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Arkansas court decides to revoke Clinton's license

By James Jefferson
The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Delivering a post-impeachment rebuke, an Arkansas Supreme Court committee decided Monday that President Clinton should be disbarred for "serious misconduct" in the Paula Jones case and began the court proceeding to strip him of his law license.

A majority of the panelists who met on Friday said the president should be disciplined for denying a sexual relationship with Monica Lewinsky during a deposition he gave in the Jones sexual harassment case in January 1998.

The recommendation from the Committee of Professional Conduct now goes to a Circuit Court judge in Little Rock for disbarment proceedings. If the judge disbars Clinton, the president can appeal to the state Supreme Court.

Clinton attorney David Kendall said in a statement: "This recommendation is wrong and clearly contradicted by precedent. We will vigorously dispute it in a court of law."

Clinton told NBC Nightly News that he will not personally defend himself at the disbarment proceedings because it would interfere with his duties as president. He also said the committee was responding too harshly to his testimony that he has labeled as "legally accurate."

"The only reason I agreed even to an appeal of this is, my lawyers looked at all the precedents and they said, 'There's no way in the world if they just treat you like everybody else has been treated, that this is even close to that kind of case,'" he said.

The action against Clinton's license marks the third form of punishment the president has faced for his false testimony in the Jones case. He was impeached by the House, then acquitted at a Senate trial. And a federal judge fined him after finding him in contempt of court.

The president has insisted that he did not lie when he denied

having a sexual relationship with Lewinsky; he has said that the relationship did not meet the definition of sex that was given at the start of the deposition.

Clinton, who was Arkansas governor from 1979 to 1981 and again from 1983 until he was elected president in 1992, has been a lawyer for more than 25 years and taught at the University of Arkansas law school. He has not practiced since the early 1980s, between his first and second terms as governor.

"This action is being taken against [Clinton] as a result of the formal complaints ... and the findings by a majority of the committee that certain of the attorney's conduct, as demonstrated in the complaint, constituted serious misconduct," in violation of state rules governing lawyers, the disciplinary committee's executive director, James Neal, said in a letter to the court Monday.

The committee has 14 full-time members — lawyers and non-lawyers — who sit in panels of seven. Because of Clinton's widespread connections throughout the state, eight of the panelists bowed out before Friday's meeting, most of them citing potential conflicts of interest.

Of the six who heard Clinton's case, five are lawyers and the sixth is a retired schoolteacher. At least two are Democrats; three have not identified their affiliation because voters are not required to do so in Arkansas. Whether the sixth member has identified a party affiliation could not be determined.

The Southeastern Legal Foundation, a conservative law firm in Atlanta, and U.S. District Judge Susan Webber Wright, who presided over the Jones case, had filed the complaints against Clinton with the committee. The foundation wanted Clinton disbarred; Wright — who last year cited Clinton for civil contempt and fined him \$90,000 for giving "intentionally false" testimony — did not suggest a specific penalty from the committee.

Cancer treatment looks encouraging

By Daniel Q. Haney
The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — A new approach to fighting cancer that involves harnessing radioactive antibodies could turn out to be the first effective treatment for an invariably fatal form of lymphoma that strikes about 20,000 Americans a year.

Doctors caution that it will take several years to prove the treatment truly slows or cures the disease, but early signs are promising.

The treatment is one of a new generation of cancer therapies that attempt to exploit the genetic and biological peculiarities of malignant cells to kill them while sparing normal tissue.

In the latest study, released Monday at a meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology, doctors tested an approach called radioimmunotherapy against victims of low-grade, or follicular, lymphoma.

This slow-growing disease "often responds to treatment at the very beginning, but then patients inevitably relapse and eventually succumb," said Dr. Mark S. Kaminski of the University of Michigan. "All sorts of things have been tried, but to date, there has been no convincing evidence to show that any of those strategies resulted in a cure."

The first glimpse of a possible breakthrough came in the early 1990s, when doctors began testing radioactive antibodies against patients who had already failed all of the standard chemotherapy drugs. About 70 percent of these patients responded to the treatment, and in about 30 percent all visible signs of the cancer went away, at least temporarily.

In the latest study, doctors tried the same approach as front-line therapy — offering it as the only medicine — and it showed impressive power.

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