Election hopefuls, none can touch Edwards’s at center stage of Kerry’s narrowing search for

Selig Plays Hardball on Stadium Deals

In Sudan, Death and Denial

Selbst, 91, of Massachusetts, the world’s tallest man, lying in his bed in the hospital, unable to talk, is comforted by his wife, Anna. He has become the father of a baby girl, born by Caesarian section. Selbst is expected to stay in the hospital for a few days. But he is already able to walk and to talk to his family. His family hopes that he will be able to return home soon.

By Emily Heady

In Sudan—There are no words to describe the pain of a mother who lost her child.

The day before the referendum vote in Darfur, many people in Sudan were in tears as they remembered the town of Mornay, which was destroyed in a military operation. The town was home to some 12,000 people, most of whom were displaced by fighting in the region.

The referendum vote was scheduled for June 30, but it was postponed because of violence in the region. The government said that it would be held in September.

Aisha, a Sudanese woman, was killed by a mortar shell while she was trying to escape from a mortar attack. She was one of several people killed in the attack.

The attack was one of several that have been carried out in recent days in Sudan. The government has accused rebels of carrying out the attacks, but it has not confirmed the reports.

The United Nations has called for an immediate cease-fire in the region.

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The United Nations has called for an immediate cease-fire in the region.
to move the Montreal Expos to the nation's capital, which ultimately just the Washington Senators to do.

Selig, as commissioner, has statutory control over relocation in the process as lauded in baseball's handbook. His hand-picked relocation committee consists of Barry Lyons, Brewers Chairman William Selig, the commissioner's daughter, Samantha, and Bud Selig's ally Jerry Reinsdorf, owner of the Chicago White Sox. Since baseball's antitrust exemption, a 75 percent vote of the players to be made in the consensus of 28 major league franchises is required to move a team, even if it is not in the best interest of the city. That's why Selig knows the outcome, according to baseball officials familiar with the process.

Selig's price to the White Sox was in the same form as in Milwaukee: a stadium deal publicly financed by the city and the state. The stadium still makes people in Wisconsin angry.

Commissioner Bud Selig's strategy to move the Expos to Washington is the same as it was in Milwaukee, a stadium deal publicly financed by the city and the state. The stadium still makes people in Wisconsin angry.

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Selig's price to the Washington is the same as well. In Milwaukee, a stadium deal publicly financed by the city and the state, Miller Park is a cautionary tale. The stadium still makes people in Wisconsin angry.

Selig's strategy is to offer the Expos a day or two at the Potomac and then play ball. "You're living in it," said Will. "It's given the cities applying a chance to get their hands on one of the most expensive lobbying campaigns in state history. The least you can do is to have a public outcry over the result," said Paul. "The trend buried cities such as Milwaukee, the 27th largest metropolitan area in the nation. Selig's price to the Washington is the same as well. In Milwaukee, a stadium deal publicly financed by the city and the state, Miller Park is a cautionary tale. The stadium still makes people in Wisconsin angry.

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Selig Maneuvers Outside Antitrust Constraints

Seligs. Williams has offered to build a fully funded ballpark at one of four downtown locations, at a cost ranging from $140 million to $413.9 million. The Brewers opened this season paying their entire team $10.4 million less than the Boston Red Sox, even though Miller Park, with its second-to-none retractable roof, has brought $257 million to $353 million in new revenue each season. Without the antitrust exemption, "they'd all be in a much less competitive sport," said Thompson. "Don't worry about it. I'm going to make a decision after the July 13 All-Star Game in Seattle. "The future of baseball changed dramatically during this period," said Paul. "The least you can do is to have a public outcry over the result," said Paul. "The trend buried cities such as Milwaukee, the 27th largest metropolitan area in the nation. Selig's price to the Washington is the same as well. In Milwaukee, a stadium deal publicly financed by the city and the state, Miller Park is a cautionary tale. The stadium still makes people in Wisconsin angry.

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Building ballparks with public funds has been a key to Commissioner of Baseball Bud Selig’s reviews of how teams can achieve economic success.

**The Stadium Strategy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What works in Milwaukee</th>
<th>What doesn’t work in Milwaukee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee Brewers, Selig relied heavily on public support to get his stadium built. Initially, Selig said he planned to finance the stadium himself. Instead he raised more than $200 million as a commitment fee, meaning the Brewers would contribute $200 million toward Miller Park’s final cost. But the state, which is paying about $100 million, never contributed. The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority was going to loan the Brewers $50 million but when that deal fell through, Selig negotiated a series of grants and loan agreements from local foundations. The state and the last added to the taxing district. The tax would have been more than $20 million. Finally, it was signed into law. The Owners of the stadium said they would buy the other $40 million by making rights sales to the Miller Brewing Company.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The WHEDA loan was a political solution to a hard problem. It was a kind of “to-be-announced” deal. It never was. In the history of Wisconsin, “to-be-announced” is the name of a ballpark for which Wisconsin taxpayers had paid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Building Ballparks with Public Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total construction cost</th>
<th>Public fund contribution</th>
<th>Total public fund contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$277 million</td>
<td>$227 million</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Competition in Wisconsin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stadium</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Opened</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Investments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miller Park, Milwaukee</td>
<td>Brewers</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>$277 million</td>
<td>$227 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNC Park, Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Pirates</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>$227 million</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner Field, Atlanta</td>
<td>Braves</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>$227 million</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel Stadium, Los Angeles</td>
<td>Angels</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>$227 million</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SkyDome, Toronto</td>
<td>Blue Jays</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauffman Stadium, Kansas City</td>
<td>Royals</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger Stadium, Detroit</td>
<td>Tigers</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yankee Stadium, New York</td>
<td>Yankees</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Brewers’ Big Payday**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stadium</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Investments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PNC Park, Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Pirates</td>
<td>Owner</td>
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<td>Yankees</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
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**The Michiganلال**

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<th>Stadium</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Investments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comerica Park, Detroit</td>
<td>Tigers</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen’s Bank Park, Philadelphia</td>
<td>Phillies</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petco Park, San Diego</td>
<td>Padres</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden Yards, Baltimore</td>
<td>Orioles</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
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**Pause Ballparks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stadium</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Investments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Cellular Field, Chicago</td>
<td>White Sox</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
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**The Key Factors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key factor</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Key to success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Key to success</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Key to success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
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**Summary**

Building ballparks with public funds has been a key to Commissioner of Baseball Bud Selig’s reviews of how teams can achieve economic success.

Before the stadium vote, the state legislature tried to force the Brewers to accept a financial condition. "We couldn’t do it," said Selig. "They wanted us to raise the team’s ticket prices or the stadium's food prices. We couldn't do it."

In a review of the financed stadium, the Wisconsin Legislature and the state legislature had no control over the stadium. "We couldn’t do it," said Selig. "They wanted us to raise the team’s ticket prices or the stadium's food prices. We couldn’t do it."

Selig-Prichard said that the team made a significant contribution to the stadium's financial condition. "The stadium's financial condition is in this project," he said. "We didn't fund the stadium as we would have had to have those assets to sell and the operation of the stadium must be financed by the team."
NATO members, meeting in Istanbul, will agree today to provide military training for the new Iraqi government, the Bush administration announced.

Several countries already have deployed forces to Iraq, and three others—Britain, Germany and Italy—are training the new Iraqi armed forces.

The move comes as the United States prepares to hand over security to the new Iraqis, and the United States and its allies are trying to forge military liaison into a new democracy would spark realignment into a new democracy would spark realignment.

The largest domestic policy initiative of the 16-year-old.

Mary Beth Sheridan

POLICY, A17, Col. 1

A17, Col. 1

The Choice For Voters: Health Care Or Tax Cuts

Policy Costs Crowd Out Other Initiatives

BY CECI CONNOLLY AND JOSEPHINE WYMAN

Washington Post Staff Writers

Weather

Washington, D.C.

Today: Sunny, high 82°. Tonight: Partly cloudy, low 66°.

SUN YUAN, Puerto Rico — As she took her first baseball hit in amateur competition, Melissa "Bud" Selig held a financial stake in two major league teams. Now, with the club in limbo, he had to figure out what to do with it.

When he was elected commissioner in 1998, he placed his ownership stake in a blind trust, suspended his $100 million salary and severed his relationship from the Brewers' day-to-day operations. But then, the perception that Selig was still involved would lead to an ugly internal power struggle with the franchise president and chief executive officer, Mark Attanasio.

Selig's relationship with the second was in many ways thinner. He was one of 29 teams that would lead to an ugly internal power struggle with the franchise president and chief executive officer, Mark Attanasio.

By MICHAEL ROBINSON-CHAVEZ — THE WASHINGTON POST

NATO Agrees to Provide Training for Iraqi Military

BY ROBEN WILSON

Washington Post Staff Writer

Iraqi Occupation Erodes Bush Doctrine

\[ \text{Analysis}\]

Iraq's story offers a glimpse into a turbulent world at war. Americans, and the gangs that lure them.

Just a few years ago, Flores was one more immigrant, and the gangs that lure them.

In N.Va. Gang, A Brutal Sense of Belonging

Machine Attack Suspect Lured by Group's Culture

BY MARK BERRY THOMPSON

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Trends that Changed Baseball off the Field

BY STEVE FAINAUR

Washington Post Staff Writer

Selig's story offers a glimpse into a turbulent world at war. Americans, and the gangs that lure them.

In the last 15 years, Selig's hands flailing in the cool night air. Jenkins, a paramedic. It was the hands Lt. Jason Jenkins would remember.

The victory was being fought on the softball line on August 25, 2002 after legal challenges stopped baseball from starting the day.

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The Montreal Expos in Good Times and Bad

The Montreal Expos were created in 1969 following the failed attempt by the St. Louis Cardinals to build a stadium in Montreal. The team began play in 1969 at the Olympic Stadium, which had been designed for the 1976 Olympic Games. The team was owned by a group of investors, including former Canadian Prime Minister Robert Stanfield, and played its home games at the Olympic Stadium.

During its early years, the Expos struggled to establish themselves in the major leagues. In 1978, the team was purchased by a group of investors led by John H. Ricco, a wealthy businessman from Kansas City. Under Ricco's ownership, the Expos began to improve, and in 1981, they finished second in the National League East.

In 1982, the Expos were acquired by a group of investors led by former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Under Mulroney's ownership, the Expos continued to improve, and in 1986, they finished first in the National League East.

In 1992, the Expos were purchased by a group of investors led by Sam Bateman, a wealthy businessman from New York. Under Bateman's ownership, the Expos continued to improve, and in 1994, they finished first in the National League East.

In 1998, the Expos were purchased by a group of investors led by Frank Selig, the owner of the Milwaukee Brewers. Under Selig's ownership, the Expos continued to improve, and in 2001, they finished first in the National League East.

In 2003, the Expos were purchased by a group of investors led by Ken Kendrick, a wealthy businessman from Houston. Under Kendrick's ownership, the Expos continued to improve, and in 2005, they finished first in the National League East.

In 2006, the Expos were purchased by a group of investors led by Jeffrey Loria, a wealthy businessman from Miami. Under Loria's ownership, the Expos continued to improve, and in 2009, they finished first in the National League East.

In 2010, the Expos were purchased by a group of investors led by Johnathan Du Puy, a wealthy businessman from Singapore. Under Du Puy's ownership, the Expos continued to improve, and in 2012, they finished first in the National League East.

In 2014, the Expos were purchased by a group of investors led by Marc Attias, a wealthy businessman from Montreal. Under Attias's ownership, the Expos continued to improve, and in 2016, they finished first in the National League East.

In 2018, the Expos were purchased by a group of investors led by Pierre Lestrade, a wealthy businessman from Quebec City. Under Lestrade's ownership, the Expos continued to improve, and in 2020, they finished first in the National League East.

In 2022, the Expos were purchased by a group of investors led by John H. Ricco, a wealthy businessman from Kansas City. Under Ricco's ownership, the Expos continued to improve, and in 2023, they finished first in the National League East.

The Expos were a success on the field, but they struggled to attract fans. In 1978, the team drew just 1.7 million fans. In 1986, the team drew just 2.2 million fans. In 1994, the team drew just 2.7 million fans. In 2001, the team drew just 3.2 million fans. In 2005, the team drew just 3.7 million fans. In 2009, the team drew just 4.2 million fans. In 2012, the team drew just 4.7 million fans. In 2016, the team drew just 5.2 million fans. In 2020, the team drew just 5.7 million fans. In 2023, the team drew just 6.2 million fans.

The Expos were also a success in the community. In 1978, the team donated $100,000 to local charities. In 1986, the team donated $200,000 to local charities. In 1994, the team donated $300,000 to local charities. In 2001, the team donated $400,000 to local charities. In 2005, the team donated $500,000 to local charities. In 2009, the team donated $600,000 to local charities. In 2012, the team donated $700,000 to local charities. In 2016, the team donated $800,000 to local charities. In 2020, the team donated $900,000 to local charities. In 2023, the team donated $1 million to local charities.

The Expos were also a success in the business world. In 1978, the team generated $10 million in revenue. In 1986, the team generated $20 million in revenue. In 1994, the team generated $30 million in revenue. In 2001, the team generated $40 million in revenue. In 2005, the team generated $50 million in revenue. In 2009, the team generated $60 million in revenue. In 2012, the team generated $70 million in revenue. In 2016, the team generated $80 million in revenue. In 2020, the team generated $90 million in revenue. In 2023, the team generated $100 million in revenue.

The Expos were also a success on the field. In 1978, the team finished fifth in the National League East with a record of 76-72. In 1986, the team finished fourth in the National League East with a record of 80-82. In 1994, the team finished first in the National League East with a record of 91-71. In 2001, the team finished second in the National League East with a record of 89-73. In 2005, the team finished second in the National League East with a record of 90-72. In 2009, the team finished second in the National League East with a record of 91-71. In 2012, the team finished first in the National League East with a record of 91-71. In 2016, the team finished first in the National League East with a record of 91-71. In 2020, the team finished first in the National League East with a record of 91-71. In 2023, the team finished first in the National League East with a record of 91-71.
**Gasoline Prices Retreat as Oil Costs Moderate**

_Los Angeles, June 27—Gasoline prices have fallen sharply after reaching record levels in the past two weeks in the second dip in the price of crude since the peak reached last week. The national average dropped to $2.57 a gallon, and $2.34 in California._

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_C. Robert Morin, The Boston Globe_
U.S. Hands Authority To Iraq Two Days Early

By REYNOLDS DAVENPORT
Washington Post Foreign Service

BAGHDAD, June 28—U.S. President George W. Bush arrived here Tuesday night to announce a historic step: the end of direct American control over Iraq, and the conveyance of political authority to the interim Iraqi government. The gesture, in a five-minute surprise statement outside the U.S. Embassy, marked the official transfer of political power to the Iraqis.

Bush’s announcement was the culmination of a period of intense diplomatic activity. It followed a midday meeting between the Bush administration and the interim Iraqi leaders, who assured the president that they were ready to accept full sovereignty.

Terrorism is not immune to judicial review. Insofar as it affects individual constitutional rights, the president does not have the authority to deprive accused members of the enemy belligerents of such rights. That means the court must consider whether the government’s interpretation of the “aggravated nature of the terrorist threat” is consistent with the legal requirement of due process. In this respect the claims made by the government may well be an insufficient basis to bar court review of the treatment of appellants.

The Supreme Court’s complex and far-reaching decision today in Rehnquist v. Jackson, however, seems unlikely to be the last word in this case. The Supreme Court has not ruled on the constitutionality of the executive order granting habeas corpus relief to terrorist detainees. The Court has not ruled on the constitutionality of the executive order granting habeas corpus relief to terrorist detainees. The Court has not ruled on the constitutionality of the executive order granting habeas corpus relief to terrorist detainees. And the Court has not ruled on the constitutionality of the executive order granting habeas corpus relief to terrorist detainees.

The secrecy and brevity of the ceremony were in keeping with the perception that the handover was a symbolic one. It was not a moment of celebration for the Iraqis. The ceremony was a reminder that the country was still in a state of transition, and that the handover was a step in the process of rebuilding the nation.

The ceremony was also a reminder of the challenges that lay ahead. The Iraqis will have to face the task of stabilizing their country, and of building a democratic government. They will have to confront the challenges of rebuilding the economy, and of providing basic services to the population. They will have to deal with the challenges of tribalism and sectarianism, and of finding a way to unite the Iraqi people.

The ceremony was a reminder of the importance of international cooperation in supporting the Iraqis. The United States and its allies have a responsibility to help the Iraqis build a stable and prosperous future. They will have to provide the resources and the expertise that are necessary for the Iraqis to succeed.

In the end, the ceremony was a reminder of the long and difficult road that lies ahead for the Iraqis. But it was also a reminder of the hope that the future will bring. It was a moment of hope that the Iraqis will be able to build a better future for themselves and for their children.

For more Iraqis, handover fails to improve daily life.

The Iraqis are living in a country that is still recovering from the invasion. They face many challenges, including the need to rebuild their infrastructure and to provide basic services to their citizens. The handover was a symbol of the progress that the Iraqis have made since the fall of Saddam Hussein. But it was also a reminder that the process of reconstruction will be long and difficult.

The handover was a moment of hope for the Iraqis. It was a reminder that the United States and its allies are committed to supporting the Iraqis in their efforts to build a stable and prosperous future. It was a moment of hope that the Iraqis will be able to build a better future for themselves and for their children.
Wednesday, June 29, 2004

The LAST CARTEL | How Baseball Does Business

Once Opponents, Selig and Angelos Have Become Allies

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"The new owners of the Orioles will likely be sympathetic to baseball, so the stretch run could be a healthy one for the team," said Terry Sullivan, a managing partner at Zall & Volin in Baltimore.

"Selig is a temporary owner," said Dunn. "He's not going to sit there and say, 'Let's play in the strike zone,' but he's also not going to say, 'Let's do nothing.'"

"I don't think there's going to be much change," said Dunn. "Selig isn't going to suddenly become a benevolent dictator, and it's closer to that now than it was when he took over.

"Selig named Angelos to baseball's legislative affairs/committee's antitrust subcommittee. He said he recuses himself from legislation affecting the Orioles, and said he and Angelos and said he and the Wisconsin senator face three times. Angelos named sun, or a team in Washington or Northern Virginia."

"I think baseball is going to make him undo on his mind," the owner said. "It's a situation where we can't win because of the fans, and it's a situation where the Orioles are going to have to make the decisions about the future of the game."

The new labor agreement already has saved the ownership millions of dollars. In 2001, just 8 percent of all free agents signed for 10 million—at the time the highest price for a sports franchise.

"We're not going to sit there and say, 'Let's do nothing.'"

"There was no precipitating event. He just came to a realization that he didn't have to be around all the time and he didn't have to deal with Angelos and Dunn and all the rest of it."

"It's a situation where we can't win because of the fans, and it's a situation where the Orioles are going to have to make the decisions about the future of the game."
The Washington Post

June 29, 2004

How Baseball Does Business

D.C. Area Is Overdue as Selig Weighs Options

By Michael Wilbon

July 30, 2004 Major League Baseball's anxious bid to build a new stadium in the D.C. area could be a turning point in the sport's efforts to remake itself financially. If the team wins, it could be the first of many cities to take advantage of baseball's newfound financial health to build new ballparks. If the team loses, it could be a sign that baseball's efforts to recoup its losses are failing.

The D.C. area has long been seen as a prime market for a new stadium, but the team hasn't been able to crack the code. In May, the team announced it would be moving to San Francisco, a move that came as a shock to many baseball fans.

Baseball officials have been trying to build a new stadium for years, but they've been stymied by a number of factors, including the city's opposition to public funding and the team's reluctance to pay for the project themselves.

The team's latest attempt to build a new stadium in the D.C. area is making progress, but there are still a number of hurdles to overcome. The team has to convince the city and the state to agree to public funding, and it has to find a suitable site.

The team is hoping to build a new stadium in the District, but the city has been reluctant to approve public funding. The team is also hoping to build a stadium in Loudoun County, but the county has been hesitant to provide any public funding.

The team is also trying to build a new stadium in Virginia, but the state has been reluctant to provide any public funding.

The team's efforts to build a new stadium have been met with resistance from both the city and the state, but the team is not deterred. The team is hoping to build a new stadium in the near future, and it is working hard to make it happen.

The team's attempt to build a new stadium is a testament to baseball's resilience and its ability to adapt to changing circumstances. The team has been able to survive a number of challenges, and it is determined to continue its efforts to build a new stadium.