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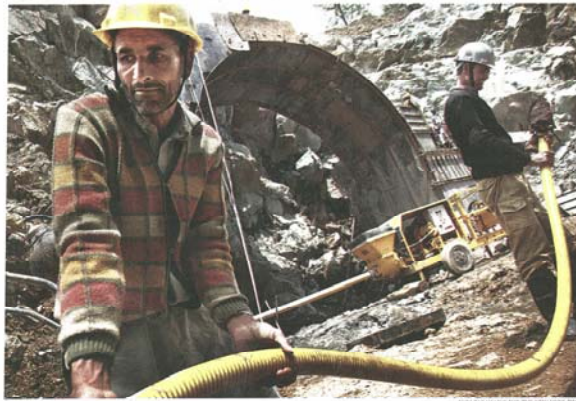
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"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

Late Edition

Today, clouds and sun, a shower or thunderstorm, high 80. Tonight, a thunderstorm, low 73. Tomorrow, sunny to partly cloudy, less humid, high near 90. Details, Page A24.



The Kishanganga dam project in Kashmir is a crucial part of India's plans to feed its rapidly growing but power-starved economy.

Maine Giving Social Security Another Look A Way to Help Live Up to Pension Promises

By MARY WILLIAMS WALSH
Lawmakers in Maine have found an unusual tool for tackling their state's pension woes: Social Security.

Just as workers in the private sector participate in Social Security in addition to any pension plan at their companies, most states put their workers in the federal program along with providing a state pension.

Maine and a handful of others, however, have long been hold-outs, relying solely on their state pension plans.

PAYBACK TIME Retirement Costs

In addition, most states have excluded some workers — often teachers, firefighters and police — from the national retirement system and its associated costs, 6.2 percent of payroll for the employer and an equal amount for the worker.

Now, Maine legislators have prepared a detailed plan for shifting state employees into Social Security and are considering whether to adopt it. They acknowledge it will not solve their problem in the short term but see long-term advantages.

Some variation on this idea could ultimately appeal to other states grappling with their own exploding pension costs and, in extreme cases, quietly looking for help from Washington.

In troubled states, some employees have wondered whether they might be allowed to begin paying in and collecting from the federal system even before they have contributed a career's worth of taxes.

The potential effect on the Social Security program is hard to estimate. Maine's proposal would mean new members and a small additional source of payroll tax revenue for the federal system.

Even if it fully embraces the proposal, Maine will have to come up with a considerable sum to sustain its existing pension plan, presumably through some combination of taxes and service cuts.

After a phase-in period, Social Security would cover part of state retirees' benefits, with the

STATES EMBRACE CORE STANDARDS FOR THE SCHOOLS

UNUSUALLY FAST ACTION

National Yearly Goals, and a Deadline for a Share of \$3 Billion

By TAMAR LEWIN

Less than two months after the nation's governors and state school chiefs released their final recommendations for national education standards, 27 states have adopted them and about a dozen more are expected to do so in the next two weeks.

Their support has surprised many in education circles, given states' long tradition of insisting on retaining local control over curriculum.

The quick adoption of common standards for what students should learn in English and math each year from kindergarten through high school is attributable in part to the Obama administration's Race to the Top competition. States that adopt the standards by Aug. 2 will win points in the competition for a share of the \$3.4 billion to be awarded in September.

"I'm ecstatic," said Arne Duncan, the secretary of education. "This has been the third rail of education, and the fact that you're now seeing half the nation decide that it's the right thing to do is a game-changer."

Even Massachusetts, which many regard as having the nation's best education system — and where the proposed standards have been a subject of bitter debate — is expected to adopt the standards on Wednesday morning.

New York signed up on Monday, joining Connecticut, New Jersey and other states that have adopted the standards, though the timetable for actual implementation is uncertain.

Some supporters of the standards, like Heidi Weingarten, president of the American Federation of Teachers, worry that the rush of states to sign up — what Mr. Weingarten calls the "Race to Adopt" — could backfire if states do not have the money to put the standards in effect.

"I'm already watching the rav-

Britain's Leader Carves Identity As Slasher of Government Bloat

By JOHN F. BURNS

LONDON — In the five years David Cameron spent rebuilding Conservative Party in opposition, opinion polls showed that as sought to rebrand it by offering a compassionate but presently fuzzy image, voters had subtle defining what sort of a leader minister he would make.

Not any longer. After 10 weeks in office, Mr. Cameron, who met with President Obama in Washington on Monday, has emerged as one of a most activist prime ministers in modern times, rivaling in some respects even Margaret Thatcher, the "Iron Lady" who as the conservative leader in the 1980s tackled unions and government at while privatizing national industries and vigorously pursuing free-market policies.

With a relentless battery of policy announcements, Mr. Cameron and his coalition of Conservatives and Liberal Democrats have proposed to couple the deep deficit cuts the conservatives sketched out during the May general election campaign with a wider effort to break the mold of big government in Britain that, despite Lady Thatcher's best efforts, has largely prevailed since World War II.

In so doing, they have charted an economic course of almost savage austerity, an approach that contrasts starkly with the policies of Mr. Obama, who wrote to Mr. Cameron and other leaders

Continued on Page A8

Water Dispute Raises Tension Between India and Pakistan

By LYDIA POLGREEN and SABRINA TAVERNIER

BANDIPORE, Kashmir — In this high Himalayan valley on the Indian-controlled side of Kashmir, the latest battle line between India and Pakistan has been drawn.

This time it is not the ground underfoot, which has been disputed since the bloody partition of British India in 1947, but the water hurtling from mountain glaciers to parched farmers' fields in Pakistan's agricultural heartland.

Indian workers here are racing to build an expensive hydroelectric dam in a remote valley near here, one of several India plans to build over the next decade to feed its rapidly growing but power-starved economy.

In Pakistan, the project raises fears that India, its archrival and the spry nation, would have the power to manipulate the water flowing to its agriculture industry — a quarter of its economy and employer of half its population. In May it filed a case with the international arbitration court to stop it.

Water has become a growing source of tension in many parts of the world between nations striving for growth. Several African countries are arguing over water rights to the Nile. Israel and Jordan have competing claims to the Jordan River. Across the Himalayas, China's own dam projects have piqued India, a rival for regional, and even global, power.

But the light here is adding a new layer of volatility at a critical moment to one of the most fraught relationships anywhere, one between deeply distrustful, nuclear-armed nations who have already fought three wars.

The dispute threatens to upend delicate negotiations to renew peace talks, on hold since Pakistani militants killed at least 100

Continued on Page A6

For Those Already Deported, Court Rulings Come Too Late

By NINA BERNSTEIN

Vincenzo Donnoli was 6 when his family immigrated legally to Brooklyn. He attended Erasmus all High School, married and divorced in Flatbush, ran a landscaping business and had five children. But at 51 he is back — one and jobless — in Pomarico, a hill town in southern Italy where his father was a shopkeeper, a deportee banned for life from returning to the United States.

His offenses: two misdemeanor convictions for possessing small amounts of cocaine, in 1988 and 1990, both guilty pleas resolved almost jail time. Retrospectively, immigration authorities added them up to equal an "aggravated felony" that required Mr. Don-

Continued on Page A22

Perfection in the Horseshoe Pit as the Best Ever Takes His Turn

By JOHN BRANCH

DEFIANCE, Ohio — From behind a neat, ranch-style house on Melody Lane came the clinking and clanking rhythm of iron striking iron.

Alan Francis stood more than a dozen long-legged strides from an inch-thick stake drilled deep into lumpy clay. Perhaps the most dominant athlete in any sport in the country, Francis lifted his right arm, swung it behind him and forward again.

He launched a horseshoe toward the target 40 feet away. It weighed a little more than two and a half pounds and spun slowly sideways. It rose and fell in an arc until its narrow open end, three and a half inches across, caught the stake with percussive perfection.

Click.
Francis, satisfied but expressionless, pitched another.
Click.
"Those are the sounds you want," he said, smiling.

Built narrow like a stake, with a mustache and a crew cut, Francis is widely considered the best horseshoe pitcher in history. He has won 15 world titles, including the past seven. He hopes to extend his streak in early August at



Alan Francis, a 40-year-old purchasing manager, has won 15 world titles in horseshoes.

Get a ringer 70 percent of the time, and you are in a shrinking class of world-class pitchers. Get one 80 percent of the time, and you are probably in the top two.

Get one 90 percent of the time, and you are Alan Francis.

"Of all the guys that have pitched this game, he's the best," said Gerald Bernard, a veteran of a summer tournament circuit made up almost entirely of people with no hope of beating Francis. "No doubt."

In the championship game of last year's world tournament, Continued on Page A18

INTERNATIONAL A1-10

The War Against Traffickers
A government report says that the United States' joint offensive with Mexico against drug traffickers lacked precise ways to determine its success. PAGE A1

NATIONAL A11-18

Impasse Ends on Jobless Pay
The Senate cleared the way for more unemployment pay to reach millions of Americans. PAGE A18

N.A.A.C.P. Shifts on Criticism

After endorsing the ouster of a black S.V.A. sergeant accused of bias, the N.A.A.C.P. backtracked. PAGE A11

ARTS C1-8

Israel Museum Gets a Facelift
For the last 45 years, the museum has been both the crown jewel of the country's cultural heritage and a lit of a mess. On Monday, it will open a new galleries and public spaces. PAGE C1

BUSINESS DAY B1-13

A Tough Quarter for Goldman
Goldman Sachs had its worst quarter since late 2008, but its \$163 million profit still exceeded the \$50 million it paid to settle S.E.C. fraud charges. PAGE B1

NEW YORK A19-23

Overhaul for Atlantic City
New Jersey will seek tighter state control to revive the troubled Atlantic City gambling district. PAGE A20

Questions After C.E.O. Is Killed

Prosecutors said an officer who killed a C.E.O. in a Newark park acted in self-defense. Relatives disagree. PAGE A19

DINING D1-8

Swedish Modern
Sam Sifton reviews Aquavit, whose new chef has a fresh approach to Scandinavian food, and a good supply of the namesake liquor, below. PAGE D6

Slide Shows

about the restaurant Aquavit, the Castello Plan and A-Walk, and about the best way to pit roast a pig. pages.com/dining

SPORTSWEDNESDAY B14-18

Armstrong Falls Short
The seven-time winner Lance Armstrong, competing in what he says is his final Tour de France, was outperformed in Stage 16 and finished sixth. Over all, the defending champion, Alberto Contador, remained eight seconds ahead of Andy Schleck, who was the Tour runner-up last year. PAGE B10

EDITORIAL, OP-ED A26-27

Thomas L. Friedman PAGE A27





PHOTOGRAPHS BY RINA CASTELNUOVO FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

After a major renovation of the Israel Museum, a worker hangs million-year-old horns of a wild bull, the oldest item in a collection that links many cultures.

Cleaning Up an Intersection Of the Ancient and the Modern

By ETHAN BRONNER

JERUSALEM — The director of the Israel Museum was leading a visitor to see a provocative contemporary sculpture of a naked African youth when, stepping over protective cloths and around an exhibit of late Canaanite sarcophagi, he nearly ran into four workmen carrying the million-year-old horns of a wild bull.

The horns are the oldest items in the museum's collection, and something about the juxtaposition of contemporary social consciousness, ancient ceremony and prehistoric beast summed up the museum's refocused mission as it completes a three-year, \$100 million renewal. As described by the director, James S. Snyder, the museum offers a series of unexpected aesthetic links across cultures and their histories, like the way 2,000-year-old carved ritual cups that are on view in the museum near the Dead Sea Scrolls are somehow evocative of Brancusi.

For the last 45 years, the Israel Museum has been both the crown jewel of this country's cultural heritage and a bit of a mess. It has the most extensive holdings of land-of-



A new Anish Kapoor sculpture was commissioned as part of the renewal project.

Israel archaeology anywhere (including a heel bone pierced by an iron nail with wood fragments, the world's only physical evidence of crucifixion), an encyclopedic collection of Judaica and an exceptional group of Modernist artworks. It sits on a 20-acre campus atop a hill at Jerusalem's western entrance, holding pride of place along with the architectural and national landmarks that surround it, including the Knesset, or parliament, and the Supreme Court.

But as any past visitor can attest, finding one's way around the museum's art and archaeology has not been easy. Visits have begun with an uphill trek from a parking lot exposed to the hot sun and, inside the galleries, a feeling of being overwhelmed by quantity and mildly perplexed about substance.

That is about to change. On Monday the museum opens new galleries and public spaces. There will be far fewer objects on display, with twice the space to view them, as well as richer links and explanations. In some of the new spaces

Continued on Page 2



The Israel Museum occupies a 20-acre campus atop a hill at the western entrance to Jerusalem, above the 11th-century Greek Orthodox Monastery of the Cross, in the foreground.

Cleaning Up an Intersection of the Ancient and the Modern

From First Arts Page

oft light enters through filtered glass walls, the Jerusalem landscape a dreamy background presence. And a climate-controlled path leads to a central oncourse from which the works can be reached.

The idea is not simply to make the museum easier to navigate but also to suggest interesting connections among objects and between the particular and the universal. That is never an easy task in this city of stones, where each culture has long sought prominence and where the interplay between preservation and transformation causes endless eartache.

And today, here in the capital of the Jewish state, there is a tendency to see the world purely through Jewish history and culture. That is precisely what Mr.

Snyder, an American Jew who spent 22 years at the Museum of Modern Art, has sought to avoid. Rather, he has emphasized the commonalities of cultures and tried to place Jewish history and practices in a broader and clearer context.

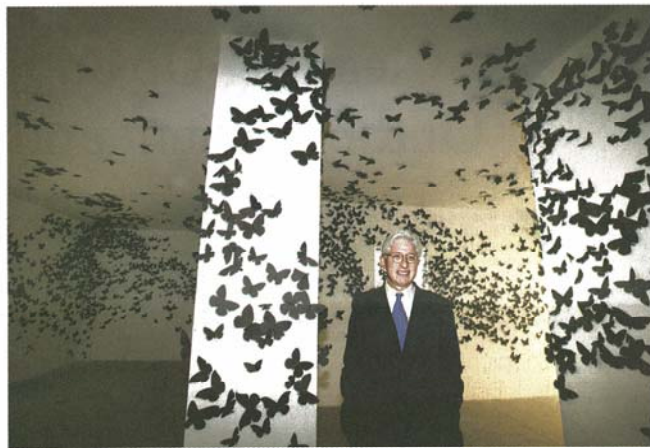
One example is a new display that focuses on the Byzantine era. On one side is a restored synagogue; next to it are a church and the prayer niche of a mosque. Roughly contemporary structures, they are placed in a way that highlights both their distinctiveness and their commonality.

Meanwhile, the sections that used to be devoted to Judaica and Jewish ethnography are now merged into "Jewish Art and Life," connecting the secular with the religious. The Judaica gallery used to feed inexplicably into French Impressionism. Now it sits near costumes and jewelry of the Jewish world and the early sources for modern art in Israel. A narrative arc takes shape.

"A lot of Israelis consider Tel Aviv to be the center of the country's culture, but Jerusalem is the center of the world," Mr. Snyder said. "It's a bridge that connects Africa, Asia and Europe, a multicultural city, and I feel the power of that every day."

As part of the renovation, the museum commissioned a sculpture by the Indian sculptor Anish Kapoor that stands at the top of the campus. A 16-foot-tall polished-steel hourglass called "Turning the World Upside Down, Jerusalem," it reflects and reverses the Jerusalem sky and the museum's landscape, a likely reference to the city's duality of celestial and earthly, holy and profane.

When Mr. Snyder arrived in 1996 to consider becoming the



James S. Snyder, the museum director, in front of "Black Cloud," by Claudio Amoraes.

museum's director, he had never been here before. He was stunned at the power of the museum's site, built like a modular Mediterranean village in an intensely Modernist style. But he felt it was an unrealized vision and set himself the task of finishing it during his tenure. In his 13 years on the job, he has added a huge and hugely popular outdoor model of how Jerusalem is thought to have looked 2,000 years ago and has groomed and expanded the campus and its celebrated Billy Rose Art Garden, a Middle Eastern hillside with Western works by Rodin, Picasso, Henry Moore and Claes Oldenbourg. The Shrine of the Book,

containing the Dead Sea Scrolls, the oldest known surviving copies of biblical documents, sits next to it.

The renewal has been led by James Carpenter Design Associates of New York and Efrat-Kowalsky Architects of Tel Aviv, and their goal has been to respect the architecture originally designed by Alfred Mansfeld and Dora Gad in the late 1950s.

Mr. Snyder raised the money around the world and has added important pieces and collections. And now he has completed, on time and on budget, the biggest cultural development project in the country's history.

To some here, that makes him

a local hero. But Mr. Snyder, 58, is also an anomaly, and many people do not know what to make of him. He has never acquired Israeli citizenship or learned more than basic Hebrew. In a country where dressing up often means donning a clean T-shirt, he has kept the look of an Ivy League professor of a generation ago: tortoiseshell glasses, perfectly knotted knit tie, herringbone jacket and a crown of coiffed silver hair.

In a society built on the idea that Jews here have come home, Mr. Snyder has caused some consternation. He says his contribution to Israel is to help build a world-class institution and to

ONLINE: SLIDE SHOW

Photographs of the renovated museum and its collections: nytimes.com/design

urge the society to look toward the universal rather than the provincial.

He has also reached out to Israeli Arabs, recruiting the first Arab member to the executive committee of the museum's Israeli Friends group and extending educational projects to Arab school groups beyond Jerusalem, including sponsoring a Jewish-Arab sculpture project among the youth of Umm al Fahm, one of Israel's largest Arab cities. He plans to do similar work in Nazareth next year.

In the newly expanded museum, there is much more room for temporary exhibits. For the rest of the year, three of those galleries have been given over to Zvi Goldstein, Yinka Shonibare and Susan Hiller — an Israeli, a British-Nigerian and a London-based American — with each asked to do an installation using anything in the museum's collection of some 500,000 pieces.

The other day, as Mr. Snyder was avoiding the ancient bull horns, Mr. Goldstein was hard at work in his room. He had been filling it for 18 months, he said, and the objects he was mounting included drills and spears, furniture, paintings and a urinal. He selected 600 pieces for his installation.

"The goal is to show how pieces of material culture shift in meaning over time," he said, "how they can make surprising connections."

Mr. Snyder could not have said it better himself.



Leading a Byzantine-era display of a synagogue, a church and a mosque prayer niche.