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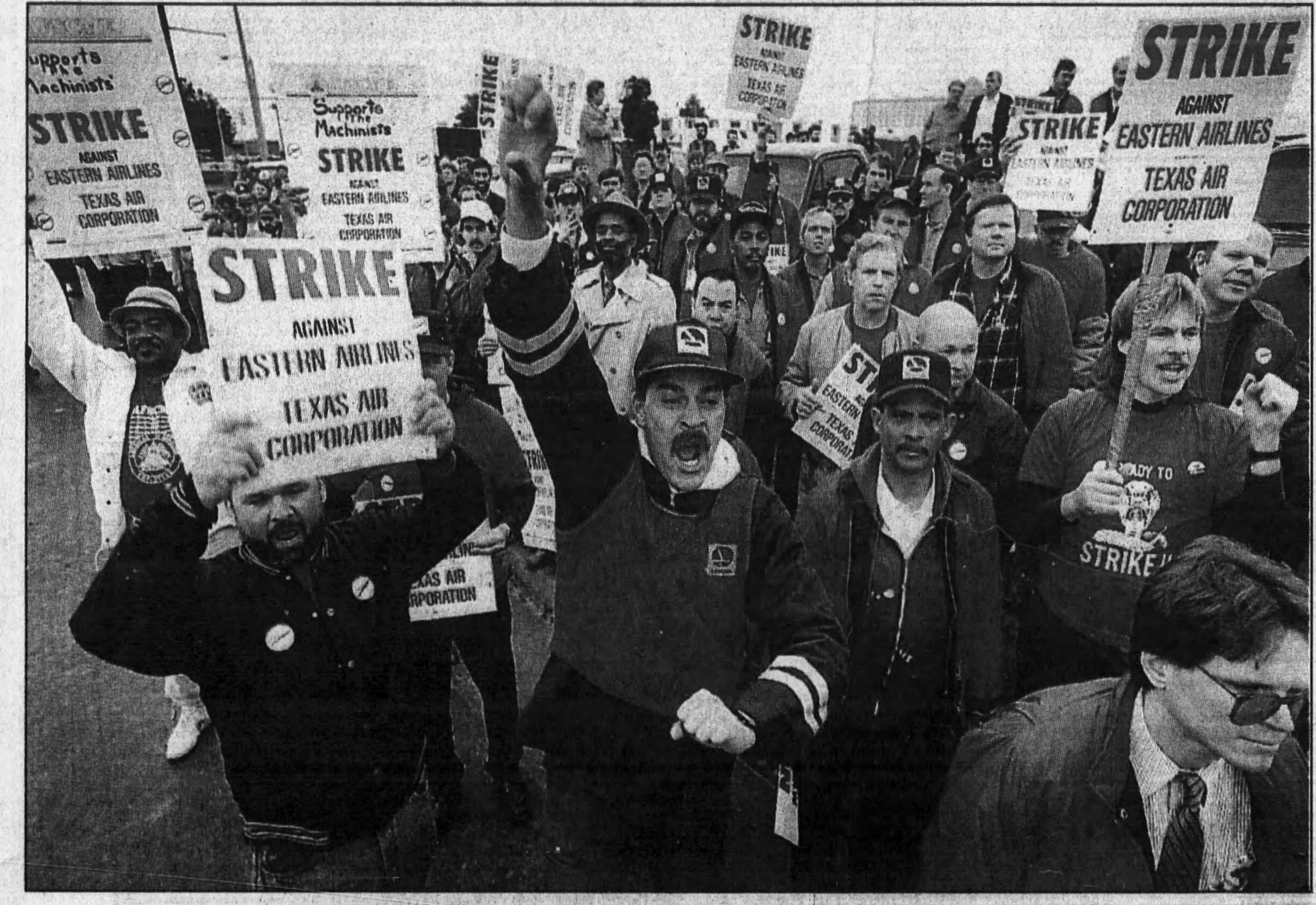
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SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1989

SPORTS FINAL

25 CENTS

Machinists Begin Strike Against Eastern



JOHN SPINK/Staff

Eastern mechanic James Rollins (center) raises a clenched hand rally Friday across from the Eastern jet base in Atlanta. The proin defiance as he and fellow Machinists union members hold a test came after Eastern sent machinists home with pay.

Pilot Union Joins Walkout; Company Curtails Flights

By Tom Eblen And Bert Roughton Jr. Staff Writers

MIAMI — Police pulled screaming strikers off the fence surrounding Eastern Airlines's flight base early today, moments after the Machinists union launched a strike that national labor leaders vowed to spread throughout the transportion industry.

A last-minute company offer guaranteeing no layoffs for some workers over the life of a 4½-year contract was rejected by the 9,300member International Association of Machinists (IAM), and pilots' union officials told their members to join the picket lines.

Eastern acknowledged that some flight crews left their planes on the tarmac, although they refused to say where it happened.

The company cut back its weekend flight schedule by more than 70 percent, canceling flights to 57 cities and sharply curtailing service to many others. At Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport, Eastern's largest flight hub, the airline will have five flights today and Sunday to Miami only, the company said. Frantic travelers were stranded in Atlanta and Miami.

Flight attendants joined the picket lines in Washington.

"We're fed up, and we're not going to give [Frank] Lorenzo one more penny of our salary to put in his pocket," said Wallace Haber, the Machinists' senior general chairman, referring to the chairman of Texas Air Corp., owner of Eastern Airlines.

At midnight, as the strike began, angry machinists rushed across the street to the Eastern gate at Miami International Airport and began pulling on the fence as though trying to yank it down. Police, who turned out in force at 11:45 p.m., pulled them away, but there were no immediate reports of arrests.

An Eastern work shirt was brandished aloft on a stick and set afire. "Burn! Burn!" the crowd chanted.

Eastern's Air Line Pilots Associ-

- Travelers panicked after realizing they stranded at Hartsfield international Airport.
- A look at the problems encountered on Eastern Flight 148 from Atlanta to Boston.
- Passengers on any airline - not just Eastern should allow extra time for travel this weekend. 14A
- The long-term effects of Eastern's labor troubles remain unclear for the company and consumers. 1E

ation (ALPA) master executive council voted unanimously just before the midnight strike deadline to engage in a "sympathy strike" with the Machinists. The pilots' strike will last "until there is a fair and equitable settlement in this struggle," said John Mazor, a spokesman for the ALPA in Washington.

ALPA officials rejected a new offer Wednesday by Mr. Lorenzo to settle their own 8-month-old contract negotiations. ALPA said the pact included \$64 million in annual concessions and provided inadequate job security guarantees.

The last-minute offer to the IAM would have guaranteed jobs for mechanics only; the union also represents baggage handlers and ground service workers. The previous contract proposal Thursday night would have reduced the concessions management wants from the union by about \$25 million.

Tension between the company and the union flared early Friday

EASTERN Continued on 14A

Crime Boss to Testify Mob Ties Aided Sports Agent By Chris Mortensen

Staff Writer

CHICAGO — A reputed New York crime boss will testify that he was a partner of sports agent Norby Walters and that his role was to help the agent "obtain and retain clients" by "exploiting [his] considerable reputation as a member of organized crime," according to a government document filed in federal court here Friday.

In another development, U. S. District Judge George Marovich said college athletes were acting criminally when they signed documents to receive scholarship benefits after contracting with agents.

Mr. Walters and associate Lloyd Bloom are being tried on charges of racketeering, mail fraud, wire fraud and extortion, stemming from their dealings with more than 50 college athletes from 1984 to 1987. The trial is in the jury-selection phase.

In the document filed Friday, the government said Michael Franzese - now serving a 10-year prison term for racketeering and embezzlement — will testify that he was originally a partner of Mr. Walters in booking musical acts and later invested \$50,000 when Mr. Walters and Mr. Bloom expanded into the sports representation field in 1984.

The document states, "After 1984, Norby Walters Associates continued doing business the same way it had prior to that time: The enterprise continued to use Franzese and his reputation as a member of a prominent New York organized crime family to obtain and retain clients."

The document also says that at least two football players will testify about how the

CONNECTION Continued on 13A

On GSU Files Is Dismissed

But Hearing Ordered For Newspapers' Case

> By Ann Hardie Staff Writer

A Fulton County judge Friday dismissed the state attorney general's lawsuit seeking to force disclosure of records on the search for a president at Georgia State University, but he said a full hearing is needed to decide the fate of a similar lawsuit from the Atlanta newspapers.

Fulton County Superior Court Judge Luther Alverson said he found no constitutional justification for Attorney General Michael J. Bowers's lawsuit without the support of Gov. Joe Frank Harris. Mr. Harris, who had supported the Board of Regents' refusal to disclose the records, said Friday he was not asked but would not have given his permission for Mr. Bowers's lawsuit.

"I think the judge's ruling is erroneous," Mr. Bowers said later Friday. "If this office lacks the authority to force state agencies to comply with the law, given that most state agencies work for the governor, then ... who is going to make state agencies obey the law?"

Mr. Bowers said he will appeal to the Georgia Supreme Court "as quickly as possible." His office filed a notice of appeal Friday and obtained an order from Judge Alver-

JUDGE Continued on 17A

McFarlane Gets Suspended Sentence

Chance of Rain Mostly cloudy today, with a chance of afternoon rain and a high in the mid-60s. Details, Page 10C.

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Bowers Lawsuit INSIDE TODAY Chasing 75¢ Charge Led U.S. Astronomer To Computer Spies

By Alan Cooperman The Associated Press

BOSTON — Tracking a 75-cent accounting imbalance in his laboratory computer system became an obsession for a Harvard astronomer. When he finally got to the bottom of it, he found not only his missing six bits but an East European spy ring.

On Thursday, West German authorities announced the arrests of three men who allegedly broke into key military and research computers in the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

For Clifford Stoll, a bushy-haired, 38-year-old computer expert at the Harvard-Smithsonian Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., the arrests marked the end of an intensely personal hunt.

It began with the accounting discrepancy in August 1986 at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley. He was trying to balance the books, charging computer users for time spent on the system, but he was left with 75 cents worth of time no one claimed.

SCIENTIST Continued on 13A



The Associated Press

Harvard astronomer Clifford Stoll used a 'Trojan horse' gambit to catch the computer invad-

Switch May Be On in Ala. as Democrats Ponder Jump to GOP

By Adam Nossiter Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama Democratic Party, racially and philosophically divided, has been jolted by the recent defections of four state legislators to the Republicans. The switches are the product of political forces that are loosening the once-solid Democratic grip on state offices across the South.

Rep. Arthur Payne of Center Point became

the latest Alabamian to change his affiliation, with an announcement Thursday in Birmingham. Several other Democratic legislators have said they also are considering making the switch.

One, Sen. Bill Smith of Huntsville, said this week that up to 70 percent of the Democrats in the state Legislature, including himself, are "pondering" the idea.

State Democratic leaders point out that they still outnumber Republicans 86-19 in the House

and 28-7 in the Senate and deny that a mass defection will take place. They acknowledge, however, that the process is far from over.

The defections are the latest phase of a regional political realignment that began on the presidential level in 1964 and has helped elect an increasing number of Southern Republican governors and members of Congress.

In recent years, many politicians have decid-

SWITCH Continued on 13A

Hospital Faces Broader Probe After Death

State: Clayton General Has Significant Problems

By Elizabeth Coady

An inquiry prompted by the death of a stabbing victim at Clayton General Hospital has found "significant" problems that probably will prompt a broader investigation and may threaten Medicare payments to the hospital, officials said Friday.

The Georgia Department of Human Resources (DHR) found that the hospital did not comply with federal guidelines regulating treatment in the emergency room, where a 26-year-old man bled to death Feb. 19 seven hours after he arrived, DHR Commissioner James G. Ledbetter said in a letter delivered Friday to members of Clayton County's legislative delegation.

Forest Park police have said that a physician stitched cuts in Gregory Alfonzo Dozier's arm before discovering a severed artery that continued to bleed.

DHR investigators also determined that Clayton General failed to meet standards for quality care assurance, medical staff supervision and administration — the three other areas they examined, Dr. Ledbet-

The state began its investigation of the hospital at the request of the federal Health Care Finance Ad-

PROBE Continued on 13A

Bush Joins Europeans in Urging End to Ozone-Depleting Chemicals

The New York Times

WASHINGTON - President Bush on Friday endorsed a proposal that the use of industrial chemicals that deplete the Earth's protective ozone shield be eliminated by the year 2000.

Mr. Bush announced his decision a day after the 12 European Community countries unexpectedly vowed to ban production and use of

the chemicals, chlorofluorocarbons, by the end of the century.

Administration officials said the United States would seek worldwide elimination of the chemicals through the strengthening of an existing treaty, which calls for cutting by 50 percent the production and use of the chemicals by 2000.

The United States and the European Community account for more than 75 percent of world production

of chlorofluorocarbons, the most pervasive of several chemicals many scientists believe are depleting ozone in the upper atmosphere.

Scientists have warned that as the ozone layer gets thinner, more ultraviolet radiation from the sun will penetrate to the Earth's surface. This will cause more cases of skin cancer, cataracts and other health problems, as well as damage to wildlife and crops.

Mr. Bush said Friday at the National Academy of Sciences that his support for the elimination of chlorofluorocarbons, which are used by industry in refrigerants, foams, solvents and a wide range of other applications, is contingent upon the development of adequate substitutes.

But William K. Reilly, administrator of the Environmental Protec-

tion Agency, said industry leaders had assured him that substitutes would be available in time for a complete phase-out of the chemicals over the next decade.

In addition to chlorofluorocarbons, Mr. Bush is supporting the elimination of halons, chemicals used in fire extinguishers.

Mr. Reilly left for London to take part in a 112-nation meeting called by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to discuss the next steps in protecting the ozone

Under a treaty signed in Montreal in 1987, which went into effect at the end of that year, use and production of chlorofluorocarbons are frozen at 1986 levels starting this year and are to be reduced by 50 percent worldwide by the end of the

Probe Could Limit Funds For Hospital

From Page 1A

ministration (HCFA) after The Atlanta Journal-Constitution on Feb. 22 reported the circumstances of Mr. Dozier's death.

"They [investigators] have identified problems and some of the problems were rather significant," said Clarence J. Boone, associate regional administrator for HCFA. "But I haven't seen any of the documentation."

In a separate investigation, Georgia's Composite State Board of Medical Examiners is trying to determine whether Mr. Dozier's treatment fell below medical standards. The agency's inquiry is continuing.

DHR officials refused to release a summary of their findings until it had been delivered to HCFA, which oversees medical care, and Medicaid and Medicare payments. The report is expected to be released Monday.

The Georgia Department of Human Resources found that the hospital did not comply with federal guidelines regulating treatment in the emergency room, where a 26-year-old man bled to death Feb. 19 seven hours after he arrived.

Failure to meet federal guidelines in even one of 21 areas regulated by the agency would likely result in an all-inclusive investigation of the hospital, Mr. Boone said. "If we find there are problems in either of those four areas ... then that triggers a full evaluation of the hospital," he said.

The agency could revoke Clayton General's right to receive Medicaid and Medicare funding if problems are discovered, he said. About 34 percent of Clayton General's operating revenue comes from those payments, said hospital spokeswoman Bobbie Hayes.

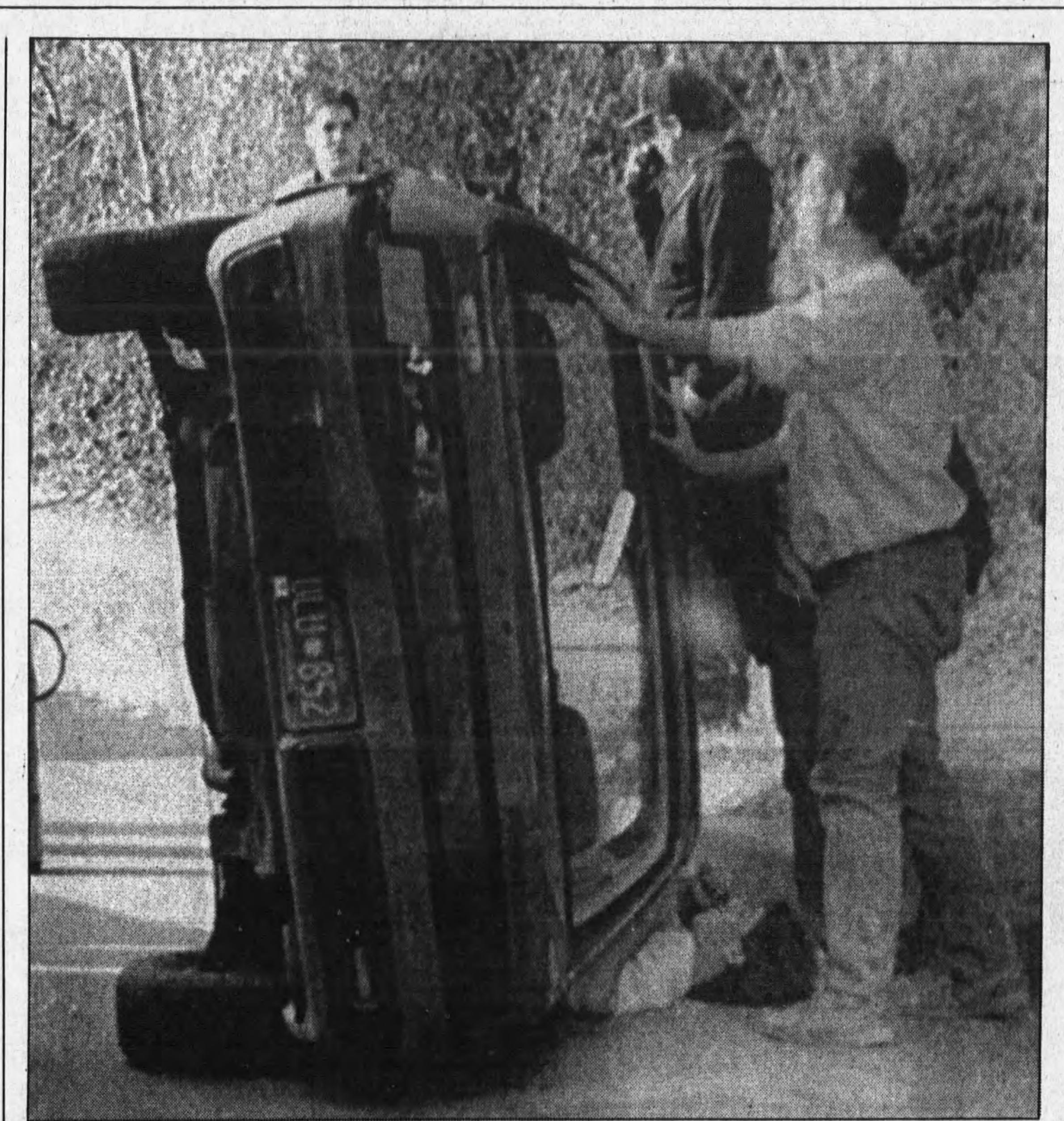
The state's investigative team Wednesday briefed hospital administrators and members of the Clayton County Hospital Authority on their findings, Ms. Hayes said.

"All of the findings are being addressed and any directives or recommendations are being followed," she said.

She would not release the specific recommendations or shortcomings found in the study. -

Dennis K. Scheidt, Clayton General's administrator, could not be reached for comment Friday.

Clayton County Medical Examiner Joseph Burton has ruled that Mr. Dozier bled to death as a result of the injuries to his arm. He subpoenaed Mr. Dozier's emergency medical records to determine the cause and manner of death, but a final autopsy report has not been completed. Medical records are subpoenaed in about 30 percent of all cases Dr. Burton investigates.



The Associated Press

Driver Pinned Under Car, Survives

PHILLIPSBURG, N.J. — Scott Storm of Bethlehem, Pa., was in satisfactory condition at a hospital Friday after he was trapped under

his car in an accident. Mr. Storm reportedly was struck from behind Thursday on an Interstate 78 exit ramp in Phillipsburg.

Switch Is On Among Ala. Democrats

From Page 1A

ed to act before the voters could. A recent study of state officeholders by the Republican National Committee found almost two dozen party-switchers in four states - Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee — since 1984. There also have been several well-publicized defections of Democratic U.S. House members, including that of a Florida congressman last week.

There are several factors pressuring conservative Southern Democrats to bolt, and most of them exist in Alabama.

The state House speaker, Jimmy Clark, insists that local political considerations such as the increasing affluence of some constituencies have played the biggest role in influencing renegade Democrats.

In Alabama, he acknowledged, policy disagreements within the state party also have had an effect. He criticized what he called a liberal "coalition" of blacks, teachers, labor and trial lawyers that he says controls the state party. "The party apparatus has not helped" stem the defections, he said.

In addition to what Mr. Clark calls "demographics" and "philosophy," another phenomenon appears to be at work. For months, top Alabama Democrats have been vigorously denouncing the national party.

For more than a year, Mr. Clark has complained that the national party is "controlled by the liberal establishment in the Washington-New York-Boston area, the Kennedy-Cuomo group," referring to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo.

Alabama's Democratic chairman, John Baker, has made similar criticisms.

The election as national party chairman last month of Ronald H. Brown, a black long associated with the party's liberal wing, elicited a stronger reaction in Alabama than anywhere else. Mr. Baker briefly threatened to boycott national Democratic Party proceedings. Mr. Clark warned that the Alabama organization was in danger of becoming a "black party."

Mr. Clark and Mr. Baker dispute the idea, but the pattern of denunciations by state party leaders "probably does create a climate that permits people to consider changing more seriously," said William Barnard, chairman of the history department at the University of Alabama.

In interviews this week, some

Democratic legislators downplayed the significance of the recent switches. "This is not a groundswell in the works," said state Sen. William Bennett of Birmingham, a moderate. "The Democratic Party has been so broadly based it actually had Republicans in it. I don't view their loss as any great loss. That's where they should have been all along."

Others acknowledge there is some need to stem the tide soon. "There is an active and productive effort under way to deliberalize the state Democratic party," said Rep. Bill Fuller.

That could take the form of lessening the influence of blacks. Mr. Clark and others say that because many positions on the party executive committee are filled by appointment, blacks are represented disproportionately to their population strength. Democrats are discussing returning to a system by which all committee members are elected rather than appointed.

"There's some movement on to have some change," Mr. Clark said. "Because all of a sudden they realize that the longer they wait to allow the party to move back to the center, there will continue to be further erosion."

Scientist Tracked Computer Invaders To West Germany

From Page 1A

A West German broadcast network, Norddeutsche Rundfunk, said Thursday that the computer networks infiltrated by the hackers included the U.S. Defense Department's general data bank, known as Optimus; a NASA and a Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or "Star Wars," research computer; and computers tied to nuclear weapons and energy research at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Illinois.

The network called the Berkeley lab a key link in efforts to break into other U.S. computers.

Dr. Stoll, who did research at the laboratory, said up to 50 military computers were broken into through an astronomy computer but that the hacker did not have passwords for classified information.

"We were amazed. Here's some guy breaking into an astronomy computer in Berkeley, reaching out into military computers trying to search for information about SDI, about nuclear warheads," Dr. Stoll

Unable to persuade the FBI to investigate the computer break-in, Dr. Stoll tracked the intruders on his own for the first six months. Rigging the computer to sound his electronic beeper every time the hackers got on the system, he was able to watch — and record — their every move.

After discovering that the intruders were stealing passwords to get into sensitive military computers, Dr. Stoll got help from the FBI. Almost a year later, he succeeded in tracing the hackers to Hanover, West Germany.

"In one sense, it was exciting," Dr. Stoll said in an interview Thursday. "In another sense, it was dreadful, because I got zero astronomy done for two years."

German television reported that authorities believe the West German hackers were recruited by the Soviet KGB in 1985 and "were paid with cash and drugs ... and were later forced to provide the codes and passwords to the Soviets."

The New York Times reported that one of the arrested West Germans asserted Friday that the group was motivated by an interest in computers and not espionage.

Dr. Stoll said it was the puny size of the accounting error that initially captivated him.

"If it had been \$1,000 off, I wouldn't have thought anything of it," he said. "It's like, if your house collapses, you just assume there's been an earthquake. But if you find a tiny termite hole, you think, 'Geez, I'd better investigate.' It's the little problems that are the most fascinat-

Dr. Stoll, who holds a doctorate cle.

in astronomy from the University of Arizona, said the hackers were "no geniuses, but certainly clever."

To hide their location, he said,

they attacked military computers

via modems, or telephone computer

links, through a constantly changing series of computers at West German universities, American research labs and defense contractors. To gain access to sensitive data, they sometimes planted so-called "Trojan horse" programs, which appear to be helpful but actually steal

passwords. In other cases, Dr. Stoll said, they succeeded with "very simple, you might even say crude, techniques," such as trying common passwords like "field," "guest" and "system."

Dr. Stoll kept a detailed log as he stalked the Trojan horsemen, and published an article about it in a technical journal, Communications of the Association for Computer Machinery.

Because the FBI and its German equivalent, the Bundeskriminalamt, still were investigating when the article appeared last May, some details were left out. Dr. Stoll now has a contract with Doubleday to write a book about his sleuthing.

For months, Dr. Stoll said, he was frustrated because the hackers broke off their connections after only a few minutes, making them impossible to trace.

Dr. Stoll said his girlfriend, annoyed by the constant beeping of his electronic pager, was responsible for the big break in the case. She suggested that he lay a trap.

To entice the hackers to spend more time on the network, Dr. Stoll created a Trojan horse of his own: a mass of bogus military data and a fictitious computer network called "SDI Net." The hackers took the bait, spending two hours reading the material.

Three months later, Dr. Stoll said, he got a letter from a man in Pittsburgh asking for information about SDI Net. When he turned that letter over to the FBI in April 1987, he said, the bureau found the man had connections to Eastern European governments, and it immediately began an investigation.

In all, Dr. Stoll said, the spy ring attempted to break into about 450 computers and succeeded in gaining access to more than 40 of them — including data systems at the Pentagon, defense contracting firms and U.S. military bases in Germany, Japan, California and Vir-

Associated Press writer Girard C. Steichen contributed to this arti-

Connection to Mob Assisted Sports Agent, Crime Boss Will Tell Court

From Page 1A

agents used threats of violence:

"Ronald Morris [a former Southern Methodist University and current Chicago Bears player] will testify that when he attempted to repudiate his representation agreement, defendant Bloom told Morris that the money Morris received from Walters and Bloom came from people in Los Angeles who 'don't play around,' and who 'don't care what they do to you and your family." Although prosecutors say Franzese will testify that he was part of a New York organized crime family, his primary residence after September 1984 was Los Angeles.

The document says, "Defendant Bloom told Morris that Walters and Bloom had people who would break Morris's legs so that Morris would never play football again if he selected another agent to represent

The government said another Bears player, Maurice Douglass, will testify in a similar marmer.

The revelations were made in a "Santiago proffer" that requires the government to meet standards for hearsay evidence presented in the indictment. Two other players were named in the indictment as allegedly having been threatened by the agents: Everett Gay, now of the Dallas Cowboys, and Tony Woods, now of the Seattle Seahawks. Meanwhile, Judge Marovich's

assertion that athletes were acting criminally by signing scholarship certification documents after contracting with the agents was included in a 32-page opinion in which he denied motions by Mr. Walters and Mr. Bloom to dismiss fraud charges. The judge also said the fraud allegations will stand the test of law if proven to a jury.

Mr. Walters and Mr. Bloom have not disputed that they broke National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) rules by signing more than 50 college athletes before the expiration of their eligibility. But the agents maintain that they broke

no laws. The indictment alleges that the



agents committed fraud when they allowed athletes to fraudulent sign NCAA scholarship certification documents and accept scholarship benefits after signing representation contracts. The agents and the players knew the representation contracts made the players ineligi-

Bloom

ble for scholarships. "The student-athletes' submission of false statements to universities in order to receive scholarship money was a necessary component of the scheme," Judge Marovich ruled. "The illegality of a scheme to

deprive an entity of money through the use of false and fraudulent misstatements is consistent with a common understanding of the concept

One athlete, former Ohio State star Cris Carter, now with the Philadelphia Eagles, has pleaded guilty to one count of mail fraud and obstruction of justice stemming from the Walters-Bloom case. Carter will be sentenced after the agents' trial.

Another 43 athletes entered a federal pre-trial diversion program to avoid prosecution.

"Most significant to the court are the allegations that Walters attempted to conceal his activities," the judge said. "Actions such as postdating contracts, paying wire transfers of cash to third parties and instructing athletes not to tell the universities about the contracts are strong evidence that Walters knew his actions were wrong."

In one motion, Mr. Walters told the court the colleges simply would

have stripped a player of the scholarship and awarded it to another prospective player and therefore suffered no loss.

"That the universities may have distributed the money to others does not make the fraud any less real," Judge Marovich wrote. "Contrary to Walters's assertions, the universities did not get what they paid for. Based on fraudulent representations, the universities anticipated receiving eligible football players who would not be subject to the risk of disqualification. If the student-athletes' ineligibility were discovered during the football season, the universities' program could be disrupted and the universities could suffer damage to their reputations. Instead of receiving eligible players, the defendants caused the universities to receive ineligible athletes with all the risks."

The judge also rejected Mr. Walters's contention that since no agent or college booster had ever

been federally prosecuted, he had no way of knowing he might be committing a crime.

"While the court agrees that the precise factual situation here is a case of first impression, the court finds that the fraudulent nature of the transactions with the studentathletes is sufficiently clear to have afforded Walters notice."

The government charges that by allowing the schools and conferences to mail the scholarship documents to the NCAA, the agents were guilty of mail fraud. Assistant U.S. Attorney Howard Pearl has told the court he is not contending that it is illegal for agents to sign college athletes or give them money, but that the concealment of this act, the signing of the scholarship papers and the mailings constitute fraud.

"The court finds that a jury could reasonably conclude that the mailings in this case are an essential part of the scheme because they facilitated concealment of the scheme," Judge Mylovich said.