

## Livingston leads House speaker's race



By DAVID ESPO  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Rep. Bob Livingston, a pragmatic conservative from Louisiana, took command of the race to succeed House Speaker Newt Gingrich yesterday as his only rival dropped out and the second-ranking Republican leader paid a courtesy call.

"The truth is, the vote is in. Bob Livingston is going to be our next speaker and I'm withdrawing my name for that reason," said Rep. Christopher Cox of California, who was a formal candidate for less than 72 hours.

Majority Leader Dick Armey of Texas left the Capitol to visit Livingston in his office in a congressional building across the street, said spokeswoman Michele Davis.

"He went over there to congratulate him," she said.

Armey, too, has enough votes to ward off challenges, Davis said. Even so, GOP sources said Rep. Jennifer Dunn of Washington was poised to announce a bid to topple Armey, joining Rep. Steve Largent of Oklahoma in that race.

Gingrich returned to the Capitol for the first time since Republicans lost seats in

last week's midterm elections, an event that led to his stunning decision Friday to step down as speaker. The Georgian did not speak to reporters as he arrived. A handwritten sign was posted at the entrance to the suite where he presided over the Republican Revolution the past four years: "Office closed to tours."

Gingrich arranged an evening speech before GOPAC, a political organization that helped fuel his extraordinary rise to power.

Inside the Capitol, though, he was a lame duck, his power ebbing as Republicans jockeyed for position in the Congress that convenes in January.

Influence was flowing to Livingston, 55, who chairs the Appropriations Committee and was elected last Tuesday to his 11th full term. Cox announced his decision on ABC's Good Morning America, then wrote a letter to fellow Republican lawmakers, saying Livingston "deserves our unanimous support as he takes on this daunting challenge."

As a veteran of the Appropriations Committee, Livingston has spent a career making deals with lawmakers of both parties to build support for legislation. While solidly conservative — he is firmly opposed to abortion, for example — he bristled at sev-

eral points over the last few years when other conservatives wanted to use the spending bills that came out of his committee to carry controversial amendments dealing with social issues.

Normally genial — on one recent day he lingered to explain details of a diet that has enabled him to shed several pounds — Livingston also has occasional outbursts of temper. Past targets of his anger say it passes quickly.

One GOP source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Livingston has been assuring senior committee chairmen that he will not resort to the numerous task forces that Gingrich created to oversee the drafting of legislation — an approach that eroded the role of chairmen.

Livingston is also very much a man of the House, unabashedly supporting past pay raises for members of Congress, for example, even though the issue makes fellow lawmakers squirm.

He had been on the verge of announcing plans to retire earlier this year when he decided at the last moment to seek one more term. He said at the time that he wanted to be ready to run for speaker if Gingrich stepped down to campaign for president.

(Left) Rep. Bob Livingston, R-La., is greeted by Rep. Joe Knollenberg, R-Mich., on Capitol Hill before a press conference where Livingston announced he will contend for the House speaker spot opened by the resignation of Rep. Newt Gingrich, R-Ga. Gingrich resigned Friday after Republicans lost seats in last week's election.

## Court allows jury to question Clinton adviser, Secret Service

By PETE YOST  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Supreme Court refused yesterday to shield President Clinton's closest adviser, Bruce Lindsey, from undergoing grand jury questioning about confidential conversations with the president concerning Monica Lewinsky.

The decision gives Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr or Congress an opportunity to gain new evidence just as impeachment proceedings are beginning in the House.

The justices declined to hear a White House appeal that Clinton's conversations with Lindsey should be protected by attorney-client privilege, a claim already rejected by two lower courts.

Lindsey testified four times before the grand jury investigating the Lewinsky matter but refused to answer certain questions, including those about his conversations with Clinton, because the president invoked the privilege.

Barring a new legal fight, the ruling could open the door for Starr or Congress to press Lindsey for information in those areas. The House Judiciary Committee hasn't sought to question Lindsey during the impeachment hearings set to begin next week.

In a separate case, the high court refused to shield Secret Service officers from having to testify in the Lewinsky case about information they learned while protecting the president.

Both cases were rejected by 7-2 votes. At least 30 Secret Service personnel have already testified in the Lewinsky probe, making the Supreme Court action largely moot.

Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer, both Clinton appointees, dissented and wanted to hear the cases. Regarding Lindsey, Breyer wrote that "the question presented ... has no clear legal answer and is open to serious legal debate."

Starr's office welcomed the ruling and said the Clinton administration had "substantially delayed and impeded the grand jury's right to evidence" by invoking various privileges, including Lindsey's attorney-client claim.

Expressing disappointment, the White House said Clinton's discussions with Lindsey needed to be confidential because of the possi-

ble threat of impeachment. The White House continues "to believe that the attorney-client privilege should protect conversations between government officials and government attorneys," White House Counsel Charles F.C. Ruff said.

"The American people benefit from decisions made by government officials, including the president, on the basis of full and frank information and discussion," Ruff said.

Lindsey's numerous conversations with Clinton about Lewinsky started last December when her name showed up on a witness list in the Paula Jones lawsuit accusing Clinton of sexual harassment.

When Clinton invoked attorney-client privilege, Lindsey refused to

say whether he spoke to the president at crucial times about key figures in the Lewinsky scandal such as presidential secretary Betty Currie.

Lindsey did testify that he, like other White House aides, was misled by the president in January when Clinton denied having a relationship with Lewinsky.

The judge who oversaw the grand jury rejected Lindsey's claim of attorney-client privilege. A federal appeals court then ruled 2-1 that "when an executive branch attorney is called before a federal grand jury to give evidence about alleged crimes within the executive branch, reason and experience, duty and tradition dictate that the attorney shall provide that evidence."



AP Photo/Ron Edmonds

President Clinton and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton arrive at the White House yesterday after a weekend at Camp David. Clinton's closest advisor may be forced to undergo questioning by the grand jury in regards to conversations dealing with Monica Lewinsky.

## Gates denies threatening Intel on tape

By TED BRIDIS  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Microsoft Chairman Bill Gates, who has had a long though at times rocky relationship with Intel Corp., denied that he ever threatened Intel or tried to discourage its software efforts.

In videotaped testimony shown yesterday during Microsoft's antitrust trial, Gates alternately hung his head or rocked slightly as if in deep thought as government lawyers challenged him during a deposition last summer.

Starting at the table before him, Gates paused fully 15 seconds when pressed whether he or Microsoft had ever tried to dissuade Intel's software efforts.

"No," he said finally.

But Gates, the world's richest man, was contradicted repeatedly yesterday by government evidence and by testimony from a senior Intel executive, Steven McGeady.

On video, Justice Department lawyer David Boies pressed Gates about whether he had expressed concern to anyone at Intel about its work on Internet software.

"I don't think Intel ever did any Internet software work," Gates answered.

But McGeady, in a memo after an August 1995 meeting among Gates and Intel executives, said Gates was "livid" about Intel's investments in the Internet and "wanted them stopped." McGeady in his memo wrote that "Gates didn't want (Intel's) engineers interfering with his plans for domination of the PC industry."

"He was very upset," McGeady said yesterday. "He became quite enraged at one point. ... Bill made it very clear that he would not support our next microprocessor offerings if we didn't get alignment."

McGeady in his memo also harshly criticized Intel for conceding.

As part of its antitrust lawsuit, the government contends that Microsoft, with its dominant Windows operating system, tried illegally to extend and maintain its influence to restrict competition in other areas.

The government contends that Microsoft even attempted to intimidate Intel, which makes the processors used by 85 percent of computers and had sales last year of \$25 billion.



AP Photo/Jassim Mohammed

Five members of UNSCOM loaded their luggage on a bus and left Baghdad yesterday. Iraq is still not allowing U.N. weapons inspectors to check for weapons of mass destruction.

## CIA reports Iraq could quickly revive arsenals

By JOHN DIAMOND  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Iraq could rebuild its chemical and biological arsenals if international arms inspections ceased, the CIA said yesterday as the Clinton administration prepared options on the latest standoff.

Iraq has "the capability to quickly resurrect weapons of mass destruction production absent U.N. sanctions," the CIA reported to lawmakers.

Although the report predates the latest flurry of activity involving Iraq, a U.S. intelligence official said yesterday that the assessment reflects the agency's current thinking.

Administration officials are debating whether continued inspections or an open-ended threat of military force can root out Iraq's suspected secret weapons cache.

Ten days ago, Saddam Hussein declared a halt to cooperation with the U.N. Special Commission that searches for chemical and biological weapons.

President Clinton's national security team has developed options for him that include air strikes.

A concern that could rule out strikes is that Iraq might respond by permanently banning

"The blame of the whole world is resting clearly and squarely on the doorstep of Iraq and the shoulders of Saddam Hussein. ... We don't feel lonely."

— James Rubin  
spokesperson at the State Department

the international search for illegal chemical and biological weapons.

At the State Department, spokesperson James Rubin sought to dispel suggestions that the United States was alone in its effort to isolate and punish Iraq for noncompliance with international arms inspectors.

"What has happened in recent weeks is we've seen the coalescing and the clarity of the entire world that Iraq is in noncompliance, that this current problem is Iraq's fault," Rubin said.

"The blame of the whole world is resting clearly and squarely on the doorstep of Iraq and the shoulders of Saddam Hussein. ... We don't feel lonely."

Saudi and Egyptian officials have urged the United States and the international community to pursue diplomatic rather than military solutions to the standoff. And former Irish Prime Minister

Albert Reynolds, who helped lay the groundwork for the Northern Ireland peace accord, said yesterday he believed Iraq had met 80 percent of U.N. demands on weapons and that the "remaining 20 percent, in my view, does not justify a strike or a return to conflict."

Once again, it appeared that only Britain was ready to join the United States in a threat of force against Iraq.

British Defense Secretary George Robertson warned during a visit to Kuwait yesterday that the international community's patience was "draining away."

The CIA concluded that despite years of U.N. inspections and the destruction wrought by the 1991 Persian Gulf War, Iraq retains the key equipment and technology needed to make chemical and biological weapons and mount them on missiles.