CNN's Bob Franken is live outside the courthouse there to bring us up to date.

Bob, good morning.

Bob Franken, CNN Congressional Correspondent: Good morning, Bill.

He's testifying because he came back from Hollywood and went to the White House after the Monica Lewinsky controversy erupted. He went back and spent over a month at the White House giving the president advice, having strategy sessions, private conversations with the president, all of which make Harry Thomason somebody who is of interest to the independent counsel and the grand jurors who want to find out, in fact, those conversations will reveal anything that might contribute to the Monica Lewinsky investigation,

Now, Harry Thomason went to the White House because he was quite taken aback at how quickly the President Clinton first denied the alleged relationship with Monica Lewinsky. So he came in and gave some advice before the president gave his stronger denial.
William J. Clinton, President of the United States: I did not have sexual relations with that women. Miss Lewinsky. I never told anybody to lie, not a single time, never.

Franken: Now, once Thomason is through, we’re told to expect another representative of the White House counsel’s office, Cheryl Mills (ph), you’ll see her there. She’s actually accompanying other witnesses from the White House, she is number two in the White House counsel’s office.

This is all part of the continuing effort to get in people during the appeal of the attorney-client privilege matter. Cheryl Mills as I’m told, as I said, is expected to follow Harry Thomason, testifying before the grand jury. Bruce Lindsey, who had a back surgery, who is now back to work and, of course, is at the center of the attorney-client privilege fight, is not expected, at least immediately--Bill.
Hemmer: Thomason’s testimony comes less than a week before the president’s scheduled grand jury appearance. While his lawyers are busy getting ready, some are trying to convince Mr. Clinton to pull a no-show.

That story from CNN senior White House correspondent Wolf Blitzer.

(Begin Videotape)

Wolf Blitzer, CNN Senior White House Correspondent (voice - over): President Clinton is rejecting the of a few influential outside advisers to back out of testifying before Ken Starr’s grand jury next Monday. Mr. Clinton would face a political and legal fuesstorm, if he cancelled. His lawyers fear he eventually would be compelled by the Supreme court to testify, unless he took the Fifth Amendment.

Bobby Burchfield, Former RNC Counsel: The signal that sends, though that’s his right, the signal that sends to the public as a political matter is quite devastating....... I can’t testify, because I might incriminate myself.
Blitzer: The president’s private lawyer, David Kendall, received permission Monday from the Federal Judge in the Paula Jones case to review the videotape of Mr. Clinton’s January 17th deposition. Sources say Kendall wanted to study the way the president denied any sexual relationship with Monica Lewinsky, in preparation for his grand jury testimony.

Presidential aides are also rejecting, for now, two other strategic moves proposed by some outside supporters: start releasing the so-called “dirt” they’ve collected on Lewinsky to undermine her credibility; and warn Republicans on Capitol Hill that their sex lives also will fair game if they go after the president’s

One top presidential adviser says those ideas would be, quote, “Utterly crazy, strategically stupid and morally repugnant.”

(on camera): And it could backfire, say lawyers familiar with the investigation. For one thing, they say, Lewinsky's secret grand jury testimony included details of her relationship with the president that, if released, could prove even more personally embarrassing and politically destructive to him.
Wolf Blitzer, CNN, the White House.

SHOWBIZ This Week

Aired July 25, 1998 • 10:00 a.m. ET

BILL TUSH, HOST: Coming up on SHOWBIZ THIS WEEKEND: war is hell for Tom Hanks, Matt Damon and the rest of the cast in Steven Spielberg’s World War II drama, “Saving Private Ryan.”

All right, SHOWBIZ THIS WEEKEND is at the Central Park Zoo. I’ll tell you why we’re here, because a little bit later on we’re going to be talking to Jim Fowler, the animal expert. You know him from Mutual of Omaha’s “Wild Kingdom.” Well, he has a new web site out that he’s going to
talk to us about, and also he’s going to bring along some animals for us to fool around with, have some fun. So stick around for that.

Watch this. Whoops, I almost knocked the whole bucket of fish over. Anyway -- well, kettle of fish, actually. All right, off to the movies. “Saving Private Ryan” -- everybody’s talking about Steven Spielberg’s new film, starring Tom Hanks, Matt Damon and Ed Burns, among others, also Tom Sizemore.

Paul Vercammen had a chance to sit down and talk to them about this World War II epic. One more. One more, all right? They’re pretty good. They never miss.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

VERCAMMEN : Steven Spielberg’s “Saving Private Ryan” so vividly and graphically shows the horrors of war...

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, "SAVING PRIVATE RYAN")
TOM HANKS: I'll see you on the beach.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

VERCAMMEN: ...a debate raged over whether the movie, starring Tom Hanks, should be rated NC-17 instead of its current "R," but no compromise was made in showing the carnage on D-Day.

HANKS: Because you know what? Omaha Beach was rated NC-17. What can you do? STEVEN SPIELBERG, DIRECTOR: Omaha Beach was actually an X-setting, even worse than NC-17, and I just kind of feel that, you know, to tell the truth about this war at the end of the century, 54 years later, I wasn't going to add my film to a long list of pictures that make World War II the glamorous war, the romantic war.

HANKS: If you cheapen it, if you make it more palatable, if you somehow like diminish what went on there, I think you end up doing a great disservice to what the movie, as a whole, is trying to communicate.
VERCAMMEN: “Saving Private Ryan,” shot in Ireland and England, follows Hanks as Captain Miller, leading his decimated squad.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, “SAVING PRIVATE RYAN”)
EDWARD BURNS: You want to explain the math of this to me? I mean, where’s the sense of risking the lives of the eight of us to save one guy?

(END VIDEO CLIP)

VERCAMMEN: Why the mission to save Private Ryan? In a plot that mirrors a true-life story, his three older brothers have already been killed in the war. Matt Damon plays Ryan in the film, shot documentary-style -- faded colors, shaky camera shots without tripods.

SPIELBERG: I used a kind of mindset of, I guess, the Signal Corps combat camera group used in, you know, World War II and the Korean War and most of the wars, which is just to get the footage the best you can and try to get out of there with the footage and your life intact.

MATT DAMON, ACTOR: Stunts and explosions that would normally be set pieces of other movies are happening in the background. He packs the frame with so much, and the frame is moving. And you say, “Wait a minute, did some guy’s arm just get blown off?”
VERCAMMEN: Former Marine Corps Captain Dale Dye (ph) led the film’s stars in 10 days of brutal training.

EDWARD BURNS, ACTOR: I lost nine pounds in seven days of boot camp and ended up losing over 20 pounds on the film over the course of the four months. So it was, you know, physically exhausting.

VERCAMMEN: And for the cast, hauntingly true to history.

HANKS: From my perspective, it was as real as real could be, and it was loud, and it was scary, and it was smoke-filled. And it was like it was chaotic. And it was all fake and I knew it, because they said, “Ready, rolling, action and cut.”

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, “SAVING PRIVATE RYAN”)
Science and Technology Week

Sony Develops Pet of the Future: Robodog: Aired June 20, 1998 • 1:53 p.m. ET

ANN KELLAN, HOST: If you’d like to have a dog, but just can’t deal with dog food, frequent walks and hair on the furniture, robodog may be the pet for you. CNN’s Lisa Gurevitch reports.

LISA GUREVITCH, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Meet man’s best friend of the future. Robodog, a computerized canine, is designed to have the same features as a real dog. It walks, kicks a ball; it even rolls over.

MASAHIRO FUJITA, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST (through translator): From a research standpoint, the ultimate goal is to make the robodog appear and move just like a real dog.
GUREVITCH: Everything you could ever want in a dog, minus the pooper scooper. Researchers in Japan started working on robodog four years ago, and just unveiled this prototype. Its legs, head and tail all are worked by a battery-powered internal motor.

You can also choose what kind of dog you want, simply by inserting an application card into its back. The movements of robodog are all prerecorded on these memory cards. There are 250 possible poses and movements. The “soccer boy” function, for example, makes the dog kick and play with a ball.

The maker of robodog, the Sony Corporation, is now working on this existing prototype. Researchers hope to have their final version on the market by the year 2000. After that? Well, they’re already working on two friends for robodog: a computerized cat and a mechanical monkey. Lisa Gurevitch, CNN, reporting.
SYDNEY: Retailers are selling music along with their clothes, and we hang ten as we get into some surf rock.

SYDNEY: Where do you find music that suits your taste? Many people might turn to a favorite radio station, but what about a clothing store or even a coffee bar? An increasing number of retail outlets are putting their own brand names on musical releases —— in a trend that might be called “retail rock.”

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

SYDNEY (voice-over): At Starbucks, they’re used to coffee addicts desperate for a fix, but caffeine wasn’t the only thing their customers were hooked on.
UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: When we started to look at how many customers were absolutely desperate to buy the music that they heard in Starbucks, we thought we'd better do something about it.

SYDNEY: What they did was compile CD's, making them as easy to snag at the checkout as the non-dairy creamer. Shawn Colvin and Suzanne Vega showed up on “Songs of the Siren,” for example, and the popular Cafe Cubana introduced some latrax (ph). This summer, Starbucks is promoting its 20th CD in just three years — “Lilith Fair ‘98.”

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: You know, coffee house music is a culture that has been around for a long time, so it’s a great match for us.

SYDNEY: And for hundreds of other retailers, --------like clothing chains Lane Bryant and Abercrombie & Fitch. Gap-owned Old Navy is finding new life for old tunes. Banana Republic has shoppers searching for “Classic Soul,” their eighth disk among the classic khakis. The outdoorsy can “Invite (Spring)” at Eddie Bauer and go “By the Sea” by the register. At Pottery Barn, people are taking the music home along with the dinnerware.
RICK GALLAGHER, RETAIL ANALYST: What they’re doing is that they’re marketing a lifestyle and a lifestyle that follows the customer out of the store in-home.

SYDNEY: One chain proved a little lingerie goes a long way in selling classical music.

GALLAGHER: Victoria’s Secret, for example, sold over a million CD’s the first time it tried this. Do that times $10, $12 a pop, you’ve got a business.

SYDNEY: In fact, of the 11 classical albums in history that have sold over one million copies, five are Victoria’s Secret compilations. Bob May has helped that chain and hundreds of others create a musical image.

BOB MAY, PRESIDENT, TEMPO, INC.: Unlike a coffee mug or a t-shirt or a lot of other things that are used as centerpieces for promotions, music really helps retailers, products, brands make that emotional connection.
And that is music to the ears of executives everywhere. Jim?

MORET: Laurin, you’ll have to go to traditional music stores to find the new release from The Surfers. These authentic beach boys are hanging more than 10 tracks on their first recording.

Gloria Hillard caught their new-wave sound.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

UNIDENTIFIED RADIO DEEJAY #1: Kevin, is that you playing the guitar?

GLORIA HILLARD, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): It’s a morning radio show.

UNIDENTIFIED RADIO DEEJAY #2: You wouldn’t have in this studio...

UNIDENTIFIED RADIO DEEJAY #1: Oh, The Surfers have joined us. Ladies and gentlemen, welcome. We got Kelly Slater is here, Rob Machado.

HILLARD: These 20-something musicians have their first album, but long before they were singers, they were surfers. That% Kelly Slater, the lead singer of the band. He’s a superstar in the world of surfing. Kelly Slater, a Eve-time world champion, started surfing at the age of five. His bandmates are longtime friends and surfing pros Rob Machado and Peter King. The music began in Hawaii about six years ago.
KELLY SLATER, “THE SURFERS”: We started writing songs together, and we were staying together on surf trips in Hawaii and stuff, so we just -- it was sort of a hobby we were doing.

PETER KING, “THE SURFERS”: I think the music sounds like some of the places we’ve been. I can reference sounds and emotions of the lyrics, especially to about certain places where we were.

HILLARD: Of course, to a different generation, you say “surf music,” and the names Jan and Dean or The Beach Boys come to mind.

SLATER: I don’t think they were surfers, but, I mean, they had the right lyrics, you know.

KING: I’ve never seen them in the water.

SLATER: And that sound that became surf music is some really great stuff, cool stuff, real Americana stuff.
HILLARD: Those lyrics might have been inspired by Dermis Wilson, the only surfer in the group. The Surfers have a different take on the traditional surf sound. Instead of singing about that subculture, their music celebrates, among other things, the environment.

SLATER: The environment’s like a friend, you know. You have to treat it the right way, and help protect it.

HILLARD: Slater admits he’s more comfortable in the water than on stage. It’s surfing and music, in that order.

KING: I don’t think there’s any better way to live your life than to follow what you love.

HILLARD: Of course, if the album becomes a hit, well, they’re already used to this.

Gloria Hillard, CNN entertainment news, Los Angeles.
BOBBIE BATTISTA, CNN ANCHOR: In our parenting segment this morning: adoption, in
vitro, surrogacy, each has given infertile couples new hope of having families.

MILES O’BRIEN, CNN ANCHOR: But soon or later, children will ask that question: where did
I come from? As CNN medical correspondent Rhonda Rowland reports, many parents struggle
over how truthful they should be.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

RHONDA ROWLAND, CNN MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT: How Mary Spraker and Greg
Studdard built their family may sound like a script from a made for TV movie. First, they
adopted their son, Henry.
MARY SPRAKER, MOTHER: We want to have a family and I was unable to become pregnant because I was too old to have eggs that would mature and so adoption was a good option.

ROWLAND: It was an open adoption, planned for son Henry to know his biological or birth mother. That’s part not so unusual but listen to the rest of the story.

One day Henry’s biological mother called and offered her eggs to Mary and Greg so Henry could have a half sister or brother and Mary could be pregnant.

GREG STUDDARD, FATHER: Well, the husband’s always the last to come around for these things. It took me a while to warm up to adopting and a while for the donor egg situation because there are a lot of medical risks.

ROWLAND: Through in vitro fertilization technology, the donor eggs were combined with Greg’s sperm in the lab. But surprised, the result was triplets giving Henry not one but three half sisters.
Just as Hem-y has always known he’s adopted, Greg and Mary decided Louise, Lydia and Ellie would also know their biological origins.

SPRAKER: Well, we strongly think that the child needs to know and probably the easiest way of doing that is to have the child know right from the beginning so there isn’t the trauma of sudden discovery and then the child feeling as if they’ve been deceived in the past. Why didn’t anyone tell me? It seems much more natural just to always have known.

ROWLAND (on camera): But the decision to tell a child about their biological beginnings if donor eggs, sperm or embryos used, is not an easy choice for couples to make. According to studies and fertility experts, most couples decide to keep the information secret. The question is, is the secret wise?

(voice-over): Elaine Gordon is a psychologist in reproductive medicine. She happens to also be the mother of an adopted daughter. Gordon believes every child has right to know about its reproductive beginnings.
ELAINE GORDON, CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST: And as said before, and they should be told. I don’t think there’s anything to keep from them. I don’t there’s anything -- there’s no good reason not to tell.

ROWLAND: If the truth is kept from the child could it be harmful?

GORDON: There’s a trust issue that’s broken. A child that’s not told and finds out when they are perhaps an adolescent, perhaps like a little bit older, they’re never going to trust that parent.

ROWLAND: So why do some parents choose to keep the information secret?

GORDON: They are afraid the children won’t love them. They are afraid that they’re not good enough. They don’t feel entitled to be parents. There’s a shame factor involved.

ROWLAND: Professionals are divided on the need to tell offspring the truth about their genetic origins. Dr. Arlene Moreles directs the in vitro fertilization program at Emory University.
ARLENE MORELES, INFERTILITY SPECIALIST: There certainly is no right or wrong. I want to make that clear. There is certainly a lot of opinion that especially today where we know so much more about the importance of genetic risk of most diseases.

ROWLAND: Little study has been done on the long-term consequences of telling or not telling since the use of donor sperm is relatively new. Donor egg and embryo use is even newer. For parents who do decide to tell their children about their biological origins, the next hurdle is how do you tell? Greg and Mary’s situation is probably more complex than most.

SPRAKER: When we’re talking to the girls and telling them the story, what do we call Henry’s birth mother? That it’s Henry’s birth mother, that’s it their genetic mother. That’s seems a very complicated scientific term. So Henry’s birth mother actually suggested the term cells. That she gave me cells so that we can get the babies.
Henderson: High art being bought by high earners is one sign of a healthy economy. But some art that has been bought by Asian investors has begun to find its way back into the auction houses, as collectors are hit by the economic crisis there.

Katharine Barrett reports on the fluctuations in the fine art market.

(begin videotape)

Katharine Barrett, CNN Correspondent (voice-over): The art market was in full flower in 1987. Van Gogh’s “Irises” brought almost $54 million and a Japanese insurance company shoveled nearly 40 million into his “Sunflowers.” But it all went to see in the wake of that year’s stock market crash. The early ’90s was an ugly time for art auction houses.
Diana Brooks, President & CEO, Sotheby’s: We have had a very strong stock market, but the stock market-- a lot of people haven’t wanted to take money out of the stock market. So we often find there is actually more liquidity in the art market once the stock market tends to level off.

Barrett: Only now, as the millennium approaches, are buyers again paying up for fine art and boosting prices.

It’s mostly Americans and Europeans, flush with paper gains in the stock market, who are seeking lasting luxuries.

Paula Rackow, Editor-in-Chief, “Art & Antiquities” The art market is much healthier than it was in the early 90’s when it had really slumped, but I think it’s a different art market than the boom in the 1980s.

If the art is not of top quality, the sales will be a bust.

Barrett: Avid bidders include Mirage resorts owner, Steve Wynn. He’s spent A reported
$300 million in just two years to decorate his new casino, the Bellagio. Microsoft founders Bill Gates and Paul Allen are also collecting. Out of the market for now, wealthy Asians, pinched by the regions-market chaos.

Brooks: In the first six months of the year our Asian sales, because about ten to fifteen percent of our sales are in Asia, our Asian sales are down fifty percent.

Barrett: And the Asian crisis has brought some masterpieces back on to the market.

David Nash, Art Dealer: The deepening troubles in Japan seem to have made Japan into a selling country, and many of the paintings which are held by banks and financial institutions in Japan are now finding their way back onto the market.

Barrett (on camera): But even some experts call art a lousy investment, they advise, “Buy it because you love it, not because you hope to turn around and turn a picture-perfect profit.”
Gold is a game that's played all over the world. Now a fast-paced variation is spreading around the globe. In this game of golf, being quick counts. You could even say speed is par for the course.

We hit the links with Jim Hill.

(begin videotape)

Jim Hill, CNN Correspondent (voice-over): You might think these are cross country runners or that they’re golfers. Well, you’re right on both counts. These folks are playing speed golf.
Rob Duncanson, Speed Golfer: It's a game of golf that you're just running between your shots, you're not sitting in a golf cart, having a hot dog, you're just running to your golf ball.

Hill: The International Speed Golf Association plays by USGA rules, it's just a lot faster. No time to worry about the bad shots, no time to gloat over the good ones. Even the caddy has to work quickly.

Darren Megowan, Caddy: Oh, caddying for this is a lot more fun than caddying for normal golf, oh yeah, without a doubt.

Hill: The game is scored by adding the golf strokes to the minutes it took to complete the course.

Christopher Smith, Speed Golfer: I think the interest in this game more than anything else is seeing people run at a pretty fast pace but shooting a good score.
Competitors often play a full eighteen holes in forty five minutes or less. And in this competition several people shot par.

Jay Larson, Speed Golf Champion: I have a love for this because I’ve had a love for fitness forever, I’ll never stop running and staying in shape, and I’ll never stop playing golf.

I love golf, I just don’t like golf in over four hours.

Of course, most regular golfers would still rather take their practice swings and ponder their next shot.

(on camera): A good score in speed golf usually requires very high energy and very low body fat. so, on your average golf course like this one, there’s a good chance that speed golf maybe slow to catch on.

Jim Hill, CNN, Los Angeles.

(end videotape)