“There are no devils left in Hell,” the missionary said. “They are all in Rwanda.”
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Foiling the N.R.A., a ban on 19 types of guns passes by a hair

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What Can Be Done: Pondering the options

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COVER: Photograph for TIME by Frank Fournier—CONTACT
Press Images
Lisa Valk Long, TIME’s President, graduated from high school back in 1968. So when she returned to spend a day at a New York City school last week, she was not surprised to find that things had changed a bit. What struck her first was the technology. Each student now has a computerized attendance card. Staff members communicate in the hallways via walkie-talkie. More important, she had some misconceptions challenged. “I was really impressed with how articulate the kids were,” she says. “Their reading skills seemed very good. I hate to admit that I might have underestimated New York’s public schools.”

That was the idea. Long was taking part in the Principal for a Day program, launched this year by New York City schools chancellor Ramon Cortines. More than 1,000 business and community leaders were invited to accompany a school principal for one day to get better acquainted with the city’s schools and their problems. Among the participants: New York Governor Mario Cuomo, Wall Street executive Henry Kravis, NBC newscaster Jane Pauley and senior executives from American Express, Motorola and IBM.

Long was assigned to the High School of Teaching, a magnet school on Manhattan’s Upper East Side aimed at students who hope for a career in education. Following principal Alan Lentin on his daily rounds, Long sat in on a science class being run by a student teacher, witnessed a faculty meeting about how to help kids in danger of failing, and watched as Lentin ran one of his regular “family group” sessions. In an attempt to break down the anonymity of a big school, these clusters of 20 to 22 students meet regularly with a faculty member to talk about anything on their minds. Long was impressed with Lentin’s involvement in the job, as well as his democratic style. “He’s hands-on, but not dictatorial,” she says. “He’s very engaged. I was impressed with how many kids’ names he knew.”

The students and faculty members seemed to get something out of her visit too. One girl in Lentin’s family group asked Long if she found it tough being a woman in her position. (Her answer: “For me, being a woman has never been a liability.”) Later, a teacher expressed disappointment that Long couldn’t visit her English class: the students had just written a rap song about Macbeth. “She asked if I would come back and hear it,” says Long, whose day in school at least impressed on her the importance of not dropping out. “I said sure.”
Unlocking the Secrets of Malignancy

"With these new discoveries, cancer actually looks like it is beatable. I can see defeat on the horizon."

Brenda O. Locklear
Chattanooga, Tennessee

MANY ADVANCES IN CANCER RESEARCH [SCIENCE, April 25] have been made beyond the laboratory in caring for cancer patients. Our control of the effects of cancer on the body and psyche has made treatment more tolerable for millions. Technology is fighting the war against nausea, vomiting, pain and appetite loss with new and different medications, portable infusion pumps and patches delivering medications through the skin. Specialists in psycho-oncology help patients handle the stresses of the disease. Cancer is not necessarily a death sentence. Its treatment can be more easily endured until the day that the science of genetics may prevent it entirely.

Stewart B. Fleishman, M.D.
Long Island Jewish Medical Center
New Hyde Park, New York

Since my 37-year-old wife was killed by malignant melanoma 1½ years ago, news of how cancer may be attacked has passed through my mind with a sigh and a feeling that it just doesn't matter anymore. I'm cynical when I read of "advances" in cancer treatment, though I am inspired by the work of scientists. Their efforts, combined with education on preventive measures, give me hope that others may not have to live through the same atrocity.

Clifton D. Eschbach
Lebanon, Pennsylvania

How can I believe in a war against cancer? I find it much easier and safer to have hope in a life-style that keeps my body healthy. For me, that is getting enough rest and exercise, drinking purified water and eating natural foods, including herbs and medicinal plants. We each have a chance. Will it be modern medicine or a natural therapy that activates the body's self-healing process?

Carolyn Hochstetler
Wellman, Iowa

IF A CURE FOR CANCER WAS ANNOUNCED today, what then? Does our government have a rapid-deployment plan, the medi-
Reinventing the wheel

Worker safety is a prime concern at Mobil. So is the safety of our neighbors in communities surrounding our manufacturing facilities.

That's why we have extensive programs in place to prevent accidents, and plans to deal with accidents if they do happen.

And just to keep us on our toes, there are a wealth of federal and state regulations we comply with that govern worker and community safety, most notably—on the federal side—the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) process safety management standards.

So it concerns us to learn that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing regulations that will overlap existing OSHA and state regulations regarding worker and community safety. This will have a significant cost impact on manufacturers—and the taxpayer and consumer—without substantially improving public health and safety.

A single federal prevention program is in everyone's interest.

The petroleum and chemical industries continue to work hard to improve on an already excellent safety record. We work with OSHA and state and local governments to develop, implement and monitor programs intended to insure facility and employee safety and prevent catastrophic accidents. In 1992, for example (the last year for which complete data is available), the accident rate at Mobil's petroleum and chemical operations was more than 80 percent below the average accident rate for all U.S. manufacturers.

Establishing plans and procedures to comply with safety and environmental regulations is costly and involves coordination and teamwork among many parties, not just within a facility but with its neighbors, local government and state and federal regulators.

If industry cooperates with government agencies, why can't government agencies cooperate with each other? Why can't EPA simply adopt OSHA's process safety management regulations and build on them where appropriate, rather than impose a whole new set of rules?

The EPA's proposed regulations are in response to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The intent of those amendments is to protect the public from catastrophic accidental releases of acutely hazardous materials.

However, the EPA proposal under discussion would apply to many more situations than catastrophic environmental releases and, as a result, would add unnecessary and costly requirements that duplicate or needlessly expand on the provisions of existing federal and state regulations.

In these days of high government costs and taxes, it's more imperative than ever for government agencies to work in unison. Industry wants to provide a safe workplace for employees and to fulfill its responsibilities to neighbors and surrounding communities.

Having two sets of rules that are just different enough to add substantially to the burden and cost of compliance without any measurable improvement in safety doesn't make sense.
Best-in-Class Passenger/Cargo Room  Side Door Guard Beams  24-Hour Roadside Assistance
4-Wheel ABS  4x4 Touch-Drive  6-Way Power Sport Buckets

IN EACH OF US, THERE'S A DREAMER AND A REALIST.

BUT NOW THEY CAN SHARE A RIDE.

FIND YOURSELF IN AN EXPLORER.
The world's just too big to be left unexplored.
Wireless speaker breakthrough!

New technology broadcasts music through walls, ceilings and floors.

Ever drag your stereo system into another room of your house so you could listen to it? Now, with these new amazing wireless speakers you won’t have to.

150 foot range. Chase’s water resistant wireless speaker uses patented technology for a 150 foot range through your home’s walls, floors and ceilings. These four-inch full range speakers deliver deep, rich bass and crystal clear highs. Each speaker has a volume control on/off switch and separate treble and bass controls.

Risk free offer. The best way to test a speaker is to listen to it in your home. That’s why we give bound to have an unforgettable experience. Rates range from $1,395 to $10,745 per person, including one-way British Airways World Traveller service between London and 79 cities in the U.S. and Canada. Concorde option at no additional charge for Grill passengers. For more information, call your travel agent. For a free brochure, or our $8.95 QE2 video, call 1-800-221-8200.

Easy installation. The transmitter plugs into your stereo, computer network, or subconsciously hate women. Designers have finally gone too far. Style is no longer simply outré; it is silly and demeaning. What is even more ridiculous, some insecure women will buy this offal.

Viesten Hutchison
Perryburg, Ohio

I AM A PARIS-BASED DESIGNER, AND YOU are right to expose the chaos of fashion today. What is happening in our business has nothing to do with making people look attractive, elegant or even interesting. On the contrary, the uglier you make the clothes, the louder the noise. Today’s “grab bag” fashion prophets, who are more concerned with media glitz than with the craft of dressing their public, are responsible for the nihilistic corner to which they have been relegated by their disenchanted clientele.

Morris Arrari
Paris

WE WOMEN HAVE BEEN STRIVING ALL these years to upgrade our stature in society. Now disrespectful clowns calling themselves designers insultingly propose that we wear ludicrous, outlandish costumes fit only for a rebellious, attention-craving 13-year-old. You should have disdained the eccentricities of misogynistic minds.

Rosanne H. Erhardt
Northridge, California

Correction

OUR STORY ON THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL Corp. [BUSINESS, March 21] mistakenly stated that it runs the University of Miami hospitals. It does not.

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Silly Fashions

MOST HAUTE COUTURE [FASHION, APRIL 25] is created by people who consciously or subconsciously hate women. Designers have finally gone too far. Style is no longer simply outré; it is silly and demeaning. What is even more ridiculous, some insecure women will buy this offal.

Viesten Hutchison
Perryburg, Ohio
SUNSCREENS

Protect Yourself From the Harmful Rays of the Sun

You're 93 million miles away from the sun, but its rays can cause serious damage. The American Academy of Dermatology recommends that everyone use a sunscreen all year round with an SPF (sun protection factor) of 15 or higher to help prevent premature aging of the skin and skin cancer.

Dermatologists say that most accumulated sun damage comes from incidental exposure, such as running down to the mailbox or out to the parking lot — not from two weeks on your summer vacation. But while it takes some cancers 10 to 20 years to develop, skin cancers may be triggered by blistering sunburns received at any time in your life. As summer approaches, it's a good time to review defensive tactics to protect your skin. Here are some facts to keep in mind:

- Everyone can benefit from using a sunscreen all year round with an SPF of 15 or greater.
- You can use a cream, oil or lotion for sun protection, but keep in mind that most oils do not contain sufficient amounts of sunscreen and usually have an SPF of less than 2.
- Apply sunscreen to dry skin about 15 to 20 minutes before going outdoors so your skin has some time to absorb the protective ingredients.
- Reapply sunscreen after perspiring heavily or swimming. Even so-called waterproof sunscreens may lose their effectiveness after 80 minutes in the water.
- You can apply sunscreen under makeup.
- Regular use of sunscreen actually allows some repair of damaged skin.
- Protect your lips with a lip balm that contains sunscreen with an SPF of 15.
- Wear a hat with a brim.
- Be especially careful to protect your skin from the direct rays of midday sun.
- Be sure to protect yourself in all weather. Even on a cloudy day, 80% of the sun's ultraviolet rays pass through the clouds.
- Avoid tanning booths and tanning beds. The American Academy of Dermatology says exposure by these methods can cause the same damage as the sun itself — cataracts (eye damage), sunburns, skin cancer and premature aging of the skin.

Remember, there is no safe way to tan. A suntan is the skin's response to an injury. See your doctor if you notice any unusual changes to your skin, or new skin spots.

For more information about sun protection or skin cancer, send an SASE to American Academy of Dermatology, P.O. Box 681069, Schaumburg, IL 60168

Here are some facts about fitness, nutrition and wellbeing from a variety of trusted medical sources and health organizations that want to help you and your family stay healthy and happy.
MEN'S HEALTH NOTE

Dietary Fat May Be a Major Cause of Prostate Cancer

Several recent studies appear to confirm the relationship between a high-fat diet and the increased risk of prostate cancer. While the average American male gets approximately 36% of his daily calories from dietary fat, the connection between fat intake and advanced prostate cancer in this study was due primarily to animal fat. The culprits included beef, pork or lamb eaten as a main dish and chicken with skin. Other foods included bacon, butter, mayonnaise and creamy salad dressings. Your health certainly won't suffer if you cut down on these sources of fat.

Source: Journal of the National Cancer Institute

PREVENT HYPERTENSION

You Don’t Have to Live with High Blood Pressure

May is National High Blood Pressure Education Month. High blood pressure is a serious disease that, once developed, lasts a lifetime. It can lead to stroke, as well as heart and kidney disease. But even if high blood pressure runs in your family, you can reduce your chances of developing it. These four steps will help you prevent high blood pressure:

- Maintain a healthy weight — losing extra pounds lowers blood pressure.
- Become physically active — try to get some activity for 30 minutes most days.
- Limit salt and sodium intake — total use should not be more than 1 tsp. of salt or 2400 mg. of sodium.
- If you drink alcohol, do so in moderation — have no more than two drinks a day.

To learn more, call the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's High Blood Pressure Information Line at 1-800-575-WELL.

TAKE THIS QUIZ

How’s Your Nutrition and Fitness IQ?

1. Muscle is mainly made up of:
   a. Water
   b. Protein
   c. Fat
   d. Amino acids

2. Eating extra protein, especially in the form of amino acids, will stimulate muscle growth:
   a. True
   b. False

3. If while exercising, you lose two pounds through sweating, how many cups of fluids should you drink?
   a. One
   b. Two
   c. Three
   d. Four

5. Which is the best example of a high-energy food for exercise and performance?
   a. Ice cream
   b. Granola bar
   c. Vegetable pizza
   d. Bagel

8. One of the best ways to find out if you are at a healthy weight is to:
   a. Step on the scale
   b. See if you are shaped like an apple or a pear
   c. Try to pinch an inch

9. Taking extra vitamins or supplements will generally improve athletic performance:
   a. True
   b. False

For answers, see following spread.
Please answer the following questions:

**YES**  **NO**

- Do you urinate often, especially during the night?
- Do you have trouble starting your urine stream?
- Do you have a weak or interrupted urine stream?
- Does it feel like your bladder isn’t emptying completely?

If you answered “yes” to any question, you should see your doctor. You may be experiencing the symptoms of a condition called benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), which is an enlargement of the prostate gland.

Affecting one out of three men over the age of 50, symptomatic BPH can be caused by a tightening of muscles inside the prostate. These tightened muscles can slow the flow of urine, leading to the kinds of urinary symptoms described above.

There are three basic treatment options for symptomatic BPH: “watchful waiting,” which entails having regular checkups over time; surgery; and medication.

**HYTRIN: A New Treatment Option**

HYTRIN is a once-a-day medication that can rapidly treat bothersome BPH symptoms. HYTRIN works by relaxing the muscles that have tightened in the prostate, increasing urine flow and decreasing urinary symptoms. With HYTRIN, you can see improvement in 2 to 4 weeks.

HYTRIN can cause a sudden drop in blood pressure at the beginning of treatment (or if you miss doses and then start taking the medication again). You may feel dizzy, faint, or “light-headed,” particularly after getting up from a chair or bed.

If you have any urinary symptoms, see your doctor. Only your doctor can properly diagnose symptomatic BPH (or other conditions such as prostate cancer).

And, only your doctor can treat your bothersome BPH symptoms with HYTRIN. For FREE information on symptomatic BPH and HYTRIN, please call 1-800-777-5554.

**ASK YOUR DOCTOR TODAY ABOUT HYTRIN**

(terazosin HCl)
HYTRIN®
(terazosin HCl)
PATIENT INFORMATION
ABOUT HYTRIN® (HI-TRIN)

Generic Name: terazosin (ter-a-zo-sin) hydrochloride

When used to treat:
BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (BPH)

Please read this leaflet before you start taking HYTRIN. Also, read it each time you get a new prescription. This information should NOT take the place of a full discussion with your doctor. You and your doctor should discuss HYTRIN and your condition before you start taking it and at your regular check-ups.

HYTRIN is used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia or BPH. HYTRIN is also used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension). This leaflet describes HYTRIN only as a treatment for BPH.

What is BPH?
The prostate is a gland located below the bladder. It surrounds the urethra (you-REETH-rah), which is a tube that drains urine from the bladder. BPH is an enlargement of the prostate gland. The symptoms of BPH, however, can be caused by an increase in the tightness of muscles in the prostate. If the muscles inside the prostate tighten, they can squeeze the urethra and slow the flow of urine. This can lead to symptoms such as:
- a weak or interrupted stream when urinating
- a feeling that you cannot empty your bladder completely
- a feeling of delay when you start to urinate
- a need to urinate often, especially at night
- a feeling that you must urinate right away

Treatment options for BPH
There are three main treatment options for BPH:
- Program of monitoring or “Watchful Waiting”:
  Some men have an enlarged prostate gland, but no symptoms, or symptoms that are not bothersome. If this applies, you and your doctor may decide on a program of monitoring including regular check-ups, instead of medication or surgery.
- Medication. There are different kinds of medications used to treat BPH. Your doctor has prescribed HYTRIN for you. See “What HYTRIN does” below.
- Surgery. Some patients may need surgery. Your doctor can describe several different surgical procedures to treat BPH. Which procedure is best depends on your symptoms and medical condition.

What HYTRIN does
HYTRIN relaxes the tightness of a certain type of muscle in the prostate and at the opening of the bladder. This may increase the rate of urine flow and decrease the symptoms you are having.

- HYTRIN helps relieve the symptoms of BPH. It does NOT change the size of the prostate, which may continue to grow. However, a larger prostate does not necessarily cause more or worse symptoms.
- If HYTRIN is helping you, you should notice an effect on your particular symptoms in 2 to 4 weeks of starting to take the medication.
- Even though you take HYTRIN and it may help you, HYTRIN may not prevent the need for surgery in the future.

What you should know while taking HYTRIN for BPH

WARNINGS
HYTRIN Can Cause A Sudden Drop in Blood Pressure After the VERY FIRST DOSE. You may feel dizzy, faint, or “light-headed” particularly after you get up from bed or from a chair. This is more likely to occur after you’ve taken the first few doses, but can occur at any time while you are taking the drug. It can also occur if you stop taking the drug and then re-start treatment.

Because of this effect, your doctor may have told you to take HYTRIN at bedtime. If you take HYTRIN at bedtime but need to get up from bed to go to the bathroom, get up slowly and cautiously until you are sure (hypertension). This is also important if you get up slowly from a chair or bed at any time until you learn how you react to HYTRIN. You should not drive or do any hazardous tasks until you are used to the effects of the medication. If you begin to feel dizzy, sit or lie down until you feel better.

- You will start with a 1 mg dose of HYTRIN. Then the dose will be increased as your body gets used to the effect of the medication.
- Other side effects you could have while taking HYTRIN include drowsiness, blurred or hazy vision, nausea, or “puffiness” of the feet or hands. Discuss any unexpected effects you notice with your doctor.

Other important facts
- You should see an effect on your symptoms in 2 to 4 weeks. So, you will need to continue seeing your doctor to check your progress regarding your BPH and to monitor your blood pressure in addition to your other regular check-ups.
- Your doctor has prescribed HYTRIN for your BPH and not for prostate cancer. However, a man can have BPH and prostate cancer at the same time. Doctors usually recommend that men be checked for prostate cancer once a year when they turn 50 or 40 at a family member has had prostate cancer. These checks should continue even if you are taking HYTRIN. HYTRIN is not a treatment for prostate cancer.
- About Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA). Your doctor may have done a blood test called PSA. Your doctor is aware that HYTRIN does not affect PSA levels. You may want to ask your doctor more about this if you have had a PSA test done.

How to take HYTRIN
Follow your doctor’s instructions about how to take HYTRIN. You must take it every day at the dose prescribed. Talk with your doctor if you don’t take it for a few days. You may have to restart it at a 1 mg dose and be cautious about possible dizziness. Do not share HYTRIN with anyone else; it was prescribed only for you.

Keep HYTRIN and all medicines out of the reach of children.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT HYTRIN AND BPH, TALK WITH YOUR DOCTOR, NURSE, PHARMACIST OR OTHER HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.

Ref. 03-4458-R1 Revised Sept., 1993

Abbott Laboratories
North Chicago, IL 60064
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SPECIAL ADVERTISING SECTION

Quiz Answers:

1. a. Muscle is made up of 70% water and 22% protein.
2. b. False. Only exercise stimulates muscle growth. Recent research shows that athletes may require a little extra protein, but the majority of Americans get more than enough through their diet.
3. d. Each pound of sweat you lose should be replaced by two cups of water (two cups of water weighs one pound). To ensure adequate fluid replacement, it is a good practice to weigh yourself before and after a workout.
4. c. Carbohydrates are the preferred energy fuel for the body and can be found in fruits, juices, grains, cereals, pasta and bread. At least 60 to 65% of your calories should come from carbohydrates.
5. d. The best high-energy fuel for exercise is a food rich in carbohydrates and low in fat. (One plain bagel has 35 grams of carbohydrates, which provide 78% of its total calories.) Ice cream, vegetables, pizza and granola bars also have carbohydrates, but they can be high in fat.
6. b. False. The thirst response is blunted during exercise, making it easy to become dehydrated unless drinking is a conscious effort. By the time you feel thirsty during exercise, the body has already entered the initial stages of dehydration, which can hamper performance.
7. b. One cup of rice, pasta or cereal is equal to two grain servings (a half cup equals one serving).
8. b. You are shaped like an apple if your waist measurement is close to or larger than your hip measurement. “Apples” have a higher risk of developing heart disease and other chronic diseases than do “pears.” People who are pear-shaped have larger hips and smaller waists.
9. b. False. There is no substantive evidence that taking extra vitamins will improve performance.
10. b. False. The body requires some fat in the diet. A diet too low in fat can result in a fatty-acid deficiency, which can cause dehydration, infections and skin irritation.

Source: American Dietetic Association
ASTHMA
Breathe More Easily

It can knock you down one day, then completely disappear the next. Maybe your chest feels tight, your breath whirly. Maybe you can pull air into your lungs, but can't fully expel it. Perhaps you're coughing and congested, and feel a tug of panic at the back of your mind, because you're half-suffocated.

If you are one of the 12 million Americans who suffer from asthma, chances are that you have had one of these experiences. Although the disease's severity varies from person to person, asthma does not have to rule all aspects of your life. Research has provided great breakthroughs and helped many people to manage the disease so that a normal life is possible.

The National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine provides answers to questions about lung and immunological diseases through a free information service called LUNG LINE®. Specially trained registered nurses will send literature, get help for specific medical concerns or answer questions about early detection, care and prevention of diseases including asthma, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, tuberculosis, occupational or environmental lung diseases, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis and food allergies.

LUNG LINE nurses can also provide answers to questions such as, "Are there any new drugs for asthma?" or "What type of air filtering system should I use in my home?" Information about patient-care services and research is also available.

Source: National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine. Call the LUNG LINE® at 1-800-222-LUNG

MIGRAINE RELIEF
Avoiding the Big, Bad Headaches

Almost everyone gets a headache once in a while. But as migraine sufferers know too well, there's a world of difference between the occasional tension headache and the relentless, debilitating misery of a migraine. Not only are they painful, but migraines cause an estimated 157 million lost workdays each year for its 16 to 18 million American sufferers. Last year, headaches crippled more people than motorcycle accidents, car collisions and industrial accidents combined and caused industry to lose $50 billion due to absenteeism and medical expenses. No single course of treatment is effective for everyone. Preventive medicine is recommended for patients who suffer from more than two attacks per month, or find that attacks are preventing normal activity. A variety of triggering factors for migraine include:

- Foods and beverages such as red wine, excessive amounts of caffeinated drinks, processed meats, such as hot dogs and sausages, chocolate and cheese.
- Erratic sleep habits.
- Bright lights, sunlight, fluorescent lights, TV and movie viewing.
- Excessive noise.
- Some sinus and cold medications if taken on a daily basis.
- Some prescription medications, including nitroglycerin and lithium and certain antihypertensive, anti-inflammatory and bronchodilating drugs.

Drug therapy for migraine includes a variety of over-the-counter and prescription medications. Newest treatments for migraine sufferers include specially developed nasal sprays, and self-injections that can be easily administered by the patient. Alternatives to drug therapy include biofeedback, which employs training instruments and self-hypnotic exercises; and counseling, exercise and diet modification. However, some patients may require both medicine and non-drug methods to treat their headache problems. If you have a headache complaint, start with your family doctor. The National Headache Foundation can provide additional information on headache causes and treatment. A list of physician members who have an interest in treating headaches is also available on request.

Source: National Headache Foundation, 1-800-843-2256
NEWS ABOUT

IT DOESN'T HAVE TO MEAN MISSING OUT ON LIFE.
Migraines and deadlines don’t mix. So I saw my doctor. What surprised me was how much my doctor could do for me.

Music is my life. And a migraine would stop me cold. I put off calling the doctor. But when I finally did, I couldn’t believe all the help I got.

What hurt worse than my migraines was missing time with Carrie. But now we do so much more together since I saw my doctor.

Today, thanks to new medical research, doctors have a better understanding of migraines. They know that a migraine is more than just a “bad headache.” It has a unique set of biological causes and physical symptoms.

These symptoms include at least two of the following: pain on one side of the head, throbbing pain, pain that’s moderate to severe, pain that’s aggravated by activity. Migraine symptoms also include one of the following: sensitivity to light and/or sound, or nausea with or without vomiting.

Doctors also have a better insight into how much a migraine can affect you and everyone around you. Today doctors can diagnose migraine better and they can provide treatment programs that are surprisingly effective.

Now you can live more of the life you want. But only a doctor can give you the whole story. Call your doctor today.

CERENEX™ PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION OF GLENNIC Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BEFORE YOUR NEXT MIGRAINE, CALL YOUR DOCTOR.
Interacting with Animals May Keep You Healthy

The more time you spend with pets, the healthier you may be. In therapeutic settings, pets have been used among people with chronic illnesses and disabilities and in nursing-home visits. Research has shown that a close relationship with animals may contribute to:

- Higher one-year survival rates following coronary heart disease.
- Reduction in blood pressure, heart rate and anxiety levels in healthy people.
- Success in psychotherapy sessions.
- Helping patients work through anxiety and despair.
- More appropriate social behavior in prisoners and people with mental illness.
- Facilitation of speech in children with language disorders.

The major result of animal-assisted therapy programs has been an improvement in the quality of life.

In fact, contact with gentle pets can benefit healthy adults and children of all ages.

Source: The Delta Society
206-226-7357

CANCER

Consult a Powerful Cancer Database

Accurate, up-to-date information on cancer can be obtained through the Cancer Information Service. Patients and their families, health professionals and the general public can call 1-800-4-CANCER for information on:

- The latest cancer treatments.
- Clinical trials and studies to test new treatments.
- Tips on how to detect cancer early.
- Tips on how to reduce your risks.
- Community services for patients and their families.

Your questions about cancer are always welcome, and all calls are confidential. Spanish-speaking staff members are also available to help you. Free booklets can be ordered.

Source: National Cancer Institute
A puppy grows so quickly, and needs so much nutrition, it's not smart to feed him just any dog food. That's why there's Purina O.N.E.® Brand Lamb & Rice Formula for Puppies. The only dry puppy food in your grocery store with real lamb as its first ingredient.

Lamb provides high-quality protein. Brewers rice is highly digestible. And essential fatty acids help give your puppy a healthy, shiny coat. These, plus other high-quality ingredients, give puppies the extra nutrition they need. And, they'll love the taste.

A great dog begins as a great puppy. But a great puppy needs a great diet. And for optimal nutrition, there's nothing better than Purina O.N.E. Lamb & Rice Formula for Puppies. It's as special as your puppy's needs.
Are You Ready To Work Out in Hot Summer Weather?

What could be more refreshing than a brisk workout on a beautiful summer day? During the hot, humid months to come, however, one of the things you should be thinking about is fluids. Many people carefully regulate their training and food consumption but pay little attention to the body’s need for fluids. This can be a deadly mistake. Your fluid balance is the most important aspect of your nutrient consumption. Here are some tips for healthy workouts this summer:

- Drink a glass of cold water about 15 to 30 minutes before exercise.
- Drink six to eight glasses of water throughout the day, whether you are thirsty or not. Studies show that thirst is not a good indicator of your fluid needs because they can change very quickly.
- If you exercise intensely in hot weather or if you sweat profusely, drink even more water until your urine is a clear color.
- Throughout a long race on a hot day, drink 3.5 to 10 ounces of water every 10 to 15 minutes. You can drink more often than this but it may give you a “full” feeling.
- Cool yourself at a local fountain.
- Avoid drinks that contain a lot of sugar. Too much sugar can cause fluid to remain in your stomach.
- Use sports drinks if you’ll be exercising for an hour or more. These drinks shouldn’t have more than 5 to 8% carbohydrate content.
- Avoid drinks with caffeine or alcohol. Diuretics that can cause the body to excrete fluids rapidly.
- Consult race officials to find out the wet bulb-globe temperature (WB-GT) on the day of a race. The WB-GT is a temperature/humidity/radiation index. If the WB-GT is 82°F (28°C) or higher, it is best not to participate.

For a free copy of the newsletter, Running & FitNews, send an SASE to American Running & Fitness Association, 4405 East West Highway, Suite 405, Bethesda, MD 20814

Pick an Aerobic Sport and Exercise Across America

It’s easy. It’s fun. And you don’t have to leave your neighborhood to do it. To help celebrate National Running and Fitness Week, May 8 to 14, the American Running and Fitness Association is offering a motivational challenge to “Exercise Across America.”

Just pick a state to exercise across, and an aerobic sport (e.g., to “bike across Oregon” or “swim across California”). You can cover the distance right in your own workout space. If you’re new to exercise, set your sights on walking across Rhode Island (only 65 miles). If you’re training for a triathlon, you can combine your sports and run, bike and swim for 838 miles, which will get you across Texas. You can even go coast to coast from Acadia National Park in Maine to San Francisco—2,810 miles. Each day you work out, record your mileage. As your workouts add up, so will those miles. Participants will get a special Exercise Across America patch, a log sheet for taking the challenge and a certificate upon completion. Get a registration form from ARFA by writing to:
American Running & Fitness Association, 4405 East West Highway, Suite 405, Bethesda, MD 20814

Discover the Exercise Trails in Your Favorite City

Warmer weather means more outdoor exercise. A collection of trail maps for runners in cities around the country is available for $1 per map. Or you can get a free map by submitting a map of your area in exchange for a trail map of another city. For a free listing and order form write to:
American Running & Fitness Association, 4405 East West Highway, Suite 405, Bethesda, MD 20814
PROTECTIVE GUIDELINES

Cancer Prevention Begins at the Table

How many chances do you get to prevent cancer? Every time you eat, says the American Cancer Society. First drawn up in 1984 and revised periodically, these protective guidelines can help you reduce the risks from certain types of cancer.

- **Maintain a desirable body weight.** Individuals 40% or more overweight increase their risks of colon, breast, prostate, gall bladder, ovarian and uterine cancers.

- **Eat a varied diet.** A varied diet, eaten in moderation, offers the best hope for lowering the risk of cancer in people of all ages.

- **Include an assortment of vegetables and fruits in the daily diet.** Studies have shown that daily consumption of vegetables and fresh fruits is associated with a decreased risk of lung, prostate, bladder, esophagus, colorectal and stomach cancers.

- **Eat more high-fiber foods such as whole grain cereals, breads and pasta; and vegetables and fruits.** High-fiber diets are a healthy substitute for fatty foods and may reduce the risk of colon cancer.

- **Cut down on total fat intake.** A diet high in fat may be a factor in the development of certain cancers, particularly colon and prostate cancers and possibly breast cancer. Total fat intake should be limited to 30% or less of total caloric intake.

- **Limit alcohol consumption, if you drink at all.** Heavy drinking, especially when accompanied by cigarette smoking or smokeless tobacco use, increases risks of cancers of the mouth, larynx, throat, esophagus and liver.

- **Limit consumption of salt-cured, smoked and nitrate-cured foods.** In areas of the world where salt-cured and smoked foods are eaten frequently, there is a higher incidence of cancer of the esophagus and stomach.

For more information on nutrition and cancer, contact your local American Cancer Society office or call 1-800-ACS-2345.

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**Lotrimin® AF kills all causes of athlete’s foot.**

There are many causes of athlete’s foot. And to cure them all, you’ve got to kill them all.

You need Lotrimin AF. Full prescription-strength medicine, the brand doctors recommend most. Lotrimin AF doesn’t just kill some causes of athlete’s foot, it kills them all.

Now Lotrimin AF comes in new spray and powder. New terms, same killer results.

The Killer Cure.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES

10 Helpful Tips for Allergy Sufferers

Spring and summer mean allergy season. Here are some ways to prevent allergy problems:

1. Detect and avoid allergy triggers
   Make certain that testing for allergies is done correctly. The best test is the scratch test, not a blood test.

2. Close windows and use air conditioners in the home and car.

3. Try to schedule outdoor activities for early morning hours when pollution counts are at their lowest levels.

4. Wear a mask while cutting grass.

5. Vacuum the house when those with allergies are not at home.

6. Designate certain areas of your home for pets. Don’t allow them on beds and furniture.

7. Groom pets outdoors to minimize dander in the air inside.

8. Wash bedding at 135°F (53°C) each week to minimize dust mites.


10. If possible, replace carpeting with tile, vinyl or hardwood floors. Dust mites get trapped and live in carpeting and are difficult to eliminate.

Source: National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine

EYE CARE

The Wrong Kind Of Sunglasses Can Be Worse Than No Sunglasses at All

Sunglasses without the proper UV (ultraviolet) protection may actually be more harmful than wearing none at all. Sunglasses that don’t block UV light allow the harmful rays to enter the eye. Long-term exposure can lead to such conditions as cataracts or skin cancer around the eyelids. Be sure to shop for sunglasses that block at least 99% of both types of ultraviolet light: UV-A and UV-B. Be wary of labels that simply claim a product blocks harmful UV rays without specifying exactly how much and what type of UV light the sunglasses block.

Source: Prevent Blindness America
1-800-331-2020
John's losing his hair.
His mission: get it back.

ASAP!
But how?
Weaving? No.
Transplant? Not for him.
A hairpiece? Never, never.
What John really wants is his own hair back.
And now he's learned, for male pattern baldness, only Rogaine* has been proven to regrow hair.

Rogaine® Topical Solution (minoxidil topical solution 2%) works in part by prolonging the growth of hair, which grows in cycles. With more hairs growing longer and thicker at the same time, you may see improved scalp coverage.

Will Rogaine work for you?
Dermatologists conducted 12-month clinical tests. After 4 months, 26% of patients using Rogaine reported moderate to dense hair regrowth, compared with 11% of those using a placebo (a similar solution without minoxidil — the active ingredient in Rogaine). After 1 year of use, 48% of the men who continued using Rogaine in the study rated their regrowth as moderate to dense. Thirty-six percent reported minimal regrowth. The rest (16%) had no regrowth.

Side effects were minimal: 7% of those who used Rogaine had itching of the scalp.

Rogaine should only be applied to a normal, healthy scalp (not sunburned or irritated).

Make a 4 month commitment to see results.

Studies indicate that at least 4 months of twice-daily treatment with Rogaine are usually necessary before there is evidence of regrowth. So why not make it part of your normal routine when you wake up and go to bed, like brushing your teeth.

As you'd expect, if you are older, have been balding for a longer period, or have a larger area of baldness, you may do less well.

Rogaine is a treatment, not a cure. So further progress is only possible by using it continuously. Some anecdotal reports indicate that if you stop using it, you will probably shed the newly regrown hair within a few months.

Get your free Information Kit today.
You may even be eligible for a free, private hair-loss consultation with a doctor.*

Why wait? Find out whether Rogaine is for you. Call 1-800-984-1199 for a free Information Kit about the product and how to use it. And because Rogaine requires a prescription, we'll include a list of nearby dermatologists or other doctors experienced in treating hair loss who may be able to offer you a free, private hair-loss consultation.*

Call 1800984-1199 for your free Information Kit on Rogaine.

We'll also tell you how to find out if you're eligible for a free, private hair-loss consultation with a doctor.*

*Not available in all areas.
©1994 The Upjohn Company USJ 1786 00 February 1994
The only product ever proven to regrow hair.

What is Rogaine?
Rogaine is a prescription medicine for use on the scalp that is used to treat a type of hair loss in men and women known as androgenetic alopecia: hair loss of the scalp (top of crown or the head) in men and diffuse hair loss or thinning of the front and top of the scalp in women. Rogaine is a topical form of minoxidil, for use on the scalp.

How effective is Rogaine?
In tests, clinical studies with Rogaine of over 2,000 men with mild to moderate baldness involving the top centers of the head were conducted by physicians in 21 clinical centers. Based on a double-blind, parallel, placebo-controlled study, 2% more men used Rogaine who showed improved hair regrowth compared with 1% who used a placebo treatment (active ingredient: 5% ). No regrowth was reported by 4% of those using Rogaine and 56% of those using a placebo. In a study of women with diffuse alopecia, studies with Rogaine were conducted by physicians in 11 US and 10 European medical centers involving over 600 women with hair loss. Based on patient interviews, 1% more of the women using Rogaine than the women using a placebo showed improved hair regrowth compared with 1% who used a placebo. No regrowth was reported by 4% of the group using Rogaine and 56% of the group using a placebo.

How soon can I expect results from using Rogaine?
Studies show that the response time to Rogaine may vary greatly from one person to another. Some people using Rogaine may see results faster than others. Others may respond with a slower rate of hair regrowth. You should not expect visible regrowth in less than 4 months. Studies show that the response time to Rogaine may vary greatly from one person to another. Some people using Rogaine may see results faster than others. Others may respond with a slower rate of hair regrowth. You should not expect visible regrowth in less than 4 months.

What is the effect of prolonged use on the peripheral circulation or the heart?
In the clinical studies, no instances of important changes in peripheral blood pressure or heart rate were observed. Platelets contain alcohol, which could cause irritation or redness of the eyes or sensitive skin areas. It is possible that this could occur more than the recommended dose of Rogaine, which is used to treat a type of hair loss in men and women known as androgenetic alopecia: hair loss of the scalp (top of crown or the head) in men and diffuse hair loss or thinning of the front and top of the scalp in women.

What is the possible side effects people have reported?
Rogaine was used by 3.1% patients (5477 patients) in placebo-controlled clinical trials. Except for dermatologic events involving the scalp, no individual reaction was reported by more than 1% of the subjects. In these clinical trials, the following reactions were reported by more than 1% of the subjects:

- Dermatologic: erythema, edema, pruritus, rash, alopecia, baldness, redness
- Ocular: conjunctivitis, dry eyes, eye irritation
- Nasal: rhinitis
- Headache: dizziness, headache
- Hypersensitivity, contact: dermatitis, rash, urticaria

How do I use Rogaine?
Use Rogaine as directed on the label. You must use Rogaine twice a day for at least 4 hours to ensure penetration into the scalp. Do not wash your head for at least 4 hours after applying it. If you wash your hair before applying Rogaine, be sure your scalp and hair are dry when you apply it. Please refer to the Instructions for Use in the package.

What if I miss a dose or forget to use Rogaine?
Do not try to make up for missed applications of Rogaine. You should resist your twice-daily doses and return to your usual schedule.

What are the most common side effects reported in clinical studies with Rogaine?
In the clinical studies, the most common side effect reported was scalp irritation. Of 2,000 men who used Rogaine, 7% had these complaints. Other side effects, including redness, irritation, and headache were reported by both people using Rogaine and by those using the placebo solution with no minoxidil. You should not use your Rogaine for more than 12 months unless directed by your doctor. Rogaine topical solution contains alcohol, which could cause burning or irritation of the eyes or sensitive skin areas. If Rogaine accidentally gets into your eyes, rinse the area with large amounts of cool tap water. Contact your doctor if the irritation does not go away.

What do I do if I can't grow hair?
No, the safety and effectiveness of Rogaine has not been tested in people under age 18. As a hair-loss treatment, not a cure. It you have hair growth, you will need to continue using Rogaine to keep or increase hair regrowth. It you stop to use Rogaine, your hair may fall out again.

Can Rogaine be used in pregnancy?
Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription. You must see your doctor to receive a prescription. You must see your doctor to receive a prescription.

How should I store Rogaine?
Keep Rogaine out of the reach of children. Store in an area where it cannot be reached by children.

Can I use Rogaine on other parts of the body?
Rogaine is for use on the scalp only. Each 1 mL of solution contains 5 mg minoxidil, and accidental ingestion could cause unwanted effects.

Are there any special precautions for women?
Prescription written and nursing mothers are not known. Efficacy in postmenopausal women has not been tested. Studies show the use of Rogaine will not affect menstrual cycle length or amount. New or increased oral contraceptive dosing and consult your doctor or pharmacist if you are pregnant or nursing.

Can Rogaine be used by children?
No. The safety and effectiveness of Rogaine has not been tested in people under age 18.

To the Instructions for Use in the package.

Safeguard Your Smile This Summer
Whether you're traveling abroad or picnicking close to home, here are some dental safety tips to make your summer injury free:

- Wear a mouth protector. More injuries to the mouth and teeth are reported in June, July, and August than any other time of the year. The American Dental Association recommends investigating in a simple mouth protector for your child. Your dentist can create a custom-made mouth protector or fit a stock mouth protector purchased from the store.

- Save that battered tooth. If a tooth is knocked out, don't scrub it or remove any tissue fragments. Gently insert and hold the tooth in its socket. If this isn't possible, put the tooth in a cup of cold milk or place it in the mouth. Take it to the dentist as soon as possible. It can lead to tooth decay. When possible, limit the number of snacks. Select nutritious foods from the five food groups for a balanced diet.

- Schedule regular dental visits. Prevention is key — go for a dental checkup before an extended vacation. Set up an appointment with your local dentist while on vacation. If you do have an emergency, check the telephone book for the name of the local dental society, which will give referrals. When you're out of the country, contact the U.S. embassy or consulate for a list of English-speaking dentists.
Would you rather trust your life to an MD or an MBA?

There is a serious problem with the health system reform plans now being debated in Congress. They don't guarantee that your physician will continue to set the quality standards for medical care.

That means government and insurance company administrators could end up determining which types of treatment are appropriate for patients like you. And which types of treatment you'll be denied.

These bureaucrats may have good intentions. But they don't have the scientific knowledge and training to make such decisions. After all, most studied business. Not medicine.

That's why the 300,000 members of the American Medical Association (AMA) are working to make sure the final plan guarantees physicians will keep primary responsibility for setting the standards of medical care. So you and your doctor will be free to decide on the best course of treatment for you.

But we can't do it without your help. Call your legislators and let them know how you feel. And for more information about health system reform, write the AMA, Department 4246, 515 North State Street, Chicago, IL 60610 or call 800 348-3047.

American Medical Association
Physicians dedicated to the health of America
The Food Guide Pyramid set forth by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is an outline of what to eat each day. It's not a rigid prescription, but a general guide that lets you choose a healthful diet that is right for you.

The pyramid calls for eating a variety of foods to get the nutrients you need and at the same time the right number of calories to maintain a healthy weight. Foods from the five major food groups appear in the three lower sections of the pyramid. Each of these food groups provides some, but not all, of the nutrients you need. Foods in one group can't be replaced by those in another, and no one food group is more important than another. For good health, you need them all.

Go easy on fats, oils and sweets — foods in the tip of the pyramid. These are foods such as salad dressings and oils, cream, butter, margarine, sugars, soft drinks, candies and sweet desserts. These foods provide calories and little else nutritionally.

One focus of the pyramid is fat because most American diets are too high in fat. The most effective way to moderate the amount of fat in your diet is to cut down on "extras" in the tip of the pyramid and also to choose lower-fat foods within the other pyramid food groups.

How much fat can you have? It depends on your calorie needs. The USDA recommends that Americans limit fat in their diets to 30% of calories. This amounts to 53 grams of fat in a 1,600-calorie diet, 73 grams of fat in a 2,200-calorie diet and 93 grams of fat in a 2,800-calorie diet.

Are some types of fat worse than others? Yes. Eating too much saturated fat raises blood cholesterol levels in many people, increasing their risk of heart disease. The USDA recommends limiting saturated fat to less than 10% of calories, or about one third of total fat intake. All fats are mixtures of three types of fatty acids — saturated, monounsaturated and polyunsaturated.

- **Saturated fats** are found in largest amounts in meat and dairy products and in some vegetable oils such as coconut, palm and palm kernel oils.
- **Monounsaturated fats** are found mainly in olive, peanut and canola oils.
- **Polyunsaturated fats** are found primarily in safflower, sunflower, corn, soybean and cottonseed oils and some fish.

Choose fat from a variety of food sources, but mostly from those foods that are higher in polyunsaturated or monounsaturated fat.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

To order a Food Guide Pyramid booklet:
include a $1 check or money order payable to: Superintendent of Documents, Consumer Information Center Dept. 119-A, Pueblo, CO 81009

### Fats, Oils & Sweets

*Use Sparingly*

- **Milk, Yogurt & Cheese Group**: 2-3 Servings
- **Vegetable Group**: 3-5 Servings
- **Fruit Group**: 2-4 Servings
- **Meat, Poultry, Fish, Dry Beans, Eggs & Nuts Group**: 2-3 Servings
- **Bread, Cereal, Rice & Pasta Group**: 6-11 Servings

Adapted from the USDA, 1985 Food Guide Pyramid
Why did your mom always tell you to drink orange juice?  
The reasons just keep piling up.

It's quite a reading list. Over 500 studies—including well over 100 on vitamin C alone—all point to one general conclusion: The vitamins and nutrients in orange juice can play an important role in maintaining good health.

In fact, leading researchers have found diets rich in fruits and vegetables, which are generally low in fat and high in vitamin C, vitamin A, and dietary fiber, are associated with a reduced risk of several types of cancer.

And an 8-oz glass of orange juice more than satisfies the government's recommended daily allowance of vitamin C.

Other studies indicate the potassium and folate in orange juice have important health benefits as well. Potassium is needed for normal muscle function. And folate helps produce new red blood cells, and may reduce the risk of some birth defects. So it's very important for pregnant women.

And orange juice is sodium-free, fat-free, and cholesterol-free.

There's so much good news, it's hard to keep up with it all. Of course, you could just keep up a healthful diet, including lots of orange juice, and see the positive results for yourself.
INSOMNIA

Get a Good Night's Sleep

If you have trouble sleeping, here's some help from the National Sleep Foundation. Many times, simple changes in your routine can improve the quality and amount of sleep you get.

- Go to bed only when you are sleepy and do not lie in bed if you can't sleep.
- Avoid alcohol and smoking two hours before bedtime.
- Don’t nap.
- Avoid caffeinated beverages six hours before bedtime.
- Establish relaxing pre-sleep rituals, like a warm bath or some reading.
- Get up about the same time every morning, regardless of when you fall asleep.
- Exercise regularly in the late afternoon, but not too close to bedtime.

Source: National Sleep Foundation, 122 South Robertson Blvd., 3rd Floor-TM Los Angeles, CA 90048

EMERGENCY AID

Jewelry That Can Save Your Life

For 38 years, the Medic Alert emblem has aided emergency treatment and saved countless lives. More than a piece of jewelry, the emblems are backed by a 24-hour Emergency Response Center that can dispense information on medicines and allergies, and physician, pharmacy and family contacts. Emergency personnel can place a collect call from anywhere in the world to the telephone number engraved on the back of the emblem. Within seconds, the patient's medical record appears on the Medic Alert operator's computer screen, and vital information to aid and speed lifesaving treatment is on its way. Each Medic Alert member receives a wallet card with personal and medical information in addition to that engraved on the emblem. The record may be updated at any-time by phone or mail.

In 1990, a "Designer Collection" of Medic Alert emblems in 14-karat gold and sterling silver was introduced. The gold and silver bracelets, pendants and chains with the Medic Alert emblem coordinate well with other jewelry. They also help some people overcome their reluctance to wear this potentially lifesaving item.

The newest service can fax vital patient data to medical professionals. By the end of the year, Medic Alert will also be able to fax information such as EKGs, MRIs, CAT scans and other diagnostic results immediately. Medic Alert communicates for you when you can't.

Today there are 2.4 million Medic Alert members in the U.S. and 4 million worldwide.

For more information, contact the Medic Alert Foundation at 1-800-863-3425

YOUR CROWNING GLORY

What's Happening with Your Hair?

At any given time, about 90% of a person's scalp hair is actively growing — a growth cycle that lasts from two to six years. Scalp hair grows about one-half inch a month, but as people age, their rate of hair growth slows down.

Hair is mostly made up of a form of protein, the same material found in fingernails and toenails. Everyone, regardless of age, should eat an adequate amount of protein to maintain normal hair production. Be assured it's considered normal to shed as many as 50 to 100 hairs a day. When a hair is shed, a new one begins to grow from the same follicle, located just below the skin surface. However, if you are concerned about excessive hair loss or dramatic thinning, consult your dermatologist. Hair will regrow after some forms of hair loss. Other forms can be treated successfully by a dermatologist. For the several forms of hair loss for which there is no cure at present, there is research in progress that looks promising for the future.

For a pamphlet on hair loss, send an SASE to American Academy of Dermatology, P.O. Box 681069, Schaumburg, IL 60168.
ATTENTION SEASONAL ALLERGY SUFFERERS
IS YOUR MEDICATION THE STUFF
DREAMS ARE MADE OF?

Wake up to HISMANAL: ask your doctor about 24-hour allergy relief that’s nondrowsy.*

The relief you want in a prescription medication. HISMANAL relieves seasonal allergy symptoms like runny nose, sneezing, and itchy, watery eyes.

No drowsiness. HISMANAL causes no more drowsiness than placebo (sugar pill).

Avoids other discomforts. No more dry mouth or nervousness than with a sugar pill.

Lasts 24 hours. Once-a-day HISMANAL provides a full day’s worth of continuous relief.

Prescription only. Ask your doctor today about HISMANAL.

WARNING: HISMANAL should be taken only as directed, one tablet a day. Do not increase the dose in an attempt to speed the action of HISMANAL. It may take a few days of regular use to feel the action of HISMANAL.

HISMANAL must not be taken with the prescription antifungal medicines itraconazole (Sporanox®) or ketoconazole (Nizoral®) tablets, or the prescription antibiotics erythromycin or clarithromycin.

People with serious liver disease should not take HISMANAL. HISMANAL has been associated with rare occurrences of abnormal heartbeats and heart attacks. In very rare cases, this could be fatal. Tell your doctor before taking HISMANAL if you have any liver or heart problems.

It’s also important to tell your doctor if you ever become faint, dizzy, or have irregular heartbeats while you are taking HISMANAL.

Ask your doctor today about PRESCRIPTION-ONLY

HISMANAL®
(CASTEMIZOLE)

Because you want long-lasting allergy relief. Not drowsiness.

FOR FREE HELPFUL INFORMATION JUST CALL 1-800-249-8867

Please see important precautionary information on next page.
Assault Weapons Wasted
By a 216-to-214 vote, the House passed legislation to ban the production and sale of 19 assault weapons after a furious lobbying effort by the bill's sponsors and President Clinton. Because the Senate passed a similar bill last November, the final wording of the legislation will be worked out by a House-Senate conference.

Haiti Policy: Still “in Flux”
On Friday, at U.S. urging, the U.N. passed a resolution toughening the so far ineffective embargo on Haiti. Earlier in the week, President Clinton said he had not ruled out U.S. military intervention. Meanwhile, about 500 Haitian refugees who recently arrived in Florida will be allowed to remain in the U.S. while their cases are processed by immigration officials. Said a senior U.S. official: “Clearly, policy toward Haiti is in flux....”

Hunger Strike Continues
The Administration's tentative moves did not stop the three-week hunger strike by Randall Robinson, executive director of the lobbying group TransAfrica. Robinson was hospitalized for dehydration, but he vowed to continue until President Clinton agreed to give Haitian boat people hearings before forcibly repatriating them. By week's end Clinton was considering altering his repatriation policy.

Clinton’s $700,000 Sex Suit
Paula Corbin Jones, 27, a former Arkansas state worker, sued President Clinton for $700,000 for allegedly violating her civil rights in 1991 by making unwelcome sexual advances toward her in a Little Rock hotel room. Said Clinton's attorney Robert Bennett: “It is tabloid trash...”

From the White House to the Poor House?
The Clintons are going broke. The First Family has been employing lawyer David Kendall for about four months, and Clinton aides say he's racked up legal bills that total between $250,000 and $500,000. Last week Robert Bennett was hired to defend the President against charges of sexual harassment, and he may be even more expensive. The Clintons' net worth is estimated to be just under $1 million. Aides say the Clintons haven't authorized anyone to start raising funds privately to pay the mounting legal bills—and probably won't.
Brooklyn Congressman leads winning blitz on assault weapons

Chef hits best-seller lists with the recipes that slimmed Oprah

D.C. lawyer has two hot clients: Bill Clinton and Dan Rostenkowski

Only 646 Campaign Days Left! w...
CITRUS FLAVORED VODKA, PRODUCED AND BOTTLED IN SWEDEN. 1.0 LITER

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Country of Sweden

Absolut Citron is made from natural citrus flavors and vodka distilled from grain grown in the rich fields of southern Sweden. The distilling and flavoring of vodka is an age-old Swedish tradition dating back more than 400 years. Vodka has been sold under the name Absolut since 1879.

ALC. 40%/ VOL. (80 PROOF)
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PRODUCED AND BOTTLED IN SWEDEN 1.0 LITER

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ABSOLUT TWIST.
ARAFAT’S habit of touching them repeatedly to emphasize his points. In January, Arafat even held Peres’ hand. “I can’t stand it,” Peres was overheard to say. When the trio met again last week in Cairo, Rabin and Peres were determined to avoid Arafat’s touchy-feely diplomacy. Rubin kept himself out of Arafat’s reach, and Peres adopted a policy of staring at the ceiling whenever Arafat walked by.

WASHINGTON—BILL CLINTON, in search of gravitas, wanted to get a photo of himself with all four of the living ex-Presidents at Richard Nixon’s funeral. But the Nixon family balked at the idea of a formal group portrait. “We wanted it,” said a White House official. “It would have helped us. But the opportunity never presented itself.”

Clinton Misses a Presidential Photo Op

White House to Jesse: Please Be Our Friend

WASHINGTON—JESSE JACKSON has told friends that he’s unhappy with Clinton’s crime bill, welfare-reform plans and urban policy in general, and that he might run for President in 1996 as a third-party candidate. To deter Jackson, the White House has been trying to be nice to him. Thus he was picked to travel to South Africa as an official election observer and given a ticket to Nelson Mandela’s presidential inauguration.

The House Ducks on Health Care

WASHINGTON—House Democrats, fearful of political risk after passing a BTU tax last year that the Senate later spurned, have decided to slow their already sluggish pace on health care and let the Senate commit itself first. Their theory: It’s the Senate’s turn to be brave.

How Much Am I Bid for Paul Tsongas?

Many schools around the country hold fund-raising auctions. In most cities the prizes tend to be things like dinner at a nice restaurant or box seats at a ball game. In our nation’s capital the offerings are both more extravagant and—inevitably—more wonky. Recent auction items from a number of Washington public and private schools:

- A tour of the Treasury Department building, left.
- A health-care seminar in your home or office featuring experts from the Brookings Institution, the Urban Institute and the Heritage Foundation.
- Your name used for a character in an Art Buchwald column; you get a signed copy.
- Dinner with former presidential candidate Paul Tsongas, left, at an expensive restaurant. Limo included.
- Lunch with Michigan Democratic Congressman Bob Carr, chairman of the Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee, in the members’ dining room at the Capitol.
- Lunch with Connecticut Democratic Congressman Sam Gejdenson, a noted champion of the Coast Guard budget, also in the members’ dining room.
- Lunch in the White House mess with Ricki Seidman, the President’s scheduler.
- A copy of the Constitution autographed by Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, right.
- A debate in your home or office featuring Democratic pollster Peter Hart and his partner Geoffrey Garin battling it out with Democratic pollster Peter Hart and his partner Geoffrey Garin battling it out with Norman Ornstein, analyst for the American Enterprise Institute, and Ben Wattenberg, author and host of the new PBS talk show Think Tank.

but Senator John D. Rockefeller IV said, “The results of our investigations . . . will shock all Americans.”

WORLD

They Signed, but Only Just . . .

In Cairo, Israel’s Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat met to sign an accord beginning Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and in an enclave around the West Bank town of Jericho. But as the ceremony began, Arafat suddenly balked at putting his name to six maps accompanying the accord. At issue was the amount of land around Jericho to be ceded to the Palestinians. Finally, Arafat was assured that the maps were not necessarily the final word on the Jericho boundaries, and the agreement went through.

Guess What? Mandela Won

South Africa’s Independent Election Commission announced the final vote count: Nelson Mandela’s African National Congress won 62.6%; F.W. de Klerk’s National Party got 20.4%, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s Inkatha Freedom Party was third with 10.5%.

Guess What? Mandela Won

Charges of fraud exchanged by Inkatha and the A.N.C. delayed the count in Buthelezi’s stronghold, KwaZulu/Natal, and forced a three-day postponement of the seating of the all-race parliament that will elect Mandela as South Africa’s first black President. De Klerk and the A.N.C. foreign policy veteran Thabo Mbeki will be Deputy Presidents.

No Relief in Rwanda

Ethnic warfare continued in Rwanda as rebel and government forces continue to fight for control of the capital. A Canadian military cargo plane bringing food and medicine to 450 remaining U.N. peacekeepers and the thousands of refugees under their protection was fired on at the Kigali airport, and further aid flights were suspended.
**INTRODUCING**

**BEN & JERRY'S**

8 NEW flavors of ice cream unfettered by chunks.

- Vanilla Bean
- White Russian
- Double Chocolate Fudge Swirl
- Vanilla Caramel Fudge
- Aztec Harvest Coffee
- Deep Dark Chocolate
- Vanilla
- Mocha Fudge

Ben & Jerry's Smooth Ice Cream is available at supermarkets, convenience stores and Ben & Jerry's scoop shops nationally. We've made a 24" x 36" poster of these 8 activists with info about their activism. It's suitable for framing & the proceeds benefit the Children's Defense Fund. Want one? Send 10 bucks to Ben & Jerry's Smooth Poster, P.O. Box 609, Waterbury, Vermont 05676 or call 802-244-1773. ©1994 Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc. Activist photos: Jeffrey Henson Scales
It's time to broaden your horizons. If you thought you'd never drive anything but a foreign car, think about this: more and more people are trading in their Hondas, Toyotas and Nissans for a Geo Prizm — and loving it. In fact, 96% of Prizm owners who had traded in an import would recommend Prizm to a friend. And there's lots to recommend: sophisticated good looks, standard dual air bags. Call 1-800-GET-2-KNO.

Geo Prizm

Standard Dual Air Bags
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GET TO KNOW

Geo®

PRIZM

Available ABS  ·  From $11,435  ·  At Your Chevrolet/Geo Dealers.
Under existing FDA warnings, foods like jelly beans and soda can legitimately be labeled "healthy" since they're low in fat and cholesterol. No more, though: the agency has declared that the word can apply only to foods that are low in fat, sodium and cholesterol and contain minimum amounts of actual nutrients.

Nearsightedness appears to be genetic, and may someday be preventable with drug therapy. The possible culprit: a defect in the gene that determines the shape of the eyeball.

Chemotherapy before cancer surgery can lengthen survival time sixfold over surgery alone, says a new report.

Breast implants have been firmly linked for the first time to multiple sclerosis-like symptoms, including brain and spinal lesions, pain, fatigue and nerve problems.

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Smokers may be inhaling more tar and nicotine than they think. "Light" brands have filters to screen out both substances—but research shows most people puff harder to compensate for the weak flavor.

Skin cancer is now as common as all other cancers combined, says a new study. Up to 1.2 million cases of non-lethal malignancy turn up every year, along with some 32,000 cases of potentially lethal malignant melanoma. The numbers are still on the rise.

The Scream Recovered
Oslo police found Edvard Munch's much revered canvas The Scream last week in a hotel outside the city. The 1893 painting was recovered undamaged three months after it was stolen from the National Art Museum. Three Norwegians were arrested.

Red Faces in Tokyo
Japanese Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata interrupted his European tour to issue a public scolding of his new Justice Minister for remarking in a newspaper interview that it was "wrong to say Japan's war against China was an aggressive war." In addition, Shigeto Nagano, 71, declared the Japanese army's infamous Rape of Nanjing to be a "fiction.

Nagano backpedaled the next day, saying his comments had been "inappropriate." At week's end he resigned.
BUSINESS
To the Dollar's Rescue
The U.S. joined forces with 16 other nations to boost the value of the declining dollar. Purchasing dollars against yen and marks, the U.S. hopes, will maintain sufficient foreign investment.

A Healthy Rise
The index of leading economic indicators shows that the economy rose a healthy 0.7% in March, to 101.2, the highest figure since the index originated in 1948. The climb was due to higher retail sales, factory orders, autos and home purchases. Meanwhile, the Labor Department reported that unemployment declined slightly in April, from 6.5% to 6.4%, with the addition of 267,000 jobs.

SCIENCE
Deep-Frozen Fossils
Paleontologists have found the remains of dinosaurs—including a previously unknown species—in Antarctica, the first such discovery on that continent. The fossils date from the Jurassic era, when the world was warmer and Antarctica had not yet drifted to the frigid polar region from its original location in the South Atlantic.

SPORTS
Olympic Closure
The Tonya-and-Nancy drama has come to a legal close. Shawn Eckardt, Tonya Harding's bodyguard, Shane Stanton, who clubbed Nancy Kerrigan's knee, and Derrick Smith, who drove the getaway car, have all agreed to plead guilty of conspiracy to commit second-degree assault. They will serve 18 months in prison.

Kentucky Derby
Go for Gin, Chris McCarron aboard, won the 120th Run for the Roses by two lengths. Derby favorite Holy Bull was 18 lengths behind. The winner paid $20.20, $8.40 and $5.80.

MILESTONES
ARRESTED. JOHN WAYNE BOBBITT, 26, the ex-Marine who found fame when his penis was severed by his wife and reattached by doctors; for assaulting Kristina Elliott, 21, a former topless dancer and his fiancé, in Las Vegas. Bobbitt, who was acquitted last November of sexually assaulting his wife Lorena, whom he is divorcing and who claimed she was provoked into maiming him, was said by police to have thrown Elliott against a wall. Bobbitt pleaded not guilty. The couple later released separate statements reaffirming their love for each other.

CHARGES DISMISSED. Against actor JACK NICHOLSON, 57, in Los Angeles. Facing misdemeanor assault and vandalism charges over a February traffic dispute gone bad, Nicholson was cleared by a judge after Robert Blank, the man who accused the actor of bashing his Mercedes with a golf club, chose not to press charges. Blank said he was satisfied with a civil settlement the two had reached, the terms of which have not been disclosed.

DIED. JOHN ROCHE, 70, political scientist, syndicated columnist and Democratic presidential adviser; of complications from a stroke; in Cambridge, Massachusetts. A professor at Haverford, Brandeis and Tufts, Roche was as an adviser to President Lyndon Johnson and as a speechwriter for Senator and then Vice President Hubert Humphrey.

DIED. RICHARD SCARRY, 74, best-selling American author and illustrator of children's books; of a heart attack; in Gstaad, Switzerland. An expatriate since 1968, Scarry crafted an irresistible, cluttered, whimsically benign world for curious toddlers that was populated by animal characters of every size, shape and dress. Among his well-known creations: Huckle Cat, Sergeant Murphy and—Scarry's favorite—Lowly Worm, an ever-present Tyrolean-hatted earthworm. Preserved in many households only by the saving grace of glue and Scotch tape, Scarry's 250 or so books have sold more than 100 million copies worldwide and earlier this year spawned a cable-television animated series, The Busy World of Richard Scarry.

DIED. MOSES ROSEN, 81, Chief Rabbi of Romania whose lifelong quest in the wake of the Holocaust was to help his fellow Jews flee communist tyranny and go to Israel; in Bucharest. So successful was Rabbi Rosen that of the 400,000 Jews left in Romania after World War II, only about 14,000 remain.

C H R O N I C L E S

SPORTS
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**CONGRESS**

**LETHAL WEAP**

In a sequel to the **BRADY LAW** victory, gun-control advocates win a ban on 19 kinds of **ASSAULT WEAPONS**. But is it a crimestopper?

By KEVIN FEDARKO

The heart-stopping House vote on whether to ban 19 kinds of assault weapons had come down to a near tie last week when Andrew Jacobs developed a crisis of conscience. The Indiana Democrat, who was worried that the ban might infringe on the rights of law-abiding gun owners, had already voted against the bill. But now he was disturbed by the electronic tote boards displayed at either end of the chamber. They read 213 for the ban, 214 against. At that moment, Jacobs recalled, he realized he had “an opportunity to cast a decisive vote for public safety.” So while opponents of the ban chortled in anticipation of a razor-close victory, Jacobs padded down the aisle and told the House clerk to change his ballot—something that rarely happens on major issues.

With that, attention suddenly turned to the trio of holdouts whose decision would determine the fate of the bill. One voted in favor of it. Another against. And then Douglas Applegate, an Ohio Democrat who had exceeded the 15-minute time limit for electronic voting, paced up to the House clerk and filled out a ballot by hand. It was colored green, signifying “Yes.” The measure had passed, 216 to 214.

The win was a surprise, come-from-behind victory for a cause that had been written off as lost. Only a few days earlier, supporters calculated that they were 15 to 20 votes short. But a late lobbying push by the President, a surge of support from voters, and the conversion of Illinois Republican Henry Hyde made the difference.

The drama was immense for a measure that is so limited in its scope. The bill would ban the manufacture and sale of 10 types of assault weapons, a category of guns that constitutes only 1% of the firearms owned by the American public. Yet the bill’s passage represents the second defeat in six months for a seemingly bulletproof gun-control lobby, which, spearheaded by the National Rifle Association, has managed for years to thwart even the smallest restrictions on ownership of guns. At the same time, the House vote is a victory for thousands of law-enforcement groups and grass-roots advocates, who may now be emboldened to open a new and bigger front in the battle for gun control. The House bill, similar to a provision in the omnibus crime bill passed by the Senate in November, would apply to a group of semiautomatic assault weapons that are among those increasingly favored by drug dealers, armed robbers and mass murderers. Unlike automatic weapons—strictly regulated firearms that continue firing as long as the trigger is held back—the guns targeted by the ban can discharge only one round with each pull of the trigger. But in every other respect, they are virtually identical to battlefield weapons that are designed for the purpose of killing or maiming large numbers of people as quickly and efficiently as possible. They have such features as folding stocks, pistol grips and large maga-
The 19 models of assault weapons targeted by the ban include AK-47 semiautomatic rifles like the one Patrick Purdy used to murder five California schoolchildren in 1989.
The President suggests that adults who enjoy "target shooting" with weapons like the AR-70 rifle should "read a good book"

SPORT?

zines that enable the shooter to fire as many as 150 rounds without reloading.

The most notorious recent use of an assault weapon occurred late last month in Waukesha, Wisconsin, where two bank robbers tumbled out of their getaway car and shot to death a veteran police captain through the windshield of his vehicle with M1-A1 assault rifles. "He didn't have a chance," said a colleague, Captain Terry Martorano. "They executed him."

The House bill's narrow margin of victory is testimony not only to the intense emotions aroused on both sides of the gun-control issue but also to the odd dynamic that gun-control bills create in the House. Instead of splitting Congress along its traditional fault lines of party and ideology, gun control hinges largely on geography. Lawmakers from urban areas whose constituents feel they are held hostage to crime supported the ban, while Representatives from rural areas where hunting and target shooting is deeply revered plans probably made a difference too.

On the Democrats' side, majority leadership on both sides of the House. Instead of splitting Congress along its traditional fault lines of party and ideology, gun control hinges largely on geography. Lawmakers from urban areas whose constituents feel they are held hostage to crime supported the ban, while Representatives from rural areas where hunting and target shooting is deeply revered plans probably made a difference too.

The lawmaker who led the charge was New York Democrat Charles Schumer, an aggressive Brady Law supporter who has an appetite for media attention and a flair for skating through political opposition. From his perch as chairman of the crime subcommittee, Schumer defied his powerful boss, Judiciary Committee chairman Jack Brooks, to force the bill to the floor. He then told the White House that contrary to Washington wisdom, the measure could actually survive the opposition of the N.R.A. The gun group fought the bill on the ground that it would have no significant impact on crime. N.R.A. vice president Wayne LaPierre denounced the ban as "cosmetic nonsense."

The gun lobby has a fearsome reputation for staging the electoral equivalent of drive-by shootings against lawmakers who defy them. "They are very powerful," says California state senator David Roberti, who three weeks ago managed to beat back an N.R.A.-sponsored drive to recall him from office for supporting his state's 1989 ban on assault weapons, the first in the U.S. "They have a single-issue intensity that is awesome. In my case, five years after I authored a bill, they tried to recall me. They just didn't forget."

What the gun lobby has recently collided with, however, is an increased fear of violent crime. Twenty-two cities had a record number of homicides last year. That has left many citizens feeling vulnerable and increasingly unsympathetic to those who interpret the Second Amendment as protecting the right of Americans to bear arms. "I don't want to disarm the community. I'm convinced 911 might not answer when you need it. You may be all there is to defend yourself," says one of the gun lobby's most powerful players, Senator Dianne Feinstein and Co-Charles Schumer, the authors of the assault-weapons ban. "We knew it would take a lot to change the Congressman's mind, but we thought if we could just get all the information on these guns to him, we might be able to do it," says Feinstein press secretary Bill Chandler. Still, Feinstein did not feel comfortable enough to cold call Hyde. Illinois Senator Paul Simon was enlisted as intermediary.

As soon as the briefing book from Feinstein arrived at his Rayburn Building office, Hyde pushed aside the chaos on his desk, settled into reading the thick document with its seven sections and quickly came to the one made up solely of murders in Chicago, whose suburbs Hyde represents. There was Gerome Allen, a local basketball player who was shot with an AK-47 by another teenager outside a supermarket; the 7-year-old fatally wounded while walking to school with his mother; the Chicago Housing Authority police officer who was killed by an AR-15 as he walked back to his patrol car at the end of his shift. "At the end of reading this list of bloody crimes, I had to conclude these
guns have no purpose but to kill a lot of people very rapidly," said Hyde. "It wasn't like falling off a horse on the road to Damascus. But like many things complicated and emotional, you don't dwell on them unless forced to. Then somebody grabs you by the collar when there's a vote coming up, the pieces fit together and you say to yourself, 'This is wrong.'"

As Hyde debated with himself, some of his supporters reminded him of the Second Amendment, which, he reluctantly concluded, can have its subtleties. "Certainly, the Founding Fathers didn't contemplate these weapons of mass destruction, that teenagers and grievance killers would have bazookas," Gun advocates, he said, "kept insisting you have to stop the criminals not the guns, and I'm sympathetic to that. But I told them the time has come to do both. We can walk and chew gum at the same time.'"

But there may be a price to pay at home. The N.R.A. promised to punish those who voted in favor of the ban more than those who supported the Brady Bill, because that bill only delayed ownership of handguns by five days and didn't ban them outright. Hyde, who voted for the Brady Bill, recognizes that the assault-weapons measure "is a bigger nose in a smaller tent," and he anticipates continuing static from the pro-gun forces. While there is growing concern about guns in his district, it is the other side that is galvanized to retaliate. "The N.R.A. is a master at organizing—its intensity is amazing. The issue is emotional as you can get, arousing more passion than abortion."

As the afternoon wore on, the race was too close to call until Ohio representative Applegate sealed the two-vote margin of victory. When the measure passed, the patrician air of the Washington power broker, Bentsen seized hold of a Street Sweeper, a semiautomatic shotgun capable of firing 12 shells from a revolving cylinder, and asked an imaginary audience of fellow duck hunters, "Can you imagine that in a duck blind? That's to kill people."

By Tuesday the scrambling was beginning to pay off as the President bagged his first trophy: Stephen Neal, a Democrat from North Carolina, who told the White House he had changed his mind and was planning to support the ban. The Administration withheld the announcement until Thursday morning, then paraded Neal out into the Rose Garden so that Clinton could praise Neal's change of heart as "an act of conviction and courage"—thereby ensuring that CNN would pipe news of his conversion into congressional offices just before the voting took place.

The Administration got busy with a barrage of media events and tag-team use of the telephone by the President, Vice President, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Attorney General Janet Reno. On Monday, Clinton and Bentsen put in an appearance together, posing with a display of the 19 weapons targeted by the ban. Their strategy represented a novel move: actually identifying with gun owners by recalling fond memories of their own hunting and target-shooting experiences—and then talking about responsibility. Abandoning the patrician air of the Washington power broker, Bentsen seized hold of a Street Sweeper, a semiautomatic shotgun capable of firing 12 shells from a revolving cylinder, and asked an imaginary audience of fellow duck hunters, "Can you imagine that in a duck blind? That's to kill people."

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**THE CONGRESSMAN:** "I believe in the right to bear arms," says Hyde but he decided to talk with Feinstein

**WACO'S WEAPON**

More than 120 AR-15 assault rifles like this were found in David Koresh's Branch Davidian compound

Schumer and his co-sponsor, Mike Synar of Oklahoma, leaped into each other's arms in a rapturous embrace. Similar displays of bear-hugging affection were unfolding at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, where Rahm Emanuel, coordinator of the White House effort, joined senior adviser George Stephanopoulos in the Oval Office for a moment of high-five bonding with the President.

Amid the jubilation, the question remained whether the bill will pave the way for even more restrictive gun laws in the future. Although that is clearly the hope of many gun-control advocates, most congressional legislators seem only too glad to leave this volatile issue behind and move on to other things. As for the N.R.A., the gun group seemed stunned by the defeat. "We have not decided what to do next," said Tanya Metaksa, the organization's chief lobbyist. "It's a Mexican standoff." Only one thing seems certain: the next engagement, when it does arrive, is bound to be bloody.

*—Reported by Laurence I. Barrett, James Carney and Michael Duffy/Washington, Jon D. Hull/Chicago and Sylvester Monroe/Los Angeles*
At the February press conference where she made her story public, Clinton's accuser Jones was flanked by her husband Steve, to her right, and her lawyer at the time, Traylor VAL:

PRESIDENT

THE ADMINISTRATION

JONES V. THE PRESIDENT

A woman sues Bill Clinton, saying he sexually harassed her when he was Governor of Arkansas. The White House says he did nothing of the kind.

Charlotte Brown says sister Jones told her "whichever way it went, it smelled of money"
knees knock.” Ferguson came back with Clinton's hotel-room number and the message that the Governor wanted her to stop up in a few minutes. She told the Washington Post that she wasn’t wary of the invitation because “I was brought up to trust people, and especially of that stature—you know, a Governor.”

Ferguson led her to Clinton’s room, she says, which was furnished with a sofa and chairs but no bed. With the trooper waiting in the hallway, Clinton closed the door and made small talk about her job. Then he took her hand and pulled her toward him. When she pulled away, he told her, “I love the way your hair flows down your back,” and “I love your curves.” Then he put a hand on her leg and tried to kiss her neck.

Despite the advances, Jones says she didn’t leave the room but sat down at the end of a sofa. Clinton’s next move, she claims, was to drop his trousers and his underwear, sit down beside her on the sofa and ask her to perform oral sex. At that, she says, she headed for the door. As she departed, she says, Clinton told her, “You are a very special woman. Let’s keep this between ourselves.”

Jones maintains that Clinton’s alleged come-on was harassment because she was an Arkansas state employee in 1991. After refusing Clinton’s advances, she says, she was treated badly at work, transferred and denied promotions. Because the federal statute of limitations bars harassment suits after six months, Jones is suing in state court because the Arkansas statute of limitations might have expired.

Jones filed her charges during a February press conference at a meeting of the Washington-based扩容性 Political Action Conference in Washington, to which she was brought by Cliff Jackson, a Little Rock lawyer and full-time Enemy of Bill.

Jones says Clinton made his move on May 8, 1991, five months before he launched his presidential bid. On that day they were both at Little Rock’s Excelsior Hotel for an annual gathering of business executives and government officials. Jones, who was then a 24-year-old clerk (salary: $10,270) for the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, a state agency, was working at a table in the hotel lobby, handing out name tags. Her account of the episode proceeds like this:

A state trooper, Danny Ferguson, came by her table to relay a message from Clinton: “The Governor said you make his have an opportunity to assess the credibility of the witness.”

As for the issue of financial gain, Joseph Cammarata, one of two Virginia lawyers who now represent Jones, says his client will donate to charity anything she wins in court beyond her legal costs. Whether she also means to forgo profits from selling her story is not so clear. And she may have sought payments from the White House before going public. In interviews earlier this year, Daniel Traylor, a Little Rock real estate attorney who represented her until she abruptly switched last week, said he had contacted George Cook, a Little Rock businessman who is a friend of the President’s. Traylor said he asked Cook to tell the White House that Jones would remain silent in exchange for an apology from Clinton and financial compensation. In a signed affidavit, Cook says Traylor also suggested that Clinton might find jobs for Jones and her husband, an airline ticket agent and would-be actor, who now both live in Long Beach, California. Traylor says he was just trying to settle out of court.

Jones was raised by a devoutly Christian family in small-town Arkansas, insists that it was not money but honor that prompted her decision to come forward. In January the American Spectator, a conservative Washington monthly, published the claims of Arkansas state troopers who said then Governor Clinton had used them to bring him women when they were assigned to his security detail. One of the troopers, who has since been identified as Ferguson, told the story of having taken a woman named “Paula” to a hotel room where Clinton was waiting. When she left the room later, he said, “Paula” told him that she would be willing to be Clinton’s girlfriend. Insisting that she never spoke to Ferguson after leaving the room—she has named him in the defamation count of her suit—Jones says she went public with her story so that no one would think she had had sexual relations with Clinton.

Jones’ older sister, Charlotte Brown, says money was an incentive for the suit. Brown says Jones did indeed tell her on the day of the alleged incident that Clinton had made a sexual advance that she resisted. But in an interview last week,
How to Report the Lewd and Unproven?

By WILLIAM A. HENRY III

October conservatives who have been chortling in anticipation since hearing about Paula Corbin Jones' accusations in February, the question for the mainstream media is, What took you so long? To liberals who label the charges unsubstantiated and irrelevant, the question is, Why are you raking up this muck? Both sides are right in perceiving widespread journalistic aversion to the story. That reluctance involves ethical and gender issues that go far beyond partisanship.

Jones' charges reached the front page of the Washington Post 82 days after she made them, and fully 10 weeks after reporter Michael Isikoff researched a somewhat confirmatory analysis that his editors declined to publish until last week. At the New York Times, Jones until last Saturday rated a few paragraphs in stories deep inside the paper; it also printed a column by William Safire chiding other journalists for taking her seriously. The Los Angeles Times, by contrast, unhesitatingly reported Jones' charges in February. Of the TV networks, ABC ran a brief and oblique mention on an evening newscast in February, but NBC, CNN and CBS held off until last week, and even then mostly gave the story short shrift. Time briefly mentioned the case in a two-page story on Clinton haters in the April 11 issue, while last week Newsweek used the gist of Jones' charges as a metaphor for the President's governing style in a five-page critique titled "The Politics of Promiscuity."

Which editorial judgments were right? And how can organizations that generally play by the same rules in assessing what is news and what isn't be so far apart in this instance? In the conservative view, the press is monolithically liberal and intensely partisan. Granted, there is disdauce among some reporters for any story that might humiliate a Democratic President—and journalists know that a sex scandal might be more efficient at doing that than a complicated financial puzzle like Whitewater. But for most journalists, the bigger questions have to do with fear of a public backlash, anxiety about being manipulated and uncertainty about what standard of proof is sufficient.

For the better part of two decades, American journalism has been in the post-Watergate era, a gunslinger time when reporters chased scandals as though they were trophies and often prided themselves on the careers they brought down. Now the news business wonders if it has gone too far. Says Stephen Isacs, acting dean of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism: "The reporting on the Jones story is typical of sensationalist reporting I've seen lately about the presidentcy—it's inappropriate: it's wrong. You don't print it just because someone says it. That doesn't make it so. It's like the press doesn't even consider the rules of the game anymore."

The Jones story makes editors particularly queasy because they fear she may be seeking money or publicity and because she seems linked to people hoping for political gain. Moreover, her account is ultimately uncheckable: only two people were in the room. But even if true, some editors question its relevance. It took place before Clinton was President, and one essential element—that he was an imperfect husband—is a vivid remembrance, a cynical concoction or some combination of the two. And if something happened, is it exactly what Jones would have us believe? By his admissions of "having caused pain in his marriage" and the sheer weight of rumors about his womanizing, Clinton has made himself vulnerable to ordeals like this one even if the charges are not justified. By the back-door attempts of her lawyer to get payment, Jones invites many questions about herself. If their present face-off sounds a bit like the Anita Hill-Clarence Thomas explosion, there's one important difference. In that encounter, it was hard to think of either party as the kind of person who would not tell the whole truth. —Reported by Nina Burleigh/Little Rock and Michael Duffy/Washington

About 100 journalists, many openly chagrined at covering the story, milled outside the U.S. District Court in Little Rock where it becomes public. Says Thomas Plate, editorial-page editor of the Los Angeles Times: "What the American press is asking is whether Clinton is a serial bonker and, if he is, whether that is related to some basic element of character." News executives are also leery of seeming insensitive to women. Says Boston Globe editor Matthew Storin: "The two most important words in the news judgment on this story are: Anita Hill. Though there are some differences, you have the public-policy aspect of sexual-harassment charges."

Perhaps the story's most conflict-laden aspect is its impact on the body politic, given the coarse nature of Jones' claims. In a time of tabloid TV, transvestites on Geraldo and Buttafuoco docudramas galore, even consumers who deplored such stories are sure to read them. The haunting question that many editors voiced last week: Yes, but at what cost? —Reported by Nina Burleigh/Little Rock and Ratu Kamiani/New York
Haiti: The Case for a Bigger Stick

At the time last Thursday when Al Gore was preparing to lead the U.S. delegation to Nelson Mandela's inauguration, the American must-deserving of that trip lay in a Washington hospital. Randall Robinson, who spent years mobilizing the opposition to South Africa's oppressive regime, was in the midst of a hunger strike protesting the Clinton Administration's policy of sending Haitian refugees back to their misery.

If the President's feckless Bosnian policy represents a sin of omission—an unwillingness or inability to rally the world against Serbia's aggression—then, argued Robinson, Clinton's Haiti stance reflected an even more reprehensible sin of commission. "To interdict people and then turn them back to be killed without granting them [asylum hearings]," he said, "makes the President complicit in the killing of those people."

At first Clinton lamely agreed. "I understand and respect what he's doing," the President said. "We need to change our policy. It hasn't worked." Then, finally, Clinton moved. Two days of intensive discussions produced a change of policy last Saturday, confirmed a senior Administration official. Beginning sometime in the next few weeks, those Haitians who take to the seas will be welcomed aboard U.S. ships. Their claims for political asylum will be heard either on board those vessels or at third-country processing centers if the U.S. can negotiate their creation. Although the White House insists it has been debating a new course for some time, it's clear that the news coverage of Robinson's fast at the White House insists it has been debating a new course for some time, it's clear that the news coverage of Robinson's fast

Clinton's alteration of George Bush's repatriation program, which he had blasted as "immoral" during the campaign, will quiet the President's critics and save Florida from a wave of unwanted immigrants. But the military thugs who rule Haiti will remain in power, and Clinton's promise to "restore democracy"—and Jean-Bertrand Aristide—will remain unfulfilled unless more is done. To that end, says the President, anything is possible, including force. For now, though, Clinton favors the sanctions endorsed by the U.N. Security Council last Friday, a set of measures certain only to further harm the average Haitian while the ruling clique escapes their full impact.

In the end, it may be that only military pressure can break the Haitian stalemate, but a truly rigorous set of smarter sanctions should be tried first. These actions just might work:

1) Freeze the foreign bank accounts and property assets of all Haitians, not merely those of the estimated 600 army officers and coup supporters expressly targeted by the new U.N. sanctions. Haiti's poor, with nothing to save or invest, would be unaffected. But the oligarchs, the rich civilians without whose support the military's murderous clique couldn't rule, would be hit in their wallets—perhaps the only action capable of persuading them to invite Aristide back.

2) Deny visas to everyone and ban all but emergency aviation to and from Haiti. The latest sanctions again exempt commercial flights. Thus the army's wealthy supporting cast can leave at will to do business abroad—and some of that business is conducted for the benefit of the guys with the guns. Those who have helped create the horror should be forced to remain in its vicinity.

3) Put the screws to the Dominican Republic. Any trade embargo, no matter how tough on paper, can't work if Santo Domingo's rulers continue winking at the cross-border smuggling that sustains the Haitian usurpers. Sugar exports to the U.S. account for most of the Dominican Republic's wealth, which isn't much. Serious sanctions would threaten an end to that trade if the Dominicans didn't close the border.

Clinton could impose each of these measures unilaterally, if there's no evidence yet that he is even considering such actions. Assuming, then, that the latest tepid sanctions fail, Clinton will face two other choices. He could do nothing, which would allow the carnage to continue, or he could invade:

Yet Haiti's military, emboldened by their success at turning away the shipload of American military trainers aboard the Harlan County last October, believe that the U.S. lacks the guts for a sustained occupation. "It'd be just like Somalia," says a senior Haitian officer. "Clinton will run away when the first U.S. soldier is returned in a body bag." A military intervention, however, need not be open-ended. To limit the commitment, Clinton could embrace Canada's proposal to train expatriate Haitians to serve as the core of a force designed to protect the returned, legitimate government. Together with the estimated two-thirds of the current Haitian army that the U.S. thinks would shift their allegiance to Aristide (about 4,500 troops), that should be enough to secure the exiled President's return to power. What happened then would be up to the Haitians. Clinton would have redeemed his pledge to restore Aristide. If Aristide then condoned a wave of retribution . . . well, there is only so much the outside world can do.

At some point, someone somewhere will seriously test Clinton's stomach for sending Americans in harm's way. Invading Haiti, which could be a relatively swift affair if properly executed, could demonstrate Clinton's ability to use force for a good cause, and help assure that the thousands of Haitians eager for freedom stay put—a twofold accomplishment.
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SOME THINGS ARE WORTH THE PRICE
This May Hurt a Bit

Congress begins to ask why the U.S. subsidizes insurance coverage for those at the top of the heap

By DAN GOODGAME

Back in the early, innocent days of Hillary Rodham Clinton's health-care task force, several members urged that the group look not only at what the Federal Government should do to control costs and extend health coverage to the uninsured but also at what it should stop doing. Their most notable suggestion: Washington might limit the tax subsidy for employer-purchased health insurance, which costs the Treasury $74 billion a year and mainly works to subsidize generous health plans for the best-paid Americans. The exemption, they argued, fuels overspending on health care and helps drive the cost of insurance beyond the reach of many low-income workers and small businesses. "Almost everyone agreed," says a senior White House official, "that it would be good policy to reform the tax subsidy."

Good policy, but not good politics—especially not by the lights of labor-union members, who have used the tax subsidy to negotiate some of the most expensive health benefits in America. When union bosses, led by AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland, got wind that the White House was even discussing limits on the tax subsidy for health insurance, they met privately with Mrs. Clinton and warned her that labor's support for health reform—deemed essential by the Democrats—was at risk. The First Lady then sent word to her erstwhile reformers: There's no sense even talking about the tax subsidy. The issue has thus become known as the "third rail" of health-care politics—as deadly as a high-voltage train track.

Now, however, as Congress seeks new ways to finance health coverage for the uninsured, the tax subsidy is losing its untouchable status, especially among members of the powerful Senate Finance Committee, who are working to draft a bipartisan alternative to the Clinton health plan. Two key Democrats, David Boren of Oklahoma and Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, last week endorsed a health-reform bill sponsored by Republican Senator John Chafee of Rhode Island that would limit the tax subsidy and use the saving to help the working poor buy health insurance.

Senator Bob Packwood, the Oregon Republican, has long opposed limits on the tax subsidy but now says, "My mind is open." The rising cost of health care, he says, makes him wonder "whether we have encouraged, because of the tax code, too much health coverage . . . Cadillac coverage when we ought to be aiming for Chevrolet coverage." Senator Tom Daschle, the South Dakota Democrat, acknowledged that "it's safe to say that we won't allow a sky's-the-limit tax exclusion." And a top adviser to President Clinton predicted "a cap on the tax subsidy for upper-income people." Union leaders are on the alert. "We thought we had beaten this idea of taxing benefits, but now it's back again," said Gerald McEntee, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Union members defend the tax subsidy on the ground that in many cases they made wage concessions in return for better health benefits. However, their coverage often allows them to pay little toward their health-care bills and insulates them from the cost of their treatment choices. The Clinton plan provides incentives to most Americans to reduce health spending but not to those covered under union contracts, who are exempted for 10 years.

The tax subsidy is a product of a different era. America's health-care system, in which workers get health insurance mainly through employers, began to evolve during World War II, when labor was scarce and wages were controlled. Employers started to compete for workers by offering health insurance, which Washington deemed exempt from taxes. That didn't matter much when the average family paid about $60 a year in federal taxes, but as taxes rose during the 1970s and '80s, workers and employers faced a strong incentive to substitute tax-free health benefits for taxable wages. This pushed up the price of health care and of the tax subsidy.

Like most tax breaks, the one for health insurance is highly regressive: 60% of the $74 billion subsidy flows to the highest-paid 20% of Americans. Whereas the average family saves about $800 a year in taxes, those earning between $10,000 and $200,000 save $1,710—and the 35 million Americans with no insurance get no subsidy at all.

To address this inequity, the Chafee plan would limit the tax subsidy to the value of the "average" health policy in a region and would use the saving to subsidize insurance for those who now can't afford it. Clinton adviser George Stephanopoulos warns, however, that "taxing health benefits goes to the heart of people's fears that health-care reform might take away what they already have." Many lawmakers therefore favor a tax subsidy whose impact is limited to those at the highest incomes: say, $50,000 and above.

Even at that level, however, some high-paid union members with working spouses could find such a cap hurtful. It is perhaps the most organized labor's success—at least for the shrunken ranks of its members—that David Sultz, an AFL-CIO spokesman, protests that "just because something hurts upper-income people, that doesn't make it progressive." —With reporting by Laurence I. Barrett and Dick Thompson/Washington

50 TIME, MAY 16, 1994
**SOCIETY**

**Dollars for Deeds**

How do you keep teens from getting pregnant or motivate students to make the grade? Offer them cash.

*By CHRISTINE GORMAN*

Each time Lisa Jones arrived at an East Baltimore, Maryland, health clinic for a pregnancy checkup last year, the 19-year-old was given a yellow voucher worth $10. After 10 visits, in which she improved her diet and learned how to care for an infant, she gave birth to a healthy baby daughter. "There are a lot of girls out there who are naive," Jones says. "The vouchers are a good way to get them to come in."

As a straight-A student, 17-year-old Luke O’Neil gets a 10% discount at his high school store in Kingston, Massachusetts, and free admission to all class dances and athletic events. This summer his marks will fetch him discounts and freebies at local pizza parlors and candy stores.

Planned Parenthood of Leadville, Colorado, pays teenage girls $1 for each day they avoid getting pregnant. The girls, who show up at a school office every week to attest that they are not expecting a child and that if they have had sex, they used contraceptives, often stick around to eat Doritos and talk with counselors about their lives.

In Norman Rockwell’s America, good behavior was its own reward. Accepting cash for performing a civic duty or taking care of one’s own health would have been embarrassing, if not downright degenerate. But that is exactly the approach that is being championed by a growing number of people desperate to reverse some of the social trends of the past 20 years.

Taking a lesson from the business world, they have discovered the power of incentives. Critics call it bribery. But proponents argue that they are only being realistic. In many cities and suburbs, a culture of violence and drugs has crushed young people’s hope for life’s rewards. Hundreds of thousands of students drop out of high school. Many young girls find their only source of self-esteem in motherhood. "We can pierce the disillusionment of a lot of kids by providing clear, concrete incentives," says Michael Carrera, an adolescent-sexuality expert in New York City. "Maybe our means wouldn’t have to be so dramatic if this were the 1940s or 1950s. But this is the 1990s, and we have to be daring."

Even the middle class seems to need an extra nudge to do the right thing these days. For years corporations have helped meet blood shortages by rewarding employees who roll up their sleeves with extra time off. At least one church has resorted to such techniques. In April, after the Frederick Christian Fellowship Church in Maryland offered newcomers a $40 bill for attending worship services, more than 50 fresh faces appeared in the pews. Many of the incentive programs operate on a small scale, and their track records are difficult to evaluate. The main purpose is to help people who have become so financially strapped or dysfunctional that most of their energy is focused on bare-bones survival. "Unless a particular health problem is at the top of their list, the poor will not give it attention," says Dr. William Pawluk, of the Prudential Health Care Plan, which spends $6,000 each month to ensure that its pregnant Medicaid patients in Baltimore keep their appointments. "If you give them $10, they can afford the transportation to get the care or pay for a babysitter to stay with other children."

At their best, the perks help fight apathy, especially among the young. Under the incentive plans inspired by the Jostens Renaissance program of Minneapolis, Minnesota, some schools bestow “gold” cards for straight As and “red” cards for As and Bs that is why the program also includes tough penalties for slackers. Mothers who skip school or drop out find their welfare checks reduced $62 a month. Over the past few years, as the Ohio program has proved its effectiveness in keeping young mothers in school, the sanctions have become more controversial than the bonuses ever were.

The bonuses may not bring lasting improvements unless the underlying structure of a program is sound. "If you’ve got a lousy education system and you think students are going to learn because you give them so much for an A or a B, then you’re barking up the wrong tree," notes Andrew Hahn, associate dean at Brandeis University. But the recognition and attention that prizes, honors and cash may bring can sometimes spur the indifferent toward greater achievement.
The Bag Stops Here

Are the luggage-delivery glitches in Denver’s long-delayed airport fixable anytime soon?

By RICHARD WOODBURY DENVER

With its glass-walled atrium and skyline, marble-walled terminal and soaring, Teflon-spired roof mimicking the peaks of the nearby Rockies, the brand-new Denver International Airport, the nation’s largest, would be a prize for most cities. But there was no joy in the Mile-High City last week as Mayor Wellington Webb summoned reporters to his city-hall office to announce an indefinite delay in the airport’s opening. To begin operations prematurely with a malfunctioning baggage system, the mayor warned, could be “disastrous.”

The announcement was another blow for airport boosters smarting from three earlier postponements, snafus and design changes that have put the gargantuan project, bigger than Manhattan, seven months behind schedule and boosted the cost by hundreds of millions. It left them wondering if the $3.2 billion project—the nation’s first big new airport in 20 years—was jinxed. Cynics who have long questioned the need for such an extravagant facility chuckled that D.I.A. should be renamed D.O.A.—dead on arrival.

This time, as before, the problem lay beneath the airport’s terrazzo floors, amid the underground warren of computers, conveyor belts, wires and thousands of motors that make up the airport’s Disneyesque baggage system. As designed, 4,000 computer-guided fiber-glass carts, each carrying a single suitcase, will roll along 22 miles of serpentine steel tracks, delivering 60,000 bags an hour to and from dozens of distant gates and carousels. The system employs electromagnetic motors attached to the tracks to power the carts, which are routed and monitored by banks of logic controllers, sensors and photocells.

But in its first extensive test two weeks ago, the system performed more like a Rube Goldberg nightmare. Carts crashed into one another, bending rails and disgorging clothes from suitcases. Others were knocked off the rails, jammed or mysteriously failed to appear when summoned. A Continental official, taking in the spectacle, pronounced it “sad.” Glitches in the software seemed to be the culprit, but the larger challenge was the immensity of fully automating an entire airport’s baggage system, something never attempted on such a scale. “There’s no question that it works. We just need more testing time,” insisted Gene Di Fonso, president of BAE Automated Systems, the builder.

Denver’s city council deepened the task by refusing to award the job of operating the system to BAE, the only company that really knows anything about it. Leaders were worried that the Dallas outfit wouldn’t hire enough minorities and women, though the firm insisted it would. In the wake of political infighting over who should get the lucrative contract, it went to an outsider. Aircraft Service International of Miami, which has had to race to fathom the system in a few months. Then too the eagerness of Denver’s leaders to retain control and ensure minority participation in all phases of construction led them to put city officials in command, overseeing hundreds of contracts, rather than hand off the duties to a general contractor, who might have provided tighter management. Notes an insider: “It was raw greed. Everyone wanted a piece of the contract monies. The city lost control at the outset, and the project was destined to run amuck.”

Once the planes begin flying, officials will have to contend with whether the grandiose project was ever needed and how important a complex seven times the size of existing Stapleton International Airport will be at a time of downsizing in the airline industry. Continental, D.I.A.’s second largest tenant behind United, has virtually abandoned its Denver hub, shrinking its presence nearly two-thirds and pushing the new airport, in the face of declining traffic projections, to cut its planned 120 gates to 84. Critics contend that despite congestion problems, Stapleton could simply have been expanded.

D.I.A. “is a white elephant,” charges Michael Boyd, an aviation consultant.

Denver’s leaders predict that today’s problems will be forgotten as D.I.A.’s efficiencies make it an economic anchor, boosting tourism and industry in the region. Transportation Secretary Federico Peña, who as Denver mayor in the mid-’80s got D.I.A. off the ground, calls it “an airport for the next century, a critical investment for the country.” All that seems to stand in the way of that vision, the boosters say, is getting the baggage software to work. But no one’s betting that will happen fast. One reason: while technicians struggle to operate the suitcase carts, they haven’t even begun to test other, larger vehicles that are expected to carry Colorado-bound travelers’ most popular luggage: skis and golf clubs.
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HOPE FOR HELP: Tutsi men and boys wait in Burundi for transfer to a U.N. camp.
**COVER STORY**

**WHY?**

The Killing Fields of Rwanda

Hundreds of thousands have died or fled in a month of tribal strife. Are these the wars of the future?

By NANCY GIBBS

HERE ARE NO DEVILS LEFT IN HELL," THE MISSIONARY said. "They are all in Rwanda." Actually they brought Hell with them; you have only to watch the rivers for proof. Normally in this season, when the rains come to these lush valleys, the rivers swell with a rich red soil. They are more swollen than ever this year.

First come the corpses of men and older boys, slain trying to protect their sisters and mothers. Then come the women and girls, flushed out from their hiding places and cut down. Last are the babies, who may bear no wounds: they are tossed alive into the water, to drown on their way down the river. The bodies, or pieces of them, glide by for half an hour or so, the time it takes to wipe out a community, carry the victims to the banks and dump them in. Then the water runs clear for awhile, until men and older boys drift into view again, then women, then babies, reuniting in the shallows as the river becomes the grave.

Aid workers have guessed that anywhere from 100,000 to 500,000 Rwandans have died since the civil war between the Hutu and the Tutsi reignited a month ago. But no one knows how many—and we may never know. The bodies not rotting by the roads are buried in mass graves or floating down the rivers, far away from the arithmetic of history. With this latest tragedy in its long litany of tribal massacres, Rwanda joins Angola, Sri Lanka, Bosnia and Nagorno-Karabakh in defining what barbarism means in the late 20th century, and defying the rest of the world to try to do something about it.

For the past month, anyone watching the two unimaginable dramas playing out in Africa was left wondering which one was prophecy. "We have moved from an era of pessimism, division, limited opportunity and turmoil," declared Nelson Mandela after he took his turn to vote an end to three centuries of racial hatred. "We are starting a new era of hope, of reconciliation, of nation building." All across South Africa the people lined up to cast a ballot to escape from their past. All along Rwanda’s borders and into the instant refugee camps, they lined up to escape from the future.

"I see two ends of the spectrum in Africa today," says Professor Crawford Young.
All along Rwanda's borders and into the refugee camps

A small dirty lake is the main source of water for refugees massing in Tanzania. Without proper sanitation or sufficient food, cholera, typhoid and malaria are spreading, especially among the children.

Ken Ruge, an Africa specialist at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, "the most depressing in Rwanda and the most hopeful in South Africa." In South Africa optimists find a jubilant example of the victory of democracy that the end of the cold war has ushered in. But out of Rwanda come warnings about how other struggles may unfold in this next dangerous generation.

Unless led by a hated tyrant, a country that loses its head of state by violence often goes a bit mad. In Rwanda the madness was spreading even before the night of April 6, when the plane carrying President Juvénal Habyarimana and his neighboring head of state Cyprien Ntaryamira from Burundi was shot out of the sky over the capital of Kigali, plunging into the gardens of the presidential palace. Habyarimana was a Hutu who had grabbed power in a coup in 1973 and worked hard to hang onto it. He was on his way back from a peace conference in Tanzania that was meant to end years of struggle between the minority Tutsi and the ruling Hutu. Instead, with his death, the fighting turned into massacre after massacre after massacre.

The Hutu instantly blamed the Tutsi rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front for the death of their President. Within minutes after the crash, soldiers of the presidential guard, who most resisted any sharing of power, took to the streets along with mobs of drunken young men and began hunting down Tutsi civilians, killing them where they stood. Western nations quickly whisked their nationals to safety, leaving terrified Rwandans to fend for themselves. As the tales of murder began to filter out, it became clear that there were no sanctuaries: blood flowed down the aisles of churches where many sought refuge; five priests and 12 women hiding out in a Jesuit center were slaughtered. A Red Cross ambulance was stopped at a checkpoint, the six wounded patients dragged out and bayoneted to death. Toddlers lay sliced in half, and mothers with babies strapped to their backs sprawled dead on the streets of Kigali. The fighting was hand to hand, intimate and unspeakable, a kind of bloodlust that left those who managed to escape it hollow-eyed and mute.

Beneath the killing frenzy, something more systematic and sinister was happening. Moderate members of the Hutu government, those who had favored making some accommodation with the Tutsi, were among the first to be hunted down. Acting Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana and other Hutu ministers died within the first hours of fighting. "At first the killing wasn't purely ethnic. It was also political," says Desiré Habiyambire, a Hutu moderate who fled Rwanda with his three children after his name was circulated on a hit list. "I am caught in the middle," he adds. "Extremism is my enemy. If I meet a Hutu extremist, he will kill me. If I meet a Tutsi extremist, he too will kill me."

Like many refugees, Habiyambire...
thinks hard-line Hutu are trying to consolidate power by enlisting Hutu civilians in the fight not just against the rebel front but against all Tutsi. "They are trying to confuse people for their political ends, and they have succeeded," Augustin Nigaba, who is in charge of a major checkpoint on the border with Burundi, agrees. "First it was politics," he says. "Then it was genocide."

The hate campaign did its job: relief workers and refugees agree that much of the most vicious killing was done not by the army but by Hutu death squads, called the interahamwe ("those who attack together"). These are young men in street clothes, armed with anything from a screwdriver to an Uzi to a machete, a dull gleam in their eyes and a whistle around their neck. If one spotted a Tutsi family emerging from hiding and trying to flee, he blew his whistle, and his comrades sealed off any escape. "If you look in their eyes," says Daniel Bellamy of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, who has encountered these killers at numerous roadblocks in the capital, "there is something there that is not in the eyes of normal people."

Relief workers tried desperately to help where they could, but the fervor of butchery grew too powerful, and people were dying too fast. Prison inmates were ordered to collect the corpses piling up in every corner of the capital. They came with Caterpillar tractors and shoveled the bodies into mass graves, sometimes thousands at a time. Without water or electricity and afraid to venture out for food, civilians huddled in their homes listening to the screams as soldiers moved from house to house, slaying whomever they found.

Thousands of Tutsi who took refuge in the Kigali sports stadium were bombarded by grenades and mortar fire. U.N. refugee officials said that each night, armed Hutu with lists of professionals and intellectuals would arrive at the stadium, haul out dozens of Tutsi and execute them in a kind of intellectual ethnic cleansing. Last week 21 orphans and 13 Red Cross workers trying to guard them were murdered: in a scene reminiscent of Nazi Germany, the children were picked out of a group of 500 simply because they looked like Tutsi. There were reports that several priests giving refuge to local Tutsi were buried alive. The mayor of the southern town of Butare, who is married to a Tutsi, was offered a Sophie's choice by Hutu peasants: he could save his wife and children if he gave up his wife's family—both her parents and her sister—to be killed. He made the deal.

The population grew so desperate that in a single 24-hour period, a quarter of a million people streamed across the border into Tanzania, creating an instant city, the second largest in the country. Some were Tutsi, but many were Hutu who feared that the rebels, now controlling much of eastern Rwanda and threatening to capture Kigali, would exact revenge for the massacres. One U.N. peacekeeping official, however, observed last week that "the Tutsi have shown remarkable restraint—there's been no ethnic cleansing in the Tutsi areas. They are not doing the kind
Relief workers were overwhelmed by the sheer numbers that appeared overnight; they needed 147 tons of food a day.

In all, about 1.7 million Rwandans, out of a population of 8.1 million, have fled their homes. Most remain within the country, dodging the army, the gangs or the rebels, streaming along roads carrying clothes in plastic bags, mattresses on their heads. Last week, as the numbers of refugees continued to swell, U.N. officials were desperately trying to sustain the horde.

Early on there was already a winner in the war, whose triumph will be unaffected by whatever the politicians or soldiers decide. It is the victory of disease. Sanitation is impossible; typhoid, dysentery, cholera are all menacing the refugees, especially the children. Malarial mosquitoes swarm above the swamps. As the rainy season continues in the mountains, the dry cough of pneumonia and tuberculosis echoes through the camps. One Red Cross doctor has commandeered a partly built breeze-block structure and roofed it with blue plastic sheeting to make a hospital. More than 70 patients with bullet wounds and 100 others with horrendous machete gashes are presented at surgery each day.

The Red Cross doctor has personal worries as well: he too is a refugee. "I was living with my wife and four children in Kigali but had to leave them behind when I fled a month ago," he says. "For the past two weeks I have telephoned my house, but there is no reply. Already I think of them as dead. Everyone of our neighbors had been killed. I have put them out of my heart." He had three sons and a daughter, all under seven years old.

Yet so far, despair has not triumphed completely. Relief workers are astonished by the cohesion and sense of community they see around them. In some cases whole villages moved together and reassembled themselves in the camps; the elders ration food supplies; some priests are presiding over congregations 1,000 strong. For those who have been witness to mayhem throughout the past four years of civil war, there were even words of relief.

"Here we are tasting the signs of the horror as bodies floated in a constant stream down the Kagera River on the Tanzanian border."

Survivors of the Nyanga Hill massacre sought care and refuge with the Tutsi rebels at their headquarters in Kigali.
How can so much hate have accumulated?

Kind Words, but Not Much More

The pictures are as appalling as any that have come across global television screens, yet no one is calling for direct intervention to stop the month-old killing spree in Rwanda. However troubled they might be by the scale and ferocity of the slaughter, Western nations have offered little more than emotional expressions of sympathy for the victims.

The American appetite for such missions, even in cases of dire human need, has been dulled by experiences like Somalia. "Lesson No. 1," President Clinton said last week, "is, Don't go into one of these things and say, maybe we'll be done in a month because it's a humanitarian crisis." His reluctance mirrors the public's: a TIME/CNN poll last week showed that only 34% of respondents favored doing something to quell the violence, while 51% opposed any action. Clinton confirmed that judgment with a new presidential directive on U.S. participation in peacekeeping abroad: those operations, it says, "should not be open-ended commitments, but linked to concrete political solutions."

Rwanda is an almost perfect example of the problem Clinton's directive addresses. The horrifying slaughter is another explosion in a mainly ethnically based civil war that outsiders understand imperfectly if at all—and therefore do not know how to solve. No one is even certain what sort of diplomatic efforts might persuade the Rwandan factions to halt the bloodletting. The only obvious alternative to traditional diplomacy would be for a well-equipped army to move into Rwanda—shooting if necessary—and force a cease-fire. But no one is volunteering for such an army.

A U.N. peacekeeping force already in Rwanda to police an agreement last August for power sharing with Tutsi rebels in the Hutu-led government was hastily reduced from 2,600 to 470 when the massacres began and 10 Belgian blue helmets were killed. The signal sent, says a senior African diplomat, "was, Look, you are on your own. You may do whatever you want."

Sanctions, the response of choice at the U.N., are widely regarded as useless in this case: Rwanda's economy is already destitute, and people are fighting just to stay alive. As the situation worsens, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali is looking for about 8,000 troops to send into the country to stop the killing. He has asked the Organization of African Unity to take on the responsibility, but has had no response.

Special envoys are in motion, and humanitarian organizations are pleading for the creation of safe havens for refugees inside Rwanda. But the example of Bosnia's safe areas encourages no one, and the only aid being delivered is to the vast new camps across Rwanda's borders in Tanzania and Burundi. At the U.N., there is only a vague hope for a cease-fire. "We are at a loss to know what to do," says a senior delegate. The butchery is "inhuman, ghastly," says U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda David Rawson. Still, says another State Department official, "it's not that we have any plan." There is not likely to be one anytime soon. "We have got to hope that these people will understand that they are brothers," says Rawson. "They cannot kill each other forever." The tragedy is that thousands more are likely to die trying.

E U R O P I A N S W O R K S T U M B L E D I N T O Rwanda a century ago found a country ruled by tall, willowy Tutsi cattle lords under a magical Tutsi king, while darker-skinned, stockier Hutu farmers tended the land, grew the food, kept the Tutsi clothed and fed. They lived in symbiotic harmony. "They were a reasonably contented rural society," says Basil Davidson, a leading British historian of Africa. "There was no hatred between the two groups. That came only with the colonial system."

First the Germans and then, after World War I, the Belgians ruled their African colony indirectly. Based on their notions of racial hierarchy, the Belgians upheld the dominance of the Tutsi, with their lighter skin and aquiline, almost European features, as their agents governing the majority Hutu population. Sometimes they gave the Tutsi privileged access to education; a minimum height was set for the sons of chiefs who wanted to go to school, which effectively disqualified many of the shorter Hutu. The Tutsi received the best jobs in the bureaucracy, even as the colonists drained the wealth from the country. "That really began to stratify society," says John Lamphear of the University of Texas, an East Africa expert. "Creating differences that hadn't been there."

The years of colonialism essentially destroyed the social and political structures that had kept tribal peace for centuries. By 1959 the aggrieved Hutu majority rose up in rebellion; in some villages, machete-wielding gangs set upon the Tutsi and hacked off their feet, cutting them down to size. The Belgians, who had no concept of tribal warfare, were finished. It is a familiar lesson: an estimated 1 million Hindus and Muslims died in communal fighting after the British pulled out of India: the departure of the Belgians from the Congo set off savage ethnic-regional warfare; the collapse of the Soviet Union ignited a murderous rivalry between Abkhazians and Georgians for control of Georgia. Rwanda's preindependence history held special ironies: while colonial rule was far less strict in Rwanda than in South Africa or Rhodesia, the legacy of Belgian rule all but guaranteed the violence that has erupted.

ing the good life." At least here, he explained, no one was being killed.

How did so much hate accumulate in so small a country? Historians could point to special ironies: while colonial rule was far less strict in Rwanda than in South Africa or Rhodesia, the legacy of Belgian rule all but guaranteed the violence that has erupted.
Out of the carnage in Rwanda come warnings a

pushed by the wave of independence sweeping the continent, abruptly abandoned their Tutsi agents and sided with the Hutu majority. Having inflamed the Hutu's resentment of the Tutsi élite, the retreating colonizers left the minority to the mercies of the mob. Thousands of Tutsi fled into exile in Uganda, where they waited for the next 30 years for the chance to reclaim their power.

By the time the Belgians ceded independence to Rwanda in 1962, the foundations for slaughter had been laid. "When there is a rupture of authority, that creates a situation that is apocalyptic by nature and leads to fear and anguish," says Professor François Constantin, head of the East Africa Research Center at the University of Pau in France, "In Rwandan society, the fault of an individual becomes the fault of a group. A whole family is held responsible for a prejudicial act committed by an individual and can be eliminated. In a traumatic situation, fear and uncertainty can lead to collective murder. Vengeance breeds countervengeance."

As its hold on power was challenged by better-educated Tutsi rivals, the Hutu government increased ethnic tensions by creating a sense of tribal solidarity—a useful distraction from the internal power struggles among northern and southern Hutu. All Rwandans were required to carry racial-identity cards; there was talk of herding Tutsi into certain regions, an apartheid imposed by blacks on fellow blacks. Any effort by Tutsi to reassert themselves met with a vicious and murderous response. "There was bludgeoning of public opinion," argues Philip Reyntjens, professor of law and politics at the University of Antwerp in Belgium. "Ethnicity does not necessarily have to give rise to violence, but one can easily manipulate ethnicity to throw people against one another."

When it suited his purposes, President Habyarimana could behave like a model multiculturalist. By late 1980s his economy was gasping, famine was spreading, and his hold on power looked increasingly fragile. In a gesture of reform he loosened controls on the press and began negotiating to allow competing parties into the government. But many thought he was still dragging his feet. In 1990 he expelled Tutsi soldiers of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, invaded from Uganda and launched a civil war that came to a halt only last August with the Arusha accords, which mandated that power be shared. Tutsi would finally be allowed into a national-unity government, and a new army of both Hutu and Tutsi soldiers would enforce the peace.

The prospect of reconciliation was too much for Hutu hard-liners, and the plotting began. Well-connected residents of Kigali knew something awful was coming and began sending their children out of the country. What looked at first like a spontaneous eruption of ancient ethnic hate appears now to have been carefully planned. Though no one has been allowed in to investigate, U.N. officials suspect the hard-line presidential guard as being behind the assassination.

If the Rwanda catastrophe was more than a simple tribal meltdown, it also showed signs of being the kind of conflict that scholars warn will haunt the world for decades to come. These wars are not started by statesmen or fought by armies or ended by treaties. The tribal skirmishes recall the wars of the Middle Ages, when religion and politics and economics and social conflicts all messily intertwined.

Assuming too is the hygienic, high-tech, buttons-and-bombs warfare that developed countries have spent the past 40 years refining. The chosen weapons are often far more crude. In Rwanda, says the U.N.'s Bellamy, "it is man to man, flesh against flesh. It is a human hunt; one man butchering another with his own hands." Distinctions between soldiers and civilians become harder to make and less respected. There are no rules of engagement and no one reliable with whom to negotiate. The Hutu army chief of staff guaranteed safe passage to U.N. soldiers evacuating wounded Tutsi civilians. But soldiers along the road stopped the convoy, ordered people out and set upon them with machetes. "They said they didn't take orders from the army chief of staff," said U.N. spokesman Abdul Kabia.

Absent any discipline, warfare becomes an extension of crime by other means. The modern military model is the neighborhood gang, brothers and cousins, roaming, rule breaking, terrorizing. "Youth has no future in Rwanda," observes Jean-Claude Willame, professor of African politics at Belgium's Catholic University of Louvain. "To a certain extent, they don't give a damn about those Hutu and Tutsi things. They're paid."

From Iraq to the former Soviet empire to the Balkans, the authoritarian state exists as a piece of machinery, man-made, breakable, the borders etched by diplomats ignorant of or indifferent to ancient claims and tribal hate. Kurds fight for their freedom from Iraq and Turkey; Tamils battle Sinhalese in Sri Lanka; Armenians fight Azerbaijanis in Nagorno-Karabakh; Alba-
nian Muslims and Serbs circle each other in Kosovo. Last week Yemen was the latest country to break apart, as those in the south accused the northerners of attempting to further impoverish them. The struggles can be ancient and visceral, religious and racial, the oppressed against the oppressors. Where the valves of democracy allow for ethnic pressures to escape, differences are settled by discussion; in the embattled outposts of the new world order, it is the tribes that rule, and the nature of war and peace in the next century may be largely determined by their ambitions.

Rwanda serves as a modern laboratory for anyone trying to figure out which factors will matter and which will not in the pursuit of peace and security. It is a crucible full of explosives that nations watching from a comfortable distance have no idea how to handle. War itself is redefined when it is waged within countries rather than between them; when the environment—soil, water, scarce natural resources—become the spoils that cause neighbors to kill neighbors; when economic development fails to guarantee stability; and above all when ethnic enemies use the outbreak of fighting to settle scores that can stretch back for centuries. —Reported by Clive Mutiso/Northwest Tanzania, Andrew Purvis/Bujumbura, Thomas Sancton/Paris and Ann M. Simmons/Washington
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**INTERVIEW**

Nelson Mandela on South Africa's new role

**A DESIRE TO HELP ITS NEIGHBORS**

The security around President-elect Nelson Mandela last week neatly captured the country's new mood: his African National Congress bodyguards mixed easily with his white, Afrikaans-speaking government agents, exchanging black-power handshakes and chatting amiably. Three days before his inauguration, Mandela talked in Cape Town with TIME deputy managing editor John Stacks, Johannesburg bureau chief Scott MacLeod and correspondent Peter Hawthorne.

**TIME:** U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has called on African nations to supply a peacekeeping force for Rwanda. Will South Africa take part?

**Mandela:** Our security forces are at present overstretched. But the fact that [Zulu leader Mangosuthu] Buthelezi is now participating in the government might make it unnecessary to have such large concentrations of security forces in Natal. Therefore we might have a unit available. There are many problems facing Africa, so I would be well disposed to assisting, provided I feel confident that the situation in this country is normal.

**TIME:** What about aid for Africa?

**Mandela:** This is something we would like to do. But at the same time we don't want to be assertive and remind Africa of the days of apartheid. We would like to do things on a basis of equality with other African states and consult them on what role we should play. Leave it to them to say, "Look, we want you to play this role on this particular issue." We have a problem in that we have to improve our image as projected during the days of apartheid. We have to be very, very careful not to create the impression that we want to dominate other African countries economically.

**TIME:** You say you are satisfied that your party got 63% of the vote, though two-thirds would have enabled you to write a new constitution without support from F.W. de Klerk's party, which came in second with 20%. We've never heard a politician say he was glad he didn't get even more votes. Can you explain?

**Mandela:** Mr. De Klerk was the first to telephone me to express his concern about the fact that we were on the verge of reaching a [two-thirds] majority. Mr. De Klerk was very much concerned. I didn't want him to be concerned. Therefore to have a two-thirds majority, which would have enabled us to do what we like, would have raised tensions in a situation where there should be normality, where people should be sure they are not just going to be used as rubber stamps. That is why I was relieved.

**TIME:** How will history judge De Klerk?

**Mandela:** Mr. De Klerk had the courage to come out openly and say, "Apartheid has failed. The best way is negotiations." We must compliment him for that. But in spite of the fact that he made this commendable contribution, it was a foregone conclusion that his party was going to disappear. After the next five years, I don't think anybody will ever hear of the National Party. He applied dirty-trick tactics in this campaign. Very dirty, racist tactics. Nevertheless we beat them. But Mr. De Klerk has made a contribution. Without him, we could not have made this progress. It would have been a series of conflicts and turmoil that would have further destroyed our economy. By his cooperation we avoided that catastrophe.

**TIME:** Are you worried about the stability of South Africa?

**Mandela:** I don't regard the future with any pessimism. I have been having discussions with the full general staff of the South African Defense Force. I have had discussions with all the police generals who are responsible for policy. Three days ago I met [right-wing leader] General Constand Viljoen and had very fruitful discussions with him. We made a plan as to how to deal with the demands of the Afrikaners. [Viljoen, whose party won 2% of the vote, is seeking an Afrikaner state.] The entry of Buthelezi into the elections and now the fact that he is going to serve in the government of national unity will actually reduce violence in Natal, and perhaps it will disappear altogether. As far as the question of the Third Force [of right-wing security-force elements allegedly subverting democracy] is concerned, we have taken over the army as well as the police. Mr. De Klerk tried to say, "If you take defense, give us the police. Or if you take the police, give us defense." I said, "No. Those two must be controlled by us. You are not in a position to clean the police force of the elements that are creating this violence. On the contrary, you are trying to defend the commission of activities by this Third Force that is in the security forces. We are the only people who can make sure that this question of the Third Force is dealt with."

**TIME:** How is your health?

**Mandela:** My health is good. Of course the strain has been very great. One of these days I am going to take a gun and go and shoot, but don't tell the environmentalists. One time I shot a kudu bull. By the time I returned from the game reserve and landed at the airport, there was a demonstration. "You are a murderer! You are a murderer!" I am going to go to the bush and rest a bit.
ARAFAT, READY OR NOT

The P.L.O. gains the right to govern but finds itself unprepared to begin

By LISABEYER GAZASTRIP

DIPLOMATIC SIGNING CEREMONIES are supposed to be formal affairs, choreographed to the dotted i and not a handshake out of place. So the 2,500 guests in Cairo's International Conference Center gathered to see Israel and the P.L.O. seal an agreement to begin Palestinian self-rule, were astonished by the drama unfolding among the dignitaries onstage. For 35 minutes, while the principals came and went from the podium, their attention was all too plainly elsewhere. Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres remonstrated with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin with Peres, Arafat with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev with Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Rabin kept shrugging angrily while Arafat stood stonefaced. Then the entire group walked off the stage.

Rabin had discovered that Arafat failed to pen his name to six accompanying maps that spelled out important terms of the deal. The Prime Minister threatened to quit the ceremony unless Arafat relented. Four minutes later, the parties reappeared.

The audience applauded in relief as Arafat returned to the desk and methodically wrote in annotations above his signature on the documents. Before doing so, Arafat wanted a written guarantee that the size of the self-rule enclave around Jericho would be open to revision, not cemented at the 25-sq.-mi. area drawn on the maps. With that promise, the deal was sealed. But the publicity underscored how tentative is each step toward Israeli-Palestinian coexistence. The snafu in Cairo was only "the tip of the iceberg of problems that we shall have to overcome," said Rabin.

Not Ready for Prime Time After 27 years of fighting Israeli control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the P.L.O. at last finds the occupiers ready, even eager, to begin a retreat. Yet, in testimony to how unprepared it is to rule, the organization has informed the Israelis that it needs more time to get ready, so chaos does not take over before the P.L.O. can.

Under the agreement, the transfer of power in the Gaza Strip and Jericho enclaves will take 24 days. But the changeover
may take even longer. "There is no real deadline," says a high-ranking Israeli negotiator. "We shall stay as long as is necessary." The army preferred to complete its redeployment within a few days, fearing a slow drawdown of troops might expose the deadline," says a high-ranking Israeli commander. The others were delayed by "technical hitches."

Departing soldiers to danger if the P.L.O. was magnified by the P.L.O.'s imperfect way to make last-minute decisions," says Abdul Karim Sidr, a P.L.O. leader in Jericho. "But to enhance the growth of the community, we need different people." Talent is available. Palestinians are among the best educated of all Middle Easterners. Those in exile were among the principal builders of the modern Gulf states, and entrepreneurs outside the territories have abundant resources. The international community has also promised to pitch in. Last week the World Bank announced it had amassed $1.2 billion of the $2.1 billion that 40 donors have pledged to Palestinian development. The question now is how effectively Arafat will capitalize on these assets.

The answer will help determine how rapidly the P.L.O. gets its hands on additional territory and powers. Now that the Gaza-Jericho experiment has begun, Israel and the P.L.O. are supposed to start negotiating self-rule for the rest of the West Bank, excluding East Jerusalem. Originally those talks were scheduled to take seven months. But since the relatively easy Gaza-Jericho pact took that long, the second phase will almost surely stretch out longer.

With the future so uncertain, there was little jubilation in the territories. "We will be starting off with difficulties in all fields," said Sobhi Terhy, a carpenter in Gaza City. "But to enhance the growth of the community, we need different people." Talent is available. Palestinians are among the best educated of all Middle Easterners. Those in exile were among the principal builders of the modern Gulf states, and entrepreneurs outside the territories have abundant resources. The international community has also promised to pitch in. Last week the World Bank announced it had amassed $1.2 billion of the $2.1 billion that 40 donors have pledged to Palestinian development. The question now is how effectively Arafat will capitalize on these assets.

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Like his grandfather Sam, seated, who launched the family company but craved respectability, and his father Edgar (seen here as a young man and with Edgar Jr.), young Bronfman has sought achievements outside the liquor business.

**BUSINESS**

**Dress Rehearsal Or Opening Night?**

Still screenstruck after an early fling, Bronfman has Seagram buy a hunk of Time Warner—but just what he wants is turning into a Wall Street cliff-hanger

_by GEORGE J. CHURCH_

On Wall Street that scenario had a socko preview last week. Stock of Time Warner, the $14.5 billion movie, cable- TV, recording, telecommunications, magazine-publishing giant and employer of Madonna, Metallica, Batman and the staff of this publication, leaped 11% on Tuesday alone, to $40 a share. It closed the week at $39. Some of the recent buying came from Seagram, the beverage giant, which boosted its holdings to 14.9% of Time Warner's shares. But more came from traders reacting to a sudden storm of rumors that Seagram's president, Edgar Bronfman Jr., had finally decided to go for an outright takeover. Rumors endowed Bronfman with a long string of potential allies (several phone companies, the cable-TV firm Tele- Communications Inc. and such Hollywood powers as superagent Michael Ovitz and QVC chief Barry Diller) and even set a potential price: $55 for each of the 322 million Time Warner shares that Seagram does not already own. One story had Bronfman taking time at his wedding reception this year to huddle with Ovitz and Diller about takeover strategies.

Wait, though. Like the plot of many another entertainment extravaganza, this one might be wildly overhyped. Perhaps Seagram is doing no more than Bronfman blandly asserts: making a long-term, "passive" investment in a company whose future earnings promise a bigger return than Seagram's declining liquor business. One of Bronfman's oldest show-business friends, movie producer David Puttnam (Chariots of Fire), insists it is not even the entertainment side of Time Warner that most intrigues Bronfman but the prospect for future profits on the information superhighway. Says Puttnam: "The idea that he has stars in his eyes is just nonsense."

Or maybe Bronfman is aiming somewhere between a passive investment and an exorbitantly expensive takeover battle.
Seagram might want to amass only enough stock to demand a voice in the company's varied businesses. Or maybe, deadening anticlimax though this thought might be, Bronfman has not made up his mind.

In any case, a turning point seems to be close for Bronfman and for Time Warner chairman Gerald Levin, who are widely reported to have been negotiating in person. Bronfman has to decide whether to buy enough additional Time Warner shares to push Seagram's holdings past the 15% mark. If he does, Levin must ponder whether to activate a device known as a "poison pill" designed specifically to prevent any "unfriendly" investor from acquiring more than 15%. Essentially, the company would issue enough new stock to knock a 15% holding down to about 5% or less. That, in effect, would force Bronfman to come up with $35 billion or more.

There are compromises possible too. One being talked up among security analysts: Seagram would buy up to 25% of Time Warner stock, but Bronfman would guarantee to freeze its holdings there for a long time and not try to unseat the present management. Levin in return would allow Bronfman and allies to come up with $35 billion or more.

Whatever his short-range tactics, Bronfman's eventual goal might well be more psychological than financial—a search for success in some field more socially prestigious than the liquor business that began with grandfather Sam Bronfman. In 1919 Sam took over a hotel business upon the death of Yechiel Bronfman, who had brought the family to Canada 20-odd years earlier from Czarist Russia. Sam quickly took advantage of Prohibition in the neighboring U.S. He sold liquor to U.S. bootleggers and stockpiled much more whiskey; then, when Prohibition was repealed in 1933, he could slake American thirsts legally.

"Mr. Sam" wound up with the foundation of a family fortune that has since grown to around $4 billion, but troubled by a thought he was still voicing decades later: "How long do you think it'll be before they stop calling me a goddam bootlegger?" Seeking respectability and reacting against the strong anti-Semitism of the Canadian elite, he plunged into Jewish affairs, raising huge sums in the 1930s and '40s to help the Zionist founders of what became Israel. His son Edgar Sr., who became head of Seagram's U.S. operations in 1957 and of the whole company on Mr. Sam's death in 1971, has continued that tradition. Though he is still chairman of Seagram, Edgar Sr. devotes most of his time to the World Jewish Congress, which he has headed since 1980. Among other things, he is credited with prompting much of the investigation that unmasked the Nazi past of former United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. In the U.S. he has been an important Democratic Party supporter; he was an early backer of Jimmy Carter as the Georgian began his 1976 presidential run. At Seagram, Edgar Sr. accommodated changing consumer tastes in part by lightening blends of a leading whiskey brand, introducing bottled cocktails and importing wines and liqueurs. He also diversified into office buildings, shopping malls and other businesses. In 1981 Seagram bid for control of Conoco, a giant oil and gas producer. It lost to Du Pont Co. but came out owning 24.3% of Du Pont stock, today worth around $9 billion. Seagram's man-
and motion pictures. In 1970 Edgar Jr. then 14, found a script on a table of the family’s New York City apartment and asked his father into bankrolling *Melody*, a movie based on that script. He skipped summer camp and went to London to make tea and run errands for the filmmakers. Putnam, the producer, remembers him wearing the same tie-dyed shirt and jeans every day. “He was very bright, incredibly tenacious and learned very fast—a very decent kid who has never been short with his opinions. He was absolutely determined to do things on his own,” Edgar Jr., who acquired the nickname “Efer”—he even named a company Efer Productions—came back to New York long enough to graduate from the Collegiate School, a very preparatory institution, but rather than going on to college, he decided to become a producer on his own. “I’ve fallen in love with producing and plan to make it my life’s work,” he announced while still a senior at Collegiate. During the 1970s and early ’80s, he produced movies (*The Blockhouse, The Border*) and plays (*Ladies of the Alamo*). Some shows featured such stars as Peter Sellers and Jack Nicholson, but none achieved much critical or financial success. Bronfman was a bit luckier in a fling with songwriting. Dionne Warwick recorded a love song he wrote, *Whisper in the Dark*. Efer “eloped” (his word) with Sherry Brewer, a black model-actress and close friend of Warwick. They had three children before divorcing in 1991; early this year, Bronfman took a second wife, the daughter of a Venezuelan oil executive.

In fairness to Bronfman, he has had to battle a seemingly irreversible decline in Seagram’s core business: because of health worries and life-style changes, per capita consumption of liquor in the U.S. has been declining for years, and even within the liquor category, tastes have been shifting from Seagram’s old specialty, “brown goods” (Scotch, bourbon, blends) to “white goods” (gin, rum, vodka). Bronfman has tried to cope partly by shedding lower-priced brands to concentrate on higher-prestige liquors. Among other things, he has acquired Martell cognac from a French company and worldwide distribution rights to Absolut vodka from a Swedish government-controlled firm. That has helped a second strategy, expanding overseas operations; cognac generally and Martell specifically are particularly popular in the fast-growing East Asian market. Also, Bronfman has moved into nonalcoholic beverages, notably by buying the Tropicana line of fruit juices. That has increased revenues and profits, but at the high price of $1.2 billion. Overall, Seagram’s profits have expanded an unimpressive 10% in the past five years, to $650 million in the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, on sales of roughly $6 billion. The record looks better considering only earnings from Seagram’s own operations, which grew 77% while profits from its Du Pont investment receded. Du Pont supplied 82% of Seagram’s total profit in 1989, but only 21% in the most recent fiscal year.

Still, analysts generally agree that the company will earn more by investing in something—almost anything—other than liquor. Even so, few people, including some of Bronfman’s rumored allies, believe he wants to get into a takeover battle: raising the monstrous sums needed would be a strain on the wealth of even his family and any foreseeable teammates. On the other hand, singer Warwick, who remains a friend, says she has talked with Edgar Jr. about the “music end” of Time Warner’s business and adds, “He really wants it—I know.” After all these years, Bronfman has finally produced a hit, titillating Wall Street, if not yet Hollywood, with a first-rate mystery-suspense show. —Reported by Bernard Baumohl/New York and Jeffrey Ressner/Los Angeles
A Blue Chip Case of Blues

As the crisis eases at IBM, departures and dissent keep the company in turmoil

BY JOHN GREENWALD

WILL THE REAL IBM PLEASE STAND up? In recent weeks the struggling computer giant has stunned Wall Street with surprisingly strong first-quarter profits and has watched its stock price soar. Along with those gains, Big Blue has rolled out lines of powerful business computers that the company hopes will help to spearhead its comeback over the long haul; the versatile large and midsize machines can handle anything from banking transactions to running factory floors. "I think the worst is behind IBM," says Richard Zwetchkenbaum, who watches the firm for International Data Corp. John Coyle, a computer analyst for Standard & Poor's, concurs: "This is a better IBM company, one that is focused on increasing shareholder value.

And yet IBM remains tormented, as factions within the world's largest computer maker (revenues: $63 billion) fight for its very soul. Just last week Robert Corrigan, whom IBM watchers credit with turning around the company's vital personal-computer business, abruptly declared he would take early retirement next month. The announcement marked the second high-level departure in as many weeks. Earlier, Gerald Czarnecki resigned as the IBM executive in charge of slashing the company's bloated work force and unbuttoning its culture, amid reports that he had been proceeding too slowly to please his superiors.

Worse yet, critics question whether IBM has truly developed a plan that will enable it to compete in the long run against feisty and fast-moving rivals at home and abroad. While chairman Louis Gerstner, 52, has revamped the company's finances in remarkably short order since he arrived a year ago from RJR Nabisco, observers both inside and outside IBM remain concerned about his lack of computer savvy. (At his first press conference after being named IBM chairman, Gerstner conceded that he did not know the brand of laptop he used.) Charles Ferguson, a consultant based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and co-author of the book Computer Wars, argues that IBM under Gerstner still clings to outmoded technology out of fear of alienating its vast base of existing customers who have invested heavily in the older systems. "Somewhere between one and four years from now the company is going to enter another period of crisis that will be technological, and not fixable by financial and organizational changes," Ferguson predicts.

Gerstner is candid about the dissension within IBM's ranks as he seeks to rebuild the glory of a once-all but invincible firm that has lost nearly $16 billion over the past three years. "There are still some very, very senior people in this company that I don't think have bought into the new IBM," Gerstner told TIME in an interview last month. According to a recent survey of IBM executives, "We've got half of our senior management group that is excited and
committed, first to the need for change and second to the type of changes that we're beginning to implement here. And then we've got another half that is in what can best be described as a denial phase, or a 'Well, I'm O.K., but everybody else is a problem.' So they haven't bought into the concept that they want to be part of the solution."

The solution has so far been excruciating to many inside the company. In the past year IBM has shuttered plants, sold a division that made military and aerospace equipment, and phased out 45,000 jobs, or 15% of the workforce. Such painful reductions have pared $2.8 billion from IBM's expenses, and were the main reason behind its $392 million profit in the recent first quarter. The bloodletting hasn't ended yet: the company plans to cut an additional 35,000 workers over the next two years.

Gerstner has been no kinder to hallowed IBM traditions than to workers who have lost their jobs. Upon his arrival he swiftly dismantled a 10-member top-management committee that often stifled action, and began talking directly to employees through electronic mail. At the same time, Gerstner scrapped former chairman John Akers' plan to chop IBM into thirteen units that would function as nearly autonomous companies and thereby gain some of the responsiveness that comes with smaller size. But Gerstner, who last week reorganized his sales force, estimated at 40,000, along industry lines to try to match up with customers' needs rather than their geographic location, believes that big can work too if everyone pulls together. "We're a team," Gerstner says, "and that big can work too if everyone pulls together. "We're a team," Gerstner says, "and that big can work too if everyone pulls together."

Gerstner's freewheeling style has prompted some lightning-fast decisions that might never have been made under past IBM regimes. In a little-publicized meeting last month with Chinese Vice Premier Zou Jiahua at the company's headquarters in Armonk, New York, Gerstner sensed that a tentative agreement was about to stall out over small but unresolved details. Instead of haggling, Gerstner declared, "There's no need for further study. We want to implement; we want to do things, I want action. Let's sign the agreement." That blunt approach won Zou over.

Result: IBM and China last week unveiled a design based on arrays of microprocessors—tiny computers on a chip—that can handle vast numbers of instructions simultaneously. But while these models are cheaper than the previous ones and can serve as hubs for the networks of PCs that many companies now favor, they are based on older microprocessors, rather than the souped-up PowerPC chips that IBM has been developing with Apple and Motorola.

The new chip itself has provoked bitter conflict within IBM. Among other things, IBM hoped the PowerPC would break the stranglehold that Intel has on the production of chips for IBM-compatible personal computers. The partners also sought to end the dominance of Microsoft as far and away the largest provider of the operating system, or master software, that runs the IBM compatibles. But Corrigan had loudly doubted the wisdom of the PowerPC strategy before he stepped down last week, arguing that Intel and Microsoft were too entrenched to be dislodged by the new chip.

The controversy provides a vivid example of the crosscurrents that roil IBM. It has a motley collection of computers and software that fail to fit comfortably together. IBM solved a similar problem in the 1960s when it launched a family of computers called the System/360, which were all compatible with one another. "IBM has to find a way to pull its product lines together into a coherent whole," says Stewart Alsop, editor in chief of the trade journal InfoWorld. "That's the question about Gerstner: Does this guy know enough about computers to know what makes a good product?" Microsoft chairman Bill Gates, who is both a supplier and a rival for IBM, puts it more delicately. "I don't think it's clear where IBM will be in three to five years," Gates says, "but they've made a lot of progress in adjusting their cost structure and getting a new focus."
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Chronicle of a Death Foretold

By MICHAEL S. SERRILL

MILLION PEOPLE, MANY WEEPING, lined the streets of São Paulo. Outside the gates of the local legislature, a chant went up: "O-le, o-le, o-le, o-la! Sen-na, Sen-na!" It was a rhythmic requiem for the hero who lay within, one of Brazil's greatest heroes and among the fastest men on wheels on earth—Ayrton Senna da Silva, dead at 34, killed in a Formula One crash at the San Marino Grand Prix in Imola, Italy. In his 10 years of Grand Prix competition, the Brazilian had won 41 races and three world championships. Senna would be mourned officially for three days, declared President Itamar Franco. On the flight home from Europe, Senna's coffin, curtained off in the business-class section, had already become a shrine as passengers came up and knelt beside it in prayer. Later, as he was being laid to rest in Morumbi cemetery, planes of the Brazilian air force twisted overhead, drawing a giant S and a heart in the sky.

Amid the grief there was also anger. Though Senna himself was famously fatalistic about his participation in a sport in which speeds of more than 180 m.p.h. are not uncommon, there were those who thought he had died needlessly. No one had been killed in a Formula One race for 12 years, yet at San Marino alone there were five accidents and two deaths. The day before Senna missed a turn and drove his Williams-Renault into a concrete wall, Austrian rookie Roland Ratzenberger had perished in a similar accident during qualifying trials. Many of the drivers on the Grand Prix circuit blamed a spate of crashes this season on an effort by the International Federation of Automobiles (FIA), Formula One's Paris-based governing body, to sharpen competition by banning the use of high-tech devices thought to give the richer racing teams an unfair advantage. In doing so, the drivers charged, the federation had made the sport far more dangerous. Senna himself had expressed misgivings even before the start of the season. "It's a great error to remove the electronics from the cars," he said. "The cars are very fast and difficult to drive. It is going to be a season of accidents." After Ratzenberger's death, an article Senna wrote for the German newspaper Welt am Sonntag appeared. It said his concerns had been "borne out in tragic fashion." Little did Senna know that his would be the next tragedy.

Federation officials insisted that the rule changes had nothing to do with the deaths of Senna and Ratzenberger—a view supported by some Formula One engineers. But in Brazil the fans were not listening to explanations. Some of those who filed past Senna's coffin carried placards calling the federation Assasinos. Senna's younger brother Leonardo blamed the FIA as well as Formula One team owners, insinuating that they cut back on safety measures to make races more exciting and thus attract more spectators. "In Formula One it seems people only think about money," he said.

In the San Marino qualifying runs, Senna had posted the fastest time and won the advantage of the inside starting position, something he had achieved 64 times before, far more than any other competitor. As he prepared for the actual race, however, the possibility of disaster was clearly on his mind. During a practice run April 29, fellow Brazilian Rubens Barrichello had taken a bend called Variante Bassa too fast, barrel-rolled his Jordan Hart and been lucky to come out of it with no more than a broken nose and a concussion. Then came Ratzenberger's death April 30, which so upset Senna that afterward, he walked out onto the course and stood, teary-eyed, in
the Villeneuve turn where the Austrian had crashed.
A few hours later, Senna was approached by an old friend, Austrian Niki Lauda, a former world champion who was permanently disfigured in a fiery 1976 crash. A strong advocate for driver safety ever since, Lauda discussed with Senna the possibility of reviving a Formula One drivers' association that Lauda had headed until his retirement in 1985 and that had since fallen dormant. "Ayrton fully agreed that drivers need to be more involved on safety issues," the Austrian said later. "He was going to do it, to get the drivers together in Monte Carlo," the site of the May 15 Monaco Grand Prix.

On May 1, the San Marino race got off to an ominous beginning when Finnish driver J.J. Lehto's Benetton-Ford stalled on the starting grid. The cars behind swerved to avoid it, but Pedro Lamy's Lotus caught the Benetton on the left side, ripping off the wheels and sending debris spinning across the track and into the crowd, injuring four people.

While the track was being cleared under the caution flag, the competitors followed a pace car for five laps. As soon as the contest resumed, Senna and Michael Schumacher, driving another Benetton-Ford, roared ahead, renewing their battle for the lead. Then, speeding into a turn called Tamburello, Senna lost control and, at 180 m.p.h., crashed nearly head on into the wall. The car spun back onto the track and then slued to the side. As paramedics rushed to remove Senna from the wreck, his head moved briefly—the last sign of life spectators saw. He was helicoptered to a hospital in nearby Bologna where, four hours later, he was pronounced dead of massive head injuries.

Could the electronic and other driver aids that had been stripped from the cars at the federation's request have prevented the accident? Perhaps. Because only the three biggest and richest teams could afford such technology as well as the engineering expertise to design and install it, the federation felt they had an unfair advantage. The leading drivers protested that the most powerful of the Formula One cars risked running out of control without the banned equipment. Senna had argued that his car was in particular need of the active suspension system. He complained in the Welt am Sonntag article that his car was "react[ing] nervously" to the uneven surface of the Imola course and that he was having "difficulty with the suspension." Schumacher, who would eventually win San Marino, told reporters that the rear of Senna's car had touched the track, on the sixth lap and again on the seventh, just before the Brazilian lost control.

Others were not so certain that the FIA alone was to blame. The owner of Ratzenberger's Simtek Ford said his driver's fatal accident was caused by a malfunction in the front end of the car. Might Senna's crash have been a case of driver error? "Ayrton Senna made a mistake," Carweek magazine quoted Williams-Renault technical director Patrick Head as saying. "We have checked the telemetry. He slightly lifted his foot just at that dip in the place where the tarmac changes. That caused a loss of grip from the car." A Williams spokesman later denied that Head said Senna had made a mistake.

After the disastrous weekend, the FIA board of directors met in emergency session, but the only decision it made was one designed to improve safety in the pits—a reaction to a relatively minor mishap in which a wheel flew off a car and hurled into the Ferrari pit, injuring three mechanics. The federation also announced that it would study the possibility of installing speed controls on Formula One cars, and that it would consider requiring the installation of air bags to prevent the kind of head injuries that apparently killed Ratzenberger and Senna. After the race, Italian officials launched an investigation to see whether the sponsors of the Imola race should be held criminally responsible for failing to maintain the circuit properly.

Lauda gives the FIA the benefit of the doubt. Drivers, he explains, "see accidents happen but nobody getting hurt, and they stop thinking about what is really at risk. If we start believing that motor racing is not dangerous, then we are all stupid. It's almost as though God has held his hand over Formula One. At Imola, he took it away. And we saw again the brutal reality of what Formula One racing is all about." —Reported by Ian McCluskey/Brasilia and Kate Noble/London
The Way She Is

Embarking on her long-awaited tour, Barbra Streisand looks inward—and lets fly at the press

By RICHARD ZOGLIN

Barbra Streisand is not happy. Here she is, a pop superstar revered by millions, newly embarked on her first paid concert tour in 28 years. Yet all she hears is complaints.

Take those ticket prices. With a top fee of $350 a seat, the Streisand show (which begins its five-city U.S. swing this week in Washington) far surpasses even the priciest predecessors in the can-you-top-this field of concert extravaganzas. But Streisand doesn’t see a problem. “I think this price is fair,” she says. “If you amortize the money over 28 years, it’s $12.50 a year. So is it worth $12.50 a year to see me sing? To hear me sing live? I’m not going to do it again.”

Then there is the TelePrompTer matter. During her show, a video screen hangs high above the audience, displaying not only the lyrics to her songs but most of the patter in between them. Critics who caught her first concerts in London were derisive. Streisand claims that she hardly ever looks at the prompter but needs it to relieve the stage fright that kept her away from live performing since a 1967 free concert in New York City, when she forgot some song lyrics. “I couldn’t be doing this [touring],” she says, “if I didn’t have it as my security blanket. Some people have worry beads; I have TelePrompTers.”

Yet her biggest peeve of all is the nosy, mean-spirited press. Usually Streisand tries to avoid reporters. But in a rare interview with Time last week, she had all the recent slights at her fingertips: a British tabloid that claimed she arrived in London toting her own trash can (it was actually a hatbox); a New York Times op-ed piece criticized the dress she wore at the Inaugural gala; a story in Time listed some of her alleged tantrums. And when, at a dinner honoring Hillary Clinton, she gave a speech about our society’s view of women, nobody covered it.

“What I don’t understand about the press in general is a kind of contempt for the facts,” she says. “To propagate the myth of the diva is so simplistic. It’s a very simplistic way to look at people. The power of the printed word is black and white, but people are many shades of gray. They can’t quite understand how I could be a so-called powerful woman and yet be frightened, let’s say. It’s like they don’t go together. It’s too complex.” Powerful, complex, frightened—all might fairly be applied to Streisand. She is the most popular and enduring pop singer of her generation; a filmmaker widely acknowledged to have more clout than any other woman in Hollywood; a political activist with the money to back her beliefs. Yet stories of her rampaging ego, of fights with co-stars and directors, of her obsessive perfectionism, are legion. More recently she has been knocked for being first among Hollywood’s Clinton groupies. “On a clear day in Washington,” a caty New York Times story put it, “you can see Barbra Streisand forever.”

Responding to the criticism, she can be both feisty and ingenuous. Is she not uncomfortable with all the extravagant merchandising that surrounds her tour? Along with the usual T-shirts and over-priced programs, Sony, her record company, is setting up Barbra Boutiques in each of the cities where she will appear. There will be Streisand shirts, Streisand pens, Streisand watches, ties, scarves and a $400 wool jacket. Yet Streisand says she had a ball helping design the clothes. “I almost didn’t want them to do any merchandising. I said, ‘Who would ever buy my stuff?’ When they told me that people at the Super Bowl spend $20 per person, but in Las Vegas my merchandise sold $40 per person, I was thrilled but absolutely amazed.”

She is rightly puzzled over the con-
troversy surrounding her plan to use the concert tour to help some favorite charities. Streisand has turned over blocks of tickets for each concert to such groups as the Gay Men's Health Crisis and the Environmental Defense Fund, which in turn must sell the $350 tickets for $1,000 apiece in order to realize a $650 profit. Some charities have been left with many seats unsold, and there has been criticism that Streisand should have simply given away the tickets. Yet since she has promised to take back any unsold tickets, most charity heads agree that it is a no-lose proposition.

After all the posturing and behind-the-scenes brouhahas, it is a relief to encounter Streisand where she belongs—on stage. Her show, previewed in Las Vegas last New Year's and launched in London last month, is a sleek and impressive showcase. Appearing on a lavishly appointed living-room set (Greek columns, flowing sheer drapery), Streisand glides through most of her big hits (People, Green, the standards she has made her own (My Man, Happy Days Are Here Again) and a few recent additions to the Streisand canon (As If We Never Said Goodbye, from Sunset Boulevard). The voice is still strong and supple: too polished and self-conscious to convey much real emotion anymore, but for sheer musicality, as thrilling as ever.

Between numbers, Streisand introduces some film clips, reminisces about her childhood, pokes fun at her obsession with psychotherapy. Some material is tailored to individual cities; in London she joked about Prince Charles and wondered what it would have been like to be "the first real Jewish princess." The only thing missing (and the TelePrompTer is at least partly to blame) is any sense of spontaneity or free-flowing interaction with the crowd. It is not so much a concert as a well-oiled Broadway tribute—or maybe an American Masters TV special, presented by the Master herself.

For Streisand, 52, the concert is both a career capstone and a personal milestone. "I enjoy the privacy of the creative process when I make films and when I record," she says. "There's a certain kind of perfection that you attain when you're doing it privately. But being on stage now is the acceptance of all imperfections. I'm singing about 30 songs, and my voice goes hoarse at times, and that's part of the growing-up process—in which you accept the flaws and that it's not perfect. And to allow people to see me that way is my growth process.

"Before we opened Funny Girl [on Broadway in 1964]," she says, "we had 41 last scenes. Every night was a change, and I loved every minute of it. We froze it opening night, and I was in prison. I used
A STAR IS BORN:

After making a splash in New York City cabarets, Streisand became a Broadway star in *Funny Girl*. Then it was off to Hollywood for a string of film roles: *The Way We Were*, with Robert Redford, was one of the best. As a director, she fought to make pet projects like *Yentl*. With Bill Clinton's election, she suddenly became a presence in Washington.

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**1964**

To give notes after every show—like the orchestra's off—because I could never let it become old. It had to be fresh and real every time, every moment.

Streisand recalls the times with girlish enthusiasm. "I was usually late to the theater every night. I used to try to get a cab on Central Park West, and half the time I couldn't get the cab. I would hail police cars, trucks, anything, with tears streaming down my cheeks, to try to get me to the theater. I was always late—have to get in there, put on the clothes, get on the stage. And when [method-acting guru] Lee Strasberg came to see me, I said, 'I feel so bad I can't use your method in terms of [Stanislavsky's book] *An Actor Prepares*.' And he said, 'Your preparation is not to prepare.'"

It is hard to imagine a piece of advice less likely to influence Streisand. Even those who find her a maddening perfectionist admit that few performers work harder. A musician who played in her Las Vegas show logged in 60 hours of orchestra rehearsal time, and says Streisand, unlike most singers, was present for almost every minute. Lyricist Marilyn Bergman, who with her partner and husband Alan helped write the script for Streisand's stage show, scoffs at her reputation as a difficult diva. "Barbra never says, 'That's good enough.' People who don't understand or appreciate this process might find it threatening or tiresome. But she is indefatigable."

Streisand's friends also claim she has gotten a bum rap for her political activities. "I think she's a very, very serious person," says Larry Kramer, the AIDS activist who is working with Streisand on a screen version of his play *The Normal Heart*, which she will direct, produce and act in. "She's very interested in politics; she's very interested in the daily newspapers and journalism, and she's very interested in learning." Streisand fervently defends her attachment to the Clinton Administration during the Inaugural and after. "I think the press was jealous of the people who had some access to Clinton," she says.

To be sure, few Hollywood stars have more effectively spent their money in pursuit of political passion. Her foundation has distributed $7.7 million to support a variety of liberal causes. Along with *The Normal Heart* (subject: AIDS), Streisand is also producing a TV movie about Colonel Margarette Cammermeyer, who was booted out of the military for being a lesbian (Glenn Close will star). She donated her Malibu ranch to an environmental conservancy and put up for auction millions of dollars' worth of art and furnishings that she had collected since the '60s. "I don't want to spend so much time being preoccupied with objects," she wrote in the Christie's catalog that offered the items, "and I don't want so many things anymore."

For those watching her show from $350 (or $1,000) seats in 14,000-seat arenas over the next few weeks, she may not look like a stripped-down superstar. But Streisand is approaching her tour in a mellow, almost wistful new mood. "I felt it was time to give back something to the people who have wanted me to sing live for all these years," she says. "I've been around 33 years. When I hear my own overture play, I say, 'My God! You mean I sang all those songs?' People talk to me, and they say, 'I remember the birth of my child was when you sang that song.' And 'I remember getting over a love affair when you sang this song.' I used to never let that stuff in. Now it's kind of a wonderful thing, to appreciate my own career."

—Reported by Martha Smilgys/Los Angeles and William Tynan/New York
Joan in Full Throat
The indefatigable Rivers can act as well as talk—all about anguish—and she demonstrates it in a TV and Broadway blitz

By GINIABELLAFANTE

EW ARE THE DESCENDANTS OF the Greta Garbo school of celebrity reticence. Nowadays the aggressively reclusive are outnum-bered by the aggressively revealing—legions of withering semistars who feel compelled to serve up their private tor-ment for public consumption. Books and movies happily package the failed relationship, the traumatic childhood, the life of chemically enhanced misery. Ca-tharsis boosts careers.

And yet some celebrities enter the confessional busi-ness motivated by some-thing more substantial than the prospect of pub-licity: the sunny conviction that the saga of their cruel lives will serve as a morality tale.

Joan Rivers possesses that certi-tude and has gone full throat in pursuit of it. In addition to starring in her own Broadway play, Sally Marr and Her Escorts, playing host on a syndi-cated home-shopping show and design-ing a lucrative jewelry line for the QVC shopping network, Rivers has embarked on what is certainly the most bizarre media treatment of personal hardship to date. Next Sunday the comedian, 60, and her daughter Melissa, 26, will star as themselves in the NBC movie Tears and Laughter, the story of how they coped with the 1987 suicide of Joan's husband Edgar Rosenberg.

"They would have done it as two jerks," she says. "They wouldn't have done it honestly. The emotions had to be true. I just didn't want to see Victoria Principal pretending to be upset."

The TV special spares little of the high drama. Joan Rivers depicts herself thrashing through her husband's well-stocked medicine cabinet after learning that he has killed himself in a Philadelphia hotel room. Later, still bereaved but completely broke, she appears on Hollywood Squares and, less than two months after Edgar is buried, returns to the stand-up circuit. (Sample joke: "My husband wanted to be cremated. I told him I'd scatter his ashes at Neiman Marcus... That way I'd visit him every day.") All this reactive, forced levity doesn't sit well with Melissa, who throws tantrums and winds up in the arms of an abusive, cocaine-addicted boyfriend before she gets herself straightened out.

Written by Rivers with collaborators Erin Sanders and Lonny Price, the play is based on the life of comedian Lenny Bruce's mother, whom Rivers met in a Las Vegas coffee shop eight years ago. Deserted by her husband on their wedding night, Marr, already pregnant, became a so-so stand-up comic while she raised her son in a gay boardinghouse. When Lenny died of a drug overdose in 1966, she was left destitute and in charge of his only daughter.

"I felt such a terrible connection to her," says Rivers. "We both suffered such a horrible loss. She was left with Kitty, I was left with Melissa. And for her, there was always that incredible struggle to get by." It was the same sort of hardscrabble existence that Rivers remembered of her days in the early '60s, when she was scrounging for gigs on the New York City comedy scene: "I worked in a plastics factory; I slept in a car; I typed without knowing how."

The play relies more heavily on the shirk of Marr's actual routines than on the substance of her life and, like Tears and Laughter, may be dismissed merely as Joan Rivers in overdrive. But Rivers, who has endured more than her allot-ment of show-business rejection, likes to quote a line from Sally Marr: "I ain't afraid of death," she says. "I'm in show business. I died a million times."
In this cogent and compelling work, finished just days before he died, former President Richard Nixon looks at today's most pressing foreign and domestic issues, and proposes a new leadership role for America. Citing a crisis of spirit that is crippling both our politics abroad and life here at home, *Beyond Peace* attacks the isolationists of right and left and offers a stunning agenda that will surely spark a great new American debate.
A Tree Strives in Brooklyn

Spike Lee's story of a middle-class family wrestles with the anguish of kids trying to grow up smart and good

By RICHARD SCHICKEL

SPIKE LEE IS BETTER AT SETTING AGENDAS THAN HE IS AT MAKING MOVIES. THE LAUDABLE INTENTION BEHIND CROOKLYN IS, HE SAYS, TO MOVE BEYOND "THE HIP-HOP, DRUG, GANGSTA-RAP, URBAN-INNERT-CITY MOVIES," WHICH HE CLAIMS CONSTITUTE "A RUT" INTO WHICH BLACK FILMMAKERS HAVE FALLEN. HE HAS A POINT, THOUGH SOME OF HIS COMPETITORS' WORK (FOR EXAMPLE, THE INKWELL) HAS SHOWN MORE RANGE THAN HE CARES TO ADMIT. WHAT HE DOES NOT HAVE HERE IS A MOVIE THAT ATTRACTIVELY ACCOMPLISHES HIS GOAL.

The Carmichaels are a middle-class black family living in Brooklyn in the early '70s. The father, Woody (Delroy Lindo), is a jazz musician who doesn't get much work because he only wants to play music he respects. He is easygoing and indulgent of his children, four boys and a girl. Troy (played by the adorable and spirited Zelda Harris in her first major role). The mother, Carolyn (Alfre Woodard), is hardworking and hard-nosed. She loves the kids but believes in discipline and denial.

This story may be in part autobiographical (Lee wrote it with his sister Joie Susannah and his brother Cinque), but the characters and their situation also owe something to 1945's A Tree Grows in Brooklyn, in which an immigrant family offered similar characters, though not so large a family, facing the same basic problems: clinging to their respectability and trying to make certain the kids grow up smart, honest and able to claim a surer place for themselves in the world.

These are good issues to make a movie about: most American families have faced them in one form or another. They transcend race and locale, and are rendered more poignant when you remember that the Carmichael kids are going to have to face prejudice too.

But our natural sympathy for the Carmichaels is sabotaged by crude and careless moviemaking. The first half of the film is a jumble of pointless anecdotes that fail to pull into a compelling narrative scheme or establish characters of any dimension. The boys squabble endlessly, humorlessly, inconsiderately, and Lindo and Woodard, both fine actors, are given only one note apiece to dote on. The mother, Carolyn (Alfre Woodard), is hardworking and hard-nosed. She loves the kids but believes in discipline and denial.

EMOTIONS AVOIDED: Harris and Lindo are sabotaged by crude moviemaking

PERKY HANGOVERS TOO: Ryan and Garcia suffer with their daughters

implicit promise of a responsible future, which offers audiences a reassuring sense that they have once again witnessed a triumph of the human spirit.

When a Man Loves a Woman doesn't miss any of these beats, yet director Luis Mandoki fails to make them resonate. Perhaps the title, which could as easily identify a romantic comedy, tells us something: this movie, written by Ronald Bass and Al Franken, doesn't want to harrow: it wants to ingratiatrize. As Alice, Meg Ryan never lets drink ravage her; even her hangovers are perky. As her husband, Andy Garcia is unfailingly, rather boringly, stalwart. Well, this is the '90s; when weekends aren't allowed to be lost, only politely postponed. —R.S.
Auctions in the Pits
The once aggressive squillionaire buyers are staying away from contemporary art, and the mood at auction houses is glum

By ROBERT HUGHES

O PERSON OF FEELING, QUIPPED Oscar Wilde, could read Dickens' account of the death of Little Nell without laughing. The same is true of the fall of contemporary art auctions. Last week, once again, Sotheby's and Christie's began their big spring sales of newish art. In the palmy days of the market boom, before the great flopperooia of 1990, these used to be attended with bated breath as a spectacle of utterly crazed consumption. Watch the chaps from the Mountain Turtle Gallery in Japan bid half a million dollars for a Brice Marden drawing! Don't miss the sight of S.I. Newhouse and a Scandinavian squillionaire driving a Jasper Johns to an unimaginable $17 million! See the De Kooning go for $20.7 million, and listen to the whole room applaud the bid as though they had just heard Pavarotti sing Vesti la Giubba!

Well, as another aria put it, Addio, sublimi incanti al pensier—"farewell, sublime incitementsto thought." That market is as dead as Otello at the fall of the curtain. Other areas of the art market that were badly shaken in the crash of the late '80s, from Old Masters to Impressionism and Americana, have shown cautious signs of life; but for most contemporary material, the bottom of the pit has not yet been plumbed.

This was proved once again at last week's sales. The Christie's sale totaled $125.5 million, less than half its high-end pre-sale estimate of $258.5 million. Of 76 works on offer, 32 failed to sell. Sotheby's guessed that its sale the next night would bring in $31 to $42 million; it actually made $20.4 million. At Sotheby's, 18 of 63 works failed to sell.

The star picture at Christie's, a 1949 Jackson Pollock carrying a house estimate of $2 million to $3 million, scraped through at $1.7 million. And the star picture at Sotheby's the next night, an early Jasper Johns, was expected to bring $8 million but failed to sell at all. The contrast between this and the remembered glories of the $17 million Johns was so poignant that many bidders simply sat moping on their paddles for the rest of the night.

A few works did well: one of David Smith's Cubi from 1963, a series long acknowledged as being among the peak efforts of America's finest modern sculptor, fetched $4 million; and an extraordinarily fine Arshile Gorky, Dark Green Painting, 1948, made its low estimate of $3.5 million. But you could hardly call a classic of Abstract Expressionism a contemporary picture.

Generally, things made closer to the present fared much worse, and for quite a number of recent darlings of the market, such as Julian Schnabel and Andy Warhol, the silence was funereal. The surprise, perhaps, is not that a Warhol made only $190,000; the prices of Old Silverwigs's work have been going downhill like a runaway bobsled. The true mystery is who on earth could have actually wanted to own a 31-ft. pastiche of Leonardo's Last Supper overlaid with green camouflage patterns. Is some Christian fundamentalist group planning to open a restaurant?

The auctioneers did their best at spin control afterward, but some spins are uncontrollable, and this is one. "There was an obvious mismatch," said Diane Upton, right of Christie's to the New York Times. "Between sellers' expectations and the buyers or potential buyers who were looking for bargains."

Yeah, right, but the question remains: Why has contemporary art, after all the hullabaloo and hype of its market potential that filled the '80s, turned out to be such a hopelessly bad investment? And why did it take the punters so long to wake up? The art market isn't like other cultural markets, such as books or movies. It takes 100,000 people plunking down $24.95 each to make a best-seller—a small plebsite. But it needs only two collectors butting horns to send a painting into the stratosphere; and if they aren't in rut that night, nothing happens.

The art market is plagued by superstition. If a painting has been seen at auction three or four years ago, it's considered tainted—a judgment not usually made about other expensive investments, like real estate. In the '80s a great deal of very new money was spent on a lot of very new art. Now those new collectors are, quite often, the very ones who find themselves in the worst trouble, as their schemes and scams cave in on them. Auction houses are basically scavengers, sniffing the air for death, bankruptcy and divorce; but there is trouble when too many owners can't afford to keep their pictures off the market. Back they cycle to the auction room, where nobody wants them enough to pay '80s prices. And even if they did pay '80s prices, it would still be a net loss, because works of art are not interest-bearing.

Meanwhile, the only thing that might inject some vigor into the sluggish demand—the appearance of major works, in some quantity, in the sales—is blocked by the understandable reluctance of owners to sell on a flat market. Flatness perpetuates flatness, with no end in sight. Thus, finita la commedia—at least for the foreseeable future.
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Mandarin with a Knife
Murray Kempton dissects the heroes and scoundrels of his time

By CHARLES MICHENER

Irony—for which he has perfect pitch—is his weapon of choice. "Alger Hiss always made his debut escorted by the gods: He came to Washington with a reference from Felix Frankfurter and he went to Lewisburg [prison] with a reference to Frank Costello." In the sentence that opens an essay about one of his favorite subjects, the tragedy (or comedy) of the self-deluded rebel, Kempton dryly sums up another progressive hero: "Paul Robeson's was a career whose rise and fall were both tethered to his identity as a man of conspicuous color." Kempton's asperity can be hilarious. Of the proprietor of Umberto's Clam House in New York, Kempton writes, "Matthew Ianniello has been lost to Mulberry Street and on long-term lease to the federal prison system since 1986, and where are the scungilli of yesteryear?"

What really distinguishes these pieces is their sorrow—particularly for the plight of American blacks and society's losers. Kempton measures leaders by their capacity for compassion, summing up the greatness of Martin Luther King Jr. with this pronouncement: "A great man is one who knows that he was not put on earth to be part of a process through which a child can be hurt." His eye for the telling detail is never more acute than when rendering a scene of loss. Here he is describing Jacqueline Kennedy and her family entering St. Matthew's Cathedral at J.F.K.'s funeral: "And the children in their sunny pale blue coats began walking with their mother up the stairs, the little boy stumbling only at the vestibule, and then they went." A columnist of the left, Kempton is anything but doctrinaire. He sympathizes as easily with Richard Nixon during his troubles over the buying of a Manhattan co-op as he excoriates Alger Hiss for failing to offer State Department protection to an American victim of Stalin. His prescience is often uncanny. Writing of Ronald Reagan as Governor of California in 1968, he could have been summing up Reagan's presidency 20 years later: "For touching a people who want to forget ugly problems, no politician equals the one who has already forgotten them himself."

Magisterial in style, Kempton has the mandarin's essential modesty. Sitting now over coffee, he is asked about the trials of continuing to put out a column four times a week, and he says: "The thing about writing at my age is you know when you're bad. But the thing about a column is you don't have any excuse for not writing." The columns have never been widely syndicated, and Kempton has shunned the limelight of TV punditry. Nor has he ever been granted the prestige of writing for, say, the New York Times. He does not regret it. "I like writing for the tabloids," he says, "I like being anything but doctrinaire. He sympathizes as easily with Richard Nixon during his troubles over the buying of a Manhattan co-op as he excoriates Alger Hiss for failing to offer State Department protection to an American victim of Stalin. His pre-
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Can Memory Be a Devilish Inventor?

The case of a father accused of satanic sexual abuse who "remembers" and is jailed

By JOHN SKOW

Lawrence Wright's Remembering Satan (Knopf; 305 pages; $22) seems likely to be considered the most powerful and disturbing true crime narrative to appear since Truman Capote's In Cold Blood. But what was the crime? Certainly it was not satanic abuse, says Wright, a New Yorker reporter, although a man sits in jail for confessing to just that.

A few years ago in Olympia, Washington, two sisters, 18 and 20, began to talk, separately, about gross sexual abuse each said she had experienced as a child and had only recently begun to remember. Charges were filed against the girls' father, Paul Ingram, who seemed dazed and confused, but who denied them.

Ingram was the chief civil deputy of the county sheriff's department and chairman of the local Republican Party. He was also a religious Fundamentalist. With great earnestness he told investigators—his fellow officers—that although he knew his children did not lie, he couldn't remember any episodes of abuse. The associate pastor of his small religious sect urged him to let go, to remember what he was repressing. God wouldn't let him remember falsely, the pastor said.

Eventually, Ingram developed a technique for recovering memories. He took each fresh, unfamiliar accusation and prayed over it until he went into a trance-like haze. Two or three days later he would offer his interrogators a detailed script of the scene, complete with dialogue and a cast list.

Lists were needed because the sisters' denunciations came to include their mother and two adult brothers; two of their father's male friends (against whom charges were brought); a sister of one of these men; assorted other children and adults; additional members of the sheriff's department, including the most convinced of the investigators; and a couple of police dogs used by the department.

Quite late in the process the notion of satanic rituals was introduced by an investigator and enthusiastically agreed to by the sisters, who had recently seen a Geraldo Rivera TV show on the subject. One sister said that over several years she had been forced to witness the ritual murders of 25 people and that an aborted fetus from her own pregnancy had been ritually dismembered.

No dead bodies were ever found, nor any evidence of pregnancy or abortion. Nor did the sisters turn out to have the scars they claimed to have received from ritual burnings and knifings. There was no physical evidence of any kind. Further, the stories told separately by the sisters did not agree. As the membership of the supposed satanic cult began to take on the size of an amateur theatrical troupe and as the other Ingram family members began to sound doubtful about their confessions, charges against Ingram's two male friends were dropped and the investigation collapsed. Its premise, Wright reflects, "was that something must have happened. At no time did the detectives ever consider the possibility that the source of the memories was the investigation itself—there was no other reality."

Paul Ingram, however, had already confessed. Appeals have failed, and he is serving a 20-year prison sentence.

The author of this well-reported and clearly argued book is no polemicist, but he does quote with approval a troubling question asked a couple of years ago by psychologist Elizabeth Loftus: "Is it fair to compare the current growth of cases of repressed memory of child abuse to the witch crazes of several centuries ago?"

HE FACTS ARE THESE: IN 1910 British navy Captain Robert Falcon Scott set out on his second expedition to Antarctica. Studying penguins was important, but there was also the urgency of beating the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen to the South Pole. The British brought motorized sleds and shaggy ponies but not enough dog teams. The sleds and horses soon broke down. On Jan. 18, 1912, Scott and four companions finally dragged themselves to the bottom of the world, where they found a month-old note from Amundsen. On the way back the runners-up had to fight fatigue, blizzards and temperatures low enough to splinter their teeth. Nobody finished. Only five miles from safety, Scott was among the last to die.

It is hard to retell this story without commonsense: about the sporting British and their plucky amateurism. In her new novel The Birthday Boys (Carroll & Graf, 189 pages; $18.95), Beryl Bainbridge imagines the icebound band as the last gentlemen of the Edwardian Age. After them the deluge: two world wars, a lost generation and a crumbling empire.

Read in this context, Bainbridge's Scott is less than heroic. The novel is based on historical records, but the dialogue, descriptions and thematic patterning bear the author's elegant stamp. Her Antarctica glitters and inspires: outcrops of jet-black rock kept bared by constant winds; prismatic ice masses shot with rose, blue and violet. As Scott and the other explorers recall their experiences, they foreshadow larger events. The dinner parties and official send-offs suggest a fatal national overconfidence. Scott's sensuous, assured wife already has one lively foot in the jazz age. In a hemisphere where seasons are reversed, birthdays and Christmas hint at endings rather than beginnings. Sailing south in summer heat, the men sleep on top of the ship's ice locker.

"In the end it may well be every man for himself, but in the beginning it has to be every man for another," says Scott, whom Bainbridge has perfectly positioned between the hopes of the 19th century and the disillusionments of the 20th.
Salvador Dali wore khakis.
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— Mike Quinlan

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**Jazz Goes to the Movies**

Trumpeter Terence Blanchard skillfully sketches mood and emotion as he swings between recordings and film scores

By DAVIDE. THIGPEN

...A首领THROUGH LEFT ALONE, a song from his new tribute album, The Billie Holiday Songbook, trumpeter Terence Blanchard abruptly shifts the mood from brokenhearted to defiant. Reflecting the emotions of a jilted lover, he blows swirling, gathering clouds of sound. Then, suddenly piercing them with a barrage of sharp notes, he dashes off a few steeply ascending riffs, bending his notes until they cry and yowl. Throughout the album, on solo after solo (Strange Fruit, New Orleans Touch: Blanchard gets to the heart of the matter in a few seconds)

In My Solitude), Blanchard's compact, mournful-sounding melodies evoke the desperation and broken dreams that tortured Holiday, who died at 44 in 1959 of drugs and drink.

Few can match Blanchard's precision and flair in evoking emotion. In the course of two albums on his own, and five others with various collaborators, he has developed an expressive style reminiscent of the mid-1960s Miles Davis. He has also distinguished himself by his sideline as one of Hollywood's busiest composers: three movies with Blanchard scores—Sugar Hill, Inkwell and Crooklyn—are now playing in theaters.

Born in New Orleans, Blanchard grew up saturated in music. His father was an insurance man and aspiring opera singer, and his early career paralleled that of Wynton Marsalis, another hometown musician. Blanchard studied composition and classical and jazz trumpet at the New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts, then moved to New York City, where he landed one of jazz's most enviable jobs: trumpeter in the Art Blakey Band.

Unlike Marsalis, who devotes equal time to classical music, Blanchard turned himself fully to jazz. He recorded five albums with saxophonist Donald Harrison (beginning with New York Second Line in 1984) and then two others leading his own quintet (Terence Blanchard and Simply Stated, both released in 1991). In the New York City club scene, he established himself as a composer and soloist with a silvery tone and a gift for majestic phrasing.

It is as a film composer that Blanchard, 32, is now reaching wider audiences. In the gangster drama Sugar Hill he uses the sparse, bluesy sound of a jazz quintet to underline the flavor of tragedy and urban decay that permeates the story. “These characters pull the trigger at the drop of a hat,” says Blanchard, “so a massive score would have overwhelmed the starkness I wanted to convey.” In The Inkwell, a coming-of-age comedy set in a beach resort in 1976, and Crooklyn, Spike Lee's drama about family life in 1970s Brooklyn, Blanchard sketches dreamy melodies with strings and piano to emphasize the films' nostalgic undercurrents. “The instruments have to have the right timbre,” he says, “to hit the mood you want.”

Blanchard's movie work began in 1987 when Spike Lee heard one of his albums and asked him to compose the music for School Daze. Blanchard went on to score Lee's next four films and followed those in 1992 with music for Malcolm X, written for a 55-piece orchestra, a big band and a jazz trio—all at different times varying and elaborating a single, stately theme to capture the turbulent flow of Malcolm's life.

Blanchard says his film experience has sharpened his work in jazz composition as well as performance. “Anybody can play a pretty melody,” he says, “but in the confines of a movie scene, you only have a few seconds to get to the heart of the matter, to phrase the emotion you want. Jazz helps me take an idea and vary and develop it; film helps me focus my ideas.”

That kind of thinking can only mean good times for both jazz and movie music. In fact, with Billie riding at No. 6 on the charts, and with all those Blanchard movie scores to listen to, maybe the good times are already here.

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An epidemic of violence seems to be sweeping America's schools. Where gum-chewing and talking in class used to be serious problems, one now hears of students and teachers alike being robbed or shot or stabbed. How big is the problem, really? How much of it is media hype? Where does it happen most? How does it affect education? What causes it? How can it be controlled?

To help examine these and other critical questions, MetLife commissioned the research firm of Louis Harris & Associates to interview over two thousand teachers, students and law enforcement officials on the subject of violence in America's schools. The results of this survey are yours for the asking. We published them not to moralize or suggest remedies, but to provide you with a foundation of informed opinion upon which remedial action can be formulated.

The MetLife Survey of the American Teacher 1993: Violence in America's Public Schools is the most recent in a decade-long series of surveys sponsored by MetLife. You may obtain a summary of the findings, without cost, by writing to MetLife Teachers' Survey 1993, PO Box 807, Madison Square Station, New York, NY 10159-0807.
After 34 years, the Nobel laureate's last, unfinished manuscript causes a literary sensation

By PAUL GRAY

"We are made to live for others. But one really dies only for oneself."

The author of this journal entry was 46 and world famous when he was killed in a car crash south of Paris on Jan. 4, 1960. Within this short life, Albert Camus had won the 1957 Nobel Prize for Literature and produced a compact body of novels (The Stranger, The Plague), plays (Caligula) and philosophical essays (The Myth of Sisyphus) that both defined and helped create a 20th century temperament: We are by ourselves in an absurd universe, compelled to act but bereft of any reasonable grounds for doing so. Camus seemed to embody the laconic stoicism of his works. He was reserved in public; in many of his photographs, he looked the way Camus should look: a slender, dark, intense Bogart type, a tough guy betrayed by sad eyes.

At the time of his death, Camus was working on a long autobiographical novel, which he called Le Premier Homme (The First Man). Near the scene of the fatal accident, investigators found Camus's mud-stained, accordion-style black briefcase; among its contents were 144 handwritten manuscript pages containing about 80,000 words—a first version of the first part of his intended work. Camus's widow, Francine, refused all entreaties to publish the unrevised fragment, but his daughter Catherine, now 48, who inherited her father's estate after her mother's death in 1979, decided that the manuscript would be made public eventually and that she might as well be the one to shepherd it into print. She spent three years deciphering her father's crabbed, difficult handwriting. Le Premier Homme was published in France in mid-April—and immediately became a sensation.

Camus is once again intriguing literary Paris. "His feverish voice is throughout," writes critic Françoise Giroud, "a voice that, at times, pierces your heart." In the newsmagazine Le Point, Jacques-Camus's refusal to seek sanctuary in his circle, those existentialists who mankinded to find a place in their theory of liminal freedom for doctrinaire Marxism.

Camus's refusal to seek sanctuary in such abstractions marked him as an outsider while he lived and a prophet now, in an age of discredited dogmas. Reviewing Le Premier Homme, Paris' Le Monde asked, "Can we now rediscover Camus without political and historical prejudices in his quest for truth?" The answer will spread with the translations, and it seems to be yes. —Reported by Margot Hornblower/Paris

Ferré Amette declares that "the voice of Camus, more resonant than ever in its trembling solemnity, addresses itself to today's generation." The book has already run through seven printings and sold more than 130,000 copies. Some foreign publishers are scrambling for translation rights. Which raises a question: Why this excitement over a rough draft of a partial novel by an author who died 34 years ago? Even his daughter shows startled by the response, acknowledging that "Camus would never have allowed this to be published."

Much of the book's impact may be explained on these grounds alone: Who can resist an unauthorized peek at the inner life of a legend? Le Premier Homme has a confessional feeling, unmediated by any of the distancing ironies and disguises Camus employed in works published during his lifetime. It cannot be known whether he was reaching for the looser and more lush writing style of this narrative or whether he did not live to pare away what he might have considered its excesses. But his hero, Jacques Cormery (the surname of Camus's paternal grand-mother), is indistinguishable from his creator.

Both are born in the French colony of Algeria to barely literate mothers with severe hearing disabilities. Both come to be raised entirely by these largely speechless women because both, scarcely a year old, lose their fathers, killed in World War I during the first Battle of Marne in 1914. Camus writes, in the person of Cormery, "I tried to discover as a child what was right and wrong since no one around could tell me. And now I recognize that everything abandoned me, that I need someone to show me the way, to blame and praise me...I need my father."

This initial section of the surviving manuscript, subtitled Search for the Father, achieves a raw, personal poignancy that seems startlingly unfamiliar. Le Premier Homme also displays Camus's deep, nostalgic affection for the Algeria of his childhood, for the French (the pieds noirs) and other European settlers who went to the North African Mediterranean coast in search of a new world, for what he called in his diary "those luminous years."

At the time they were written, such sentiments were heresy to the Left Bank literati and their grand panjandrum, Jean-Paul Sartre. Algeria was racked by violent attempts to liberate itself from colonialism; these would succeed two years after Camus's death. His pained middle position on the Algerian question—deploring the atrocities committed by both sides—drew scorn from the right and left, particularly Sartre and his circle, those existentialists who managed to find a place in their theory of limitless freedom for doctrinaire Marxism.

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IN SEARCH OF A FATHER Camus (with his twin children Jean and Catherine, circa 1957) might never have permitted an unauthorized peek at the inner life of a legend

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By GINIA BELLAFAENTE
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Some observers—including me—took this grow-up-and-get-to-work-on-real-problems line during the Gennifer Flowers episode in early 1992. In retrospect, I think I was wrong. There is an American cultural problem here that sharpens down to a character problem: Bill Clinton's character problem.

For a snapshot of the culture-character fusion, remember the moment not long ago when a girl on MTV asked Clinton whether he wore boxer shorts or briefs. Can anyone imagine Harry Truman answering the question? If asked, Truman would have said, "None of your damn business!" He would have been right. Bill Clinton might have gracefully said on MTV, "Well, I have been accused of not having a sufficiently dignified approach, so maybe I'd better not answer that."

The trouble is that "None of your business" represents a kind of black-and-white retro-reality that won't play anymore. The nation lives in a pervasive culture of spin and hype, the agitated, drooling and unembarrassed kids of publicity. Spin and hype, working mostly through the magic of television, create a sort of virtual reality in which no one is quite accountable and consequences can be annulled by changing the channel—or adding a childhood trauma. That powerful universe of sensational illusion has increasingly come to determine the moral atmosphere of America.

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A President who, once elected, confuses the two realities is headed for no good outcome. Virtual reality is a dream. The reality of reality always wins in the end. Franklin Roosevelt, possibly the greatest illusionist and spin master in presidential history (better even than Ronald Reagan), never lost sight of the reality of the world, which he kept in the foreground of his generous, sane mind.

There is a dangerous accumulation of evidence that Clinton operates by the phony physics of virtual reality (appearances, conjurations, evaporating threats, a governance of attitude and feeling) and has not a cold, hard grasp of plain fact. One has a suspicion that Clinton does not know that the reality of reality always wins. Ultimately, in the courtroom of history, life is fair—and often brutal.
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Jazz Goes to the Movies
Trumpeter Terence Blanchard skillfully sketches mood and emotion as he swings between recordings and film scores

By DAVID E. THIGPEN

Alway Through Left Alone, a song from his new tribute album, The Billie Holiday Songbook, trumpeter Terence Blanchard abruptly shifts the mood from brokenhearted to defiant. Reflecting the emotions of a jilted lover, he blows swirling, gathering clouds of sound. Then, suddenly piercing them with a barrage of sharp notes, he dashes off a few steeply ascending riffs, bending his notes until they cry and yowl. Throughout the album, on solo after solo (Strange Fruit, In My Solitude), Blanchard's compact, mournful-sounding melodies evoke the desperation and broken dreams that tormented Holiday, who died at 44 in 1959 of drugs and drink.

Few can match Blanchard's precision and flair in evoking emotion. In the course of two albums on his own, and five others with various collaborators, he has developed an expressive style reminiscent of the mid-1960s Miles Davis. He has also distinguished himself by his sideline as one of Hollywood's busiest composers: three movies with Blanchard scores—Sugar Hill, Inkwell and Crooklyn—are now playing in theaters.

Born in New Orleans, Blanchard grew up saturated in music. His father was an insurance man and aspiring opera singer, and his early career paralleled that of Wynton Marsalis, another hometown musician. Blanchard studied composition and classical and jazz trumpet at the New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts, then moved to New York City, where he landed one of jazz's most enviable jobs: trumpeter in the Art Blakey Band.

Unlike Marsalis, who devotes equal time to classical music, Blanchard turned himself fully to jazz. He recorded five albums with saxophonist Donald Harrison (beginning with New York Second Line in 1984) and then two others leading his own quintet (Terence Blanchard and Simply Stated, both released in 1991). In the New York City club scene, he established himself as a composer and soloist with a silvery tone and a gift for majestic phrasing.

It is as a film composer that Blanchard, 32, is now reaching wider audiences. In the gangster drama Sugar Hill he uses the sparse, bluesy sound of a jazz quintet to underline the flavor of tragedy and urban decay that permeates the story. "These characters pull the trigger at the drop of a hat," says Blanchard, "so a massive score would have overwhelmed the starkness I wanted to convey." In The Inkwell, a coming-of-age comedy set in a beach resort in 1976, and Crooklyn, Spike Lee's drama about family life in 1970s Brooklyn, Blanchard sketches dreamy melodies with strings and piano to emphasize the films' nostalgic undercurrents. "The instruments have to have the right timbre," he says, "to hit the mood you want."

Blanchard's movie work began in 1987 when Spike Lee heard one of his albums and asked him to compose the music for School Daze. Blanchard went on to score Lee's next four films and followed those in 1992 with music for Malcolm X, written for a 55-piece orchestra, a big band and a jazz trio—all at different times varying and elaborating a single, stately theme to capture the turbulent flow of Malcolm's life.

Blanchard says his film experience has sharpened his work in jazz composition as well as performance. "Anybody can play a pretty melody," he says, "but in the confines of a movie scene, you only have a few seconds to get to the heart of the matter, to phrase the emotion you want. Jazz helps me take an idea and vary and develop it; film helps me focus my ideas."

That kind of thinking can only mean good times for both jazz and movie music. In fact, with Billie riding at No. 6 on the charts, and with all those Blanchard movie scores to listen to, maybe the good times are already here.
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To help examine these and other critical questions, MetLife commissioned the research firm of Louis Harris & Associates to interview over two thousand teachers, students and law enforcement officials on the subject of violence in America's schools. The results of this survey are yours for the asking. We published them not to moralize or suggest remedies, but to provide you with a foundation of informed opinion upon which remedial action can be formulated.

The MetLife Survey of the American Teacher 1993: Violence in America's Public Schools is the most recent in a decade-long series of surveys sponsored by MetLife. You may obtain a summary of the findings, without cost, by writing to MetLife Teachers' Survey 1993, PO Box 807, Madison Square Station, New York, NY 10159-0807.
A Mesmerizing Encore from Camus

After 34 years, the Nobel laureate’s last, unfinished manuscript causes a literary sensation

By PAUL GRAY

“WE ARE MADE TO LIVE FOR others. But one really dies only for oneself.”

The author of this journal entry was 46 and world famous when he was killed in a car crash south of Paris on Jan. 4, 1960. Within this short life, Albert Camus had won the 1957 Nobel Prize for Literature and produced a compact body of novels (The Stranger, The Plague), plays (Caligula) and philosophical essays (The Myth of Sisyphus) that both defined and helped create a 20th century temperament: We are by ourselves in an absurd universe, compelled to act but bereft of any reasonable grounds for doing so. Camus seemed to embody the laconic stoicism of his works. He was reserved in public; in many of his photographs, he looked the way Camus should look, a slender, dark, intense Bogart type, a tough guy betrayed by sad eyes.

At the time of his death, Camus was working on a long autobiographical novel, which he called Le Premier Homme (The First Man). Near the scene of the fatal accident, investigators found Camus’s mud-stained, accordion-style black briefcase; among its contents were 144 handwritten manuscript pages containing about 80,000 words—a first version of the first part of his intended work. Camus’s widow, Francine refused all entreaties to publish the unrevised fragment, but his daughter Catherine, now 48, who inherited her father’s estate after her mother’s death in 1979, decided that the manuscript would be made public eventually and that she might as well be the one to shepherd it into print. She spent three years deciphering her father’s crabbed, difficult handwriting. Le Premier Homme was published in France in mid-April—and immediately became a sensation.

Camus is once again intriguing literary Paris. “His feverish voice is throughout,” writes critic Françoise Giroud, “a voice that, at times, pierces your heart.” In the newsmagazine Le Point, Jacques-Pierre Amette declares that “the voice of Camus, more resonant than ever in its trembling solemnity, addresses itself to today’s generation.” The book has already run through seven printings and sold more than 130,000 copies. Some 20 foreign publishers are scrambling for translation rights. Which raises a question. Why this excitement over a rough draft of a partial novel by an author who died 34 years ago? Even his daughter, Catherine, herself from colonialism; these would succeed two years after Camus died. His pained middle position on the Algerian question—deploring the atrocities committed by both sides—drew scorn from both sides—drew scorn from either the Left Bank literati and their grand panjandrum, Jean-Paul Sartre. Algeria was racked by violent attempts to liberate itself from colonialism; these would succeed two years after Camus’s death. His pained middle position on the Algerian question—deploring the atrocities committed by both sides—drew scorn from the right and left, particularly Sartre and his circle, those existentialists who managed to find a place in their theory of limitless freedom for doctrinaire Marxism.

Camus’s refusal to seek sanctuary in such abstractions marked him as an outsider while he lived and a prophet now, in an age of discredited dogmas. Reviewing Le Premier Homme, Paris’ Le Monde asked, “Can we now rediscover Camus without political and historical prejudices, in his quest for truth?” The answer will spread with the translations, and it seems to be yes. —Reported by Margot Hornblower/Paris

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S E E N & H E A R D

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