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IN YOUR WORDS

Nuclear deal is reached with Iran

Finally, after several years of negotiations, an accord has been reached that could potentially reduce the bloodletting in the Middle East. Most observers believe the nuclear negotiations had little to do with Iran's nuclear industry and everything to do with the belated acknowledgement that for over three decades the wrong country has been demonized: Iran has been forced for 35 years to behave "ugly," while U.S.-supported dictatorships have used Iran's "ugliness" to pursue an agenda responsible for the creation and spread of Islamic terrorism across the globe.

HAMID VARZI, SPAIN

Even though it's a "historic accord," it's still too early to celebrate. Whatever the agreement will be, it is going to come under instant and ferocious attack from its opponents — mostly in the U.S., Iran and Israel. There are so many players who just don't want an agreement to be reached.

J. VON HETTLINGEN, SWITZERLAND

Today is a great example of why diplomacy is always preferable to military action when both choices are viable. Indeed, so much of the time, diplomacy leads to far better results with far smaller costs.

JENNIFER, CONNECTICUT

Yes, we can. Yes, we did.

CHARLES H. RIGGS, III, NEW YORK

Pentagon to end transgender ban

If someone has the courage to put their life on the line in military service to the country, do the nuances of their gender identity matter?

MICHAEL, PASADENA, CALIF.

Thinking outside of the box is hard for those who believe that everything is black and white. Get with the program and open your eyes to the amazing diversity in this world.

MALLORY, NEW YORK

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IN OUR PAGES

International Herald Tribune

1915 Greeks Persecuted in Turkey

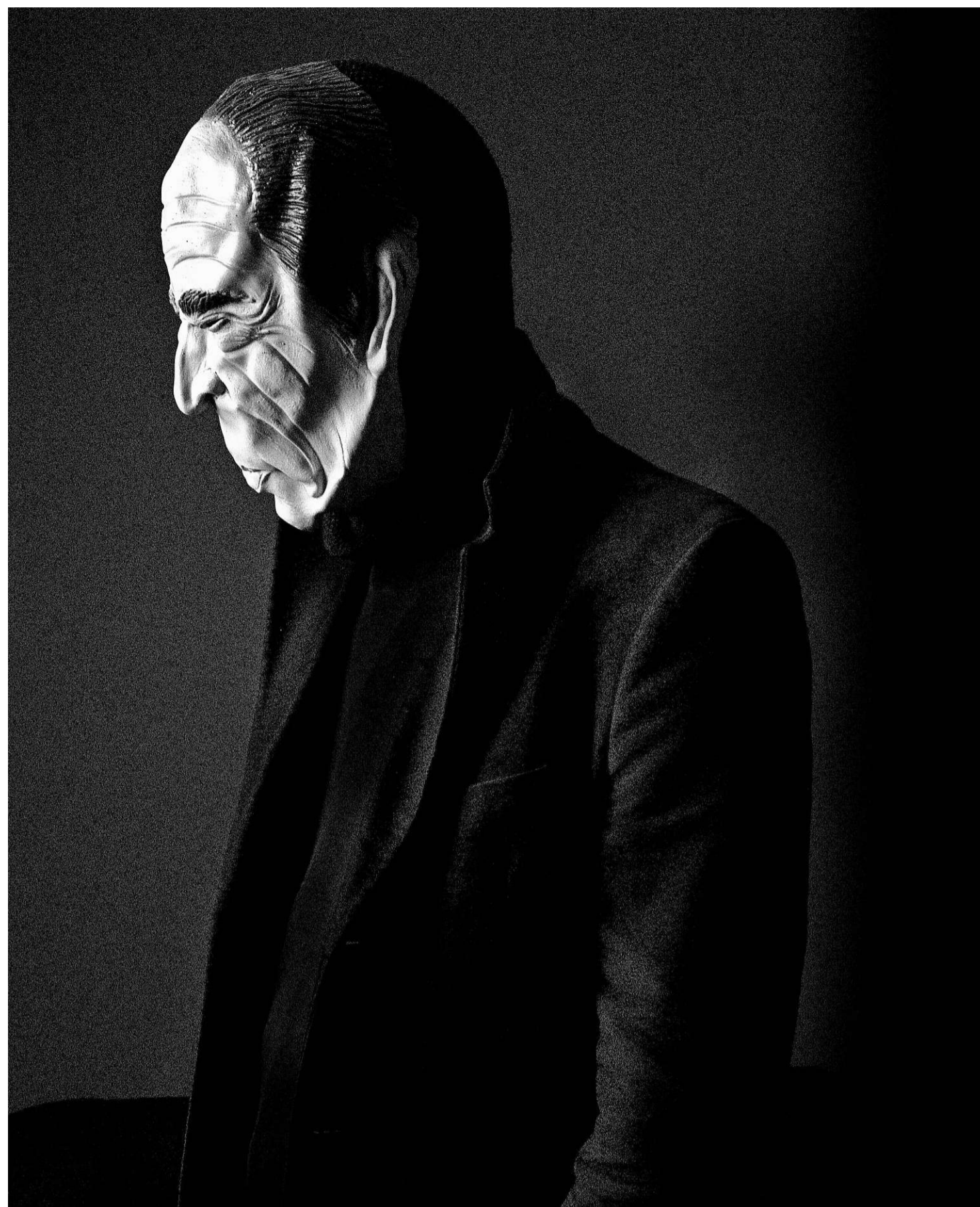
LONDON A despatch from Athens states that the Greek Parliament, which was to have met on July 20, will not be convoked till August. According to information published in Athens the systematic persecution of the Greeks in European and Asiatic Turkey is being carried out on a plan suggested by the Germans. The Ottoman authorities are acting with methodical cruelty and leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to exterminate Greek influence. Greek women and children are being taken away to villages in the interior, where they are forced to become Mohammedans.

1940 Churchill Vows to Fight

LONDON From the capital of the island fortress, standing alone against a Europe almost completely conquered by the Nazis, Prime Minister Winston Churchill cheered the British people and their well-wishers with an international broadcast tonight in which he said that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler for the first time, faced a great nation whose will was equal to his own. From the terrors that the Nazis may unleash, once the battle of Britain is joined at full strength, Churchill did not flinch. He repeated that every town and village in the island would be defended.

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A crime wave, reimagined



AN OPEN CASE In the early 1980s, 28 people were killed in a series of robberies in Belgium, including the father of the photographer Jan Rosseel. Mr. Rosseel created his own photographic dossier about the so-called Nivelles Gang and the crimes, which remain unsolved. His work is the subject of a book, "Belgian Autumn" (Hannibal Publishing), and an exhibition through July 24 at the ILEX gallery in Rome. Left, one of the robbers wore a François Mitterrand mask. Below left, police officers at a crime scene. Below, weapons were found in the Brussels-Charleroi Canal.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAN ROSSEEL/COURTESY OF ILEX GALLERY



D'Army Bailey, who honored Dr. King with museum, dies

BY SAM ROBERTS

D'Army Bailey, a lifelong civil rights crusader who successfully campaigned to transform the forlorn motel where the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in 1968 into a civil rights museum, died on Sunday in Memphis. He was 73.

The cause was cancer, his brother,

OBITUARY

Walter L. Bailey Jr., said.

By 1982, Dr. King's legacy had been honored in shrines and street signs across the country. But Mr. Bailey considered the derelict Lorraine Motel in Memphis singularly sacred.

Calling the motel "the site of the crucifixion," Mr. Bailey said the National Civil Rights Museum would "signal to the world that Memphis has come to grip with the tragedy of Dr. King's death here, and has drawn from it the tools to mold a unique educational tool."

Speaking at the museum's dedication in 1991, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson said: "To not have this museum in Memphis would be like the Christians celebrating Christmas and never celebrating East-

er. Memphis, his last sermon. Memphis, the vision of the mountaintop. Memphis, the last march. Memphis, the last inter-ruption. Memphis, the last breath."

The son of a Pullman porter, Mr. Bailey was only a boy in 1954 when he watched with his brother from the outskirts of Elmwood Cemetery as Memphis's old guard gathered to pay their final respects to E.H. Crump, the local political boss. Coupled with the United States Supreme Court's school desegregation decision, the year would signal a turning point, both for the South and for Mr. Bailey.

D'Army Bailey was born in South Memphis on Nov. 29, 1941. His father, Walter Sr., worked for the railroad; his mother, the former Willella Jefferson, was a barber. He was named Darry, after his grandfather, but for some reason a teacher in elementary school inserted an apostrophe.

Expelled from Southern University, a historically black college in Baton Rouge, La., after he was arrested at an antisegregation demonstration organized by the Congress of Racial Equality, Mr. Bailey transferred to Clark University in Worcester, Mass.

After graduating from Yale Law School in 1967, he helped dispatch law-

yers and law students to Memphis, where Dr. King was supporting striking sanitation workers; became executive director of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council in New York City; and recruited fellow lawyers to register black voters in Mississippi.

In 1969, Mr. Bailey moved to Berkeley, Calif., where he was elected to the City Council in 1971. He refused to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance at Council meetings because, he said, the United States was not "one nation under God, indivisible with liberty and justice for all." Two years later, after being branded an obstructionist and a racial provocateur, he lost a recall vote.

Returning to Memphis to practice law, Mr. Bailey organized a campaign in 1982 to spare the Lorraine Motel, once a haven for black travelers in the segregated South, but by then facing foreclosure.

As president of the Martin Luther King Jr. Memphis Memorial Foundation, he managed to buy the motel with \$67,000 raised from local citizens, supplemented at the last moment by a \$50,000 bank loan and a \$25,000 contribution from the national public employees union.

The \$9.7 million museum opened on July 4, 1991, at a ceremony attended by



JIM BURTON

Mr. Bailey considered the Lorraine Motel in Memphis "the site of the crucifixion."

Rosa Parks, the Montgomery bus boycott pioneer, and Mr. Jackson (who had been present on April 4, 1968, when Dr. King was shot from across the street).

The two rooms that Dr. King had rented were restored, the bloodstained concrete slab was reset on the balcony and exhibits were installed depicting five centuries of history. Last year, a \$27.5 million renovation was completed.

Mr. Bailey wrote two books, "Mine Eyes Have Seen: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Final Journey" (1993) and

"The Education of a Black Radical: A Southern Civil Rights Activist's Journey, 1959-1964" (2009). He also appeared in a number of films, including "The People vs. Larry Flynt," in which Mr. Bailey, who had by then become a judge, played a judge.

He retired as a Circuit Court judge in 2009 after serving 19 years, but he returned to the bench last year.

In addition to his brother, he is survived by his wife, the former Adrienne Leslie, and two sons, Justin and Merritt.

The King family was not involved in the museum and had cautioned Mr. Bailey against referring to Dr. King in its name.

"I would have loved to have had their involvement at the time, but in retrospect I believe we ended up having a freer hand," he said in 1995. He also rejected criticism that the location was too mournful.

"This was a blessed project from the beginning," Mr. Bailey said. "It's living history, and I don't see it as the scene of a defeat or one bit morbid. Everybody dies, and that's the price we all pay. This is the place where Dr. King paid his price in triumph."

New gloss on Clinton playbook



John Harwood

LETTER FROM AMERICA

WASHINGTON No former American first lady has ever sought her husband's old job before. So the temptation to compare Clinton presidential campaigns — Bill's in 1992 and Hillary's now — is irresistible.

On such issues as gay rights, crime and, this week, the economy, her stances have diverged from his. Place them side by side, and Hillary Clinton appears to have moved the partnership he once called "buy one, get one free" toward the ideological left.

In reality, however, those differences mostly reflect changes in the country over the generation separating their White House bids. Overlapping waves of demography, culture and economics have moved America's political center. She has navigated them by steering a similar course of politically temperate liberalism.

Bill Clinton sought the White House at a time when Republicans had won five of the six previous presidential elections. Social turbulence unleashed in the 1960s had driven many white voters, then 87 percent of the electorate, away from Democrats. He courted liberal voters ascendant on the East and West Coasts but, with the political realignment of the South still incomplete, managed to carry his home state of Arkansas and three others from the Old Confederacy.

Mrs. Clinton is running as Democrats have won the popular vote in four of the last five elections. The conservative Deep South, flipping its historic identification, has become the heart of the Republican Party. Yet the proportion of nonwhite voters more than doubled to 28 percent of the electorate in 2012, transforming the electoral calculus for her party.

So has the lightning-fast advance in public acceptance of gay rights. It increases Democratic support, not just among gays, but among young voters generally. Tradition-minded, culturally conservative whites, once key targets for both parties, now overwhelmingly back Republicans — and limit the party's ability to adapt even as their numbers shrink.

Even in 1992, Mr. Clinton courted gay voters more aggressively than earlier Democrats, though he opposed marriage rights, in line with overwhelming public sentiment. Mrs. Clinton has also tread cautiously on the once-volatile issue, backing gay marriage in 2013 only after President Obama had done so a year earlier.

The American center has similarly shifted to the left on other cultural touchstones. In 1992, fear of crime still loomed over presidential campaign, enhancing the appeal of Mr. Clinton's support of the death penalty. Today, declining crime rates have eased that fear. Mrs. Clinton backs criminal justice policies unimaginable in 1992, as do prominent Republican politicians.

Her economic speech this week embraced a forceful role for Washington in lifting middle-class incomes. She called for more government spending on infrastructure and child care to create jobs and allow more parents to work. She backed tax changes to collect more from the wealthy and prod companies to share more profits with workers.

Those prescriptions go beyond those advanced by her husband in 1992. Casting himself as "a different kind of Democrat," Mr. Clinton called for government action with exhortations for "personal responsibility," overhauling welfare and making government leaner. He lamented that parents were working more and spending less time with their children.

Yet Mr. Clinton had to navigate an era in which Republicans had risen by assailing government excess and extolling market forces. The slowdown in middle-class wage growth that began in the 1970s was relatively new.

Today that slowdown is in its fourth decade. And while Mr. Obama succeeded in creating the national health care program that eluded Mr. Clinton, spending on other domestic programs has been pared back at the behest of congressional Republicans.

Mrs. Clinton's proposals reflect rising Democratic pressure for action — even though they won't go as far as those of her rivals for the nomination, Bernie Sanders and Martin O'Malley.

Then again, her husband's campaign sounded strong populist chords in 1992, too. He proposed higher taxes on the rich. He condemned "cushy" corporate executive pay packages.

"We need new ideas," Mrs. Clinton said this week. But they're not all as new as they appear at first glance.