deeply rooted causes that they are unsolvable, or have such far-reaching implications that only a drastic overhaul of the society or culture *as a whole* can fix them." What we should have learned from the pessimists is that history is not preordained and that human beings are not helpless before historical forces. Societies of free individuals operating in fallible man-made institutions can alter their destiny for the better.

Progress is not inevitable, but what many people have done in recent years is give up on the idea that progress is possible. They could profit from Herman's book, a chronicle of the many ways Westerners have deluded themselves that all is lost. Bork, Gore, and a host of others trumpet the bad news: Civilization is hurtling toward destruction. Herman offers the good news: It has been for a long time.

Multicultural Meltdown

Assimilation, American Style

Peter D. Salins New Republic–Basic Books 259 pages / \$26

We Are All Multiculturalists Now

Nathan Glazer Harvard University Press 179 pages / \$19.95

REVIEWED BY Joseph Shattan

lthough not exactly in vogue today, "American exceptionalism"—the belief that the United States is at heart different from the world's other nations—is, in one respect at least, obviously true. Other countries are "ethnic nations" in which the main bond uniting the citizenry is a common ethnicity. The United States, however, is a "civic nation" that discounts ethnicity in favor of a common culture. Assimilating its vast immigrant population to this common culture has been one of America's greatest success stories, and one measure of that success is that we have been largely exempt from the kinds of ethnic conflict that are tearing other nations apart.

Peter D. Salins, professor of urban affairs at New York's Hunter College and former editor-in-chief of City Journal, believes this blissful state may not endure for long. His brilliant Assimilation, American Style argues that, over the past thirty

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years, our "opinion and policy elites" have turned their backs on America's historic commitment to assimilation in favor of a policy that aims at preserving and enhancing ethnic consciousness. Unless this approach is reversed, Salins warns, America will lose its exceptional character and "soon join the dismal ranks of the world's other multiethnic nations as a battle-ground of perpetual ethnic discord."

The ideology that displaced assimilation generally goes under the name of "multiculturalism," but Salins claims that a better term would be "ethnic federalism." Whereas the old paradigm saw America as a single nation composed of individuals who all subscribed to the truths contained in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the Gettysburg Address, no matter what their ethnic background, the new ethnic federalism regards the United States as a multiethnic confederacy—a "salad bowl," "kaleidoscope," or "gorgeous mosaic" made up of groups rather than individuals. These ethnic groups are endowed with certain inalienable rights—including the right to speak their "native" tongue at school and work, as well as at home; the right to proportional representation in every walk of American life; and the right to have their culture protected, and their self-esteem nurtured, in all public institutions, particularly educational ones. They are not, however, endowed with any overarching American loyalty that transcends their ethnic lovalty.

Moreover, whereas the older assimilationist dispensation accorded immigrants full rights as citizens (except the right to run for president) provided they learned English, took pride in being Americans, and agreed to live by the precepts of the Protestant ethic—to be hardworking, upstanding, self-reliant citizens - the new multiculturalism explicitly rejects these requirements. English proficiency is no longer seen as the sine qua non of American citizenship, and the view that children of immigrants should be instructed in English as quickly as possible is regarded as hopelessly antiquated. Taking pride in one's American identity is not considered possible, given that American history "is a story of oppression, racism and genocide aimed at American Indians, blacks and most immigrants other than northern Europeans." And extolling the Protestant ethic is regarded as "blaming the victim," since the only way that immigrant and native-born poor can realistically hope to overcome the racism and discrimination that are the root causes of their plight is through extensive government assistance.

How did ethnic federalism come to replace assimilation as the lens through



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which America's political and intellectual leaders view their society? According to Salins:

There was never actually a moment of decision. What happened was that these leaders' faith in the validity, or even the necessity, of the [assimilation] paradigm eroded at the same time that some key social and political developments were at work. Policies of race-conscious preferences replaced those of color blindness ostensibly to speed up the economic progress of blacks. Bilingual education began as a poorly thoughtout pedagogical response to the sudden influx of Spanish-speaking youngsters in the schools and then became a way of cutting Latinos into the game of ethnic federalism. Trashing American history...was the product of post-Vietnam war cynicism and a specious sophistication that viewed old-fashioned patriotism and American exceptionalism as dated and corny. The demise of the assimilation paradigm actually occurred, under cover of media darkness, in barely noticeable increments, as one assimilation-subverting policy was piled upon another.

As a result of these incremental initiatives, anti-assimilationism is now "hardwired," as Salins puts it, into a growing body of laws and regulations. Bilingual education is mandated by the Bilingual Education Act of 1968 and a 1974 Supreme Court decision. School curricula that denigrate American history are the products of such governmental bodies as New York State's Social Studies Review and Development Commission. And quotas, preferences, and welfare policies are all solidly embedded in national, state, and local laws.

A radical departure from traditional American practice would be worrisome even under the best of circumstances. But at a time when the United States is experiencing a massive upsurge in immigration, mainly from non-Western countries, and when the need to assimilate these immigrants is a matter of considerable urgency, the anti-assimilation policies that go under the rubric of multiculturalism are a positive menace. Salins attributes much of the current antagonism toward new immigrants—and particularly the belief that, coming from Third World countries, they are inherently unassimil-

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Just as a computer virus destroys its host's memory, multiculturalism dissolves what binds America together.

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able—to policies devised by America's liberal elite to obstruct assimilation. "Many neonativists," he writes, "would oppose the admission of large numbers of immigrants, no matter how effectively or quickly they assimilated, but a revival of the assimilationist ethos might get a majority of ordinary Americans to smile on immigration again."

Salins believes it is not only immigrants who are threatened by the new anti-assimilationism. For just as a computer virus gradually destroys its host's memory, leaving it unable to function, so multiculturalism dissolves what Lincoln called the "mystic chords of memory" that bind America together and enable it to function. Should our common culture finally crack under the hammer blows of a federally mandated multicultural regime, Salins foresees a huge upsurge in interethnic conflict, "the scourge of almost all other nations with ethnically diverse populations."

In the structure of the leading promoters of an assimilation is perspective, like Lawrence Fuchs, Richard Alba, Stephen Thernstrom, Abigail Thernstrom and Arthur M.

Schlesinger, Jr., are prominent academics, and the mounting number of antiethnocentric articles and books suggests that their ranks are growing."

Significantly, Nathan Glazer's name does not appear on Salins's list of proassimilation academics. This might strike readers as surprising, inasmuch as Salins calls Glazer, Emeritus Professor of Education and Sociology at Harvard, "America's leading scholar of ethnicity," and quotes his writings extensively and approvingly. Glazer is also a leading neoconservative intellectual, and so might have been expected to serve as a rallying point for scholars opposed to the reigning antiassimilationist orthodoxy. In fact, Glazer used to be an outspoken opponent of multiculturalism. But in We Are All Multiculturalists Now, he has changed his mind. Glazer still dislikes multiculturalism, but now believes that further resistance is futile:

Multiculturalism in education—so strongly denounced by so many powerful voices in American life, by historians, publicists, labor leaders, the occasion for so many major battles in American education during the nineties, and so much at odds with the course of American culture, society, and education at least up until the 1960's—has, in a word, won.

Glazer's position derives in part from personal experience. He served on a New York State committee that was charged with developing a history curriculum acceptable to minorities, and his experience with some of his fellow committeemembers—who strongly objected to what struck Glazer as the most innocuous statements about American history-alerted him to the abyss separating Americans over the most basic issues of national identity. The report that Glazer eventually helped draft, he readily admits, contained many ridiculous suggestions, and was roundly denounced by Time magazine, the New Republic, Gov. Mario Cuomo, and Arthur Schlesinger-none of them pillars of the conservative establishment. Nonetheless, Glazer feels that given the passions surrounding multiculturalism, and the political clout of its supporters, his committee's report was about as good a document as it is possible to get.

Whereas Salins lays much of the blame r this state of affairs on America's elites, lazer emphasizes the role of blacks. Blacks are the storm troops in the bates over multiculturalism," he writes. They are by far the largest group ivolved, they feel the issues most urgent-, their problems are the most severe, and reir claim that they must play a larger ole in the teaching of American literaire and history, indeed should serve to shape these subjects, has a far greater 1thority and weight than that of any other roup." Any attempt to roll back multiulturalism's gains would encounter fierce sistance from blacks, who along with ieir Hispanic, feminist, gay, lesbian, and beral allies constitute, in Glazer's view, n unbeatable political coalition.

Does this coalition pose a threat to merican unity? Glazer refuses to say. If the emphasis [of multiculturalism] noves to oppression, discrimination, grievnce, certainly the effects could well ndermine national unity. One would ave to see more examples of multicularal curricula, more examples of how ney operate concretely in the schools, efore one could make a judgment."

This is the oldest dodge in the world. ather than come out unequivocally gainst multiculturalism, as Salins does, et's first appoint a commission to gather If the data. Then let's appoint a second ommission to analyze the first commison's findings. Then, of course, we'll need third commission to check the work of ne second commission. By then, the sitation in the schools may well have hanged, so we'll need a fourth commison to update our data base, a fifth comnission to look into the fourth commison's conclusions, and so on and so forth. d infinitum. Meanwhile, until all the icts are in and everything is conclusiveproved, we must carefully refrain from xpressing any opinion, lest we—God forid!—arrive at a simple judgment.

Glazer's exquisite non-judgmentalism, is firm refusal to say anything unkind bout multiculturalism, pervades his book. comes out most clearly in the following assage:

A few years ago a controversy arose over the movie *The Liberators*, which depicted black

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Glazer began his intellectual career on the left.

Maybe, in his golden years, he is simply reverting to an earlier self.

"

soldiers as being among those who liberated the concentration camps. The movie was promoted as a way to improve black-Jewish relations. What should we have done about the assertions of historians who knew the details that the facts were not exactly as presented, that black soldiers were not among those who first reached the camps? In a larger sense, black soldiers were in the army that liberated the camps. Should the movie have been shown to children? I am not taking a stand on the matter, but one must respect the good will of those who made the movie.

To someone like me, who was an undergraduate in the late sixties and early seventies, this passage has a familiar ring to it. It recalls all those nice, well-meaning liberal academics who, confronted by some outrageous act of New Left hooliganism, always carefully avoided "taking a stand on the matter," but never refrained from pious expressions of "respect" for the vandals' "good will." To his great credit, Glazer was not among these academic appeasers; indeed, he was one of the New Left's fiercest critics. All the more reason, then, why his failure to take on the multiculturalists is so shocking today.

How to account for Glazer's aboutface? Given his long and distinguished involvement in the wars that have rocked the American intellectual community over the past half century, Glazer has certainly earned the right to be tired intellectually—and perhaps that explains it. Then again, Glazer began his intellectual career on the left, and maybe, in his golden years, he is simply reverting to an earlier self. ICENSED TO UNZ.ORG

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Or perhaps the great student of American assimilation has himself become assimilated to a liberal culture that sharply disapproves of sustained political combat in a decidedly "incorrect" cause. Spokesmen for this culture tend to focus on the schools and universities, where multiculturalism is deeply entrenched, and to ignore, as Glazer does, institutions like the U.S. Army, where it is not. Partisans of this approach also like to portray themselves as hard-nosed realists who are merely acquiescing to the inevitable, and here again, Glazer runs true to form. But is it really inevitable that American blacks will increasingly come to reject the straightforward Americanism of a Benjamin O. Davis or a Colin Powell in favor of Kwanzaa, Ebonics, and the alleged cultural glories of Nubia and Kush? Somehow, I doubt it.

At any rate, the answer to the appeasers and defeatists is always the same: They may be right about the future—who can tell?—but so long as there is at least a glimmer of a chance that they are wrong, we are morally obliged to fight on. What makes We Are All Multiculturalists Now so pernicious is that it seeks to induce opponents of multiculturalism to lay down their arms and acquiesce in a state of affairs that, as Salins persuasively argues, can only bring ruin to America.

Adams/Timmerman

(Continued from page 35)

a pipeline to bring untapped Caspian Sea oil reserves to the West. Since the collapse of the Soviet empire, Central Asian oil has been the focus of much geopolitical wrangling. Caspian reserves could equal those of Kuwait or even Saudi Arabia—and four pipeline consortia are already exploring routes through the tricky terrain of Russia or Iran. On June 6, 1995, Tamraz announced his own plan: his New York-based Oil Capital Corporation wants to build a \$2 billion pipeline spanning the Caucasus and traversing Turkey. The Tamraz route would avoid Russia and Iran and eliminate the shipping bottleneck of the Bosphorus, but it requires the diplomatic feat of reconciling newly independent Armenia and Azerbaijan, whose ethnic rivalries span millennia.

Another problem is that the bulk of Tamraz's financing is pledged by the People's Republic of China. The China Petroleum Engineering and Construction Company, owned by the China National Petroleum Company, agreed to put up \$1.5 billion, and provide engineering, construction, and raw materials.

Shortly before announcing the project, Tamraz spelled it out to a National Security Council specialist on June 2. The meeting went badly. NSC official Sheila Heslin, who handles Central Asian and Caspian Sea affairs, later told the Wall Street Journal that she felt his pipeline proposal didn't have much chance and recommended against further meetings with him.

UNSAVORY FRIENDS

Tamraz had another possible agenda, soothing the tense relations between the United States and his friends Saddam Hussein and Muammar Qaddafi. In 1983, Tamraz bought a northern Italian chain of gas stations and a refinery from Chicagobased Amoco, calling it Tamoil. Two years later, some \$200 million in debt, he sold 70 percent to the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank, rejecting a bid from Kuwait. After the United Nations slapped a partial embargo on Libya over the terrorist bombing of Pan Am flight 103, Libya turned over a controlling stake in Tamoil to private Italian investors. But the company still appears on the U.S. Treasury's list of blocked foreign assets under the name Gatoil Suisse, SA.

Proud of his name recognition, however, Tamraz brought the Tamoil label to the U.S. in 1995, incorporating an American version in Delaware. He denies there's a connection to Libya, and on the surface the U.S. hasn't let up on Qaddafi. In August 1996, Clinton signed a bill imposing unilateral sanctions on companies doing business with Iran and Libya. According to backers of the measure, however, the original administration version applied only to Iran; Congress added Libya. But the administration has been slow to enforce the law against Tripoli, and in October, Qaddafi even endorsed Clinton for president.

The Caspian pipeline and Libyan sanctions make a pretty full agenda by themselves, but there is still another area where

Tamraz might have wanted to exert influence. Both the Bush and Clinton administrations have shown a marked reluctance to get to the bottom of the BCCI case which is why the lead in unraveling the fraud has fallen to Manhattan D.A. Rober Morgenthau. His complaints about the uncooperative Justice Department under Bush Attorney General Richard Thornburgh may have been a major factor in Thornburgh's failure to win Pennsylvania's special Senate election in 1991, an upse widely misread as a demand for health care reform. But curious things have hap pened under Clinton, too.

In July 1994, a key witness named Abbas Gokal decided to cooperate with Morgenthau's investigators; while en route to New York, police arrested him in Frank furt in the name of Great Britain's Serious Fraud Office. The British had apparent ly been tipped off by the American State Department, and Gokal remains in British custody. That same month, the Justice Department sponsored a plea bargair with the BCCI's number two man, Swalel Naqvi, provoking an unusual protest to the sentencing judge from Morgenthau "Naqvi has consistently failed to proffer new information in a significant investigation or prosecution of unindicted individuals or anyone else in the United States," Morgenthau wrote. Privately other investigators say Naqvi was reward ed for not talking.

One of the cases that Naqvi could have helped reached into the White House A former BCCI official named S.Z.A Akbar left the bank in 1986 with about \$27 million in hush money to head a commodity trading firm called Capcom. (Its major shareholders included Kamal Adham.) Capcom had extremely close ties to the Chicago firm Refco, from which Hillary Clinton made her killing in cattle futures. (See "The Ties That Blind," TAS, August 1994.)

Naqvi was represented by the well-known former prosecutors Joseph DiGenova and Victoria Toensing, who were then partners in the law firm of Manatt, Phelps & Phillips. The head of the firm, Charles Manatt, was a former Democratic National Committee head; another partner was Clinton fundraiser and trade representative Mickey Kantor. Internal BCCI docu-

e Manatt firm to lobby the National curity Council in 1992 in an attempt close down Morgenthau's Manhattan vestigation.

AMILIAR FACES

noted above, the fatal blow to Anthony ke's nomination was the discovery that oger Tamraz had used the CIA to lobby e NSC. When NSC specialist Sheila eslin recommended a cold shoulder for mraz, Democratic National Commite chairman Don Fowler produced a vorable memo on Tamraz from a CIA ecialist (who later went to work for Tamz) and paved his way to the White House. It wasn't the first time Fowler had ossed paths with Arab money. In 1978, nen Fowler was Democratic Chairman South Carolina, Jimmy Carter named e former South Carolina governor John est as ambassador to Saudi Arabia. ominent Southern Democrats soon gan to do big business in the Kingdom Saud, and one of these was Democrat-National Committeeman Charles ard, who owned a school bus assembly ant in Conway, Arkansas. Ward Induses landed a big contract to provide buses r the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, and ceived a \$3 million loan from the BCCI. ard went to Saudi Arabia to drum up ore business, and took along as his conltant none other than Donald Fowler. Now, we know, Fowler brought Tamraz the White House. Tamraz brought araon to Detroit. Pharaon brought the CCI to the U.S. The BCCI brought a loan

Ward Industries, which brought Donald wler along for the ride. One suspects at the case of Roger Tamraz may soon come central to the investigations of publed Democratic fundraising. 🦠

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Continued from page 45)

oward kept the cash and gave the checks Carone. But he didn't keep the velopes or the notes that were enclosed. e threw them in the trash. So there were records of who was giving what."

Carone says he never handled any of e money. Howard says Payne is a liar no bears a grudge against him: "He

gave me any money. Ir ne raised money in the gun clubs, those people ought to wonder what he did with it." (Others, including Carone himself, confirm that Payne was a volunteer fundraiser for the group.)

Fernandez, Dreher, Payne, and other activists in Roberti's district all say that, once the Carone group spent funds to collect signatures to get the recall effort on the ballot-which Carone says cost about \$60,000—they saw few signs of typical campaign activities such as advertising or the distribution of leaflets. They say they were forced to raise money on their own to air television commercials and print bumper stickers. "I had to pay one of my neighbors \$1,500 for flyers because when the bill came due," says Dreher, "Rick all of a sudden didn't have the money to pay for it." Both Carone and Howard say that all of the money raised—one partial disclosure the group filed with the FPPC reported \$141,000 in contributions—was properly spent on the recall. An FPPC spokesman says the agency still cannot confirm how much money was raised by the committee, nor can it verify how the money was spent.

Some NRA board members, including Sue King, allege that, among other motives in seeking control of NRA's finances, Carone wants the lobby to foot the bill for Howard's legal expenses in challenging the FPPC fine and even pay the \$800,000 due if an appeal in California Superior Court fails. A spokesman for the FPPC has promised to "wage a full court press to collect. Even if that means we have to garnish wages and attach property." Howard, who is not currently employed, has claimed he is "destitute."

Though he denies the motives that King imputes to him, Carone confirms that he believes NRA should cover the legal bills of Howard, whom many in the Knox camp—perhaps unaware of the dubious history of the recall effort—view as a hero for taking on Roberti and refusing to disclose his contributors to the state. NRA officials say that Knox asked Metaksa to issue a \$30,000 check from ILA's coffers for Howard's legal defense, and she refused without board approval. (Knox confirms the incident, saying that helping Howard is the "principled" thing for the NRA to do.) a resolution sponsored by the Nnox forces authorized the payment of \$30,000 in "consulting fees" to Howard in connection with the Carone audit, but board sources say the understanding is that the money is to be funneled to his legal defense. Sue King spoke against the payment at the meeting. "I asked him [Howard] if he broke the law in California and he said yes. I asked him if he knowingly broke the law in California and he said yes. We should have never elected someone to the board who has engaged in election misbehavior. And we should have never hired a director to do work for the NRA."

Like Carone, Colman became interested in gun politics in the late 1980's over the assault weapons issue and ran for the NRA board in 1994 as a Knox candidate. Even more of a political neophyte than Carone, Colman soon started throwing his weight around, according to NRA President Hammer. She recently complained in correspondence of Colman's "abusive behavior [and] threats to staff." When she told Knox and Carone of Colman's

BOY CLINTON FOUR YEARS AGO

There is no health-care crisis. It's a myth. If millions of seriously ill Americans were being denied medical care, that would be a crisis. But that's not happening. Everyone gets health care in this country—the poor, the uninsured, everyone. No, our healthcare system isn't perfect. There isn't enough primary care—regular doctor's visits—for many Americans. Emergency rooms are often swamped. The way hospitals and doctors are financed is sometimes bizarre. Health care may (or may not) be too costly. But it's the best health-care system in the world—not arguably the best, but the best. Its shortcomings can be remedied by tinkering, or at least by less-than-comprehensive changes. An overhaul of the sort Hillary Clinton envisions is not only unnecessary, it's certain to reduce, not expand, the amount of health care Americans receive (price controls always lead to less of the controlled commodity). Then we really will have a health-care crisis.

> -Fred Barnes, "What Health-Care Crisis?" TAS, MAY 1993

overzealous but meant well, Hammer wrote. "The fact is, he didn't mean well. He is a bully and was on a witch hunt trying to force the EVP to resign and to get folks he didn't like fired."

Colman, whose candidacy for the board Sue King originally sponsored, "is our version of a jack-booted thug," she says now. She continues, "I called Colman to complain about his bullying tactics. I asked him if he told people on the staff if they didn't do what he said he would fire them and he said yes. And I asked him if it was true that he was saying that he and Neal were running NRA and he said yes." (Colman says he has had little contact with NRA staff but concedes he has been "tough" on occasion.)

Colman's bravado came in handy when it was time for the dissidents to make their move. In early 1996, Colman showed up at Wayne LaPierre's office at NRA headquarters and told LaPierre of plans to remove him as executive vice president and give him a new job with a higher salary-chairman of NRA Affairs-in which he would undertake various public relations efforts on behalf of the association. When LaPierre asked Colman who had authorized him to make such a proposal, Colman said that Knox had. Knox subsequently confirmed this to LaPierre, who still did not take seriously the challenge to his leadership. To LaPierre, this was another example of "Neal being Neal," his aides say. The disagreements, he thought, were all in the family.

But Carone and Colman were not really part of the family—and they would not be rebuffed. In June, the Knox forces called the first meeting in several years of the NRA executive committee, which is empowered to act for the board between its regular meetings. Before the meeting, Knox had prepared a resolution establishing a subcommittee of the Finance Committee "to advise, counsel and direct the EVP, on business, personnel and financial affairs of the association." This would have effectively removed LaPierre from power. Both Carone and Colman were to serve on the new committee, with Knox as chairman. Though Knox has been coy about his interest in the EVP slot, "I looked

nim, Do you want to be EVP?" Sue King recalls. "And he said 'Yes."

But Knox—who has a penchant for backroom deals—was foiled once again. The night before the executive committee met, Knox held a secret caucus of supporters at a hotel near NRA headquarters where he held forth on LaPierre's shortcomings. When Hammer caught wind of this, she and several other senior NRA executives (along with LaPierre and Metaksa) crashed the meeting and presented their side of the story. Knox discovered that his board was more independent-minded than he had planned. His votes on the executive committee evaporated the next day, and his resolution was never even introduced.

TRICKY MANEUVERS

In December, Carone called a meeting of the finance committee in Dallas. LaPierre's supporters believe that the meeting was held before the end of the year as a deliberate set-up: it was the last chance to convince members of the committee that the NRA was going to end the year with a deficit and take actions based on that false premise. On the basis of figures from NRA's third quarter, traditionally the worst quarter of the year for the association as fundraising inevitably falls off in the summer months, it appeared the organization would finish the year \$4 million in the red. By December, however, it was clear to LaPierre and his staff-and therefore to Knox and Carone-that the NRA would end the year with a surplus. (The group ended up \$9 million in the black.)

Behind closed doors, the finance committee, which was packed with Knox supporters such as Ronin Colman and Russ Howard, received a hysterical report on the financial state of the organization written by Carone, complete with an unintentionally hilarious section on "what it means to be a chief executive officer." The committee then moved to appoint an internal comptroller reporting to the board rather than to LaPierre and held a vote of no confidence in the EVP.

Now the dissidents were at the gates. Marion Hammer was outraged that the committee would misrepresent the finan-

contentious meeting-relying on a pa liamentary distinction between recess an adjournment-Hammer declared that was illegal and its actions not binding Carone then dared Hammer to fire him a chairman of the committee and stated h "irreversible" conviction that not onl LaPierre but also Hammer herself shoul be axed. At this point, Hammer, LaPierre and Metaksa accepted a fact they ha refused to face for months: They had wo fully misjudged the intentions of the ma who had put them in power. Neal Kno had loyalty to no one, and nothing, bu himself. They returned to Washingto determined to fight.

By the time the NRA board met in Washington suburb in February, the figl had spilled into the press for the first time. Though the Knox faction would late blame LaPierre for the cardinal sin of ai ing the NRA's dirty linen in public, Kno fired the first public salvo, announcin in the January 18 issue of the National Journal in a piece on the NRA's financia woes that he would seek "structura changes" in the NRA through an amenament to its bylaws that would make it ea ier for the board to remove LaPierre.

If the point was lost on LaPierre, was vividly impressed upon him by th arrival of a hand-couriered package from NRA board member Howard Fezell, Maryland lawyer. The package contained a wooden 2x4; burned into the wood was the wording of the bylar amendment, written by Colman, that the Knox forces intended to introduce a the board meeting: it would have reduced the number of director required to remove an officer from three fourths to a simple majority.

Alerted to the split by the National Journal report, the New York Time requested an interview on the Knox challenge with LaPierre, who was quoted a saying, "We don't want to be about training for war in the woods or extremism or rhetoric. They represent the fringe, people who won't increase the NRA's cloubut will diminish its clout. I don't intento stand by and let the NRA be turne into the John Birch Society and mad irrelevant. It must stay positioned in the mainstream if it's going to survive."

This was strong stuff, but it cut to the leart of what the fight for NRA's image vas all about. The quote referred to the ontroversy in the wake of the April 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, when a fundaising appeal written by the NRA's directnail consultants that went out over _aPierre's signature referred to agents of he U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms as "jack-booted government hugs." The appeal, pitched to attracting new members after the Waco and Ruby Ridge incidents—in which U.S. governnent agents killed heavily armed peoole—seemed to link the NRA's rhetoric to he militia movement and bombing susect Timothy McVeigh.

LaPierre, who had not seen the directnail piece before it went out, apologized or the use of "overblown" rhetoric. Knox, iowever, was furious—not with the directnail consultants, but with LaPierre. He ecommended that, rather than apoloize, LaPierre respond: "If the jackboot its, wear it." (Indeed, the term was first ised to describe the ATF, Knox says, by Democratic Rep. John Dingell, then an NRA board member, in an NRA promoional video that was produced during Knox's tenure at ILA in the early 1980's.)

Knox, in fact, appeared to defend the prospect of ties between the NRA and the nilitias in an April 1995 interview with the Washington Post: "Unless those people have committed a violation of the law, 'm not going to say we can't have anyhing to do with those people."

Unlike Knox, who panders to the xtremes, LaPierre made the hard call, elling the NRA annual convention in Aay that the association would have nothing to do with anyone "who supports—or ven fantasizes about—terrorism [or] is nsurrection." There is "a difference etween 3.5 million united NRA memiers, and some scattered band of paraioid hatemongers. And if someone in this oom doesn't know the difference, then here's the door!"

In a dramatic showdown at the board neeting a few months ago, LaPierre was aved by one of Marion Hammer's pariamentary maneuvers. Six Knox suporters deserted on the final vote. It was a evastating defeat, and it sent Knox's suporters into a tailspin.

Having stirred up the anti-LaPierre controversy, Knox is in danger of being washed away by it, losing the stature and reputation he had—or thought he had—with his own supporters. "Neal? He's last ditch," dissident David Gross told me. "He's not exactly the bottom of the barrel, but other people could do a better job."

Privately, Carone and Colman were making more derisive comments about Knox. In mid-March, fearing that he couldn't garner enough votes to be elected EVP in Seattle, Knox supporters pressured him to issue a statement withdrawing his candidacy. Long-time Knox observers weren't surprised: Knox has always betrayed an ambiguity about exercising real political power, and the withdrawal struck some as a recognition that he is more effective as a dissident on the outside than as a player at the table.

The dissidents now have no leader and agenda for the NRA's future other than jobs for themselves. To get control of the NRA, are Carone and Colman willing to sacrifice Knox? Or is this simply a tactical move designed to shift the focus off Knox and onto LaPierre? No one knows for sure, but the game plan is clear: forcing a vote in Seattle to remove LaPierre and replace him with an acting EVP until a committee of the board finds a replacement, either Knox himself or one of his lieutenants. (If LaPierre goes, Metaksa, his appointee, would probably go too.)

This outcome would almost surely spell disaster for the lobby, which could eventually cease to exist in anything like its current form. Not only would senior NRA staff and nervous legislators across the country jump ship; over time, the complexion of the NRA's membership would likely change, dwindling to the hard-core activists, as LaPierre's appeal to the center is abandoned and Knox's emphasis on political activism translates into fewer services for members. This outcome would not only drive policy in a more radical direction, but also spell financial ruin for the association. Knox's goal in Cincinnati—to make the NRA a political player—will have been defeated by Knox himself, a trick that not even Sarah Brady could have pulled off.

Even if the dissidents lose, of course, Knox is not going away. Though the current battle has exposed his agenda and tactics, he is still in line for the NRA presidency in 1998, and he told me he may oppose Marion Hammer for the job this May. "EVP is just a staff job," he says. "NRA presidents are historical figures."

LaPierre's supporters thus want to do more than simply keep their man in power. They are mounting a vigorous campaign in the current board elections to defeat Knox, Carone, and six other Knox supporters, achieving what Harlon Carter had failed to do after all - executing the leader of the revolution. (Onethird of the 76-member board stands for election each year to a three-year term. The mail balloting takes place until mid-April, and the results will be revealed at the Seattle convention in early May.) If these vocal dissidents are voted out, there is a good chance stability can be restored to the association. Knox and his supporters would still be agitating, but they would never again be allowed to run board slates without opposition, as they have done since the early 1990's.

LaPierre seems to have gotten the wakeup call. A man long dismissed by critics as too nice to lead, LaPierre seems to have come into his own in this trial by fire. He is buoyed by increasing signs of support. Senator Craig, who has stayed neutral in the fight so far, told me, "I've served on the board through three executive officers and I'm not committed to any one person or another, but to NRA. I'll be supporting Wayne LaPierre to save the association."

If LaPierre can be faulted for not standing up to Knox sooner, he won't make the same mistake twice. A last-ditch million-dollar secret offer being proffered by the jittery Carone and Colman-in which LaPierre is being offered a "promotion" out of his managerial responsibilities and into a spokesman's job, sweetened with a percentage of the money he raises for the association—is met only with derision. "This isn't about money," LaPierre declares. "This is about my soul. You don't deal away what's right for the cause and what's right for the issue. And I'll match my vision for the future against theirs any day." 🐝

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Correspondence

(Continued from page 13)

"students" as young, brave, freedom-loving intellectuals who will either return to their homeland to spread the gospel of democracy or will remain here to rescue America from ruin. The Chinese are not young; many of the Chinese I have known were in their thirties or forties when they enrolled as first-year graduate students and most already held graduate physics degrees. They are not brave; living in another country during and after the Tiananmen crackdown does not bespeak bravery. They are not freedom-loving; like so many other recent immigrants they are money-loving and certainly have no loyalty to the United States. They are not intellectuals, unless Communist Party membership is considered equivalent to membership in MENSA.

As the flood of Chinese students and workers have served to displace Americans, America's ability to maintain research and development programs is being destroyed. It is to Peking's benefit that as few Americans as possible are educated in the hightech disciplines, and that as many Chinese as possible gain positions of power regardless of whether they are dyed in the wool Maoists or politically disinterested. After all, should the United States find itself in open warfare against the Chinese, who will develop the new weapon systems to counter the technology they have stolen from us? Chinese workers?

— E.A. HORVATH Fort Lauderdale, Florida

The Leave Us Alone Condition

I was disappointed (but not surprised) by the near silence of Stephen Glass (and by implication David Boaz) on the issue of the basis of law in a libertarian society (Books in Review, TAS, March 1997). Social conservatives contend that economic rights and prosperity rest on certain moral truths that extend beyond the economic realm; libertarianism's "skepticism of power" seems an inadequate base for a robust political philosophy. Furthermore, basing that skepticism on what happened to Israel after God gave them a king is to completely miss the point of Judges. Its last few chapters are devoted to driving home the central point of the entire book:

Israel rejected God as their king; the result is the horrific rape, murder, and dismembering of a young lady, followed by the near-annihilation of the tribe of Benjamin. The libertarian view of humanity seems utopian—if man is left alone, good will flower. History says otherwise. Ignoring this truth will assure the failure of libertarianism and undermine the principle of economic freedom that libertarians hold in common with social conservatives.

—W.R. Sмітн via the Internet

I enjoyed Stephen Glass's review of David Boaz's libertarian books, but Glass raises a couple of quibbles to which I take exception. First, he mentions that libertarians disagree on the line-item veto, some thinking that it confers too much power on the executive branch. It does, but I know of no libertarian who wouldn't support the idea as an interim measure on the way to "utopia." Many of us do little else but devise or disseminate such "halfway house" measures that, while ultimately not the final shape we would like to see, are certainly preferable to today's situation. The line-item veto looks like an effective tool against congressional pork-barreling, but it might not be necessary at all in a truly limited government.

My second point is more important. Mr. Glass mentions that Boaz spends no time discussing how the "taxless world" would function. Funding the government, that is, the courts, the police, and the army, is not a problem. A system of fees for the enforcement of contracts makes the best sense. Every time you make legal promises and rely on law and the courts to protect their integrity, you pay a fee. Since libertarians also want a world with a government monopoly on the initiation of force, an apparatus of guaranteeing contracts and paying for the privilege would generate more than enough money to fund the essential functions of government. Even as small an item as a warranty on a toaster would carry this payment in advance for enforcement.

I'm very surprised that Mr. Boaz did not explain this concept in the first place.

— DENNIS OWENS The Prairie Centre Winnipeg, Manitoba

What a Town With PETA Can Da

I have been an admirer of Ben Stein's Diary from the first day that good fortune smiled upon me and placed a copy of TAS into my hot little hands. Of late, however reading of Mr. Stein's descent into the Hollywood abyss has caused me some discomfort. This was brought to a head by reading of his PETA pandering in the February '97 TAS.

Just to set the record straight for your readers and especially for Mr. Stein whom I consider a remarkable individual, "rescuing animals" is most certainly not PETA's "job." Despite Mr. Stein's assertion, PETA funds only one very small animal shelter as of last year. Their money goes for lobbying, publicity administration, parties (like the one attended by Mr. Stein), and general harassment of the public.

Another large expense is likely the large waterfront office building their head-quarters occupy here in Norfolk, Virginia. Their most recent crusade is to turn the great unwashed away from that great moral debacle known as "fishing." No, it is not the idleness of fishing they resent not the church-skipping it causes, not even the way it might lead some to utter moral decay and ruin should they turn to watching fishing shows on TV. It is simply that they don't like fishing. I guess we know what political advocacy group in Norfolk is made up of people who never spent any time with their fathers.

So let this be a lesson to those of you who don't take your kids fishing. And let this serve as a warning to Mr. Stein who seems to believe PETA is an organization of do-gooders. They are simply the "altruistic" people of whom P.J. O'Rourke spoke in his Oxford address: they don't actually want to help any animals, just hand out some literature, raise a little consciousness, and have parties for the glitterati.

- BARRY H. HELLMAN, JR. Norfolk, Virginia

Groovy Cleveland

Re Benjamin Stein's article, "It's Raining in My Heart" (TAS, March 1997): I would think of any city I visited as being gray if I spent most of the time in my hotel room in bed. He spoke at a gathering of young businessmen and toured

e Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, Lam ot too keen on the R&RHF myself, but e did beat out New York for the privige of hosting same. The dreary ship inal he referred to is our Cuvahoga iver, which is quite famous and has its vn place in history. We have the world's eatest symphony orchestra to name nother of our claims to fame. Furtherore, if he tried biking on the all-purpose ail of our Cleveland Metroparks Sysm, better known as the Emerald Neckce, I guarantee that he would throw cks at the Santa Monica Boardwalk. s for Continental Airlines, I figure if ou have seen one airline, vou have seen em all. They do pay airport fees and elp the local job market. Mr. Stein, ome and spend more time outside of our hotel room. I do enjoy your contriations to TAS.

> - ROBERT W. WELDON Lakewood. Ohio

Iff on Africa

hn Corry needs to brush up on his geogphy. Nigeria is not the largest country in frica ("Wole Soyinka Land," TAS, March 197). It isn't even the largest in sub-Sahan Africa. Zaire is. Also much larger are lauritania; Mali; Algeria; Chad; Libya; udan; Egypt; and Ethiopia.

> - Colin M. Smith Port Isabel, Texas

hn Corry replies:

Ir. Smith is absolutely right. I meant to y "most populous."

ign Off

our quotation from a News Release by torney Cecile C. Weich (Current Wisom, TAS, March 1997) brings to mind an ld lesson from Catholic canon law. ecause a prenuptial agreement per se idicates a denial of the indissolubility of iarriage, Catholics who sign such prior marriage may be inadvertently setting p an annulment. I don't believe that is outinely asked about by priests preparig couples for marriage, so your readers f all faiths might be well advised to file iat away for future reference when they ear about such contracts.

— PAT CUNNINGHAM
via the Internet

Hooked

Your new print style etc. is fine. But the masthead for Current Wisdom: Isn't anybody on your staff old enough or hip enough to remember? Bring back the old "fishwrap." Never was anything more apropos.

- Walter R. Misechok Buffalo, New York

Taken to Pre-School

Reading the March issue, I began to reconsider my decision to let my subscription expire. I would miss some excellent writing in TAS, particularly that of John Corry and Mark Steyn.

Then I came to Byron York's story about Alexis Herman ("The Alexis Nexus"). Mr. York ends a paragraph describing Herman's list of clients and the consulting fees she received from them with this incredible sentence: "It could have been far more." It reminded me of that favorite ploy of liberal crisismongers, beginning a sentence with "It is estimated that..." and then making any statement they please without fear of contradiction.

The disgraceful record of Mr. Clinton and his cronies stands on its own. It must be publicized vigorously, perhaps loudly, to be heard over the din of the mainstream media. But there is no need to embellish it with half-truths and innuendo. Nor are breathlessly gleeful personal attacks on the president necessary, as his official conduct is sufficient to illustrate his unfitness for public office. This style of reporting begins at the top and is unfortunately pervasive in your magazine. It may provide some personal gratification for both writer and reader, but it does little to advance the conservative cause and may be counterproductive. A man shouting on the street corner may be right, but all people remember about him is that he was obnoxious.

Perhaps you should build a very large playpen for Mr. R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr. and invite little Mikey Kinsley over. Give them both big foam-rubber baseball bats and let them have at each other. Mr. Benjamin Stein could babysit. He seems comfortable with self-centered children of all ages.

- SCOTT CLOUSTON Longmont, Colorado

No Apologies

I don't understand why in a previous editorial you apologized—even tongue in cheek—to BC and stated that he did nothing wrong. Very poor!

Now that the White House has let COSCO (Chinese shipping co.) take over the Navy facilities in Long Beach, you should stir up things again.

-THUAN VAN NGUYEN via the Internet

Tuckered Out

Re: William Tucker's comments regarding soccer ("Soccer Dads & Single Moms," TAS, March 1997): What an awful, mean-spirited article. I have been a *Spectator* reader for over fifteen years and had it delivered to me for ten years in Europe at considerable cost. I now have it specially ordered for me in Canada by my local bookstore because I knew they would also have it displayed with the extra copies they ordered because of my order. This adds costs, too. After all, it is cheaper to subscribe. It also gives you exposure.

Mr. Tucker, I moved to Canada following a divorce in order to ensure that my children had a life that included aunts, uncles, great-aunts, great-uncles, and grandparents plus cousins by the dozens (i.e., family). Although my children's father faithfully sent (and sends) his child support, the only sport that was most conducive to our bank account was soccer—shorts, shoes, and a T-shirt with a manageable entry fee. And, yup, lots of single mothers. A very supportive group, I might add.

This year, because my son turned 12, he begged me to allow him to join league ice hockey—many married families. The cost-outrageous-and we have plenty of ice in this part of the world along with pedophiles, to boot. Happy families all shouting obscenities at the referees and the opposition, even at each other. This is something I did not encounter in soccer to the ridiculous extent I have in hockey. Equipment costs are horrendous—personally, I think that if the boys and girls played in skates and their regular clothing, the violence that is endemic to ice hockey would soon disappear. A slap shot to the unhelmeted head or a body check into the unprotected body would undoubtedly inject some semblance of civilization to this brutal sport— well. okay, if not civilization, then at least "thoughts" about caution. After all, children will be brutes.

I sorely miss the soccer season and was delighted that my son reapplied. Do not misunderstand me. Soccer is a tough game-broken legs, ankles and hands abound but, at least in my neighborhood, it does not appear to be the point of the game as obviously as it does in ice hockey. Hockey is jock-a-block with married couples—and all I can say is big deal. If it were not for the support of my partner, I would have been a very lonely woman in this "family-as-man" defined sport.

Mr. Tucker, if you want to slam us single mothers or lesbian couples who take the time to ensure that our children are off the streets and engaged in more fruitful activities, do so using another venue. Please do not hide behind the skirts of single or lesbian mothers.

No, I am not canceling my order with the bookstore. I have a sense of humor in spite of yucky bits that sometimes appear in The American Spectator.

> - Patricia Markowsky Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

As a local soccer coach and soccer dad, I found William Tucker's observations quite interesting. I have seen many of the same strange events at my son's games. One distressing problem is the kid who goes to every other game. On mom's weekend, the child goes to the game. On dad's weekend, he goes somewhere else. I had two kids with the same problem one year. Luckily they missed alternate games.

One single mom gave her ex a partial copy of the team's schedule because she did not want him to attend games on "her" weekend. She gave no thought to the fact that junior might want to have dad watch him play.

> - Joe Buck Moyock, North Carolina

Dearest Mr. Tucker: As long as there are men like you—there will always be single mothers.

> -Ann Harrison Orange, California

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White House Weekly

A venerated insider's report announces the latest effort at the Politics of Hope by our big lovable lug of a president, a.k.a. Boy Clinton:

Aides tell us that President Clinton's obsession with building a lasting legacy may include a breaking of the bread with the conservative press. One target: The Washington Times. Aides say that Clinton was pleased with the front-page play the newspaper gave to an exclusive preview of his inaugural address and is anxious to convince the newspaper's staff that he isn't a radical liberal. But the campaign to change the media's portrayal of him doesn't yet reach to The New York Post or American Spectator, they said.

[JANUARY 27, 1997]

Los Angeles Times Mirror

("Editorial Newsletter Published by Hiring and Development")

Fatuous confessions from a self-hating Caucasian male of the dope-fetcher variety:

George Cotliar has been a fixture at the Los Angeles Times for almost all of the 40 years he has worked here. Today marks his official farewell from the paper. Cotliar, a giant in the newspaper business, is one of the reasons this paper is as prominent in the industry as it is. We recently asked him about his career here. His comments follow. Good luck, George, you'll be missed.

Q. When did your career at The Times start and what was it like here then?

A. I started in 1957, the year after the paper was voted one of the nation's truly lousy newspapers. And it was. It was written by white men for white people. It was boring. It was very conservative. It was lifeless. The newsroom had no women, no blacks, no Asians. Everyone was named Smith and Jones, and it reflected that. It had no direction.

[JANUARY 16, 1997]

Publishers Weekly

The buzz about the *Best of Gay Erotica* 1997, selected by Doug Sadownick and edited by Richard Labonté:

For the second in Cleis's annual series, Sadownick (Sex Between Men; Sacred Lips of the Bronx) has chosen an eclectic, provocative selection of stories. There is no unifying theme or voice, which is what makes the collection so intriguing. What is considered erotic here has a multitude of shapes and forms. Several entries disappoint: Pansy Bradshaw's starts out well, but the introduction of a chainsaw is unnecessarily gory.

[FEBRUARY 24, 1997]

Chicago Tribune Magazine

Former New York Times columnist Anna Quindlen explains in her inimical style why she is the least-missed columnist in America since Eleanor Roosevelt:

"Write about what you and your friends are talking about on the telephone," an editor told me when I was given the assignment of writing a personal column a decade ago. That wasn't all I wrote about over the years, but I probably could have gotten a column out of nearly every phone conversation. On the other hand, if my husband had had to rely on his phone conversations with friends for column ideas well, you finish the sentence. Whenever I've used that particular comparison, whether I was talking to female friends at lunch or speaking to a group of women in public, they've always burst out laughing before I got to the end of the subordinate clause. It was an immediate, visceral recognition of what seems to be a central fact of human attachment: that what men call friendship is often skin deep, while what we women make of it is something probing and intimate, an emotional undressing, something akin to an essay every time we sit down to lunch or pick up the phone. As Anais Nin wrote...

[MARCH 2, 1997]

Lecture

(John F. Kennedy School of Gov't. at Harvard University) Dithyrambic excerpts from the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's lecture to assembled students, street people, convicts on furlough, and other luminaries, pumping gas into the Kultursmog at Harvard Yard:

The history of America has been a gradual and uneven extension of democracy to all of its people. There were, and still are, starts and stops. In 1863, Lincoln had the Emancipation Proclamation, followed by the end of slavery and reconstruction.

By 1896, thirty-three years later, the first reconstruction was over, ended by Jim Crow and *Plessy* v. *Ferguson* and retreating conservative black leadership in 1895.

1896. White sheets, burning churches and defacing synagogues. Blue suits restricting and resisting reconstruction legislation. And black robes cutting back on representation. White sheets, blue suits, black robes, in lock step in ideology, distinguished by their uniforms.

1996. White sheets, burning churches, defacing synagogues. Blue suits, rejecting reconstruction legislation. Black robes restricting representation. This is a critical year, 1996, thirty-three years after the march on Washington....

Jesus was a liberal. A liberator, an emancipator. Feed the hungry just because they are hungry. Clothe the naked just because their bodies are exposed. Heal the sick without a medical card just because they are sick. Forgive sinners, redeem those who have been banished, let them back in, it's a liberal idea. Would an oppressed people look for a conservative emancipator? It's a contradiction in terms.... Jesus was a liberator, Herod was the conservative. Moses, the liberator, organized the union—

(Laughter)

Rev. Jackson:—an economic boycott and a demonstration at Canaan. Moses was the liberator, the Pharaoh the conservative. Which side are you on?

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