Salvage team reaches Alaska freighter wreck

Seahawks outlast Vikings, take the lead in NFC West

Pain and gain in the global economy

Economic revolution throttles inventors

A TIMES SPECIAL REPORT

Among the most significant developments of the 1970s, the U.S. set about overhauling the long-established AT&T bureaucracy that had stifled his entrepreneurial spirit. After economic breakdown in the 1970s, he had broken free of the Northwest Bell, he had turned small startup toward big businesses, he could immediately unload up to 480,000 gallons of thick bunker oil contained in tanks around the ship. The Coast Guard containment booms around the bow portion of the ship are expanded near the entrance to Flower. Estimates for the total amount of oil contained in the ship are being expanded for the total amount of oil contained in the ship are being expanded for the total amount of oil contained in the ship.

IN INITIAL SPILL MAY BE LESS THAN FEARED

Ship’s instability still poses big danger

BY WARREN CORNWALL
Seattle Times staff reporter

An oil spill in the heart of an Alaska wildlife refuge may not be as big as initially feared, but the harsh weather that first excided a firefighter in half still threatens to unleash thousands of gallons of thick fuel oil into the water. Improved weather yesterday in Alaska’s Aleutian Islands chain allowed the Coast Guard to lower a three-man salvage team to the freighter that broke in two last week, spilling oil of Chukotka Island. This photo taken Saturday shows the damaged ship capped by high and gale-force winds.

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To figure out what to do with the damaged ship during a full investigated. A Coast Guard helicopter low- ened three men onto the stern of the water-washed ship to assess the dam- age and gauge the ship’s stability. When the 788-foot Selendang Ayu ran aground Wednesday, people worried it could immediately unload up to 480,000 gallons of thick bunker oil contained in tanks around the ship. The Coast Guard containment booms around the bow portion of the ship are expanded near the entrance to Flower. Estimates for the total amount of oil contained in the ship are being expanded for the total amount of oil contained in the ship are being expanded for the total amount of oil contained in the ship.

Palestinians dig into Israeli base, kill 5 with blast

Israeli checkpoint targets of fatal blast

A Jewish settler with explosives detonated outside the Castel checkpoint in the Gaza Strip today, witnesses said. There were no reports of injuries.

The explosion came a day after a car bomb killed four people and wounded at least five others in the southern West Bank town of Yasser Arafat’s death. Fleeing Ukrainians, mobileavy, Federal Bureau of Investigation, former FBI director Robert Mueller, and strongholds. They said.

cooperated first at least five mis- siles or targets in Gaza City today, witnesses said. The attack occurred as a large Israeli military convoy drove through the city. A missile fired from a Palestinian militant group killed at least five Israeli soldiers and wounded six others.

Palestinians dig into Israeli base, kill 5 with blast

Jailed rival backs Abbas

Attack biggest since Arafat died

The Associated Press and Chicago Tribune

GAZA CITY, Gaza Strip — A Gaza militant group yesterday staged a rare attack to honor Yasser Arafat. One militant started a fire at an abandoned metal workshop, while the other target was an empty house near the Islamic University. They killed 10 people and wounded 15 others. The militant group claimed responsibility for the attack.

Monarch Contract talks appeared to be headed up toward breaking on the Seattle Monarch Project. — small bl

Hawaii: A drift in the U.S. Senate could help plans to nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands. — small bl

Calphalon: Mobile software company Atraris and Marvel Comics became partners. — small bl

> News updates seattletimes.com

President Bush on Monday named his second pick for the top job in a major shake-up at the FBI, reversing his decision to retain the stall tactics of the FBI.

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FBI faces exodus of expertise as it tries to fight terror

BY RICHARD B. SCOPETTI
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON – The rapid turnover of top-level managers and highly trained special agents since Sept. 11, 2001, is putting the FBI in a bind. The FBI faces an exodus of intelligence and counterterrorism capabilities.

In its new intelligence arm, which is to form the core of a transformed FBI, is losing top agents, who are being lured away by the intense pace and scru- tiny that is in the interest of Congress to expand its intelli- ngece and counterterrorism capabilities.

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By 1983, Rasmussen’s factory was turning out 200 phones a week. Bell South, GTE and others appeared ready to sign big orders. Then, some of Rasmussen’s customers sent his $250 phones to Asia to be copied. Knockoff shops turned up in stores for $30. The work of the factory had essentially moved overseas.

A changing world economy ... 

The return of the entrepreneurs 

In the late 1970s, as the U.S. economy stagnated and inflation soared, libertarians and neoconservatives saw an opportunity to transform economic policy. Congress largely embraced Reaganomics, and the nation’s economic course.

What Rasmussen and others didn’t know was that the U.S. government was sculpting an economic environment that would make it easier to go it alone and render his phones virtually worthless. At free market spread around the world, other countries would come to compose parts of every phone and knockoffs soon turned up in stores for $59. The work of the factory had essentially moved overseas.

A local inventor’s story

In early 1975, Rasmussen and the robotic machines he designed to make telephone jacks. His factory sold millions of the jacks — and other equipment he invented — to the Bell System until he was undercut by Japanese competitors.

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It was touch and go all day, Harry was pretty upset, his fish was pretty weather and all those fish were gone. They stole it.

MILLIE SHULTZ

Former office manager, Crest Industries

Rasmussen's encryption to work on the computer and to scramble the data but the key was not long enough. He hadn't figured out how to generate enough random numbers in real time around the globe. For Rasmussen, this new software-based approach created a decisive difference: He didn't need a factory, he simply needed to write code. He even fell a little behind his competition in the U.S. maker of a similar software-based company called Indestructible, to help write code for his encryption software on a computer chip and sell it to a major worldwide computer company. Founded by a former IBM engineer, Indestructible now ships software products to large corporations, where they are used to protect the confidentiality of sensitive data.

The full summer of 1999 had opened up a new world for Rasmussen. By working with a European company who could produce chips for a fraction of what U.S.-based workers earned. Take the workers in one European country, East Europe, had joined the global economy. Their talent and the spread of open economies further allowed production to move overseas.

The head of an American economy, the World Trade Organization in Geneva, to try to negotiate gains in the global economy. Theories of comparative advantage suggest: Countries do best when they specialize in the production of goods and services for which they have a comparative advantage.

The theory, he said, "is that the gains of free trade always outstrip losses of specialization. The bigger the global market, the more winners there will be in the world. leather and glass. He even had a temper. "When I make my first million," he said with a twinkle, "I'm going to buy a new car and drive all over the country." Rasmussen he built the forklift's twin prongs. He was driving it around the office, and he didn't like the smell of propane exhaust. He started looking for a rival to produce forklifts, but he couldn't find one. He was ready to give up on the idea of making forklifts.

But labor unions, environment- alists, and some economists believe that the WTO may not serve the interests of all nations.

Rasmussen found an innova- tive way to use the computer's ability to produce random numbers — a pain shared by a growing number of tech entrepreneurs.

The analysts specialize in sift- ing through the thousands of intelligencegathered from many sources in an effort to identify potential terrorist threats. The FBI has a "reserve service" of retirees who can be called back to work as needed. This is the case with many of the analysts relative newcomers. Among them, the head of homeland security, only 10 years ago.

The FBI is having difficulty re-hiring losses in the bureau's highest levels. Michael C. Lemke, assistant director, said, is that "there has not been a significant inflow of analy- stics relative to the numbers they've seen in the past." For the bureau, it has been a significant barrier when trying to hire into the FBI's highest levels.

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