

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: CAROL.KENNEDY (CAROL.KENNEDY@hq.doe.gov@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1997 17:05:00.00

SUBJECT: DOE's 4/30 Weekly Report to the White House

TO: Ronda H. Jackson (Ronda H. Jackson@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Rhonda, I am sending you our report via e-mail in case our lotus

notes

transmission did not make it.===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
RFC-822-headers:
Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IIBQH1MMKG005NI9@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for jackson_ro@a1.eop.gov; Wed,
30 Apr 1997 18:08:08 -0500 (EST)
Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IIBQGZ270W005N7M@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
jackson_ro@a1.eop.gov; Wed, 30 Apr 1997 18:08:05 -0500 (EST)
Received: from hqrtmta2 ([146.138.1.131]) by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)

with ESMTP id <01IIBQGH7ZPG0006QD@STORM.EOP.GOV> for jackson_ro@a1.eop.gov;
Wed, 30 Apr 1997 18:07:46 -0400 (EDT)
Received: by hqrtmta2 (1.37.109.20/16.2-WT4.0) id AA051847823; Wed,
30 Apr 1997 18:03:43 -0400
X-Mailer: Worldtalk (4.0.2-p8)/MIME
X400-MTS-identifier: [/P=USDOE/A=ATTMAIL/C=US/ ; c\hq\970430180319a]
===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
WPC
2 ZB
g0
HP LaserJet Series IIHPPCLXN\ PXP"1/1QVHSmall Circle11lcJ1VHsJ1VHL1"XN\ PX
P(9 Z6Times New Roman RegularXXN\ PXP\ `STimes NewRomanXXN\ PXP' Z6Times New
Roman RegularXXN\ PXP' Z6Times New Roman RegularX23|x#XN\ PXP# 4
<DL!T\$&)\+- 0d24 #XN\ PXP# APRIL 30, 1997

WEEKLY REPORT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY 7

I.44Key Departmental News

<DL!T\$&)\+- 0d24
 ` hp x (#%'0\*,.8134` hp x (#%'0*,.813 " "Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island (NY): Thursday, May 1, the Secretary will hold a press conference at the Lab to release the findings of a DOE Office of Oversight report that found serious problems in the Labs handling of environment, safety, and health programs and in DOE's management of the Lab. The Secretary will announce an action plan to address these problems, including an immediate competition to select a new contractor to manage the Lab, the appointment of a senior DOE official to manage the Lab during the transition, and a 30-day review to conclude with further recommendations. THIS INFORMATION IS EMBARGOED UNTIL MAY 1! !!H
 ` hp x (#%'0*,.813

<DL!T\$&)\+- 0d2474 DOE Uses Research Assets to Assist in Air Force Crash Recovery: The DOE developed Airborne Multisensor Pod System (AMPS), which includes a synthetic aperture radar system, was used to help the U.S. Air Force with recovery efforts on the A10 aircraft that recently crashed in Colorado. This system is unique because of its capability to gather images and topographic data through cloud cover. The synthetic aperture radar also has some ability to penetrate into snow. The data gathered by AMPS is now being evaluated at DOE's Sandia National Laboratory, and DOE hopes to provide a detailed topographic model of the crash site next week. This remote sensing system, which is mounted on a Navy P3 aircraft, will be used in Kazakhstan this summer as part of a cooperative research and economic development mission. Media interest is anticipated.

Mexican Binational Commission Meeting: Secretary Pe9a will travel to Mexico on May 5 and 6 to lead the Energy Working Group meeting of the Mexico Binational Commission and to meet with senior Mexican energy officials including Mexican Energy Secretary Jesus Reyes Her6les. The Secretary will also participate in events with President Clinton on May 6. These meetings will lay the basis for strengthening the energy relationship with Mexico in a wide range of areas, including energy investment, markets, and efficiency. Both Mexican and U.S. m

edia interest and coverage is expected. Additional details are being worked out in coordination with State Department and the White House.

44

4 4 A

<DL!T\$&)\+- 0d2474 Lawsuit Filed Against DOE's Stockpile Stewardship Program:

The Natural

Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and 33 local, regional and national organizations

filed a Complaint and Motion for a Preliminary Injunction in District Court for The

District of Columbia on April 29. The suit seeks to block

construction of specific

facilities in DOE's Stockpile Stewardship Program including the National Ignition

Facility at Lawrence Livermore Lab, CA. The suit

charges that DOE's review of

environmental studies and evaluation of alternative weapons policies, have been grossly deficient or nonexistent, violating the letter of stipulations in a previous

settlement agreed to in 1989. The Western

States Legal Foundation issued an

announcement of a press conference about the

lawsuit to be held on April 30.

Media coverage is anticipated.

Media coverage is anticipated.

Media coverage is anticipated.

Media coverage is anticipated.

Media coverage is anticipated.

nd Development

Commission: On April 29, Senior DOE officials will brief city

and county

elected officials in Stockton, CA, on foreign research reactor spent

fuel

shipments in Stockton. The San Francisco Bay Conservation and

Development

Commission has scheduled a public meeting for May 1, 1997, at

California State

University. Senior DOE officials, accompanied by officials

from the Coast Guard,

the Navy, and the State Department, will brief

Commission members regarding

safety and transportation issues of proposed

shipments of spent nuclear fuel

from foreign research reactors through the

Concord Naval Weapons Station port.

It is expected that The San Francisco

Bay Conservation and Development Commission

members will have a more

complete and thorough understanding of the issues

and situation involved with

these shipments that might mitigate their announced

plans to file suit against

the Department.

<DL!T\$&#() \+- 0d2 Interagency Nuclear Weapon Accident Exercise: On May 1922, DOE will lead DIGIT PACE, a combined Secretary of Energy, Secretary of Defense directed, national level field training exercise. The overall objective of the exercise is to show a coordinated and effective Federal, State and local response that addresses policy, security, recovery, legal, medical, public affairs, environmental, and other issues associated with a ground transportation accident involving a nuclear weapon in DOE custody in NM. The exercise will provide a vehicle for DOE as the lead Federal Agency to fulfill its responsibilities during the response, mitigation, and recovery phases of a major nuclear weapons accident. The radiological accident response community has had great success with these exercises in the past, and we anticipate the results of DIGIT PACE will help to enhance our capabilities even further. Approximately 1500 people from Federal, State, and local agencies will be participating in this exercise. External Participants include the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Transportation, Health and Human Services, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, Centers for Disease Control, National Transportation Safety Board, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, State of New Mexico, City of Albuquerque. Media Interest is anticipated, and Albuquerque area media will be notified before the exercise. There will be a Media Day during the exercise in which the local media will be invited to tour the exercise locations.

Gasoline Prices Mostly Lower, Inventory Almost Unchanged: Gasoline spot prices were mostly lower than a week ago with conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor, the exception, up 0.30 cents to 59.98 cents per gallon. This rise was based on the perception that conventional gasoline supplies were tighter due to a focus on reformulated gasoline production. (The spot price for West Texas Intermediate crude oil at Cushing, OK, went from \$20.35 per barrel to \$19.85 per barrel over this period.) The national average price for

self-serve

regular gasoline for retail was down 0.4 cents to 119.5 cents per gallon on April 28.

This average has been on a gradual, almost uninterrupted, decline for

the last 3 months and is now 7.8 cents per gallon lower than last year. Total

motor gasoline stocks were 196.0 million barrels on April 25, 0.1 million barrels

above the level at the end of the previous week, and 7.0 million barrels below the level reported for the same week last year.

Distillate Prices Lower, Inventory Down: Distillate spot prices were lower than a week ago with heating oil in the New York Harbor down 0.9 cents to

58.33 cents per gallon on April 28. Prices were low due to a lack of heating

oil buyers which, in turn, influenced diesel spot prices. The average diesel

retail price decreased 0.6 cent per gallon to 120.5 cents per gallon on April 28.

Compared to last year, the average diesel retail price was 8.0 cents per gallon

lower. Diesel retail prices have been declining almost uninterruptedly for the

better part of 5 months. Distillate demand was 3.5 million barrels per day

during the week ending April 25, over 5 percent higher than a year ago. Total

distillate stocks were down 1.6 million barrels to 94.1 million barrels, 4.1

million barrels above year-ago levels.

Secretary Pe9a Holds Brown Bag Lunches with Employees: On his first

day in office, Secretary Pe9a committed to hold monthly Brown Bag lunches with

interested employees of the Department of Energy selected through a lottery

system. The first Brown Bag lunch will be held Friday, May 2, 1997, and the next

one on June 6. These bring-your-own-meal sessions will give employees an opportunity

to talk with the Secretary in an open and comfortable setting about their

issues and concerns.

II. Presidential Initiatives

LIFELONG LEARNING

National Science Bowl: The seventh annual National Science Bowl will

will be held May 2-5 at the National 4-H Conference Center in Chevy Chase, MD. Forty-five teams of high school students from 33 states will compete for top honors. Regional tournaments were held January-March at Department of Energy facilities, other agency sites and educational institutions. More than 6,000 high school students from 1600 high schools are participating in this fast-paced math and science competition in which a national champion will be crowned. Secretary Pe9a, Senior DOE officials, and representatives of the corporate sponsors as well as 140 volunteers will attend. This event demonstrates that DOE is delivering on President Clinton's commitment to promote math and science education and prepare the next generation for U.S. Global competitiveness. National media coverage is anticipated.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Wabash River (IA) Clean Coal Technology Project Completes Outstanding Operating Run: The Wabash River Coal Gasification Repowering Project has completed its best operating run to date. The plant operated at over 68 percent plant capacity factor for the last two months and completed 35 days of continuous operation before being shut down for routine removal of ash build up. After four months into the second year of commercial operation, the plant has exceeded its total synthetic gas production for the entire first year of commercial operation. The Wabash Plant's integrated gasification combined cycle technology will be one of the most efficient and cleanest of available technologies for coal-based electric power generation in the next century.

III. Notable Congressional Activities

No significant items to report.

IV. Secretary Pe9a's Schedule

Secretary Pe9a's Schedule is transmitted to Cabinet Affairs via LotusNotes.

V. Sub Cabinet Schedules

` ` Sub Cabinet Schedules are transmitted to Cabinet Affairs via Lotus Notes.

VI.` ` Press/Media Inquiries

4hp x (#%'0*+,8135444Newsweek is developing a lead domestic article on the st
ate of the U.S. weapons
complex. National Security reporter John Barry visited
Y-12 in Oak Ridge,TN,
and Headquarters is arranging an interview with Victor R
eis, Assistant Secretary
for Defense Programs in Washington this week.

VII.FOIA Requests

44 No significant items to request.

VIII.Weekend Contact

44 Elgie Holstein

44Chief Of Staff

44Pager: DOE Emergency Operations 442025868100

#XN\ PXP#===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: nobody (nobody@www2.whitehouse.gov@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-SEP-1997 16:44:00.00

SUBJECT: Guest_Book_WH_WWW_MAIL

TO: guestbook (guestbook@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Remote host: ppp-206-171-161-16.sktn01.pacbell.net

Remote IP address: 206.171.161.16

BROWSER: Mozilla/3.01C-PBWG (Win95; U)

[Sender information]

PERSONAL-NAME: Anita Coit

[Message information]

SUBJECT: new computer owner just looking what the internet has

[Message content follows]

enjoyed the tour what little I seen when I am more experianced
with this new fangled thing and have more time I'll be back
to take more of the tour.

Thank you for having this sit for me to see it will be
helpful for my granddaughter to use for school (she"s 4 now)

I'll never get to come their thanks again

for being here signed: lucky to be an American

Anita Coit

1979 W. Michigan Ave.

Stockton, CA 95204===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879)

id <01IO57E31NSG00HDR4@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for guestbook@oa.eop.gov; Sat,
27 Sep 1997 16:48:27 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)

by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IO57E1Y9YO00I44X@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
guestbook@oa.eop.gov; Sat, 27 Sep 1997 16:48:26 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from www2.whitehouse.gov ([198.137.240.92])

by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.1-7 #6879)

with SMTP id <01IO57DC9NNK005TPY@STORM.EOP.GOV> for guestbook@oa.eop.gov; Sat,

27 Sep 1997 16:47:52 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by www2.whitehouse.gov (951211.SGI.8.6.12.PATCH1042/940406.SGI.AUTO)

for guestbook@oa.eop.gov id QAA18866; Sat, 27 Sep 1997 16:44:53 -0400

Apparently-to: guestbook@oa.eop.gov

Keywords: WWW-Correspondence; Guest_Book

Comments: Forwarded from White House WWW.

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

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Fenceberry (Fenceberry@aol.com@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1997 12:33:00.00

SUBJECT: Articles 9.30.97.5

TO: Richard Socarides (Richard Socarides@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart D. Rosenstein (Stuart D. Rosenstein@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=unknown-8bit

Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

1. STOCKTON RECORD: Letter: Help GLSEN end homophobia in schools
2. ATLANTA JOURNAL-CONSTITUTION: City candidates at gay forum; vent line
3. VERMONT TIMES: A Radical perspective (Excerpt)
4. LAS VEGAS SUN: Nevada antigay group joins Disney boycott
5. MILWAUKEE JOURNAL-SENTINEL: Nasty letter: AIDS is God's wrath for gays
6. FEEDBACK Help! Subscriber/Contributor to Articles needs KOMBUCHA

start

Stockton Record, September 26, 1997

530 E. Market St.,Stockton,CA,95202

(Fax 209-546-8288, print run 59,100) (E-MAIL: editor@recordnet.com)

Letter: Help end homophobia in schools

I am writing to encourage the participation of our community in GLSEN's
1997 Back to School Campaign. The Gay, Lesbian, and Straight Educators
Network (GLSEN) is the largest national organization that brings together

teachers, parents, students and concerned citizens to work together to end homophobia in our schools and make these schools safer for our gay, lesbian and bisexual youths.

GLSEN's Back to School Campaign is in its third year and asks lesbian, gay and bisexual adults, along with straight allies, to write to their former schools and use their own experiences there to help school staffs understand the impact of homophobia on young people. With this, we can help teachers and administrators understand that homophobia is damaging to young people and leads to disproportionately high rates of violence, dropping out, substance abuse and suicide in this population.

With gay and lesbian youth representing 3 percent of all completed teen suicides, it is our responsibility to ask our schools what they are doing to protect the next generation from these kinds of tragedies.

Please help us convey that every child deserves a safe environment in which to learn.

-- Karie Kubena, Stockton

Atlanta Journal-Constitution, September 24, 1997

72 Marietta Street NW, Atlanta, GA, 30303

(Fax 404-526-5686 or 526-5611, print run 285,332) (E-MAIL: sunday@ajc.com)

Gay organization stages mayoral forum

By Charles Walston, The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Supporters of Mayor Bill Campbell placed lavender leaflets on every table, touting his record on gay rights issues.

City Council President Marvin Arrington made sure to tell the audience that he had served as chairman of Outreach Inc., an organization that helps people with AIDS.

The two mayoral candidates appeared together at the Colony Square Hotel in Midtown Thursday night at a forum sponsored by the Atlanta Executive Network, a professional organization made up primarily of gay men and women. The event underscored the growing influence of gay voters in Atlanta politics.

There is no way to know exactly how many homosexuals live in the city, but gay activists estimate they may account for 15 to 20 percent of the registered voters. The Georgia Equality Project (GEP), a gay civil rights group, held a voter registration drive last year that signed up several thousand people, according to GEP political director Larry Pellegrini. Beginning Sept. 28, GEP will distribute a voters' guide ranking every candidate for city offices according to his or her positions on civil rights issues. Some candidates will receive outright endorsements and campaign

contributions, Pellegrini said. The group usually prints at least 200,000 copies of the guide and distributes it "everywhere," he added.

GEP endorsed Campbell in 1993, but has not made a final judgment on this year's mayoral race. Most of the people at Thursday's forum seemed to receive Campbell more warmly than his challenger, however.

Campbell is generally credited with having a good record on issues of special interest to gays, according to Catheren Woolard, an openly gay candidate for City Council in District 6. But Campbell's stand on those issues doesn't mean he will automatically win the support of gay voters, Woolard said.

"Gay voters are looking at the same things their straight neighbors are looking at," she said. "Public safety, fixing the sewers, ethics."

Indeed, while a few questions from the audience Thursday dealt with gay rights, which both candidates supported, there were more questions about crime and waste in city government.

Because opinions differ on those issues, Woolard doesn't expect gay voters to cast their ballots as a bloc. She does expect some solidarity, however, in the effort to elect an openly gay person to the City Council.

In addition to Woolard, Malcolm Gideons is running as an openly gay candidate in District 1. Gideons, a neighborhood activist who lives in Grant Park, said Thursday that his sexual orientation is "the last reason I am running."

"I want somebody to take care of the issues that affect everybody,"

Gideons

said. "I have never been a member of a gay activist group."

Many issues of special interest to gays, such as the state anti-sodomy law, cannot be addressed by city government, Woolard said. "There isn't a driving gay agenda at the city level," she said.

Atlanta Journal-Constitution

VENT LINE

" Linda Schrenko needs to open her mind. I am one of three gay teachers at my elementary school. She has no idea the huge number of gay and lesbian teachers, administrators and students. In all my years as a PTA member, I have never heard any gay agenda pushed."

(NOTE: Schrenko is the State Education Superintendent who accused the PTA of having a "prohomosexual agenda")

Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Vent Line, September 26, 1997

"The gay teacher who wishes that Linda Schrenko would open her mind is praying for the impossible."

Vermont Times, Sept 24, 1997

1 Pine Haven Shore Rd ;Shelburne, ;VT ;

(Fax: 802-985-2490)(E-MAIL: VTTimes@aol.com)

A Radical perspective

Three young organizations * The Women of Color Alliance, TRANS (Transgender, Radical Action, Networking and Support) and Fight Back Now! are securing space in Burlington's Old North End for a drop-in community center. Three months ago, these three organizations came together with a vision to organize around the pressing issues of Race, Class and Economic Justice, and Gender that exist in our community and our society at large. Fight Back Now!, WOCA and TRANS recognize the interconnectedness of racism, sexism, gender oppression, homophobia, classism, economic injustice and other struggles for liberation. They have joined together in a collaborative effort to create a safe, healthy, supportive community space for people to hang out, share ideas, organize, agitate and build community. This critical coalition work that is being proposed by these three groups could have a profound impact on the nature of community building and radical organizing in Burlington and throughout Vermont. So, keep your eyes and ears open for the grand opening of this new powerhouse.

Las Vegas Sun, September 24, 1997

Box 4275, Las Vegas, NV, 89107

(Fax 702-383-7264, print run 40,000)

(E-MAIL: letters@lasvegassun.com; 250 word limit)

(call-in line 702-259-4044; Comments are printed Tuesday through Friday)

Las Vegas group joins boycott of Walt Disney Co.

SUN STAFF REPORT

Nevada Concerned Citizens, a local conservative group, says it supports a boycott of the Walt Disney Co. because of its openness toward gays.

"We encourage our members to refrain from supporting Disney financially,"

Betty Johnson, vice chairwoman of the organization, said Tuesday. "We ask that they not purchase Disney consumer products as the holiday season approaches, attend Disney movies or visit Disney theme parks."

In June, the Southern Baptist Convention, meeting in Dallas, voted to boycott Disney for its "gay-friendly" policies. The Las Vegas group is the latest to join that effort.

"It's hard to believe a fairly small organization like this thinks it will

have an impact on a megacorporation," said Jack Levin, a member of Southern

Nevada Association of Pride Inc., a gay rights group.

"They can do what they want, but I have talked to Disney (officials) and they are not concerned (about the boycott)," said Levin, who has booked gay organization trips to Disneyland for 10 years.

Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel, September 29, 1997

Box 371, Milwaukee, WI, 53201-0371

(Fax 414-224-5175, print run 239,901) (E-MAIL: MJSedit@aol.com)

Letter: Group had message to send to walkers

Thank you, Julie Walker, for recognizing the pictures displayed at the Sept. 21 AIDS Walk as being extreme and offensive images (The Morning Mail, Sept. 24). Our mission has been accomplished.

Now, take a teachable moment and explain to the children and help them to understand that in the name of compassion, the AIDS Walk marchers have just supported Planned Parenthood -- which nationwide is responsible for the murder of approximately 250,000 pre-born babies per year -- because it is a beneficiary agency of the AIDS Resource Center for its outreach to at-risk women.

Instead of berating God's righteous people who appear on the scene to call those who follow the homosexual lifestyle to repent, think of the children who are following the example of their families who condone what God Almighty calls an abomination -- all in the name of compassion.

Wake up and realize that AIDS is God's judgment on the homosexual community. The alarming fact is that a lifestyle that revolves around perverted sex has obvious results... obvious and dangerous to all of society.

Yes, people who show such pictures have a right and responsibility as Walker claimed.

But those rights do not come from people or the government. They come from God -- as stated in our Constitution as certain unalienable rights, which include my right and responsibility to bring a prophetic message, with boldness, courage and compassion, to reach out to those who truly wish to be freed from their destructive lifestyles.

-- Ruth Moegenberg, Milwaukee

FEEDBACK From infreader@aol.com

Would some kind, nurturing subscriber please snailmail me a living
Kombucha mushroom? A little gift piece in a Ziplok would do. I know how to
grow 'em. (My original start from a switchboard in Seattle went through
its
cycle after 2 years). Thanks -- before the first frost comes.

My address is:

Stephen Hunt, 4727 N. Malden, Apt. 202, Chicago, Illinois 60640-4807.

infreader@aol.com===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IO96Y4H5DS00ISMC@PMDf.EOP.GOV>; Tue, 30 Sep 1997 13:18:47 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IO96Y2QGFK00JPX4@PMDf.EOP.GOV>; Tue,

30 Sep 1997 13:18:43 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from emout18.mail.aol.com ([198.81.11.44])

by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.1-7 #6879)
with ESMTP id <01IO96XKQ76K006B03@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Tue,
30 Sep 1997 13:18:19 -0400 (EDT)

Received: (from root@localhost) by emout18.mail.aol.com (8.7.6/8.7.3/AOL-2.0.0)

id MAA20594; Tue, 30 Sep 1997 12:33:25 -0400 (EDT)

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

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Fenceberry (Fenceberry@aol.com@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-OCT-1997 18:46:00.00

SUBJECT: Articles 10.4.97.7

TO: Paul J. Yandura (Paul J. Yandura@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Socarides (Richard Socarides@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart D. Rosenstein (Stuart D. Rosenstein@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

1. JOHNSON COUNTY SUN Talkback: Focus on gay park sex panders to prejudice
2. GAZETTE TELEGRAPH Letter: New TV show continues to stir the pot
3. STOCKTON RECORD Letter writer says GLSEN's agenda is to promote the
deviant homosexual lifestyle
4. KANSAS CITY STAR Sounding board comment on Catholic conference's letter
5. ST. PETERSBURG TIMES Editorial: Don't let antigay Sen. Grant head
college
system

Johnson County Sun, October 3, 1997

(Fax 913-381-9889, print run 110,000)

(E-MAIL: Sunpub1@AOL.COM)

(Talkback Johnson County; comment any time 913 381 4884)

Talkback Johnson County: "More Pander"

Congratulations, Sun. You've pandered to the religious right again with
your coverage of Antioch Park. If a heterosexual couple were engaged in sex
at the park would they be charged and have their names printed in the sex

registry? You are pandering to prejudices. You people might as well use the old-fashioned way, with a baseball bat and a rock.

Gazette Telegraph, October 3, 1997

P. O. Box 1779, Colorado Springs, CO, 80901

(Fax 719-636-0202, print run 117,000)

(E-MAIL: gtop@usa.net)

TELL IT TO THE GAZETTE

NOTHING SACRED

Letter: New TV show continues to stir the pot

I'm writing in response to all the kudos for "Nothing Sacred," in Tell it to The Gazette Sept. 30.

Far from being an objective, thought-provoking show, "Nothing Sacred" simply regurgitates the list of humanist ideas and philosophies.

Even if I were not a Christian, I would have found the show a waste of time. As a follower of Jesus Christ, I was amazed by the show's lack of depth and thought. For example: How can anyone hold up the Bible and confidently proclaim that it does not address the issues of abortion, homosexuality and promiscuity?

Clearly, the Jesuit priest who wrote the premier episode has never read the Bible, or maybe he skipped 1 Corinthians 6:9, Leviticus chapter 18, Romans chapter 1, Exodus chapter 21, and too many others to list.

-- Andy Phillips, Colorado Springs

Stockton Record October 3, 1997

530 E. Market St., Stockton, CA, 95202

(Fax 209-546-8288, print run 59,100)

(E-MAIL: editor@recordnet.com)

Letter: Worry about real discrimination

I'm writing in reply to Karie Kubena's letter referring to the Gay, Lesbian, and Straight Educators Network.

Kubena very conveniently doesn't mention that she and her organization are

doing nothing to protect students from the homosexual lifestyle. Homosexual students are far more liable to die or suffer disability from AIDS and other

STDs rather than suicide. Also, she doesn't mention that the real agenda of GLSEN is to promote the deviant homosexual lifestyle among the youth of our community.

Instead of being so concerned about homophobia, which is a minor problem,

Kubena should be more interested in defending today's students from Christophobia, or fear and discrimination towards evangelical Christian students in our educational system.

-- Keith W. Brown, Stockton

Kansas City Star, October 3, 1997

1729 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, MO, 64108

(Fax 816-234-4926, print run 288,571)

(E-MAIL: letters@kcstar.com)

(Sounding Board at (816) 889-7827 and enter 1745. You'll have 90 seconds)

Sounding Board

Several remarkable viewpoints emerge from a recent article in the Star, "U.S. bishops urge parents to love their gay children." Bishops urging parents to love their kids? And love them even if some of the kids happen to love members of the same sex?

The bishops' letter emphasized that, "God does not love someone any less simply because he or she is a homosexual." This is a remarkably reasonable assessment and has been absent for too long a time.

-- Robert Roudebush, Kansas City

St. Petersburg Times, October 2, 1997

P. O. Box 1121, St. Petersburg, FL, 33731

(Fax 813-893-8675, print run 352,135)

(E-MAIL: letters@sptimes.com)

A Times Editorial: The politician need not apply

John Grant is the wrong person to head Florida's community college system.

His moral arrogance and elitist views are bad enough in the Florida Senate.

In choosing its next chief executive, the state Board of Community Colleges should look for a professional educator who understands the role these institutions play and who respects the need to give Florida's 28 community colleges a degree of local control.

Grant, a Tampa Republican, loses his seat to term limits in 2000. He has

been fishing around for another political job. Leave aside, for a moment, the thought of another legislator parlaying his tenure into a high-paying public

position, and consider something more significant and altogether worse:

Grant's worst moments have come from mixing education with politics.

This year, Grant tried to bully the University of South Florida into canceling a speech by gay Olympic diver Greg Louganis, saying it was a misuse

of student fees. When that failed, Grant tried to bring student government activities under legislative control. He killed state funding for WMNF-FM radio, a progressive station whose politics Grant opposes, and allowed his Senate Education Committee to play politics with two gubernatorial appointees

to the Board of Regents, which sets policy for

Florida's public universities. It was a busy year, but not without precedent.

In 1990, Grant demanded that then-USF President Frank Borkowski fire his medical school chief, worsening a complex political fight that was better left on campus.

The community colleges need a consensus-builder, not a legislator prone to

ham-handed tactics. Whoever succeeds Clark Maxwell Jr. -- himself a onetime state senator -- will confront an array of disparate and competing needs in the coming years, as welfare recipients jockey for self-sufficiency and as the "baby boomlet" drops thousands of new students into colleges.

The board should seek a director whose own style reflects the open-door

character of the community college system. The director should be tolerant of diverse views and able to lead without the need to meddle or the propensity to silence political critics.

Grant said Wednesday: "I have no desire to become a community college czar." We wonder why the question should even arise. The board has advertised the position nationally, and a search committee begins its work Oct. 10.

Both Grant and the board should think long and hard between now and the November application deadline. Leadership of Florida's community college system should be in the hands of an educator, not a politician -- and certainly not in the

hands of someone who often confuses the two. ===== ATTACHMENT 1
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CREATOR: Fenceberry (Fenceberry@aol.com@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-OCT-1997 23:28:00.00

SUBJECT: Articles 10.14.97.5

TO: Paul J. Yandura (Paul J. Yandura@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Socarides (Richard Socarides@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart D. Rosenstein (Stuart D. Rosenstein@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

1. MODESTO BEE: Letter: Gay children
2. STOCKTON RECORD: Letters: "Homophobic and proud of it;" "Liberal whining"
3. VENTURA COUNTY STAR: AIDS crisis not over in Ventura County
4. AUGUSTA CHRONICLE: Attacks on national PTA as prohomosexual continue
5. INDIANAPOLIS STAR: AIDS Walk participants tell their stories

Modesto Bee, October 13, 1997

P. O. Box 3928,Modesto,CA,95352

(Fax 209-441-6499, print run 92,490)

(E-MAIL: letters@modbee.com)

(Does not publish letters from outside the geographical region.)

Letter: Gay children

As a Protestant Christian, I was deeply moved to read that U.S Catholic bishops are advising parents of gay children to put love and support for them above church doctrine. They state, correctly, that homosexual orientation

is

not a choice and also recognize gays still live in a society full of rejection and discrimination. They should not have to deal with this in their own families.

The national organization PFLAG (Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays) provides a safe, supportive environment for parents, family members and friends to deal with issues surrounding their gay loved ones. Tuolumne (533-2873), Stanislaus (527-0776), and San Joaquin (939-0443) Counties all have local PFLAG chapters where parents can get the support necessary for them to be able to give the kind of loving acceptance our children need.

The Catholic bishops are to be commended for taking this important stand.

-- MARY ROSE SHELTON, Twain Harte

Stockton Record, October 12, 1997

530 E. Market St., Stockton, CA, 95202

(Fax 209-546-8288, print run 59,100)

(E-MAIL: editor@recordnet.com)

Homophobic and proud of it

The word homophobia means fear of homosexuals. I very much doubt that anyone, including our children, fear these people. Pity and disgust perhaps,

but not fear. These people have a right to live as they wish, but they do

not

and must never be, allowed to teach their aberrant lifestyle to our children.

They would like us to believe they were born that way. This is not true. It is a conscious and deliberate decision on their part.

I hope the letter from Karie Kubena wakes up a multitude of parents with school-age children whose very future is in jeopardy of being tainted and misled by a small group of sexual deviates. I do not write this to condemn, correct or cure them, a higher power will take care of that. We must not allow these people to teach our children that their lifestyle is an alternate

or acceptable one in a decent society. If the kids need to know about homosexuality, have them read Romans 1:26-32, Leviticus 18:22, Leviticus 20:13-16 and, if they don't understand the word abomination, tell them to look it up in the dictionary. If by believing that children should not be subjected to this distortion and filth makes me a "homophobic," then I wear the title proudly.

-- Beverly Stearns Cruz, Stockton

Stockton Record, October 9, 1997

Letter: Stop the liberal whining

Karie Kubena is concerned with the impact homophobia has on gay and lesbian

young people. Since she is unclear in her letter, I assume she is referring to high school age students. Yes, "every child deserves a safe environment in

which to learn." No responsible member of this community would disagree with that.

Kubena feels that the tax money should pay for the extremist social agenda of GLSEN. School dollars should go toward teaching children how to read and write, understand math and science, and learn our history. Liberals feel public schools should be used as a route for their parade of garbage.

Teen suicide is very disturbing. Statistics can be used to prove almost anything! What exactly does she mean by declaring gay and lesbian youths represent 30 percent of all completed suicides. What about other factors? Her

sloppy pseudoscience mumbo jumbo is not compelling!

Kubena's efforts are sadly misguided. School funding should not go toward every bleeding heart liberal agenda out there. These kind of issues should be and are discussed at churches, synagogues, mosques and around the dinner table. Our public schools are for real education, not liberal whining.

-- Timothy Sanchez, Stockton

Ventura County Star Free Press, October 11, 1997

P. O. Box 171, Ventura, CA, 93001

(Fax 805-642-3691, print run 50,000)

(E-MAIL: letters@staronline.com)

Making sure the 'lights stay on'

AIDS CARE: Next Saturday's Walk for Life critical in county's fight against disease.

David M. Smith, Opinion Page Editor

Several hundred Ventura County residents will take a "Walk for Life" next Saturday, a walk that for several thousand county residents may well be the most important of the year.

That last point is the most important to note.

Because while nationally those involved in the fight to bring the HIV/AIDS epidemic under control believe progress is being made, locally those at the AIDS forefront say the message needs to be very clear: The crisis is not over in Ventura County.

"The fact is, it's different here," says Art McDermott, program manager for the Ventura County AIDS Partnership. "We're seeing an increase countywide, with more people coming forward for more services. The diagnosis of AIDS is up in Ventura County, and the death rate has not gone down in the county."

McDermott doesn't share that information to alarm local residents.

Rather, he notes, there's a lot of work to be accomplished across the county if the statistics next year are going to be more positive than they are today.

With that in mind, the AIDS Partnership will be joining forces on Saturday morning with Ventura County AIDS Care and the Serra Project's Christopher's Place for the county's sixth annual "Walk for Life" -- a 6.2-mile trek

through downtown Ventura that sponsors hope will raise upwards of \$100,000 for the local fight against AIDS.

More than 750 participants raised \$85,000 during last year's walk, with 80 percent of the funds directed toward AIDS Care efforts, with the other two sponsoring agencies each receiving 10 percent of the funds. Event organizers hope more than 850 will participate in this year's walk.

Those who shake their head at the notion the HIV/AIDS problem might touch home might be surprised at some of the local statistics. For example:

-- About 1 out of every 150 county residents is either infected or affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

-- The county's Public Health Department estimates that as many as 3,000 residents are infected with the HIV/AIDS virus. Many feel completely healthy and have no idea they have been infected.

-- More than 1,000 county residents have lost a son, daughter or family member to the disease.

-- More than 650 county residents have been diagnosed with "full-blown" AIDS.

-- Every month, local HIV/AIDS programs serve between 30-50 chronically ill patients.

Part of the increase in the county's statistics, McDermott says, come from the east county. The AIDS Partnership and AIDS Care have directed more

efforts to the other side of the Conejo Grade during the past year, and are now reaching disease victims who previously turned to Los Angeles County for assistance.

And part of the problem is directly tied, McDermott says, to the Latino community, where an accelerated effort has taken place during the past year to educate and help those in need.

"One of our main goals," McDermott says, "has been with the Latino Aids Prevention Project, through community outreach, a media campaign and community education to reach the Latino community. AIDS continues to be a growing concern in communities of color."

Ventura County AIDS Partnership was formed in 1995, and is one of only 34 such partnerships nationally that receives dollar-for-dollar matching funds from the National AIDS Foundation. In other words, if the county's partnership reaches its fund-raising goal of \$85,000 before year's end, \$170,000 will be available for county AIDS-fighting efforts.

Most of those funds, McDermott hopes, will be raised on Saturday. Other funds come to the local group throughout the year from the Ford Foundation, the Elton John Foundation and United Way of Ventura County, which contributes \$8,500.

Is the effort, well, worth the effort? Of course. Is the challenge great? Without question.

"The main misconception about AIDS," says McDermott, "continues to be that it is a gay disease, and that it happens somewhere else, and mostly in big cities. That just isn't true.

"Beyond that, the main problem today is the compassion fatigue that has set

in. People are tired of hearing about AIDS. They say 'I thought that was solved', and of course it hasn't been. But as a result, giving to AIDS efforts nationwide has declined since 1993."

October is AIDS Awareness Month, and next Saturday's Walk for Life will be the single most important event of the year, says Doug Green, executive director of AIDS Care.

AIDS Care's budget this year is \$430,000, money which provides care support for hundreds of HIV/AIDS victims, prevention support through the agency's street community program for hundreds of sexually active adults, along with educational efforts that reach approximately 6,000 students in county schools through peer education and HIV positive speaker programs.

Over the course of the year, the agency receives about \$240,000 through government grants, about \$84,000 from United Way and through individual contributions and about \$104,000 through fund-raising, with Walk for Life at the top of the list.

"This is critical for us," says Green. "This event is what allows us to keep our lights on and our programs running. Without it, we can't provide the food, transportation and other practical support items for the people with low income who are living with this disease."

Augusta Chronicle, October 12, 1997

Box 1928, Augusta, GA, 30913

(Fax 706-823-3345, print run 71,442)

(E-MAIL: letters@augustachronicle.com)

The national PTA record: Henson vs. Schrenko

Augusta Chronicle Editorial Staff

For Cathy Henson, the truth hurts. That's why the Georgia Parent-Teacher Association president is still attacking School Superintendent Linda Schrenko's comments that the national PTA is ``too liberal" and ``pro-homosexual."

Henson begins Round Two of the Schrenko-Henson slugfest with dirty punches in a front-page diatribe in the October issue of Georgia PTA.

Consider: ``The PTA is ... a non-partisan organization that neither endorses nor opposes candidates," Henson piously says. Yet, in a Sept. 19 letter to PTA leaders, she hypocritically exhorts: ``The time to send a message to the messenger (Schrenko) will be in November of 1998." This is a blatant political call for the superintendent's defeat at the polls!

Henson mocks Schrenko for saying ``The PTA supports Goals 2000" -- leading the PTA president to sarcastically ask, ``And the problem is?"

The problem is that federal Education Department bureaucrats want Georgia to adhere to standards written by the feds. Schrenko refuses. It's true her department receives Georgia's share of Goals 2000 money, but Schrenko resists

Washington's pressure that Georgians stop writing Georgia's curriculum standards.

With regard to the superintendent's homosexuality comment, Henson asks, "Excuse me, did I miss a memo?"

She obviously missed reading a 1994 National PTA/Anti-Defamation League "advice for parents" brochure. The first three pages properly criticize discrimination based on sex, race or nationality. Then, on the fourth page, "sexual orientation" suddenly and cleverly pops up on the list. It concludes that parents, when talking to their kids, should not be "prejudiced" against a lifestyle condemned by the world's major religions.

Then there's the May 1995 PTA publication "Talking With Your Teen About Sex." It initially lists forms of "sexuality" (heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual) and then -- Wham! -- on the third page it tells parents "you cannot control your child's sexuality." The meaning of the latter statement is completely vague without the former.

We could also remind Henson that Sen. Ted Kennedy, D-Mass., proudly thanks the national PTA for helping stop voluntary school prayer and school choice legislation. But she probably "missed the memo" on those issues, too.

The Indianapolis Star, October 13, 1997

P. O. Box 145, Indianapolis, IN, 46206-0145

(Fax 317-633-9423, print run 231,892)

(E-MAIL: stareditor@starnews.com)

Thousands walk to fight AIDS

By Diana Penner

INDIANAPOLIS (Mon. Oct. 13, 1997) -- Ask about the goals of the people who participated in Sunday's AIDS Walk and Festival, and one word, "raise," keeps coming up in different combinations: to raise awareness, to raise money, to raise spirits.

About 7,000 people -- and an unknown number of canines -- took part in the 7th Annual AIDS Walk, a fund-raiser for organizations that provide direct assistance to people in Indiana living with HIV and AIDS.

Sunday's walkers were a diverse bunch: men and women; gay and straight; young and old; black, white, Hispanic, Asian and other cultures; sick and healthy.

Most walked the 5-kilometer route. Others browsed a health information tent, soberly viewed panels of the NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt, played with dogs and listened to music.

Many, like Michael Carter, have suffered the loss of a loved one to the virus. His partner of more than nine years died of AIDS about three years ago.

There were others, too, though not quite as close. "I basically stopped counting after six," Carter said.

For a while after his partner's death, he withdrew and didn't want to have

anything to do with the subject of AIDS. But slowly, as he heals and builds a life with a new love, Michael Warwick, Carter said he is returning to AIDS activities. That's necessary, he said, because constant education is the only real hope for stopping the virus.

"It's still there. It's not going away on its own," he said.

For Jerry Murell and his wife, Harlene Swanson, the pull to Sunday's walk was not as directly personal but involved a different kind of commitment. They were part of the Charles Schwab team, one of about 250 teams estimated to have walked and raised money through pledges.

Murell, an associate broker with the firm, said 50 to 100 people participated in the walk this year. Last year, the team raised more than \$8,000 for the event, earning a second-place honor among businesses and corporations.

That's partly because of the company's commitment to "double-match" employee contributions, meaning a \$25 donation by an employee triggered a corporate match that raised the total donation to \$75.

"The company is just very caring about the community. There's a strong, proactive campaign to support a lot of community activities, and it's strong on diversity," Murell said.

Archie Lovell's team from record company PolyGram, with a distribution center in Fishers, included 18 adults, three ambulatory children, three babies and 3-month-old puppy Evie, who was carried for most of the walk.

"This brings awareness to the general community that people do care. It shows the legislators that people do care," Lovell said. "And it presents

a

good, positive image of gay people. It shows we're not all in boas and leather straps."

Several longtime participants said the number of heterosexual walkers has grown steadily over the years.

Among them this year were Ashley Bryan, a single woman from Carmel, and Kent Smith, who is married and lives in Indianapolis. They and a group of several other friends -- all straight -- participated in this year's walk just because they think it is important to focus attention on the issue -- and because it was a nice way to spend a pleasant afternoon with friends for a good cause.

Smith said he knows two people who are HIV-positive, and Bryan said she has known several who have died with the virus.

"I just feel what is so important is to make sure the younger kids are educated about it. I think it's irresponsible if we don't give them all the

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SUBJECT: Articles 10.25.97.4

TO: Paul J. Yandura (Paul J. Yandura@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Socarides (Richard Socarides@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart D. Rosenstein (Stuart D. Rosenstein@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

1. STOCKTON RECORD: Two good letters
2. ARIZONA REPUBLIC: Item on "ex-gay" ministry Love in Action
3. ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH: Letter says gay community condones promiscuity
4. DAILY OKLAHOMAN: Letter: Gore is morally bankrupt if he praised 'Ellen'
5. KANSAS CITY STAR: Letter: PFLAG commemorates gay history month

Stockton Record, October 21, 1997

530 E. Market St.,Stockton,CA,95202

(Fax 209-546-8288-?, print run 59,100)

(E-MAIL: editor@recordnet.com)

Letter: Hate is not a family value

Your sensitive editorial referring to the efforts of those of us in
PFLAG
(Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays) helping others attempt to cope
with a gay and/or lesbian family member is greatly appreciated.

Thank you for letting people know that there are others "out there" who may have similar experiences to share.

I have had several conversations with parents interested in PFLAG, and the saddest of those have been with parents who are faithful in their religion and have not been able to allow themselves to accept, in a positive way, their gay or lesbian child.

One of PFLAG's most powerful lessons is that hate is not a family value.

The bishops' remarkable advice about "loving God's most precious gift, your child," gives me such a sense of happiness for those parents, relatives and friends that may now allow themselves to unlearn some of the lessons they have been taught about the homosexual community.

Thank you, again, from the heart of a mother.

-- Carol Dooley, Stockton

(The San Joaquin County chapter of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays may be contacted by mail at P.O. Box 77725, Stockton, CA 95267; or by telephone at 939-0443. -- Editor)

Letter: Hiding behind First Amendment?

In response to the letter you printed from Beverly Stearns Cruz, "Homophobic and proud of it," I have two responses:

First, must you print hate mail? Can every wacko who has something mean to say about someone hide behind the First Amendment?

Second, Ms. Cruz, you seem to know an awful lot about the homosexual

lifestyle; do I detect more than just fear here?

-- Laura Orimo, Stockton

Arizona Daily Star, October 25, 1997

P. O. Box 26887, Tucson, AZ, 85726

(Fax 602-573-4141, print run 88,413)

(E-MAIL: letters@azstarnet.com)

Ministry seeks to lead away from gay life

By Michael Kelley, Scripps Howard News Service

He tells homosexuals who are religious that their lifestyle offends God, and he maintains that the Old Testament prohibitions against homosexual behavior are as valid today as they were when the rules were written.

But he avoids blatant gay-bashing and is critical of church leaders who make scapegoats of homosexuals to cover sexual problems in their own ranks.

All of which has made John Smid one of the nation's leading spokesmen for a controversial effort. An occasional guest on national radio and television talk shows and news programs, Smid moved his Love In Action ministry from the San Francisco Bay area to Memphis in 1994.

This past summer he ran an ad in the weekly Memphis Flyer - "I used to be a homosexual. There is hope for you." It produced a strong reaction by

critics of his so-called reparative therapy.

The ad, Love In Action's first paid media buy, was designed not to produce more clients for its \$950-a-month residential treatment program for ``recovering" homosexuals, but to raise public consciousness about the idea of changing your sexual behavior, Smid said.

Smid, the 43-year-old chief executive officer of Love In Action, counters criticism of his program with the argument that the organization doesn't try to change anyone who's comfortable with his sexual orientation or behavior.

``I believe it's my obligation to help people to be free," he said. ``If they want to live homosexually, that is their life, and they can do with it as they want. . . . Why would somebody pay \$950 a month and come into my recovery program if they don't want to be free? They don't have any business with me, and that's fine. I don't want someone here who doesn't want what we have."

The problem, say mental health professionals, some religious leaders and gay rights activists, is that what Love In Action and similar programs have to offer is false hope and unnecessary guilt.

Reiterating an earlier stand, the American Psychological Association

by a

vote of its policy-setting board in August passed a resolution suggesting that such programs could be harmful to an individual by reinforcing the social stigma of homosexuality.

“We do not believe that sexual orientation is something you can change,” said Memphis clinical psychologist Joel Chapman.

“We don't know for sure if it's a biological orientation or if it's partly defined by early childhood experiences,” Chapman said. “But once sexual orientation is set, it's not something you can change by a program. That's a fundamental difference between so-called reparative therapies and what the field of clinical psychology and psychiatry would say these days.”

There is little question that Smid is sincere in his beliefs and an effective spokesman for his movement, said Cheryl Cornish, minister of Memphis's First Congregational Church-UCC.

However, “I think those kinds of ministries are misguided,” Cornish said. “I don't think they show an understanding about human sexuality, and I don't think they're respectful of the fact that all people are created in God's image.”

“I get very frustrated that much of this kind of ministry is based on misunderstandings and perceptions of the way that gay and lesbian people live.

There are plenty of gay and lesbian people who live fulfilled, happy lives, and deeply spiritual lives. I think Mr. Smid's ministry is based on the assumption that a homosexual lifestyle is always destructive, and that's not

true."

At the center of Smid's approach is Love In Action's residential treatment program, formerly located in three houses in the San Francisco Bay area, now concentrated in a six-bedroom farmhouse on the outskirts of Memphis, where about 10 men ranging in age from 21 to 50 live while they work to become formerly gay.

Most clients spend 13 to 18 months in the program, moving one step at a time through a five-phase program that begins with ``becoming open and honest about personal struggles and challenges" and culminates in ``encouraging other clients toward healing."

The house is a ``safe place" that provides a structured environment for clients whose lives, typically, have been in turmoil, Smid said. Clients still in the first two phases of the program, which usually last six to seven months, aren't allowed to go anywhere alone. Nobody leaves the house without telling people where he's going.

Other prohibitions: no television (although one video per week is allowed), no drugs, no alcohol.

As they progress through the stages, clients begin to opt out of some counseling sessions and move toward an independent life after the program, Smid said.

Love In Action is one of dozens of groups under the umbrella of a large

organization of ex-gay ministries called Exodus International.

``Most of the men that come to us . . . have struggled for a number of years with their homosexuality," Smid said. ``They're struggling typically to follow what they believe and what we teach to be the biblical understanding of homosexuality - that it is not God's plan for someone's life to be and live as a homosexual person, and that there is another option."

Post-Dispatch, October 19, 1997

900 N. Tucker Blvd., St. Louis, MO, 63101

(Fax 314-340-3139, print run 391,286)

(E-MAIL: letters@pd.stlnet.com)

Letter: Marriage Alternative

As I read the Oct. 12 Everyday section article, "Family-Marriage Values:

An Alternative Viewpoint," I, as a conservative heterosexual, could agree with many points presented.

But I was struck dumb by the quote used by writer Kathy Rudy. Her gay friend, who is supposedly making his point of approval of gay bath house sex,

said: "Even though I may not know his name, I know what music he listens to,

what food he likes, where he vacations. His name is incidental. He's part of

our world; that's all I need to know."

It is just such an attitude toward promiscuous gay sex that has brought us the AIDS epidemic and its terrible consequences - something for which we can give credit to the gay male community.

-- John Lauria, Florissant

The Oklahoman, October 25, 1997

P. O. Box 25125, Oklahoma City, OK, 73125

(Fax 405-475-3971, print run 231,650)

(online mailer at <http://www.oklahoman.com/editorials>)

Letter: Morally Bankrupt

Vice President Al Gore praised Hollywood recently for producing the openly lesbian TV character "Ellen" saying she "forced" Americans to "look at sexual orientation in a more open light." Is there any doubt left

in anyone's mind that both Hollywood and the Clinton administration are morally bankrupt?

-- L.F. "Bud" Walker, Choctaw

Kansas City Star, October 25, 1997

1729 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, MO, 64108

(Fax 816-234-4926, print run 288,571)

(E-MAIL: letters@kcstar.com)

(Sounding Board at (816) 889-7827 and enter 1745. You'll have 90 seconds)

Letter: Civil rights for all

Members of PFLAG (Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays) look forward to October to reaffirm publicly our love and pride in our sons, daughters, and friends.

October commemorates gay and lesbian history and national Coming Out Day.

As we come out of "our closets," it is our greatest hope that others will reflect on the need for secure. equal civil rights for all persons.

-- Judy Guyot, PFLAG Kansas City

(NOTE from ModMajor96@aol.com: Interesting that this letter was missing from

the online version of the paper while others were not!)= ATTACHMENT 1

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

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by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)

with ESMTP id <01IP8DS9WL1G001UE3@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Sat,

25 Oct 1997 17:52:36 -0400 (EDT)

Received: (from root@localhost) by emout03.mail.aol.com (8.7.6/8.7.3/AOL-2.0.0)

id RAA18161; Sat, 25 Oct 1997 17:12:06 -0400 (EDT)

END ATTACHMENT 1

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: nobody (nobody@www1.whitehouse.gov@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-OCT-1997 19:58:00.00

SUBJECT: Guest_Book_WH_WWW_MAIL

TO: guestbook (guestbook@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Remote host: dialup-52.Stockton.CA.InterX.Net

Remote IP address: 205.138.234.52

BROWSER: Mozilla/2.02 (Macintosh; I; 68K)

[Sender information]

PERSONAL-NAME: Sharon Stultz-Karim

[Message information]

SUBJECT: Change of E-mail Address for Whitehouse List Service

[Message content follows]

How do I change my e-mail address for the Whitehouse press

releases list service?===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
RFC-822-headers:
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id <01IP9WPP1S3400QGRR@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for guestbook@oa.eop.gov; Sun,
26 Oct 1997 20:04:56 -0500 (EST)
Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IP9WPKOIFK00US1F@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for

guestbook@oa.eop.gov; Sun, 26 Oct 1997 20:04:53 -0500 (EST)

Received: from www1.whitehouse.gov ([198.137.240.91])

by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)

with SMTP id <01IP9WOVSVG001XR9@STORM.EOP.GOV> for guestbook@oa.eop.gov; Sun,

26 Oct 1997 20:04:18 -0500 (EST)

Received: by www1.whitehouse.gov (951211.SGI.8.6.12.PATCH1042/940406.SGI.AUTO)

for guestbook@oa.eop.gov id TAA11200; Sun, 26 Oct 1997 19:58:17 -0500

Apparently-to: guestbook@oa.eop.gov

Keywords: WWW-Correspondence; Guest Book

Comments: Forwarded from White House WWW.

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

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: gagne.claude (Gagne.Claude@ic.gc.ca@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-OCT-1997 18:51:00.00

SUBJECT: FW: Report on GIBN Meeting in Rome, Oct.

TO: Thomas A. Kalil (Thomas A. Kalil@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Dear Tom,

I am forwarding you a copy of the draft report, which might be of
interest.

Claude

From: Gagne, Claude: DIB

To: Baldwin, Ray : ITIB; 'Bernard Turcotte'; 'Bill St-Arnaud'; catlett;

Chang, Keith: DIB; Dai Davies; Domokos, Rick: ITI; 'G7- Nick Trent';

Gagne,

Claude: DIB; George O. Strawn; GIBN - Hideki Goto; 'GIBN - Kanaya,
Manabu';

GIBN - Olivier Nora; GIBN - Ono Shinji; GIBN - Seiichi Kobayashi ; GIBN -

Uose Hisao; GIBN - Yoshihori Horiuchi; GIBN - Yves Ruggeri; 'GIBN- Dung
Van

Anh'; GIBN- Euzen, Jean-Pierre; GIBN-Akira Suga; GIBN-Campolargo, Mario ;

'GIBN-Dai Davies'; 'GIBN-Edouard Guillermoz'; GIBN-Kijima, Reiki;

GIBN-Kobashi, Masaaki; GIBN-Malcolm Read; 'GIBN-Michel Lartail';

GIBN-Peter

Wintlev-Jensen; 'GIBN-Ramon Depaula'; GIBN-Suzuki, Kaoru; 'GIBN-Vogel, Andreas'; GIBN-Wilhelm, Martin; Goldstein, Steve (I); Konidaris, Spyros (I);

nhe; 'Reible, Volker (Berkom)'; Remy, Marie-France: TOR; Sabine Jaume; Suzuki, Kaoru (I); Trumpy, Stephano (I); 'Ullmann, Klaus (I)'; Valente, Enzo (I); Volpe, Michele; 'Yves Poppe'

Cc: PICARD, JOHN: FAIT; Kilnam Chon; Kees Neggers

Subject: Report on GIBN Meeting in Rome, Oct. 21-22

Date: Thursday, October 30, 1997 5:08PM

[[GIBN6RPT.DOC : 4430 in GIBN6RPT.DOC]][[GIBN6RPT.RTF : 4431 in GIBN6RPT.RTF]][[GIBN6RPT.WPD : 4432 in GIBN6RPT.WPD]]

3 versions: 1) Word, 2) Rich Text Format, 3) Wordperfect 6.0

Dear GIBNers,

Attached please find a draft report on the 6th Meeting of the GIBN

Steering

Committee which took place in Rome, Oct. 21-22, 1997. I think it presents

an accurate record of our deliberations, but I will not consider it final

until you have had a chance to review it. If you should have any

comments,

please advise Claude at gagne.claude@ic.gc.ca before November 10, 1997.

We had a good meeting in Rome. Your active participation and valuable

contributions have made it so. Our hosts Stefano Trumpy and Adriana Lazzaroni deserve our special thanks. Their careful and thoughtful arrangements have not only ensured the meeting run smoothly, but also made our stay in Rome, as I am sure you would agree with me, a most memorable one.

With best regards.

Keith Chang

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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id <01IPFDG1JC4000VFSZ@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for KALIL_T@a1.eop.gov; Thu,
30 Oct 1997 17:58:19 -0500 (EST)
Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IPFDFW2YA800PX4O@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
KALIL_T@a1.eop.gov; Thu, 30 Oct 1997 17:58:11 -0500 (EST)
Received: from eureka.ic.gc.ca ([192.197.184.235])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.1-7 #6879)
with ESMTP id <01IPFDAYSJ3G0028D7@STORM.EOP.GOV> for KALIL_T@a1.eop.gov; Thu,
30 Oct 1997 17:57:43 -0500 (EST)
Received: from msmail.ic.gc.ca ([192.197.184.242])
by ic.gc.ca (Eureka! Gold(tm) v2.4) id AA-1997Oct30.174903.G1201.583151; Thu,
30 Oct 1997 17:49:05 -0500
Received: from Microsoft Mail (PU Serial #1255)
by msmail.ic.gc.ca (PostalUnion/SMTP(tm) v2.1.9f for Windows NT(tm))
id AA-1997Oct30.173136.1255.1165662; Thu, 30 Oct 1997 17:51:57 -0500
Organization: Corporate E-Mail
X-Mailer: Microsoft Mail via PostalUnion/SMTP for Windows NT

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

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D19]ARMSZZ000C18S.001 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 3 =====

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

TEXT:

-x@ -b/5jjjnnnv

;/MNG7 Information Society Pilot Project, Theme 2

Global Interoperability for Broadband Networks (GIBN)

Minutes of Sixth Steering Committee Meeting

October 21-22, 1997

Italian National Research Council (CNR), Rome, Italy

Present: See Annex 1 List of Participants

1. Opening and Approval of Agenda

The meeting was opened by Prof. Lucio Bianco, CNR President, who acknowledged the importance of the GIBN project for promoting and accelerating the development of global broadband research networks and next generation broadband applications. A new institute devoted to the development of telematics tools has been created by CNR. Although the EU 5th Framework Programme will include an infrastructure component, good cooperation from international carriers will be essential to reduce infrastructure costs. Prof. Bianco hoped that the GIBN meeting will help find solutions to financing issues. After these words of encouragement, Keith Chang, as Chair of the GIBN Steering Committee, thanked Italy for hosting this 6th GIBN meeting in Rome -- with special thanks to Stephano Trumpy and Adriana Lazzaroni.

The meeting begun with a welcome by the Chair of all participants, especially the invited representatives of international and regional organizations, and international carriers. Stefano Trumpy then outlined the overall programme for the meeting.

The proposed agenda, as revised at the pre-meeting, was adopted. The Chair explained that the first session on October 22 would be for GIBN national representatives only.

2. Report of Related Activities

Report on GIBN Meeting with the Coordinating Committee for International Research Network (CCIRN), on 28 June 1997, at iNET97, in Kuala Lumpur -- S. Trumpy reported on the joint GIBN/CCIRN meeting, which took place in June in Kuala Lumpur during iNET97. He noted that GIBN was represented by K. Chang and S. Trumpy, and CCIRN by its four regional chairmen, K. Neggers, K. Chon, F. Utreras, and K. Vietsch. At the meeting, the mandate, scope, projects and activities of each organization were reviewed and possible areas of cooperation explored. CCIRN is a grassroots organization of volunteers that meets annually at iNET conferences. Like GIBN, it works towards the global interconnection of broadband research networks. It was concluded that the policy-orientation of GIBN, especially under Scenario B, and technical-orientation of CCIRN complement each other. CCIRN's work on traffic measurement, for example, is of immediate relevance for GIBN discussions on cost sharing and global transit access points. K. Neggers affirmed this assessment, noting that GIBN is better positioned to deal with issues such as cost sharing at the government and political levels. He also highlighted the significance of the participation of three CCIRN co-chairs at this GIBN meeting (i.e. K. Chon, G. Strawn and K. Neggers). The next CCIRN meeting

g will take place at iNET98 in Geneva, July 24-28, under the chairmanship of Ki Inam Chon.

Report on G7 National Coordinators Meeting on October 20, in Washington -- The Chair indicated that because of schedule conflict with the GIBN meeting, he was not able to attend the G7 National Coordinators Meeting in Washington, D.C. He had asked Volker Reible of Berkorn to report on Theme 2, GIBN, and Dr. Jean Lariviere, Canadas lead for Theme 7, to represent him as Canadas National Coordinator. According to a preliminary report from Dr. Lariviere, the meeting was positive and upbeat. It was decided that G7 pilot projects should continue to June 1999, beyond which some of them could continue, but under a different label. It was decided not to expand the G7 pilot projects with the addition of new themes, while new initiatives, not to be discouraged, should be carried out within the existing framework. It was decided also not to stage a high-profile demonstration event in 1998, but rather a well-prepared progress report should be published and submitted on the occasion of the 1998 G7 Summit to be held in Birmingham. It was noted also that V. Reible made a good presentation on GIBN. A representative for the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) indicated that funds up to a level of US\$17, 5 million might be available for extending G7 projects to developing countries. The detailed report on the outcome of the meeting in Washington will be distributed to all GIBNers as soon as possible.

3. Updates on Recent National and Regional Developments

Canada - CANARIE Inc. launched CA*net II last summer, an OC3 national infrastructure which was developed in partnership with Bell Advanced Communications and AT&T Canada. An upgrade to OC12 is being negotiated. For connection with Europe, CANARIE Inc. has an agreement with Teleglobe for the provision of a minimum DS3 link via CANTAT-3 to Europe until April 1999. Currently CA*net II is built on the principle that there will be a national backbone that will house Gigapops (5 are now running, in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia). CA*net II is interconnected at the STARTAP in Chicago, with a T3 and is looking to add an OC3. CANARIE Inc. has an agreement with the National Science Foundation, and MOUs with UCAID and Singapores SINGAREN for exchanging traffic. GIBNers are invited to the next major meeting for CA*net II that will be held on 26-27 November 1997 in Montreal.

France - RENATER is extending its existing broadband capacity over ATM. In parallel, high bandwidth metropolitan networks (45-155 Mbps) have been introduced to extend the national infrastructure and encompass local loops. RENATER is also experimenting next generation internetworking solutions at 45 Mbps, taking quality of service and variable bit rates into consideration. It is setting up POPs in preparation for high bandwidth interconnections. On the international side, RENATER is using the TEN-34 network, with 10 Mbps to Germany and 6 Mbps to UK. France is looking to upgrade its link to the USA. Yet, the lack of an appropriate cost sharing model is an impediment to the development of broadband interconnectivity.

Germany - B-WIN includes links operating at either 34 or 155 Mbps, linking all universities and testbeds. International connectivity in Europe is provided by TEN-34. For United States, there is a Euro point of presence at Perryman, MD near Washington, where 2 DS3 links provided by MCI and 2 DS3 links by GTY USA have been established. There are several on-going testbed experiments in Germany.

Italy - GARR-B is the Italian universities and research network to be upgraded from 34 Mbps to 155 Mbps as part of a 3-year plan. The ATM based network has 16 access points and 4 main transport nodes. Some 350 universities and research organization sites are connected. The total cost of US\$140 million is funded as follows: 40% by the Ministry of University and Research and 60 % by universities, INFN, CNR, ENEA, etc. International links include TEN-34 which will be upgraded to 155 Mbps and 3 links to North America going up to 155 Mbps in the next 3 years.

Japan - The APII testbed is an initiative launched by Japan, Korea and Singapore in 1995 to improve the general level of interconnectivity and interoperability and to provide means for developing and testing applications. Already Korea and Japan have identified 12 application experiments which are to be initiated in November 1997 or at the beginning of 1998. An experiment in tele-medicine was agreed between the National Cancer Center of Japan and the National University of Singapore. The network capacity between Japan and Singapore is 2 Mbps.

SINET is an academic network operated by NACSIS. It has three major loops with speeds up to 155 Mbps. Internationally, SINET has a 35 Mbps ATM link to START AP in Chicago, which could be upgraded very soon. Also, 6 Mbps (physical) to the International Connection Management Point, Stockton, CA, 2 Mbps (physical) to EuropaNet POP, Amsterdam, and 2 Mbps (physical) to Bangkok.

IMNET links 160 national institutes over 15 agencies and ministries. It has 3 network operating centres in Tokyo, Osaka and Tsuyaka. These links will be replaced by ATM and upgraded. IMNET is interconnected to USA, Korea and other networks in Japan. The plan is to interconnect IMNET to APAN.

U.K. - There was no representative to present a report.

United States - The impact of the close of NSFnet in 1995 is still felt in the academic community in the United States. The National Science Foundation (NSF) has kept a foot in the door with the vBNS linking initially 5 supercomputer centres. Last year it has awarded access to 66 universities, and the number will likely go up to roughly 100, that is all the universities involved in research work that have formed the Internet2 Group. Still subject to political scrutiny is a request by NSF for \$100 million each year for up to 5 years to support high performance computer applications. The administration anticipates that this will cover 50% of the costs of connections in the first two years and that Internet2 universities will be responsible for total costs after the initial two years.

Over the past 10 years NSF has never provided more than 10% of the total cost of Internet networks for universities. The rest has been funded by the universities themselves, the state governments and other parties. To reduce costs, the concept of GigaPOP was introduced so that universities can share a common last mile connection shared between the commodity and the research Internet traffic of several universities.

European Commission - Financing for Europe's member state research networks comes from national and in a few places from structural funds. Interconnection of national networks in Europe is supported by the Fourth Framework Programme. In

ternational connectivity is also supported by Copernicus and the PHARE Programme (11 eligible Central and Eastern Europe countries) and TACIS (for links to the Commonwealth of independent states). There is no programme for connections with America and Japan besides the G7 political incentives, with which there are no funds associated. For the rest of the world, the European Commission has an international cooperation programme which funds such initiatives as the study of connectivity between Asia-Pacific and Europe (CAPE).

The TEN-34 trans-European network for research is supported by the Telematics Applications and IT Programmes. The JAMES network, which supports interconnection of research testbeds, is supported by ACTS, Telematics Applications and IT Programmes. Both TEN-34 and JAMES were audited last week. JAMES will end in spring 1998, but it may continue in a different way, with a stronger user orientation; it will probably reach its target of developing memoranda of understanding for implementation of ATM in Europe. TEN-34 is scheduled to end in the summer, but will likely be extended. Under the Fifth Framework Programme there will be a single Information Society Technology Programme covering the activities currently under ACTS, Telematics Applications and IT Programmes. Research networking is quoted as a specific activity addressing the two aspects of networks for or research and research on networking. The Commission will continue to seek cost sharing with users and industrial partners.

DANTE - Significant improvement in pan-European connectivity has been achieved with the establishment of the TEN-34 network. Roll out began in March 1997 and the bulk of the network was installed by the beginning of May. For the first time everyone has a pan-European interconnection providing broadband capability. TEN-34 offers access at speeds up to 45 Mbps. The network is planned to continue until late summer 1998 and work is already underway planning a successor.

With the liberalisation of the telecommunications markets with Europe, significant price reductions will be available during 1998. It is expected that the network will have many fewer suppliers (there are 16 now) and will enable a network of significantly bigger capacity for roughly the same budget. In parallel DANTE has implemented a 34 Mbps link to the USA using elements of TEN-34 for collection and distribution of traffic with Europe. The link terminates in two points of presence in the USA, one in New York and the other in Perryman, MD near Washington. These POPs enable Europeans to use their research interconnections to the mutual benefit of European and North American researchers.

TERENA - The Trans European Research and Education Network Association is involved in the planning the development of advanced research networks in Europe, in cooperation with the Internet Society and other regional organizations. It carries out research work on topics such as internationalization, user support, multimedia applications and security technology. It has recently launched a study on network security in cooperation with DANTE and UKERNA. The European Research Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics (ERCIM) has just published articles from S. Trumpy, D. Davies, J.-P. Euzen and K. Vetsch.

APAN - APANs Network Operation Centre is up, and user links between research networks and testbeds will be consolidated soon. Major links to USA will be operational in January or February 1998. By year 2000, APAN will have the equivalent of 155 Mbps to USA. APAN is similar to TEN-34, but its bandwidth is much lower at 2 Mbps for many of its links. Between Japan and Korea there are fatter pipes. APAN is a hybrid network that carries both commodity Internet and research traffic. Asia has few ISPs. Loose acceptable user policies are being applied

ied in Asia, but this will likely change for trans-continental links to Europe.

The APII project in Japan will have a satellite link early next year. Australia has Rnet which charges for commodity Internet by gigabytes. Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan are very interested in the GigaPOP architecture and will likely connect to STARTAP. The issue of an APAN link with Europe is outstanding, but the best link to Europe is through North America at the moment.

4. Review of the Status of the Applications Projects (Scenario A)

Most of the 18 Applications Projects described in the GIBN Status Report of May 1997 belong to the demonstration category: they aim at demonstrating the feasibility of intercontinental broadband networking.

Japan, which has been involved in 8 applications, submitted very detailed reports which will be used to update the compendium of GIBNN Application Projects.

Project 5, QUASIS, which involves the Berlin Heart Institute, will be demonstrated further, with links between heart institutes in Germany, Canada and United States on the occasion of a high profile event in the USA. Details are to be obtained from Berkoms V. Reible.

A description of Project 11, High Energy Physics, will be provided by Prof. Valente. The project started last May with the creation of 6 sub-groups. It includes CERN and will be extended to many other countries. Excellent links between Europe, Canada's TRIUMF facility in Vancouver and Japan do exist, but the link between Europe and ESnet in the USA is still inadequate. By 1999, permanent links should be in place if Scenario B is completed.

Teleglobes representative, Yves Poppe, reported that Project 16, HTDV Experiments Between Japan's CRL and Canada's CRC, will be conducting more trials from October 1997 to February 1998. Last summer the Global 360 event funded by NICE under the ACTS Programme linked 15 European sites with Calgary, Canada. Also during the summer, dancers in Hull, Canada and in Berlin were able to stage a choreographed dance in real time. This week Canada completed major broadband technical trials with former Soviet countries. A recent video-conference on astronautics involving Cleveland, USA, and Sorrento, Italy, with broadband signals transiting on two satellite links and via CANARIE and CANTAT-3 was also successful.

Also noteworthy in 1997 is the first successful next generation trans-Atlantic connection for the simulation of the Hermes re-entry through Russia in Stuttgart, Germany, and Pittsburgh, USA.

It was decided to give a GIBN label to the VISEUM project which is funded under the European ACTS Programme. It is thus GIBN Application Project number 19. The project is under German leadership, and counts with the participation of France, U.K. and Canada. Its aim is the development of a permanent infrastructure for the exchange of high definition pictures for use by museum curators. Phase 1 of VISEUM is coming to a close, and Italy and Russia (St. Petersburg) plan to participate in Phase 2. V. Reible will be asked to follow up with the GIBN Secretariat on this project.

Reports on the 19 GIBN Application Projects are to be submitted by November 15, to the GIBN Secretariat. The GIBN web site (<http://homer.ic.gc.ca/G7>) will be updated and means of publicizing the results of the GIBN Application Projects are being sought.

5. Perspectives on Intercontinental Broadband Interconnections (Scenario B)

The role of GIBN is to promote interconnections of national broadband research networks and testbeds by raising profile and awareness, to identify barriers and to create a climate conducive to interconnections. There is no expectation that GIBN will realize the actual interconnections.

The launch of the Chicago STARTAP for the exchange of broadband research network traffic in the USA and with other countries was acknowledged by the GIBNN Chair as a major Scenario B breakthrough in 1997. Canadas CA*net2 already interconnects at the STARTAP, and very soon Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Brazil and others will have interconnections at the STARTAP. The STARTAP provides a good first step towards the solution and more work is still needed. So far, no European broadband research network is planning to interconnect at the STARTAP.

It was recalled that Scenario B was conceived to promote and facilitate the establishment of a permanent infrastructure to support cooperative academic and industrial research. While there is no need for all the quality of service requirements of a commercial offering, a permanent facility is needed for the development of applications and services by and for the research community. Implementation of Scenario B requires:

- first, persuading international carriers and satellite operators that offering free or low-cost connectivity for longer periods to the networking the research community will accelerate the development of global broadband interoperability for research networks;
- and then, the issue of calls for tenders or proposals to international carriers and satellite operators, and negotiations.

Very few satellites can provide long term broadband connectivity. The NASA Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) which was launched in 1996 will be in use for only one more year: Dr. R. De Paula indicated that ACTS might provide a dedicated circuit for 3-6 months, but its coverage is limited to the Americas. Mr. J.-P. Euzen reported that CNES is responsible for a French satellite initiative relating to high data rate and is looking for partners. Japanese representatives noted that: 1) the cost of satellites for use by research networks is prohibitive; 2) satellite resources being extremely limited, scheduling constraints are unavoidable; 3) considerable work on the part of satellite management experts was required for setting up the GIBNN experiments involving KDD and AT&T last year.

Japan suggested that the definitions of broadband are different for networks and applications among GIBNNers. According to the Chair, ever since the genesis of GIBNN, broadband was defined as networks of 34 Mbps and more. There was no definition for applications other than more bandwidth than can be readily accommodated by regular Internet.

It was suggested that for broadcasting and multicasting, satellites can be used where Internet is limited, particularly in developing countries.

6. Consideration of Cost Sharing and Related Issues

GIBN Working Group Report on Cost Sharing Issue -- At the last GIBN meeting in Tokyo, France volunteered to prepare a report on the cost sharing issues on behalf

alf of a GIBN Working Group involving France, Germany, Italy and U.K. The report notes the current situation between US and European research communities: 28 6 Mbps in bandwidth, which costs approx. US\$40 million per year. Only 12% of the bandwidth is funded by US organizations. The facts are: each region has adopted a different model for building and funding its research and education network infrastructure, uses different types of broadband applications and all have growing needs for bandwidth and connectivity. Hence the insistence by Europe on a fair way of sharing the financial burden using 3 criteria: 1) the relative size of the research communities; 2) the use of half-circuits to reflect pricing disparities; 3) a pragmatic approach based on total available bandwidth and quality of service.

The Japan delegation suggested that GIBN does not have authority to establish cost sharing arrangements for legal entities. The Chair responded that this was a proper issue for GIBN to discuss, especially since a Working Group on cost sharing was created by the GIBNN Steering Committee in January 1997. It was suggested by Germany that should this issue of cost sharing not be resolved, GIBNN should be declared a failure.

Discussion Paper by APANs Kilnam Chon -- The paper discusses architecture for interconnections and cost sharing. There are basically three choices for interconnections, which can be made at different points in time: 1) the STARTAP; 2) distributed exchanges in North America; and 3) exchanges in Asia and Europe. The latter is seen as very long term. Do we want to have a just connectivity? Do we want a connectivity with a certain quality? Many countries in Asia are planning to connect at the STARTAP in Chicago. This global transit access point works today, but it has drawbacks from the Asian perspectives, including delay and lack of robustness. The problem with the second approach is who will pay. If the USA connects with Belgium through Germany, who pays for transit to Germany? It will take some time before reaching agreement on the second approach. The initial focus should be on the first approach. In the long run, each continent should have a dominant access point. Regarding cost sharing, it must be acknowledged first that the definition of research network varies from continent to continent. The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) has a study group on Internet settlements. Bill St-Arnauds paper identifies many complex issues which need to be addressed in the most suited forum to resolve them.

France objected to any discussion of transit costs between countries in Europe, arguing that Europe has shown a single face to the rest of the world thanks to support by the European Commission (EC).

Italy noted that the EC pays only 50 percent of the cost of international connections. On the issue of exchange points, Dr. Trumpy advocated Chons third approach, and called for analysis and a feasibility study. He agreed that the basic question of cost sharing implies the design of the network itself. Although there is a problem now with cost imbalance, GIBN should start some global planning on quality and service thresholds and what applications will be delivered.

In his opinion, traffic analysis more than traffic measurement is needed to provide a factual base for discussion on cost sharing. He doubted that GIBN has the proper structure to do that, suggesting that it should work with CCIRN.

For Germany, Mr. Ullmann interjected that at GIBNs inception there was no STARTAP and that the second approach for interconnections was envisioned.

Discussion paper by CANARIE's Bill St-Arnaud -- Bernard Turcotte explained that a lot more work needs to be done in the area of traffic measurement and analysis. CANARIE Inc., while fully understanding the European and American points of view, advocates the use of STARTAP to accommodate immediate needs for high bandwidth and quality of service, noting that it does preclude an EUROTAP and an ASIATAP. The Canadian position has been to fund links to the STARTAP and to Europe for Canadian research traffic that cannot be handled by the commercial Internet. Similar traffic from Europe can transit on CA*Net2 to the United States provided there is sufficient capacity.

For Mr. Davies, simple cost sharing policies are needed now, adding that it is not very logical to delay resolution of the unbalance just to get refinements.

Mr. Strawn asked whether CCIRN or GIBN should retire or if both are necessary. He is involved with various groups similar to GIBN, which are more or less are voluntary and international in scope. In the US, there was the Federation of American Research Networks (FARNET), which has since become the Internet2 Group, and G. Strawn chaired the Federal Supercomputing National Centre (FSNC) which has become the Large Scale Networking Group (LSNG), bringing together all US government departments and agencies. CCIRN is more bottom-up, whereas GIBN has government representation; none has money, but both promote the common interest of the broadband networking community. It is hardly surprising that GIBN discusses pricing, since the whole Internet industry is discussing such issues. Mr. Strawn thought that all three papers were thought-provoking, and he highlighted the concept of an offshore EuroPOP, the need to involve both commercial US Internet Service Providers and the US government, and the insightful and detailed comments on routing and transit issues contained in the CANARIE Inc. paper.

Japan suggested once more that the cost sharing problem should not be dealt with by GIBN, especially if the project is to terminate this year. The Chair said that decisions from G7 National Coordinators Meeting in Washington were that the G7 Pilot Projects, including GIBN, are to continue until 1999.

Dr. Trumpy argued that GIBNers should convince politicians and citizens that global broadband research network interconnections are a priority to enable researchers in all three continents who so wish to work collaboratively. Recently Ira Magaziner advocated in Europe that the Internet should not belong to one people, that it was in the interest of the United States to have one worldwide Internet. GIBN should convince the politicians that the research community needs a global network and global structures of exchange points. Would it not be in the interest to all those connecting at the STARTAP to share in its ownership and management?

According to Prof. Valente, the G7 Information Society Pilot Projects were conceived to identify requirements for a Global Information Society, not just to demonstrate what can be done. GIBN should advocate that permanent broadband network interconnections are needed for cooperative work on very high speed applications. Demonstration projects, such as Japan's four projects with the US which were terminated prematurely, because the satellite connection was for a limited duration, are not viable and akin to playing games. Governments should be persuaded that the global research community needs a permanent global broadband research infrastructure for real work.

Mr. Strawn stressed the importance of structuring the relationship between research networks and private sector partners in such a way that they can benefit from contributions they make. It is necessary for governments to come with some cost sharing funds, if only to make the partnership more secure from both sides. This is how, for vBNS, it was possible to replace authorizations for each trial by blanket approvals for researchers in a given organizations, thus moving towards a B-style scenario.

Kilnam Chon proposed two working groups: the first one, on architecture for the third approach, using the US definition for government funded traffic; the second, on cost sharing, with reference to commodity Internet as requested by Europe.

Klaus Ullmann suggested that cost sharing be discussed in a pragmatic way on a bilateral basis initially, with a Europe-US subgroup tasked to work on the problem and to report at next GIBNN meeting.

George Strawn liked the idea of two task groups. The US government wants to discuss interconnectivity and interoperability for Next Generation Internet, for which the National Science Foundation (NSF) has an outstanding solicitation process for support requests. However NSF cannot support commodity Internet for the education and research community because it has been spun off to the private sector. Any discussion of commodity Internet should involve private sector Internet Service Providers instead of US government officials. G. Strawn further indicated that between 10 and 20% of NSF budget has been tentatively identified for application development such as distributed knowledge applications -- more money being targeted to the development of applications than to infrastructure.

The Chair concluded that there was a consensus in favour of a stable network, and that it was relevant to discuss cost sharing. GIBN is one theme out of eleven whose original intent was to promote and accelerate the development of broadband research networks and applications. Germany was asked to prepare terms of reference for a Working Group on the Cost Sharing Issue, which is attached as Annex 2.

The Terms of Reference in Annex 2 consist of two sub-items: 2a) existing connections, and 2b) future development. For clarity, 2a) was characterized as existing production traffic or networks which use high bandwidth, whereas 2b) refers to research and development activity for creating next generation networks. It is proposed that the immediate priority is 2a), and that the work be serialized, not conducted in parallel. The intent is to resolve the 2a) problem between Europe and USA on a bilateral basis, first, and then to expand the group to tackle 2b).

George Strawn agreed to coordinate US participation on 2a), but noted that he would need to go back to the US government to find out if it would be appropriate for a government representative to participate in the Working Group on 2a) since American universities are now interconnected by Internet Service Providers that operate on a strictly commercial basis in America. He has no problem participating in 2b) which is still in the ambit of the National Science Foundation mandate. The US considers it is all the more important to work on 2b) because future networks will be very different, presenting new challenges in terms of interoperability with satellites, special broadband applications, acceptable use

r policy, etc.

Italy suggested differentiation between three categories of traffic, namely 1) commercial or commodity Internet, 2) general research traffic, and 3) traffic for or special high performance computing activities or experimental and demonstration purposes. The Working Group is asked to take this into consideration.

Japan asked to be included in the Working Group when it deals with future developments. In the interim, Japan proposed a separate Working Group on the definitions for broadband networks and applications. It was suggested, however, that this could be covered under 2b) as a work element.

7. Other Mechanisms to Facilitate Global Interoperability

A number of suggestions to promote and facilitate long term global interconnectivity and interoperability of broadband research networks were put forth. These include:

- holding GIBN meetings in parallel with major telecom events (e.g. SuperComm), to facilitate the participation of carriers

- inviting proposals for multilateral agreements in support of total interoperability of satellite and terrestrial broadband research networks, in preparation for future commercial offerings (e.g. Iridium, Globalstar)

- producing glossy promotional material for targeted distribution

- developing a Highway One vision compelling governments to invest in international connectivity for national broadband research networks

- encouraging carriers to join in as partners, with Teleglobe Canada which is providing trans-Atlantic capacity on CANTAT-3 at a reduced cost for non-commercial use by broadband research networks and testbeds being cited as an example

- reporting on the evolution of demand by broadband research networks for interoperability of standards and protocols (e.g., pure ATM, ATM versus IP, IP over ATM, IP over SONET, wired and wireless) -- but there are more competent technical fora such as the ATM Forum that can do this

- specifying integration of services between ATM and IP, QoS and RSVP, QoS at IP routers, etc. for broadband research networks

- advocate that carriers be permitted to give preferential conditions to the research community

It is agreed these should be considered for follow up or implementation wherever possible.

8. GIBN Support for Other G7 Theme Areas

Other G7 Theme Areas have voiced complaints that GIBN has failed to provide them a global infrastructure that will support broadband applications. Yet, GIBN cannot offer a global infrastructure which does not exist.

There was no response to the suggestion that GIBN conduct a study of needs and demands for broadband applications and services from the other G7 Theme Areas.

GIBN will nevertheless offer other G7 Theme Areas a best effort commitment on the part of GIBNers to accommodate requests congruent with the Acceptable Use(r) Policy of broadband research networks.

9. Non-G7 Participation

The Chair reiterated that to fulfil the intent of the G7 leaders at the launch of the G7 Pilot Projects, GIBN should invite, as soon as possible, the participation of non-G7 countries. It was agreed that this should be considered by the Working Group on Organizational Issues (see Item 10 below).

10. Timeframe and Future of the GIBN Project

It was decided, further to a proposal by George Strawn, that a Working Group on Organizational Issues be set up to study the future of GIBN following the conclusion of G7 Pilot Projects in 1999. The Working Group should examine the possibilities and options of cooperating, including merger, with CCIRN and/or other international organizations that have similar goals and objectives to minimize overlaps and maximize efficiency.

The Working Group will be composed initially of the following GIBN/CCIRN representatives: Keith Chang, George Strawn, Kilnam Chon, Kees Neggers, Stefano Trumpy, Olivier Nora and Claude Gagn. Others interested in participating are welcome. It was noted that some regions of the world such as India and South-East Asia are not well represented in the existing organizations. The Working Group will make also recommendations on inclusion of non-G7 countries in the context of GIBN.

Maximum use of e-mail will be made. The Working Group was asked to be diligent in its efforts and to report to the GIBN Steering Committee before March 1998.

11. Other Business

In noting the recent retirement of Dr. Bob Cooper of Ukerna, the Committee acknowledged with appreciation unanimously the very significant contribution he made to the work of the Committee. He will be remembered in particular for elaborating the strategic direction for the Committee, notably the Scenarios A and B.

12. Next Meeting

Canada offered to host the next meeting in Vancouver, May 8-9, before Net98, May 10-12, Whistler, British Columbia. However, since the US has not hosted any GIBN meeting, it will consider the possibility of hosting the next one, possibly at the time of Internet2 in the Spring of 1998. George Strawn is to advise the Chair.

The time and venue will be notified once firmed up.

Claude Gagn

Annex 1 List of Participants

Canada	Keith Chang, Industry Canada Claude Gagne, Industry Canada Bernand Turcotte, CANARIE Yves Poppe, Teleglobe John Picard, Canadian Embassy in Rome
European Union	Jean-Pierre Euzen, DG XIII
France	Edouard Guillermoz, DGS Olivier Nora, DGS Sabine Jaume, RENATER Yves Ruggeri, France Telecom
Germany	Klaus Ullmann, DFN (also DANTE Chairman) Wilhem Martin, DFN
Italy	Stefano Trumpy, CNR (also TERENA Chairman) Enzo Valente, INFN - CNAF Michele Volpe, Telecom Italia Antonio Mancini, Telecom Italia
Japan	Akira Suga, MPT Hideki Goto, MPT Shinji Ono, STA Seiichi Kobayashi, Min. of Education Mitsutoshi Wada, Japan S&T Corporation Hisao Uose, NCSIS
USA	George Strawn, NSF (also CCIRN Co-Chair for North America) Ramon De Paula, NASA
APAN	Kilnam Chon, KAIST, Korea (Chair of APAN and CCIRN Asia Co-Chair)
CCIRN	Kees Neggers, SURFNet (CCIRN European Co-Chair)
DANTE	Dai Davis (General Manager)
TERENA	Stefano Trumpy (Chairman)

Annex 2 Working Group on the Cost Sharing Issue

Terms of Reference

- 1) The GIBN Steering Committee has received 3 papers on the issue, namely:
 - Proposal for Cost Sharing in International Networking, Version 1.3, June 1997
 - , by the GIBN Cost Sharing Working Group;

- Cost Sharing and International Network Exchange -- APAN Perspective, by Kilnam Chon, 14 October 1997;
- Contribution of Bill St-Arnaud, CANARIE Inc., for GIBN Meeting in Rome, 25 September 1997.

2) The GIBN Steering Committee has identified two sub-items, namely the cost sharing issue for

- a) existing connections, and
- b) future development

3) The GIBN Steering Committee has identified the need to bring 2a) further and has furthermore the view it could be helpful to start with a solution of the European-US cost sharing issue, in order to achieve by that a model for a global solution of the cost sharing issue.

4) The GIBN Steering Committee therefore asks

- George Strawn (US)
- Edouard Guillermoz (FR)
- Klaus Ullmann (DE)
- Dai Davies (DANTE)

to elaborate a solution of the European-US part of problem 2a) and to either present the solution or summary of the residual issues to the next GIBN Steering Committee.

Draft, Version 1.0, Released October 30, 1997

===== END ATTACHMENT 3 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 4 =====

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{\plain \b G7 Information Society Pilot Project, Theme 2\par
}{\plain \b Global Interoperability for Broadband Networks (GIBN)\par
}{\plain \b Minutes of Sixth Steering Committee Meeting\par
}{\plain \b October 21-22, 1997\par
}{\plain \b Italian National Research Council (CNR), Rome, Italy\par
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{\plain \par
}{\plain \b Present:}{\plain See Annex 1 List of Participants\par
}{\plain \par
}{\plain \b 1. Opening and Approval of Agenda}{\plain \par
}{\plain \par
}{\plain The meeting was opened by Prof. Lucio Bianco, CNR President, who acknowledged the
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importance of the GIBN project for promoting and accelerating the development of global broadband research networks and next generation broadband applications. A new institute devoted to the development of telematics tools has been created by CNR. Although the EU 5th Framework Programme will include an infrastructure component, good cooperation from international carriers will be essential to reduce infrastructure costs. Prof.

Bianco hoped that the GIBN meeting will help find solutions to financing issues. After these words of encouragement, Keith Chang, as Chair of the GIBN Steering Committee, thanked Italy for hosting this 6th GIBN meeting in Rome -- with special thanks to Stephano Trumpy and Adriana Lazzaroni.

The meeting begun with a welcome by the Chair of all participants, especially the invited representatives of international and regional organizations, and international carriers. Stefano

Trumpy then outlined the overall programme for the meeting.

The proposed agenda, as revised at the pre-meeting, was adopted. The Chair explained that the first session on October 22 would be for GIBN national representatives only.

2. Report of Related Activities

Report on GIBN Meeting with the Coordinating Committee for International Research

Network (CCIRN), on 28 June 1997, at iNET97, in Kuala Lumpur

S. Trumpy reported on the joint GIBN/CCIRN meeting, which took place in June in Kuala Lumpur during iNET97. He

noted that GIBN was represented by K. Chang and S. Trumpy, and CCIRN by its four regional chairmen, K. Neggers, K. Chon, F. Utreras, and K. Vietsch. At the meeting, the mandate, scope, projects and activities of each organization were reviewed and possible areas of cooperation explored. CCIRN is a grassroots organization of volunteers that meets annually at iNET

conferences. Like GIBN, it works towards the global interconnection of broadband research

networks. It was concluded that the policy-orientation of GIBN, especially under Scenario B,

and technical-orientation of CCIRN complement each other. CCIRN's work on traffic

measurement, for example, is of immediate relevance for GIBN discussions on cost sharing and

global transit access points. K. Neggers affirmed this assessment, noting that GIBN is better

positioned to deal with issues such as cost sharing at the government and political levels. He also highlighted the significance of the participation of three CCIRN co-chairs at this GIBN meeting (i.e. K. Chon G. Strawn and K. Neggers). The next CCIRN meeting will take place at iNET98 in Geneva, July 24-28, under the chairmanship of Kilnam Chon.

Report on G7 National Coordinators Meeting on October 20, in Washington

The Chair indicated that because of schedule conflict with the GIBN meeting, he was not able to attend the G7 National Coordinators Meeting in Washington, D.C. He had asked Volker Reible of Berkorn to report on Theme 2, GIBN, and Dr. Jean Larivière, Canada's lead for Theme 7, to represent him as Canada's National Coordinator. According to a preliminary report from Dr. Larivière, the meeting was positive and upbeat. It was decided that G7 pilot projects should continue to June 1999, beyond which some of them could continue, but under a different label. It was decided not to expand the G7 pilot projects with the addition of new themes, while new initiatives, not to be discouraged, should be carried out within the existing framework. It was decided also not to stage a high-profile demonstration event in 1998, but rather a well-prepared progress report should be published and submitted on the occasion of the 1998 G7 Summit to be held in Birmingham. It was noted also that V. Reible made a good presentation on GIBN.

A representative for the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) indicated that funds up to a level of US\$17.5 million might be available for extending G7 projects to developing countries. The detailed report on the outcome of the meeting in Washington will be distributed to all GIBNers as soon as possible.

3. Updates on Recent National and Regional Developments

Canada - CANARIE Inc. launched CA*net II last summer, an OC3 national infrastructure which was developed in partnership with Bell Advanced Communications and AT&T Canada.

An upgrade to OC12 is being negotiated. For connection with Europe, CANARIE Inc. has an agreement with Teleglobe for the provision of a minimum DS3 link via CANTAT-3 to Europe until April 1999. Currently CA*net II is built on the principle that there will be a national backbone that will house GigaPOPs (5 are now running, in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Quebec,

Alberta and British Columbia). CA*net II is interconnected at the STARTAP in Chicago, with a T3 and is looking to add an OC3. CANARIE Inc. has an agreement with the National Science Foundation, and MOUs with UCAID and Singapore's SINGAREN for exchanging traffic.

GIBNers are invited to the next major meeting for CA*net II that will be held on 26-27

November 1997 in Montreal.

France - RENATER is extending its existing broadband capacity over ATM. In parallel, high

bandwidth metropolitan networks (45-155 Mbps) have been introduced to extend the national

infrastructure and encompass local loops. RENATER is also experimenting next generation

internetworking solutions at 45 Mbps, taking quality of service and variable bit rates into

consideration. It is setting up POPs in preparation for high bandwidth interconnections. On the

international side, RENATER is using the TEN-34 network, with 10 Mbps to Germany and 6

Mbps to UK. France is looking to upgrade its link to the USA. Yet, the lack of an appropriate

cost sharing model is an impediment to the development of broadband interconnectivity.

Germany - B-WIN includes links operating at either 34 or 155 Mbps, linking all universities and

testbeds. International connectivity in Europe is provided by TEN-34. For United States, there is

a Euro point of presence at Perryman, MD near Washington, where 2 DS3 links provided by

MCI and 2 DS3 links by GTY USA have been established. There are several ongoing testbed

experiments in Germany.

Italy - GARR-B is the Italian universities and research network to be upgraded from 34 Mbps to

155 Mbps as part of a 3-year plan. The ATM based network has 16 access points and 4 main

transport nodes. Some 350 universities and research organization sites are connected. The total

cost of US\$140 million is funded as follows: 40% by the Ministry of University and Research

and 60 % by universities, INFN, CNR, ENEA, etc. International links include TEN-34 which

will be upgraded to 155 Mbps and 3 links to North America going up to 155 Mbps in the next 3

years.

Japan - The APII testbed is an initiative launched by Japan, Korea and Singapore in 1995 to

improve the general level of interconnectivity and interoperability and to provide

ide means for
 developing and testing applications. Already Korea and Japan have identified 12
 application
 experiments which are to be initiated in November 1997 or at the beginning of 1
 998. An
 experimental in tele-medicine was agreed between the National Cancer Center of
 Japan and the
 National University of Singapore. The network capacity between Japan and Singa
 pore is 2
 Mbps.\par

}{\plain \par
 }{\plain SINET is an academic network operated by NACSIS. It has three major l
 oops with speeds up to
 155 Mbps. Internationally, SINET has a 35 Mbps ATM link to STARTAP in Chicago,
 which
 could be upgraded very soon. Also, 6 Mbps (physical) to the International Conn
 ection
 Management Point, Stockton, CA, 2 Mbps (physical) to EuropaNet POP, Amsterdam,
 and 2
 Mbps (physical) to Bangkok.\par

}{\plain \par
 }{\plain IMNET links 160 national institutes over 15 agencies and ministries.
 It has 3 network operating
 centres in Tokyo, Osaka and Tsuyaka. These links will be replaced by ATM and u
 pgraded.
 IMNET is interconnected to USA, Korea and other networks in Japan. The plan is
 to
 interconnect IMNET to APAN.\par

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 }{\plain \b U.K.} {\plain - There was no representative to present a report.\pa
 r
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 }{\plain \b United States - }{\plain The impact of the close of NSFnet in 1995
 is still felt in the academic
 community in the United States. The National Science Foundation (NSF) has kept
 a foot in the
 door with the vBNS linking initially 5 supercomputer centres. Last year it has
 awarded access to
 66 universities, and the number will likely go up to roughly 100, that is all t
 he universities
 involved in research work that have formed the Internet2 Group. Still subject
 to political
 scrutiny is a request by NSF for \$100 million each year for up to 5 years to su
 pport high
 performance computer applications. The administration anticipates that this wi
 ll cover 50% of
 the costs of connections in the first two years and that Internet2 universities
 will be responsible
 for total costs after the initial two years.\par

}{\plain \par
 }{\plain Over the past 10 years NSF has never provided more than 10% of the tot
 al cost of Internet
 networks for universities. The rest has been funded by the universities themse
 lves, the state

governments and other parties. To reduce costs, the concept of GigaPOP was introduced so that universities can share a common last mile connection shared between the commodity and the research Internet traffic of several universities.

European Commission - Financing for Europe's member state research networks comes from national and in a few places from structural funds. Interconnection of national networks in Europe is supported by the Fourth Framework Programme. International connectivity is also supported by Copernicus and the PHARE Programme (11 eligible Central and Eastern Europe countries) and TACIS (for links to the Commonwealth of independent states). There is no programme for connections with America and Japan besides the G7 political incentives, with which there are no funds associated. For the rest of the world, the European Commission has an international cooperation programme which funds such initiatives as the study of connectivity between Asia-Pacific and Europe (CAPE).

The TEN-34 trans-European network for research is supported by the Telematics Applications and IT Programmes. The JAMES network, which supports interconnection of research testbeds, is supported by ACTS, Telematics Applications and IT Programmes. Both TEN-34 and JAMES were audited last week. JAMES will end in spring 1998, but it may continue in a different way, with a stronger user orientation; it will probably reach its target of developing memoranda of understanding for implementation of ATM in Europe. TEN-34 is scheduled to end in the summer, but will likely be extended. Under the Fifth Framework Programme there will be a single Information Society Technology Programme covering the activities currently under ACTS, Telematics Applications and IT Programmes. Research networking is quoted as a specific activity addressing the two aspects of networks for research and research on networking. The Commission will continue to seek cost sharing with users and industrial partners.

DANTE - Significant improvement in pan-European connectivity has been achieved with the establishment of the TEN-34 network. Roll out began in March 1997 and the bulk of the network was installed by the beginning of May. For the first time everyone has a pan-European interconnection providing broadband capability. TEN-34 offers access at speeds

up to 45 Mbps.

The network is planned to continue until late summer 1998 and work is already underway

planning a successor. With the liberalisation of the telecommunications markets with Europe,

significant price reductions will be available during 1998. It is expected that the network will

have many fewer suppliers (there are 16 now) and will enable a network of significantly bigger

capacity for roughly the same budget. In parallel DANTE has implemented a 34 Mbps link to

the USA using elements of TEN-34 for collection and distribution of traffic with Europe. The

link terminates in two points of presence in the USA, one in New York and the other in

Perryman, MD near Washington. These POPs enable Europeans to use their research

interconnections to the mutual benefit of European and North American researchers.

TERENA - The Trans European Research and Education Network Association is involved in the

planning the development of advanced research networks in Europe, in cooperation with the

Internet Society and other regional organizations. It carries out research work on topics such as

internationalization, user support, multimedia applications and security technology. It has

recently launched a study on network security in cooperation with DANTE and UKERNA. The

European Research Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics (ERCIM) has just published

articles from S. Trumpy, D. Davies, J.-P. Euzen and K. Vetsch.

APAN - APAN's Network Operation Centre is up, and user links between research networks and

testbeds will be consolidated soon. Major links to USA will be operational in January or

February 1998. By year 2000, APAN will have the equivalent of 155 Mbps to USA.

APAN is

similar to TEN-34, but its bandwidth is much lower at 2 Mbps for many of its links. Between

Japan and Korea there are fatter pipes. APAN is a hybrid network that carries both commodity

Internet and research traffic. Asia has few ISPs. Loose acceptable user policies are being applied

in Asia, but this will likely change for trans-continental links to Europe.

The APII project in

Japan will have a satellite link early next year. Australia has Rnet which charges for commodity

Internet by gigabytes. Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan are very interested in the GigaPOP

architecture and will likely connect to STARTAP. The issue of an APAN link with Europe is

outstanding, but the best link to Europe is through North America at the moment

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} {\plain \b 4. Review of the Status of the Applications Projects (Scenario A)}

{\plain \par

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} {\plain Most of the 18 Applications Projects described in the GIBN Status Report of May 1997 belong to

the demonstration category: they aim at demonstrating the feasibility of intercontinental

broadband networking. \par

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} {\plain Japan, which has been involved in 8 applications, submitted very detailed reports which will be

used to update the compendium of GIBNN Application Projects. \par

} {\plain \par

} {\plain Project 5, QUASIS, which involves the Berlin Heart Institute, will be demonstrated further, with

links between heart institutes in Germany, Canada and United States on the occasion of a high

profile event in the USA. Details are to be obtained from Berkomp'92s V. Reible. \par

} {\plain \par

} {\plain A description of Project 11, High Energy Physics, will be provided by Prof. Valente. The project

started last May with the creation of 6 sub-groups. It includes CERN and will be extended to

many other countries. Excellent links between Europe, Canada's TRIUMF facility in Vancouver

and Japan do exist, but the link between Europe and ESnet in the USA is still inadequate. By

1999, permanent links should be in place if Scenario B is completed. \par

} {\plain \par

} {\plain Teleglobe's representative, Yves Poppe, reported that Project 16, HTDV Experiments Between

Japan's CRL and Canada's CRC, will be conducting more trials from October 1997 to February

1998. Last summer the Global 360 event funded by NICE under the ACTS Programme linked

15 European sites with Calgary, Canada. Also during the summer, dancers in Hull, Canada and

in Berlin were able to stage a choreographed dance in real time. This week Canada completed

major broadband technical trials with former soviet countries. A recent video-conference on

astronautics involving Cleveland, USA, and Sorrento, Italy, with broadband signals transiting on

two satellite links and via CANARIE and CANTAT-3 was also successful. Also noteworthy in

1997 is the first successful next generation trans-Atlantic connection for the simulation of the

Hermes re-entry through RUS in Stuttgart, Germany, and Pittsburgh, USA. \par

} {\plain \par

} {\plain It was decided to give a GIBN label to the VISEUM project which is fun

ded under the European
ACTS Programme. It is thus GIBN Application Project number 19. The project is
under
German leadership, and counts with the participation of France, U.K. and Canada
. Its aim is the
development of a permanent infrastructure for the exchange of high definition p
ictures for use by
museum curators. Phase 1 of VISEUM is coming to a close, and Italy and Russia
(St.
Petersburgh) plan to participate in Phase 2. V. Reible will be asked to follow
up with the GIBN
Secretariat on this project.\par
{\plain \par
{\plain Reports on the 19 GIBN Application Projects are to be submitted by Nov
ember 15, to the GIBN
Secretariat. The GIBN web site (<http://homer.ic.gc.ca> G7) will be updated and m
eans of
publicizing the results of the GIBN Application Projects are being sought.\par

{\plain \par
{\plain \b 5. Perspectives on Intercontinental Broadband Interconnections (Sc
enario B)\par
{\plain \par
{\plain The role of GIBN is to promote interconnections of national broadband
research networks and
testbeds by raising profile and awareness, to identify barriers and to create a
climate conducive to
interconnections. There is no expectation that GIBN will realize the actual in
terconnections.\par
{\plain \par
{\plain The launch of the Chicago STARTAP for the exchange of broadband resear
ch network traffic in
the USA and with other countries was acknowledged by the GIBNN Chair as a major
Scenario B
breakthrough in 1997. Canada\92s CA*net2 already interconnects at the STARTAP
, and very soon
Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Brazil and others will have interconnections at the S
TARTAP. The
STARTAP provides a good first step towards the solution and more work is still
needed. So far,
no European broadband research network is planning to interconnect at the START
AP.\par
{\plain \par
{\plain It was recalled that}{\plain \b }{\plain Scenario B was conceived to
promote and facilitate the establishment a
permanent infrastructure to support cooperative academic and industrial researc
h. While there is
no need for all the quality of service requirements of a commercial offering,
a permanent facility
is needed for the development of applications and services by and for the resea
rch community.
Implementation of Scenario B requires:\par
{\pard \fi-720\li720\sl0\tx720
{\plain -\tab first, persuading international carriers and satellite operators

that offering free or low-cost connectivity for longer periods to the networking the research community will accelerate the development of global broadband interoperability for research networks;

and then, the issue of calls for tenders or proposals to international carriers and satellite operators, and negotiations.

Very few satellites can provide long term broadband connectivity. The NASA Advanced

Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) which was launched in 1996 will be in use for

only one more year: Dr. R. De Paula indicated that ACTS might provide a dedicated circuit for 3-6 months, but its coverage is limited to the Americas. Mr. J.

-P. Euzen reported that CNES is

responsible for a French satellite initiative relating to high data rate and is looking for partners.

Japan representatives noted that: 1) the cost of satellites for use by research networks is

prohibitive; 2) satellite resources being extremely limited, scheduling constraints are

unavoidable; 3) considerable work on the part of satellite management experts was required for

setting up the GIBNN experiments involving KDD and AT&T last year.

Japan suggested that the definitions of broadband are different for networks and applications

among GIBNNers. According to the Chair, ever since the genesis of GIBNN, broadband was

defined as networks of 34 Mbps and more. There was no definition for applications other than

more bandwidth than can be readily accommodated by regular Internet.

It was suggested that for broadcasting and multicasting, satellites can be used where Internet is

limited, particularly in developing countries.

6. Consideration of Cost Sharing and Related Issues

GIBN Working Group Report on Cost Sharing Issue --

At the last GIBN meeting in Tokyo, France volunteered to prepare a report on the cost sharing issues on behalf of a GIBN Working

Group involving France, Germany, Italy and U.K. The report notes the current situation between

US and European research communities: 286 Mbps in bandwidth, which costs approximately US\$40

million per year. Only 12% of the bandwidth is funded by US organizations. The facts are: each

region has adopted a different model for building and funding its research and

education network infrastructure, uses different types of broadband applications and all have growing needs for bandwidth and connectivity. Hence the insistence by Europe on a fair way of sharing the financial burden using 3 criteria: 1) the relative size of the research communities; 2) the use of half-circuits to reflect pricing disparities; 3) a pragmatic approach based on total available bandwidth and quality of service. \par

The Japan delegation suggested that GIBN does not have authority to establish cost sharing arrangements for legal entities. The Chair responded that this was a proper issue for GIBN to discuss, especially since a Working Group on cost sharing was created by the GIBN Steering Committee in January 1997. It was suggested by Germany that should this issue of cost sharing not be resolved, GIBN should be declared a failure.\par

Discussion Paper by APAN's Kilnam Chon

The paper discusses architecture for interconnections and cost sharing. There are basically three choices for interconnections, which can be made at different points in time: 1) the STARTAP; 2) distributed exchanges in North America; and 3) exchanges in Asia and Europe. The latter is seen as very long term. Do we want to have a just connectivity? Do we want a connectivity with a certain quality? Many countries in Asia are planning to connect at the STARTAP in Chicago. This global transit access point works today, but it has drawbacks from the Asian perspectives, including delay and lack of robustness. The problem with the second approach is who will pay. If the USA connects with Belgium through Germany, who pays for transit to Germany? It will take some time before reaching agreement on the second approach. The initial focus should be on the first approach. In the long run, each continent should have a dominant access point. Regarding cost sharing, it must be acknowledged first that the definition of research network varies from continent to continent. The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) has a study group on Internet settlements. Bill St-Arnaud's paper identifies many complex issues which need to be addressed in the most suited forum to resolve them.\par

France objected to any discussion of transit costs between countries in Europe, arguing that Europe has shown a single face to the rest of the world thanks to support by th

e European Commission (EC). \par

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{\plain Italy noted that the EC pays only 50 percent of the cost of international connections. On the issue of exchange points, Dr. Trumpy advocated Chon's third approach, and called for analysis and a feasibility study. He agreed that the basic question of cost sharing implies the design of the network itself. Although there is a problem now with cost imbalance, GIBN should start some global planning on quality and service thresholds and what applications will be delivered. In his opinion, traffic analysis more than traffic measurement is needed to provide a factual base for discussion on cost sharing. He doubted that GIBN has the proper structure to do that, suggesting that it should work with CCIRN.\par

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{\plain For Germany, Mr. Ullmann interjected that at GIBN's inception there was no STARTAP and that the second approach for interconnections was envisioned. \par

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{\plain \b\i Discussion paper by CANARIE's Bill St-Arnaud -- }{\plain Bernard Turcotte explained that a lot more work needs to be done in the area of traffic measurement and analysis. CANARIE Inc., while fully understanding the European and American points of view, advocates the use of STARTAP to accommodate immediate needs for high bandwidth and quality of service, noting that it does preclude an EUROTAP and an ASIATAP. The Canadian position has been to fund links to the STARTAP and to Europe for Canadian research traffic that cannot be handled by the commercial Internet. Similar traffic from Europe can transit on CA*Net2 to the United States provided there is sufficient capacity.\par

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{\plain For Mr. Davies, simple cost sharing policies are needed now, adding that it is not very logical to delay resolution of the unbalance just to get refinements.\par

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{\plain Mr. Strawn asked whether CCIRN or GIBN should retire or if both are necessary. He is involved with various groups similar to GIBN, which are more or less are voluntary and international in scope. In the US, there was the Federation of American Research Networks (FARNET), which has since become the Internet2 Group, and G. Strawn Chaired the Federal Supercomputing National Centre (FSNC) which has become the Large Scale Networking Group (LSNG), bringing together all US government departments and agencies. CCIRN is more bottom-up, whereas G

IBN has government representation; none has money, but both promote the common interest of the broadband networking community. It is hardly surprising that GIBN discusses pricing, since the whole Internet industry is discussing such issues. Mr. Strawn thought that all three papers were thought-provoking, and he highlighted the concept of an offshore EuroPOP, the need to involve both commercial US Internet Service Providers and the US government, and the insightful and detailed comments on routing and transit issues contained in the CANARIE Inc. paper.

Japan suggested once more that the cost sharing problem should not be dealt with by GIBN, especially if the project is to terminate this year. The Chair said that decisions from G7 National Coordinators Meeting in Washington were that the G7 Pilot Projects, including GIBN, are to continue until 1999.

Dr. Trumpy argued that GIBNNers should convince politicians and citizens that global broadband research network interconnections are a priority to enable researchers in all three continents who so wish to work collaboratively. Recently Ira Magaziner advocated in Europe that the Internet should not belong to one people, that it was in the interest of the United States to have one worldwide Internet. GIBN should convince the politicians that the research community needs a global network and global structures of exchange points. Would it not be in the interest to all those connecting at the STARTAP to share in its ownership and management?

According to Prof. Valente, the G7 Information Society Pilot Projects were conceived to identify requirements for a Global Information Society, not just to demonstrate what can be done. GIBN should advocate that permanent broadband network interconnections are needed for cooperative work on very high speed applications. Demonstration projects, such as Japan's four projects with the US which were terminated prematurely, because the satellite connection was for a limited duration, are not viable and akin to playing games. Governments should be persuaded that the global research community needs a permanent global broadband research infrastructure for real work.

Mr. Strawn stressed the importance of structuring the relationship bet

ween research networks and private sector partners in such a way that they can benefit from contributions they make. It is necessary for governments to come with some cost sharing funds, if only to make the partnership more secure from both sides. This is how, for vBNS, it was possible to replace authorizations for each trial by blanket approvals for researchers in a given organizations, thus moving towards a B-style scenario.\par

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 }{\plain Kilnam Chon proposed two working groups: the first one, on architecture for the third approach, using the US definition for government funded traffic; the second, on cost sharing, with reference to commodity Internet as requested by Europe.\par

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 }{\plain Klaus Ullmann suggested that cost sharing be discussed in a pragmatic way on a bilateral basis initially, with a Europe-US subgroup tasked to work on the problem and to report at next GIBNN meeting.\par

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 }{\plain George Strawn liked the idea of two task groups. The US government wants to discuss interconnectivity and interoperability for Next Generation Internet, for which the National Science Foundation (NSF) has an outstanding solicitation process for support requests. However NSF cannot support commodity Internet for the education and research community because it has been spun off to the private sector. Any discussion of commodity Internet should involve private sector Internet Service Providers instead of US government officials. G. Strawn further indicated that between 10 and 20% of NSF budget has been tentatively identified for application development such as distributed knowledge applications --more money being targeted to the development of applications than to infrastructure.\par

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 }{\plain The Chair concluded that there was a consensus in favour of a stable network, and that it was relevant to discuss cost sharing. GIBN is one theme out of eleven whose original intent was to promote and accelerate the development of broadband research networks and applications. Germany was asked to prepare terms of reference for a Working Group on the Cost Sharing Issue, which is attached as Annex 2. \par

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 }{\plain The Terms of Reference in Annex 2 consist of two sub-items: 2a) existing connections, and 2b) future development. For clarity, 2a) was characterized as existing production traffic or networks

which use high bandwidth, whereas 2b) refers to research and development activity for creating
'93next generation networks'94. It is proposed that the immediate priority is 2a), and that the work
be serialized, not conducted in parallel. The intent is to resolve the 2a) problem between Europe
and USA on a bilateral basis, first, and then to expand the group to tackle 2b).

George Strawn agreed to coordinate US participation on 2a), but noted that he would need to go
back to the US government to find out if it would be appropriate for a government representative
to participate in the Working Group on 2a) since American universities are now interconnected
by Internet Service Providers that operate on a strictly commercial basis in America. He has no
problem participating in 2b) which is still in the ambit of the National Science Foundation
mandate. The US considers it is all the more important to work on 2b) because future networks
will be very different, presenting new challenges in terms of interoperability with satellites,
special broadband applications, acceptable user policy, etc.

Italy suggested differentiation between three categories of traffic, namely 1) commercial or
commodity Internet, 2) general research traffic, and 3) traffic for special high performance
computing activities or experimental and demonstration purposes. The Working Group is asked
to take this into consideration.

Japan asked to be included in the Working Group when it deals with future developments. In the
interim, Japan proposed a separate Working Group on the definitions for broadband networks
and applications. It was suggested, however, that this could be covered under 2b) as a work
element.

7. Other Mechanisms to Facilitate Global Interoperability

A number of suggestions to promote and facilitate long term global interconnectivity and
interoperability of broadband research networks were put forth. These include:

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'20holding GIBN meetings in parallel with major telecom events (e.g. Super Comm), to facilitate the participation of carriers\par
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'20inviting proposals for multilateral agreements in support of total interoperability of satellite and terrestrial broadband research networks, in preparation for future commercial offerings (e.g. Iridium, Globalstar)\par
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'20producing glossy promotional material for targeted distribution\par
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'20developing a '93Highway One'94 vision compelling governments to invest in international connectivity for national broadband research networks\par
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'20encouraging carriers to join in as partners, with Teleglobe Canada which is providing trans-Atlantic capacity on CANTAT-3 at a reduced cost for non-commercial use by broadband research networks and testbeds being cited as an example\par
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'20reporting on the evolution of demand by broadband research networks for interoperability of standards and protocols (e.g., pure ATM, ATM versus IP, IP over ATM, IP over SONET, wired and wireless) -- but there are more competent technical fora such as the ATM Forum that can do this\par
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'20specifying integration of services between ATM and IP, QoS and RSVP, QoS at IP routers, etc. for broadband research networks\par
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'20advocate that carriers be permitted to give preferential conditions to the research community\par
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It is agreed these should be considered for follow up or implementation wherever possible.

8. GIBN Support for Other G7 Theme Areas

Other G7 Theme Areas have voiced complaints that GIBN has failed to provide them a global infrastructure that will support broadband applications. Yet, GIBN cannot offer a global infrastructure which does not exist.

There was no response to the suggestion that GIBN conduct a study of needs and demands for broadband applications and services from the other G7 Theme Areas. GIBN will nevertheless offer other G7 Theme Areas a best effort commitment on the part of GIBNers to accommodate requests congruent with the Acceptable Use(r) Policy of broadband research networks.

9. Non-G7 Participation

The Chair reiterated that to fulfil the intent of the G7 leaders at the launch of the G7 Pilot Projects, GIBN should invite, as soon as possible, the participation of non-G7 countries. It was agreed that this should be considered by the Working Group on Organizational Issues (see Item 10 below).

10. Timeframe and Future of the GIBN Project

It was decided, further to a proposal by George Strawn, that a Working Group on Organizational Issues be set up to study the future of GIBN following the conclusion of G7 Pilot Projects in 1999. The Working Group should examine the possibilities and options of cooperating, including merger, with CCIRN and/or other international organizations that have similar goals and objectives to minimize overlaps and maximize efficiency.

The Working Group will be composed initially of the following GIBN/CCIRN representatives: Keith Chang, George Strawn, Kilnam Chon, Kees Neggers, Stefano Trumpy, Olivier Nora and

Claude Gagné. Others interested in participating are welcome. It was noted that some regions of the world such as India and South-East Asia are not well represented in the existing organizations. The Working Group will make also recommendations on inclusion of non-G7 countries in the context of GIBN.

}}{\plain Maximum use of e-mail will be made. The Working Group was asked to be diligent in its efforts and to report to the GIBN Steering Committee before March 1998.}\par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain \b 11. Other Business}}{\plain \par}}{\plain In noting the recent retirement of Dr. Bob Cooper of Ukerna, the Committee acknowledged with appreciation unanimously the very significant contribution he made to the work of the Committee. He will be remembered in particular for elaborating the strategic direction for the Committee, notably the Scenarios A and B. \par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain \b 12. Next Meeting}}{\plain \par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain Canada offered to host the next meeting in Vancouver, May 8-9, before Net'92, May 10-12, Whistler, British Columbia. However, since the US has not hosted any GIBN meeting, it will consider the possibility of hosting the next one, possibly at the time of Inter net2 in the Spring of 1998. George Strawn is to advise the Chair.}\par}}

{\plain \par}}{\plain The time and venue will be notified once firmed up.}\par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain Claude Gagne}\par}}{\plain gagne.claude@ic.gc.ca}\par}}{\plain \par}}{\pard\page}\pard \sl0

{\plain \b Annex 1 List of Participants}}{\plain \par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain Canada\tab \tab Keith Chang, Industry Canada}\par}}{\plain \tab \tab \tab Claude Gagne, Industry Canada}\par}}{\plain \tab \tab \tab Bernand Turcotte, CANARIE}\par}}{\plain \tab \tab \tab Yves Poppe, Teleglobe}\par}}{\plain \tab \tab \tab John Picard, Canadian Embassy in Rome}\par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain European Union\tab Jean-Pierre Euzen, DG XIII}\par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain France\tab \tab \tab Edouard Guillermoz, DGSI}\par}}{\plain \tab \tab \tab Olivier Nora, DGSI}\par}}{\plain \tab \tab \tab Sabine Jaume, RENATER}\par}}{\plain \tab \tab \tab Yves Ruggeri, France Telecom}\par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain Germany\tab \tab Klaus Ullmann, DFN (also DANTE Chairman)}\par}}{\plain \tab \tab \tab Wilhem Martin, DFN}\par}}{\plain \par}}{\plain Italy\tab \tab \tab Stefano Trumpy, CNR (also TERENA Chairman)}\par}}{\plain \tab \tab \tab Enzo Valente, INFN - CNAF}\par}}{\plain \tab \tab \tab Michele Volpe, Telecom Italia}\par}}{\plain \tab \tab \tab Antonio Mancini, Telecom Italia\tab \par}}

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 }{\plain Japan\tab \tab \tab Akira Suga, MPT\par
 }{\plain \tab \tab \tab Hideki Goto, MPT\par
 }{\plain \tab \tab \tab Shinji Ono, STA\par
 }{\plain \tab \tab \tab Seiichi Kobayashi, Min. of Education\par
 }{\plain \tab \tab \tab Mitsutoshi Wada, Japan S&T Corporation\par
 }{\plain \tab \tab \tab Hisao Uose, NCSIS\par
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 }{\plain USA\tab \tab \tab George Strawn, NSF (also CCIRN Co-Chair for North A
 merica)\par
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 {\plain APAN\tab \tab \tab Kilnam Chon, KAIST, Korea (Chair of APAN and CCIRN
 Asia
 Co-Chair)\par
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 }{\plain CCIRN\tab \tab Kees Neggers, SURFNet (CCIRN European Co-Chair)\par
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 }{\plain DANTE\tab \tab Dai Davis (General Manager)\par
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 }{\plain TERENA\tab \tab Stefano Trumpy (Chairman)\par
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 {\plain \b Annex 2 Working Group on the Cost Sharing Issue} {\plain \par
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 }{\plain \b Terms of Reference} {\plain \par
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 {\plain 1) \tab The GIBN Steering Committee has received 3 papers on the issue,
 namely:\par
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 {\plain - Proposal for Cost Sharing in International Networking, Version 1.3, J
 une 1997, by the
 GIBN Cost Sharing Working Group;\par
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 {\plain - Cost Sharing and International Network Exchange -- APAN Perspective,
 by Kilnam
 Chon, 14 October 1997;\par
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 {\plain - Contribution of Bill St-Arnaud, CANARIE Inc., for GIBN Meeting in Rom
 e, 25
 September 1997.\par
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{\plain 2) \tab The GIBN Steering Committee has identified two sub-items, namely the cost sharing issue for\par
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{\plain a) existing connections, and\par
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{\plain b) future development\par
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{\plain 3) \tab The GIBN Steering Committee has identified the need to bring 2 a) further and has furthermore the view it could be helpful to start with a solution of the European-US cost sharing issue, in order to achieve by that a model for a global solution of the cost sharing issue. \par
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{\plain 4)\tab The GIBN Steering Committee therefore asks \par
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{\plain \tab \tab - George Strawn (US)\par
}{\plain \tab \tab - Edouard Guillermoz (FR)\par
}{\plain \tab \tab - Klaus Ullmann (DE)\par
}{\plain \tab \tab - Dai Davies (DANTE)\par
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{\plain to elaborate a solution of the European-US part of problem 2a) and to either present the solution or summary of the residual issues to the next GIBN Steering Committee.
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{\plain \i\fs20 Draft, Version 1.0, Released October 30, 1997\par }}
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===== END ATTACHMENT 4 =====

**G7 Information Society Pilot Project, Theme 2
Global Interoperability for Broadband Networks (GIBN)
Minutes of Sixth Steering Committee Meeting
October 21-22, 1997
Italian National Research Council (CNR), Rome, Italy**

Present: See Annex 1 List of Participants

1. Opening and Approval of Agenda

The meeting was opened by Prof. Lucio Bianco, CNR President, who acknowledged the importance of the GIBN project for promoting and accelerating the development of global broadband research networks and next generation broadband applications. A new institute devoted to the development of telematics tools has been created by CNR. Although the EU 5th Framework Programme will include an infrastructure component, good cooperation from international carriers will be essential to reduce infrastructure costs. Prof. Bianco hoped that the GIBN meeting will help find solutions to financing issues. After these words of encouragement, Keith Chang, as Chair of the GIBN Steering Committee, thanked Italy for hosting this 6th GIBN meeting in Rome -- with special thanks to Stephano Trumpy and Adriana Lazzaroni.

The meeting begun with a welcome by the Chair of all participants, especially the invited representatives of international and regional organizations, and international carriers. Stefano Trumpy then outlined the overall programme for the meeting.

The proposed agenda, as revised at the pre-meeting, was adopted. The Chair explained that the first session on October 22 would be for GIBN national representatives only.

2. Report of Related Activities

Report on GIBN Meeting with the Coordinating Committee for International Research Network (CCIRN), on 28 June 1997, at iNET97, in Kuala Lumpur -- S. Trumpy reported on the joint GIBN/CCIRN meeting, which took place in June in Kuala Lumpur during iNET97. He noted that GIBN was represented by K. Chang and S. Trumpy, and CCIRN by its four regional chairmen, K. Neggers, K. Chon, F. Utreras, and K. Vietsch. At the meeting, the mandate, scope, projects and activities of each organization were reviewed and possible areas of cooperation explored. CCIRN is a grassroots organization of volunteers that meets annually at iNET conferences. Like GIBN, it works towards the global interconnection of broadband research networks. It was concluded that the policy-orientation of GIBN, especially under Scenario B, and technical-orientation of CCIRN complement each other. CCIRN's work on traffic measurement, for example, is of immediate relevance for GIBN discussions on cost sharing and global transit access points. K. Neggers affirmed this assessment, noting that GIBN is better positioned to deal with issues such as cost sharing at the government and political levels. He

also highlighted the significance of the participation of three CCIRN co-chairs at this GIBN meeting (i.e. K. Chon G. Strawn and K. Neggers). The next CCIRN meeting will take place at iNET98 in Geneva, July 24-28, under the chairmanship of Kilnam Chon.

Report on G7 National Coordinators Meeting on October 20, in Washington -- The Chair indicated that because of schedule conflict with the GIBN meeting, he was not able to attend the G7 National Coordinators Meeting in Washington, D.C. He had asked Volker Reible of Berkorn to report on Theme 2, GIBN, and Dr. Jean Larivière, Canada's lead for Theme 7, to represent him as Canada's National Coordinator. According to a preliminary report from Dr. Larivière, the meeting was positive and upbeat. It was decided that G7 pilot projects should continue to June 1999, beyond which some of them could continue, but under a different label. It was decided not to expand the G7 pilot projects with the addition of new themes, while new initiatives, not to be discouraged, should be carried out within the existing framework. It was decided also not to stage a high-profile demonstration event in 1998, but rather a well-prepared progress report should be published and submitted on the occasion of the 1998 G7 Summit to be held in Birmingham. It was noted also that V. Reible made a good presentation on GIBN. A representative for the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) indicated that funds up to a level of US\$17, 5 million might be available for extending G7 projects to developing countries. The detailed report on the outcome of the meeting in Washington will be distributed to all GIBNers as soon as possible.

3. Updates on Recent National and Regional Developments

Canada - CANARIE Inc. launched CA*net II last summer, an OC3 national infrastructure which was developed in partnership with Bell Advanced Communications and AT&T Canada. An upgrade to OC12 is being negotiated. For connection with Europe, CANARIE Inc. has an agreement with Teleglobe for the provision of a minimum DS3 link via CANTAT-3 to Europe until April 1999. Currently CA*net II is built on the principle that there will be a national backbone that will house GigaPOPs (5 are now running, in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia). CA*net II is interconnected at the STARTAP in Chicago, with a T3 and is looking to add an OC3. CANARIE Inc. has an agreement with the National Science Foundation, and MOUs with UCAID and Singapore's SINGAREN for exchanging traffic. GIBNers are invited to the next major meeting for CA*net II that will be held on 26-27 November 1997 in Montreal.

France - RENATER is extending its existing broadband capacity over ATM. In parallel, high bandwidth metropolitan networks (45-155 Mbps) have been introduced to extend the national infrastructure and encompass local loops. RENATER is also experimenting next generation internetworking solutions at 45 Mbps, taking quality of service and variable bit rates into consideration. It is setting up POPs in preparation for high bandwidth interconnections. On the international side, RENATER is using the TEN-34 network, with 10 Mbps to Germany and 6 Mbps to UK. France is looking to upgrade its link to the USA. Yet, the lack of an appropriate cost sharing model is an impediment to the development of broadband interconnectivity.

Germany - B-WIN includes links operating at either 34 or 155 Mbps, linking all universities and testbeds. International connectivity in Europe is provided by TEN-34. For United States, there is a Euro point of presence at Perryman, MD near Washington, where 2 DS3 links provided by MCI and 2 DS3 links by GTY USA have been established. There are several on-going testbed experiments in Germany.

Italy - GARR-B is the Italian universities and research network to be upgraded from 34 Mbps to 155 Mbps as part of a 3-year plan. The ATM based network has 16 access points and 4 main transport nodes. Some 350 universities and research organization sites are connected. The total cost of US\$140 million is funded as follows: 40% by the Ministry of University and Research and 60 % by universities, INFN, CNR, ENEA, etc. International links include TEN-34 which will be upgraded to 155 Mbps and 3 links to North America going up to 155 Mbps in the next 3 years.

Japan - The APII testbed is an initiative launched by Japan , Korea and Singapore in 1995 to improve the general level of interconnectivity and interoperability and to provide means for developing and testing applications. Already Korea and Japan have identified 12 application experiments which are to be initiated in November 1997 or at the beginning of 1998. An experimental in tele-medicine was agreed between the National Cancer Center of Japan and the National University of Singapore. The network capacity between Japan and Singapore is 2 Mbps.

SINET is an academic network operated by NACSIS. It has three major loops with speeds up to 155 Mbps. Internationally, SINET has a 35 Mbps ATM link to STARTAP in Chicago, which could be upgraded very soon. Also, 6 Mbps (physical) to the International Connection Management Point, Stockton, CA, 2 Mbps (physical) to EuropaNet POP, Amsterdam, and 2 Mbps (physical) to Bangkok.

IMNET links 160 national institutes over 15 agencies and ministries. It has 3 network operating centres in Tokyo, Osaka and Tsuyaka. These links will be replaced by ATM and upgraded. IMNET is interconnected to USA, Korea and other networks in Japan. The plan is to interconnect IMNET to APAN.

U.K. - There was no representative to present a report.

United States - The impact of the close of NSFnet in 1995 is still felt in the academic community in the United States. The National Science Foundation (NSF) has kept a foot in the door with the vBNS linking initially 5 supercomputer centres. Last year it has awarded access to 66 universities, and the number will likely go up to roughly 100, that is all the universities involved in research work that have formed the Internet2 Group. Still subject to political scrutiny is a request by NSF for \$100 million each year for up to 5 years to support high

performance computer applications. The administration anticipates that this will cover 50% of the costs of connections in the first two years and that Internet2 universities will be responsible for total costs after the initial two years.

Over the past 10 years NSF has never provided more than 10% of the total cost of Internet networks for universities. The rest has been funded by the universities themselves, the state governments and other parties. To reduce costs, the concept of GigaPOP was introduced so that universities can share a common last mile connection shared between the commodity and the research Internet traffic of several universities.

European Commission - Financing for Europe's member state research networks comes from national and in a few places from structural funds. Interconnection of national networks in Europe is supported by the Fourth Framework Programme. International connectivity is also supported by Copernicus and the PHARE Programme (11 eligible Central and Eastern Europe countries) and TACIS (for links to the Commonwealth of independent states). There is no programme for connections with America and Japan besides the G7 political incentives, with which there are no funds associated. For the rest of the world, the European Commission has an international cooperation programme which funds such initiatives as the study of connectivity between Asia-Pacific and Europe (CAPE).

The TEN-34 trans-European network for research is supported by the Telematics Applications and IT Programmes. The JAMES network, which supports interconnection of research testbeds, is supported by ACTS, Telematics Applications and IT Programmes. Both TEN-34 and JAMES were audited last week. JAMES will end in spring 1998, but it may continue in a different way, with a stronger user orientation; it will probably reach its target of developing memoranda of understanding for implementation of ATM in Europe. TEN-34 is scheduled to end in the summer, but will likely be extended. Under the Fifth Framework Programme there will be a single Information Society Technology Programme covering the activities currently under ACTS, Telematics Applications and IT Programmes. Research networking is quoted as a specific activity addressing the two aspects of networks for research and research on networking. The Commission will continue to seek cost sharing with users and industrial partners.

DANTE - Significant improvement in pan-European connectivity has been achieved with the establishment of the TEN-34 network. Roll out began in March 1997 and the bulk of the network was installed by the beginning of May. For the first time everyone has a pan-European interconnection providing broadband capability. TEN-34 offers access at speeds up to 45 Mbps. The network is planned to continue until late summer 1998 and work is already underway planning a successor. With the liberalisation of the telecommunications markets with Europe, significant price reductions will be available during 1998. It is expected that the network will have many fewer suppliers (there are 16 now) and will enable a network of significantly bigger capacity for roughly the same budget. In parallel DANTE has implemented a 34 Mbps link to the USA using elements of TEN-34 for collection and distribution of traffic with Europe. The link terminates in two points of presence in the USA, one in New York and the other in

Perryman, MD near Washington. These POPs enable Europeans to use their research interconnections to the mutual benefit of European and North American researchers.

TERENA - The Trans European Research and Education Network Association is involved in the planning the development of advanced research networks in Europe, in cooperation with the Internet Society and other regional organizations. It carries out research work on topics such as internationalization, user support, multimedia applications and security technology. It has recently launched a study on network security in cooperation with DANTE and UKERNA. The European Research Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics (ERCIM) has just published articles from S. Trumpy, D. Davies, J.-P. Euzen and K. Vetsch.

APAN - APAN's Network Operation Centre is up, and user links between research networks and testbeds will be consolidated soon. Major links to USA will be operational in January or February 1998. By year 2000, APAN will have the equivalent of 155 Mbps to USA. APAN is similar to TEN-34, but its bandwidth is much lower at 2 Mbps for many of its links. Between Japan and Korea there are fatter pipes. APAN is a hybrid network that carries both commodity Internet and research traffic. Asia has few ISPs. Loose acceptable user policies are being applied in Asia, but this will likely change for trans-continental links to Europe. The APII project in Japan will have a satellite link early next year. Australia has Rnet which charges for commodity Internet by gigabytes. Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan are very interested in the GigaPOP architecture and will likely connect to STARTAP. The issue of an APAN link with Europe is outstanding, but the best link to Europe is through North America at the moment.

4. Review of the Status of the Applications Projects (Scenario A)

Most of the 18 Applications Projects described in the GIBN Status Report of May 1997 belong to the demonstration category: they aim at demonstrating the feasibility of intercontinental broadband networking.

Japan, which has been involved in 8 applications, submitted very detailed reports which will be used to update the compendium of GIBNN Application Projects.

Project 5, QUASIS, which involves the Berlin Heart Institute, will be demonstrated further, with links between heart institutes in Germany, Canada and United States on the occasion of a high profile event in the USA. Details are to be obtained from Berkomp's V. Reible.

A description of Project 11, High Energy Physics, will be provided by Prof. Valente. The project started last May with the creation of 6 sub-groups. It includes CERN and will be extended to many other countries. Excellent links between Europe, Canada's TRIUMF facility in Vancouver and Japan do exist, but the link between Europe and ESnet in the USA is still inadequate. By 1999, permanent links should be in place if Scenario B is completed.

Tele globe's representative, Yves Poppe, reported that Project 16, HTDV Experiments Between

Japan's CRL and Canada's CRC, will be conducting more trials from October 1997 to February 1998. Last summer the Global 360 event funded by NICE under the ACTS Programme linked 15 European sites with Calgary, Canada. Also during the summer, dancers in Hull, Canada and in Berlin were able to stage a choreographed dance in real time. This week Canada completed major broadband technical trials with former soviet countries. A recent video-conference on astronautics involving Cleveland, USA, and Sorrento, Italy, with broadband signals transiting on two satellite links and via CANARIE and CANTAT-3 was also successful. Also noteworthy in 1997 is the first successful next generation trans-Atlantic connection for the simulation of the Hermes re-entry through RUS in Stuttgart, Germany, and Pittsburgh, USA.

It was decided to give a GIBN label to the VISEUM project which is funded under the European ACTS Programme. It is thus GIBN Application Project number 19. The project is under German leadership, and counts with the participation of France, U.K. and Canada. Its aim is the development of a permanent infrastructure for the exchange of high definition pictures for use by museum curators. Phase 1 of VISEUM is coming to a close, and Italy and Russia (St. Petersburg) plan to participate in Phase 2. V. Reible will be asked to follow up with the GIBN Secretariat on this project.

Reports on the 19 GIBN Application Projects are to be submitted by November 15, to the GIBN Secretariat. The GIBN web site (<http://homer.ic.gc.ca/G7>) will be updated and means of publicizing the results of the GIBN Application Projects are being sought.

5. Perspectives on Intercontinental Broadband Interconnections (Scenario B)

The role of GIBN is to promote interconnections of national broadband research networks and testbeds by raising profile and awareness, to identify barriers and to create a climate conducive to interconnections. There is no expectation that GIBN will realize the actual interconnections.

The launch of the Chicago STARTAP for the exchange of broadband research network traffic in the USA and with other countries was acknowledged by the GIBNN Chair as a major Scenario B breakthrough in 1997. Canada's CA*net2 already interconnects at the STARTAP, and very soon Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Brazil and others will have interconnections at the STARTAP. The STARTAP provides a good first step towards the solution and more work is still needed. So far, no European broadband research network is planning to interconnect at the STARTAP.

It was recalled that Scenario B was conceived to promote and facilitate the establishment a permanent infrastructure to support cooperative academic and industrial research. While there is no need for all the quality of service requirements of a commercial offering, a permanent facility is needed for the development of applications and services by and for the research community. Implementation of Scenario B requires:

- first, persuading international carriers and satellite operators that offering free or low-cost connectivity for longer periods to the networking the research community will accelerate the development of global broadband interoperability for research networks;

- and then, the issue of calls for tenders or proposals to international carriers and satellite operators, and negotiations.

Very few satellites can provide long term broadband connectivity. The NASA Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) which was launched in 1996 will be in use for only one more year: Dr. R. De Paula indicated that ACTS might provide a dedicated circuit for 3-6 months, but its coverage is limited to the Americas. Mr. J.-P. Euzen reported that CNES is responsible for a French satellite initiative relating to high data rate and is looking for partners. Japan representatives noted that: 1) the cost of satellites for use by research networks is prohibitive; 2) satellite resources being extremely limited, scheduling constraints are unavoidable; 3) considerable work on the part of satellite management experts was required for setting up the GIBNN experiments involving KDD and AT&T last year.

Japan suggested that the definitions of broadband are different for networks and applications among GIBNNers. According to the Chair, ever since the genesis of GIBNN, broadband was defined as networks of 34 Mbps and more. There was no definition for applications other than more bandwidth than can be readily accommodated by regular Internet.

It was suggested that for broadcasting and multicasting, satellites can be used where Internet is limited, particularly in developing countries.

6. Consideration of Cost Sharing and Related Issues

GIBN Working Group Report on Cost Sharing Issue -- At the last GIBN meeting in Tokyo, France volunteered to prepare a report on the cost sharing issues on behalf of a GIBN Working Group involving France, Germany, Italy and U.K. The report notes the current situation between US and European research communities: 286 Mbps in bandwidth, which costs approx. US\$40 million per year. Only 12% of the bandwidth is funded by US organizations. The facts are: each region has adopted a different model for building and funding its research and education network infrastructure, uses different types of broadband applications and all have growing needs for bandwidth and connectivity. Hence the insistence by Europe on a fair way of sharing the financial burden using 3 criteria: 1) the relative size of the research communities; 2) the use of half-circuits to reflect pricing disparities; 3) a pragmatic approach based on total available bandwidth and quality of service.

The Japan delegation suggested that GIBN does not have authority to establish cost sharing arrangements for legal entities. The Chair responded that this was a proper issue for GIBN to discuss, especially since a Working Group on cost sharing was created by the GIBNN Steering Committee in January 1997. It was suggested by Germany that should this issue of cost sharing not be resolved, GIBNN should be declared a failure.

Discussion Paper by APAN's Kilnam Chon -- The paper discusses architecture for interconnections and cost sharing. There are basically three choices for interconnections, which

can be made at different points in time: 1) the STARTAP; 2) distributed exchanges in North America; and 3) exchanges in Asia and Europe. The latter is seen as very long term. Do we want to have a just connectivity? Do we want a connectivity with a certain quality? Many countries in Asia are planning to connect at the STARTAP in Chicago. This global transit access point works today, but it has drawbacks from the Asian perspectives, including delay and lack of robustness. The problem with the second approach is who will pay. If the USA connects with Belgium through Germany, who pays for transit to Germany? It will take some time before reaching agreement on the second approach. The initial focus should be on the first approach. In the long run, each continent should have a dominant access point. Regarding cost sharing, it must be acknowledged first that the definition of research network varies from continent to continent. The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) has a study group on Internet settlements. Bill St-Arnaud's paper identifies many complex issues which need to be addressed in the most suited forum to resolve them.

France objected to any discussion of transit costs between countries in Europe, arguing that Europe has shown a single face to the rest of the world thanks to support by the European Commission (EC).

Italy noted that the EC pays only 50 percent of the cost of international connections. On the issue of exchange points, Dr. Trumpy advocated Chon's third approach, and called for analysis and a feasibility study. He agreed that the basic question of cost sharing implies the design of the network itself. Although there is a problem now with cost imbalance, GIBN should start some global planning on quality and service thresholds and what applications will be delivered. In his opinion, traffic analysis more than traffic measurement is needed to provide a factual base for discussion on cost sharing. He doubted that GIBN has the proper structure to do that, suggesting that it should work with CCIRN.

For Germany, Mr. Ullmann interjected that at GIBN's inception there was no STARTAP and that the second approach for interconnections was envisioned.

Discussion paper by CANARIE's Bill St-Arnaud -- Bernard Turcotte explained that a lot more work needs to be done in the area of traffic measurement and analysis. CANARIE Inc., while fully understanding the European and American points of view, advocates the use of STARTAP to accommodate immediate needs for high bandwidth and quality of service, noting that it does preclude an EUROTAP and an ASIATAP. The Canadian position has been to fund links to the STARTAP and to Europe for Canadian research traffic that cannot be handled by the commercial Internet. Similar traffic from Europe can transit on CA*Net2 to the United States provided there is sufficient capacity.

For Mr. Davies, simple cost sharing policies are needed now, adding that it is not very logical to delay resolution of the unbalance just to get refinements.

Mr. Strawn asked whether CCIRN or GIBN should retire or if both are necessary. He is

involved with various groups similar to GIBN, which are more or less are voluntary and international in scope. In the US, there was the Federation of American Research Networks (FARnet), which has since become the Internet2 Group, and G. Strawn Chaired the Federal Supercomputing National Centre (FSNC) which has become the Large Scale Networking Group (LSNG), bringing together all US government departments and agencies. CCIRN is more bottom-up, whereas GIBN has government representation; none has money, but both promote the common interest of the broadband networking community. It is hardly surprising that GIBN discusses pricing, since the whole Internet industry is discussing such issues. Mr. Strawn thought that all three papers were thought-provoking, and he highlighted the concept of an offshore EuroPOP, the need to involve both commercial US Internet Service Providers and the US government, and the insightful and detailed comments on routing and transit issues contained in the CANARIE Inc. paper.

Japan suggested once more that the cost sharing problem should not be dealt with by GIBN, especially if the project is to terminate this year. The Chair said that decisions from G7 National Coordinators Meeting in Washington were that the G7 Pilot Projects, including GIBN, are to continue until 1999.

Dr. Trumpy argued that GIBNNers should convince politicians and citizens that global broadband research network interconnections are a priority to enable researchers in all three continents who so wish to work collaboratively. Recently Ira Magaziner advocated in Europe that the Internet should not belong to one people, that it was in the interest of the United States to have one worldwide Internet. GIBN should convince the politicians that the research community needs a global network and global structures of exchange points. Would it not be in the interest to all those connecting at the STARTAP to share in its ownership and management?

According to Prof. Valente, the G7 Information Society Pilot Projects were conceived to identify requirements for a Global Information Society, not just to demonstrate what can be done. GIBN should advocate that permanent broadband network interconnections are needed for cooperative work on very high speed applications. Demonstration projects, such as Japan's four projects with the US which were terminated prematurely, because the satellite connection was for a limited duration, are not viable and akin to playing games. Governments should be persuaded that the global research community needs a permanent global broadband research infrastructure for real work.

Mr. Strawn stressed the importance of structuring the relationship between research networks and private sector partners in such a way that they can benefit from contributions they make. It is necessary for governments to come with some cost sharing funds, if only to make the partnership more secure from both sides. This is how, for vBNS, it was possible to replace authorizations for each trial by blanket approvals for researchers in a given organizations, thus moving towards a B-style scenario.

Kilnam Chon proposed two working groups: the first one, on architecture for the third approach,

using the US definition for government funded traffic; the second, on cost sharing, with reference to commodity Internet as requested by Europe.

Klaus Ullmann suggested that cost sharing be discussed in a pragmatic way on a bilateral basis initially, with a Europe-US subgroup tasked to work on the problem and to report at next GIBNN meeting.

George Strawn liked the idea of two task groups. The US government wants to discuss interconnectivity and interoperability for Next Generation Internet, for which the National Science Foundation (NSF) has an outstanding solicitation process for support requests. However NSF cannot support commodity Internet for the education and research community because it has been spun off to the private sector. Any discussion of commodity Internet should involve private sector Internet Service Providers instead of US government officials. G. Strawn further indicated that between 10 and 20% of NSF budget has been tentatively identified for application development such as distributed knowledge applications --more money being targeted to the development of applications than to infrastructure.

The Chair concluded that there was a consensus in favour of a stable network, and that it was relevant to discuss cost sharing. GIBN is one theme out of eleven whose original intent was to promote and accelerate the development of broadband research networks and applications. Germany was asked to prepare terms of reference for a Working Group on the Cost Sharing Issue, which is attached as Annex 2.

The Terms of Reference in Annex 2 consist of two sub-items: 2a) existing connections, and 2b) future development. For clarity, 2a) was characterized as existing production traffic or networks which use high bandwidth, whereas 2b) refers to research and development activity for creating "next generation networks". It is proposed that the immediate priority is 2a), and that the work be serialized, not conducted in parallel. The intent is to resolve the 2a) problem between Europe and USA on a bilateral basis, first, and then to expand the group to tackle 2b).

George Strawn agreed to coordinate US participation on 2a), but noted that he would need to go back to the US government to find out if it would be appropriate for a government representative to participate in the Working Group on 2a) since American universities are now interconnected by Internet Service Providers that operate on a strictly commercial basis in America. He has no problem participating in 2b) which is still in the ambit of the National Science Foundation mandate. The US considers it is all the more important to work on 2b) because future networks will be very different, presenting new challenges in terms of interoperability with satellites, special broadband applications, acceptable user policy, etc.

Italy suggested differentiation between three categories of traffic, namely 1) commercial or commodity Internet, 2) general research traffic, and 3) traffic for special high performance computing activities or experimental and demonstration purposes. The Working Group is asked to take this into consideration.

Japan asked to be included in the Working Group when it deals with future developments. In the interim, Japan proposed a separate Working Group on the definitions for broadband networks and applications. It was suggested, however, that this could be covered under 2b) as a work element.

7. Other Mechanisms to Facilitate Global Interoperability

A number of suggestions to promote and facilitate long term global interconnectivity and interoperability of broadband research networks were put forth. These include:

- holding GIBN meetings in parallel with major telecom events (e.g. SuperComm), to facilitate the participation of carriers
- inviting proposals for multilateral agreements in support of total interoperability of satellite and terrestrial broadband research networks, in preparation for future commercial offerings (e.g. Iridium, Globalstar)
- producing glossy promotional material for targeted distribution
- developing a "Highway One" vision compelling governments to invest in international connectivity for national broadband research networks
- encouraging carriers to join in as partners, with Teleglobe Canada which is providing trans-Atlantic capacity on CANTAT-3 at a reduced cost for non-commercial use by broadband research networks and testbeds being cited as an example
- reporting on the evolution of demand by broadband research networks for interoperability of standards and protocols (e.g., pure ATM, ATM versus IP, IP over ATM, IP over SONET, wired and wireless) -- but there are more competent technical fora such as the ATM Forum that can do this
- specifying integration of services between ATM and IP, QoS and RSVP, QoS at IP routers, etc. for broadband research networks
- advocate that carriers be permitted to give preferential conditions to the research community

It is agreed these should be considered for follow up or implementation wherever possible.

8. GIBN Support for Other G7 Theme Areas

Other G7 Theme Areas have voiced complaints that GIBN has failed to provide them a global infrastructure that will support broadband applications. Yet, GIBN cannot offer a global infrastructure which does not exist.

There was no response to the suggestion that GIBN conduct a study of needs and demands for broadband applications and services from the other G7 Theme Areas. GIBN will nevertheless offer other G7 Theme Areas a best effort commitment on the part of GIBNers to accommodate requests congruent with the Acceptable Use(r) Policy of broadband research networks.

9. Non-G7 Participation

The Chair reiterated that to fulfil the intent of the G7 leaders at the launch of the G7 Pilot Projects, GIBN should invite, as soon as possible, the participation of non-G7 countries. It was agreed that this should be considered by the Working Group on Organizational Issues (see Item 10 below).

10. Timeframe and Future of the GIBN Project

It was decided, further to a proposal by George Strawn, that a Working Group on Organizational Issues be set up to study the future of GIBN following the conclusion of G7 Pilot Projects in 1999. The Working Group should examine the possibilities and options of cooperating, including merger, with CCIRN and/or other international organizations that have similar goals and objectives to minimize overlaps and maximize efficiency.

The Working Group will be composed initially of the following GIBN/CCIRN representatives: Keith Chang, George Strawn, Kilnam Chon, Kees Neggers, Stefano Trumpy, Olivier Nora and Claude Gagné. Others interested in participating are welcome. It was noted that some regions of the world such as India and South-East Asia are not well represented in the existing organizations. The Working Group will make also recommendations on inclusion of non-G7 countries in the context of GIBN.

Maximum use of e-mail will be made. The Working Group was asked to be diligent in its efforts and to report to the GIBN Steering Committee before March 1998.

11. Other Business

In noting the recent retirement of Dr. Bob Cooper of Ukerna, the Committee acknowledged with appreciation unanimously the very significant contribution he made to the work of the Committee. He will be remembered in particular for elaborating the strategic direction for the Committee, notably the Scenarios A and B.

12. Next Meeting

Canada offered to host the next meeting in Vancouver, May 8-9, before Net'98, May 10-12, Whistler, British Columbia. However, since the US has not hosted any GIBN meeting, it will consider the possibility of hosting the next one, possibly at the time of Internet2 in the Spring of

1998. George Strawn is to advise the Chair.

The time and venue will be notified once firmed up.

Claude Gagné
gagne.claude@ic.gc.ca

Annex 1 List of Participants

Canada	Keith Chang, Industry Canada Claude Gagne, Industry Canada Bernand Turcotte, CANARIE Yves Poppe, Teleglobe John Picard, Canadian Embassy in Rome
European Union	Jean-Pierre Euzen, DG XIII
France	Edouard Guillermoz, DGS Olivier Nora, DGS Sabine Jaume, RENATER Yves Ruggeri, France Telecom
Germany	Klaus Ullmann, DFN (also DANTE Chairman) Wilhem Martin, DFN
Italy	Stefano Trumpy, CNR (also TERENA Chairman) Enzo Valente, INFN - CNAF Michele Volpe, Telecom Italia Antonio Mancini, Telecom Italia
Japan	Akira Suga, MPT Hideki Goto, MPT Shinji Ono, STA Seiichi Kobayashi, Min. of Education Mitsutoshi Wada, Japan S&T Corporation Hisao Uose, NCSIS
USA	George Strawn, NSF (also CCIRN Co-Chair for North America) Ramon De Paula, NASA
APAN	Kilnam Chon, KAIST, Korea (Chair of APAN and CCIRN Asia Co-Chair)
CCIRN	Kees Neggers, SURFNet (CCIRN European Co-Chair)
DANTE	Dai Davis (General Manager)
TERENA	Stefano Trumpy (Chairman)

Annex 2 Working Group on the Cost Sharing Issue

Terms of Reference

- 1) The GIBN Steering Committee has received 3 papers on the issue, namely:
 - Proposal for Cost Sharing in International Networking, Version 1.3, June 1997, by the GIBN Cost Sharing Working Group;
 - Cost Sharing and International Network Exchange -- APAN Perspective, by Kilnam Chon, 14 October 1997;
 - Contribution of Bill St-Arnaud, CANARIE Inc., for GIBN Meeting in Rome, 25 September 1997.
- 2) The GIBN Steering Committee has identified two sub-items, namely the cost sharing issue for
 - a) existing connections, and
 - b) future development
- 3) The GIBN Steering Committee has identified the need to bring 2a) further and has furthermore the view it could be helpful to start with a solution of the European-US cost sharing issue, in order to achieve by that a model for a global solution of the cost sharing issue.
- 4) The GIBN Steering Committee therefore asks
 - George Strawn (US)
 - Edouard Guillermoz (FR)
 - Klaus Ullmann (DE)
 - Dai Davies (DANTE)to elaborate a solution of the European-US part of problem 2a) and to either present the solution or summary of the residual issues to the next GIBN Steering Committee.

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: nobody (nobody@www1.whitehouse.gov@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-NOV-1997 19:37:00.00

SUBJECT: Guest_Book_WH_WWW_MAIL

TO: guestbook (guestbook@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Remote host: ws63.labnet.uop.edu

Remote IP address: 138.9.60.63

BROWSER: Mozilla/3.01Gold (Win95; I)

[Sender information]

PERSONAL-NAME: Andrew Ardizzoia

[Message information]

SUBJECT: Hi there!

[Message content follows]

Dear Mr. President,

Just stopped by your home page, hope all is well with you and Mr.

Clinton. Hope Chelsea is happy at Stanford.

Don't worry about the onslaught of accusations from Capitol Hill, they'll
always be jealous of someone who does a good job.

Very Truly Yours,

Andrew Ardizzioia

University of the Pacific,

Stockton, CA===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IPI7MN5LQO00W477@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for guestbook@oa.eop.gov; Sat,
01 Nov 1997 18:44:10 -0500 (EST)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IPI7MLDKKW00SBI8@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
guestbook@oa.eop.gov; Sat, 01 Nov 1997 18:44:08 -0500 (EST)

Received: from www1.whitehouse.gov ([198.137.240.91])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.1-7 #6879)
with SMTP id <01IPI7LWG1Z4001B93@STORM.EOP.GOV> for guestbook@oa.eop.gov; Sat,

01 Nov 1997 18:43:35 -0500 (EST)
Received: by www1.whitehouse.gov (951211.SGI.8.6.12.PATCH1042/940406.SGI.AUTO)

for guestbook@oa.eop.gov id SAA09856; Sat, 01 Nov 1997 18:37:26 -0500

Apparently-to: guestbook@oa.eop.gov

Keywords: WWW-Correspondence; Guest_Book

Comments: Forwarded from White House WWW.

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

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Fenceberry (Fenceberry@aol.com@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-NOV-1997 09:22:00.00

SUBJECT: Articles 11.2.97.4

TO: Paul J. Yandura (Paul J. Yandura@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Socarides (Richard Socarides@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart D. Rosenstein (Stuart D. Rosenstein@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=unknown-8bit

Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

1. STOCKTON RECORD Letter: Homophobia is the abomination
2. ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH Jamaica Kincaid writes book on brother lost to AIDS
3. ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH Letter outraged by treatment of Utahn lesbian coach
4. NASHUA TELEGRAPH Letter: A hidden agenda?
5. MORNING NEWS TRIBUNE Steve Largent urges Washington to reject I-677

Stockton Record, October 31, 1997
530 E. Market St.,Stockton,CA,95202
(Fax 209-546-8288, print run 59,100)
(E-MAIL: editor@recordnet.com)

Letter: Homophobia is the abomination

I have lived half a century plus one year. In that time I have seen the likes of Orville Faubus condemned and George Wallace apologize for his racism. I have lived long enough to see two women represent California in the United States Senate and hope to live to see a woman in the White House. Today, in California, no one would write to The Record and sign the letter, "Racist, and proud of it" or "Anti-Semitic, and proud of it." I don't believe for a moment the racists and anti-Semites are all reformed, but thankfully it is no longer politically correct to declare these beliefs.

Still, there is one minority that is fair game to demonize and even do so with the approval of mainstream churches. A recent writer wrote she was "homophobic and proud of it." She referred readers to their Bibles to justify her belief that homosexuals are unacceptable in a decent society. Reminds me of when slave owners and their ministers used Genesis 9:25-27 to sanction slavery of the black race.

The homosexuals I have known have been intelligent, hard-working, caring people, qualities I seek in any friend, no matter what their race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation. One gay couple I knew had been together for 30 years in a loving relationship that "homophobic and proud" would deem an abomination.

"Homophobic and proud" maintains that gays choose their lifestyle. I do

not agree. I am convinced from the people I have known that sexual orientation is biologically determined, but this makes it harder to hate them if they have had no more choice in their sexual orientation than the rest of us have had in our skin, hair and eye color.

Hopefully, in the future, people such as "homophobic and proud" will come to know homosexuals as people who, like all minorities, just want to live their lives and be accepted. I should live so long.

-- Patricia Richards, Stockton

Post-Dispatch, October 31, 1997

900 N. Tucker Blvd., St. Louis, MO, 63101

(Fax 314-340-3139, print run 391,286)

(E-MAIL: letters@pd.stlnet.com)

JAMAICA KINCAID WRITES OUT OF DEEP DESIRE

By Chris Hayden

Special To The Post-Dispatch

IN HER LATEST latest book, "My Brother," author Jamaica Kincaid writes, "I became a writer out of desperation." As she explained during a recent phone interview from her home in Vermont, "I felt I could not do anything else. I felt I could not support myself in any other way."

Kincaid will read from her book, nominated this month for a National Book

Award, at 7:30 p.m. Friday at Left Bank Books, 399 North Euclid Avenue. She

was born in 1949 on the West Indian island of Antigua and she is usually lumped with Caribbean writers, even though she has been in this country for more than 30 years. She and her husband, American Allen Shawn, have two children.

"I did not come from a literary background or culture," she said. While still a young woman, she immigrated to the United States and worked for a while as an au pair in New York City (an experience she drew on for her second novel, "Lucy").

She attended Franconia College in New Hampshire and wound up on the staff of the venerable New Yorker: She had achieved her "desperate" dream. She wrote short stories and several about Antigua were collected in "At the Bottom of the River," her first book, in 1983.

The reference book, "Contemporary Authors," said that Kincaid "employs a highly poetic literary style celebrated for its rhythms, imagery, characterization, and elliptic narration."

When asked how she created this style, she said, "I did not consciously create it. If anything, it was born out of a desire to write well, to meet standards set by my favorite authors, Charlotte Bronte, George Eliot, Cynthia Ozick and Derek Walcott."

"When I arrived here, I had but one impression of this nation. I got it from my father. He told me, 'If an American asks you to do something, never say you can't do it. Always say, 'I'll try.' "

This attitude, which she calls "American Can-do-ness," fueled her struggle to become a writer; she is also thankful that it occurred at a time, in the

mid-'60s, when American society was changing in ways that gave her efforts a reasonable expectation of success.

She talked a while about the American Midwest, the striking impression the landscape makes when seen from the air, its important place in the American mythos.

She is deeply affected by the subject of "My Brother": the death from AIDS last year of her youngest brother, Devon Drew.

Her brother, a Rastafarian singer, lived in Antigua. Although bragging about multiple female sexual partners, he apparently also secretly associated with gay men, Kincaid learned after his death. In the book, she writes that people who deny their identity find life "like the bud that sets but, instead of opening into a flower, turns brown and falls off at your feet."

Kincaid believes that "one's identity should proceed from an internal structure, from one's own internal truth."

She is no stranger to controversy. This charming and diffident stylist wrote a book of essays, "A Small Place," in 1988 about government corruption and inefficiency in Antigua. In retaliation, the island's officials banned her for five years.

Still, she said, when "A West Indian writer called me and told me that 'My Brother' was stirring up controversy, I was stunned." Many in the West

Indian

community believe that AIDS is a taboo subject, and even her brother had trouble admitting that he was dying of the disease.

Certainly the author, who details in her book the personal, professional, financial and emotional sacrifices she made to succor and then bury her brother, whom she hardly knew, has nothing to apologize for.

She wished it made plain that she didn't write "My Brother" (published by Farrar, Straus & Giroux) to embarrass or scandalize anybody. And she is aware that critical views of the disease are not confined to the West Indian community.

"My brother had AIDS," she said firmly and plainly. "He died from it. That is the truth. Nobody should be ashamed of that. Lies just lead to cruelty and pain."

Post-Dispatch, October 29, 1997

900 N. Tucker Blvd., St. Louis, MO, 63101

(Fax 314-340-3139, print run 391,286)

(E-MAIL: letters@pd.stlnet.com)

Letter: Gay Teacher

I read with absolute amazement the Oct. 23 article about the lesbian teacher in Utah being told not to breathe a word to anyone at school about

her lifestyle.

I am a heterosexual teacher. I have never been asked not to say anything about my husband or my kids or my life outside of school. As a professional,

I certainly would not discuss the more personal aspects of my life with my students. But I am free to refer to my husband in conversation with students

and colleagues; to prohibit me

from doing this would be controlling my right to free speech. That's unconstitutional.

Apparently this woman has been a model teacher, coach and employee. She has

done her job (and seemingly very well) for years. It sounds like she was a trusted and valued employee. Why in the world does her acknowledgement of who

she is threaten anyone?

-- Nancy Arnold, Rock Hill

Nashua Telegraph, October 30, 1997

Box 1008,Nashua,NH,03061

(Fax 603-882-5138, print run 29,580)

(E-MAIL: letters@telegraph-nh.com)

Letter: A hidden agenda?

Integrity, my foot! School Board candidate Fred Teeboom's appraisal of another candidate, Taylor Cole, who is affiliated with the Christian Coalition, for possessing this virtue falls on my deaf ear.

Voters are right in being suspicious of Cole's motives for running. The Coalition has a notorious track record of hacking at education. Its mission, needless to say, is to subvert quality education and replace it with right-wing dogma (shades of Alan Thomaier?). But the coalition never owns up to the vices that are observed by others. It uses that psychological strategy: Deny! Deny! Deny!

Teeboom, so far, is the only person to make hay of candidate Tim Nickerson's avowed homosexuality. There is no issue here.

We have to make a clear distinction between what is a gay candidate and a candidate who happens to be gay, and there is no evidence that Mr. Nickerson is affiliated with any group with hidden goals.

I am grateful that he is not a candidate who pretends to be straight. And to be open about one's homosexuality is indeed a mark of integrity. I do not see Teeboom offering any commendations.

I believe the average voter is sophisticated enough to forget sexual orientation and vote on the basis of expertise, vision and competence.

-- Gilbert Caron, Nashua

The Morning News Tribune, November 1, 1997

Box 11000, Tacoma, WA, 98411

(Fax 206-552-7092, print run 126,400)

(E-MAIL: leted@p.tribnet.com)

THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL: Former Seahawk stars in anti-677 ad

Oklahoma congressman appears in Seattle papers

Joe Turner; The News Tribune ; Staff writer Rob Tucker contributed to this report

Former Seahawks star receiver Steve Largent is lending his face and comments to the campaign against Initiative 677.No Official Preferential Employment (N.O.P.E.) is paying for full-page ads in The Seattle Times and Post-Intelligencer that feature the Oklahoma congressman urging voters to say no to I-677.

"I know the people of Washington state want to be fair -- but I-677 isn't about fairness, it's about special rights," Largent says in the ads.

I-677 would prohibit employers from discriminating against workers or job applicants because they are gay or lesbian.

"I believe employers should be able to consider a person's behavior when making employment decisions," Largent says. "When we deny employers that right based on someone's sexual preference it puts us all on a slippery slope."

The ads, which are scheduled to run in Monday's editions, are the most prominent evidence of the N.O.P.E. campaign. The opposition is running some radio ads, too, but doesn't have enough money to mount a television campaign.

Supporters for the measure have raised about \$750,000, about 10 times as

much as the opposition.

* Alan Keyes also opposes I-677: 1996 Republican presidential candidate

Alan

Keyes is speaking out against Initiative 677. The measure should be turned down by Washington voters because homosexuality is not the same as race and ethnicity, he said.

"If we equate sexual orientation with race, we are saying that sexual behavior is beyond the individual's control and moral will," Keyes said in a news release. "We cannot embrace such an understanding of civil rights without denying the human moral capacity, and with it, the fitness of human beings for life in a free society.

"The real purpose of Initiative 677 is to use government power, under cover of a spurious civil rights claim, to impose views that contravene religious conscience and prevent the citizens of Washington state from exercising important moral judgments in their free choice of associations."

Keyes hosts a nationally syndicated radio program.===== ATTACHMENT 1
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CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-NOV-1997 04:18:00.00

SUBJECT: NC5341: cruisingforsex.com: Entrapment Alerts

TO: Richard Socarides (Richard Socarides@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart D. Rosenstein (Stuart D. Rosenstein@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
from <http://www.cruisingforsex.com>

Entrapment Alerts is
the place where we help
one another learn about
[entrapment alerts] current police
operations and other
forms of bashing. Send
in your own alerts
about your city.

Throughout our Sex Listings and University [Image]

Listings pages you may find "pedestrian warning"
signs like the one to the right. These indicate that we
have reports of entrapment or bashing at the location next
to the warning sign. Use extreme caution. Better yet,
simply avoid these locations.

We have found two sites on the Web that advise what to do
in case of arrest. One site was created by an Australian

lawyer, while another is offered by an American. Plus, we have been informed by a Boston law firm that they will provide free legal advice regarding entrapment and public sex, using e-mail sent via their website. They offer this for free. The website is Donahue & Grolman's Virtual Law Office.

Houston, Texas (November 3, 1997)

Three plain clothes officers arrested at least four in the theatre part of the French Quarter Theatre on October 27, around 5 pm. The men were taken out to the parking lot and searched. The rest of us made it out the emergency exit and scattered fast.

Stockton, California (November 2, 1997)

A friend of mine was cited last weekend for displaying himself to a plainclothes officer in the video booths at Jay Bird Books, 332 California. The report is that the friend says the officer asked to see his dick. The officer left and waited quite a while before my friend left the store and began walking to the bus stop. The officer and his partner pulled up next to him nearly 2 blocks up the street and issued a citation for indecent exposure and lewd and lascivious acts.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada (November 1, 1997)

"You have five minutes to move your car from private property or it will be towed" comes blasting from the cruiser's loudspeaker as the spotlights cut through the lack of leaves of the trees. Metro Toronto Police have been using this latest tactic to eliminate cruising on Metro shoreline, near High Park. Within minutes the place cleared out. This activity was observed on October 30th 1997.

Norwalk, Connecticut (November 1, 1997)

Park and Ride, route 123, has a very strong police presence. It's dangerous and people should stay out of it.

Fayetteville, Arkansas (October 30, 1997)

Both Lake Fayetteville and Wilson Park have been the scene of police action since this summer.

Cleveland, Ohio (October 29, 1997)

The Greater Cleveland metro parks are dangerous. Arrests in the last few months indicate that the Metro Rangers are launching an all out war. In a few locations, they're averaging more than 20 arrests per day. Names of some have been published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Heavy fines and some jail time possible.

Novi, Michigan (October 28, 1997)

I-96 rest area is not safe. There are cameras installed and a big sting operation going on. I was informed of this from a buddy on the Novi Police force. He said there had been over 80 arrests in the last 6 weeks

Dale City, Virginia (October 27, 1997)

The rest stops, both north and south on I-95 are no longer a good cruise spot. You go there at your own risk. They now have security guards posted 24-7. State troopers come through about every 10-12 hours, but beware they are also undercover.

Lombard, Illinois (October 27, 1997)

Yorktown Mall undercover security regularly checks the restrooms, and will not hesitate to make an arrest. What's worse - these arrests are noted in the local newspapers, and the names and addresses of those caught are printed as well.

Shawnee Mission, Kansas (October 27, 1997)

One of the local news channels "created" news by filming activities in Antioch Park and presenting it to the local police. They even chased down some of the men to their homes. At least one man's job is now endangered, and who knows what other trouble was caused by the local paparazzi wanna-be's.

Aurora, Illinois (October 27, 1997)

With regard to the Denmark II bookstore, undercover law enforcement officials regularly park in the parking lot, and will not hesitate to make an arrest. The first time I visited the bookstore, I was almost arrested, but fortunately was able to convince the cop to let me go, after giving him head, and allowing him to top me [Cruisemaster: This would be called human torture or rape in most places on the planet! How disgusting.].

Columbus, Ohio (October 27, 1997)

The Columbus Police have started to raid Helsel Park. As usual, the CPD have their publicity machine in high gear and providing news media with pictures, name and addresses of person's arrested. The grapevine (very reliable on this one guys) tells me that the Franklin County Sherrif's Department is delaying releases for all people arrested for these offenses by creating paperwork log jams on these cases -- meaning that anyone arrested will spend up to 24 hours in jail for these offenses while drunk drivers are generally released to family members within a couple hours.

New York City, New York (October 27, 1997)

There has been an unusual amount of police presence in the Ramble, Central Park, and surrounding cruisy areas, including cars patrolling late into the night with spotlights. I've not been

stopped, cause it's fairly easy to tell when they are coming and you can hide, but what a nuisance.

North Little Rock, Arkansas (October 26, 1997)

Whoever posted the update concerning Burns Park either has a vested interest in seeing you busted or is dangerously naive! Police activity is heavy now. Police presence is a given and sting operations happen fairly often.

Minneapolis, Minnesota (October 26, 1997)

Be very careful in the Downtown YMCA steamroom area. Numerous people have been arrested over the past few months, and staff is patrolling the area every half-hour. I heard that two men were taken out of the Y in their TOWELS and put in the police car.

Buffalo, New York (October 25, 1997)

The rest area on route 20 is under close watch by the cops. I'm not sure if arrests have taken place, but the cops DO come by alot and question cruisers as to what they are doing there.

Vallejo, California (October 24, 1997)

At the Funville Theatre I saw a guy who was jerking off get taken out of the place by an undercover cop. He appeared to just be

writing him a ticket next to his unmarked car. The cop warned me to stay away from the place. I do!

Maplewood, New Jersey (October 24, 1997)

South Mountain Reservation. This place has been incredibly active for years with little hassle from the police, but in the past month or so, there has been a visible presence. First there were marked police cars, parked and patrolling. Then, police on bikes, centered in a DARE truck. Now it seems there is a squadron of undercover cops posing as cruisers in cars, and walking around. I know this because I recognized one of the uniformed cops (because he's really hot!) "cruising" a few days later. Activity has declined dramatically. I heard they busted about five people since this started. Guys have even been questioned by police about why they are sitting in their cars.

Bella Vista, Arkansas (October 24, 1997)

The Bella Vista Rest Stop is under attack. The people who live behind the rest area don't mind calling the cops who don't hesitate to arrest you.

Winchester, Virginia (October 23, 1997)

I was arrested in the park a year ago for rubbing my crotch in public. Since then I have been in touch with a good friend on the

police force who tells me they have installed camera's throughout the park to watch which cars spend an unusual amount of time hanging out.

Greenville, North Carolina (October 21, 1997)

Avoid Greensprings Park. The undercover cops get a hard-on, rub themselves and follow you around. They keep asking you what you are looking for and tell you not to worry about the park rangers.

Amsterdam, Netherlands (October 20, 1997)

Oosterpark is at the moment not recommended. In fact, it is too dangerous. Too many hustlers and drugaddicts who seek to rob from you.

Los Angeles, California (October 18, 1997)

Be careful of the cops at the Farmers Market. Vice sits outside and will follow you in. I had one actually pull his dick out and stroke it.

San Francisco, California (October 18, 1997)

On Tuesday at about 7-8 PM a police car was cruising the Windmill area. The cop had the spotlight fanning the trees and bushes while slowly cruising from the north to the south and exiting at the MLK

drive side. He then double parked and walked into the park at the stairwell area bushes with his flashlight illuminating the whole area.

Long Island, New York (October 18, 1997)

The park & ride at exit 63 has been closed. I arrived on my mountain bike the other day only to see them closing the hole in the fence that lead to the paths. Police were there setting up a task force, and mapping out the paths, to combat our little play area.

Denton, Texas (October 17, 1997)

General Academic Building at the University of North Texas is being monitored by a gang of straight frat boy types in co-operation with the local police. They are intimidating cruisers with bodily harm and arrest. I have not been there without seeing an incident.

New York City, New York (October 16, 1997)

Stuyvesant Park (or the Twin Parks) on Second Avenue & 16th Street is now under heavy surveillance. Uniformed police are patrolling on foot and cops in cruisers are consistently circling around the block. I wouldn't be suprised if there were undercover cops lurking around and/or surveillance from a nearby building. Its okay to hang around and meet guys there - that's not illegal yet- but be very

careful about carrying on in public.

Washington, DC (October 15, 1997)

A word of warning about the park near Dupont Circle -- undercover cops regularly police it. There are plenty of dark places to have outdoor sex, and if you do it, chances are you will be arrested. I watched it happen myself. Two guys were just feeling each other up in the pitch dark, and before they knew it flashlights were in their faces and they were in handcuffs and taken away. The police said "We're fishing you queers out of the park."

New York City, New York (October 13, 1997)

Anyone who even THINKS of jerking off at a urinal or, frankly, peeing at a urinal at Port Authority is asking for trouble. Many arrests have occurred in the last few months, many of people who aren't even doing anything but standing at the urinal for "too long a time."

Los Angeles, California (October 13, 1997)

The city has been trying desperately to close both Basic Plumbing and King of Hearts (with the latter, they succeeded) for months. They are attempting to pull their zoning variances, which have to do with the fact that they don't provide any parking. As a result, it appears to be safe to play there, since the legal battles are in

court and are not "bust" oriented. The neighbors are up in arms because of so much activity on the streets around these clubs and Cuffs, particularly on Griffith Park Blvd., not to mention the parking nightmares. Don't do it on the streets or in the bushes around this neighborhood! The LAPD is definitely on patrol.

San Francisco (October 11, 1997)

A friend told me last week that the tearooms in the Sheraton Palace are now heavily monitored by security guards and can no longer be considered cruisy.

Portage, Wisconsin (October 11, 1997)

The highway 33 rest stop across from the "Naughty but Nice" adult book store is under surveillance. Alert everyone that the cops are on a mission to clean this up. Very frequent surprise busts. They also go out of their way to put your name in your local newspaper.

Savannah, Tennessee (October 11, 1997)

Two friends of mine were arrested at the Pickwick Lake boat ramp restrooms south of Savannah. The local park rangers have been using decoys to follow up on license plates and they have been using decoys to entrap people in and out of the restroom. You will get busted and they will charge you with some substantial fines, jail time and publish your name in the local papers.

Berkeley, California (October 11, 1997)

I stopped by Barrows Hall on my way home from a Cal football game Saturday. It was about 4 pm. Two guys just standing at the far urinals. I barely stayed for 5 minutes, but as I left two uniformed cops walked in, a third was holding the door open, and a fourth was coming down the building stairs.

Knoxville, Tennessee (October 11, 1997)

Tyson Park action been sharply curtailed. Recently flyers have been stapled around the park advising of heightened security because of recent sexual assaults on the bike trail. This is surely an attack on gays since, according to the local news, the alleged "assaults" were over a mile away on a different bike trail and were mixed (yes, dare I say, hetero?) sex.

Delaware/Maryland border (October 10, 1997)

The I-95 rest area is frequently patrolled by undercover officers posing as gay men. Many busts every year. They set up a police station right inside the rest center.

Duluth, Minnesota (October 9, 1997)

Duluth Family Sauna has been in the local news with reports of

prostitution arrests. The new owner is cooperating with police.

Orlando, Florida (October 9, 1997)

Beware of Sear's bathroom at Florida mall. They are running a sting and are using undercover cops dressed as tourists.

Berkeley, California (October 8, 1997)

This morning around 6:30 am, a Berkeley officer ran everyone out of Aquatic park saying it was closed. In fact the park is open 6 am to 10 pm. Since I don't take kindly to being told to do something I don't have to do, I have sent a complaint to the Mayor's office, an on going thing when I think guys in the closet are being harassed. I suggest anyone who feels harassed contact the mayors office. I plan to take a stand.

Fargo, North Dakota (October 8, 1997)

On Monday, October 6, there was a murder in Island Park, a local cruising sight. The victim was shot in the face and left with his pants tied around his ankles. The Fargo Police have no leads or reasons for the murder at this point. The murder occurred between 12:00 am and 7:00 am. I would caution against trying to cruise this area. It is probably not a wise idea right now.

River Edge, New Jersey (October 7, 1997)

The lot across the street from Feather's is still active, but the town has put "No Trespassing" signs up on the railroad tracks. A fence will soon be installed and I was told by a cop that they have arrested at least 9 men for crossing the railroad tracks.

Austin, Texas (October 7, 1997)

Local news here carried as the top story a piece on a local "sexclub," Plato's Playhouse. The report mentioned the APD vice squad visiting the establishment. Also featured was the Travis County Attorney who said who was looking at the legality of this and other "similar" establishments. To me, it spells trouble soon at such places as Midtowne Spa. Plato's is also a private club featuring consensual sex (presumably straight, but they'll probably go after them all). Whether the risk is all on the owner's side or the patrons as well, who knows? Best to sit things out and see how it breaks.

Tulsa, Oklahoma (October 6, 1997)

People need to be aware that the undercover vice regularly patrol the Riverparks restrooms! I was enticed there by a cop making jack-off sounds in the stall. When I turned to look, I was immediately arrested. Fines totaled over \$800.00, and I got 80 hours community service.

Kansas City, Kansas (October 5, 1997)

The rest rooms at Antioch Park are being watched by the park rangers. There have been a few arrests also.

Rochester, New York (October 5, 1997)

I was in Genesee Valley Park on Friday, October 3, around 3 PM and noticed a very cute guy getting in and out of his car parked under the expressway. He was wearing baggy sweats that revealed a few items. He would walk back and forth from the parking lot to the foot bridge. During this time, I noticed several men going into the bushes near the bridge. A uniformed policeman came rushing over the bridge, went into the bushes and routed the party goers. The cute guy, obviously undercover, then went back to his car where he sat with the door open. When more guys would go to the bushes, he would again take up his position on the footbridge, and the scenario would repeat itself.

Spokane, Washington (October 5, 1997)

Peoples and High Bridge Park was visited by a tan Datsun with a grey front drivers side fender and Montana license plates. There were two people in the vehicle, one with long hair and the other guy with a shaven head. They were in their early 20's and stood about 6'1". They tried to attack us. Luckily we got away and got help from other people in the park. We chased them out of the park

but they kept returning. They knew their way around so might go there often. Be on the lookout.

Houston, Texas (October 4, 1997)

I recently witnessed a Hyatt security guard harrassing a guy coming out of the 3rd floor men's room of the Hyatt in downtown Houston. I noticed the guard sitting in a chair across from the elevators and keeping an eye on the door to the mensroom. After I left, a guy that frequents the restroom, and had been in there for a while, walked out and was getting on the elevator when the guard approached him and started giving him a hard time.

Port Charlotte, Florida (October, 3, 1997)

Regarding Kiwanis Park, it is best not to go there at all.

Undercover Charlotte County Sheriffs Deputies are working the park and they will set you up, even if you are not doing anything. You will be arrested, handcuffed, ruffed up and taken to jail. If you bail out you have a court date, after they fingerprint you and photograph you. You can be sure the next day your name, address and will be in three papers big time.

New Market, Virginia (October 2, 1997)

George Washington National Forest picnic area on Route 211. During September, the Forest Rangers began busting cruisers. The arrests

were published in the newspapers, but without names. Apparently they are using video cameras to capture the cruisers.

San Diego, California (October 2, 1997)

I went to stop by the Sophisticated Gifts and Videos store on Kurtz Street tonight and the pigs were in the middle of a raid. About 3 cop cars in the lot and police line tape stretched across the driveway and exit.

Paramus, New Jersey (October 1, 1997)

Garden State Mall, at JCPenneys. There is a young security guy checking the men's room often. He has a red crew cut - military style and tries to start action under the stall partitions. He dropped his handcuffs onto the floor by mistake. Be careful!

[Click here for alerts between July 1 and September 30, 1997.](#)

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[Click here for alerts between January 1 and March 31, 1997.](#)

[Click here for alerts dated prior to](#)

January, 1997.

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cruisemaster@cruisingforsex.com Page
updated 7 November, 1997

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