

CULTURE, et cetera

Death and life

In an unusual editorial, the Chicago Tribune has thrown some support toward the pope's pro-life encyclical.

"It is hard to brush off the pope's assertion that there is a growing culture of death in the world when the daily news in the world's richest country is of babies being discarded like trash, or children dropping their children from tall buildings; when the society seems in a headlong rush to put to death as many criminals as rapidly as possible; when, in the name of reform, legislators run through policies whose predictable result will be to increase the economic pressures on poor women to have abortions, when zealots preach that murder is justified to save unborn babies, when advocates of choice adopt locations that permit them to avoid ever saying what it is that is chosen."



Pope John Paul II has won support from the Chicago Tribune for his pro-life encyclical.

Sex and church

A Church of England bishop targeted by a gay "outing" campaign was appointed yesterday as archbishop of York, the church's second highest post.

The Right Rev. David Hope, the bishop of London, disclosed last month that he had come under pressure from Outrage, a group that encourages homosexuals to publicly declare their sexual orientation.

Bishop Hope, 54, said he has lived a celibate life and has chosen not to describe himself as homosexual or heterosexual. "For some the area is slightly grayer. That's the sort of area I find myself in," he said.

Prime Minister John Major chose Bishop Hope from two candidates nominated by the church. He will succeed the Most Rev. John Habgood, who retires Aug. 31.

Bishop Hope told a news conference yesterday that he has received hundreds of letters of support since he discussed his sexuality last month. "Many of them were from ho-

mosexual people themselves, and one or two were extremely moving letters," he said.

He said he hopes to promote discussion of the issue within the church.

"At the present time I am just a little concerned that the debate is causing rather more heat than light," he said.



Sunshine State safety

On any given day a million tourists are in Florida. In 1994, 39.8 million came — down a million from 1993, when nine tourists were slain. Florida had fore-

cast 43.9 million visitors for 1994. The loss was staggering. With \$2 billion in tourism tax at stake, the Florida Tourism Commission created the Tourist Safety Program to soothe fears. Now tourist numbers appear to be rising, but efforts to ensure safety continue.

Several precautions have been put in place to make tourists feel at ease.

• In Miami, large sunburst symbols guide travelers through a network of roads from the airport to Miami Beach. Multilingual, tourist-oriented police are on duty 24 hours a day.

• St. Petersburg puts out a safety booklet in English, French, Spanish and German.

• The Osceola County Sheriff's Office has created a five-person Tourist Safety Unit.

• In Fort Lauderdale, operators fluent in English, French and Spanish man a 24-hour hot line and use computer-generated maps to guide callers to destinations.

PC ads

After two years of discussions with the California Newspaper Publishers Association, the state Department of Fair Employment and Housing has decided to allow new papers to run housing ads with these previously forbidden phrases: "master bedroom," "rare find," "desirable neighborhood," "family room," "quiet streets" and "female roommate wanted."

The department had considered all to be discriminatory against one group or another. The state was prompted to review its strict wording rules after it fined a Riverside, Calif., paper \$20,000 for printing an ad with the term "adult development."

Incensed

"As thunder follows lightning, so cries of 'Censorship!' follow cries of 'Sacilege!'" in today's national censorship.

From an editorial on the Miramax film "Priest" in the Philadelphia Inquirer

Compiled by Jennifer Pinkerton from staff and wire reports.

Allowing gay groups shakes university's Orthodox image

Yeshiva angers some Jews on and off campus

By Larry Whitam

Yeshiva University in New York City, founded as the premier Jewish school 106 years ago, is weathering a debate over homosexual student clubs and how they affect its religious identity.

The university has rejected requests to ban the Gay and Lesbian Student Alliance clubs at three graduate schools, saying the non-secular parts of the 5,000-student school are beholden to the New York City human rights law.

As the internal debate grows, however, some students, alumni and rabbis say the presence of the clubs ultimately challenges the university's Orthodox Jewish values.

Those values, based on the Torah, the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, exclude secular learning but reject homosexual behavior.

"The policy of the university is that it does not condone homosexual behavior or endorse the clubs," university spokesman David Rosen said. "They are allowed to use institutional facilities only to the extent required by law."

While Orthodox morality has not been disputed, Yeshiva's legal requirements are a point of increased discussion among Jews throughout the world who cherish the flagship school.

The university holds that since it became secular in the mid-1970s it has no basis for government funds and draw more students, it does not qualify legally as a religious institution.

Others see the university, which still closes at sunset on Friday for the Sabbath and requires kosher food at student activities, as suffi-



Student groups may post notices around the campus, including the Mendel Gottesman Library.

"I would take the position that they can ban the clubs and go to court and win," said Michael Marks, a third-year student at Yeshiva's Cordozo Law School who is researching the city's human rights law.

The bellwether case being looked at by some at Yeshiva involves Georgetown University, a Roman Catholic institution founded by Jesuits a century ago.

Based on church teaching against homosexual practice, Georgetown fought an unsuccessful decade-long legal battle to bar homosexual student groups. In 1987, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit ruled that under the D.C. human rights law, the university had to give a gay organization the same benefits as any student group.

That was necessary because Georgetown had applied for D.C. bonds, putting it under the law's jurisdiction.

In 1989, Congress passed an amendment to the D.C. law by attaching it to a funding bill. The amendment exempts religious organizations, but Georgetown avoided the amendment and settled the student groups.

"We give the groups all tangible

benefits, but there is no mandate to provide recognition," said Penny Rue, Georgetown's associate dean of students.

The point for Yeshiva University, some in the debate say, is that the New York human rights law has an exemption for religious institutions. The exemption was added in 1991, possibly prompted by the Georgetown dispute, some say.

The amendment in Section 8 excuses from compliance "any religious or denominational institution which is operated, supervised or controlled by or in connection with a religious organization."

Yeshiva attorneys, however, have said the school does not pass that test. "Yeshiva University is not organized as a religious institution," Mr. Rosen said.

The university, which is controlled by a board of trustees that has no rabbi, drew out the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary. The seminary now enrolls 175 students seeking the rabinate.

The undergraduate university enrolls 1,800 students, most of whom are Jewish. They take required courses in Judaic studies — and have not formed gay clubs.

Such clubs exist in the graduate schools of law, medicine and social work, whose populations are about half Jewish, students estimate. The four graduate schools is Jewish studies, bringing the graduate student body to 200.

Mr. Rosen said the clubs were formed about seven years ago but only became a topic of debate last year.

At last May's graduation, a student speaker thanked his "partner," stirring a lively debate in university circles about Orthodoxy and homosexuality. Then the forward, an independent Jewish newspaper in New York, ran a story focusing on university President Norman Lamm, a rabbi, who decided not to bar the homosexual groups.

Yeshiva



Yeshiva University's president, Rabbi Norman Lamm (right), welcomes Gen. Colin Powell and Israeli President Chaim Herzog to a 1992 ceremony. Rabbi Lamm has allowed gay student groups at three graduate schools.

Two major Israeli allies, the Jerusalem Post and Maariv, took the debate overseas, and the Chronicle of Higher Education raised the issue in university circles.

All of Yeshiva's student organizations are allowed to use a central office, with its telephone, address and photocopier machine, and to post announcements on campus. Also, the university assesses a student activity fee, which the student government distributes as grants to clubs.

The gay club at the Cordozo Law School received up to \$700 last year, said law student Jeff Stier, co-editor in chief of the Cordozo Law Forum newspaper.

Mr. Rosen said none of that money represented direct university funding of homosexual organizations.

"If that isn't direct funding, I don't know what is," said Howard L. Hurwitz, chairman of the Family Defense Council. In December, Mr. Hurwitz challenged Rabbi Lamm to a public debate on the topic.

"It lends the name of an Orthodox institution to these gay clubs," Mr. Hurwitz said. "This is an effort by the homosexual movement to

get into Orthodox Jewish institutions."

Rabbi Lamm has not made any public statements on the subject since it became a media topic in the Jewish press last fall. Members of the university who requested anonymity said the homosexual groups are small and keep to themselves and that most students are too busy to notice the debate.

"I don't see the Cordozo Law Forum taking an editorial position on this," said its other editor in chief, Daniel Bernstein.

Mr. Stier, who as a student opposes the homosexual organizations they post their events and have marched in the Israel Day parade under a Yeshiva banner.

"When the religious standard contradicts political correctness,

fortunately the administration doesn't come out on the side of Rabbi Lamm," Mr. Stier said.

Mr. Stier said he agrees with the organization of separate 'gay' groups under Jewish auspices makes no more sense, Jewishly, than to suffer the formation of synagogues that cater exclusively to idol worshippers [or] adulterers."

The Lamm article also says such groups provide, "under religious auspices, a ready-made clientele from which the homosexual can more easily choose his partners."

Mr. Rosen said many supporters of Yeshiva University will think it is not religiously contented institution. "This distinction that it's non-secular does not seem to register with many people, and I can understand that."

Peter Steiner

NO, WE STILL DON'T HAVE ROBERT MCNAMARA'S BOOK. BUT WE SEE THE LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL.



Sports

HAIL AND FAREWELL — Joe Montana will announce retirement from football next week. B1

NEW TERP — Maryland recruit Odinia Kessie will be on view in the Capital Classic star game. B1

BRIGHT BIRDS — Orioles rookie Armando Benitez and Sherman Franco have been impressive. B4

TOO MANY MISTAKES — The Redskins release veteran linebacker Andre Collins. B5

Business

OPERATOR? — Don't be surprised if a computer voice answers when you dial 411. B6

TRAVELER TELLS — For hotels in the U.S., airlines is not such a hot idea. B6

WHO THE BOSSSES ARE — More women own their own firms in the U.S. than in most U.S. cities. B6

Metropolitan Times

IN FLORIDA — A former Polesville woman is convicted in the beating death of her daughter. C1

WALL SCRIBBLINGS — An Alexandria bill would make property owners remove graffiti. SETTLING DISPUTES — The Maryland General Assembly settles its last hours on welfare reform. C6

lifeTimes

TIME WARP — Residents of remote Chesapeake Bay islands hold on to old ways of living. C10

Media watch

April 12, 1945 — President Roosevelt dies of a massive stroke in the Little White House, a clapboard cottage in Warm Springs, Ga.

Harry S. Truman becomes the nation's 33rd president at a somber ceremony in Washington.

Even as Hitler claims that Roosevelt's will will lead to German victory, American units re-

spreading out along the Elbe, taking Dortmund and Duisburg in the Ruhr and Erfurt and Weimar in central Germany.

The Navy finally reveals that Japanese suicide pilots have been attacking American ships in the Pacific for six months.

The announcement occurs as kamikazes and Baka bomb riders begin their second massive attack on Allied units near Okinawa. The two-day assault sinks a destroyer and damages 18 other vessels, including the battleships Idaho and Tennessee.

On Okinawa, a Japanese night attack on the 96th "Deadeye" Infantry is defeated with the help of warship searchlights.

SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWS SERVICE

The Washington Times

Wall Street fears of control board coast on D.C. bonds

50 years after death, FDR still looms large

State American a lifesaver in Israel

Yellow gold joins endangered list; Arkansas GOP is on once-sacred turf

Democrats grapple for way to halt defectors

The New York Times

Clinton is Seeking To Pay Pakistanis For Bin Laden Arms

Other Party to the Contract Is In Jeopardy

Arctic's Police in Gaza Widen Crackdown On Muslim Radicals

New York to Raise Speed Limits to 65 On Some Highways

One Way to Save a Bundle: Become a Former American

Spain's Modern Quixote Awaits a Final Trial

P. SUNDAY THE WASHINGTON TIMES