he didn't do it, but prosecutors said he was moved to the act of violence by the couple's breakup. Heather Lawrence, 28, wasn't injured when the car crashed into a fence in March. Sabo, the former GOP chairman of Virginia's 11th Congressional District, is to be sentenced in January.

* A major battle could be brewing in Maryland's General Assembly come the new year, when Gov. Parris N. Glendening tries to push through bills making the state the first to mandate integrated locks on new handguns. The Democrat says the plan is "aggressive, specific and realistic." But Del. Thomas E. Hutchins (R-Charles), a retired police officer, said the proposals will be a tough sell, partly because some of the technology isn't ready.

* The District has a new fire chief, and he's vowing to shake up the joint. Thomas Tippet, a 31-year veteran of the department, took over after Donald Edwards was forced out after growing criticism about his management ability and questions about where he lived. Tippet would like the post permanently, but for now, he's just filling it as the city begins a national search for a successor.

* Finally, a suggestion from adults that high school students can embrace: Go ahead and sleep another hour. A panel appointed by the Arlington County School Board says that starting in September, high school classes should start at 8:30 a.m. instead of 7:30 to improve students' learning and safety. Similar efforts in Fairfax and Montgomery counties have been stymied because of the cost

and
school-bus complications, but some Arlington School Board members say it
might
work there.

* Even television, with all its juridical dramas, does not show every
kind of
issue that can be adjudicated: One scene that is seldom seen in life or
art was
played out in Montgomery County Circuit Court on Friday. In the aftermath
of a
divorce, a judge was asked to enforce a dog custody and visitation order.
Judge
S. Michael Pincus, cast in the Solomonic role, ordered a woman to
relinquish the
gray keeshond to her former husband for a one-month visit next month.

-- Erica Johnston

Goodbye to a Beloved Bear

National Zoo Loses Star Attraction Hsing-Hsing to Age, Disease

His name means "shining star," and to millions of animal lovers around
the
world, Hsing-Hsing lived up to the billing.

The beloved giant panda died last Sunday, at age 28 nearly the
Methuselah of
the panda world. After a meal of his favorite foods--baked yams, bamboo,
rice
gruel and a blueberry muffin from Starbucks--he was euthanized by
sorrowful zoo
keepers who didn't want him to suffer needlessly.

Hsing-Hsing, who had been in declining health for years, was diagnosed
in May
with terminal kidney disease, and his eyesight was going. In recent weeks
he was
so ill that he could hardly move. "It became clear to us that we could not
maintain his quality of life," said Lisa M. Stevens, the National Zoo's
associate curator of primates and pandas.

When Hsing-Hsing and his female friend arrived at the zoo in 1972, the
bear
pair were black and white envoys from Red China, on something of an

exchange
program in international relations. China had gotten a path-breaking
visit from
President Richard Nixon; Washington got Hsing-Hsing and Ling-Ling. The
pandas,
by all indications, won more hearts.

But the pair's attempts at parenthood--and at boosting the world's
census of
about 1,120 giant pandas--were ultimately unsuccessful. Ling-Ling gave
birth to
five cubs, but they all died. Ling-Ling died in 1992.

The death of Hsing--as many affectionately called him--leaves only five
of
the endangered creatures in U.S. zoos. Atlanta and San Diego have
his-and-her
pandas, and the California couple has a 3-month-old cub.

So the Washington zoo's attempt to get replacement pandas, which was
already
underway, gains a new urgency. The zoo has offered China \$ 2.5 million
for a
long-term loan of a panda pair, but officials in that country are holding
out
for at least \$ 8 million.

While wildlife experts and world leaders debate the fate of Washington's
panda prospects, the zoo's Panda House will be kept open to educate
visitors.
And in a year or more, the remains of Hsing-Hsing will go on display at
the
Natural History Museum as part of an exhibit on pandas' native bamboo
forests.

But at the zoo, Hsing-Hsing's death left sadness among children and
adults
alike. "There was something very--I don't know--touching about the panda
story,"
said visitor Sarah Gibson, 34. "I spent a lot of time walking through the
exhibit and reading all the information. He was always just a favorite. He
seemed like such a sweetheart."

Exxon and Mobil Oil Giants Reunite After 88 Years, Causing Uncertainty
Among
2,000 Workers in Fairfax

Somewhere, somehow, John D. Rockefeller just might be smiling now.

In 1911, monopoly busters smashed his Standard Oil into more than 30
competing pieces. In the waning days of 1999, the two largest

companies--Exxon

Corp. and Fairfax-based Mobil Corp.--are back together. The new corporate giant, to be known as Exxon Mobil Corp., won't be large enough to manipulate prices at the pump, regulators said in approving Exxon's \$ 81 billion purchase.

You may have noticed which company got top billing in the new name. And that's making many of Mobil's 2,000 Fairfax County employees nervous. The new company will be based in Irving, Tex., and Exxon employees are expected to get 60 percent of the jobs company-wide, mirroring the two giants' relative sizes.

But the new outfit isn't pulling out of Fairfax; its headquarters on Gallows Road will serve as its center of refining and marketing. All the same, Exxon Mobil is downsizing, although it's not yet clear how many Mobil employees in Fairfax will be offered severance packages, how many will stay put and who will be offered jobs in Texas or elsewhere.

And the familiar Mobil signs aren't likely to disappear any time soon. The logo--complete with bright red "O"--could remain outside some gas stations for five to 10 years after the merger.

Hsing-Hsing recovers from surgery in 1997. Exxon Mobil Chairman Lee R. Raymond makes point at New York Stock Exchange.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 05, 1999

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Copley News Service

December 4, 1999, Saturday 17:57 Eastern Time

SECTION: Washington - general news

LENGTH: 1407 words

HEADLINE: Unrest in Seattle: new global anxieties trigger deja vu

BYLINE: Dana Wilkie

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The complaints that brought tens of thousands of protesters to Seattle last week represent societal and political forces that extend far beyond the borders of Washington state, and that reach much deeper than anger with the policies of the World Trade Organization.

Sociologists and political scientists saw last week's sometimes violent demonstrations as representative of several things: the cyclical nature of civil disorder; the current vacuum of anti-Vietnam-like political causes; the dizzying pace of technological change; the angst to define boundaries in a world of collapsing borders; the urgency to do so before the new millennium; and, finally, the fear that voting is an increasingly ineffective way to address political grievances.

Some even saw the Seattle protests as the precursor to a new kind of political activism one that takes advantage of the trans-border technology and travel that are part of the globalization that protesters view askance.

The country has not seen demonstrations of such enormity and intensity in many years especially those involving, as Seattle's did, tens of thousands of protesters, scattered violence, the calling of the National Guard, their use of tear gas and pepper spray, and hundreds of arrests. For that reason, the display in Seattle inspired immediate comparisons to the massive protests for civil rights and against the Vietnam war that the nation saw in the 1960s and early 1970s.

Experts on social movements said there are good reasons why there has been such a lull in similar political activism in recent decades, and why Seattle's demonstrations hold elements of those earlier uprisings.

Hubert Locke is dean emeritus of the University of Washington's Graduate School of Public Affairs, and he wrote his first book about the Detroit riots in 1967. Throughout American history, he said, massive demonstrations such as those accompanying the Vietnam war tend to be followed by lulls that typically

last
about 30 years, or until a new generation matures and brings to the
forefront a
new list of grievances.

"They have no memory of the disturbances that preceded them, or what
their
consequences were," Locke said. "So they take to the streets anew to
engage in
tactics that are sort of chilling for those of us who lived through the
upheaval
of the late '60s."

Because of such lulls, large and unruly demonstrations seem especially
pronounced, said Don Stark, who does political and public-affairs
consulting for
Seattle-based Gogerty, Stark and Marriott.

"It absolutely was the way in the '60s and '70s that you occupied
buildings
and took over universities and marched in the streets," Stark said. But
these
days, "We're supposed to use the tools we recognize as a means to change
public
policy, and we're sort of dulled to the idea of taking to the streets."

As happened decades ago, many of the protesters in Seattle were college
students and young adults. The need for some people to show public
support for a
political cause is especially prevalent among the young, said William
McDonald,
a Georgetown University sociologist.

"This is the age that stopped the Vietnam war, the ones who lead
charges,
who have the energy and the idealism and less of the commitments that tie
people
down," McDonald said. "They can see causes more clearly and purely than
people
with mortgages and jobs."

And because there is, as one California pollster said, a "strong
distrust in
American society for large entities" there are similarities between the
social
movements of the '60s that defied a government-led war, and the one in
Seattle
that defied a trade organization seen as the handmaiden of large corporate
interests.

"The demonstrations (of the '60s and '70s) were targeted at big
bureaucracy,
big government, big universities, big money all of which were
subordinating the

people's views, causing wars and hurting the environment," said Mark DiCamillo of the Field Institute, who recalled the protests he witnessed as a Harvard student in the early 1970s.

The Seattle protests "have some of that that this is Big World Government and that we're losing our ability to control things because of this entity" the WTO.

But last week's protests were significantly different from those surrounding Vietnam and civil rights for one important reason demonstrators were able to organize quickly and massively by taking advantage of the very technological advances that globalization has made possible.

They organized in part via the Internet. During the protests, they used cell phones to coordinate their movements. And many used airlines, a cheaper and more conventional means of travel than it was decades ago, to join the protests from faraway states.

"It's not just the economy that's becoming transnational it's the networks of protesters and demonstrators, too," said Steven Pfaff, a University of Washington political scientist who studies social movements. "When thousands of Canadian workers come down to join (a protest), when there are farmers from the Farm Belt and speakers from India, that's transnational."

The Seattle protests happened, in part, because several otherwise divergent groups came together to voice fear and anger about World Trade Organization policies that tend to be hammered out largely in secrecy and that could jeopardize domestic jobs and the environment. That large corporate interests were a main target accentuates the cleavage that some Americans feel between those who can control and benefit from the New Economy and globalization, and those who cannot.

But more broadly than this, said sociologists, the protesters were reflecting a deep-seated and national anxiety about a globalization that goes beyond economics.

The ever-shrinking world, they pointed out, is evident in international trade, yes, but also in the speed and ease of international travel, in instant and far-reaching communication via cell phones and the Internet, and in the growing irrelevance of international borders.

"There's nowhere in the world today, nowhere on this planet, where you aren't within three days of an airport, from which you can get to any place else on the planet in 10 to 20 hours," McDonald said. "Globalization is a process that's been happening since Columbus discovered America, but the rapidity of it became significant in the last couple of decades with the speed of communication and the speed of transportation."

There is a sense of insecurity that often accompanies collapsing boundaries of any kind, societal experts said, be they political, economic or psychological. Like an overcrowded household or classroom, it can cause people to instinctively want to create new boundaries, to lay claim to territory, to define who is "in," and who is "out." Because globalization is happening too fast for many Americans to comprehend or to control, there is an urgency among some to define the parameters of American society and like a New Year's resolution or a milestone birthday to do so before the new millennium begins.

Evidence that this anxiety is about more than economics, and that it affects a cross-section of Americans, can be seen in the fact that many of the protesters were among the middle or upper classes, Locke said. They were people not expected to jeopardize good jobs and reputations by being arrested for blocking the streets.

"There were college professors and computer programmers and all sorts of folks we don't normally think of being involved in street demonstrations," Locke said. "There is a growing dissatisfaction in our society which represents people who in all other respects are the kinds of civic participants that we like to think of as the bedrock of our nation."

Finally, some societal and political experts said, many Americans feel that

airing their views through conventional political avenues such as voting and lobbying is little match for the campaign dollars that wealthy special interests can use to sway politicians' votes. As long as such feelings of political helplessness persist, they said, public expressions of rage and frustration, as happened in Seattle, may become increasingly popular.

Said Pfaff: "They had to protest (the WTO) because they see the two major parties as controlled by special interest money. As far as they could see, they had no conventional political outlet to oppose it.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 5, 1999

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Daily Record

December 4, 1999, Saturday

SECTION: FEATURES; Pg. 25 SatMag

LENGTH: 1040 words

HEADLINE: CRITIC'S CHOICE;
WHO KILLED MARTIN LUTHER?;
SATURDAY TV: CRITIC'S CHOICE

BODY:

Murder In Memphis

Ch4, 8.00pm

AMERICAN civil rights activist Martin Luther King was shot dead on a hotel balcony in 1968 in Memphis, Tennessee. His convicted assassin, James Earl Ray, died in prison last year while serving a life sentence for the killing.

Was Ray really the gunman who murdered America's most famous black leader?

Or was he, as lawyer Bill Pepper believes, an innocent man set up to take the rap in a wide- ranging government conspiracy?

As a civil trial of one of the alleged conspirators begins in the US,
Murder
in Memphis takes a look at Pepper's 20-year investigation.

William Pepper's determination to solve the puzzle of Dr King's death
has
dominated his life for two decades and has cost him over one million
dollars of
his own money.

He believes the Memphis shooting was a conspiracy that involved the
police,
the Mafia and the military - a conspiracy that has been covered up for
more than
30 years.

It may sound like an unlikely scenario, but Pepper has managed to
convince
Dr King's widow, Coretta, and the rest of her family that he's right.
And, on
their behalf, he will be bringing a civil suit against one of the alleged
conspirators in a case that begins in Memphis this month.

So far, few people believe Pepper's theory. The book he wrote about the
murder plot was greeted with ridicule, anger and a libel suit - and his
evidence
has been subjected to humiliating analysis on network television. But far
from
being dissuaded by this barrage of criticism, Pepper has continued his
investigation with renewed vigour.

Coretta King reveals - for the first time - why she has been willing to
court public disapproval by backing Pepper's controversial theory.

The forthcoming civil trial will be the first time that the evidence
in the
King assassination has been aired in a court of law. The verdict could -
at long
last - bring Coretta King some answers to the painful questions
surrounding the
death of her husband.

Bill Pepper was himself once a civil rights activist - and his
interest in
the murder stemmed from a brief friendship with Martin Luther King. In
1978 he
decided to visit James Earl Ray, who claims he was set up, in prison and
was so
convinced by his story that he began the investigation that was to
increasingly
dominate his life. Pepper claims that his research has revealed enough
evidence
to implicate a police sharpshooter as the real killer of Dr King.

He also draws strong links with the Mafia and the government of President Lyndon Baines Johnson.

So what are Bill Pepper's real motives in pursuing this case for so long? And why have the King family lent their support to a man whose conspiracy theory has been so resoundingly condemned in America?

The solution to this dilemma could come in a trial that starts in a civil courtroom in Memphis this month.

After 20 years of trying - and failing - to persuade the legal authorities to air the evidence against Ray in court, Bill Pepper will get his chance to convince the world that Dr Martin Luther King was the victim of a Government conspiracy. Will Coretta King and her family finally know who killed their loved one?

Record of the Year Preview

ITV, 5.30pm

LET your fingers do the walking when The Record of the Year 1999, hosted by Denise Van Outen, returns to ITV later this year, featuring top bands and performers live.

The star-studded music extravaganza is the only TV pop awards show where the results are decided exclusively by the British public.

And to kick it off is this special Record of the Year Preview Show, also presented by Denise, where the nation's Top 20 music acts are showcased.

Like last year's contest, which was won by chart-toppers Boyzone, every taste will be catered for, from Whitney to Britney.

Or the winner could be Lou Bega, currently in the charts with Mambo No 5, or Vengaboys with We're Going To Ibiza.

Other pop stars like Ricky Martin (La Vida Loca) and Martine McCutcheon (Perfect Moment) have also stormed the charts this year and are in with a chance.

Organised by pop impresario Jonathan King and made by London Weekend Television for the ITV Network, it promises to be the music contest of

the year.

The preview show today will be followed by The Record Of The Year 1999 show proper, a glittering event which is being filmed at South Bank studios on December 11.

Is This The Real Life?

The Queen Story

Ch4, 9.00pm

THE first of two programmes dedicated, to Queen, one of Britain's most successful and best-loved rock bands.

As well as interviews with Queen members Brian May and Roger Taylor, the programme also features rare contributions from the late Freddie Mercury's mother, Jer Bulsara and his sister Kashmira Cook. After this there's an hour of the Queen as seen through their promotional videos, from the ground-breaking Bohemian Rhapsody on.

There are also recollections from a host of celebrity friends such as Elton John, Westlife and Ronan Keating.

2000 to 1

BBC1, 6.40pm

FANCY the year 2000 off work? BBC 1 has thrown its support behind the Children's Promise Millennium Final Hour Appeal and will give one lucky person a year off work.

2000 To 1 is a one-off, five-part quiz show, presented by Katy Hill and Michael Parkinson, and it kicks off tonight

Each show whittles down 400 contestants (2000 in total) from all over the UK to find that lucky single heat winner.

The five heat winners will then compete against each other in the Grand Final on December 31, 1999.

The winner will get the next 12 months off work - with double their salary thank you very much.

To proceed through the rounds, the contestants must successfully tackle a

number of tests and questions relating to the events, inventions and literature of this millennium.

Contestants signal their answers both with their feet and keypads.

Whole group knock-out rounds and an individual knock-out rounds culminate in a nerve-racking head-to-head final.

There is still time to take part.

So if you want to get that year off from the daily grind then all viewers have to do is call the Children's Promise hotline and make a donation. The number is 0870 607 1999.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 6, 1999

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Financial Times (London)

December 4, 1999, Saturday London Edition I

SECTION: COMMENT & ANALYSIS; Pg. 10

FT-ACC-NO: A199912041C8-25-FT,0,XML,FTI 19991204L110.015

LENGTH: 1369 words

HEADLINE: COMMENT & ANALYSIS: Starbucks wars: The Seattle riots demonstrate the failure of mainstream US politics to provide an outlet for protest, writes Gerard Baker:

BYLINE: By GERARD BAKER

BODY:

Occasional rioting has been a recurrent feature of the unfolding of American democracy. From the Boston Tea Party to the anti-war and civil rights movements of the 1960s, illegal assemblies have made their constitutional mark. Although it has never played the crucial role that direct action has in France, violent demonstration has been a catalyst for political change.

So, when angry demonstrators met the National Guard over tear gas and rubber bullets on the streets of Seattle this week, there was an almost nostalgic touch to it. But the violence and civil disobedience that first delayed, then repeatedly interrupted, the meeting of the World Trade Organisation was unique. The circumstances of the unrest, and the nature of demonstrations themselves, gave the event a plausible claim to the title of America's first post-modern riot.

A broad and unlikely coalition of, among others, passionate environmentalists, trade union members, church groups and that ultimate modern political oxymoron, organised anarchists, took part, to various degrees, in the worst scenes of mass disorder in America since the 1992 Los Angeles riots.

Where their 1960s forebears marched and burned and attacked police over directly personal and compelling matters of life and death - the morality of sending sons and husbands to fight in south-east Asia, the inequity of racial discrimination or the deprivations of recession - the throng in Seattle agitated over, among other things, deforestation, the threat to the shrimp turtle, and the growing production of genetically modified foods. Instead of "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh", the crowds chanted the less memorable but slightly better metered "Hey, hey. Ho, ho. The WTO has got to go".

This is not to denigrate the motives of the protesters. The issues that brought them to Seattle were important and legitimate ones. But with the US economy enjoying its strongest performance in more than 30 years, peace abroad and declining indicators of social disintegration at home, this was an unusual moment for such a ferocious demonstration of unease.

Seattle - that charming Pacific metropolis - somehow seemed a particularly appropriate setting. This was no seething student campus or blighted urban wasteland, but the urbane and fully employed home of the Starbucks coffee shop - one of which was wrecked in the protests - the Space Needle, and Dr Frasier Crane, the fictional radio psychiatrist of the popular eponymous television

sitcom.

All latte and Lycos, Seattle is the very paradigm of the so-called New Economy, and many of the protesters were its willing beneficiaries and active participants. Much of the organisation of the protests seems to have been carried out over the internet, and some comfortably off malcontents elsewhere in the US paid top dollar for their journeys to the Pacific north-west.

But what brought them?

As ever, a small minority were there purely for the enjoyment of a good ruckus. Wherever there is legitimate protest, it nearly always attracts stone-throwers and arsonists, and Seattle was no exception. The more important question is, what motivated up to 50,000 demonstrators to take part in the peaceful sit-ins, blockades, and mass rallies that were the centrepiece of the events?

Two broad groups with differing grievances competed for attention: unions and other organisations that fear world trade is a plot to replace American workers with cheap foreign labour; and a host of environmental and human rights groups that see the inexorable economic development represented by free trade as trampling on the poor and the earth's dwindling resources.

At times, some of the disparate motives seem at odds. For all their attempts to appear otherwise, the Teamsters and the Free Tibet movement, for example, are odd bedfellows. But the protesters share one important sentiment - profound hostility to the global corporation.

In spite of record low unemployment, and the first sizeable gains in real wages in a decade, there is a powerful sense, even among relatively successful social groups, that modern global capitalism is cheating citizens, according to Michael Kazin, a social history professor at Georgetown University and co-author of a new book on the civil rights movement of the 1960s.

"Since the end of the cold war there has been a growing mood of anger at international corporations. The triumph of capitalism has left many with the impression that great conglomerates are simply having their way - going across borders to knock down domestic cultures and homogenise the world," he

says.

In spite of the wealth of economic research showing that free trade benefits all participants, and in spite of the spread of equity ownership to more and more Americans, the big beneficiaries are still seen as the large companies and their senior managers. While real wage gains have been impressive in the last few years, they have been dwarfed by pay increases for top executives, and the wealth gap has widened significantly.

The strength of anti-globalisation sentiment on display in Seattle is in fact merely the most forceful manifestation of a new populism on the fringes, if not quite in the mainstream, of American political life.

The growing wealth of corporate kings, and the primacy of the profit motive is provoking a backlash that, while not in electoral terms in the same league as the one that brought William Jennings Bryan to the brink of presidential success a century ago, carries with it the same powerful sense of economic injustice.

What gave the WTO meeting special appeal as an opportunity for protest was the sense, say some critics, that the mainstream political system no longer provides an outlet for such opinion.

The consensus that has formed around the virtues of global capitalism is evident across the political spectrum. In the presidential election campaign, all the candidates from the two main parties vying for the nomination, are virtually indistinguishably pro- business. From Democrats Al Gore and Bill Bradley to Republicans George W. Bush, John McCain and Steve Forbes, they all back free trade and limited regulation, and rely heavily on cash-rich business support.

Only the maverick Patrick Buchanan espouses a fiery anti-business line, and he has put himself beyond the pale of most voters with his eccentric decision to criticise US engagement in the second world war. "No serious national political figure is articulating these views," says Mr Kazin. "There is a sense that they

are not represented."

This broad political consensus is visible in Congress too. The two most important pieces of legislation that Congress managed to pass this year were financial services reform and limitations to companies' legal liability for Year 2000 computer problems.

Business groups had lobbied hard for both measures. The top "populist" items: tough new rules requiring health insurers to extend medical coverage; an increase in the minimum wage; and reform of the corrupting campaign finance reform laws, were all defeated, thanks, in part, to strenuous efforts by the pro-business lobbies.

Defenders of the political establishment argue, with some justification, that they are merely representing the broad consensus that has prevailed in the post-cold war world: one that favours free trade, deregulation, a smaller role for governments, and the promotion of unfettered capitalism everywhere.

Polls consistently suggest that most Americans are generally content with the social and economic direction of the country. And, although there are mixed feelings about free trade, openly protectionist sentiment is still a minority view. The Seattle troubles show that at least a section of this political minority now feels sufficiently excluded from the decision-making process to take direct action.

The demonstrators clearly hope they can attract enough attention to make mainstream politicians take them seriously. So far, there has been little sign of it happening. But it will be harder, in future, for the presidential campaigners to ignore their views. Nearly 226 years after the Boston Tea Party, the Seattle coffee shop riot will leave its mark.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 4, 1999

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The Guardian (London)

December 4, 1999

SECTION: Guardian Home Pages; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 1065 words

HEADLINE: Is there a chance of sight for Stevie Wonder?
Music legend agrees to pioneer chip implant to give him a brief, first
glimpse
of the world

BYLINE: Michael Ellison in New York and Sarah Boseley

BODY:

Links <http://www.wilmer.jhu.edu/> The Wilmer eye institute at Johns
Hopkins
<http://student-www.uchicago.edu/jrgenzen/stevie.html> The unofficial
Stevie
Wonder internet archive Michael Ellison in New York and Sarah Boseley

Stevie Wonder, a pivotal figure in the liberation of black music from
the
straitjackets of obscurity and conformity, plans to have an operation
aimed at
restoring his sight.

'I'm about to undergo an operation where the unsighted can become
sighted
with the help of some sort of chip,' the singer, songwriter and multi
-instrumentalist told a church service in Detroit, according to the civil
rights
activist Jesse Jackson.

The operation would involve implanting computer chips on his retinas to
promote vision by stimulating those cells that have not been destroyed
completely. Patients have had their sight restored for up to 30 minutes
at a
time and some have been able to read large print or at least see shades
and
shapes.

'It won't let you read the fine print but it may help you see a table
that
you could scrape your knee on,' said Gerald Chader, chief scientific
officer of
the Foundation Fighting Blindness. Not all kinds of blindness can be
treated by
the procedure and the Wilmer Eye Institute at Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, where research is being conducted, said Wonder would need
tests to
find out whether he could be helped.

The 49-year-old musician revealed his intentions at a memorial service

for
the sister of Berry Gordy, the founder of Motown Records who gave Wonder
his
start at the age of 10. He was promoted as a talented novelty with a
harmonica
and the word 'little' was appended to his name. He had his first hit with
Fingertips Part 2 and followed that with more through the 60s, including
Uptight
(Everything's Alright), For Once in My Life and I Was Made to Love Her.

But by the turn of the decade Wonder, who has been blind since just
after
birth, had tired of Gordy's hit-factory approach and won the right to
record
what he wanted. He used his freedom to produce a series of albums that
represent
his most creative period - writing, singing and playing most of the
instruments
while addressing social issues on Music of My Mind, Talking Book,
Innervisions,
Songs in the Key of Life, and Fulfillingness' First Finale.

He was instrumental in persuading the government to establish a holiday
marking the birthday of Martin Luther King and has played shows protesting
against nuclear weapons and recorded songs promoting racial harmony and
opposing
drink-driving. Nelson Mandela said when the two met: 'Stevie Wonder is my
son
and I speak to him with great affection.'

The operation is a pioneering procedure which has been tried on only
10 to
15 people. Although there are great hopes for the future, the most any
patient
can hope for immediately is to tell the difference between light and
shade. And
this small amount of sight will only last for a couple of hours in an
operating
theatre.

It will be five to 10 years before this procedure is sufficiently
advanced to allow the singer or anyone else to distinguish the features on a son's
or
daughter's face. And it is possible that retinal transplants may become
possible
before that. But it is beginning to seem feasible that the blind - or at
least
those whose problems lie in the retina - will be enabled to see within a
decade.

One of the reasons Wonder may be considered suitable for the procedure
is
that he is completely blind, which is unusual. Only one in 20 of the
registered

blind see nothing at all. Most can see dim shapes. But the singer was one of 4,000 premature American babies whose sight was destroyed when they were given pure oxygen in hospital in a misguided attempt to help their early development.

Tests at the Wilmer Eye Institute will determine if he is suitable. Even though the retina has failed, the nerves behind it must still function and the optic nerve must be intact for the technique to be successful. Since this is an experimental procedure, it is always possible there could be harm to the eye.

Several groups of researchers in America and Germany are working on the technique which is the implantation of a man-made retina. This is a silicone chip, just three millimetres across, which is attached to the surface of the retina at the back of the eye very near the optic nerve. This chip is etched with microscopic solar cells. When light strikes the cells, it is converted into electrical impulses that travel through the optic nerve to the brain and are interpreted as an image.

In the trials, blind volunteers have worn glasses containing a small electronic camera, which sends electronic information about the image to the chip. After two or three hours, the chip is removed again from the retina. Scientists have not yet developed an implant that is safe to leave in the eye long-term. They have also not yet developed a power source.

Edmund McMahon Turner, of Moorfields Eye Hospital in London, said the chip consisted of an array measuring just five electrodes long by five wide, capable of generating an image of 25 pixels - the 'dots' that, when put together, form a digital picture. A healthy human retina has an equivalent natural 'array' of more than a million photoreceptor cells.

'You need a 100 by 100 array to obtain any form of realistic vision,' he said. 'Five by five will allow you to make out the approximate shape of a head in a brightly lit room, and that's about it. It doesn't mean this isn't an exciting development. If they can get a larger array and solve the power source

problem, then we'll start to see something very interesting.'

The Royal National Institute for the Blind said the technique was highly controversial because possible side effects or long-term effects were not known. 'We welcome any new medical breakthrough,' said a spokeswoman. But there was a long way to go before it could be regarded as a significant treatment. For people who have some sight - the vast majority of the registered blind - the chip could cause scarring on the back of the eye which could result in the loss of their remaining vision.

In the long term, scientists hope that the technique may help those with macular degeneration - where the centre of the field of vision goes, leaving only peripheral sight - which affects large numbers of older people.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 3, 1999

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THE ORLANDO SENTINEL

December 4, 1999 Saturday, METRO

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A16

LENGTH: 111 words

HEADLINE: 'ANYTHING FOR MONEY' TV SPARKS A FUROR IN PERU

BODY:

LIMA - Peru's ombudsman slammed two popular talk shows Friday for daring audience members to do "anything for money" on live television, including licking dirty armpits and lying in frogs' urine. The two competing shows, Laura on America and Maritere, broadcast the controversial programs last weekend, paying participants \$20 to \$40 for taking up challenges that provoked an outcry from the public and politicians. The programs prompted debate in the media about limits to freedom of expression. The ombudsman's office, which monitors civil

rights, called for the government to withdraw state advertisements on the programs, which are locked in a ratings war.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

COLUMN: Other news to note
Caribbean & Latin America

LOAD-DATE: December 4, 1999

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The Associated Press State & Local Wire

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December 3, 1999, Friday, PM cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 457 words

HEADLINE: Site approved for Martin Luther King memorial

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Martin Luther King Jr.'s son Dexter says his family is pleased that a monument to the late civil rights leader will be placed not far from the Lincoln Memorial where he delivered his "I have a dream" speech in 1963.

"It is fitting and appropriate that this memorial will be situated near the monuments to Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson and Roosevelt, four of America's most visionary leaders," King said Thursday after the National Capital Planning Commission approved a 4-acre site for the monument.

"My father's, and the civil rights movement's contributions to democracy are very much in keeping with the spirit of these presidents' legacies," King said in a statement released in Atlanta.

The monument would be the first erected to honor an individual black American

in the National Mall area.

The site is at the northwest point of the Tidal Basin, on a line about halfway between the memorials to Presidents Jefferson and Lincoln. The new memorial to Franklin Roosevelt is just to the south, nearer the Potomac River.

"This site puts Dr. King in a place of tranquility, vision, historic significance, and in a visual line of leaders, between Lincoln and Jefferson,"

said John Carter, project chairman of the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Foundation.

Last July, the commission turned down, 7-5, a slightly larger plot for the

King monument on the same spot. On Oct. 21 Carter agreed to a letter from Reginald W. Griffith, the commission's executive director, laying down specifics

for the design. Thursday's vote of approval was 10 to 0, with two members absent.

Some officials wanted the King memorial more closely associated with the Lincoln Memorial, and two witnesses spoke in favor of that at Thursday's session. Carter disagreed.

"We think that King should have his own place," he told reporters. "We did

look at a lot of sites ... but when you look across that water and you look at

the positioning in between those two presidents, it's clearly where Dr. King belongs."

The letter says the memorial cannot be taller than 20 feet and no more than

three cherry trees can be removed of the approximately 3,000 around the Tidal

Basin and in nearby Potomac Park, a favorite tourist site at blossom time. There

is to be no museum or bookstore.

Carter said the next step will be to set up an international competition for

the design, for which about 700 participants already have registered.

The design would then be submitted to the planning commission again, to the

U.S. Fine Arts Commission and the U. S. Capital Memorial Commission. When final

approval is obtained, a fund-raising drive will start.

"We're talking tens of millions of dollars," Carter said. "It's going to be a pretty big memorial."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 4, 1999

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Austin American-Statesman

December 3, 1999, Friday

SECTION: News; Pg. A27

LENGTH: 291 words

HEADLINE: D.C. commission approves a site for MLK memorial

BODY:

WASHINGTON -- The National Capital Planning Commission on Thursday unanimously approved a site among presidential memorials for a monument to civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.

The Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Project Foundation reworked its proposal after the commission originally rejected it in a 7-5 vote in July, said John Carter, vice president and manager of the King foundation . The four-acre site is on the northwest side of the Tidal Basin.

Sponsors accepted a 20-foot height limit and a ban on construction over the water.

The memorial, approved in a 10-0 vote, would sit on a line between the Jefferson and Lincoln memorials and close to the more recent one honoring President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It would be close to the Lincoln Memorial, where King delivered his famous 1963 speech urging the end of racial segregation.

King will be the first African American honored with his own memorial on the Mall of Monuments in the core of the capital.

"To have King's memorial built in such a prominent location says that America

has changed, that it is ready to move forward to implement the ideas of a man who did so much for all people in this country," Carter said. "Only in America can this happen -- that a grandson of a former slave could have a memorial on the Mall."

He said approval by the planning commission allows the start of a design competition, which will last about eight months.

The design will need approval from the planning commission, the Fine Arts Commission and a commission on memorials.

The King family has tacitly backed the project, but is only indirectly involved, officials said.

American-Statesman Washington Staff writer Rebecca Carr contributed to this report.

LOAD-DATE: December 4, 1999

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The Buffalo News

December 3, 1999, Friday, CITY EDITION

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 825 words

HEADLINE: A KING AMONG PRESIDENTS SLAIN CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER TO GET;
MEMORIAL ON MALL

BYLINE: SAM FULWOOD III; Los Angeles Times

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

A federal agency Thursday gave final approval to the site for a memorial to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. on the historically hallowed ground of the National Mall, where it will join monuments to America's most revered presidents.

The decision ensures that the slain civil rights leader will have a place of

high honor in one of the nation's most visited, and visible, open spaces.

"Only in America can the grandson of former slaves end up on the Mall in a prominent position," said John Carter, project manager for the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Foundation, a nonprofit group that has led the drive to build the monument. "This site puts Dr. King in a place of tranquility, vision, historic significance and in a visual line of leaders between Lincoln and Jefferson."

The monument will be close to the site of the 1963 March on Washington, at which King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

Unlike four presidential memorials on the Mall -- among the most popular tourist attractions in the nation's capital -- the King monument will be the first to honor an African-American.

The National Capital Planning Commission's 10-0 vote removed the last federal obstacle to placing a monument to the slain

civil rights leader among the pantheons of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt on the verdant area at the heart of the Mall.

The commission, which reviews every federal construction project in Washington, reversed its 7-5 rejection of the site in July, saying that a reworked proposal by the King project group satisfied the objections of dissenting members.

The group was the final of three federal agencies, including the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Memorial Commission, required to grant approval for the King memorial location.

"Abe Lincoln freed the slaves, but Dr. Martin Luther King liberated an entire nation," Rep. John Lewis, D-Ga., a longtime civil rights leader, said after being told of the decision. "It's fitting that he be honored as one of the founding fathers of the new America."

Immediately after King's death in 1968, officials of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc., of which King was a member, proposed erecting a permanent memorial to him in Washington. Their efforts gathered strength in 1986, after his birthday became a national holiday and led to their creation of the memorial

foundation.

Adrian L. Wallace, general president of Alpha Phi Alpha, said the site near the Tidal Basin was at the top of their list of potential locations for the memorial because of its symbolic meaning and its position among the most revered figures in American history.

"The Tidal Basin is a logical site because it represents growth and power and strength and at the same time is positioned on a tranquil pond," Wallace said in a statement on the project's Web site. "It is a site which embodies all that Dr. King represents."

Specific features of the King monument have yet to be decided, pending an international competition for an architectural design. The King foundation has until Nov. 12, 2003, to complete a design, finish a fund-raising campaign and break ground on construction. The monument's design would have to be approved by the same three federal agencies that approved the location.

The fund-raising campaign has garnered \$ 500,000 so far, Carter said. Organizers will not know how much more they will need to raise until a monument design is selected, he said.

Despite stop-and-go lobbying efforts with the White House, Congress and other federal officials, the monument's supporters have worked to overcome objections by Mall custodians who are wary of adding new monuments, arguing against cluttering the area's green space and spoiling the solemn atmosphere.

Last September, officials proposed a ban on new memorials on the Mall. That proposal is still being reviewed, but, if it is enacted, it would exempt the King memorial, which has been granted congressional approval to be placed on the Mall.

Other proposed memorials that have secured federal approval for placement on the Mall and also are exempted include the World War II Memorial, the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Memorial, the George Mason Memorial and the U.S. Air

Force Memorial.

Commission officials said that King memorial supporters reconfigured their initial proposal, including slightly reducing the size of the site to four acres on the northwest side of the Tidal Basin. The area is best-known for the cherry trees that bloom brilliantly every spring.

The commission's approval stipulates that the proposed monument avoid the basin's walkway and waters. They also placed a 20-foot limit on the height of the monument.

"I think that people are comfortable with the decision, and we were able to move forward," said the commission's chairman, Harvey Gantt, an architect and former mayor of Charlotte, N.C.

GRAPHIC: Associated Press file photo The Rev. Martin Luther King delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech in 1963. A memorial will be built on the site.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 5, 1999

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Copyright 1999 The Florida Times-Union

The Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville, FL)

December 3, 1999 Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL; Pg. A-13

LENGTH: 509 words

HEADLINE: NATION BRIEFING

BYLINE: From news services

BODY:

NATIONAL MALL MONUMENT FOR SLAIN CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER

WASHINGTON -- A 4-acre site for a monument to Martin Luther King Jr. was approved yesterday by the National Capital Planning Commission -- not far from the Lincoln Memorial where he delivered his 'I have a dream' speech in 1963.

It would be the first monument to an individual African American in the National Mall area.

The site is at the northwest point of the Tidal Basin, on a line about halfway between the memorials to Presidents Jefferson and Lincoln. The new memorial to Franklin Roosevelt is just to the south, nearer the Potomac River.

'This site puts Dr. King in a place of tranquility, vision, historic significance, and in a visual line of leaders, between Lincoln and Jefferson,'

said John Carter, project chairman of the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Foundation. JAZZ GUITARIST BYRD DIES OF CANCER AT 74

ANNAPOLIS, Md. -- Charlie Byrd, who fused Latin, classical and jazz styles

and was considered one of the world's most versatile guitarists, died yesterday

of cancer. He was 74. During a career that spanned five decades, Mr. Byrd recorded more than 100 albums, one as recently as September. Mr. Byrd might be

best known for his influence on Brazilian jazz. His 1963 collaboration with Stan

Getz, Jazz Samba, combined Getz's subtly graceful improvisation and Byrd's harmonic and rhythmic ingenuity. It was an artistic success and is credited with

launching a bossa nova craze in the United States. Mr. Byrd is survived by his

wife, Rebecca, two daughters, a granddaughter and two brothers. GENE THERAPY

TREATMENT KILLS TEEN, PROBE FINDS

PHILADELPHIA -- In a setback for one of the most exciting fields of medical

research, investigators confirmed that Jesse Gelsinger, 18, who died during a

gene therapy experiment in September was killed by the treatment. The preliminary report on Gelsinger's death found that an infusion of corrective genes, encased in a weakened cold virus, triggered an extreme immune-system

reaction that caused multiple organ failure, according to the University of

Pennsylvania Institute for Human Gene Therapy. Gelsinger, of Tucson, Ariz., is

believed to be the first person to die as a direct result of gene therapy.

RECALL OF INHALERS -- NO ASTHMA DRUG

WASHINGTON -- Schering-Plough Corp. is recalling five batches of Vanceril, an

inhaled prescription medication for asthma, because some of the canisters may

not contain an active drug. Schering said yesterday the recall 'should be considered very serious' because patients using a defective inhaler could

be
left more vulnerable to asthma attacks. No illnesses have been reported,
the
company said. Recalled are five lots of 'Vanceril 84 mcg double strength
inhalation aerosol convenience packs.' The lot numbers are: 9-DMT-157,
9-DMT-158, 9-DMT-160, 9-DMT-161 and 9-DMT-163. They were distributed in
November
and have an expiration date of July 2000. Patients may return recalled
inhalers
to the drugstore of purchase for a free replacement, and may call
1-800-621-9760.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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PR Newswire

December 3, 1999, Friday

SECTION: DOMESTIC NEWS

DISTRIBUTION: TO NATIONAL EDITOR

LENGTH: 855 words

HEADLINE: The Lawyers of the Century: The American Lawyer Names Thurgood
Marshall, Richard Posner, Ralph Nader, Ruth Bader Ginsberg to Its List

DATELINE: NEW YORK, Dec. 3

BODY:

The American Lawyer(R), the nation's leading legal monthly magazine,
closes
out the millennium with a special look at prominent leaders of the bar
and bench
over the past 100 years. Highlighting the December issue are profiles of
"The
Lawyers of the Century" - men and women whose innovations in the law
brought
about sustained impact on business, society and politics.

"The Lawyers of the Century" represent a broad cross-section of legal
accomplishments and contributions, including obvious legal giants, such
as the
late U.S. Supreme Court Justices Earl Warren, William Brennan, Oliver
Wendell
Holmes and Thurgood Marshall, who made the list for his achievements as a
lawyer

on the frontlines of the fight for equality during the tumultuous civil-rights movement. Richard Posner, the federal court of appeals judge recently appointed to mediate the U.S. government's landmark antitrust suit against Microsoft Corp., made the cut as an influential founder of the law and economics movement and as one of the bench's most often-cited jurists (with 30 books and 1,680 opinions under his belt). Joining them are also less predictable picks such as the late flamboyant king of personal injury law, Melvin Belli.

Modern consumer-rights icon Ralph Nader earned a place for advocating the passage of the Freedom of Information Act, highway-safety legislation, and clean air and water laws. Clarence Darrow, the great orator who blazed trails as a civil-liberties, labor and criminal lawyer before he was tried for jury tampering in the early 1900s, also was named a lawyer of the century.

In a traditionally male-dominated profession, four women emerged to claim spots on the historic list:

- Ruth Bader Ginsburg, for helping to forge the foundations of sexual-discrimination law before she became a U.S. Supreme Court Justice
- Catherine MacKinnon, for being at the forefront of the development of sexual harassment as a cause of action
- Florence Kelley, for helping to shape labor laws and legal victories for working-class men and women in the early 1900s
- Soia Mentschikoff, for her work with her husband, Karl Llewellyn, in forging a legal code for merchants and for their teachings on professionalism to young lawyers

"With the help of prominent practitioners and academics, we sought to identify lawyers who were, in the jargon of the moment, agents of change - important changes for the better, we think," says Aric Press, editor in chief of The American Lawyer. Most of the essays are written by leading legal scholars and practitioners, such as Judith S. Kaye, Charles Alan Wright and Randall Kennedy.

Mr. Press says that The American Lawyer seeks to cover not just "the work of lawyers but also their business." So the magazine recognizes Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom partner Joseph Flom as a lawyer of the century for converting his rejection in the 1940s by Wall Street's blue-blood firms to success by building Skadden, Arps as a global meritocracy on the strength of the savvy mergers-and-acquisitions tactics he created. Posthumous honors go to Paul Cravath, the inventor of the big-firm system and one of Cravath, Swaine & Moore's forefathers; and William Nelson Cromwell, international developer who also founded Sullivan & Cromwell, the archetypal white-shoe firm.

The full report is available in the December issue of The American Lawyer magazine, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary, and online at <http://www.lawnewsnetwork.com>.

"The Lawyers of the Century" roster also includes:

- Thurman Arnold
- Hugo Black
- Louis D. Brandeis
- Benjamin N. Cardozo
- Charles Clark
- Felix Frankfurter
- Arthur Garfield Hays
- Charles Evans Hughes
- Judge Frank M. Johnson
- Elihu Root
- Jerome Rubin
- Reginald Heber Smith
- Edward Sparer
- Telford Taylor

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ALM currently owns and publishes 22 national and regional magazines and newspapers, including The American Lawyer(R) and The National Law Journal(R).

The Daily Deal(TM), a new ALM daily newspaper and Web site focused on transactions and dealmakers, launched in September. ALM's other businesses

include book and newsletter publishing, production of legal trade shows and

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PR Newswire

December 3, 1999, Friday

SECTION: DOMESTIC NEWS

DISTRIBUTION: TO OBITUARY EDITOR

LENGTH: 1215 words

HEADLINE: Leonard P. Zakim, Noted Civil Rights Activist Passed Away

DATELINE: BOSTON, Dec. 3

BODY:

Leonard P. Zakim, noted civil rights activist passed away yesterday at the
age of 46. His wife, Joyce, and their three children, Josh, 16, Deena and

Shari, both 13, today issued the following statement and background material.

Statement of the Zakim Family

"We are deeply touched by the outpouring of love and emotional support Lenny and our family received over the past five years. Lenny is irreplaceable in our lives. Yet we are grateful that his legacy to our region and our country will be everlasting."

The Life and Contributions of Leonard Zakim

Like Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., the man he so often quoted in his speeches on civil and human rights, Leonard Zakim was a drum major for social justice.

First as Civil Rights Director and then as New England Regional Director of the Anti-Defamation League, Zakim was a forceful opponent of anti-Semitism and racism, a tireless promoter of Black-Jewish and Catholic-Jewish relations, and in recent years a crusader for complementary therapies for cancer patients, Mr. Zakim lived by his motto, that "one person can make a difference."

For the past twenty years, activism with an eye toward social justice and improving the human condition has been Lenny's vocation and passion. Soon after completing his law degree at New England School of Law in 1978, he became the Anti-Defamation League's Eastern States Civil Rights Director and then its New England Regional Director in 1983. In these capacities, Zakim was one of Boston's leading voices on some of the most vexing social issues of our time. From the most controversial subjects including housing discrimination and affirmative action, to the most delicate and painful situations such as anti-Semitism, bigotry and hate crimes in the community, Lenny responded to and advocated for the rights of all individuals and groups who were the victims of those acts of hate and ignorance.

His firm belief in building bridges between people of different faiths and ethnicity led Zakim to work side by side with others, using his voice and influence as a powerful catalyst for profound social changes particularly

in the nation's dialogue between Catholics and Jews and between Jews and African-Americans. His successes are manifest throughout the Boston community and around the world. As the founder of Boston's Black-Jewish Seder, Zakim saw this interfaith event blossom from six participants in its first year to 650 in 1999. His work in the area of Catholic Jewish relations is no less impressive. In his capacity as ADL director, he created "Catholics & Jews Together: New Directions in Catholic-Jewish Dialogue," an innovative program to foster closer ties between the two communities. On November 3, 1999 Pope John Paul II recognized Zakim's extraordinary work by naming Zakim a Knight of St. Gregory, an honor bestowed by the Vatican upon lay people for exemplary service to humanity.

One shining example of his vision and ability to propel the most improbable of ideas into reality, was the creation of an anti-bias media and education campaign called the "A World of Difference" program (AWOD). Zakim founded AWOD as a local Boston project in 1985 in an effort to heal social tensions and wounds in a then-fragmented city stained by prejudice and discrimination. Initially created as a one-year campaign, the program's success and Zakim's tenacity led to AWOD's growing into a national initiative. Today, the program has been implemented in 29 US cities and in six foreign countries. It has trained over 350,000 teachers, law enforcement personnel, corporate and community leaders, and has touched the lives of millions of students worldwide.

Ten years after AWOD was launched, Zakim joined then Boston Celtics Assistant Coach Jon Jennings to create "Team Harmony," designed to teach youngsters about the evils of hate and the need to respect all people, no matter their differences. This past November 1999 saw the sixth annual "Team Harmony" event. On November 16th, over 12 thousand students filled the Boston FleetCenter to participate in a "Team Harmony" program that brought the country's largest gathering of interracial youth together for a day-long event teaching youth to take a stand against bigotry. In her book "It Takes a Village," Hillary Rodham Clinton highlighted "Team Harmony" and she personally participated in last year's program by leading a poignant discussion with the crowd of youngsters about their experiences and their pain caused by prejudice and hate. In 1998, the White House named "Team Harmony" one of the top 10 most

promising diversity programs in the nation.

Additionally, since his diagnosis, Lenny took on a new crusade: the quest for every newly diagnosed patient and their health care practitioners to be educated about the range of complementary therapies available to help patients facing catastrophic disease and traumatizing treatments.

At the time of Lenny's diagnosis in January 1995, he was unaware of the potential benefits of any cancer therapies outside of the mainstream treatments of chemotherapy, transplant, and radiation. But through exposure to a range of complementary treatments, he realized that control over his life was not totally lost to him.

That realization marked the beginning of a revolution. Through most of his five-year struggle with his own cancer, Zakim relentlessly fought for the right of every patient to receive a full menu of information regarding complementary therapies to help them cope with their illness and endure the rigors of treatment.

As a result, Lenny Zakim's goal is about to be realized. In February 2000, The Dana Farber Cancer Institute will open the doors of its "Zakim Center for Integrated Therapies," where a full range of complementary therapies will be provided in tandem with traditional medical care. These services will be provided within Dana Farber's existing clinical treatment areas, thus creating a truly integrated medical program one of the first of its kind in the United States.

As mentioned earlier, Lenny has never stepped away from his sense of communal responsibility despite the dramatic change in his life since he developed cancer. In the weeks following his diagnosis, along with friends and other generous donors, Zakim established a charitable fund to aid grassroots organizations working to effect social change. The Lenny Fund, now nearly 5 years old, will continue to honor Zakim's work and ideals by helping others in need.

For Zakim, who steered The Fund even during the most difficult periods of

his battle with cancer, The Fund was a profound inspiration to do more to help others and a motivation to help himself.

The Fund personified his deep personal belief in advocating empowerment and partnership as a means to better the lives of all citizens. It symbolizes the work of one very special man who dedicated his life toward shaping a better society and a vastly improved human condition for all.

SOURCE Zakim family

CONTACT: Lauren Carney of The Rasky/Baerlein Group, Inc., 617-443-9933 ext. 356, for the Zakim family

URL: <http://www.prnewswire.com>

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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Sacramento Bee

December 3, 1999, MET CHASE

SECTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 831 words

HEADLINE: MEMORIAL TO KING WILL RISE ON MALL

BYLINE: Bee News Services

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

After months of quarreling over what piece of Washington real estate would best honor the memory of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., capital planners finally agreed Thursday on a spot for a memorial to the slain civil rights leader.

The National Capital Planning Commission unanimously chose a four-acre spread across the Tidal Basin from the Jefferson Memorial. Most symbolically, the King

memorial will be near the place where he made his famous "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington in 1963, five years before his assassination.

"We're making history and we're elated," proclaimed a happy John Carter, project manager for the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Foundation, a nonprofit group that has led the drive to build the monument. "Only in America can the grandson of former slaves end up on the Mall in a prominent position. This site puts Dr. King in a place of tranquility, vision, historic significance and in a visual line of leaders between Lincoln and Jefferson."

The King monument will be the first Mall memorial to honor an African American. King will be the second nonpresident to be commemorated in such a way: A monument honoring George Mason, the American patriot who opposed slavery during George Washington's presidency, was approved by the commission earlier this year.

The commission's 10-0 vote removed the last federal obstacle to placing a monument to King among the pantheons of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt on the verdant area at the heart of the Mall.

King, who was gunned down in Memphis, Tenn., in 1968, preached non-violence in the quest for equal treatment for all people amid the swirl of the 1960s civil rights movement.

The debate this year to choose among three main sites turned into an emotional and divisive ordeal. Each camp had a favorite location and argued passionately about why the other sites were disrespectful to King's legacy. Just five months ago, the commission was deadlocked after rejecting the same Tidal Basin site by a 7-5 vote.

Many applauded the behind-the-scenes peacemaking of Harvey Gantt, a Charlotte, N.C., architect and former mayor who chairs the planning commission that gets final say on memorials in Washington.

"Ultimately, it boiled down to the fact that nobody wanted to see an

impasse

on this," Gantt said of his fellow commission members. "Everyone wanted a memorial and we had a heart-to-heart with members about how to make that happen."

Now the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Foundation, which has long favored the Tidal Basin site, will host an eight-month competition to choose a design.

The group, led by Alpha Phi Alpha, a prominent African American fraternity, has raised \$ 500,000 among its members and will soon begin fund raising among the general public. The organization, which expects the memorial to cost "tens of millions" of dollars, has until November 2003 to complete a design and break ground.

Already, about 700 participants have registered for the design competition.

The unanimous vote Thursday belies the simmering controversy over where to build the memorial.

The commission selected a site on the east end of Constitution Gardens in March. But the King foundation and its supporters pressed commissioners for what they viewed as a more prominent location at the Tidal Basin.

Ultimately, the King foundation convinced the commission's planning staff by agreeing to address concerns such as preventing the loss of any of the cherry trees surrounding the basin and keeping the structure's height to less than 20 feet.

But those concessions did little to persuade Stuart Feldman, a Philadelphia lawyer, who said he thought the commission should delay its decision in order to gather input from civil rights leaders, historians and architects. He didn't see what the rush was all about.

"The question is where is the place where this monument can do the most good for the nation?" Feldman said during the hearing. He suggested, as did others, that the King memorial be incorporated with or moved closer to the Lincoln Memorial.

The King family did not play a direct role in the selection of the site, but King's daughter, Yolanda, called the approval "tremendously exciting news."

King, in Memphis attending a civil trial regarding her father's death, was asked if it was significant that her father's memorial would be so close to Jefferson's and Lincoln's, and she answered:

"Oh, absolutely, in terms of what those men represented. And the connectedness. I often say that George Washington birthed the country and certainly Jefferson was a part of that birthing. And then Lincoln was the one that allowed the country to move to the next level in terms of the unifying.

"And my father was the force that served to move us closer to actually being true to what was originally conceived on paper. So it is extremely significant."

GRAPHIC: Knight Ridder Tribune graphic
locator map of Washington DC area
The new King memorial
The Martin Luther King Jr. memorial would be in West Potomac Park.
Source: National Capital Planning Commission
(for complete map please see microfilm)

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LOAD-DATE: December 4, 1999

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Copyright 1999 The Washington Post

The Washington Post

December 3, 1999, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A01

LENGTH: 897 words

HEADLINE: Montgomery Police Ticket Blacks at Higher Rate

BYLINE: Scott Wilson, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

A three-year civil rights review by the U.S. Department of Justice has concluded that Montgomery County police did not use excessive force in a series of cases involving minorities but did give a disproportionate number of traffic tickets to African Americans.

Black motorists receive an estimated 21 percent of traffic tickets issued by county police, even though African Americans account for 12 percent of the population, according to a review by investigators from the Justice Department's civil rights division.

The federal probe began three years ago in response to complaints of racial harassment by county police. Similar allegations were made this year after two traffic stops ended in the fatal shooting of an African American by police within a two-week period. Neither incident was part of the Justice Department review.

But three sources familiar with the review said the disparity in issuing traffic tickets was the most significant conclusion among more than a dozen delivered to county officials by the Justice Department at a meeting in October.

Montgomery officials have agreed to comply with several Justice Department recommendations, hoping to avert a federal lawsuit and end a review that County Executive Douglas M. Duncan (D) says cast a "dark cloud" over the department.

That sentiment was echoed by Linda Plummer, president of the local chapter of the NAACP, which sent the Justice Department more than 300 cases of alleged misconduct by Montgomery police officers involving minorities

"We want to get this report and get it over with," Plummer said. "No matter what it says we're going to keep putting pressure on."

The Justice Department review was critical of police handling of complaints against officers, specifically by the internal affairs division. Federal investigators said that complaints were being handled too slowly and that

the

cases, now kept on index cards, need to be tracked in a more organized manner.

In response, Montgomery officials agreed to improve the method used to identify problem officers, according to sources familiar with the review.

They

also said they are considering creating a better system to track complaints to

help identify those officers. They have agreed to upgrade the internal affairs

manager from the rank of lieutenant to captain. The higher rank would give the

job more clout and a more direct line to the police chief.

Montgomery officials already have taken steps to reorganize the internal affairs division, adding staff, moving it out of police headquarters to foster

independence, and adding locations where citizens can file complaints against officers.

Two sources familiar with the findings, announced to Montgomery officials by

Assistant Attorney General Bill Lann Lee, said the review cleared the department

of most of the allegations lodged against it. The investigators found no evidence of a policy--"written or unwritten" in the words of one source--that

encouraged racial discrimination by officers or specific acts by officers that amounted to civil rights violations.

Sources familiar with the findings said the Justice Department raised questions about more than a dozen incidents in which Montgomery police pulled

over African American drivers for questioning primarily because a witness to a crime had described the suspect as black.

Montgomery and Justice Department officials refused to discuss the negotiations yesterday even as they met to resolve what has been one of the

county's most politically charged issues. Christine DiBartolo, a Justice Department spokeswoman, declined to comment on what she described as "an ongoing investigation."

David Weaver, a spokesman for Duncan, said, "We're having an ongoing discussion with the Justice Department, and we don't feel it's appropriate to comment at this time."

But sources familiar with the talks said that if Justice Department

officials
decide to sue the county, the decision would be based primarily on the
finding
that a disproportionate number of African Americans receive tickets during
traffic stops.

To address the issue, Montgomery officials have agreed to a
recommendation
that police officers begin noting the race of motorists in all traffic
stops.
Now county police officers record a driver's race only if a ticket is
issued.

The issue was a sticking point between the two parties, sources said,
until
county officials recently agreed to begin collecting the additional
racial data.
Justice Department lawyers believe collecting the information on all
traffic
stops would provide clues as to whether race is used as a basis for
stopping
drivers, a practice known as "racial profiling."

Montgomery officials have worried that the additional data could be
used to
distort the record of officers who work in neighborhoods with a high
proportion
of minority residents. Furthermore, sources familiar with the findings say
Justice Department investigators did not filter out those tickets issued
to
black motorists as a result of radar stops or accidents, possibly
inflating the
figure with citations where race may have no influence on the officer's
decision.

"We can't believe the Justice Department wants us to stop issuing
tickets to
people who break the law simply because we bump up against a racial or
ethnic
cap," said a county official familiar with the negotiations.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 03, 1999

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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CREATION DATE/TIME:31-MAR-2000 17:00:59.00

SUBJECT: civil rights

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

TEXT:
LEXIS-NEXIS Universe Update Report: March 31, 2000 at 15:21

Results from this Update: 8

Next Update: April 03, 2000 at 08:00

Access your results at:
http://web.lexis-nexis.com/lm.universe/pnews/emailAlert?_pnewsAlert=0x000101a9-0x00004b26%2f0x000101a9%2f20000331%2f15%3a20%3a50

1 of 8 DOCUMENTS

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PR Newswire

March 31, 2000, Friday 2:54 PM Eastern Time

SECTION: STATE AND REGIONAL NEWS

DISTRIBUTION: TO STATE AND LABOR EDITORS

LENGTH: 338 words

HEADLINE: Ohio Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights Releases Its Report Employment Opportunities for Minorities In Montgomery County, Ohio

DATELINE: CHICAGO, March 31

BODY:

The Ohio Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights will hold a press conference on Tuesday, April 4, 2000, at 10:00 a.m., at the

Crowne Plaza Hotel, John Glenn Room, at 33 East Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio, to release the Committee's report, Employment Opportunities for Minorities in Montgomery County, Ohio. Following the press conference a planning meeting will be held to discuss other civil rights issues and plan future activities.

The meeting is open to the public. In addition, members of the public are encouraged to speak to the Advisory Committee regarding their concerns about civil rights issues during an open session from 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

The United States Commission on Civil Rights is an independent bipartisan, factfinding agency of the Federal Government. It is directed to collect information concerning the denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution because of race, color, religion, sex, age, disability or national origin. The Commission submits reports, findings, and recommendations of such studies to the President and the Congress.

The Chairperson of the Ohio Advisory Committee is Altagracia Ramos of Beavercreek. Other members of the Committee are Thomas C. Rogers of Beavercreek, James L. Francis of Dayton, Lynwood L. Battle, Jr. of Cincinnati, Roberta Presley of Shaker Heights, Barbara J. Rodemeyer of North Canton, Dr. Lee G. Esprit of Xenia, Virginia C. Ortega of Toledo, Melanie M. Mitchell of Columbus, Juan Jose G. Perez of Powell and Mary L. Jurkiewicz of Aurora.

Mary Frances Berry is Chairperson of the United States Commission on Civil Rights. She was appointed by President Clinton in November 1993.

SOURCE U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

CONTACT: Constance M. Davis, Regional Director, Midwestern Regional Office of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 55 West Monroe Street, Suite 410, Chicago, Illinois 60603, 312-353-8311

URL: <http://www.prnewswire.com>

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 31, 2000

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The Associated Press

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March 30, 2000, Thursday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 620 words

HEADLINE: Clinton pushes Medicare reform, raises Democratic dollars

BYLINE: By ANNE GEARAN, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

President Clinton said today Republican leaders in Congress don't care about shoring up the Medicare and Social Security systems because they want those federal programs to go private.

Speaking to fellow Democrats at a fund-raising lunch in Manhattan, Clinton attacked Republican tax-cut proposals as shortsighted.

"We won't have any money to help Social Security and Medicare when the baby boomers retire, but that's OK with them (Republican leaders) because they want to privatize them," Clinton said. "And I think it's a mistake."

Clinton was also visiting a senior citizens' center in Queens to tout his plan to reform Medicare and extend its life.

Revamping the federal health care program for the elderly and disabled is a major element of the president's domestic legislative agenda for his final year in office, and something his aides have said has a good chance of passing this year.

A new federal report today shows both Security and Medicare are benefiting from the continued strong economy, and will remain solvent for years longer than earlier expected.

Stronger-than-expected economic growth has added new years of life to the retirement programs in recent years, even as lawmakers have debated what to do about projections that they will ultimately be overwhelmed by the huge baby boom generation - the 77 million Americans born between 1946 and 1964.

Just three years ago, when Congress was trying to pass legislation to balance the federal budget, Medicare had been projected to run short of cash in 2001. The trustees have gradually pushed that date back, however, and last year pegged it at 2015.

That news could dampen Clinton's hopes of persuading Congress to risk changing the nation's popular pension and elderly health care programs in a hard-fought election year.

Clinton flew to New York Wednesday night, after a fund-raising dinner in South Carolina that marked his first trip to that state since a racially charged Republican presidential primary.

The president said he knew his audience at historically black Allen University expected him to address the controversy over display of the Confederate flag atop the Statehouse in Columbia.

But Clinton soft-pedaled the question, and stopped short of saying outright that the flag should come down.

"As long as the waving symbol of one American's pride is the shameful symbol of another American's pain, we still have bridges to cross," Clinton said during a fund-raising tribute to Rep. Jim Clyburn, D-S.C., who is chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

The remark was an echo of Clinton's remarks earlier this month in Alabama, where Clinton went to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the Selma voting rights march.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls the flag a racist emblem and is leading a tourism boycott of South Carolina until the flag is removed.

Both Texas Gov. George W. Bush and his then-challenger, Arizona Sen.

John

McCain, refused to take a position on the flag, calling it a local issue. Democrats accused them of pandering to the far right of their party.

Vice President Al Gore and his then-challenger, former New Jersey Sen. Bill

Bradley, both said the flag should come down.

The flag's defenders say it is a potent symbol of Southern heritage and honors those who died during the Civil War.

"I know everyone expects me to say something about that," Clinton said of the flag, but he seemed resolved to keep the rhetoric low at a time when a compromise over the flag may be at hand.

This week, the NAACP offered some support for a plan to remove the flag from the Statehouse but display other Civil War-era flags on the building grounds.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 31, 2000

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The Associated Press

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.

March 30, 2000, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 463 words

HEADLINE: House committee weighs restricting bounty hunters

BYLINE: By JANELLE CARTER, Associated Press Writer

DATeline: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Victims of rogue bounty hunters should be able to sue their pursuers and the bail bondsmen who hire them, some members of Congress said Thursday.

"This is truly a problem national in scope," said Rep. Asa Hutchinson, R-Ark., author of a measure to give more protection to victims.

But bail bondsmen and bail insurance companies cried foul, saying the measure could "financially decimate their companies."

The bill "will create such a virtual deluge of new litigation as to render these service providers incapable of continuing," Jerry Watson of the National Association of Bail Insurance Companies, told the House Judiciary subcommittee on the Constitution.

Bounty hunters don't work for police or courts; they instead work for private bondsmen, who post bail for suspected criminals pending a court appearance. When a suspect jumps bail, the bondsman hires a bounty hunter to find and return the suspect.

But complaints have arisen about heavy-handed behavior by bounty hunters.

Provisions of Hutchinson's bill would require bounty hunters who cross state lines to report their intentions to local law enforcement authorities and require the attorney general to develop model guidelines that state legislatures can consider enacting to regulate bounty hunting.

An exception to liability is provided when a bail agent hires a licensed bounty hunter or private investigator.

"The Bounty Hunter Responsibility Act fulfills an important public safety goal - namely keeping innocent citizens safe from the abusive actions of rogue bounty hunters," Hutchinson said.

Rep. Charles Canady, R-Fla. the subcommittee chairman, said he hoped the Hutchinson bill would "afford unsuspecting victims of rogue bounty hunters and bail bondsmen a federal remedy when their civil rights have been infringed."

Laws aimed at regulating bounty hunters have cropped up in more than a dozen states, including Arizona, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Texas.

Bail bondsmen said they supported leaving the matter up to the states. "Regulate the bounty hunters at the state level or prohibit bounty hunters

altogether," said Armando Roche, president of the Professional Bail Agents of the United States.

At Thursday's hearing, Theresa Mehalko Babb of Wilmington, N.C. testified how earlier this month an armed bounty hunter looking for her brother entered her father's hospital room and later disturbed the father's funeral.

"The last memories I have of my father's funeral were of chasing after the bounty hunter and begging him to stop," Babb told lawmakers. "His grave site looked as though a battle had been fought there."

On the Net: <http://www.house.gov/judiciary/2.htm>

Rep. Asa Hutchinson's site: <http://wwwa.house.gov/hutchinson/>

The bill is H.R. 2964.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 31, 2000

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INTELLIGENCER JOURNAL (LANCASTER, PA.)

March 30, 2000, Thursday

SECTION: LOCAL, Pg. B-1, JEFF HAWKES

LENGTH: 649 words

HEADLINE: Race profiling shows justice far from blind

BYLINE: Jeff Hawkes

BODY:

There's nothing like fear to prompt Americans to deviate from bedrock principles.

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, we suspended the civil liberties of loyal Americans because of their Japanese ancestry. Regrettably, about 110,000 men, women and children were interned in relocation camps.

The sorry affair was racial profiling run riot.

Today, we fear poor, angry, young black men and their disproportionate penchant for lawlessness and violence. To corral this urban menace, we're back to racial profiling and its inevitable result: the diminishment of civil liberties for people of color.

Racial profiling -- the practice of targeting potential criminals based on their race -- has come under scrutiny in the wake of race-based traffic stops in New Jersey and the high-profile trial of New York City police officers who shot and killed an unarmed, young black immigrant.

Some public officials are starting to speak out against the practice, and there's a growing consensus that assigning suspicion to an individual for no other reason than his or her race is never acceptable.

Merits study

How often is race the only reason police confront an individual? Few officers are going to admit to such bias, but studies are starting to reveal the extent of the practice.

A study in Maryland found that 73 percent of drivers stopped along a stretch of Interstate 95 were black, but that they made up only 17.5 percent of the drivers.

In Illinois, where Hispanics are 8 percent of the population, they represented 30 percent of the drivers pulled over.

Similar information is lacking for Pennsylvania, but state Rep. P. Michael

Sturla is co-sponsor of a bill that would require the state attorney general to collect data on traffic stops and find out whether minorities are pulled over more often than whites.

William Heim, Lancaster's new police chief, is among those who views with distaste racially biased law enforcement. He told me such blatant racial profiling is "wrong."

"We don't judge people by the color of their skin," he said. "We judge them by the behavior that they exhibit."

Still, Heim feels race can play a minor role in an officer's decision to stop someone for questioning as long as other factors contribute to the suspicion of criminal activity.

Costs of profiling

Heim's view is supported by court rulings that police may include race among multiple factors they weigh in making a stop. But even when the motivation is good police work rather than bigotry, is consideration of race legitimate?

Randall Kennedy, a professor at Harvard Law School, thinks not. In a September 1999 issue of The New Republic, Kennedy pointed out that allowing police to consider race in making stops comes at a cost.

"Taking race into account at all means engaging in racial discrimination," Kennedy said. Proponents of limited racial profiling "minimize (or ignore altogether) the large extent to which (the practice) constantly adds to the sense of resentment felt by blacks of every social stratum toward the law enforcement establishment."

Kennedy said treating minorities differently than whites leads to an "alienation" that "gives rise to witnesses who fail to cooperate with the police, citizens who view prosecutors as 'the enemy'... and jurors who yearn to 'get even' with a system that has, in their eyes, consistently mistreated them."

Racially selective law enforcement has the potential to both make the streets safer and undermine social harmony. America needs to ask if our fear of urban crime justifies the less-than-equal treatment of a class of citizens.

We all want to feel safe, but tarnishing such fundamental principles as the presumption of innocence and the fair and equal application of the law is not the way to do it.

E-mail is welcome at jhawkes@lnpnews.com

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 31, 2000

SECTION: TRA; Pg. 4

LENGTH: 2410 words

HEADLINE: Seeing it together ;

Operators reach out to like-minded tourists

SOURCE: JUDI DASH; FOR THE SUN-TIMES

BYLINE: Judy Dash

BODY:

AFRICAN AMERICANS

Among leading organizers that emphasize African-American history and culture

is 20-year-old Blue World Travel, which puts together heritage cruises to the

Caribbean and Africa, as well as group trips to spas. An especially intriguing

program is the company's December 15-day African Journey aboard the 500-passenger MS Deutschland.

The luxury ship sails from Capetown, South Africa, to Namibia, San Thome Island, Ghana and Senegal, where the high (or low) point of the journey is a

visit to Goree Island, from where for more than 100 years slaves were traded and shipped to the New World.

"Imagine the irony of sailing into Goree Island on a five-star vessel, when

our ancestors sailed out in chains in the hold of cargo ships," said Patricia

Yarbrough, president of Blue World.

The cruise includes an African-attire formal night and an African culture

lecture series, but Yarbrough noted that it is not limited to African Americans;

all travelers are welcome.

On domestic turf, the Greater St. Louis Black Tourism Network organizes journeys that follow the paths of slavery and civil rights from the American

South to Canada. A four-day Civil Rights Triangle program focuses on the core years of the struggle from 1957 to 1965, covering Birmingham, Montgomery and Selma. Five-day Freedom's Legacy tours follow the Underground Railroad route from the Kentucky tobacco plantations to Ontario, Canada. A five-day program called Forgotten Missouri explores the lesser-known role of the state, where slave breeding provided a major cash crop.

"These trips are heavily researched, and we've tried to use first-person accounts to really make history come alive," said company President Angela da Silva. "On our Civil Rights Triangle trip, the group meets people who took part in the movement -- many of whom were schoolchildren in the early days of Birmingham. And we talk to a former Ku Klux Klan member who had a change of heart after Selma. On the Forgotten Missouri trip, we visit what was once the state's most successful slave breeding plantation as well as a one-room schoolhouse for freed slaves' children that was supported by Jesse James."

Although the programs are designed for established groups -- such as church or cultural organizations -- the company will put together new groups as well, based on interest. Travelers of all races and cultures are welcome.

Blue World Travel, (800) 466-2719; www.festivalatsea.com. Fifteen-day African Journey aboard the MS Deutschland runs Dec. 6 to 22. Price starts at \$ 4,698.

Greater St. Louis Black Travel Network, (800) 490-3773. Trips run twice monthly. Price does not include bus transportation during trip, which depends on group size. Five-day Freedom's Legacy trips, from \$ 378. Five-day Civil Rights Triangle, from \$ 228. Five-day Forgotten Missouri trip, from \$ 351.

GAYS AND LESBIANS

Two tour outfitters that cater to gay and lesbian travelers, with trips worldwide, are Toronto-based Footprints and New York-based Family Abroad.

Peter Schulze, president of Family Abroad, said his guests like the compatibility and comfort level of a gay tour.

"You have a chance to be yourself that you might not find in a mixed group," he said. "Gays often have to make accommodations when traveling with a

straight

group -- touching, joking can become an issue if everyone isn't truly comfortable with your lifestyle."

"Our big goal is to make our customers feel a strong sense of inclusiveness,"

said Footprints President Tov Mason. "Our guides, destinations and accommodations all are gay/lesbian-positive -- something you never can be sure of on mainstream tours."

On the Footprints agenda are 13-day March and December journeys through the

rain forests, reefs and archeological ruins of Belize and Tikal, Guatemala, and

15-day October and November trips to Nepal, with wildlife-watching and low-altitude trekking.

Among Family Abroad's adventures this year are an 11-day barge trip in France's Alsace-Lorraine region, with 3 days in Paris. In 2001 the company plans

to run Europe programs coinciding with major gay pride celebrations.

Family Abroad, (800) 999-5500; www.familyabroad.com. Eleven-day France barge

trip departs Sept. 13. Price: \$ 3,603 including airfare; \$ 2,965, land only.

Footprints, (888) 962-6211; www.footprintstravel.com. Fifteen-day trips through Nepal depart April 23, Oct. 6 and Nov. 8. Price: \$ 2,495.

Thirteen-day

trips to Belize and Tikal depart Dec. 2. Price: \$ 2,795.

WOMEN

More than two dozen outfitters run women-only tours, providing adventures

that range from rough and tough outdoor excursions to learn-to-sail trips, cultural tours and shopping trips.

"The sense that an itinerary is just right for you increases incredibly when

like-minded people travel together, and women play particularly well together,"

said Carol Rivendell, president of Wild Women Adventures, which runs worldwide

trips for women only. "Women travel differently from men; we like to take more

time and visit, to have a more in-depth travel experience, not rush to see everything in as short a time as possible."

AdventureWomen, an 18-year-old outfitter geared to easy outdoor excursions

for women over 30, had so many repeat clients clamoring for more

challenging
trips that it launched the Born To Be Wild series. Among these more athletic
(but not really tough) trips are a one-week June Alaska wildlife safari,
with
hiking, sea kayaking, rafting, canoeing and glacier cruising, and a June
horseback ride through the mountains and sea coasts along Ireland's
Killarney
Trail.

More laid-back are the six-day July and September Montana Cowgirl
Samplers,
hiking, horseback riding and whitewater rafting trips based at a guest
ranch,
and an August walking exploration of the rain forests and coastlines of
Washington's Olympic Peninsula.

Operating under the slogan "Nobody Yells," Annapolis, Md.-based
Womanship
prides itself on teaching women to sail without the stress a male
presence can
bring, said course coordinator Helen Johnson.

"We have a certain freedom without guys around; we can drop our
inhibitions
and role-playing and just have fun -- it's kind of a slumber party
effect," she
said.

Among this year's learn-to-sail trips are three- to 10-day programs in
Annapolis, San Diego, the Florida Keys, New England or the Great Lakes,
seven-day trips around the British Virgin Islands or Vancouver and the
Gulf
Islands, and 10- and 14-day adventures in Greece, Turkey or New Zealand.

Wild Women -- whose motto is "Insanity With Dignity" -- takes on the
rigors
of marathon shopping during its one-week Mercado Madness journeys to San
Miguel
de Allende in central Mexico. The town is a gathering spot for artists and
craftspeople from around Mexico and throughout the world. A silver mining
capital in the early 1800s, the region offers great buys in silver, tin,
blown
glass, pottery and textiles. Local guides escort the group to area
villages to
get to know community members and artisans.

AdventureWomen, (800) 804-8686; Web site: www.adventurewomen.com.
Six-day
trips: Alaska safari departs June 10. Price: \$ 2,995. Montana Cowgirl
Samplers
start July 15 and 29 and Sept. 9. Price: \$ 1,650. Washington Olympic
Peninsula
trip departs Aug. 26. Price: \$ 1,695. Eight-day Ireland horseback trip

departs

June 30. Price: \$ 2,795.

Wild Women Adventures, (800) 992-1322; www.wildwomen

adv.com. One-week Mexico trips depart Aug. 5 and Sept. 9. Price: \$ 1,790, including air from major U.S. gateways; land only, \$ 1,280.

Womanship, (800) 342-9295; www.womanship.com. Three- to 10-day programs in

Annapolis, San Diego, the Florida Keys, New England or the Great Lakes; from \$

696. Seven-day trips around the British Virgin Islands or Vancouver and the

Gulf Islands, from \$ 1,450. Ten- and 14-day adventures in Greece, Turkey or New

Zealand, from \$ 2,1295. Call for schedule.

SENIORS

Tour operators have discovered big time that there's gold in them thar elders -- but many seniors don't want to be relegated to the over-the-hill kind of trip that has them forever getting on and off a bus.

At least a dozen adventure companies either market primarily to those over 50 or have discovered they do not need to single out mature travelers because they are signing up for active trips without special prompting.

Overseas Adventure Travel once attracted a rough and tough younger set, but it now targets its exotic excursions worldwide predominantly to those over 50 -- adding longer stays at each location and more cultural interactions along the way, favored by older folks. The company's new Journeys of Discovery program offers 16 itineraries in Asia, Africa, the Mediterranean, North Africa, Europe and the Americas.

Each trip offers an optional extension that gets deeper into the culture or wild lands, such as a three-day boating trip through the rain forest in Tortuguera National Park after a 12-day journey through Costa Rica; three nights in Rome after a trip through Italy's Tuscan hill towns, or five days in Jordan after a 15-day trip through Egypt and the Nile.

Several years ago Saga Holidays introduced its Road Scholar Series of worldwide learning adventures for travelers over 50. This year, the

company has added a new series, Ed-ventures, which focus on the art of a region, including visits to galleries, lectures by experts and explorations of the sites that inspired the artists. Among the programs: Italian Art Through the Ages; Spanish Masters and Modernists; French Impressionism; the Golden Age of Dutch and Flemish Art, and American Artists in New England.

Maupintour operates some 150 trips geared to seniors. This year, the company is introducing eight first-time soft adventures through its new MaupinTrek division, which targets more energetic clients.

Among the programs are eight-day Colorado mountain hiking, horseback riding and river-rafting trips, with optional hot-air ballooning or guided fly fishing; nine-day Quebec hiking, cycling, kayaking and whale-watching trips; nine-day walks in England's Cotswolds; 11-day Peru hiking trips with canoeing and helicopter rides, and 13-day Botswana walking safaris, with lodgings in tented camps.

Maupintour (MaupinTrek division), (800) 255-4266; www.maupintour.com. Eight-day Colorado trips depart June 18, July 9 and 23 and Aug. 13.

Price: \$

2,550; nine-day Quebec trips depart July 8 and 29, Aug. 19 and Sept. 9.

Price:

\$ 1,895; nine-day England trips depart May 6, June 10 and Sept. 9. Price:

\$

2,895. Eleven-day Peru trips depart June 11, July 9, Aug. 13 and Sept. 10.

Price: \$ 2,995. Thirteen-day Botswana trips depart May 31, Aug. 30 and Oct. 4.

Price: \$ 5,525.

Overseas Adventure Travel, (800) 955-1925; www.oattravel

.com. 12-day Costa Rica trips depart year-round. Price: from \$ 1,790, including airfare. Tortuguera extension, \$ 400. Two-week Tuscany tour departs

May 4, June 14, Sept. 5 and 20, and Oct. 3 and 22. Price: from \$ 2,990, including airfare. Rome extension: \$ 340. Fifteen-day Egypt and the Nile trips

depart year-round, except June and July. Price: from \$ 2,990, including airfare. Jordan extension: \$ 990.

Saga Holidays, (800) 621-2151; www.sagaholidays.com. Ed-Ventures for seniors

focusing on art in Europe and the U.S, depart mainly spring through fall. Most

trips run about 11 days. Prices start at \$ 1,800

FAMILIES

Families who play together like to be around other families who are empathetic to all this playing together, and major outfitters have heeded the call of the child.

Butterfield & Robinson has taken the brave (and rare) step of introducing hiking and cycling adventures that welcome children as young as 3 years old (other trips welcome older children).

"We've been hearing from more and more travelers who want to enjoy active vacations with younger children," said outfitter President George Butterfield.

"And since one of the vital ingredients of family travel is balance, we've interspersed quality family time -- biking, hiking, trying new foods, meeting people, exploring great places together -- with time for parents and kids to do their own thing. The kids might be playing miniature golf or going on a scavenger hunt while the parents enjoy a Michelin-star dinner or indulge at a spa. Everyone ends up happier that way."

Among tot-friendly programs, most of which run one week, are July and August cycling trips in Ireland; an August cycling trip along France's Breton coast, and a December cycling and walking trip in Switzerland. On these trips, the company adds a third guide and a second van. In addition, for all trips with children under 8, there is a 1:4 supervision ratio in the afternoons and weekends.

The National Geographic Society last year got into the travel business, introducing expeditions to give its readers a first-hand experience of some of the places they had read about in the magazine's glossy pages. This year, National Geographic Expeditions is inviting families on a particularly engaging exploration of the archeology and Native American culture of the West's Four Corners region, home to Navajo and Hopi families for thousands of years. During the one-week July trip, participants take in the ancient cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde National Park, raft to rock-art sites on the San Juan River, ride horseback through Monument Valley and hike into the Canyon de Chelly to visit a

Navajo family at their sheep camp. A nice touch: The trip will be lead by archeologist and Native American-culture expert Kristen Kuckelman and her 12-year-old son, Levi.

Journeying Down Under, Thomas Family Adventures includes a visit to a school and a home-stay on the coast during its two-week family adventures to Australia's reefs, rain forests and Outback, which also include snorkeling at the Great Barrier Reef, bush-walking in the Blue Mountains, horseback riding, boomerang tossing, camel rides and an exploration of aboriginal culture, music, legends and sacred sites.

National Geographic Expeditions, (888) 966-8687; www.nationalgeographic.com/ngexpeditions.

One-week family trip to the Native

American west departs July 23. Price: \$ 1,850, children 9-17, \$ 1,650. Thomson Family Adventures, (800) 262-6255; www.familyadventures.com.

Two-week

family Australia trips depart June 23, July 21 and Aug. 11. Price: \$ 5,890.

Discounts for kids.

Judi Dash is an Ohio-based free-lance writer.

GRAPHIC: LEFT: On National Geographic Expeditions' family trip to the Native

American West, families explore the West's archeological treasures and the often

astounding beauty of the country. ABOVE: Children can experience the local culture first-hand.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: March 31, 2000

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Copyright 2000 Chattanooga Publishing Company

Chattanooga Times / Chattanooga Free Press

March 23, 2000, Thursday

SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. C1

LENGTH: 791 words

HEADLINE: Women Winners Of Suit;

\$508 Million Largest Sex Discrimination Settlement Ever

BYLINE: BRIGITTE GREENBERG, The Associated Press

BODY:

WASHINGTON -- Some 1,100 women who were denied jobs with the federal agency that disseminates U.S. government news and information overseas won \$508 million from the government Wednesday in the largest-ever settlement of a federal sex discrimination case.

The agreement, which still requires approval from a federal judge, comes 23 years after the first woman, the then-29-year-old Carolee Brady Hartman, accused the now-defunct U.S. Information Agency and its broadcast branch, the Voice of America, of turning her down for a job as a writer because of her gender.

"I went for a job interview, and the man who was interviewing me told me that he was not going to hire me because I was a woman," said Brady, today a 52-year-old divorced social worker living in San Francisco. "At the time, I just didn't know how to respond. Now, I have a way of responding, and this is the victory that we all celebrate today. It is a delicious victory."

In addition to the \$508 million that must be paid to the women -- approximately \$450,000 apiece before taxes -- the federal government must also give them nearly \$23 million in back pay and interest and pay their attorneys' fees. Those fees will be at least \$12 million, because the lawyers intend to bill the government for approximately 90,000 hours of work over the 23 years.

"The message has to be sent to the United States government, to employers in this country and to employers around the world: The cost of discrimination is high. If you compound that with delay, the cost of discrimination is enormous," said Bruce Fredrickson, the women's lead attorney.

The Justice Department said that although there have been larger settlements involving other forms of discrimination, this was the largest federal sex discrimination case since the Civil Rights Act was signed into law in

1964.

In the end, after many years of insisting on trying each individual case in the courts, even though the suit had been certified as a class-action case, government lawyers decided to settle to save money; they had already lost 46 of the 48 cases that had gone to trial, with each woman winning about \$500,000. Those 46 will also share in Wednesday's settlement.

"We took into account the prior court decisions of the trial and appellate courts ..., the results of the individual class members' hearings that had been conducted to date, as well as our independent projections of the likely results of the remaining hearings in the absence of a settlement," said Wilma A. Lewis, U.S. attorney of the District of Columbia.

The government had been dealt a series of legal blows over the years. In 1984, the U.S. District Court here found the government guilty of sex discrimination. Since then, the government filed and lost two appeals and was denied a hearing by the Supreme Court.

The women applied for jobs as international radio broadcasters, radio broadcast or electronic technicians, writers and editors, and production specialists at the agency and the Voice of America between Oct. 8, 1974, and Nov. 16, 1984.

Many of the women who were denied jobs had been experienced broadcasters from national and international news outlets, qualified writers and reporters, or experienced technicians and producers for network television and radio.

"This is one of the happiest days of my life. We have won the war, a just war," said Jahanara Hasan, who was rejected for a position broadcasting to the people of her native Bangladesh in favor of a less qualified man. "The United States, being one of the greatest advocates of human rights, should not allow its officials to bring dishonor to the country."

Today, Hasan, 56, works in Washington as the assistant to the ambassador from Bangladesh.

Many of the women also were awarded job relief and federal government retirement accounts. The USIA itself was absorbed by the State Department in October.

Attorney Fredrickson said the trials revealed that the agency regularly manipulated the hiring process to exclude women. The plaintiffs alleged that the agencies "rigged the system" in favor of men and in some cases, resorted to test fraud, altering test scores and destroying personnel and test files.

One of the women was told, "A woman's place is at the stove, not on the air," Fredrickson said.

Lewis, the U.S. attorney, said the large settlement acknowledges the length of time involved, the relatively high-paying positions at issue, the number of women and the accrual of interest.

The lawsuit started so long ago, in fact, that Fredrickson had taken it as his first case out of law school. "We've been fighting for 23 years and it's literally, my very first case. I hope the next one is going to be shorter," he joked.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 31, 2000

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The Associated Press

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March 20, 2000, Monday, BC cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 485 words

HEADLINE: Today in History

BYLINE: By The Associated Press

BODY:

Today is Thursday, March 30, the 90th day of 2000. There are 276 days left in the year.

Today's Highlight in History:

On March 30, 1867, U.S. Secretary of State William H. Seward reached agreement with Russia to purchase the territory of Alaska for \$7.2 million, a deal roundly ridiculed as "Seward's Folly."

On this date:

In 1822, Florida became a United States territory.

In 1842, Dr. Crawford W. Long of Jefferson, Ga., first used ether as an anesthetic during a minor operation.

In 1870, the 15th amendment to the Constitution, giving black men the right to vote, was declared in effect.

In 1870, Texas was readmitted to the Union.

In 1945, the Soviet Union invaded Austria during World War II.

In 1964, John Glenn withdrew from the Ohio race for U.S. Senate because of injuries suffered in a fall.

In 1970, the musical "Applause" opened on Broadway.

In 1973, Ellsworth Bunker resigned as U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, and was succeeded by Graham A. Martin.

In 1981, President Reagan was shot and seriously injured outside a Washington D.C. hotel by John W. Hinckley Jr. Also wounded were White House press secretary James Brady, a Secret Service agent and a District of Columbia police officer.

In 1998, Rolls-Royce was purchased by German automaker BMW in a \$570 million deal.

Ten years ago: Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus vetoed a highly restrictive state abortion measure, saying the bill gave a woman and her family no flexibility in cases of rape and incest.

Five years ago: Tens of thousands of Rwandan refugees, fleeing violence in Burundi, began a two-day trek to sanctuary in Tanzania. Pope John Paul II issued the 11th encyclical of his papacy in which he condemned abortion and euthanasia as crimes that no human laws could legitimize.

One year ago: Yugoslav leader Slobodan Milosevic insisted that NATO attacks stop before he moved toward peace, declaring his forces ready to fight "to the very end." NATO answered with new resolve to wreck his military with a relentless air assault. A jury in Portland, Ore., ordered Philip Morris to pay \$81 million to the family of a man who died of lung cancer after smoking Marlboros for four decades.

Today's Birthdays: Singer Frankie Laine is 87. Former CIA Director Richard Helms is 87. Actor Richard Dysart is 71. Actor John Astin is 70. Game show host Peter Marshall is 70. Actor-director Warren Beatty is 63. Rock musician Graeme Edge (The Moody Blues) is 59. Rock musician Eric Clapton is 55. Actor Robbie Coltrane is 50. Actor Paul Reiser is 43. Rap artist MC Hammer is 37. Singer Tracy Chapman is 36. Actor Ian Ziering is 36. Singer Celine Dion is 32. Singer-musician Scott Moffatt (The Moffatts) is 17.

Thought for Today: "All mankind is divided into three classes: those that are immovable, those that are moveable, and those that move." -- Arab proverb.

End Adv Thurs., March 30

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 31, 2000

8 of 8 DOCUMENTS

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The Plain Dealer

March 16, 2000

SECTION: Pg. 1C

B&H-ACC-NO: 51128912

DOC-REF-NO: CLEV-1898-112

LENGTH: 422 words

HEADLINE: EEOC CLAIMS ROADWAY DISCRIMINATED BY RACE, SEX;
[FINAL / ALL Edition]

DATELINE: CINCINNATI

BODY:

Phone: (513) 631-4125

A federal civil rights agency has accused Akron-based Roadway Express Inc., the nation's largest long-haul trucking company, of refusing to promote blacks into upper-level management or hire women as truck drivers.

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission said working conditions in a 10-state area were rife with "racial and sex-based harassment, intimidation and insults."

A Roadway spokeswoman declined to comment.

The EEOC filed the charges in Washington. Although the investigation has been under way for years, the case became public yesterday, after Roadway asked the 6th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati to block a government subpoena seeking broad access to its personnel records.

"We're entitled by law to the information we're seeking with that subpoena," Caren I. Friedman, a commission attorney in Washington, said.

Friedman said the government's charges alleged widespread civil rights violations that have existed for years.

"We're not talking about a charge filed by an individual," she said.

According to court records, the company faces four charges of engaging in a systemic "pattern and practice of race and sex discrimination" in the 10-state area.

The government said Roadway either failed or refused to promote blacks into sales and upper-level management positions and would not employ women as drivers and laborers.

Roadway maintained "a hostile work environment" and had policies that "discriminated against individuals based on their race and sex," the government said.

Roadway started in 1930, moving tires between Akron and St. Louis. It became a transcontinental carrier in 1977. Ninety percent of its fleet is double trailers.

Roadway has about 28,000 employees, who own about one fourth of the company's stock (NASDAQ Stock Market symbol ROAD). About 75 percent of its workers are members of the Teamsters union.

The EEOC subpoena ordered the company to turn over records about the race and gender of individuals in sales, upper-level management and operator-driver and laborer positions. It sought data through October 1996.

Federal officials indicated in court filings that they needed race and gender information to conduct a systemic review of the company's workplace.

Roadway is arguing that forcing it to provide more information about its work force would create a financial burden.

The company said it voluntarily had supplied the government with "extensive" and detailed information about its hiring practices during the 1990s.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 31, 2000

***** Email Completed *****

Time of Delivery: March 31, 2000 03:22 pm EST

Email Number: 59:0:7943426

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Steve Clemons <Clemons@newamerica.net> (Steve Clemons <Clemons@newamerica.net> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-SEP-2000 23:44:33.00

SUBJECT: note to Rick Samans/important

TO: Richard M. Samans (CN=Richard M. Samans/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Steve Clemons <Clemons@newamerica.net> (Steve Clemons <Clemons@newamerica.net> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
September 19, 2000

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Special Assistant to the President for International Economic Policy
Executive Office of the President
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

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Thanks for your consideration - and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Steve

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Washington, D.C. 20009
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Eric Brewer, Chief Scientist, Inktomi

Sky Dayton, Co-Founder, Earthlink and E-Companies*
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 Jeffrey Rosen, Author, The Unwanted Gaze: The Destruction of
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 Paul Romer, Senior Research Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford
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 James Steinberg, Markle Foundation and Former Deputy National
 Security Advisor
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Steve Clemons <Clemons@newamerica.net> (Steve Clemons <Clemons@newamerica.net> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-SEP-2000 10:36:44.00

SUBJECT: RE: note to Rick Samans/important

TO: Richard M. Samans (CN=Richard M. Samans/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I understand....do you have an idea when you might be able to come to a decision?

Best,
Steve

-----Original Message-----

From: Richard M. Samans@opd.eop.gov
[mailto:Richard_M_Samans@opd.eop.gov]
Sent: Friday, September 22, 2000 9:31 AM
To: Steve Clemons
Subject: Re: note to Rick Samans/important

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(Embedded
image moved Steve Clemons <Clemons@newamerica.net>
to file: 09/21/2000 11:36:06 PM
PIC09661.PCX)

Record Type: Record

To: Richard M. Samans/OPD/EOP

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard M. Samans (CN=Richard M. Samans/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-SEP-2000 09:31:26.00

SUBJECT: Re: note to Rick Samans/important

TO: Steve Clemons <Clemons@newamerica.net> (Steve Clemons <Clemons@newamerica.net> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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Steve Clemons <Clemons@newamerica.net>
09/21/2000 11:36:06 PM

Record Type: Record

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cc: Steve Clemons <Clemons@newamerica.net>
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group of creative people and to focus on some of the most interesting policy questions of the future. I very much hope that this project appeals to you and that both your interest and schedule will allow you to join us.

I should add that if it is an issue for you, our funding allows us to provide economy-class transportation to and from The Gully 8 and we are covering all the ground transportation, meeting and meal expenses associated with the retreat.

We realize that this is the sort of event that many leaders such as you would enjoy, but frequently scheduling realities preclude participation. I fully understand such constraints. Thus, in your consideration of our invitation - please let me know whether or not you'd like to be included in other such meetings. Laura Tyson at UC Berkeley, Francis Fukuyama, Eric Benhamou of 3Com, James Fallows, and others from New America's Board of Directors (I have attached a list of our board and general description of the New America Foundation below) have agreed to help sponsor and participate in a number of meetings over the next two years in order to identify and help cultivate a new generation of serious public policy thinkers and entrepreneurs, who are focused on future questions that we collectively need to consider. We really hope you can join us at this meeting - but if you cannot and are interested in future such opportunities, please let me know.

I can be reached at 202-986-2700, ext. 307 ; by fax at 202-986-3696 (fax); and via email at clemons@newamerica.net <<mailto:clemons@newamerica.net>>.

This retreat and these important discussions would be greatly enhanced by your participation and support. We think that you would find this a very stimulating - and fun - couple of days, very much worth the time involved.

Thanks for your consideration - and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Steve

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Next Generation Leaders Program

Program Conveners

Bill Joy, Co-Founder & Chief Scientist, Sun Microsystems
Michael Kelly, Editor-In-Chief, The Atlantic Monthly
Ted Halstead, President & Ceo, New America Foundation
Laura D. Andrea Tyson, Dean, Haas Business School, UC Berkeley
Fareed Zakaria, Managing Editor, Foreign Affairs

Participants for
November 2000 Retreat

Marc Andreessen, Founder & Chairman, LoudCloud Inc.*
Peter Beinart, Editor, The New Republic
Nicolas Berggruen, President, Alpha Investment Company
Eric Brewer, Chief Scientist, Inktomi
Sky Dayton, Co-Founder, Earthlink and E-Companies*
Aled Edwards, Assoc. Professor, Dept. of Medical Biophysics,
University of Toronto
Daniel Esty, Director, Center on Law & Environment, Yale University*
Francis Fukuyama, Author, The Great Disruption: Human Nature and
the Reconstitution of Social Order*
Ted Halstead, President & Ceo, New America Foundation
Kathy Hudson, Director, Policy, Ethical, Legal and Social
Implications
of Human Genetics Research, National Human Genome Research
Institute*
Bill Joy, Co-Founder & Chief Scientist, Sun Microsystems
Roberta Katz, Principal, Articleiii.com and Former CEO,
Technology
Network
Michael Kelly, Editor-In-Chief, The Atlantic Monthly
Norman Lear, Producer
Lawrence Lessig, Professor of Law, Stanford University*
Michael Lind, Author, The Next American Nation
James Pinkerton, Author, What Comes Next?
Jedediah Purdy, Author, For Common Things
Joshua Ramo, Senior Editor, Time Magazine*
Jeffrey Rosen, Author, The Unwanted Gaze: The Destruction of Privacy
in
America
Paul Romer, Senior Research Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford
University*
James Steinberg, Markle Foundation and Former Deputy National
Security Advisor
Fareed Zakaria, Managing Editor, Foreign Affairs

New America Foundation
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Chairman, New America Foundation

Francis Fukuyama
Hirst Professor of Public Policy, George Mason University

Ted Halstead
President & CEO, New America Foundation

Randall Kennedy
Professor of Law, Harvard Law School

Kati Marton
Author & Journalist

Walter Russell Mead
Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations

Eric Schmidt
Chairman & CEO, Novell Inc.

Laura D., Andrea Tyson
Dean, Haas School of Business, U.C. Berkeley

Fareed Zakaria
Managing Editor, Foreign Affairs
New America Foundation
Organizational Background

The New America Foundation is a non-profit, non-partisan public policy institute whose purpose is to bring exceptionally promising new voices and new ideas to the fore of America's public discourse. Believing that neither side of the political divide is adequately addressing the genuine challenges and opportunities of our era, the New America Foundation seeks to reshape our public debate by investing in outstanding individuals and ideas that transcend the conventional political spectrum.

Powerful forces - from the dawn of the information age to massive demographic shifts to economic globalization - are remaking America. At a time of such sweeping changes, our nation, more than ever, needs a robust public debate, one that does justice to the new and complex dilemmas of this unfolding era. Yet prevailing ideologies are failing to provide adequate answers to the challenges ahead. What is worse, our society is not investing in developing forward-looking policy solutions, or in nurturing the creative young thinkers most capable of crafting them.

Accordingly, one of New America's core programs focuses on training and supporting the next generation of public intellectuals. The Foundation provides economic, intellectual and institutional support to outstanding young writers, thinkers and practitioners whose work holds the promise of improving the quality of our nation's public discourse for decades to come. The first New America Fellows were appointed in January 1999, and have already been featured in virtually all of the nation's leading op-ed pages and opinion magazines.

New America is also undertaking a series of high-profile strategic initiatives and conferences aimed at advancing ground-breaking public policy proposals. As part of this effort, the Foundation will bring together many of the nation's best minds to collectively address some of the most daunting challenges of our time. In doing so, the Foundation seeks to overcome existing policy deadlocks, forge bold new alliances and reestablish an honest search for innovative and pragmatic solutions to several of our nation's most pressing problems.

Based in Washington, D.C., the New America Foundation was conceived through the collaborative work of a diverse and inter-generational group of public intellectuals, opinion leaders, and business executives. New America's Board of Directors is chaired by James Fallows, and its founding President and CEO is Ted Halstead.

What The Press Is Saying About New America

"A new entry in the public policy community, the New America Foundation, [will] provide something different... It will introduce younger voices, break out of the traditional liberal and conservative categories and produce unconventional ideas."

The New York Times

"The latest think-tank in Washington, DC, the New America Foundation, is devoted to exploring the sort of political topics that will be at the heart of the digital age (It has scooped up a good proportion of the brightest American thinkers under 40 in its fellowship program.)"

The Economist

"It's the think tank for Generation Next: a hot and hip collection of young, media-savvy scholars who are trying to reinvent the way Washington thinks."

The Washington Post

"An avant-garde think-tank that offers fresh solutions to policy problems that are neither right nor left."

National Journal

"Ted Halstead is a venture capitalist of talent and ideas. His New America Foundation exists to help launch the careers of young journalists with demonstrated interest in politics and public policy."

The Atlantic Monthly