

# U.S. amends report on global terror

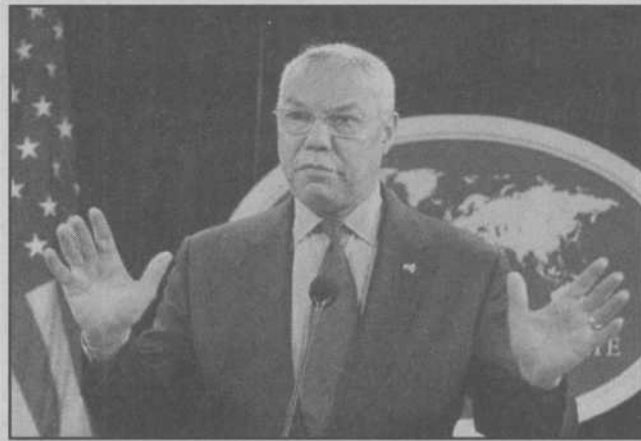
WASHINGTON (AP) - Significant acts of terror worldwide reached a 21-year high in 2003, the State Department announced Tuesday as it corrected a mistaken report that had been cited to boost President Bush's war on terror.

Incidents of terrorism increased slightly during the year, and the number of people wounded rose dramatically, the department said.

J. Cofer Black, who heads the department's counterterrorism office, said the report, even as revised, showed "we have made significant progress" in the campaign against international terror.

The corrected report shows that the Bush administration is "playing fast and loose with the truth when it comes to the war on terror," said Phil Singer, spokesman for Sen. John Kerry's presidential campaign. The administration "has now been caught trying to inflate its success on terrorism," he said.

In all, the department recorded 208 incidents of ter-



Secretary of State Colin Powell speaks at a press conference regarding the revised State Department terrorist report at State Department headquarters in Washington on Tuesday.

ror last year, compared with 205 in 2002.

There were 175 "significant events" in 2003, which Black said was the highest number since 1982.

Americans were victims in 1 percent to 1.5 percent of all the attacks, and Muslim militants were responsible for most of them, he said.

About half the casualties resulted from 11 incidents in seven countries, and all were the result of Islamic terrorists, Black said.

The department also reported a decline in the num-

ber of people killed, to 625 last year from 725 during 2002. The department reported in its April report that 307 people had been killed last year.

"The numbers were off," Secretary of State Colin Powell said, and "we have identified how we have to do this in the future." He also said the initial report was not designed "to make our efforts look better or worse."

The findings had been used by senior administration officials to bolster Bush's claim of success in counter-

ing terror.

Deputy Secretary of State Richard L. Armitage, for instance, declared in April the report provided "clear evidence that we are prevailing in this fight."

On Tuesday, Powell said Armitage did not have correct information and also had not claimed that the war on terror was won. "It is not won," Powell said. "It continues."

"We should have caught errors in the draft," Black said at a news conference. "It was an honest mistake, not a deliberate deception."

Thirty-five U.S. citizens died in international terror attacks last year. The deadliest was a suicide bombing in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in May that counted nine Americans among the 26 victims.

The report did not include U.S. troops killed or wounded in Iraq, or attacks by resistance fighters against American troops, "because they were directed at combatants." Attacks in Iraq against civilians and unarmed military (See Report, Page 7)

# Politician, publisher Cloves Campbell Sr. dies

By ArnE Williams

Special to Sentinel-Voice

PHOENIX, Ariz. (NNPA)

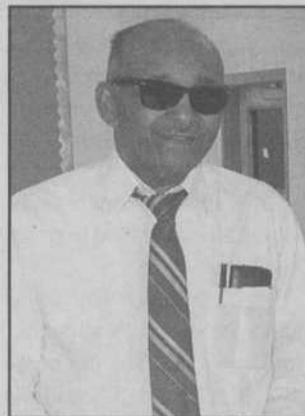
- Recognized as one of the state's greatest and most powerful Black leaders, Cloves Campbell Sr., co-owner of the state's oldest and largest Black newspaper, died Friday after a heart attack in the offices of his beloved Arizona Informant. He was 73.

"He was definitely where he wanted to be," said his son, Cloves Campbell Jr., the newspaper's publisher. "He lost his sight to diabetes 10 years ago. He got up every morning at 6:30, had breakfast and then a secretary would come pick him up and take him to the office."

Campbell was an advocate for improving the quality of life in segregated neighborhoods and was a champion for the accomplishments of minorities.

He overcame poverty and segregation, eventually becoming the first African-American in the Arizona Senate. He took office in 1966, after serving four years in the House.

Campbell and some of his nine siblings came to Arizona from Louisiana in April 1945 because of his father's illness. However, his father died and two years later his mother perished. Orphaned at age 14, Campbell along



CLOVES CAMPBELL SR.

with five of his nine brothers and sisters finished high school and college while supporting themselves.

The family lived near Jefferson and 15th streets, when Blacks and Hispanics were forbidden to live north of Van Buren Street. Campbell never left his community, titling his 2001 memoir, "I Refused to Leave 'The Hood.'"

"It has been my belief that a healthy neighborhood is strengthened by those who live and toil in their community. This is the major reason why I refused to leave my neighborhood," Campbell wrote in his memoir.

Campbell first ran for the Senate in 1960, but lost by 50 votes. Two years later he won election to the House. He recalled being ostracized by other lawmakers.

"Many of the legislators

were reluctant to share information with me," Campbell wrote in his book.

Frustrated, Campbell flew to California intending to meet one of that state's few Black legislators, Byron Rumford. Instead, he ran into another California lawmaker, Mervyn Dymally, who, like Campbell, belonged to the

same Black fraternity, Kappa Alpha Psi. From Dymally, Campbell learned the procedure for filing bills in the Legislature. Campbell was on his way.

Of all his accomplishments in the Legislature, Campbell said he was most proud of two pieces of legislation (See Campbell, Page 12)

# High Court: People can't refuse name

WASHINGTON (AP) - A sharply divided Supreme Court ruled Monday that people who refuse to give their names to police can be arrested, even if they've done nothing wrong.

The court previously had said police may briefly detain people they suspect of wrongdoing, without any proof. But until now, the justices had never held that during those encounters a person must reveal their identity.

The court's 5-4 decision upholds laws in at least 21 states giving police the right to ask people their name and jail those who don't cooperate. Law enforcement officials say identification requests are a routine part of detective work.

Privacy advocates say the decision gives police too much power. Once officers have a name, they can use computer databases to learn all kinds of personal information about the person.

The loser in Monday's decision was Nevada cattle rancher Larry "Dudley" Hiibel, who was arrested and convicted of a misdemeanor after he told a deputy that he didn't have to give out his name or show an ID.

The encounter happened after someone called police to report arguing between Hiibel and his daughter in a truck parked along a road. An officer asked him 11 times for his identification or his name.

Hiibel repeatedly refused, at one point saying, "If you've got something, take me to jail" and "I don't want to talk. I've done nothing. I've broken no laws."

In fighting the arrest, Hiibel became an unlikely constitutional privacy rights crusader. He wore a cowboy hat, boots and a bolo tie to the court this year when justices heard arguments in his appeal.

"A Nevada cowboy courageously fought for his right to be left alone, but lost," said his attorney, Harriet Cummings.

The court ruled that forcing someone to give police their name does not violate their Fourth Amendment protection from unreasonable searches. The court also said name requests do not violate the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination, except in rare cases.

"One's identity is, by definition, unique; yet it is, in another sense, a universal characteristic. Answering a request to disclose a name is likely to be so insignificant (See Names, Page 7)

## Law Firm of Timothy C. Williams

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Timothy Williams is a member of the Nevada & Illinois State Bar, practicing primarily in personal injury cases.

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