

"All the News  
That's Fit to Print"

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60 CENTS

## Late Edition

New York: Today, mostly sunny, breezy. High 56. Tonight, clear, cold. Low 33. Tomorrow, mainly sunny, blustery winds. High 47. Yesterday, high 61, low 47. Details, page C14.

## Prayer in Public Schools? It's Nothing New for Many

By PETER APPLEBOME

ATLANTA, Nov. 21 — As President Clinton and the new Republican leadership in Congress consider measures that would return organized prayer to public schools, it is worth remembering one thing.

Prayer is already there. Despite a Supreme Court ruling 32 years ago that classroom prayer and Scripture reading are unconstitutional even if they are voluntary, prayer is increasingly a part of school activities from early-morning moments of silence to lunchtime prayer sessions to pre-football-game prayers for both players and fans.

The most common forms are state-mandated moments of silence at the beginning of the day, which are permissible to the extent they are not meant to be a forum for organized prayer. But particularly in the South, religious clubs, prayer groups and pro-prayer students and community groups are making religion and prayer part of the school day.

At Louisa County High School in Louisa, Va., for instance, the steps outside the school's band room were organized last year by Tommie M. Werntzer, who is now a senior.

"We read a chapter of the Bible and prayed for 15 minutes every Monday and Wednesday," she said. "We got some weird looks, but a lot of people came up

and asked what we were doing. I told them, 'Jesus Christ loves you so much, it would be mean for you to turn him down without giving him a chance.'"

At Greenville High School in Greenville, S.C., the head football coach, Larry Frost, asks an assistant to say a prayer and lead the team in reciting the Lord's Prayer before every game.

In Iowa, 30 to 100 of the state's 354 high schools had prayers at graduation ceremonies last year.

The director of the American Civil Liberties Union said the group was planning to sue a school district in northern Mississippi, asserting that the school allows prayers over the school intercom and pays Bible study teachers to teach in elementary and middle schools.

The American Center for Law and Justice, founded by Pat Robertson, estimates that 12,000 Bible clubs are operating in American public schools. People for the American Way, a civil liberties group, says 60 to 70 percent of Americans respond favorably to the idea of prayer in school.

Student Venture, a part of the Campus Crusade for Christ International, is helping high school and junior high students organize prayer groups that have 177,000 participants. "Students

are the ones who are most in touch with their faith," said a spokesman. "They are the ones who are most likely to be affected by the services sought to influence the process as the negotiators tried to meet a self-imposed deadline of Wednesday."

The Schools Chancellor told a Council committee that he had found ways to grapple with most of the \$190 million in reductions the Mayor proposed last month to help close the budget gap. But the last \$30 million in cuts, he said, would have to be made through mid-year funding reductions in school districts and high schools.

"With only one half of a year to generate these savings," the Chancellor said, "districts and high schools may be forced to take draconian measures."

"It could be two teachers per school," he added, although he said some districts might find other ways to deal with the funding reduction.

At a news conference later in the day, Mr. Giuliani, who has been battling Mr. Cortines ever since financing last year, said he saw no reason for the budget cuts for the school system to affect the classrooms. "I think there's actually a lot more room," Mr. Giuliani said, suggesting that Mr. Cortines could find areas outside the

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## G.O.P. PROPOSAL WOULD OVERHAUL WELFARE SYSTEM

AN END TO ENTITLEMENTS

House Measure Cuts Spending  
and Curtails Many Benefits  
for Citizens and Aliens

By ROBERT FEAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — The Republican team taking over the House of Representatives will propose a welfare bill that eliminates a decades-old guiding principle of poverty and food programs: that anyone who qualifies for these benefits automatically gets them.

Under the proposal drafted by House Republicans for submission in January, Congress would set an overall annual limit on welfare spending and replace food stamps and child-nutrition programs with a lump sum payment to each state.

The Republicans would consolidate 10 nutrition programs into a "food assistance block grant," cut the available amount by 5 percent and then set a limit on future spending. The limit would be adjusted for increases in population and food prices in the prior year.

The programs to be consolidated in this way include food stamps, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children and the school lunch and breakfast programs. The food stamp program costs \$25 billion a year and helps feed 27 million people.

The program for women, infants and children, or WIC, serves 6.2 million people at a cost of \$3.1 billion a year. The school lunch program costs \$4.5 billion a year and feeds 25 million children a day.

House Republicans said today that they would also require state welfare agencies to provide the Federal Government with information to help identify illegal immigrants. The proposal would also curtail aid to aliens, both those who are in the United States illegally and many of those who are legal residents.

Each of the bill's proposals is big enough to insure long, impassioned debate next year, but one is particularly striking.

Under the Republican bill, people now eligible for welfare, food stamps and free school lunches would no longer have a legally enforceable right to such assistance. Instead of such "entitlements," specific sums

would be allocated to each state to provide the Federal Government with information to help identify illegal immigrants. The proposal would also curtail aid to aliens, both those who are in the United States illegally and many of those who are legal residents.

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## CLINTON IS OPEN TO RABIN'S PLEAS

But Helms's Shadow Falls  
Over White House Talks

By MICHAEL WINES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel went to the White House today and came away with firm commitments from President Clinton for most everything he sought: generous foreign aid, further military assistance and the prospect of American peacekeeping troops in the Golan Heights should Israel and Syria make peace.

But even Mr. Clinton's firm commitment is shakier these days, as Republicans assume control of the foreign aid purse strings in Congress. And so the usual exchange of praise at today's session was followed by something new: a defense of the Middle East peace talks against a pointed attack by the prospective chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Jesse Helms of North Carolina.

In a weekend television interview, Mr. Helms called efforts to strike a Syrian-Israeli peace a "fraud." He said he would oppose the use of American troops to monitor any accord between the two nations. And he seemed to suggest that American foreign aid to Israel and other Middle East nations should be reviewed, though not necessarily reduced.

Today, as Mr. Rabin began a two-day visit to Washington, Mr. Clinton offered a response.

"The Prime Minister has already said the process is not a fraud," Mr. Clinton said during a picture-taking session in the Oval Office. "It's been

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## NATO, Expanding Bosnia Role, Strikes a Serbian Base in Croatia

By ROGER COHEN

ZAGREB, Croatia, Nov. 21 — NATO warplanes bombed a Serbian-controlled air base in Croatia today, destroying its runway and its anti-aircraft defenses and taking the Western alliance's political involvement in the Bosnian war to a new level.

Adm. Leighton W. Smith, the American who commands NATO forces in Southern Europe, said 30 aircraft from the United States, Britain, France and the Netherlands had taken part in the attack against the Udbina airfield in Croatia.

The base was used three times in the last two weeks by nationalist Serbs to send aircraft — some carrying napalm and cluster bombs — against the Muslim-held Bihac area of Bosnia, 22 miles away.

The NATO bombing was the largest air raid in Europe since the end of World War II and the biggest mounted by the alliance since it was established in 1949 to counter Soviet military power. With it came a warning to the Serbs that the United Nations and NATO were prepared to use force again if provoked.

Michael Williams, a spokesman for the United Nations peacekeepers here, said that "in a raid of this size there must certainly have been casualties."

There was no immediate estimate of their number. At the request of United Nations military commanders, the raid did not hit Serbian planes at the airfield. This gesture of restraint reportedly gave some NATO officials misgivings.

But Admiral Smith said the commander of United Nations forces in the former Yugoslavia, Lieut. Gen. Bernard de Laparade of France, had insisted that aircraft "be hit."

"This is a limited strike," the admiral said. "We clearly could have taken those aircraft had we chosen to, but we have a dual United Nations-NATO key."

The French Defense Ministry issued a statement saying that "after neutralization of the ground-to-air defenses, the runway, which was the raid's main objective, was put out of action."

The Clinton Administration's repeated calls for big NATO air strikes against the Serbs, combined with its refusal to put American troops on the ground, have caused persistent tension with British and French officers in the United Nations peace-

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## Cortines and a Chorus of Others Plead Against Giuliani's Budget

By ALISON MITCHELL

New York City's Schools Chancellor, Ramon C. Cortines, told the City Council yesterday that the latest round of budget cuts proposed by Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani could force local districts to eliminate, on average, two teachers from every city school.

Mr. Cortines's warning was the most dramatic but hardly the only threat of dire consequences on a day in which negotiators for the Mayor and for the City Council sought an agreement on how to close a gap of more than \$1 billion in the city's current \$31.8 billion budget.

On various fronts, from rallies at City Hall to testimony before Council committees, city agencies and the

citizens who are affected by their services sought to influence the process as the negotiators tried to meet a self-imposed deadline of Wednesday.

The Schools Chancellor told a Council committee that he had found ways to grapple with most of the \$190 million in reductions the Mayor proposed last month to help close the budget gap. But the last \$30 million in cuts, he said, would have to be made through mid-year funding reductions in school districts and high schools.

"With only one half of a year to generate these savings," the Chancellor said, "districts and high schools may be forced to take draconian measures."

"It could be two teachers per school," he added, although he said some districts might find other ways to deal with the funding reduction.

At a news conference later in the day, Mr. Giuliani, who has been battling Mr. Cortines ever since financing last year, said he saw no reason for the budget cuts for the school system to affect the classrooms. "I think there's actually a lot more room," Mr. Giuliani said, suggesting that Mr. Cortines could find areas outside the

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## INSIDE

### U.S. Indicts Chinatown Gang

In what officials called a blow to the last of the traditional criminal gangs in Chinatown, 33 suspected members of the Flying Dragons were indicted on racketeering charges. Page B1.

### Living the 5th Century Life

An isolated Siberian tribe lives much as it has for 1,500 years, offering archeologists clues about early Arctic peoples. Science Times, page C1.

### Math and Molecules

Using DNA as a personal computer, a scientist gets a quick answer to the possible paths between seven points. Science Times, page C1.

### Banned Company Seeks Job

A company barred from seeking New York City contracts after the 1987's corruption scandals may get a \$17 million transit contract. Page B1.

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## CRITIC'S NOTEBOOK

### A Renewed Modern: More of a Museum Or More Modern?

By MICHAEL KIMMELMAN

Gertrude Stein is supposed to have said, "A museum can either be a museum or it can be modern, but it cannot be both." That has been the Museum of Modern Art's dilemma for all of its 65 years, and it is truer today than it ever was.

Now is the archetypal museum of the 20th century to survive into the 21st? Or to put it as Stein might have, how can the Modern remain modern after modernism?

As Stein knew, a collection is what makes a museum a museum, and the Modern keeps collecting. Among the first tasks assigned to Glenn D. Lowry, its recently appointed director, when he takes over full-time in July will surely be to ponder the expansion that everyone at the museum has been talking about almost since the last one 10 years ago. The Modern outgrew its new building on 53d Street even before it opened in 1964, and a decade of art since, including lots of big paintings, photographs, sculptures and installations, has only added to the museum's sense that it has a space crunch.

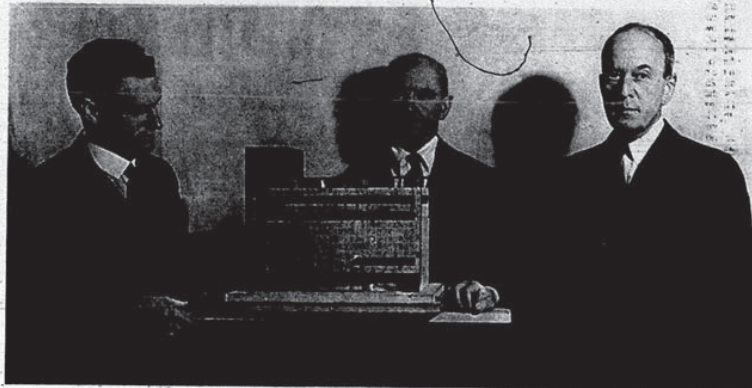
The Modern has been not-so-secretly looking at places to annex around town, including the Dorset

Hotel next door, this far without announcing any results. One explanation of why the museum took so long to find a new director may be that candidates didn't relish the prospect of a tenure spent dealing with real estate, not art.

Even in these straitened economic times for cultural institutions, museums accept the idea that bigger is better. Is it? There are reasons that places like the Frick, the Kimbell, the Gardner and the Freer are many people's favorites. Those museums are intimate, meaning visitors can get to know every work on view in them. The Louvre and the Metropolitan may be indispensable, but they also seem unfathomable.

The Modern is far bigger than the Frick and much smaller than the Metropolitan. Yet if it grows indefinitely, its galleries expanding to accommodate an ever-more-numerous collection, what will distinguish it, eventually, from the Met, except that it has no art from before 1880?

The question isn't quite as crazy as it may seem. Expansion at the Modern is probably unavoidable—considering bequests that continue to come in, like the Rockefeller and Paley collections—and not necessarily a bad thing. But there are reasons to fret about it. Some are practical: the



Standing with a model of the Museum of Modern Art in 1937 are, from left, Nelson A. Rockefeller, A. Conger Goodyear and Stephen C. Clarke.

last expansion was a disappointment, even if it gave the museum more room and higher revenues. The Modern replaced intimacy with the ambience of an office building. Its galleries for temporary shows have turned out to be inadequate, even grim, while the best spaces are given over to restaurants.

Most important, the galleries for the permanent collection of painting

and sculpture are designed like an endless hallway. Not only must visitors wind their way from one end to the other to get in or out, but the curators must also make the history of modern art, as told through the collection, conform to the architecture. In reality, that history may be multi-layered and contradictory, but in the Modern it must look seamless, as if marching forward in an orderly

manner. The museum has long seen 20th-century art as seamless. The old Modern building had something of the same architectural arrangement, only smaller. The idea of seamlessness stemmed from the museum's founding director, Alfred H. Barr Jr. One of his most extraordinary achievements was literally to draw a chart, like the branches of a

family tree, showing how everything in modernism (everything, he deemed relevant, at least) grew from the same French roots—Cézanne, Gauguin, Seurat and van Gogh. Barr's approach influenced the physical layout of the museum, and his legacy was still alive in 1984 for the last expansion. But times have changed. Barr's

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Vanessa Redgrave, left, as Vita Sackville-West and Eileen Atkins as Virginia Woolf in "Vita and Virginia."

## THEATER REVIEW

### Vanessa Redgrave and Eileen Atkins Bring 20 Years of Letters to Life

By DAVID RICHARDS

VITA AND VIRGINIA

"Vita and Virginia" is an evening in need of a playwright. It has two fascinating characters, the British writers Vita Sackville-West and Virginia Woolf. It has two superb actresses, Vanessa Redgrave and Eileen Atkins, to portray them. And it has a wealth of material to draw upon: the letters, prickly with intelligence and passion, that the women exchanged for some 20 years, beginning in the early 1920's, when Vita first took a fancy to the older author.

You'd be hard pressed, however, to call "Vita and Virginia," which opened last night off Broadway at the Union Square Theater, a play. It is a relationship in two acts.

This is one of those rarefied literary endeavors that will no doubt enchant devotees of the life characters while leaving others more re-

spectful than enthusiastic. It certainly doesn't hurt to have a familiarity with the women's lives, their works and the iconoclastic Bloomsbury group, of which Virginia was a founding member.

The playwright, who happens to be Ms. Atkins herself, has cut and arranged the letters and put them into conversational form. But she has been unable to find an organizing principle for the script other than time, which marches on. Each successive epistle helps to flesh out the romance between the two women or marks a temporary shift in the emotional weather. Moments of pique follow moments of infatuation. Exaltation gives way to despair, which is replaced anew by exaltation. The prose is never less than interesting, and is occasionally brilliant, yet "Vita and Virginia" seems

at times to be reeling off letters as a draper does yard goods.

The true dazzlers are not so much Vita and Virginia as they are Vanessa and Eileen. Ms. Redgrave looks absolutely terrific. Her hair is auburn and cut in a bob, and the costume, Jane Greenwood, has dressed her in Vita's habitual daytime attire: lace-up boots, riding pants and a swoop of pearls. Striding about the stage, taking in great gulps of air, exuding enthusiasm with every stride and gulp, her Vita is just as Virginia describes her: "stage-like or racehorse-like." So's a vivifying force of nature who threatens to blow her trailer, dowdier companion off her feet. She probably would, too, if Ms. Atkins, looking from the neck down rather like a bouquet of wild violets, didn't have some hidden strengths of her own.

Ms. Atkins has played Virginia

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### Rolling Stones Live on Internet: Both a Big Deal and a Little Deal

By NEIL STRAUSS

What was the first rock band in cyberspace?

In a well-publicized gambit to promote their pay-per-view broadcast on Showtime this Friday, the Rolling Stones broadcast 26 minutes of live audio and video from a performance at the Cotton Bowl in Dallas on Friday last week on the Internet, becoming the first major rock band to do so on that network of millions of computers. But their moment in the limelight was tarnished by a little-known band called Severe Tire Damage. Knowing that the channel carrying the Stones was open to anyone, and wanting to take advantage of the worldwide audience the Stones would attract, the group broadcast an impromptu performance from the Xerox PARC offices in Palo Alto, Calif., directly before and after the Stones concert.

"We didn't want to stamp on the Stones broadcast, but we did want to play before an appreciative audience," said Mark Weiser, who plays drums in Severe Tire Damage and works at Xerox PARC, the company that helped bring about the Internet service known as the Multicast Backbone, or M-Bone, which makes audiovisual broadcasting possible. The M-Bone, however, is not quite ready to replace television. The Stones show, for example, had low-quality sound and images and could be received by few computers.

Though the Rolling Stones claimed to be performing the first major concert live on the Internet in their press releases, they weren't the first band ever. At least three other groups beat them. A Seattle rock group called Sky Crises Mary claimed that distinction when it sent a live performance over the M-Bone two weeks ago, although a little-known band called Deib Spicula was on the M-Bone in August, and Severe Tire Damage performed an hour-and-a-half show in June 1993.

The Internet has become the biggest promotional tool for the music industry since the invention of the press release. Nearly every major record label and many independent ones have staked out space on line, where they supply fans with information (and dispel rumors) about bands and offer pop musicians for live chat sessions. With only a fraction of the world's record buyers

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plugged into the Internet, however, what can be more valuable for a band is the publicity that comes with breaking new ground.

Aerosmith received national press coverage in July when it claimed to have created the first single to be available exclusively on line. But a service called the Internet Underground Music Archive had already made some 75 songs available only on the Internet.

On-line music services are sometimes made available, before the technology is perfected. Many consider Internet record stores for computer home-shoppers to be the next step in the music industry's evolution. With this in mind, a store in Denver called Locals Music made its debut service available for consumers on the Internet two weeks ago. The problem: it has received only six orders because it still has a small catalogue and has several technical bugs to work out. In the case of Sky Crises Mary, the band had to scramble to perform on

the Internet. "We had been planning to do the multicast for a long time," said Nick Turner, the band's manager. "But when I heard the Rolling Stones were going to do it, we arranged to do it in three days so we could beat the Stones."

Taking bold new steps in technology can help older musicians like the Rolling Stones prove their relevance in the 90's. But these musicians are often less likely to take risks and can take months or even years to be persuaded.

"The only way I could sell this idea to the Stones," said Stephen Fitch, president of the multimedia computer group Thinking Pictures, which helped produce the program, "was to say to Mick Jagger and Keith Richards: Look, this is really cool, and it's never been done before. And if you don't do it, I'll do it with Aerosmith."

Olivier Pleiffer, Mr. Fitch's partner, said: "The Stones didn't want to miss the boat and have Pearl Jam or Aerosmith do it next year. And then there's the money side of it; to make them see it as a kind of promotion for the pay-per-view."

For Thinking Pictures and the computer company Sun Microsystems, which financed the program and donated equipment and technical help, the priorities were not to

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Part of the computer screen showing Mick Jagger's first live appearance on the Internet with the Rolling Stones on Friday.

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What was the first rock band in cyberspace?

In a well-publicized gambit to promote their pay-per-view broadcast on Showtime this Friday, the Rolling Stones broadcast 20 minutes of live audio and video from a performance at the Cotton Bowl in Dallas on Friday last week on the Internet, becoming the first major rock band to do so on that network of millions of computers. But their moment in the limelight was tarnished by a little-known band called Severe Tire Damage. Knowing that the channel carrying the Stones was open to anyone, and wanting to take advantage of the worldwide audience the Stones would attract, the group broadcast an impromptu performance from the Xerox PARC offices in Palo Alto, Calif., directly before and after the Stones concert.

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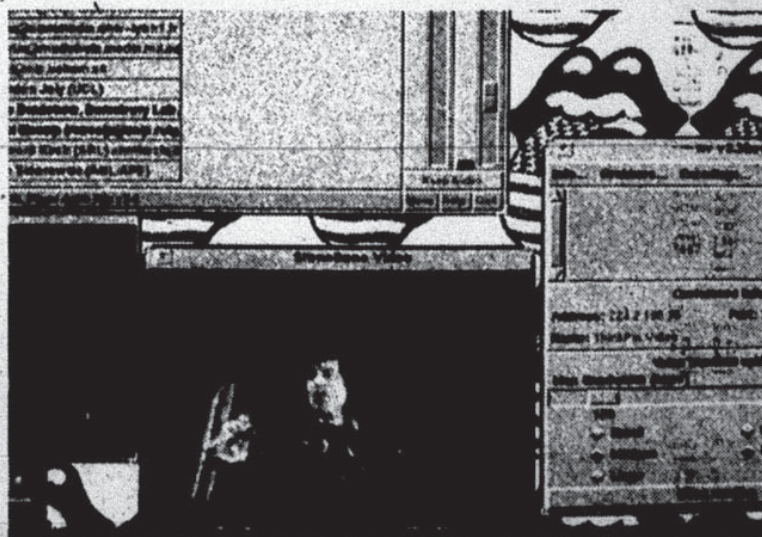
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# Rolling Stones Go Live on Internet

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sell a rock band but to sell the Internet itself.

"It's a research and development project for us," George Paolini, a spokesman for Sun, said. "We want to show what the technology is capable of. I think it will be a wake-up call for the corporations to know that this technology is out there."

The technology may be out there, but it isn't accessible to many people. Because it takes a high-end computer known as a work station and a telephone connection that can cost up to \$20,000 to receive the M-Bone, few computers other than those at universities and corporations have access to it. In the end, only about 200 computer sites logged on for the program, but some of the recipients were from as far away as Iceland and New Zealand.

Thinking Pictures even received a message from a viewing party at a Department of Defense research lab, which read: "We're not really

partying here, since this is a DOD research lab. We're just watching as technology demonstration ... yeah, that's the ticket ... a technology demonstration!" It also received an order for Rolling Stones merchandise from this E-mail address: b.clinton@whitehouse.com.

In Manhattan, publicity agents for the project did not know anyone to see the program in the city. The closest site was the office of Thinking Pictures in Jersey City, where a large crowd gathered around a small computer screen.

The Rolling Stones performed five songs, including "Not Fade Away" and "Tumbling Dice." Before "Shattered," Mr. Jagger greeted the Internet audience and said he hoped the system didn't collapse. A spokesman for the group said the surprise opening act by Severe Tire Damage was a good reminder of the democratic nature of the Internet.

The program is being repeated at 6:30 tonight, and the access code

from inside the Internet is: <http://www.stones.com>

In the Friday broadcast, the image filled only a fraction of the screen, about 1½ by 1½ inches, and the picture quality was poor. Though videos move at 24 frames a second, these images moved at only 1 to 10 frames a second, resulting in what looked like a high-speed slide show. And the sound: "It was very choppy," said Mr. Paolini. Because not every site that passes the Internet signal along has equal computer power, he elaborated, the broadcast backed up the system, causing the audio to cut out every now and then. "People say, 'Gee, that's all I get?'" said Mr. Pfeiffer of Thinking Pictures. "I say: 'Yes, and that's one of the limitations of the superinformation highway. Maybe now there can be discussion about expanding it.'"

## At the Box Office: Top-G

Through Nov. 20. Dollar figures are in millions.

1	Star Trek Generations/Paramount	\$2
2	Interview With the Vampire/Warner Brothers	\$1
3	The Santa Clause/Buena Vista	\$1
4	The Lion King/Buena Vista	\$
5	The Professional/Columbia	\$

## DANCE REVIEW

# Stein and Toklas as Symbols Of Creative Partnership

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

than Riseling's faun wears briefs that make him look like a spotted cow, and Ms. Pivar's sleeping