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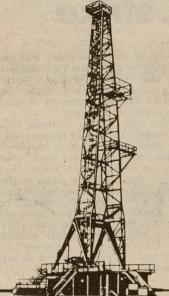
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World and Nation

Bork's chances remain in doubt after testimon

the first week of his confirmation hearings, Robert H. Bork's chances of becoming a Supreme Court justice remain as much in doubt as the effect his extraordinary five days of testimony packs for future nomi-

As the Senate Judiciary Commit-tee prepares to hear from Bork's backers and detractors in the hearings' second phase, key questions are

unanswered:

• Will the impressions Bork created in his bid to win approval by a majority of the committee's 14 mempers be bolstered or eroded as the hearings continue?

• What effect will the committee's vote, still weeks off, have when the

nomination reaches the full Senate? • Has the Senate now established beyond a doubt the propriety of asking a Supreme Court nominee about his or her judicial ideology and political beliefs, and then voting based on those views?

• Has Bork's willingness to pro-

vide answers to such queries, a break from recent precedent, set the model for future nominees? Among the committee's eight

Democrats and six Republicans, Bork appears likely to win the sup-port of five Republicans and attract negative votes from five Democrats.

Bork's fate in the committee then would be determined by three Dem-

claiming to be on the fence - Robert Byrd of West Virginia, Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, Howell Heflin of Alabama and Arlen Specter, a Republican from Pennsylvania.

DeConcini and Specter asked Bork the toughest questions, but Byrd, the Democrats' leader in the Senate, is considered the most likely of the four to cast a negative vote.

The often-contentious atmosphere that permeated the Senate hearing room as Bork testified is not likely to dissipate this week.

Numerous groups already have spent millions lobbying for and against Bork.

Groups including the National Organization for Women, the National Abortion Rights Action League, the AFL-CIO, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights will urge the Senate to reject

Bork's nomination.
Groups including Concerned
Women for America, the American Conservative Union and the National Right to Work Committee will

urge confirmation.

Three prominent Bork supporters — retired Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, former presidential counsel Lloyd Cutler and Illinois Gov. Jim Thompson - are scheduled to testify first when the commit-

Representatives of the Az Bar Association are to test hearing is sure to be pepped questions about the ABA's vote on Bork.

The organization's 15 standing committee on the judiciary split 10-5 in find qualified for the Supreme 0

members found him not and one voted "not opposed Bork's supporters had nounced the vote as a blatan

ical one, noting that the AB mittee unanimously gave highest rating when he was considered for the federal a

Judgeship he's held for five As a law professor, in never shy about promoting theories. And perhaps be expects a close vote, Borking further than any recent & Court nominee in laying out wiews for his Senate interroga

Whether future nomines the Bork hearings, or rather Scalia hearings, for guidance ing with the Senate spollight pend on their level of confide

Scalia, who seemed sup confident of confirmation en refused to discuss many area law during his hearings, wo

Report says administration wrong to reinterpret treaty

Reagan administration incorrectly claims it can unilaterally reinterpret the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to allow expanded U.S. "Star Wars" testing, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Sunday.

The attempt by the Republican administration to change the U.S. view of the 15-year-old treaty could affect Senate consideration of a possible treaty on intermediate-range nuclear weapons, the Democratic-controlled committee said in a 106-

See related story, Page 1

The report was the latest round in a long-running fight between President Reagan and congressional Democrats over the 1972 pact, which limits the variety and type of defenses that each superpower can de-

At issue in the battle is develfense Initiative, known informally as it held earlier this year with the Senally proposing a new treat "Star Wars." The administration ate Judiciary Committee to make port said.

wants to move from the existing interpretation to a so-called "broad" view of the ABM treaty, which would allow expanded testing of

Last week the Senate split generally along party lines as it voted 58-38 to approve a proposal banning spending for expanded Star Wars tests that violate the existing view of the ABM pact.

While releasing the report, the Foreign Relations Committee also sent to the floor a resolution sponsored by Sen. Joseph Biden, D-Del., that rejects the attempt to reinter-pret the ABM pact.

"This report underscores the pro-found constitutional issues which will surround Senate consideration of an INF (intermediate nuclear forces) agreement if the treaty power question is not resolved," Bi-den said in a statement released with

The committee's report came in e wake of a series of

preliminary decisions

According to the report, ministration's theory of tree ing, having cast a dark shad the Senate's consideration ture treaties, could severe cate and greatly prolong in mittee's consideration of a

The committee will hold be on any new treaty, probably sometime early in 1988, 8 borne Pell, D-R.I., chairman panel, said.

Congressional critics of ministration's proposal to pret the ABM treaty say the utive branch cannot change a pact is viewed.

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When the Senate "gives is and consent to a treaty, it is namb the explanations it was pro

the report said.
Instead of reinterpret

Historian's research of execution Yet, I' turns him against death penalty

HEADLAND, Ala. (AP) — Seventeen years spent documenting more than 15,000 executions by every method from the gallows to a saw have turned amateur historian Watt Espy into an ardent foe of capital pun-

His cluttered rural home, which doubles as a workris cluttered rural nome, which doubles as a work-place, is decorated with scores of grainy pictures of exe-cuted felons. A wooden card catalog and two large led-gers record the names and crimes of those put to death. "Believe me, the stress is awful," Espy, who has ul-cers, said of a life dedicated to chronicling every legal

execution in the United States since Colonial times. "I'm depressed half the time."

And every new execution makes it worse. "With every execution I feel a part of me dies," he said in a recent interview.

In Louisiana, there was the 1767 execution of a man who was nailed in a box which then was sawed in half. One Alabama inmate fought for two hours before

guards got him into the electric chair.

Dr. J.H. Snook, respected head of the veterinary medicine department at Ohio State University, was executed in 1930 for the murder of his girlfriend, a nymphomaniac he couldn't please. In 1944 South Carolina

electrocuted the youngest person ever executed.
United States, 14-year-old George Stinney livited of the rape-murder of two girls.

Even though Espy has no college degree, let ployed as a researcher at the University of Alabarahaman and the University of Alabarahaman and the College of the the College o

school for 8½ years before he decided to most man Capital Punishment Project back to his how Espy said he had no particularly strong about capital punishment when he began his

1970, but years of sifting through old court red newspaper accounts have changed that.

Executions of innocent people are the bother him the most.

Through August, Espy had documented 15th cutions in the United States dating to 1608, who George Kendall, a governing councilor in what Virginia, was shot for spying. Espy said evidencates Kendall was framed because of political

Of the executions carried out this century United States, Espy said a recent study indiwrong person was put to death 25 times. But ber must be higher, he said, because he figures 22,500 people actually have been executed United States. He just hasn't gotten to all the

