Bush seeks to fix turbulent relationship with Europe

BY TERENCE HUNT

BRUSSELS, Belgium - President Bush sought to repair rocky relations with Europe on Sunday, saying "no power on earth will ever di-vide us." He urged allies to move beyond differences over Iraq in the interest of peace in the Mideast.

Hoping to set a more conciliatory tone for his second term, Bush will meet over five days with some of his toughest critics: French President Jacques Chirac and German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder, both of whom fiercely opposed the U.S.-led invasion. Bush also will see Russian President Vladimir Putin

Today's speech, the main reason for his trip, is a conciliatory message aimed at citizens across Europe, where Bush is widely disliked.

"Today, America and Europe face a moment of consequence and opportunity," the president will say. "Together we can once again set history on a hopeful course - away from poverty and despair and toward development and the dignity of selfrule ... away from resentment and violence and toward justice and the peaceful settlement of differences.'

Bush's visit was intended to

soothe allies frustrated that the White House often ignored their views on issues from Iraq to global warming. Bush said that the European-American alliance is essential for security and global trade and offers a model of freedom for the rest of the world.

"In all these ways, our strong friendship is essential to peace and prosperity across the globe - and no temporary debate, no passing disagreement of governments, no power on earth will ever divide us,' Bush will say.

"Our greatest opportunity and our immediate goal is peace in the Middle East." An alliance of 88 environmental, human rights, peace and other groups planned two days of protests in Brussels, beginning today, to demand "no European complicity" in a U.S.-designed world order.

Brussels police readied 2,500 officers - 1,000 more than the usual number for the three or four summit meetings that bring European Union leaders to the Belgian capital

While seeking to move past old divisions, Bush and European leaders still face major differences.

Washington opposes Europe's plans to lift a 15-year-old arms embargo against China. Bush has been cool toward Europe's negotiations to persuade Iran to abandon its suspected nuclear weapons program. The White House prefers asking the U.N. Nations Security Council to punish Tehran.

Hard feelings linger from Bush's opposition to the Kyoto climate change treaty and the International Criminal Court.

Bush expresses support for Europe's democratic unity in his speech and says Washington supports a strong Europe. He also says Washington shares Europe's concern about global poverty.

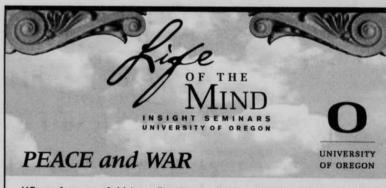
An issue where the allies may find common ground is a demand that Syria withdraw its forces from Lebanon — a declaration prompted by the assassination of a former prime minister, Rafik Hariri, in a massive bombing in Beirut.

The president has a private dinner with Chirac, who was a friend of Hariri

On Tuesday, Bush will attend NATO and EU meetings. Wednesday finds the president in Mainz, Germany, for a meeting with Schroeder. The trip ends Thursday with talks with Putin in Slovakia.



WEEK :	2 RESULTS	2005
Place	School	Lbs. per resident
1st	Oregon	13.98
2nd	Miami	13.11
3rd	OSU	12.08
4th	Ohio	11.60
5th	Bowling Green	11.51
6th	MIT	11.06
7th	UC Davis	9.07



UO professors of history, literature, religion, and philosophy will lead discussions on topics related to "Peace and War" on Saturday mornings over coffee in the elegant Autzen Stadium Club Room. These affordable collegelevel classes for the community are available at \$75 each. A "season ticket" for all six seminars saves \$75. Books are available through the UO Bookstore. Register at 346-3475 or or visit uoinsight.uoregon.edu.

LIFE OF THE MIND

February 26, 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.

A one-day seminar designed to resuscitate the reading and thinking habits of adults. Based on David Denby's book, *Great Books*, about going back to college as an adult. A great introduction to the other seminars. \$35

THE RAGE OF ACHILLES

March 5, 12, 19, 26, 9:30 a.m.-noon

The first and still the greatest book about war is Homer's Iliad, the epic of warrior culture. You will love it as an adult, even if you didn't as a student. As hair-raising and relevant as the daily news, this is the foundation of the West's thinking about war. \$75

CULTURE OF TOLERANCE

April 2, 9, 16, 23, 9:30 a.m.-noon

Ornament of the World: How Muslims, Jews and Christians Created a Culture of Tolerance in Medieval Spain was a surprise bestseller in 2002. What is more timely to learn about than Islam, and tolerance? A highly enjoyable book about the history and literature of Jews and Muslims in medieval Spain, \$75

April 30, May 7, 14, 21, 9:30 a.m.-noon

Njal's Saga is the epic story of Iceland's greatest lawyer, a man of peace in a culture of vio-lence—an authentic and absorbing portrait of Viking life written in the 13th century. How do you break the vicious cycle of revenge, when it is the law? \$75

BAND OF BROTHERS

June 4, 11, 18, 25, 9:30 a.m.-noon

Shakespeare's $Henry\ V$ presents the Hundred Years War. Olivier's stirring 1945 film version rallied wartime England, but Branagh's 1989 film is anti-war. Shakespeare: pro- and anti-war at the same time? Read the play and watch the films. \$75

WAR AND PEACE

July 9, 16, 23, 30, 9:30 a.m.-noon

It is time-at last-to read Tolstoy's great novel War and Peace, or read it again. A novel so good you need to talk about it with other readers. Tolstoy has great characters and stories, but is also exploring the nature and meaning of history and war. \$75

MAHATMA GANDHI

August 6, 13, 20, 27, 9:30 a.m.-noon

Martin Luther King Jr. learned about non-violence from Gandhi. Read Gandhi's autobiography and the Bhagavad-Gita. What is nonviolence? What did King learn from Gandhi? How to confront a violent world with a

IN BRIEF

Former presidents Bush, Clinton promise tsunami survivors more aid is coming

LAMPUUK, Indonesia - Former presidents Bush and Clinton traveled Sunday to ground zero of tsunami devastation where they described the destruction as unimaginable and promised survivors who begged for shelter that more help would come.

On the second day of their relief mission to the region, the two former leaders flew in U.S. military helicopters from the provincial capital Banda Aceh over a barren landscape that was once a patchwork of rice paddies, to the village of Lampuuk, where the sole structure left standing is a large white mosque.

The village had 6,500 inhabitants before the Dec. 26 disaster. Only 700 remain.

"I've never seen anything like this in my entire life. Ever," Bush said.

As he looked out of the helicopter, Bush said he was counting his blessings. "In my own heart, I was saying we're very lucky; we're very lucky people not to have to

SAT 10AM-4PM, SUN-12PM-5PM

go through something like this."

Clinton shook hands with Rahmayadi, one of thousands of survivors left homeless by the disaster. He said his house in Lampuuk had stood in the neighborhood where the Americans visited but was flattened by the

"My children and wife died and I didn't get their bodies, so now it's only me and two sons," said the 53-yearold Rahmayadi, who goes by one name. "All we ask for now is shelter because we can't live in tents forever. I will keep being patient until someone helps me.

Bush reassured villagers who greeted them, "You're going to be OK. A lot of people around the world want to help.

Clinton asked one villager, Akhi Sukri, what the survivors needed most.

'They need everything," Sukri replied.

1, 2, & 4 Bedroom Apts.

Standing amid the debris of Lampuuk, Clinton said seeing the destruction firsthand helped him understand how so many people died.

The official tsunami death toll ranges from 169,070 to 178,118. The number of missing is believed to be as high as 128,426, with most presumed dead.

— The Associated Press



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