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TEXT:
FOX SPECIAL REPORT WITH BRIT HUME
December 23, 1999

BRIT HUME, HOST, SPECIAL REPORT: Welcome to
Washington. I'm Brit Hume.

In a sign of how threatened some Republicans may be
feeling toward Arizona Senator John McCain, a leading conservative policy
group is now attacking McCain over the airwaves in New Hampshire. FOX NEWS
correspondent David Shuster joins us with more.

David, what's this all about?

DAVID SHUSTER, FOX NEWS: Brit, the group behind the
ad is Americans for Tax Reform. The conservative organization is picking
up a refrain that has been endorsed by some Republicans in recent weeks,
charging that John McCain's efforts to clean up the campaign finance

system would hurt Republicans and help Democrats.

Here's the ad.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP-Americans for Tax Reform commercial)

ANNOUNCER: He's the only Republican candidate approved by the liberal "New York Times." Bill Clinton, Al Gore and big labor all endorse his top legislative priority. Senator John McCain, helping Democrats pass a campaign finance bill that would keep the Republican Party from fighting the liberal national media. Yet McCain's bill would leave labor unions, trial lawyers and pro-abortion groups free to attack Republicans just like they did for Bill Clinton. So call John McCain and tell him to leave the Republican Party alone.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SHUSTER: A McCain spokesperson said the ad is false, and noted that Americans for Tax Reform is run by Grover Norquist, who is a Bush supporter and Washington lobbyist. A McCain spokesperson said Norquist's group has gotten fat over the years on soft money. The spokesperson went on to say "John McCain has been a consistent tax-cutter, foe of pork-barrel spending, opponent of the liberal trial lawyers and fighter of union-financed political campaigns. The ad is not about issues," said the McCain spokesman, "it's about Norquist's desire for cash."

The chairman of the New Hampshire Republican Party also says that the ad is a disgrace and should be pulled. He said it's an insult to the intelligence of voters in New Hampshire and does not--is not an accurate characterization of McCain.

The Steve Forbes campaign is also weighing in, speaking out by saying that the ad is part of a "Bush smear campaign" that began with Republican Leadership Council ads on Forbes and has extended to the Norquist attacks on McCain. The spokesman said, "Governor Bush needs to call off the dogs now. Mr. Norquist should pull this ad immediately."

As for the Bush campaign, it denies it had anything to do with the ad or the recent statements by Bush that he is soon going to get "feisty" in New Hampshire. Americans for Tax Reform has spent \$100,000 buying ad space, and that will enable them to run the ad in New Hampshire 80 times between now and mid-January.

Brit?

HUME: David, what--what--what--was the McCain campaign--sorry about my voice. Was the McCain campaign caught completely off guard by this? What happened here?

SHUSTER: Bush--Brit, they were surprised. They did not know this was coming. They had to scramble to try to come up with their statement. But when pressed whether or not they thought the Bush campaign was behind this, they refused to say that, although they have strong--strong speculation within the McCain camp that Grover Norquist and Bush operatives are working together on this.

Brit?

HUME: All right. Thanks very much.

John McCain has collected about \$40,000 in campaign contributions from members of the Log Cabin Republicans. That's a gay political organization with which McCain disagrees on homosexual issues, but a McCain spokesman said the candidate and the Log Cabin group do agree on issues like taxes, school choice and the military.

Worth noting here, perhaps, that George W. Bush has declined to meet with that group.

Now, and independent poll in New Hampshire shows Senator McCain ahead of Texas Governor Bush in the race for the nomination. McCain has a 39 to 30 percent lead with a 4-point margin of error.

And for the first time, the poll shows New Jersey Senator Bill Bradley--former New Jersey senator Bill Bradley--with a clear lead over Vice President Gore in the Granite State. Bradley leads Gore 48 to 36 percent. Two weeks ago, the same poll showed them in a virtual dead heat.

During the impeachment proceedings last year, there was a lot of talk regarding whether the process would hurt the House managers' chances of being elected--reelected. The thinking was that it would, since voters didn't particularly support the investigation. As FOX's Brian Wilson reports, it appears some top Democrats may have been targeting those races, seeking impeachment revenge.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

BRIAN WILSON, FOX NEWS (voice-over): There was a time when Democrats were gunning for these 11 men, the Republican House managers who presented the impeachment case to the Senate. In fact, earlier this month, the president still seemed to hold resentment for those who pursued the Monica Lewinsky matter.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Well, the mistake I made was self-inflicted, and the misconduct of others was not.

WILSON: Well, that's similar to statements attributed to the president last February, when word began leaking from the White House that the president wanted a little payback. ``The New York Times'' quoted a Clinton adviser as saying, ``He knows the districts. He knows the candidates. And he doesn't like these people. He thinks winning back the House is part of his legacy.'' Another adviser told ``The Times,'' ``It will be a personal crusade.''

At the time, presidential spokesman Joe Lockhart admitted there were probably some folks at the White House saying such things, but he tried to downplay the story.

JOE LOCKHART, WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN: And I can't think of a worse, more dumb strategy than going after people based on whether they were a House manager or not.

WILSON: Apparently, over time, others in the White House came around to Lockhart's position. Political analysts say there has been a shift in strategy.

RON FAUCHEUX, ``CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS'': Some of the House impeachment managers are just not going to be easy to beat. So instead of concentrating their effort and resources there, they'd rather concentrate effort and resources on open seats and incumbents who are more beatable.

WILSON: But that doesn't mean Democrats will give up completely on all the House managers.

PETER FENN, DEMOCRATIC STRATEGIST: Those managers that were out front and that got a lot of publicity on impeachment now have to answer for their positions on issues. And I think in the case of Jim Rogan and the case of Bob Barr and maybe several others, you're going to have some strong Democratic challenges.

WILSON: Independent analysts agree with that assessment. James Rogan of California will face a well-financed and popular state senator. Barr leads handily in his Georgia district, but polls suggest many voters there view him unfavorably. Republicans have only a five-vote margin in the House, and they acknowledge there will be a battle to retain control there.

CLIFF MAY, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE: It's going to be hard-fought for the House. There's no question about it. But I'd rather have the majority and be defending it than be in the minority and trying to recapture the majority.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

WILSON: Actually, don't be surprised if both sides stay away from any talk of impeachment in the coming election. Republicans learned it didn't gain them any points with voters in the last election, and Democrats can't attack Republicans on the issue without looking like apologists for the White House.

Brit?

HUME: Thanks very much, Brian.

Coming up: more warnings about and more steps to prevent terrorism during the holidays. Stay tuned.

(18:08)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: The government has come out with another warning about possible terrorist acts, this time regarding certain mail. But prosecutors have also for the first time publicly linked one of the people arrested at the Canadian border in Vermont with international terrorists. FOX NEWS correspondent Wendell Goler reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

WENDELL GOLER, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Authorities returned Canadian Lucia Garofalo to a federal jail in Vermont after a judge denied her bail request. Prosecutors had charged Garofalo has ties to a suspected terrorist group called the Algerian Islamic League and said they need more time to investigate.

CHARLES TETZLAFF, U.S. ATTORNEY, VERMONT: ... particularly any connections that may exist between these defendants and other organizations that we have concerns about.

GOLER: FOX NEWS has learned Garofalo also has ties to Osama bin Laden, one of the world's most notorious terrorists, and that she attends the same Montreal mosque as Ahmed Ressam, who was arrested near Seattle last week with a carload of bomb-making materials and who FOX has reported also has ties to bin Laden.

Authorities found no evidence the car Garofalo was arrested in at this Vermont border crossing ever contained explosives, but the car is registered to a leader of the Algerian Islamic League, the same person who opened Garofalo's cell phone account. And records show the phone was used to call a Canadian man suspected of stealing dynamite.

TETZLAFF: That was one of the issues that we indicated to the court that we wanted additional time to explore.

GOLER: And experts say it's entirely likely the Algerian Islamic League is working with bin Laden.

YOSSEF BODANSKY, BIN LADEN EXPERT: The overall support network, the financial network, the theological control and guidance networks all end up eventually at what we call bin Laden.

GOLER: Bin Laden's blamed for last year's bombing of

the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. The U.S. responded with nighttime missile strikes against alleged bin Laden facilities in Sudan and Afghanistan, attacks that bin Laden has vowed to avenge.

Meanwhile, a threat from Germany has created a logjam in the Christmas mailing rush. Authorities began inspecting mail from Frankfurt after the FBI issued an unusual warning, citing ``unsubstantiated information that individuals may be planning to send bombs in small parcels to addresses in the United States."

(END VIDEOTAPE)

The FBI says any Americans who do receive unexpected packages from Frankfurt, Germany, should leave them alone and call police. The warning has angered some here at the White House, who feel the FBI should not be passing along unsubstantiated information, but there is a stronger element here arguing for what one official calls ``an abundance of caution," saying the government will be blamed if it issues no warning and there is an attack.

Brit?

HUME: Wendell, thanks very much.

With these new warnings coming out almost daily about the threat of possible terror attacks during holiday celebrations, the feeling is that many people may avoid large gatherings and crowds and just stay home. In fact, many Christians who planned a pilgrimage to the Holy Land during the holidays have canceled their plans. But as FOX NEWS correspondent Jennifer Griffin reports, the celebrations in Bethlehem will go on.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JENNIFER GRIFFIN, FOX NEWS (voice-over): As the world counts down to the millennium, last-minute touches are being put on the town of Bethlehem, where Jesus was born 2,000 years ago. The facelift is nearly complete, but unlike 2,000 years ago, when Mary and Joseph were looking for somewhere to stay, today they would find rooms at the local inn.

A little over half of the tens of thousands of tourists expected have actually turned up. Many were scared by warnings terrorists might disrupt the festivities, but not these pilgrims from the James Dixon Ministries and the Community of Faith in Houston, Texas. They came to perform on Christmas Eve in Manger Square, along with dozens of choirs from around the world.

ERIC CARRINGTON, THE WILLING WORKERS: Knowing that I can walk the streets where Jesus walked and, you know, I mean, reading about it and--it's totally different being here for myself.

PASTOR JAMES DIXON, THE COMMUNITY OF FAITH: Bethlehem is the place to be on Christmas.

GRIFFIN: The group is documenting their trip through the Holy Land. On a visit to the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, they were surprised to find Jesus was born in a cave, not a stable. They've been saving to visit these sites for nearly a year, but most agree the highlight of the trip was being baptized in the Jordan River.

(on camera): The choir from Houston is among the few who did make the journey to Israel. In the end, their faith was stronger than their fear.

DIXON: The question becomes, if there were ever a place to die, why not here, doing this? I mean, why not? If I could choose my place, certainly I would choose a place like this.

GRIFFIN: In Bethlehem, Jennifer Griffin, FOX NEWS.
(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: And coming up next, we'll talk to former House speaker Newt Gingrich about the congressional races and the run for the White House. Stay tuned.

(18:16)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: We have been watching with intense scrutiny the daily fluctuations of the presidential campaigns, but the White House is not the only race in town. In play, as well, are all 435 House seats and, of course, 33 Senate seats, as well. With just a nine-seat advantage in the House, will the Republicans be able to defend that narrow majority?

Joining me now is someone familiar with both Congress and campaigning, the former House speaker and now FOX NEWS contributor, Newt Gingrich.

Welcome, sir. Nice to have you.

NEWT GINGRICH (R), FORMER HOUSE SPEAKER: Good to be here.

HUME: As you look at the prospects for the Republicans holding the House, what do you see?

GINGRICH: I think they've got a very hard job partly because they've had more people retire than the Democrats, and they've retired in some difficult seats to keep. And I think, basically, the Republican chance to keep the House is, I think, 95 percent a function of the presidential race. If they have a presidential nominee who does very, very well in October, then I think they'll keep the House. They might even gain 10 or 15 seats. If, on the other hand, you have Gore or Bradley winning by a big margin, then I think it's very, very hard for the Republicans to keep the House. And frankly, I think the Senate's a little more in danger than most people in this city think.

HUME: Really?

GINGRICH: I think if you go state by state and you say, if there is, in fact, a Democratic tide--and I don't think there will be. I'm a Republican. I'm an optimist. I think we can have a pretty good presidential campaign. But I would not be sanguine if there was a presidential tide on the Democratic side that we would automatically keep either house.

HUME: Let's talk a little bit about the presidential race. If you looked at this and closed your eyes to names, and you posited a situation in a presidential campaign where you had a surging economy--and it would have to slow down a lot for it to be really noticed, I think, by election day--and you had no war or other major international crisis on the horizon, it's hard to think of a time when the incumbent party nominee, whether he was the actual incumbent or not, has been turned out in recent American history. Wouldn't this normally be the Democrats' to lose?

GINGRICH: This--and I think this is the Democrats' to lose, and I think it says something about Gore's personality and his ties to Bill Clinton that he's currently running so far behind George W. Bush in the polls. Certainly, the normal indicators would say to you the Democrats ought to keep the presidency. They ought to have a chance to pick up the Congress. The problem they've got is that despite Clinton's efforts--and here's a place where I think he does deserve some credit,

even though I've been his critic. He has tried to move the party towards the center. Now you see Bradley and Gore rushing back to the left, and I think there's a very big difference between the base of the Democratic Party, which is very liberal, and most Americans. And that's why, with very few exceptions, even winning Democratic presidential candidates almost never get over 50 percent of the vote.

HUME: So you--and do you believe that--that Gore--that this race with Gore and Bradley will last long enough that Gore will have to make himself--announce himself far enough on the left for a long enough period of time that the center will be closed to him, in the end?

GINGRICH: Well, I think you've already seen him on gays in the military, on medical marijuana, on the possibility of a tax increase.

HUME: Right.

GINGRICH: I mean, he's moving to the left in ways that I think, for a general election, make him look a lot more like Dukakis and a lot less like Bill Clinton.

HUME: Now, Peter Hart was in here recently, and he was describing what he called nomination races that are--some are issue and message races, and some are constituency races. He cited, you know, Reagan (INAUDIBLE) was a message race. And in--and in the case of 1984, Walter Mondale--a classic constituency race, where he simply pulled together the elements of the party and held them and got nominated.

Hart's view was that this looks like, on the Democratic side, like a constituency race for the nomination, which may account for what you're talking about here.

GINGRICH: Well, part of what's going on is that as Bradley starts to fashion a message, Gore--with the exception of health care, where Gore's decided to pick a fight, on everything else, Gore tries to stay close to him so that Bradley can't get to Gore's constituencies. And I think that in that sense, taking care of the unions or taking care of the gay activists, taking care of a variety of other groups on the left works fine for the nomination.

HUME: Right.

GINGRICH: The question is whether, by the time you're done, you've staked out positions--and I think, frankly, Hillary's race in New York draws Gore further to the left because New York...

HUME: How so?

GINGRICH: Well, New York is one of the most liberal states in the country.

HUME: Right.

GINGRICH: If you're going to run for the Senate in New York, you're going to run--as a Democrat, you're going to run to the left. She is so national a figure that if she takes a position, say, on something like gays in the military, Gore feels compelled, I think, to then stay close to where she is, which means that...

HUME: (INAUDIBLE) nomination politics?

GINGRICH: For nomination politics, which means that she's, in a sense, drawing the party to the left because she is so well-known. A relatively unknown Senate candidate could take exactly the same position, but it wouldn't have an impact on the whole national campaign.

HUME: Now, let's look at--at Bush and McCain on the

other side. Does it appear to you that Bush is strong enough, by virtue of the lead he has in money, organization and party--internal party support, that he will not be nudged too far to the right?

GINGRICH: Well, I mean, first of all, he's in a very unusual situation in that his major competitor is arguably slightly to his left. I mean, McCain is a very conservative man on many issues, but he is not a hard-right Republican. He's not--and I think you--I noticed a recent editorial where the columnist, who was a Democrat, described Bush and McCain as moderates. And I think that both of them have in personal style a more accommodating, more centrist style. So I don't think there's any pressure on Bush to go to the right.

I think the second-tier candidates collectively have failed to make any impact, and Bush--Bush's primary challenge is, can he come across well enough that he beats McCain in what is really, to some extent right now, a personality race. It may change some. It could become an issue race...

HUME: Now...

GINGRICH: ... but for the moment, it's not.

HUME: Now, I know you're at least familiar with the ad that we've been talking about that's going to run in New Hampshire, put up by your--your friend and colleague, Grover Norquist. What do you make of the fuss over that? Do you think that ad makes any difference? Do you think this is--do you think it's fair, as Forbes charges...

GINGRICH: (laughs)

HUME: ... to say that this is the Bush camp at work here?

GINGRICH: First of all, you have to retain a sense of humor in this business. Steve Forbes, who inherited his campaign money, ran more negative ads than any Republican in 1996. So for Steve Forbes, having savaged Bob Dole week after week in Iowa, having savaged Dole and others in New Hampshire and in Arizona--for Forbes to now say, ``Gee, if somebody who didn't inherit money's actually in the race talking about an issue, that's a bad thing"--I mean, this is a free country. The Sierra Club runs ads. The NRA runs ads. The labor unions run ads.

HUME: But he makes the argument that because Norquist is a Bush supporter that this is, in effect, Bush attacking here. Is that...

GINGRICH: Well, I don't--I...

HUME: ... a fair charge, in your view?

GINGRICH: I don't know anything about that. Grover Norquist is--has been for years probably the leading anti-tax activist in the United States. He's done more things in more states to organize anti-tax movements, tax reform movements, tax-lowering movements, and is widely regarded, I think, as probably the leading younger activist in the conservative movement.

HUME: Now, this is an ad on, of course, the issue of campaign finance reform. What is your view of that and how that issue is likely to play out? Is it--is it potentially sort of long-run damaging in places like the suburbs to George Bush, that this--that he's opposing...

GINGRICH: Well, George Bush has said he's for campaign reform, but he would include the unions.

HUME: Right.

GINGRICH: McCain-Feingold didn't include the unions because you can't get the Democrats to include the unions in campaign

reform.

HUME: Do you think--last question, very quickly. Do you think that that's an issue, that you can make a stand against this bill on that issue and have it succeed?

GINGRICH: I think among Republicans and businesspeople you can.

HUME: Newt Gingrich, nice to have you.

GINGRICH: Thank you. Merry Christmas.

HUME: (INAUDIBLE) for the holidays. Same to you, as well. Hope you'll come back soon.

We have to take a break for some news headlines.

Stay with us for one of those Washington parlor games, remembering the great scandals of this century.

(18:27)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: Scandals have been a part of life in Washington ever since the word "politics" has been part of the city's lexicon. As this century in American politics comes to a close, we take a look now at some of the more intriguing scandals that have shaped the face of government and history in America. FOX NEWS correspondent James Rosen reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

RICHARD M. NIXON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Therefore, I shall resign the presidency effective at noon tomorrow.

JAMES ROSEN, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Forcing a president from office in 1974, Watergate remains to many the most momentous scandal in American history. It began two years earlier as a break-in at Democratic headquarters. The burglars' ties to Richard Nixon's men could only be concealed for so long. The cover-up finally collapsed when Nixon's own taping system provided evidence of the president's active role in it. Unprecedented, both Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew, facing unrelated corruption charges, resigned.

Helen Thomas has been UPI's White House correspondent since 1961 and has seen press coverage there change dramatically.

HELEN THOMAS, UPI: Watergate transformed the whole approach to the presidency. We became much more skeptical, much more hard-driving. This room has been depicted as the arena, lion's den and so forth.

ROSEN: If debates over the origin and purpose of the Watergate break-in persist to this day, so too does the use of the suffix "gate."

Scandal is hardly new to Washington. It rocked the Harding administration in 1923 when Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall (ph) was accused of taking a bribe to fix oil-leasing rights in Teapot Dome, Wyoming. Fall was convicted six years later. If the \$400,000 at stake in Teapot Dome seemed like a lot of money, it would be dwarfed by the savings and loan scandal of some 60 years later, which cost taxpayers roughly \$1 trillion.

At mid-century, the espionage case of Alger Hiss divided Americans. Some believed the protege of Franklin Roosevelt when he said he never spied for the Soviet Union.

ALGER HISS: I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party.

ROSEN: But many believed his accuser, Whittaker Chambers, a former communist spy who'd come in from the cold.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS: Hiss was a devoted and, at that time, a rather romantic communist.

ROSEN: Thanks in part to then-Congressman Nixon, Hiss was tried twice and finally convicted of perjury in 1950.

In the next four years, a nationwide anti-communist crusade led by Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy targeted individuals in and out of government. Some targets were completely innocent of subversion against the United States. Others were sympathetic to the Soviet Union, and still others served as actual spies. For his reckless allegations, however, McCarthy himself was censured by the Senate in 1954.

Some heard echoes of the Hiss case in 1991, when Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas faced sexual harassment charges from a former subordinate, law professor Anita Hill.

ALLEN WEINSTEIN, HISTORIAN: That plainly is analogous to the confrontation of Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, two diametrically opposed witnesses, both with fine reputations. And who do you believe, and how do you know what to believe about which witness?

ROSEN: Although equally divisive, the Hill-Thomas scandal differed from the Hiss-Chambers case in two significant ways. The charges against Clarence Thomas never went before a court of law, and moreover, the accused went on to take a seat on the Supreme Court.

If scandals routinely unfold before Congress and unravel there, the legislative branch has also produced more than its share. Since 1904, nearly 40 members of Congress have been indicted and most of them convicted. Between 1979 and 1980, seven congressmen were convicted in an FBI sting operation called Abscam. Undercover lawmen posed as Arab sheiks looking to bribe underhanded lawmakers. Briefcases stuffed with cash exchanged hands, as in this FBI surveillance video, which helped convict Staten Island Congressman John Murphy.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE JOHN MURPHY (NY) (ph): When the tapes are all in and all examined, as I had asked back in February, I think it will be obvious to everyone that there certainly was never any violation of any trust or any law.

ROSEN: In the last decade, a series of low-level scandals has claimed some high-profile congressional figures. In 1989, the nomination of former Senator John Tower to be secretary of defense drowned amid allegations of alcoholism.

U.S. SENATOR SAM NUNN (D-GA): ... whether you yourself have any alcohol problem.

JOHN TOWER: I have none, Senator.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE JIM WRIGHT (D), SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: All of us in both political parties must resolve to bring this period of mindless cannibalism to an end!

ROSEN: That same year, Speaker of the House Jim Wright was toppled from power over a book contract, a scandal fueled by future Speaker Newt Gingrich, who in 1997 was himself forced to admit to ethics violations involving a college course he had taught. In 1995, Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon resigned after enduring three years of mounting allegations that he had made unwanted sexual advances on female

staffers.

U.S. SENATOR BOB PACKWOOD (R-OR): I am accused of kissing women.

SALLY QUINN, "WASHINGTON POST" CORRESPONDENT: The problem is that people who come to Washington--and most of them are politicians--sell themselves as perfect. And so no one likes better than to sort of unveil hypocrisy.

ROSEN: In a class by itself was the case of Washington's three-term mayor, Marion Barry. In 1990, the FBI videotaped Barry smoking crack. He was convicted, imprisoned and later reelected.

G. GORDON LIDDY: It's all part of the conspiracy!

ROSEN: In fact, scandal has actually helped some careers. Watergate convict-turned-radio host Gordon Liddy offers proof that F. Scott Fitzgerald was wrong when he said there are no second acts in American lives.

After his conviction in the 1986 Iran-contra scandal and his successful appeal of that conviction, former Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North received nominations for elective office, book contracts and his own talk show. All this came after evidence emerged showing Reagan administration aides had sold arms to Iranian terrorists, funneled the proceeds to Nicaraguan contras in violation of a congressional mandate and brought the president closer to impeachment than at any time since Watergate.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (January 26, 1998): I did not have sexual relations with that woman, Ms. Lewinsky.

ROSEN: Until because became the first sitting president to be impeached since Andrew Johnson. Despite a judge's finding that he obstructed the judicial process by lying in a deposition, despite his admission that he misled Americans about his sexual relations with a 21-year-old intern, Clinton's job approval ratings never dipped below 50 percent.

(on camera): Thus from the days of Watergate, the country had come to a kind of full circle. Whereas Richard Nixon, who was never impeached, left office nonetheless, Bill Clinton, who was impeached, stayed in office all the same, rounding out a century of Washington scandals.

In Washington, James Rosen, FOX NEWS.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: And next we'll take a look at how veterans are being remembered this holiday season in Washington. Stay with us.

(18:39)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: This holiday season, those who died in Vietnam are being remembered. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund has placed a Christmas tree at the wall in Washington. It's decorated with holiday messages and tributes dedicated to the men and women who fought in that war. FOX NEWS cameraman Les Baker (ph) and producer Shannon Powell (ph) bring us the story.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JAN SCRUGGS, VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND: There are a lot of families who don't have somebody with them this Christmas who gave his life in Vietnam, and this is a time and a place that they're remembered.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN: (reading) ``We send our deepest sympathies to those who lost their loved ones. Our prayers are with each and every one that you'll find peace."

SCRUGGS: Thousands of people have sent messages from throughout the country to remember the people who are on this wall.

JEFF KRUGER, VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND: (reading) ``Even though it's been 30 years since you were killed, it still seems like it happened yesterday. I wish you were here to see my kids and husband."

WARREN EFTING, VIETNAM VETERAN: I came down here because I got a lot of people's names on the wall that I know. One of them--he's probably as close to me as a brother could be.

JESSICA FERGUSON, VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND: (reading) ``Jim, Jack, Father Bering (ph) and all the men and women who served our country, thank you. Thank you that you were there when I couldn't be there. Thank you for making it possible for my love and others to serve and come home."

UNIDENTIFIED MAN: This is the third year we've been doing this, and there just seemed to be a need around the Christmas holidays for people who--who wanted to express their grief.

(reading) ``God willing, I will see you again in heaven. You are so dear to me."

My heart aches for the families of all who gave so much. A lot of my friends didn't make it back, but this is where they are, so here's a time for me to say ``Merry Christmas."

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: Our panel of journalists is next, and unlike me, they can talk. Stay tuned.

(18:44)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: And now, I'm pleased to say, in full voice are Fred Barnes, executive editor of ``The Weekly Standard," Jeff Birnbaum, Washington bureau chief for ``Fortune" magazine, and indoors tonight, Mara Liasson, White House correspondent of National Public Radio, FOX NEWS contributors all.

Two days before Christmas, we have what passes for a pretty good political flap over this New Hampshire ad taken out by Grover Norquist's group, Americans for Tax Reform--Grover Norquist a man unknown to most Americans, but well known here in Washington as a political activist.

Let's take a brief look at the ad.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP-Americans for Tax Reform commercial)

ANNOUNCER: He's the only Republican candidate approved by the liberal ``New York Times." Bill Clinton, Al Gore and big labor all endorse his top legislative priority. Senator John McCain, helping Democrats pass a campaign finance bill that would keep the Republican Party from fighting the liberal national media. Yet McCain's bill would leave labor unions, trial lawyers and pro-abortion groups free to attack Republicans just like they did for Bill Clinton. So call John McCain and tell him to leave the Republican Party alone.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

HUME: Well, the McCain and Forbes camps have reacted

indignantly, the Forbes camp likening this to the Clinton campaign finance scandals and saying the Bush campaign is behind it. What do we make of this?

FRED BARNES, ``THE WEEKLY STANDARD": Now, the Forbes campaign, even when they--immunity, they could legitimately criticize this ad, I suppose, but they're so far over the top in their criticism, you know, saying this stuff, these independent-expenditure ads, will dwarf the Gore-Clinton campaign finance scandals of 1996. That's ridiculous.

Look, this ad's perfectly legal. I think it's kind of dumb, actually, because most people don't care about campaign finance reform on one side or the other. It's just not an issue that's caught on. If you want to go after John McCain and appeal to conservatives, say he's a big tax-raiser because he was for that big tobacco tax. That would make a lot more sense.

JEFF BIRNBAUM, ``FORTUNE" MAGAZINE: I think...

MARA LIASSON, NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO: But...

BIRNBAUM: I'm sorry. Go ahead.

LIASSON: No, no. Well, one thing I wanted to say about this--I mean, first of all, this ad would not be outlawed by the McCain-Feingold bill because it's an independent expenditure. It's not paid for with soft money from a party and...

BARNES: Oh, it would during a certain period of time closer to the election. It would outlaw that.

LIASSON: Well, except for the other thing that they're talking about in terms of letting--leaving unions free--what they're saying is that unions can spend their dues-paying members' money without asking them permission in advance.

HUME: Right.

LIASSON: However, not as soft money, if McCain-Feingold passed, but as an independent expenditure, just like anti-abortion groups or Grover Norquist's group could do the same thing. I mean, I think that that has to be said. I mean, they make it seem like somehow unions are going to be able to spend soft money and nobody else will. That's just not true.

BIRNBAUM: Well, I think, first, this is an effective ad for George W. Bush, and it is put on by a group and a person that does support George W. Bush and is the wave of the future...

LIASSON: That's right.

BIRNBAUM: ... in these campaigns. That is, groups that are not coordinating with the candidate, nonetheless supporting the candidate that they advocate and...

LIASSON: And not governed by the campaign finance laws, yeah.

BIRNBAUM: And not--well, not governed by any limitations...

LIASSON: Right.

BIRNBAUM: ... whatsoever. And it is--I--we need to believe that Grover Norquist is not coordinating with the Bush campaign because otherwise this would be completely illegal.

(CROSSTALK)

BIRNBAUM: ... couldn't put this on. But this is the way that George W. Bush...

LIASSON: That's right.

BIRNBAUM: ... will not go as negative as he would have otherwise because he's going to let his supporters go out there for him and bash McCain without allowing his fingerprints to be on it.

LIASSON: And McCain ain't seen nothin' yet.

BIRNBAUM: That's right.

LIASSON: I mean, this is just the beginning.

BIRNBAUM: Right. There's...

BARNES: Well, maybe.

BIRNBAUM: ... going to be a deluge of these kinds

of...

BARNES: Oh, maybe, maybe not. Look, here's what the McCain campaign is going to do. They're going to demand that Grover Norquist say or reveal who is paying for this ad, who gave him the money. Is it his money? Is it his group's money? Was it the tobacco companies who gave him the money? I'm just throwing that out as a hypothetical. He doesn't have to reveal that. As an independent expenditure, he can say, "None of your business."

BIRNBAUM: That's right.

LIASSON: That's right.

HUME: You know, Grover Norquist, I guess, is a lobbyist in the sense that--but he's a lobbyist not on behalf of corporate causes...

(CROSSTALK)

BIRNBAUM: He has a variety of different interests. He is a registered lobby for foreign countries, as well.

HUME: Isn't he primarily a political activist...

BARNES: Yeah. Absolutely.

HUME: ... and lobbying on support of causes...

BIRNBAUM: That's right...

(CROSSTALK)

HUME: This is not your classic K Street guy.

BIRNBAUM: No.

BARNES: No.

BIRNBAUM: No, he's not classic at all, but he has lobbied for tax reduction and for this "paycheck protection," which is...

LIASSON: Right.

BIRNBAUM: ... to handcuff labor unions from using their members' dues for political purposes.

BARNES: Yeah, Grover...

(CROSSTALK)

BARNES: Grover Norquist is well known...

HUME: (INAUDIBLE) without the permission (INAUDIBLE)

BIRNBAUM: Without their permission, right.

(CROSSTALK)

LIASSON: Why isn't there a similar "Stockholders' Protection Act"?

BIRNBAUM: There--there certainly should be, except corporations are--play both sides so well that they would never use their corporate dollars for...

BARNES: The--Grover Norquist is really known for one thing in politics, and that is the "no tax increase" pledge. He goes around to candidates in New Hampshire and elsewhere and gets them to sign a pledge that they will support no tax increase whatsoever. And a lot of

Republican politicians sign.

BIRNBAUM: I think we should look for other ads like this. I mean, there are other groups out there, like the Republican Leadership Council...

LIASSON: Right.

BIRNBAUM: ... that has already put independent ads out there, so...

HUME: Yeah, let me just--let me just get your--make sure I understand everybody's take on this. Your view is that it was an effective ad.

BIRNBAUM: Yes.

HUME: Your view is, I take it, that it's on the wrong issue.

BARNES: Look, there are things to go after McCain on, but don't do a process issue--campaign finance reform.

BIRNBAUM: Well...

BARNES: I hate his bill, but most people could care less about it!

LIASSON: And what that--what that ad is--is appealing to, theoretically, are the Republicans who would be appalled--are such party stalwarts that they would be appalled that McCain would hurt the Republican Party. Don't forget that was George W. Bush's message in the debate.

BIRNBAUM: That's right.

LIASSON: ``You're going to hurt the Republican Party, John."

BIRNBAUM: And so this is base-building, in effect.

LIASSON: Yes. Yes.

BIRNBAUM: Or reinforcing the base that should be...

HUME: Well, it's not...

BIRNBAUM: ... for...

HUME: It's not coordinated, but it's not exactly uncoordinated...

LIASSON: Right.

HUME: ... in the sense that it does dovetail...

(CROSSTALK)

BIRNBAUM: I think it's very adept. I do think it's effective because campaign finance reform is what John McCain is running on as a symbol of his outsider status.

LIASSON: That's right. And he--they're saying ``He's way too outside for us."

HUME: And of his rectitude...

LIASSON: Right.

HUME: ... which puts him in contrast with Mr. Clinton.

LIASSON: Right.

HUME: Well, folks, I did not think that we could get an entire panel out of that single issue, but thanks to my colleagues here and their full voices, we did.

And that is all the time we have for the panel. But stay with us. We'll tell you about the link between politics and Santa Claus. Be right back.

(18:53)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: 'Tis the season for friends, family and a right jolly old elf who goes by the name of Santa Claus, and Santa, as the story goes, is primarily interested in affiliations of naughty or nice. But it turns out he also has a connection to Democrats and Republicans. And as FOX NEWS correspondent David Shuster reports, that connection is 19th-century political cartoonist Thomas Nast.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

SHUSTER (voice-over): ``Twas the night before Christmas when all through the house not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse. The stockings were hung by the chimney with care in hopes that Saint Nicholas soon would be there."

But jolly old Saint Nick was not always so jolly.

ERIC NEWTON, NEWS HISTORIAN: He was not fat. He was not jolly. He was this skinny little guy who would--was rather pagan, with all sorts of holly and fruits and branches hanging from him.

SHUSTER: Prior to the 1880s, Santa Claus was depicted as either a bishop or a small, playful gnome. But cartoonist Thomas Nast, inspired by Clement Clark Moore's poem, ``The Night Before Christmas," created a full-figured Claus with twinkling eyes and merry dimples. It is only one of Thomas Nast's images that is still celebrated today.

NEWTON: Thomas Nast brought us some of our modern icons. It was Thomas Nast who first drew the admittedly crude, and not in the form you see them today--but Thomas Nast was the first to draw the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey.

SHUSTER: Beginning in 1862, Nast's drawings appeared on the pages and covers of ``Harper's Weekly."

NEWTON: He was only 22 when he went to work for ``Harper's Weekly," and he had already become by that time--by that young age, he had become America's premier newspaper illustrator. He actually illustrated the news. He did the reports from the Civil War. He traveled around the world and drew battles and drew disasters.

SHUSTER: But it was Nast's allegorical drawings that earned him the title of ``father of political cartoons." Some of his favorite subjects were Andrew Johnson and a corrupt New York City politician named Boss Tweed.

NEWTON: It was when Thomas Nast started drawing cartoons portraying Boss Tweed as an emperor, portraying Tammany Hall, his political machine, as a tiger, the ``Tammany Tiger" that was going to just jump on the people and rip the city limb from limb, that Boss Tweed became upset. He didn't care about the writing, he cared about the pictures, what he called ``those damn pictures."

Boss Tweed desperately wants to get rid of Thomas Nast. He sends an emissary. Emissary offers \$500,000 in gold if Thomas Nast will just forget all this cartoon business, go to Europe and hang out and study art. Without even thinking about it, Thomas Nast says ``No. Keep your money"--\$500,000--and goes back to doing his cartoons for ``Harper's Weekly." Boss Tweed goes off to prison, and the rest is history.

SHUSTER: Clearly, Boss Tweed would have ended up on Santa's naughty list, a list Santa checks twice before driving out of sight shouting ``Merry Christmas to all, and to all a good night."

In Washington, David Shuster, FOX NEWS.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: By the way, Nast may have set a record among political cartoonists. Every presidential candidate he supported in his drawings over a 20-year period, from Ulysses S. Grant to Benjamin Harrison, was elected.

And that's SPECIAL REPORT for this time. Please come again next time, and in the meantime, stay tuned for news, fair and balanced, as always.

END

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TEXT:

Great to talk to you the other day. In case you missed it, King asks the President about the Vermont case here (and there's lots of other fairly new stuff here). Hope you are well. RS

=====

Larry King Live
President Clinton Discusses His Legacy
Aired December 23, 1999 - 9:00 p.m. ET

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UPDATED.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: We are re-evaluating, are we, "don't ask, don't tell"?

CLINTON: Well, I think the candidates are. A lot of them are saying it should be changed.

KING: What do you think?

CLINTON: Well, I tried -- I tried to have a different policy. I tried to say

gays should be able to serve in the military without...

KING: Period.

CLINTON: ... without lying about it, but if the Military Code of Justice says that homosexual acts are illegal, if they keep it, then they'd have to observe that.

But when we went to "don't ask, don't tell," it was all we could get through

the Congress. The Congress had a veto-proof majority to reverse the policy I

recommended. Now, a new administration and new members of Congress, they're free to do something different. What we're doing now, in August, we issued some new guidelines to try to correct some of the abuses, because the policy, as it was articulated in '93, has been often abused and that's what led to some of these expulsions, some of this harassment.

The secretary of defense is absolutely committed to faithfully implementing the policy. It's really, "don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue" under those circumstances.

KING: So it's not the policy that's wrong?

CLINTON: Well -- no, I didn't say that. I recommended a different policy.

But the policy is better than the results; that is, if the policy were faithfully applied, we would not have many of the problems that we've had these last few years.

And I think the secretary of defense and the leadership of the Pentagon is now, with these new guidelines and with the work they're doing to try to make sure people are trained and they understand they're not supposed to go around and harass people, and what can and cannot trigger an inquiry, I think we can make it better now.

KING: How much -- we know about your interest in and the gains we've made in the racial area, and still a long way to go. How are we doing in that area, in the homosexual area in this country, with regard to acceptance, do you think?

CLINTON: Well, I think we've come a long way. We're a long way from where we were just in '92, '93. I think the vast majority of the American people support hate crimes legislation that protects gays as well as people of different racial and religious backgrounds. I think most Americans strongly support nondiscrimination in the workplace and would vote for the Employment

Nondiscrimination Act if they were in Congress. I hope that the Congress will vote for it this year, this next year.

I think that -- that the real problem, I still believe, is the absence of open, personal contact. I mean, I think that...

KING: We don't know it. We don't know them.

CLINTON: Yes. I think there are too many people who don't know gay men and lesbian women in the ordinary course of their lives, and they don't see that

there are people who are their friends, their sisters, their brothers, their, their sons, their daughters, their coworkers, and that it is -- and my judgment is, is it's not a lifestyle people choose. It is the way people are. It's too hard a life for people to just...

KING: Why choose it?

CLINTON: ... up and choose it. I think that -- and I think that -- my view is that every American that works hard, obeys the law, plays by the rules, ought to be treated with dignity and respect and have a part in our American

family; that's what I believe. KING: Do you agree with the Vermont judiciary, that while marriage may be wrong, they are entitled -- couples who live together who are gay -- to equal benefits?

CLINTON: I do. I think that's a good thing. That's always been my position. But you know, you've got gay couples that, for example, have been together for years now. One of them's -- and I'm beginning to think about this because I'm moving into this age bracket now -- one of them has a heart attack, one of them gets sick, one of them's in the intensive care unit in the hospital and only family members can come in, and sometimes they're not allowed in, that kind of thing.

You know, I think that in terms of health care coverage at work or in terms of property and willing your property to your closest family member, that sort of thing, I think they ought to be able to do that.

KING: But not marry?

CLINTON: Well, marriage, in our culture and to me, has a certain connotation, meaning for me, that has not gotten me to where I could get, you know, accept that, because I think it's basically a union for the

purpose of, among other things, having children and doing that.
So that's why I've never supported the term of marriage, although there are a lot of -- increasing numbers of people, even in the clergy, who believe that they should be able to do that.
KING: We'll be back with more of President Clinton. We've got an overview here on the millennium and some other things after this.
(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

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<P><B><FONT FACE="Times New Roman">Great to talk to you the other day. In case
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<P><B><FONT FACE="Times New Roman">=====</FONT></B>
<BR><B><FONT SIZE=5 FACE="Times New Roman">Larry King Live</FONT></B>
<BR><B><FONT SIZE=4 FACE="Times New Roman">President Clinton Discusses His Lega
cy</FONT></B>
<BR><FONT FACE="Times New Roman">Aired December 23, 1999 - 9:00 p.m. ET </FONT>

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<P>The secretary of defense is absolutely committed to faithfully implementing the policy. It's really, "don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue" under those circumstances. </P>

<P>KING: So it's not the policy that's wrong? </P>

CLINTON: Well -- no, I didn't say that. I recommended a different policy. But the policy is better than the results; that is, if the policy were faithfully applied, we would not have many of the problems that we've had these last few years. </P>

<P>And I think the secretary of defense and the leadership of the Pentagon is now, with these new guidelines and with the work they're doing to try to make sure people are trained and they understand they're not supposed to go around and harass people, and what can and cannot trigger an inquiry, I think we can make it better now. </P>

<P>KING: How much -- we know about your interest in and the gains we've made in the racial area, and still a long way to go. How are we doing in that area, in the homosexual area in this country, with regard to acceptance, do you think? </P>

<P>CLINTON: Well, I think we've come a long way. We're a long way from where we were just in '92, '93. I think the vast majority of the American people support hate crimes legislation that protects gays as well as people of different racial and religious backgrounds. I think most Americans strongly support nondiscrimination in the workplace and would vote for the Employment Nondiscrimination Act if they were in Congress. I hope that the Congress will vote for it this year, this next year. </P>

<P>I think that -- that the real problem, I still believe, is the absence of open, personal contact. I mean, I think that... </P>

<P>KING: We don't know it. We don't know them. </P>

CLINTON: Yes. I think there are too many people who don't know gay men and lesbian women in the ordinary course of their lives, and they don't see that there are people who are their friends, their sisters, their brothers, their sons, their daughters, their coworkers, and that it is -- and my judgment is, it's not a lifestyle people choose. It is the way people are. It's too hard a life for people to just... </P>

<P>KING: Why choose it?

CLINTON: ... up and choose it. I think that --
and I think that -- my view is that every American that works hard, obeys the
law, plays by the rules, ought to be treated with dignity and respect and have
a part in our American family; that's what I believe. KING: Do you agree with t
he Vermont judiciary, that while marriage may be wrong, they are entitled -- co
uples who live together who are gay -- to equal benefits? </P>

<P>CLINTON: I do. I think that's a good thing. Tha
t's always been my position.

But you know, you've got gay couples that, for
example, have been together for years now. One of them's -- and I'm beginning
to think about this because I'm moving into this age bracket now -- one of them
has a heart attack, one of them gets sick, one of them's in the intensive care
unit in the hospital and only family members can come in, and sometimes they'r
e not allowed in, that kind of thing. </P>

<P>You know, I think that in terms of health care
coverage at work or in terms of property and willing your property to your clos
est family member, that sort of thing, I think they ought to be able to do that
. </P>

<P>KING: But not marry?

CLINTON: Well, marriage, in our culture and to
me, has a certain connotation, meaning for me, that has not gotten me to where
I could get, you know, accept that, because I think it's basically a union for
the purpose of, among other things, having children and doing that. </P>
>

<P>So that's why I've never supported the term of
marriage, although there are a lot of -- increasing numbers of people, even in
the clergy, who believe that they should be able to do that. </P>

<P>KING: We'll be back with more of President Clin
ton. We've got an overview here on the millennium and some other things after t
his. </P>

<P>(COMMERCIAL BREAK)
</P>

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===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov> (Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-JAN-2000 15:07:26.00

SUBJECT: Fwd: Draft Agenda

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===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

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CREATOR: Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov> (Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-JAN-2000 15:37:39.00

SUBJECT: Re: Fwd: Draft Agenda

TO: John B. Buxton (CN=John B. Buxton/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: n@ustr.gov (n@ustr.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Private Benjamin: You're gonna miss me when I'm gone!

>>> <John_B._Buxton@opd.eop.gov> 01/03/00 03:30PM >>>
Pete,
Thanks for putting this stuff together. I'll read while LTG Chilcoat
does
his presentation (relax, Pete, I'm just kidding).

JB

(Embedded
image moved Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov>
to file: 01/03/2000 03:06:48 PM
PIC18242.PCX)

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: jblumenthal@whf.gov
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POC: Alicia Garges, 685-3938

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: John B. Buxton (CN=John B. Buxton/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-JAN-2000 15:30:56.00

SUBJECT: Re: Fwd: Draft Agenda

TO: Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov> (Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Reynaldo Valencia (CN=Reynaldo Valencia/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jacqueline F. Lain (CN=Jacqueline F. Lain/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: christopher.m.moore@usdoj.gov (christopher.m.moore@usdoj.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: twu@os.dhhs.gov (twu@os.dhhs.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sonny Garg (CN=Sonny Garg/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Daniel F. Feldman (CN=Daniel F. Feldman/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: lance.wyatt@mail.va.gov (lance.wyatt@mail.va.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: khalid.azim@exim.gov (khalid.azim@exim.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: benjamin-esther@dol.gov (benjamin-esther@dol.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: melissa_goldstein@ovp.eop.gov (melissa_goldstein@ovp.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: blprice@opm.gov (blprice@opm.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov (ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: juan_garcia@ed.gov (juan_garcia@ed.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: gary.hall@do.treas.gov (gary.hall@do.treas.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Pete,

Thanks for putting this stuff together. I'll read while LTG Chilcoat does his presentation (relax, Pete, I'm just kidding).

JB

Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov>

01/03/2000 03:06:48 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: jblumenthal@whf.gov

Subject: Fwd: Draft Agenda

All: attached below is an agenda of what to expect at NDU. Am told that we will get a much shorter version of what Barrye put in our boxes, and that there will be time for Q&A.

I also put in your boxes three short articles on social issues that NDU has been wrestling with: Racism in the Military, the Civil-military gap, and the "Don't Ask Don't Tell" policy.

Najera
Soldier, US Army

Received: from SMTP (mailscan.ustr.gov [10.1.1.9]) by USTRCOMM1; Mon, 03 Jan 2000 14:47:18 -0500

Received: from ping.ustr.gov ([204.183.62.1]) by 10.1.1.9 (Norton AntiVirus for Internet Email Gateways 1.0) ; Mon, 03 Jan 2000 19:45:11 0000 (GMT)

Received: by ping.ustr.gov; (5.65v4.0/1.3/10May95) id AA18930; Mon, 3 Jan 2000 14:45:54 -0500

Received: from exch.ndu.edu by ping.ustr.gov (smtpxd); id XA09431

Received: by exch.ndu.edu with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0) id <CFDJG08S>; Mon, 3 Jan 2000 14:48:39 -0500

Date: Mon, 3 Jan 2000 14:49:37 -0500

From: "Brooks, Tim" <BrooksT@ndu.edu>

Subject: Draft Agenda

To: "PNajera@ustr.gov" <PNajera@ustr.gov>

Message-id: <C52A7A2F6B09D311A9440008C7CF44685DD042@mail1.ndu.edu>

MIME-version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

Content-type: multipart/mixed;

boundary="Boundary_(ID_x/ooONkmb3Dwa/uuLyZRmg)"

Pete,

Here is a copy of your agenda for tomorrow. I confirmed this through Mr. Mike Hanpeter (LTC, USA, ret.), our director of operations.

I am still working changes to the briefing. We also have a major briefing with Congressman Ike Skelton and others tomorrow. I was working that briefing with my boss when you called (it is also not finished).

Hooah.

-Tim

- att1.htm

- White House Fellows_.doc

Message Sent

To:

petenajera@aol.com
Gary.Hall@do.treas.gov
benjamin-esther@dol.gov
Juan_Garcia@ed.gov
khalid.azim@exim.gov
ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov
Lance.Wyatt@mail.va.gov
Daniel F. Feldman/NSC/EOP
Sonny Garg/OMB/EOP
John B. Buxton/OPD/EOP
blprice@opm.gov
TWU@os.dhhs.gov
Melissa_Goldstein@ovp.eop.gov
Christopher.M.Moore@usdoj.gov
N Non Federal Record <N@ustr.gov>
"Pete Najera (work)" <pnajera@ustr.gov>
Jacqueline F. Lain/WHO/EOP
Reynaldo Valencia/WHO/EOP

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD W3 HTML//EN">

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<META HTTP-EQUIV="Content-Type" CONTENT="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">

<META content=""MSHTML 4.72.3612.1706" name=GENERATOR>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<DIV><FONT color=#000000 face=Arial
size=2>Pete,</DIV>

<DIV><FONT color=#000000 face=Arial

size=2> Here is a copy of your agenda for tomorrow. I confirmed this through Mr. Mike Hanpeter (LTC, USA, ret.), our director of operations. </DIV>
<DIV> I am still working changes to the briefing. We also have a major briefing with Congressman Ike Skelton and others tomorrow. I was working that briefing with my boss when you called (it is also not finished). Hooah. </DIV>
<DIV>-Tim</DIV></BODY></HTML>

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D12]ARMS239528211.046 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

Agenda
White House Fellows Visit to NDU
January 4, 2000

- 0855 Arrive at NDU, met by Alicia Garges, PAO, Marshall Hall entrance
- 0900 NDU Overview Brief, and Q and A Session, LTG Chilcoat, McNair Rm.
- 0945 Brief walking tour of campus en route to War Gaming Center,
Alicia Garges
- 1000 War Gaming Brief, POC Erik Kjonnerod
- 1045 Depart War Gaming Center for Marshall Hall (NDU Library)
- 1100 Tour of NDU Library Special Collections, Bob Adamskick
- 1145 Depart NDU

Note: 16 White House Fellows are expected to attend

POC: Alicia Garges, 685-3938

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "EOP.GOV Postmaster General" <Postmaster@Storm.EOP.GOV> ("EOP.GOV Postmaster General"
<Postmaster@Storm.EOP.GOV> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 09:20:54.00

SUBJECT: Delivery Notification: Delivery has failed

TO: John B. Buxton (CN=John B. Buxton/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This report relates to a message you sent with the following header fields:

Message-id: <8525685E.004E412B.00@Ingate3.eop.gov>
Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 09:16:10 -0500
From: John_B._Buxton@opd.eop.gov
To: 'Ariel Zwang' <ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov>, 'Barry Price'
<blprice@opm.gov>,
'Chris Moore' <Christopher.M.Moore@usdoj.gov>,
Daniel_F._Feldman@nsc.eop.gov,
'Esther Benjamin' <benjamin-esther@dol.gov>,
'Gary Hall' <Gary.Hall@do.treas.gov>, Jacqueline_F._Lain@who.eop.gov,
John_B._Buxton@opd.eop.gov, 'Juan Garcia' <Juan_Garcia@ed.gov>,
'Khalid Azim' <khalid.azim@exim.gov>, 'Lance Wyatt'
<Lance.Wyatt@mail.va.gov>,
'Melissa Goldstein' <Melissa_Goldstein@ovp.eop.gov>,
'Peter Najera' <pnajera@ustr.gov>, Reynaldo_Valencia@who.eop.gov,
Sonny_Garg@omb.eop.gov, 'Tim Wu' <TWU@os.dhhs.gov>
Subject: what would Chilcoat say?

Your message cannot be delivered to the following recipients:

Recipient address: ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov
Reason: Remote SMTP server has rejected address
Diagnostic code: smtp;550 <ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov>... User unknown
Remote system: dns;hudgate.hud.gov
(TCP|198.137.241.53|2959|198.200.153.4|25) (hudgate.hud.gov ESMTP Sendmail
8.8.8+Sun/8.8.8; Thu, 6 Jan 2000 09:15:24 -0500 [EST])

- att1.unkReturn-path: <John_B._Buxton@opd.eop.gov>
Received: from TCP-DAEMON by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-32 #41140) id
<01JKDNT0HOJ08WXILL@EOP.GOV>; Thu, 6 Jan 2000 09:17:34 EST
Received: from mhub1.eop.gov ([198.137.241.4]) by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-32
#41140) with ESMTP id <01JKDNSVHJ008WXIKY@EOP.GOV> for
ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov; Thu, 6 Jan 2000 09:17:24 EST
Received: from Ingate3.eop.gov ([165.119.3.232]) by mhub.eop.gov (PMDF
V5.2-32 #34437) with SMTP id <01JKDNSV4IYK90N3CP@mhub.eop.gov>; Thu, 06
Jan 2000 09:17:24 -0500 (EST)
Received: by Ingate3.eop.gov (Lotus SMTP MTA SMTP v4.6 (462.2 9-3-1997)) id
8525685E.004E93D2 ; Thu, 06 Jan 2000 09:18:16 -0500
Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 09:16:10 -0500

From: John_B._Buxton@opd.eop.gov
Subject: what would Chilcoat say?
To: 'Ariel Zwang' <ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov>, 'Barry Price'
<blprice@opm.gov>, 'Chris Moore' <Christopher.M.Moore@usdoj.gov>,
Daniel_F._Feldman@nsc.eop.gov, 'Esther Benjamin'
<benjamin-esther@dol.gov>, 'Gary Hall' <Gary.Hall@do.treas.gov>,
Jacqueline_F._Lain@who.eop.gov, John_B._Buxton@opd.eop.gov, 'Juan Garcia'
<Juan_Garcia@ed.gov>, 'Khalid Azim' <khalid.azim@exim.gov>, 'Lance Wyatt'
<Lance.Wyatt@mail.va.gov>, 'Melissa Goldstein'
<Melissa_Goldstein@ovp.eop.gov>, 'Peter Najera' <pnajera@ustr.gov>,
Reynaldo_Valencia@who.eop.gov, Sonny_Garg@omb.eop.gov, 'Tim Wu'
<TWU@os.dhhs.gov>

Message-id: <8525685E.004E412B.00@lmgate3.eop.gov>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

X-Lotus-FromDomain: EOP

You may have seen last night or in the NYT today:

Both Democrats Endorse Gays in the Military
Al Gore and Bill Bradley said that if they were elected
president they would require their appointees to the Joint
Chiefs of Staff to fully support allowing homosexuals to
serve openly in the military.
<http://www.nytimes.com/library/politics/camp/010600wh-dem.html>

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Reporting-MTA: dns;EOP2.EOP.GOV

Action: failed
Status: 5.0.0 (Remote SMTP server has rejected address)
Original-recipient: rfc822;ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov
Final-recipient: rfc822;ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov
Remote-MTA: dns;hudgate.hud.gov (TCP|198.137.241.53|2959|198.200.153.4|25)
(hudgate.hud.gov ESMTP Sendmail 8.8.8+Sun/8.8.8; Thu, 6 Jan 2000 09:15:24
-0500 [EST])
Diagnostic-code: smtp;550 <ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov>... User unknown

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov> (Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 11:39:04.00

SUBJECT: Re: what would Chilcoat say?

TO: John B. Buxton (CN=John B. Buxton/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: n@ustr.gov (n@ustr.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

JB: The statement below deeply distrubes me...not the gay issue so much as opposed to putting a litmus test on military officers/appointments/promotioins. We have seen what this has done to the judiciary, to politicize our professional military in this way would make me even more ashamed of the direction my country's political parties/campaign is going. Officers will always give their best advice. After that, whatever order/decision is given/made, they will execute it to the best of their abilities - or resign.

On another note, I heard analysis this morning that "Gays in the Miilitary" is not a Presidential issue, but that Gore and Bradley are racing to the left of their Party where the activists are during primary season. They are building baggage that will slow them down against a Republican as they race towards the middle in the general election.

My second point is debate-able, my first is not.

Najera

A soldier who will negotiate his position but not compromise his principles.

>>> <John_B._Buxton@opd.eop.gov> 01/06/00 09:16AM >>>

You may have seen last night or in the NYT today:

Both Democrats Endorse Gays in the Military

Al Gore and Bill Bradley said that if they were elected president they would require their appointees to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to fully support allowing homosexuals to serve openly in the military.

<http://www.nytimes.com/library/politics/camp/010600wh-dem.html>

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov> (Pete Najera <PNAJERA@ustr.gov> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 15:07:14.00

SUBJECT: Re: debate and the military 2

TO: John B. Buxton (CN=John B. Buxton/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: n@ustr.gov (n@ustr.gov [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

JB: You're right...things don't look so bleak after all! Me, Dan, Juan and Chris stayed in the office today after lunch talking about this exact issue. But now I am disappointed on another level, and that's with Clinton's remarks...he should be a stronger leader as opposed to the preception that he is abdicating his responsibilities to Congress.

>>> <John_B._Buxton@opd.eop.gov> 01/06/00 02:57PM >>>

A little more context on the gays in the military comments from last night.

Pete, I think you will appreciate Bradley's answer--at least part of it.

The two candidates agreed on the need for stricter gun control laws and on letting gays serve in the military.

But Gore went further, saying he would not appoint anyone to the Joint Chiefs

of Staff who disagreed with his position on homosexuals in the armed forces.

Bradley suggested he would not need to resort to any such

litmus test: ``When you're president, you

are commander-in-chief and you issue orders. And soldiers are good soldiers. And they follow your orders

... whatever the policy is."

But President Clinton said today that

changing
the policy would

voted by a

to
serve openly

not be that simple, noting that Congress had

veto-proof majority not to allow homosexuals

in the military.

law,"
Clinton said

bought
in

and
the president

"The Congress would have to change the

outside the new home his wife and he had

Chappaqua, N.Y. "I don't think the military

have the authority to do it."

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "LEXIS ("LEXIS /NEXIS Print Delivery" <lexis-nexis@prod.lexis-nexis.com> (R) (R) [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 07:34:14.00

SUBJECT: immigration

TO: Irene Bueno (CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
LEXIS-NEXIS Universe Update Report: January 06, 2000 at 07:16

Results from this Update: 152

Next Update: January 06, 2000 at 08:00

Access your results at:
http://web.lexis-nexis.com/in.universe/pnews/emailAlert?_pnewsAlert=0x00010130-0x00004b26%2f0x00010130%2f20000106%2f07%3a16%3a11

1 of 152 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Agence France Presse

Agence France Presse

January 6, 2000, Thursday 06:34 AM Eastern Time

SECTION: Domestic, non-Washington, general news item

LENGTH: 693 words

HEADLINE: Mass immigration may help the graying of Europe and Japan, UN says

BYLINE: Robert Holloway

DATELINE: UNITED NATIONS, Jan 6

BODY:

Europe and Japan may have to follow the example of North America and Australia and encourage large-scale immigration to solve the problems of their shrinking, ageing populations, UN officials said.

"A major change is occurring in geopolitics," said Joseph Chamie,

director of
the United Nations Population Division.

"And it's not happening in 200 years, it's happening now. Population trends and demographic changes are bringing about what I call the New International Population Order."

Forecasts released by the UN on October 12 -- the day chosen to mark the birth of the six billionth living human being -- showed the world's total population rising to 8.9 billion by 2050.

At the same time, the populations of most developed countries will fall, in some cases dramatically.

Germany, largest of the 15 European Union members, is forecast to fall from 82.2 million to 73.3 million, Italy from 57.3 million to 41.2 million and Japan from 126.5 million to 104.9 million.

Britain is expected to edge down, from 58.7 million to 56.7 million, while France is forecast to inch upwards from 58.9 million to 59.9 million.

But they too will see their populations age, putting ever greater strains on welfare systems which are paid for contributions from those at work, largely for the benefit of those who have retired.

"In Germany, there are about 4.5 workers supporting each retiree," Chamie said. "In 2050 the ratio will be two-to-one."

Similar percentages hold true for most European countries as well as Japan, where the proportion of people over the age of 65 is likely to increase from 15 percent today to 32 percent in 2050.

But in the United States a ratio of three workers to one retiree is forecast as the population grows from 276.2 million to 349.3 million, largely thanks to continuing immigration.

The United Nations is mid-way through a study which looks at various scenarios for immigration in eight countries: Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, South Korea and the United States.

The study is due out in March.

Chamie said Wednesday that preliminary results showed that if Germany wanted to keep its population constant, it would have to accept 18 million immigrants over the next half-century.

About 25 million immigrants would be needed to keep the size of the labour force constant, he said.

But if Germany wanted to maintain the current ratio of people of working age to retirees, it would need 188 million immigrants, he said.

Chamie explained this huge figure by saying that the first immigrants would themselves retire, swelling the numbers of those requiring support, thus creating a demand for more younger immigrants. These would in turn retire, and so on.

"Obviously a figure like that is quite unrealistic," he told AFP.

"Governments will have to find alternatives. The most likely seems to be to raise the age at which people retire. But the unions will probably protest. If you cut welfare benefits, the elderly will complain. And if you increase contributions, employers as well as employees will object."

But, Chamie said, immigration on a far larger scale than previously witnessed in Europe would probably have to form part of a strategy.

"Governments will have to decide which levers they want to pull," he said. He added that the important thing was to act in good time, to avert shocks of the kind that followed too rapid policy changes.

"If you wait three months to repair a leaky roof, the roof may rot and collapse," he said, "but if you fix it now the patch might be quite small."

He said US concerns about Mexico had influenced thinking in Washington that led to the creation of the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA).

In 1950, the population of Mexico was about 28 million, equivalent to 18 percent of that of the United States.

Today it is 100 million, or 36 percent; in 2050, it is projected to be

million, of 42 percent of that of its northern neighbour.

Former US president Richard) Nixon and his secretary of state Henry Kissinger said "we can't have one hundred million Mexicans living in poverty at our border," Chamie said.

rh/fgf

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

2 of 152 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Associated Press

AP Online

January 6, 2000; Thursday 03:14 Eastern Time

SECTION: Domestic, non-Washington, general news item

LENGTH: 317 words

HEADLINE: Algerian Held on Immigration Charges

DATELINE: SEATTLE

BODY:

An Algerian accused of illegally entering the United States remains jailed without bond as investigators look into whether there is a widespread plot to smuggle explosives into the country.

Abdel Hakim Tizegha, 29, was to appear before a federal magistrate on Wednesday, but his attorney did not challenge a government motion to detain him.

Tizegha is charged with illegally entering the country and eluding federal officers at the Canadian border. He was arrested Dec. 24 in Bellevue, a suburb east of Seattle, after allegedly crossing the border at Blaine, about 100 miles north of here.

No link has been made in court between Tizegha and Ahmed Ressam, who has pleaded innocent to federal charges accusing him of having bomb-making materials in his rental car as he entered the country on Dec. 14.

But newspaper reports have said that Tizegha is linked to Ressam and that Tizegha and another man investigated in the case, Abdel Ghani, are longtime friends. Ghani is charged with helping Ressam.

A fourth man, Abdel Majid Dahoumane, is believed to have stayed with Ressam at a motel in British Columbia. Warrants have been issued for his arrest.

According to former CIA counterterrorism chief Vincent Cannistraro, all four are part of a terrorist splinter group in Algeria that is supported by Osama bin Laden, the Saudi exile believed to have masterminded last year's attack on two U.S. embassies in Africa.

Cannistraro, citing French counterterrorism officials, said Wednesday the men belong to a faction that broke with the Armed Islamic Group in Algeria, known by its French acronym GIA, over its practice of targeting fellow Muslims.

French investigators have said Ressam has links to Fateh Kamel, who has been jailed in Paris since April and is suspected of being the leader of an Islamic militant group. Cannistraro said Kamel is the leader of the GIA splinter group.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

3 of 152 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Associated Press

AP Online

January 6, 2000; Thursday 00:58 Eastern Time

SECTION: Domestic, non-Washington, general news item

LENGTH: 830 words

HEADLINE: AP Top News at 1 a.m. EST Thursday, Jan. 6, 2000

BODY:

Bradley, Gore Clash in N.H. Debate

DURHAM. N.H. (AP)

Democratic presidential hopeful Bill Bradley accused Al Gore Wednesday night of deliberately distorting his proposal to expand health coverage, but the vice president shot back in the first debate of the election year that his rival's plan would leave many New Hampshire residents "high and dry." Prodded by debate moderator Peter Jennings to say whether Gore had ever taken a quote or vote out of context, Bradley instantly replied, "Yes." The vice president, Bradley said, "offended me" by claiming he would hurt African-Americans and Latinos and by saying his health care plan would shortchange many Americans.

Algerian Held on Immigration Charges

SEATTLE (AP)

An Algerian suspected of having links to a countryman charged with trying to smuggle explosives into the United States was ordered held without bond Wednesday. Abdel Hakim Tizegha, 29, is charged with illegally entering the country and eluding federal officers at the Canadian border. He was arrested Dec. 24. No link has been made in court between Tizegha and Ahmed Ressam, who has pleaded innocent to federal charges accusing him of having bomb-making materials in his rental car as he entered the country on Dec. 14. But newspaper reports have said that Tizegha is linked to Ressam.

Israelis Leave More of West Bank

JERUSALEM (AP)

Israel completed one of its last pullbacks from the West Bank on Wednesday, in a handover that was quick and unemotional. The withdrawal ended a seven-week deadlock between the two sides over a relatively minor issue whether the Palestinians would have a say in sketching the maps of the partial troop withdrawals. Israeli and Palestinian officials were mum about how the dispute

was resolved, but both sides said privately the other gave in.

IRA Wants British Army Withdrawal

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP)

The Irish Republican Army, under pressure to disarm, accused British authorities Wednesday of straining Northern Ireland's peace agreement by delaying military cutbacks in the province. In its traditional new year's message, the outlawed IRA said the British government had "no excuse" for failing to publish a schedule of troop withdrawals and army-base closures in Northern Ireland. Under the 1998 Good Friday peace accord, the IRA is expected to completely disarm by May 2000, and the British government pledged to publish a schedule of its plans for troop withdrawals.

Cuban-Americans Protest Decision

MIAMI (AP)

Touching off angry protests by hundreds of Cuban-Americans, the U.S. government decided Wednesday to send 6-year-old Elian Gonzalez back to Cuba because "this little boy ... belongs with his father." Elian has been in the middle of an international tug-of-war since he was found Thanksgiving Day clinging to an inner tube at sea after his mother, stepfather and nine others died while trying to reach Florida. He has been living with relatives in Miami, who have insisted they could give Elian a better life than his father could back in Cuba.

Home Work Safety Rules Withdrawn

WASHINGTON (AP)

Responding to a firestorm of criticism from lawmakers and corporate America, the Labor Department withdrew an advisory letter Wednesday that had said companies have the same safety responsibilities for employees working at

home as
in the office. However, angry Republicans in Congress said they still
plan to
investigate the circumstances surrounding the department's actions.

Gateway Shares Fall After Warning

SAN DIEGO (AP)

Shares of Gateway Inc. fell nearly 10 percent Wednesday after the
computer
maker warned that fourth-quarter earnings would miss expectations,
blaming a
decline in sales due to Y2K fears and component supply problems. The
company
said it expects to show a profit of about 37 cents per share for the three
months ended Dec. 31, about 7 cents less than expectations of analysts
surveyed
by First Call/Thomson Financial.

Tokyo Stocks Lower at Midday

TOKYO (AP)

Japanese share prices fell Thursday morning on hefty selling of
high-technology issues, despite Wall Street's overnight rebound. The
Nikkei
Stock Average ended the morning session down 197.36 points to 18,345.19.
Overnight on Wall Street, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 124.72
points to
11,122.65.

No. 8 Duke Defeats Virginia 109-100, OT

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP)

Chris Carrawell had 25 points Wednesday night as No. 8 Duke rallied
from a
10-point second-half deficit for a 109-100 overtime victory over
Virginia. It
was the 23rd consecutive Atlantic Coast Conference win for the Blue Devils
(10-2, 1-0) and their 10th straight against the Cavaliers (9-4, 0-1). But
Virginia, which lost to Duke three times last season by an average of 43
points,
gave the Blue Devils all they could handle as they opened defense of their

league title.

(PROFILE

(CO:Gateway Inc; TS:GTW; IG:CPR;)

)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

4 of 152 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Associated Press

AP Online

January 5, 2000; Wednesday 23:00 Eastern Time

SECTION: Domestic, non-Washington, general news item

LENGTH: 757 words

HEADLINE: AP Top News at 11 p.m. EST Wednesday, Jan. 5, 2000

BODY:

INS: Boy Should Go Back to Cuba

WASHINGTON (AP)

U.S. immigration officials said today a Cuban boy whose rescue at sea launched a diplomatic tug-of-war "belongs with his father" and must be returned to Cuba. The decision by Doris Meissner, INS commissioner, requires

6-year-old Elian Gonzalez to leave Miami and return to Cuba by Jan. 14. President Clinton said the INS made the right decision. Lawyers representing the

boy's relatives in Florida said they were asking for a full hearing and were

prepared to go to federal and state courts if necessary to keep him in the United States.

Gore, Bradley Debate in N.H.

DURHAM, N.H. (AP)

Democratic presidential hopefuls Bill Bradley and Al Gore came prepared for battle tonight in the first debate of the election year. The rivals clashed on local issues as well as such national concerns as health coverage. Gore is the national frontrunner, but Bradley has mounted a strong challenge for the nomination, and is even or ahead in the polling in advance of the first primary set for Feb. 1 in New Hampshire. That prompted the vice president to allude to his "underdog" status. "Your underdog pitch brings tears to my eyes," Bradley said wryly. Said Gore: "I hope my upset victory brings tears to your eyes on Feb. 1."

Israel, Syria Bargain on Peace

SHEPHERDSTOWN, W.Va. (AP)

Israeli and Syrian negotiators today took up two of the toughest challenges in their pursuit of a peace treaty: their future relationship and security measures along their border. They worked at a U.S. government retreat. Meanwhile, Israel began transferring another five percent of the West Bank to Palestinian control.

Clintons Settle Into New Home

CHAPPAQUA, N.Y. (AP)

President Clinton and his wife, Hillary, settled in today for their first meal and overnight stay in their new \$1.7 million home in this well-to-do hamlet north of New York City. Initially, Mrs. Clinton who needs a New York address to run for the U.S. Senate was scheduled to arrive alone to unpack. An unexpected break in the president's schedule allowed him to accompany the first

lady, White

House spokesman Joe Lockhart said. The president has said they both plan to live in Chappaqua after he leaves office in January 2001.

China Will Scrutinize Internet Companies

BEIJING (AP)

China plans to split supervision of foreign-invested Internet companies between two government agencies, a magazine report said Wednesday. China's Information Industry Minister Wu Jichuan told the magazine that he will set limits on foreign ownership of Internet service providers while another ministry, which he did not identify, will handle content providers. The remarks bolstered speculation among industry analysts that the communist government may put Internet content providers under agencies long used for censoring newspapers, television and other media.

Amazon.com Shares Plunge

SEATTLE (AP)

Amazon.com Inc.'s Christmas sales rose sharply from a year ago, but the Internet giant said today that it would post a wider fourth-quarter loss than expected because it overstocked for the holiday season. Amazon's stock plunged \$12.183/4, or by almost 15 percent, to \$69.75 on the Nasdaq. Wall Street analysts urged the company to provide details soon on how and when it expects to start making money. Amazon has lost more than \$550 million in its four years in business and has yet to turn a profit.

Tokyo Stocks Lower at Midday

TOKYO (AP)

Japanese share prices fell Thursday morning on hefty selling of high-technology issues, despite Wall Street's overnight rebound. The Nikkei Stock Average ended the morning session down 197.36 points to 18,345.19.

On
Wednesday, the key average plunged 460.31 points. In New York Wednesday,
the Dow
Jones industrial average rose 124.72 points to 11,122.65.

Notre Dame Upsets No. 2 Connecticut 75-70

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)

Troy Murphy had 33 points and 16 rebounds to lead Notre Dame to a 75-70
upset
of No. 2 Connecticut tonight, snapping the Huskies' 10-game winning
streak. The
6-foot-10 sophomore matched his career high with the 16 rebounds, 12 of
which
came on the defensive end, as the Irish outrebounded UConn 40-33 in the
Big East
opener for both teams. Khalid El-Amin provided almost half of UConn's
offense
with a career-high 34 points as the Huskies (10-2) trailed nearly the
entire
game and shot just 35.7 percent from the field.

(PROFILE

(CO:Amazon.com Inc; TS:AMZN; IG:RTS;)

)

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5 of 152 DOCUMENTS

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HEADLINE: INS Orders Elian Gonzalez's Return to His Father in Cuba;
Hillary
Clinton Moves to Chappaqua; Gore and Bradley Trade Barbs in Debate

BYLINE: Perri Peltz, Susan Candiotti, Lucia Newman, Patty Davis, Gary
Tuchman,
Kathleen Koch, Pierre Thomas, David Mattingly, Tony Guida, Kelli Arena,
Natalie
Allen, Fred Hickman

HIGHLIGHT: Immigration and Naturalization Service officials today said 6-
year-old Elian Gonzalez should return to his father in Cuba. Elian's
relatives
in Miami, Florida say they will challenge the decision. Democratic
presidential
candidates Al Gore and Bill Bradley squared off and came out squabbling
this
evening in New Hampshire in the first of two debates they have scheduled
for
this week.

BODY:

THIS IS A RUSH TRANSCRIPT. THIS COPY MAY NOT BE IN ITS FINAL FORM AND
MAY BE
UPDATED.

ANNOUNCER: It's Wednesday, January 5th, 2000. Tonight on NEWSSTAND:
Washington says Elian Gonzalez will go back to Cuba,

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

DORIS MEISSNER, COMMISSIONER, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE:
This
little boy, who has been through so much, belongs with his father.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

ANNOUNCER: And the decision is sparking outrage all the way to the
presidential race.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

GOV. GEORGE W. BUSH (R-TX), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: I think it's a mistake for the INS to send the boy back to Cuba.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

ANNOUNCER: The fight to keep Elian in the U.S. and the kind of life that awaits him in Cuba.

She wants her three boys to have a little sister.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

KELLY SAUNDY (ph), MOTHER: If we can increase the chances of having a girl, why not? Why not try it? Why not?

(END VIDEO CLIP)

ANNOUNCER: But what she's trying is very controversial.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

LAURIE KNOLLS (ph), BIOETHICIST: I think the question is: Do we want this as a society? And I think the answer is no.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

ANNOUNCER: The science that lets you choose a baby's sex, and pretty soon, could give you other choices too.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

ARTHUR KAPLAN, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: Better memory, better vision, someone who's stronger, maybe even issues about appearance.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

ANNOUNCER: It's moving day for some of the first family.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: We've been boxing things up and figuring out what to leave here, what to move there. It's been a rather interesting challenge.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

ANNOUNCER: A "Reporter's Notebook" on the newest New Yorker.

CNN NEWSSTAND with anchors Judd Rose in New York and Judy Woodruff in Washington.

PERRI PELTZ, CNN ANCHOR: Good evening, and welcome to NEWSSTAND. I'm Perri Peltz. Judy and Judd are off tonight.

U.S. officials say a 6-year-old Cuban boy should be sent home. His relatives in Miami, Florida say no way, and they say they'll do what they have to, to keep him here.

That includes taking the U.S. government to court. Their defiance comes after immigration officials ruled Elian Gonzalez belongs with his father, who is still in Cuba.

You may remember his story: a boy rescued from the Atlantic Ocean on Thanksgiving after he and others fled Cuba in an innertube that sank.

We begin with today's decision and the outrage it has sparked in Miami. Here's CNN's Susan Candiotti.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

SUSAN CANDIOTTI, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): As he was driven to his second day at a private Miami school, Elian Gonzalez was told a decision about his future had been reached. The family, described as shaken, arrived at Immigration headquarters in Miami to hear the news privately before the public announcement in Washington. After two meetings with the boy's father in Cuba, the INS ruled he has sole legal authority to speak for his son in immigration matters.

MEISSNER: Based on these meetings, INS believes that the father is expressing his true wishes, and therefore, we have determined that Elian should be reunited with his father, Mr. Juan Gonzalez.

CANDIOTTI: Following a call for civil disobedience, a group of anti-Castro demonstrators waved Cuban flags outside Immigration headquarters. Occasional passersby who disagreed with the protesters got an earful.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You don't have a clue about what being in a free society is. You have no respect for other people's opinions.

(CROSSTALK)

You have no respect for other people's opinions.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Sir -- sir, you are talking about (UNINTELLIGIBLE)

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Your side is no better than Castro.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Whoa. You don't know...

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You're no better than Castro.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You don't know what happened to him.

CANDIOTTI: Meantime, young Elian was spirited away from school early, at times, adults keeping him out of sight in underground garages. He remains hidden at an undisclosed relative's home.

Late in the day, attorneys for the family postponed filing a legal challenge.

They've asked U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno to override the INS commissioner's decision.

SPENCER EIG, GONZALEZ FAMILY ATTORNEY: It undermines public confidence for a decision to be made by a single official in Washington without holding any hearings, without hearing any witnesses, on the basis of a few secret interviews.

CANDIOTTI: At the boy's house, the family's supporters are staging a vigil where Elian had been living with his great uncle. A family spokesman vows the boy will not be turned over willingly.

Wednesday night, while attorneys discussed legal strategy, the boy's relatives returned home; the youngster kept away.

The time apart for father and son cannot be easy: a relationship the INS calls a close bond, a bond the mother apparently tried to alter when she took her boy on a dangerous journey.

The image is haunting. Elian Gonzalez shortly after his rescue at sea: the tiniest survivor of a harrowing 90-mile crossing from Cuba. A boy who witnessed the unimaginable: seeing his mother drown while he clung to an innertube.

Within hours, anti-Castro activists put the boy's face on a poster, calling him proof of human rights abuses in Cuba.

Released from the hospital, he clung to a cousin's hand. At his great uncle's home, a seemingly endless parade of visitors and presents began.

A congresswoman bearing toys was among the first. She posed with Elian and an American flag. The youngster became a daily photo opportunity.

There was a birthday party, a visit to a school, trips to Disney World and Universal Studios, more and more toys, Christmas, even a puppy from a politician.

Meantime, from his home in Cuba, Elian's father called his son daily, and President Fidel Castro began to orchestrate massive demonstrations to bolster the father's demand for Elian's return.

Many legal experts agree the youngster's father has a legal right to be reunited with his son.

Juan Miguel Gonzalez, though divorced from Elian's mother, shared custody of the boy. He said he had no idea his former wife planned to take the boy to America. The Catholic Church in Cuba has called for the youngster's return, joined by the U.S. Council of Churches, who met with Elian's father and both sets of grandparents.

In Miami, the youngster's extended family has repeatedly called for him to stay, saying he deserves political asylum.

MARISLEYSIS GONZALEZ, ELIAN'S COUSIN: He's going to have a future. He's going to have a career. He's going to have the things that he's never going to have over there.

CANDIOTTI: Elian's father.

JUAN MIGUEL GONZALEZ, ELIAN'S FATHER: Rest assured, he will be with me. Here is where his birthplace is. His family is here, his school, everything. No matter what they try to cook up over there, they will never convince us.

CANDIOTTI (on camera): Instead of ending the boy's six-week odyssey, the INS decision now appears to have taken it to a new level, steeped in both politics, and next, the courts.

Susan Candiotti, CNN, Miami.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

PELTZ: Some analysts say the longer the delay on custody, the more time someone will to change his mind, perhaps Elian's father. At the moment, that does not appear likely.

CNN Havana bureau chief Lucia Newman examines the Cuban reaction in her "Reporter's Notebook."

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

LUCIA NEWMAN, CNN CORRESPONDENT (on camera): The boy's father, Juan Miguel Gonzalez, must feel overjoyed and terribly relieved that this ordeal is nearly over. But he has not come out in public nor have any members of the family here in Cuba. He is a man of very, very few words who has watched his son become a symbol, a symbol here and on the other side of the Florida Straits. And he has said over and over again that all he wants is for all of this to be over so that he can again have the chance to be a father to his son.

Well, this small little boy who was anonymous really except to his own family and his neighbors until just less than two months ago has now become the best-known Cuban not only in this country but perhaps in the world with the exception probably of Fidel Castro. His face is everywhere, on posters, in every corner of this country.

The Cuban government has said that once he returns, he will stop being a nationalist symbol. The government has said, in fact, that there will be no victory parades, there will be no television appearances. They want him to try and regain his normal life as much as he possibly can.

Now, I asked his father just a few days ago whether he would send the boy to some kind of therapy, and the father said that yes, he would receive some sort of treatment, but that the best treatment against the trauma would be for him to be allowed to be home with his family here in Cuba.

Well, millions and millions of Cubans have taken part over the last few weeks

in government-organized demonstrations in Havana, indeed all over the country.

And I think that there is a sense of relief that all this may be over:

first of

all, because most people in Cuba regardless of their political persuasions really do believe that this little boy belongs here with his family,

above all

other contributions, but also because over the last few weeks there has been

nothing but talk about little Elian Gonzalez on state-run television, in the

newspapers, on the radio. And I think people are relieved and are hoping that

it will be over soon so that they can get back to their normal lives and so that

also in the hopes that the political tensions between Cuba and its northern

neighbor will also ease now that a decision has been made.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

ANNOUNCER: Still ahead on NEWSSTAND: She's moved out of the White House, and the unpacking isn't the only thing waiting in her new home state.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: ... residence along 117, which is the main road here. I

have good reason to be annoyed.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

ANNOUNCER: A "Reporter's Notebook" on Hillary's high-profile move, when CNN NEWSSTAND returns.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

PELTZ: Turning to campaign 2000, Democratic presidential contenders Al Gore

and Bill Bradley squared off and came out squabbling this evening in New Hampshire in the first of two debates they have scheduled for this week.

Preceding the event, combative campaign rhetoric and a big endorsement for the vice president.

More from CNN's Patty Davis.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

PATTY DAVIS, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice over): Outside the Democratic debate,

Gore and Bradley supporters braved bitter cold New Hampshire weather to

cheer
their candidates on.

Inside, the candidates were turning up the heat, former New Jersey Senator Bill Bradley accusing Vice President Al Gore of a Washington insider mentality.

BILL BRADLEY (D), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: And when I hear you talk, Al, it reminds me of a Washington bunker, and I think you're in a Washington bunker.

DAVIS: It was a contentious debate. Gore again proposed they drop all TV commercials, this time in New Hampshire, in favor of debate, calling that a good way for him as an underdog to compete in the state.

Bradley's refusal brought this barbed exchange.

BRADLEY: You know, Al, you're underdog pitch brings tears to my eyes.

AL GORE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Well, I hope that my upset victory brings tears to your eyes.

DAVIS: Gore and Bradley are running neck-and-neck in New Hampshire, so it was important for both to score points. Bradley accused Gore of deliberately distorting his health-care proposal. Gore shot back that Bradley's plan would not cover many New Hampshire residents.

On the issue of gays in the military, both candidates said they would eliminate the "don't ask, don't tell" policy. But Gore went a step further, saying he'd require a litmus test of his Joint Chiefs of Staff on the issue.

GORE: I think that would require those who wanted to serve in -- on the position of -- on the Joint Chiefs, to be in agreement with that policy.

DAVIS: Both admitted they had made mistakes in the past, Gore on his campaign fund raising telephone phone calls. The one mistake Bradley admitted to brought chuckles from the audience.

BRADLEY: I'll admit to a mistake. You know, I voted against Alan Greenspan the first time.

(END VIDEOTAPE) DAVIS: Although there was no clear victor in the debate, it

gave voters a closer look at the two candidates, and revealed a sharper edge in the battle for the Democratic nomination.

Now as you have said, the two candidates will go head-to-head once again on Saturday, this time in Iowa. And I just have to note, as you can see behind me, the Gore supporters are still out in force here trying to make their case for their candidate -- Perri.

PELTZ: Patty, it's hard to miss.

Al Gore endorsed today by Senator Ted Kennedy -- not a surprise, but a endorsement. How significant, Patty, do you think that endorsement is?

DAVIS: Well, the Gore campaign is hoping that it will be very significant. Of course, Ted Kennedy being a very popular and very liberal senator in this part of the country, very well known in all parts of the country. They are hoping that that will help Gore shore up his liberal credentials, and they are hoping that will help him do better here in New Hampshire, where in some polls Bill Bradley is actually leading -- Perri.

PELTZ: All right, Patty Davis, thank you very much. Appreciate it.

And CNN plans live coverage of the next Democratic candidate debate, sponsored by "The Des Moines Register." It's scheduled for Saturday afternoon at 2:00 Eastern, 11:00 a.m. Pacific. And for more political coverage, log on to our campaign Web site, that is at allpolitics.com.

The president and first lady are spending tonight in another white house, the one they bought late last year in Chappaqua, New York. Hillary Rodham Clinton has moved many of her belongings out of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Spokesman Joe Lockhart says she and Mr. Clinton are in the process of unpacking.

CNN's Gary Tuchman has more on the move in this "Reporter's Notebook."

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

GARY TUCHMAN, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Chappaqua is an upscale, quiet community, and it's really no big surprise that the Clinton's would want to move here because many people who live near New York City would want to move here.

It's a
beautiful place to live.

It is changing the character of Chappaqua. You can tell they are ready.
People here are very used to being very quiet, they are used to their
solitude,
and now that the Clintons are arriving there are a lot of tourists coming, a
lot of
onlookers, a lot of news media.

Some of the people who live here in Chappaqua like it. They say it is
exciting, they are honored to have them here. Others just don't like the
Clinton's, so you have a variety of opinions here in Chappaqua about the
Clinton's
coming here.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: People in this town are annoyed, and I think to a
certain extent on our street have good reason to be annoyed. Not so much
because of the Clintons, but because of the attendant publicity that goes
along
with it.

TUCHMAN: They found a house they liked here in Chappaqua, New York,
about 30
miles north of New York City. It is a house that cost them 1.7 million
dollars.
They closed on it in November. Two months later they have now moved in.
It's
110 years old, and it is on a street called Old House Lane, and the
reason it's
named that is because of the house they moved into is that old house in
question.

But it is going to be retrofitted for this family. They're going to
have
Secret Service agents, they are going to have a tall fence, they are
going to
have guards, they are going to have a gate, and it's going to be a lot
different
for the Clintons than it was for the people who lived there before who
didn't
have any of those sorts of things.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON, FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES: Yes, I intend
to
run.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

TUCHMAN: Hillary Rodham Clinton, it appears, is very likely to run for
a U.S.
Senate seat in the state of New York. Symbolically, this is very

important for

Hillary Clinton. Law in New York says if you want to run for the U.S.

Senate,

you have to be a resident of New York state by election day, which would be

November 7, 2000. Obviously, that would probably not be a good idea, it wouldn't

look so good to the voters if you moved in at the last second. So the

beginning

of the election year, she moves into her new house in Chappaqua, New York.

She says she will spend some time in Washington, but she says she will spend

most of her nights in this home in Westchester County, New York as she runs for

the Senate in this state.

This was an interesting day. We were told yesterday that Hillary Clinton

would be coming by herself this afternoon to start unpacking boxes, and move

into her house in the afternoon. But today it was decided that a certain guest

by the name of Bill Clinton would accompany her. So they ended up coming at

night, they flew to Westchester County Airport not far away from here, and the

president and his wife decided to spend the first official night in their house

together. So they're going to unpack boxes tonight and sleep in this house

together. And very interestingly, this is the first home in 17 years they've

stayed in that they've owned.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

PELTZ: While the Clinton's marriage has always had some unconventional aspects, their new living arrangements are virtually unprecedented in presidential history.

Kathleen Koch looks at that, and the impact Mrs. Clinton's move may have on

White House traditions.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

KATHLEEN KOCH, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice over): Call it the start of a modern

commuter marriage. This is the first time a first lady has primarily lived

elsewhere while her husband was still in office. Some believe it means important

causes will go unchampioned.

ELAINE CRISPEN, NANCY REAGAN'S PRESS SECRETARY: She has a bully pulpit from which she can have a very loud voice for projects that are of interest to her and to the American people. And I can't think of a better place to do it than from the White House.

KOCH: The White House insists the issues Hillary Rodham Clinton has fought for will be well-represented and well-funded in the president's budget.

As to the first lady's traditional role as White House hostess, when Mrs. Clinton is unavailable, officials insist functions there will remain unaffected.

JOE LOCKHART, WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY: They will not be impacted in any severe way. We'll continue to do -- the president will continue to do the job that he was elected to do, and where we need to fill in, we'll fill in.

KOCH: And presidential spouses haven't always lived continuously under the White House roof.

CARL ANTHONY, HISTORIAN: Eleanor Roosevelt, during the years that she was first lady, had an apartment in Washington Square Park in New York City. Jacqueline Kennedy rented and then built homes in the horse country of Virginia, where she would take these Thursday to Tuesday weekends, and just come back to the White House two or three days during the week.

KOCH (on camera): Historians say it is not Hillary Rodham Clinton's move but her Senate run that truly breaks new ground. Seen as the greatest departure yet from the traditional first lady's role, it opens new doors for future presidential spouses.

(voice-over): So as the year goes on, there will be more moments like these: a president flying solo, a first lady just spreading her wings, with a flight plan only they know.

Kathleen Koch, for CNN, the White House.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

PELTZ: Now to other top stories, U.S.-brokered peace talks continue between Israel and Syria. Negotiators are meeting in a remote West Virginia hotel, where talks center on border changes, security measures and establishing formal diplomatic relations. No word of any progress as of yet.

At the same time, Israelis and Palestinians take one more step toward a lasting peace, the withdrawal of more troops from the West Bank. It was a quick and unemotional handover, with the Israeli flag lowered one last time, and the Palestinian banner raised.

Rescue workers in Norway say there's no hope of finding any more survivors in the mangled wreckage of two passenger trains. Yesterday's high-speed collision killed at least 16 people. No one's sure exactly how many passengers were on board or how many bodies may yet be found.

And for the moment, it has stopped raining in Brazil, giving officials time to assess the damage from a week of downpours. Several cities are flooded, at least 28 people are dead, and tens of thousands are homeless. A number of neighborhoods still are threatened by mudslides.

And coming up: a new threat of terrorism that could attack the United States from anywhere in the world.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

PIERRE THOMAS, CNN JUSTICE CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): The FBI computer crime caseload has doubled in each of the last two years. In October, the FBI reported 800 pending cases, and the future may bring even more ominous cyberthreats.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

PELTZ: CNN's Pierre Thomas on what the U.S. military is doing to prevent the increased threat of cyberterrorism.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

PELTZ: On the Pentagon's agenda for the 21st century, preparing for cyberwarfare. Air Force General Richard Myers says cybertactics should become part of every commander's arsenal, along with more traditional weapons.

But the incoming vice chairman on the joint chiefs of staff concedes there are significant policy and legal issues to be sorted out before that can happen.

Meantime, the U.S. Space Command, which Myers heads, has been tasked with defending the Pentagon's computer networks from outside attacks.

Safeguarding

U.S. systems from electronic terrorism is a vital concern in the new millennium.

With details, CNN Justice correspondent Pierre Thomas.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

THOMAS (voice-over): 1997, Worcester, Massachusetts, a teenager uses his computer to knock out communications at this air traffic control hour for six

hours. March 1999, a programmer unleashed the Melissa virus, disabling thousands of computers around the U.S. And the Pentagon is the target of 80 to

a hundred illegal hacking attempts each day. As a century begins, cybercrime,

including electronic terrorism, no longer just a concept, now a reality and a

potential threat to global security.

RICHARD CLARK, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL: We've become dependent on computer

networks. They run our electric power grid, our telecommunications networks,

they run our railroads, our banking system, and all of them are vulnerable on

some level, to some degree, of information warfare or cyberterrorism.

THOMAS: The Justice Department Michael Vatis heads the U.S. government's efforts to protect its infrastructure.

MICHAEL VATIS, DIR., NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION CENTER, FBI:

There's

really a broad spectrum of people, groups and countries that engage in cyberattacks as a general matter, for different purposes.

THOMAS: Terrorists, hostile nations, criminals, malicious hackers, a wide

variety of threats creating new pressure for intelligence defense and law enforcement around the world. In fact, the FBI computer crime caseload has

doubled each of the last two years. In October, the FBI reported 800 pending

cases. And the future may bring even more ominous cyberthreats.

SEN. JON KYL (R-AZ), TECHNOLOGY, TERRORISM AND GOVT. INFO. SUBCOMMITTEE:

According to the National Security Administration, there are over a hundred

countries that are working on techniques to penetrate our information infrastructure. Many of them are aimed at the Defense Department and high-security areas in both the private sector and the government. So it's a very serious threat.

THOMAS: The Clinton administration's pointman on counterterrorism confirms planning for electronic assault is already under way.

CLARK: There are governments who are building units -- military units, intelligence units -- to engage in information warfare. They are developing capabilities, they're building the units, and in some cases, they appear to be doing reconnaissance on our computer networks.

THOMAS (on camera): A major advantage, cybercrime allows criminals to use computer technology to inflict damage while simultaneously reducing the risk of retaliation.

VATIS: Our mission is to try to help protect the nation's critical infrastructures, and somebody sitting with a laptop computer and a modem connection on the other side of the world can attack those things if they don't have good security.

RICHARD POWER, COMPUTER SECURITY INSTITUTE: Terrorists still prefer car bombs, you know. A car bomb still has a lot more impact than a cyberattack, but there is always the possibility that somebody could make some kind of dramatic statement by bringing down an aspect of the infrastructure. THOMAS: Nation's are developing computer anti-hacking teams to block and investigate crimes in cyberspace. But officials say, as technology rapidly advances, preventing cybercrime and catching cybercriminals will only become tougher.

Pierre Thomas, CNN, Washington.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

ANNOUNCER: Still ahead, choosing your baby's sex. It's medically possible, but also controversial.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

DAVID MATTINGLY, CNN CORRESPONDENT (on camera): This entire process was not developed for people originally; it was developed for livestock.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That's fine. That's good that it works for

animals. Good
for them.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

ANNOUNCER: The questions of science, ethics and the next generation,
when CNN
NEWSSTAND continues.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

PELTZ: For as long as people have been having babies, they've been
trying to
influence the outcome. Thanks to science, "boy or girl" isn't a
statement of
preference anymore, but can be an actual choice.

NEWSSTAND's David Mattingly reports on a new medical procedure that
significantly raises the odds for parents with a strong preference for a
boy or
a girl. The process is also raising ethical questions.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

MATTINGLY (voice-over): From the first cry and the first breadth of
life,
babies are subject to our hopes and dreams, and in some cases, even our
expectations.

K. SAUNDY: When I first got pregnant, I hoped it was a girl, but I was
very
pleased that it was a boy.

MATTINGLY: Like so many first-time mothers, Kelly Saundy wanted a girl.
Still, at the arrival of healthy 8-pound, 12-ounce Allen, she was happy
and
consent to one day try again. But four years later, Kelly gives back
Kairon
(ph), 8 pounds and all boy. Again, she's happy, but something's missing.

So three-years later, now married to husband, Tarin (ph), Kelly is
praying
for a girl. MATTINGLY (on camera): Now the third child comes around.
This time
you're probably thinking the odds have got to be in my favor. And what
happens?

TARIN SAUNDY: It's a boy.

K. SAUNDY: We had to have it be a boy.

MATTINGLY (voice-over): In February, 1998, say hello to 8 pounds 7 1/2
ounce
Elijah.

Today the Saundy house is a while of activity, with three outgoing, rambunctious boys. But because the third time wasn't the charm, mom and dad are ready to try yet again for that elusive firstborn girl.

K. SAUNDY: There's four men in this house now. I am a female, and I have four men. There's a lot of testosterone floating. I need a female. No, it's just a desire that I have, to raise a girl to a woman. I need that partnership, that companionship with a female. I really do.

MATTINGLY: But no matter how many times they try, the natural odds on the Saundy's getting either a boy or a girl are always 50-50.

So this time, the Saundys are among a growing number of families taking part in clinical trials of a controversial new procedure that could improve their odds of having a girl six times over having a boy.

K. SAUNDY: If we can increase the chances of having a girl, why not? Why not true it? Why not?

MATTINGLY: The procedure is called MicroSort Sperm Separation and is offered by the Genetics and In Vitro Fertilization institute in Fairfax, Virginia. Sperm cells are tinted with a fluorescent dye, then zapped one by one with a laser and examined by computers. Under the laser, female sperm appear brighter. They carry the most genetic material, and so, the most dye. Then they are sorted, collected, and the mother is inseminated with either the male or female sperm. This allows parents to determine the sex of their child before it is even conceived.

(on camera): The institute promotes MicroSort as a way to avoid genetic diseases, like muscular dystrophy and hemophilia. Is there a genetic disease in the family linked to boys? Choose to have a girl. Or if it's balance you're after, say the family is already full of girls, simply choose to have a boy.

DR. ALEC COMPERMAN (ph), MT. SINAI MEDICAL CENTER: For certain couples, their dream is to have a daughter or a son. For many couples, their dream is just to

have a healthy child. But for the couple that has, for example three or four boys and they've always wanted a girl, I think a lot of excitement is generated, a lot of hope for them.

MATTINGLY (voice-over): Dr, Alec Comperman of New York's Mt. Sinai Medical Center, is among fertility specialists watching this development with interest and concern.

COMPERMAN: My first question is, has this been proven safe? Where's the data that suggests that this is a safe technique?

MATTINGLY: To find that data, you have to look to the federal government, but not to a hospital or university. This medical advancement came out of a quiet government lab north of Washington D.C., on a street called Animal Husbandry Road. It's here that in 1989, Dr. Lawrence Johnson and a team of researchers at the U.S. Department of Agriculture successfully devised a way to sort sperm for the purpose of making livestock operations more productive.

DR. LAWRENCE JOHNSON, USDA: The question that came up was, will this process that we have developed for livestock, will it also work for human sperm?

MATTINGLY: And the answer came when the Genetics and IBF Institute adapted Johnson's process, named it MicroSort, and in 1996, successfully used it for the first time with human sperm. The result was a baby girl, Jessica Collins, seen in this video provided to CNN NEWSSTAND by the Institute. Since Jessica, the institute reports 145 more MicroSort pregnancies. And so far, 67 health babies.

KNOLLS: I think the question is, do we want this as a society? And I think the answer is no for a number of reasons.

MATTINGLY: Laurie Knolls, a bioethicist for the Hastings Institute, is among critics warning of potentially serious implications of gender selection in parts of the world where male children are valued more highly than females. She is also critical of the U.S. for lagging behind other Western nations by not

restricting the practice.

KNOLLS: This is only part of a series of developments that have either occurred now or are soon to occur, all of which drive us toward designing the next generation that comes along, designing our children.

MATTINGLY: There are concerns throughout the medical community that society is not keeping up with the technology. After all, it wasn't that long ago that very little about child was known until the time of delivery. We had no choice but to play the hand we were dealt.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

UNIDENTIFIED ACTOR: Mary, I forgot to tell you, Jim wasn't at the office today. He took Helen to the hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED ACTRESS: I don't know which of them will be satisfied. I know Helen has her heart set on a girl.

UNIDENTIFIED ACTOR: And I know Jim has his heart set on a boy.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MATTINGLY: But now, it's not only possible to deal yourself a different hand, it may soon be possible to stack the deck.

KAPLAN: I think what we're going to see over the next 50, 100 years is not just gender selection, but all kinds of diseases that people may want to eliminate or try to diminish the probability that they're going to transmit to their kids, and some traits that they may want to try and produce in their children -- better memory, better vision, some might be stronger, maybe even issues about appearance.

MATTINGLY: Arthur Kaplan is director for the University of Pennsylvania's Center for Bioethics. He supports parents being allowed to choose traits of their children when technology becomes available. But he advocates counseling and education to make sure parents make informed choices.

KAPLAN: We could use some regulation to standardize informed consent. People should know what it costs, what the risks are of going through particular techniques, is there any kind of inconvenience? What's it all about?

MATTINGLY: Administrators at the Genetics and IBF Institute declined to be interviewed for our story. Instead, they provided this tape containing comments from Institute's leading doctors, supporting gender selection and the safety of the MicroSort process.

DR. EDWARD FUGGER, MICROSORT: And we're finding the same results in humans that were found in the animals -- that the procedures and technologies work, and we have normal, healthy offspring.

MATTINGLY (on camera): How do you feel about that? This entire process was not developed for people originally; it was developed forward livestock.

K. SAUNDY: If it was cloning, I would be upset, but it's not cloning; it's -- that's fine. It's good that it worked for animals. Good for them.

(LAUGHTER)

MATTINGLY: At first, the Saundys were concerned about possible health effects from the fluorescent dye process. There are no long-term studies on the health of children born through MicroSort. But several generations of healthy livestock data helped sell them on the idea, and they recently underwent their first attempt to conceive a MicroSort-assisted girl.

(on camera): Do you have a name picked out this time?

K. SAUNDY: Yes, we do. He can't stand it. Kennedy. I love the name "Kennedy," and he hates it.

MATTINGLY: Their biggest concern now, the cost. The price for a single sort and insemination is \$3,200, and there are no guarantees that a pregnancy will occur. The MicroSort success rate is 73 percent for males, 90 percent for females, leaving a 10 percent chance that a little Kennedy instead becomes a little Kevin.

MATTINGLY (on camera): What happens if you have a boy?

K. SAUNDY: Then you know what, that's what god wanted me to have, that's just what God meant for me.

MATTINGLY: Will you try again?

K. SAUNDY: Eventually, but not soon, not...

T. SAUNDY: Probably wait until technology brings it up.

(LAUGHTER)

(END VIDEOTAPE)

PELTZ: Here's the latest: This week Kelly Saundy told us her first attempt to conceive through the MicroSort method did not work. She'd been warned there's only a 15 percent to 20 percent chance of conception with each attempt. And because it costs so much money, the Saundys are trying something else, the advice in a \$13 book called "How to Choose the Sex of Your Baby."

And coming up: at least some of the prices on Wall Street. We'll tell you what bounced back today, and about a government about-face that affects people who work from home and their employers.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

PELTZ: Following stock prices today may have given investors a bad case of whiplash.

Tony Guida is here now with our "MONEYLINE" update.

Crazy world, that Wall Street, Tony.

TONY GUIDA, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Yes, it was. I got such a crick in my neck you wouldn't believe it, Perri. It was a good idea to have shoulder and lap belts fastened today if you were trying to follow these markets.

Blue chips, which tanked yesterday, shot up as much as 216 points. Then the Dow pulled back for a comfortable 124 point gain, to 11,122.

Tech stocks, which also tanked yesterday, looked pretty ugly again this morning. The Nasdaq fell another 166 points, but the buyers came back in the afternoon. The composite finished just 24 points lower at 3877.

Only one way for bonds: down. The 30-year treasury lost more than a point, the yield rising to 6.63 percent.

You wouldn't have known this was a bad day for tech stocks if you were focused on Apple Computer. Steve Jobs got a standing O from Apple fans when he announced he was all the way back, dropping the "interim" from his CEO title.

Jobs also announced a new Internet strategy, hooking up with Earthlink. Investors liked all the news, sending Apple shares up a \$1.50.

Over at the Magic Kingdom, they're looking for some new tricks. Earnings at

Disney were down 28 percent last year, and that is no "Fantasia." So Michael

Eisner and the other mouseketeers are paying with their bonuses. The CEO grabbed a \$5 million bonus last year; this year, nothing. Same for the other

brass. A short term hiccup, Eisner called 1999, and we all know how annoying hiccups can be.

A major reversal today by the Labor Department, which yesterday indicated companies must ensure the safety of the workplace, even if it is the worker's home.

Kelli Arena reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

KELLI ARENA, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice over): Labor Secretary Alexis Herman

did some serious backtracking, saying the government needs to examine further the changing nature of the workplace, and called for a national dialogue with business and labor leaders.

ALEXIS HERMAN, LABOR SECRETARY: We have laws in this country that say that employers are responsible for ensuring workplaces that are healthy and safe.

What we don't have are new-policy guidance. We don't have new direction for this new work force of the future.

ARENA: The controversy was caused by a letter from officials at the department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration to an employer offering guidance on moving workers into home offices. Such interpretation

letters carry weight in court, and businesses look to them for general guidance.

Despite the letter's withdrawal, business groups say the issue remains murky.

PATRICK CLEARY, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS: Until they come out and clearly state that the employer's obligation ends at the doorstep of a person's home, I think no employer really will be able to rest easy.

ARENA: And labor lawyers say liability issues remain. For example, if an employer provides equipment for at-home use, or if an employee is required to work at home.

For voluntary at-home workers, the rules are a bit different.

ARTHUR SAPPER, MCDERMOTT, WILL & EMERY: The advice is hand the employee a pamphlet describing common hazards at home, inform the employee -- tell the employee that if he has any questions, he should ask the company safety officer.

But at this point, at least until the dust has settled more, I would not intrude into the employees' home.

ARENA (on camera): It took OSHA nearly two years to respond to the original request for guidance, resulting in the letter that caused all the fuss. Businesses hope this next phase does not take quite as long. Kelli Arena, CNN Financial News, Washington.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

GUIDA: That's our "MONEYLINE" update. For a complete look at the day's business news, we invite you to join Willow Bay and Stuart Varney nightly on "MONEYLINE" at 6:30 p.m. Eastern Time, right here on CNN -- Perri.

PELTZ: Tony, thank you very much.

And it is now time for our look at executive workspaces, a segment the we call "Cool Digs." And it won't take you very long to figure out tonight's digs because it belongs to a sports fan. But guessing who it is may not be a slam dunk. So keep your eyes on the clues that NEWSSTAND's Natalie Allen found, and guess who works here.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

NATALIE ALLEN, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice over): Welcome to the office of a CEO who makes a living watching professional sports. On his desk, a fax from

boxing
promoter Don King, memos from the Association of Professional Team
Physicians,
and a report of the company's ticket sales.

These snapshots from Utah remind this executive of his home state, but
his
favorite basketball team is the New York Knicks.

On this wall, a display case stocked with sports fan memorabilia. A
basketball signed by the NBA's All Stars. Down here, an Arena League
football.
The boss oversees Connecticut's New England Sea Wolves.

In 1967, Muhammad Ali wore these brown boxing gloves in a fight against
Zora
Foley (ph). The gold gloves were promotional items from the 1974 Super
Fight 2 match between Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier. The Women's Tennis Association
championships are played down the hall from the boss's office. And a true
artifact, a New York City Hawks football helmet.

Above the desk, a scrapbook of sorts. This grouping of the National
Basketball Association's 50 greatest players. Look closely -- you can
see the
signatures of the Karl Malone, Wilt Chamberlain, Michael Jordan and Magic
Johnson.

Next to the sofa, a book about the boss's mentor, the former New York
Knicks'
coach Red Holzman, and here a picture of his uptown office. The
Rockettes are
on the company payroll, too.

One sport he enjoys outside the office, baseball. This painting is a
signed
original by Norman Rockwell.

So which executive arrives to work ready to play? We will have the
final
score when CNN returns.

(END VIDEOTAPE) (COMMERCIAL BREAK)

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

ALLEN (voice-over): So who has a fax from Don King on his desk. It's
Dave
Checketts, the president and CEO of Madison Square Garden. In addition to
the
arena, he's also in charge of the New York Knicks, the New York Rangers
and the
WNBA's New York Liberty. Under Checketts' helm, Madison Square Garden
recently
bought another famous New York landmark, Radio City Music Hall.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

PELTZ: I didn't have a clue. Checketts' boss, who put him in charge of the Knicks and the Rangers, as well as Madison Square Garden, is Cablevision's Charles Dolan, who appears to be the leading contender to buy yet another New York sports team, the Jets.

We'll be right back.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

PELTZ: We see lots of videotape everyday. And sometimes, the people doing the talking make their point clearly enough, or cleverly enough, their stories tell themselves, without much extra help. That's what makes them the NEWSSTAND soundbites.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: A third of all our schools need extensive repairs or replacement. I've been to schools not only with leaky roofs, but with window frames so old that if you try to power wash the windows, the glass would pop out, with electrical service so inadequate that if you plug a new computer into the wall, the circuit breaker cuts out. We can't expect our students to meet high academic standards if their schools don't even meet high building standards.

CHARLES LEWIS, CENTER FOR PUBLIC INTEGRITY ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN DONATIONS: All of them are shocked that anyone would suggest that special interests have any sway over them or that they take money, and all of them pledge to change it. All I can tell you is special interests do have substantial sway over them, they have influenced their decisions. There is a long track record here, and no one has been particularly candid on that point.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

PELTZ: "SPORTS TONIGHT" is coming up next. Fred Hickman joins us from the CNN "Sports Illustrated" newsroom with a preview of what's ahead. Hi, Fred.

FRED HICKMAN, CNN "SPORTS ILLUSTRATED": Hello. And 'tis the night

after the
Florida State big game. The Seminoles are still celebrating their
national
championship in college football. Bobby Bowden will spin us some
entertaining
yards, coming up. Mike Ditka, well, he is shown the door in New
Orleans. We're
going to here from Iron Mike. Plus, the league names a former grocery
store
stocking clerk, who also played in the Arena League, as its most valuable
player. Also college basketball sees a top five upset, and the return of
Spartan star Mateen Cleaves. That's all coming up on "SPORTS TONIGHT."
That's
all coming up next.

PELTZ: Sounds good. Fred, thank you very much.

HICKMAN: You're welcome.

PELTZ: Coming up tomorrow: the singing heart-throb from Hoboken, New
Jersey,
and no, it is not the one you think. Judd Rose introduces us to
Hoboken's other
favorite son, the one who says he sounded better than Frank Sinatra. He
is
singer Jimmy Roselli.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

JIMMY ROSELLI, SINGER: I think Sinatra had a great style, great voice,
but he
didn't have the pipes that Roselli had. Of course his managers told me
that
many times -- Franks says he wishes he had your pipes.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

PELTZ: Tales of Old Brown Eyes tomorrow at 10:00 p.m. Eastern.

I'm Perri Peltz. And good night from the NEWSSTAND.

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CNN

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SECTION: News; International

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HEADLINE: Should Elian Gonzalez Return to His Father in Cuba?

GUESTS: Joan Brown Campbell, Roger Bernstein, Jeffrey Leving, Georgina
Cid-Cruz, John McCain, Marcia Clark, John Douglas, Theresa Saldana,
Andrea Evans

BYLINE: Larry King

HIGHLIGHT: Rev. Joan Brown Campbell of the National Council of Churches,
attorneys Roger Bernstein and Jeffrey Leving, and Georgina Cid-Cruz,
cousin of
Elian Gonzalez, discuss the Immigration and Naturalization Service's
decision to
return 6-year old Elian Gonzalez to his father in Cuba. A panel
discusses ways
to thwart stalkers,

BODY:

THIS IS A RUSH TRANSCRIPT. THIS COPY MAY NOT BE IN ITS FINAL FORM AND
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UPDATED.

LARRY KING, HOST: Tonight, U.S. immigration officials say 6- year-old
Elian
Gonzalez belongs with his father and must be returned to Cuba. Joining us
from
New York to discuss this very controversial decision, the Reverend Joan
Brown
Campbell, who had dinner last night with Fidel Castro and Elian's dad,
from
Miami -- and Elian's dad was with her in Havana. From Miami, one of
Elian's

cousins. She wants the little boy to stay in the USA. From New Hampshire,
Republican presidential candidate Senator John McCain.

And then, the murder of actress Rebecca Schaeffer was a wake-up call about stalking, but that threat still looms in many lives. Marcia Clark prosecuted Schaeffer's killer. She'll join us to talk about anti-stalking action. We'll also hear from actress Theresa Saldana, survivor of a horrifying knife attack, and actress Andrea Evans, who spent a decade hiding from a stalker. It's all next on LARRY KING LIVE.

We begin with Reverend Joan Brown Campbell, just landed in New York from Cuba, where she spent last night with Fidel Castro and with Elian's father and grandfather.

Reverend Campbell, were you surprised about this decision by immigration today?

REV. JOAN BROWN CAMPBELL, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES: No. We actually had gotten word that this decision would be made. But it feels a lot different when you hear the actual decision being announced.

KING: And I gather you agreed with it?

CAMPBELL: We feel that it's the fair and just decision.

KING: Why did you go to Cuba?

CAMPBELL: Sorry, I didn't quite hear that.

KING: Why did you go to Cuba?

CAMPBELL: We went to Cuba in order to see the family. Our feeling was -- we were asked, essentially, by the churches in Cuba if we would come and visit.

Our feeling was that the families here had gotten a lot of information out to the public, but that very few people really knew about Elian's family in Cuba.

KING: So did you go, Reverend Campbell, with a preconceived -- you can't hear me?

CAMPBELL: I can't hear you. We're going to have to...

KING: Just push it in your ear, if it's falling out.

CAMPBELL: It's fine. We got it.

KING: OK. Did you go to Cuba with a preconceived notion to favor the father?

CAMPBELL: No, I wouldn't say so. I think that what we did was to go feeling that we needed to know the father, we needed to know that family and to see what it is we might be able to say as a third party about that family.

KING: Would you say if you had doubts about the father you would have so told us?

CAMPBELL: Yes, I would have done that. I think you know me. I think I would have said that. The fact of the matter is, this is a good father, and the INS has done several investigations. They agree he's a good father. And it's a wonderful, loving family. There's grandparents, great grandparents, aunts, uncles, a full complement of a family there.

KING: We're looking at the father now in Havana.

Critics, Reverend Campbell, say that the National Council of Churches is a very liberal element of Christianity and is preconceived to favor things like this, had always been kind of pro-Castro, in and sense. How do you respond?

CAMPBELL: I think we're pro-child. I think this doesn't have to do with being pro-Castro or pro-Cuba. We believe very strongly that the child needs to grow up in the family where he was born, and there is every evidence they can emotionally support him, and economically they will have no difficulty taking care of him. I think in this country we would automatically say, when you have a wonderful, loving family, that's where the child gets the best possibilities.

KING: Logically, Reverend Campbell, since you know the benefits of the United States, did you at all try to convince the father to move here?

CAMPBELL: No, we didn't do that at all. That was not what we figured was our

task to do. What we did was to ask the father to talk to us, about the little boy, about his relationships, about the relationships within the family. To me -- I have to just tell one incident. The mother of the mother who was -- who died on the sea...

KING: The grandmother.

CAMPBELL: The grandmother. She was -- had the most poignant statement, when she said, I've lost my daughter, and all I have left is my grandson, Elian. And I want very much for him to be raised by his father. And that's...

KING: What did Premier Castro say?

CAMPBELL: He wasn't there during this discussion. We had a -- last night was really a sort of celebration dinner, a chance for us to have an informal time with him. But we had six hours with the family without any Cuban government officials being there at all. We had requested that. It was granted to us. And at the end of the interview, I asked the father, if he had anything to say to me privately, and unfortunately -- I am not a Spanish speaker -- I -- myself and an interpreter asked him what he had to say in absolute confidence.

KING: The Immigration officials did ask him to come to the United States to get the child. Does he plan to do that?

CAMPBELL: I don't know. I think -- he is obviously willing to be cooperative, if that's helpful. He does not want to find himself embroiled in a long legal battle. And he doesn't want to do anything that would make Elian's life have to face another trauma. I think he is somewhat fearful that that might happen if he came here.

KING: Reverend, you remain with us.

When we come back, we'll be joined by Elian Gonzalez's cousin in Miami, a lawyer representing him in Miami and a lawyer who filed on behalf of the father. He'll be in Chicago. They'll all join us, along with Reverend Campbell, and later we'll get the thoughts of John McCain, and then our panel on

stalking.

The Doles, Elizabeth and Robert, on Friday night.

We'll be right back.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: We're with Reverend Joan Brown Campbell, former general secretary National Council of Churches, just back from Havana.

We're now joined in Miami by Georgina Cid-Cruz. She is Elian Gonzalez's cousin in Miami, desirous of him staying there. In Chicago is Jeffrey Leving.

He's a famed custody attorney, normally representing the father in custody hearings all over the United States, and he filed a brief on behalf of Elian's father. And in Miami is Roger Bernstein, who represent -- Roger, are you the attorney for Elian? What is your position in all of this?

ROGER BERNSTEIN, IMMIGRATION ATTORNEY: Yes, I am one of the attorneys who represents Elian Gonzalez and also Lazaro Gonzalez in the capacity for Elian.

KING: They had to appoint you, right?

BERNSTEIN: Yes, they signed a notice of representation that we act on their behalf, yes.

KING: And Lazaro is who?

BERNSTEIN: Lazaro is Elian's great uncle.

KING: OK. What is the precedent for giving this child to an uncle or a cousin?

BERNSTEIN: Well, it's a custody determination that is made by INS, whereby the parents are not physically present in the United States, and the INS has the discretion to parole a child into the custody of a relative.

So that's why the decision that -- and they made a determination that the home was fit, that Lazaro and his relatives were loving parents, and that it was proper to put them into the custody of the family.

KING: Just so I understand it legally, Roger, do you appeal this immigration decision today, or is the courts a separate matter?

BERNSTEIN: Well, we -- first of all, Larry, we asked the attorney general of the United States to review this decision. This decision is unprecedented.

I've been dealing with asylum issues for 10 years. This is the first time where a child has requested asylum, that the claim is summarily dismissed. And in Cuba -- and we are in a position now where the child will be returned to Cuba. This is an irrevocable decision, whereby Elian's rights cannot be heard.

KING: But Elian didn't make the request?

BERNSTEIN: Elian did make the request, and Lazaro, as the custodian for Elian, did make the request.

KING: But Elian himself didn't say -- I mean, he's 5, 6 years old.

BERNSTEIN: Elian has stated that he wants to remain in the United States, but it brings me to a very important point, Larry. The guidelines that INS has issued on representing a child in the asylum context -- I'm sorry, my earplug keeps popping out -- specifically states, when a child is too young to articulate that decision, the INS is obligated to consider all of the evidence, not just the testimony of the father...

KING: I see.

BERNSTEIN: ... but to hear all the evidence. And that would include psychological examinations, talking to witnesses that -- talking to relatives in Miami that also can speak to the coercion that believe the father is...

KING: I got you. Let me -- while we fix your earphone, let me speak to Jeffrey Leving in Chicago.

Jeffrey, where do you stand now? You have won the immigration. What -- do

you wait for what the attorney general says? What's your side do now?

JEFFREY

LEVING, CUSTODY ATTORNEY: Well right now, I am waiting to talk to the American

coalition for fathers and children, to see if they want me to file an additional

amicus brief based on what has recently occurred, and I intend to discuss that

matter with them. They are my client. I filed the amicus brief on their behalf.

And INS agreed with my amicus brief. And I am have very, very happy.

And I
think the child's best interests will be served.

But the real issue here is, nobody in the United States has standing to
make
any legal decisions concerning the immigration status of this young child
--
nobody, and that's the issue.

KING: If the other side appeals, do -- will we eventually have a court
hearing, other than this Immigration hearing?

LEVING: My feeling right now is that INS made a decision, and I believe
the
boy will go back to his father in Cuba. I don't think there is any legal
strategy or maneuvering that can change or will change the ins decision.

KING: You expect, though, to be legal strategy and maneuvering, don't
you?
You don't expect this boy to go back tomorrow?

LEVING: Well, unfortunately, I don't expect the boy to go back
tomorrow. And
the information I was given prior to this show, that some type of
pleading for a
temporary restraining order would be filed in court to prevent the child
from
being sent back to Cuba, and that was the information I was given. But
the
reality of it is, the INS clearly decided that no one has standing in the
United
States to do anything here, and the only one with legal authority is the
father.

BERNSTEIN: I'd like to respond.

KING: Georgina -- hold it, let me ask Georgina first.

Georgina, you are Elian's cousin, are you not?

GEORGINA CID-CRUZ, ELIAN GONZALEZ'S COUSIN: Yes.

KING: Do you know Elian's father.

CID-CRUZ: Yes I know him. I lived over there for 10 years before
coming over
to Miami.

KING: Is he a good father.

CID-CRUZ: I don't know how he was with his son. I would believe that
he is a
good father. I don't know, because when I left Cuba, I was 10, and he
was about

12 or 13, more or less, so I don't know how he is now.

KING: Why do you want the boy to stay in Miami, because you must have some feelings that a father and a son kind of belong together?

CID-CRUZ: OK, first of all...

KING: I mean, logically, a father and son belong together.

CID-CRUZ: OK, first of all, I agree with you that the father and son should be together, but Cuba is not like United States. You don't have liberty there.

This boy is not going to have liberty to say what he feels. He's not going to have things that here are normal for a 6- year-old, he's not going to have it there. And the most important thing -- and I think people are forgetting this

-- is that his mom left Cuba because there was a reason for her to leave Cuba,

because she wasn't happy there. She left, bringing the boy over. In that, she

risked her, died, went through a lot, OK. And left the boy at the mercy of God,

OK, for him to come over here. What he has gone through, it's not even...

KING: Would you -- I understand. Georgina, would you be happiest if the father came to the United States? Would that make you the happiest?

CID-CRUZ: I would be very happy if he would come to the United States.

I would be very happy if he could stay in the United States with Elian.

KING: Yes, that's what I mean, yes.

CID-CRUZ: Yes.

KING: And, Reverend Campbell, by the way, did the father know that the mother was taking the child to the United States?

CAMPBELL: No, he didn't know, and not only did he not know, but the grandparents didn't know either. So it came as a total shock to them.

And the way the father found out that he was here I think is an important piece of the story. He was called by a doctor in a hospital in Miami.

CID-CRUZ: That's not true, I'm sorry. That's not true. Can I talk?

KING: Hold it. We'll let her...

CAMPBELL: How about you let me finish?

KING: Hold on, reverend.

Georgina, do you know how the father found out?

CID-CRUZ: The father called my house, OK, and spoke to my mother to tell her to please find out where Elian and his mother were because he didn't know.

KING: I see.

CID-CRUZ: OK. And that's how we started to find out where were they, until we heard on the news that they found him in the sea.

KING: I got you.

CAMPBELL: Yes, and...

KING: All right, I understand. Both sides are correct. All right, hold on.
Hold on.

We'll take a break, and we'll be right back. Don't go away.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

DORIS MEISSNER, INS COMMISSIONER: The father made it very clear during both of these meetings that he wants Elian returned to him as soon as possible. Based on these meetings, INS believes that the father is expressing his true wishes, and therefore, we have determined that Elian should be reunited with his father.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: Reverend Campbell, can you understand the feelings of the family represented by Georgina tonight in Miami?

CAMPBELL: I certainly can. I think that I understand the feelings. I happen to believe that children do better when they are brought up in the home in which they were born. I think that there's a full complement of family members here -- grandparents, great grandparents, uncles. The father is married again, has a new baby. There's wonderful pictures of Elian around the house. We saw the room where he sleeps, the school where he goes to school, and I brought back to him

notes from his friends in school, the other little 6-year-olds, who are worried about whether or not he's going to catch up with his mathematics. Every indication is that it's good situation for him.

KING: Georgina, did not the mother put the boy in peril?

CID-CRUZ: I'm sorry, I don't understand.

KING: Did not the mother put the boy in peril? I mean, that boy was lucky to be alive.

CID-CRUZ: The boy is lucky to be alive, because if it wouldn't have been for that mother that put him in that innertube, he wouldn't be here, and for those people that saved his life, the fishermen, he wouldn't be here. So I wonder what would have happened if he would have died, you know, because this is just God's wishes. God wanted him to be here.

KING: All right. So your position, Georgina, is you think he should be with his father but the father should be in the United States?

CID-CRUZ: That's right.

KING: All right. And Reverend Campbell's position is the father can be where he wants to be and the father is entitled to the boy.

CID-CRUZ: But Larry, but the father...

(CROSSTALK)

We're not sure that the father...

KING: One at a time. One at a time. Reverend, hold on. Georgina, what?

CID-CRUZ: OK. We don't know that the father wants to be over there because the father can be told -- can be being told what to say.

KING: OK. How do you know, Reverend Campbell, that the father was being open with you? He's in a dictatorship.

CAMPBELL: Well, I'll tell you why I think that -- the INS agreed with this, and they interviewed him two or three times. We were with the family for quite a long period. And it's not just father. It's that large family that is

there
waiting for this little boy.

And you know, you can arrange a lot of things, but it's very hard to
arrange
human emotion. And it's very clear...

KING: Roger -- all right. Hold on, reverend.

Roger, would you say that the odds are now, based on this, against you
keeping this boy here?

BERNSTEIN: The odds are not against us, Larry. The odds are on the
side of
justice. And all we're asking is to have Elian's case be heard.

Reverend Campbell could interview Elian's father in Cuba a hundred
times and
he still could not speak freely. That is the point...

KING: All right. Roger, are you a father?

BERNSTEIN: Yes, I am a father.

KING: Would you relinquish your boy to someone, to a cousin?

BERNSTEIN: No, and if I -- I would -- if I were the father, I would go
to all
ends of the earth to be with that boy. It speaks volumes, Larry, that he
is not
here with the boy. If...

KING: All right. And Jeffrey in -- please don't interrupt. Jeffrey
Leving in
Chicago, what about that point? Why don't we just settle this? The
father
should want to be with the boy. There's family everywhere. Why -- the
father
is allowed to come here. Immigration's given a visa, right? Why doesn't
he just
come?

LEVING: Well, this is a very complicated case. And who knows? Maybe the
father may not have the freedom to come here. But that isn't the issue.
The
issue is what is in the best interests of helping this boy get through a
horrible trauma. This boy just watched his mother drown. This boy is
grieving.
This boy needs stability. And how can this boy get the psychological and
emotional stability he needs to get through this grieving process?
(CROSSTALK)

Through familiarity -- let me talk. Through familiarity. And how can
he get

that familiarity? By being with his biological father, because he recognizes his biological father as his primary caretaker who...

(CROSSTALK)

KING: Georgina, can...

(CROSSTALK)

BERNSTEIN: (UNINTELLIGIBLE) political reality, Larry, to believe that Elian could be treated in a -- in a -- without exploitation.

KING: But Roger, you can't ask Elian, right? A 6-year-old is going to make the decision on who gave him candy today, right? I mean, we know that.

BERNSTEIN: We understand that. But the point is the guidelines provide if a person is not of the age where they can speak that other people may speak on their behalf. Experts may speak on their behalf. Psychological...

KING: But Immigration denied that, right?

BERNSTEIN: Immigration...

KING: Do you expect -- do you think the attorney general...

BERNSTEIN: Immigration...

KING: Roger, you've got to let me finish the question.

BERNSTEIN: Go ahead.

KING: Do you think the attorney general might overrule?

BERNSTEIN: I think the attorney general should certainly overrule. We have provided her with regulations that the INS is not abiding by.

When a person comes into this country, a minor, they have the right if there is -- the benefit of the doubt has to be given to the minor. If they -- if in any way they say they're afraid, they should be given a hearing.

KING: Let me tell our audience. We have a complete program planned tonight on stalking. We're going to do that at the bottom of the hour. But obviously, this deserves more attention. We intend to give it more attention.

We thank our guests. Reverend -- Senator McCain is standing by in New Hampshire with his comments on this touchy, tough issue, and we plan to do more on it. We do have a stalking issue coming at the bottom of the hour with four prominent guests to discuss it. So I'm going to talk to Senator McCain. We thank our guests. We will do more on this. We'll take a break, come back with Senator McCain and get into his thoughts. Don't go away.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: We now welcome to LARRY KING LIVE Senator John McCain. He is a candidate for his party's nomination for the presidency. And he is the United States senator from Arizona. He appears here tonight as a senator and a father.

This is, I'm sure you'll agree, Senator, a dilemma?

SEN. JOHN MCCAIN (R-AZ), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: No, I don't think so, Larry. You know, I was just thinking...

KING: A father and a child is not a dilemma?

MCCAIN: I was just thinking while I was listening to your other guests -- they have a saying -- a slogan at the Statue of Liberty. It says: "Send me your poor, your tired, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free," yearning to breathe free. That's what Elian's mother was doing when she literally sacrificed her life so that her son could breathe free. And she gave her life so that he might have freedom.

I don't know why his father didn't know about it or anybody else in the communist hierarchy didn't know about it. But clearly, this young man deserves freedom. He deserves not to be sent back to a totalitarian, oppressive, repressive government.

KING: All right. And what...

MCCAIN: And -- and finally, could I -- could I just mention...

KING: Sure.

MCCAIN: He is a young man who I think deserves that opportunity. And only criminals, only criminals so far have ever been sent back to Cuba.

KING: What, senator, does the father deserve?

MCCAIN: I think the father deserves the ability to come to the United States.

I don't know why he hasn't. And I wish that he would be able to do that. But

this young man deserves to grow up in a free and open society and have the bounties and beauties of freedom rather than living in a country where

Fidel

Castro has decided that their young women would sell themselves in order to have

hard currency for his regime to stay in power.

KING: So then you -- in a sense, you would encourage children to run away

from their parents in oppressed countries, get on boats any way you can, get

over here, and we'll take you in. Forget your mother or your father, get here.

MCCAIN: If children want to achieve freedom, which they attempted to do

--

that's why they built the Berlin Wall, Larry. That's why we all know that if

Castro ever let them loose, there would be a sign that said, "Last one out turn

out the lights."

KING: What if the father is...

MCCAIN: I think the people deserve freedom. It's the most precious of all

commodities.

KING: What if the father is a lover of Cuba, likes Fidel, likes where he lives, likes the country and wants his son?

MCCAIN: If he is that way, he is one in a few million and then he's part of

the communist hierarchy. We all know that -- we saw at the Mariel boat lift

when Castro let people leave, they left in -- by the hundreds of thousands.

KING: Would you...

MCCAIN: Look, this is a cruel, oppressive, repressive government that has

condemned their people to poverty. You know that -- why doesn't Castro empty

out his political prisoners? Why doesn't he allow a free election? Because he

knows he'd be out in a New York minute.

Look, young people -- Andy Grove, the head of Intel, left by himself as

a
young teenager from a communist country and escaped from behind the Iron
Curtain. Ask Andy if he thinks he should have stayed with his father or
come to
the land of opportunity. There's nothing more precious than freedom.

KING: By the way, John, would you say -- would you say the same thing
if this
were a Chinese boy with a father in China?

MCCAIN: Sure. Yes indeed.

KING: Kosovo boy with a boy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia?

MCCAIN: Yes, sir.

KING: Any oppressive -- boy in North Korea?

MCCAIN: North Korea more than anything, because the chances of staying
alive
aren't very good.

KING: All right. Any country in -- any country in the world that in
your
opinion has a despotic regime, including China...

MCCAIN: Yes, sir.

KING: ... we should keep that child if the child got here in these
circumstances?

MCCAIN: Especially if the mother died -- died! -- gave her very life
trying
to bestow freedom on that child. I think -- I don't understand why that
isn't
put into this equation. KING: What -- why -- so Immigration, though,
they've got
to rule on the ruling, right? If they deem him a fit father, maybe
they'd have
no course -- no other course but to go this way? Is that possible?

MCCAIN: But strange enough -- but strangely enough, as you know, as I
mentioned, only criminals have been returned to Cuba. During the Cold
War,
there was a Ukrainian boy, of Russian Ukrainian parents, and they tried
to bring
him back behind the Iron Curtain. He sued and was able to gain his
freedom. I
wonder if that isn't some sort of precedent.

As you know, I'm not a lawyer, but I mean, humanity dictates that the
real
option is to allow the father to come freely to the United States.

KING: And that would be your personal request tonight. We're seen in Cuba.
Let the father come here?

MCCAIN: Absolutely, and no reprisals or threats against other members of the family who will remain behind, which is a common action on the part of Fidel Castro and his thugs.

KING: So there's no doubt in your mind that you're urging then -- I don't want to put words in your mouth. You're urging Attorney General Reno to overturn this decision?

MCCAIN: Absolutely. In the name of freedom and democracy, and the opportunity to live in, as I say, in the most bountiful and beautiful nation in the world, which so many people have achieved in getting away from totalitarian governments.

KING: Thanks, Senator. We look to call upon you again in many areas.

MCCAIN: Thank you, Larry, it's great to be with you.

KING: Always good seeing you, Senator John McCain.

When we come back, the problem of stalking, and what to do about it. Right after this.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: Welcome back to LARRY KING LIVE.

Joining us now from Los Angeles, Teresa Saldana, the actress who was herself a victim of stalking. Also Andrea Evans, who appears on CBS's "The Bold and the Beautiful," a stalking victim. Marcia Clark, the famed prosecutor in the O.J. Simpson trial, who successfully prosecuted Robert Bardo. He was convicted of murdering actress Rebecca Schaeffer ten years ago, and we'll discuss how that case spurred anti-stalking legislation in California and elsewhere. And joining us here in Washington is John Douglas, the former FBI profiler. He's written many books, the most recent of which is "Obsession," published two years ago by Scribners, about stalkers, domestic violence, and rape cases.

First, by definition, Marcia, legally, what is stalking?

MARCIA CLARK, PROSECUTOR IN REBECCA SCHAEFFER MURDER TRIAL: Well, it depends on how -- that's such a good point, actually. Stalking people -- think of it as somebody who is following them around, and somebody who is lurking around, and always being where the other person is. That is indeed stalking.

Another aspect of it, and one that we have legally defined as a crime, is defined as a terrorist threat, which is the ability to communicate threats and impending danger, and the intent to inflict impending danger, on a victim, on a chosen victim.

KING: That makes...

CLARK: And that would qualify also.

KING: All right.

John, can I follow someone tomorrow everywhere they go, keeping a pace behind them, making no threats of any kind, just follow them? Can I?

JOHN DOUGLAS, FORMER FBI PROFILER: No, I don't think you can. It would be harassment. I mean, you don't have to have a -- you don't have to have a verbal type of threat. If your -- if the perception is that you're putting fear in this person, this person fears the behavior of you stalking them, following them...

KING: You can stop that?

DOUGLAS: Sure, you can stop that.

KING: Theresa, can you briefly tell us again -- we were going to do an hour tonight, and we are limited to a half hour -- you were attacked by a man named Arthur Jackson in 1982, who stabbed you 18 times. Did you know Arthur Jackson?

THERESA SALDANA, ACTRESS: I did not know Arthur Jackson. I didn't know anything about him. I was an actress, and I didn't know anything about him until he contacted my manager Selma Rubin a couple of days before the attack,

and then I was stabbed.

KING: When he contacted her, what did -- there he is. When he contacted her, what did he want?

SALDANA: He was -- he was portraying to Selma Rubin that he was various people. He claimed to be someone who assisted Martin Scorsese, the director, who I had worked with. He claimed to be various people in the show-business industry, and he basically tried to trick her into giving my address. Instead, he tricked a family member of mine into giving my actual address. And when I called the police -- at that time because so little was known about stalking and these kind of threats, which were so real and are so real -- the police advised me to do nothing, and they figured it was just a harmless crush or a harmless fan.

KING: And he was -- would you guess -- do we know he was obsessed with you?

SALDANA: Yes, we know he was obsessed. He remains obsessed to this day.

KING: In prison?

SALDANA: And in fact, he's -- he's not in prison. He's in a mental-health facility in England, and it's highly subjective as to whether he will or will not be released in his life time.

KING: You still fear him?

SALDANA: Do I fear him? I fear him not...

KING: Yes, if he got out you would fear him?

SALDANA: If he were out I would be fearful of him, yes, very much so.

KING: Andrea Evans, now on CBS's "The Bold and the Beautiful," had to give up her role on "One Life to Live" 10 years ago. What happened? You will not tell us the name of your stalker, by the way -- why not?

ANDREA EVANS, ACTRESS: I would rather not give him the press that so many stalkers do this kind of thing to achieve, and in my case...

KING: So he was not charged? He was not -- there was no criminal case?

EVANS: He was mentally incompetent to stand trial. I couldn't prosecute him.

KING: What happened to you, Andrea?

EVANS: Well, basically, I was terrorized by this man forever. He saw me on television. He became obsessed. He -- at times when he -- when I refused to see him or whatever, at one point he slashed his wrists on the front steps of the studio where I was working. He would send hateful mail. Basically made my life very uncomfortable, especially because I had no law to protect me and could not have him put away until he harmed me, which is what I was informed by the police.

KING: And how did he harm -- did he harm you in the end?

EVANS: Only emotionally. He never physically harmed me. We did come face to face on a number of occasions, but I was fortunate enough to get away.

KING: How then were you able to have him committed? EVANS: I could only have him committed in the state of New York where this took place for 60 to 90 days at a time. Then he would be released and come after me again.

KING: Where is he now?

EVANS: I don't exactly know nor do I want to.

KING: But are you worried? Do you worry daily that he could come back into your life?

EVANS: I don't worry daily, no, and I have not heard from him in a while. But I think when something like this happens to you, it's always in the back of your mind. There's always a fear. But I think you have to find a way to go on with your life, which I have done again. As you mentioned, I am back working on CBS right now.

KING: And congratulations.

Marcia, is this a tough general prosecution? Yes, I mean, obviously

murder
isn't. But is this -- if you stalk someone, if you make threats but
don't do
anything about them, is it tough to put them away?

CLARK: Not anymore, thank goodness. At least in California I can say
that we
have a very good stalking law that prohibits terrorist threats or making
threats
of danger, impending danger to a person, whether you intend to carry them
out or
not. The important thing being that the threat appear to be serious,
appear to
be one that you intend to carry out, and that the target of the threat is
indeed
put in fear. And with all of those elements shown...

KING: And what can the penalty be?

CLARK: I'm sorry?

KING: What can the penalty be? If convicted.

CLARK: It's what we call a wobbler. It can either be a misdemeanor or a
felony state prison sentence, depending on the severity of the conduct.

But I would say what Andrea is talking about, you know, in denying the
publicity to the stalker, is an important thing if it can be accomplished.
Obviously, Theresa could not have done that in her case.

KING: Yes.

CLARK: But that is what they're looking for, Larry, they're looking to
become
famous by association.

KING: Yes.

John, isn't a lot of stalking, lovers who are turned down, boyfriends,
husbands, and ex-wives? DOUGLAS: Right, that is the majority of the cases
in
this country. At any given moment in this country, we have over 200,000
people
who are being stalked. At the end of the year we'll have about 1.4
million
people who are being stalked.

KING: Being stalked?

DOUGLAS: Being stalked.

KING: What percentage of the stalkers are male?

DOUGLAS: Eighty percent. Eighty percent are male, and very, very few

are the
types of cases that we're talking about right here.

KING: That's rare, what we are hearing?

DOUGLAS: That's rare, the celebrity-type stalking. The problem is today, I mean, if you go on -- I looked yesterday on some of the Web sites, and some of the actresses today they have their own Web sites. You can have chats with these actresses, they'll sent you autographed photographs of themselves. You can hire a PI out in California or anywhere else and they can gather intelligence information on these particular celebrities. So...

KING: You can communicate where in the past you couldn't?

DOUGLAS: That's right. It's very, very easy.

KING: Does that reduce the stalking effect?

DOUGLAS: No, it doesn't, no, it doesn't, It increases...

KING: Increases?

DOUGLAS: ... increases the stalking effect.

But the everyday cases, everyday we will pick up...

KING: What's a typical case?

DOUGLAS: Typical case is, it's a domestic type of case. It's a relationship between a husband, a wife, a boyfriend, girlfriend, a live-in lover, then there's a breakup here. But what's interesting about the offender, the offender is a real control freak. He usually enters into the relationship like Prince Charming on the white horse, and he showers the potential victim with gifts, with flowers and with candy. But then he begins to change. He begins to become very controlling. And some of the cases I have had, the subject wanted to have book -- keep book on his girlfriend to see how many miles she put on the car, how much money she spent. And then finally there's this abusiveness, and if a woman...

KING: Becomes obsessive?

DOUGLAS: Becomes obsessive, and if the woman stays in the relationship,

in
the research I was doing at the University of Pennsylvania, now -- where
the
woman now is being slapped around, being manually strangled.

KING: Taking it.

DOUGLAS: If the woman does not get out of that relationship, you're
going to
be working a homicide case in the future.

KING: We'll come back with more on this -- at any time now -- how many
people
can be stalked tonight?

DOUGLAS: About 200,000.

KING: Whew.

We'll be right back on LARRY KING LIVE, don't go away.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: Marcia Clark, was -- was -- to be direct, was O.J. Simpson a
stalker?

CLARK: No, not in the classic sense that you're talking about here,
although
in some sense, yes. When you talk about a stalker in his context, it's
what you
guys were just talking about: the more average -- I hate to say average
in this
context -- but you know, the more mundane boyfriend stalking girlfriend,
ex-husband stalking wife. In that sense, I believe he did to some extent,
yes.

KING: But that can lead to violence, John, as well, right? And it can
lead
against actresses or against boyfriend-girlfriend?

DOUGLAS: Sure. I assisted Daniel Petrocelli in the civil case in that,
and I
went through the entire case, and to me, it had the classic signs of
stalking.
Remember, he was watching through a window of Nicole having sex with some
guy on
the couch. He beat her around. He slapped her. He strangled her. These
are
the precursors for future violence.

KING: Theresa, are there things, as you think back, you could have done?

SALDANA: Yes, I think that there are many things that the average
person can

do.

KING: Like?

SALDANA: And I think that's very, very important. I think too much is accessible. Of course, we have the Internet and everything else. But for example, when you go to a supermarket and someone asks for your number, you don't have to give out your number. You don't have to give out all of this pertinent information about you. You don't have to share so much information with other people.

And I know many -- I know quite a few friends in my own circle who are not in the entertainment industry who have had problems with stalker-like people. And I think the key here is to maintain your privacy as much as possible, to keep things to yourself, to encourage your children, your kids to do the same, to not be so much giving of information.

Simple information can lead to very deadly, grisly acts. And I think it's important that whatever field you're in or not in, that you maintain your privacy and encourage your family to do the same thing. That's a way of thwarting potential attacks.

KING: By the way, Theresa, are you not working again?

SALDANA: Am I not working again? Well, that's the actor's saga. I am actually working again. I have a movie coming out called "Carlo's Wake" with Rita Moreno and Martin Landau.

KING: Oh great.

SALDANA: And I am back. I am back.

KING: Good. Andrea, what would you add to what Theresa said about what you can do about it?

Well, I'm in total agreement. I think when what happened to Theresa and I happened we weren't as aware of what to do. Due to programs such as this -- and I know our security men we have worked with: Gavin De Becker, who gave me tons of ideas on how to keep myself private. And she is so right.

And every person out there, particularly women, should not give out their

Social Security number, their phone number, any information. Do whatever you can to remain as private as possible.

KING: But the stalkee, John, is a victim of this, right?

DOUGLAS: That's right. They're, obviously, a victim of this. And once -- once you're in this situation, again particularly in domestic type of cases -- these are the everyday folks, and they're blue-collar, white-collar -- you have to -- you have to make a decision. You have to pass responsibility on to the victim. You have to get out of this relationship.

If you don't get out of this relationship, it's going to get worse and it's going to become much more violent.

KING: Marcia, can you stop a stalker?

CLARK: Well, no, you can't stop them...

KING: Do you thing?

CLARK: ... physically stop them. But you know, Gavin De Becker does have a number of good points that he makes about things that you can do if you feel you are being stalked. Among them, varying your routines, never going out alone at night by yourself, that kind of thing. And he has them in his books to look at.

But you can't really stop somebody from following you if they're inclined to do that.

KING: Yes.

CLARK: What you can do is be very careful and very judicious about the information you give out.

I agree with what's been said, Larry. You know how many times you're in a supermarket line or in a line for any store, and you're trying to buy something and they're trying to compile a mailing list, they ask you your phone number. It's not the clerk you worry about. It's the guy standing behind you in line that you've got to worry about, and think about that you don't have to give your

number, you don't have to be on their mailing list. Just say no.

KING: What a weird way to live, John. I mean...

DOUGLAS: Well, it's very difficult. In fact, the research I do -- and I've done some research with apbnews.com as a senior analyst -- it's not just these types of cases. Stalking comes in the form of child molesters interviewed, rapists, as well as serial offenders. And again, many times the precursor is stalking.

KING: We'll ask Theresa and Andrea if they live in fear generally as they do normal things every day. We'll try to get some calls in too. Don't go away.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: Andrea, John thinks it might be a mistake for actresses to have Web sites. Think so?

EVANS: No, I don't. You know, you can still maintain privacy and have a Web site. I have a Web site. I'm on television every day. I have a jewelry company. I'm writing a book about this whole experience. You don't have to stop your life or stop being public. I don't think a Web site is any problem at all.

And you have fans and good fans that don't stalk you but keep in touch.

KING: Then what do you do, John?

DOUGLAS: Well, 99 percent of the fans...

KING: Are fine.

DOUGLAS: ... are fine. It's just the one percent. And that's -- that's the problem.

KING: But they've got to live in -- Theresa, do you live in daily fear?

SALDANA: I do not live in daily fear, not at all. In fact, I live with a lot of joy, a lot of life, and a lot gratitude that I am here alive. And there is another side to stalking. I think the most important thing is that the person

who is being stalked emerges both alive and triumphant and happy to be at the other end of the situation. With the laws that we have, particularly in California these days, you can survive being stalked and you can live to have a happy, healthy life again. And that's -- that's the message I want to give people, is that we can beat this.

KING: John, do want them to be more worried?

DOUGLAS: Well, I think they're at a strict advantage here. They -- they can hire bodyguards. They have the money, they have the resources. But the everyday victims of stalking -- 80 percent of these women who are being abused, and being violated sexually, physically, emotionally, who are trapped in these relationships, they just can't get out.

KING: Marcia, have you ever been stalked?

(LAUGHTER)

CLARK: Not that I'm aware of. I don't think so.

KING: One would gather, since you haven't, it would be a horrible experience.

CLARK: Yes, I would definitely think it would be a horrible experience. And I mean, speaking to Theresa and speaking to Andrea, you don't get a sense of -- I mean, they really are such survivors. They're so strong, and they've really muscled through it, which is a beautiful thing. But I can imagine what it must be like to know that your every step is being dogged by somebody...

KING: Yes, wow.

CLARK: ... and you have to worry constantly where you go.

KING: Do parole boards let them out? Are they good con artists, John?

DOUGLAS: I just came out of Trenton Penitentiary last week, and I was talking to a few of these characters there, and the problem is that the people who do the assessments of these characters, they don't really look at the crime. They rely on self-reporting, on the interview.

KING: They hear them out.

DOUGLAS: You hoodwink them. In fact, it just drives me crazy. In fact, I saw an interview you were doing, too, with David Berkowitz a few weeks back, because I have interviewed Berkowitz, and it comes across, as you probably know, as very, very charming. He's got...

KING: Warden said he's the nicest guy in prison.

DOUGLAS: Nicest guy. His life is controlled, a guy even like David Berkowitz, I mean, who was a stalker, who was stalking his victims in New York City. If you asked David Berkowitz the question -- I was hoping you would do this -- What profession would you love to have, if you could do it again? Usually the professions are law enforcement, a minister or some counseling profession. Why? Because of power, control.

KING: But he did say he wouldn't let himself out. Berkowitz said he would not let himself out of prison.

DOUGLAS: That's good. Hopefully he won't -- hopefully the parole board will be convinced.

KING: Do they want jobs where they can do it?

DOUGLAS: That right, where they can be in control of others.

KING: We'll get a break and be back with more on this edition of LARRY KING LIVE.

The Doles on Friday.

Don't go away.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

KING: Let's get a call in.

Tulsa, Oklahoma, hello.

CALLER: Yes, what kind of protection is available for someone...

KING: I can't hear you. What, sir?

CALLER: ... stalked by a vindictive spouse.

KING: Hold it. Turn your radio -- turn your television down, sir. All right, now repeat the question.

CALLER: OK, what kind of protection...

KING: We're getting a echo chamber.

All right, can -- all right, I think the gist of it is, how do we protect -- if a person is being stalked and they call up the police or they call up the prosecutor's office, what can the law enforcement do if someone is bugging you, calling you every day, making idle threats, not death threats, but you're going to come back know or I am going to get you!

CLARK: You're talking to me?

KING: Yes -- what do you do?

CLARK: You can call the -- first of all, you call the police. You report the threat. You give every bit of information that you can give about the person -- where they saw you, what they look like, their description, every action that they took -- and then you get a temporary restraining order. And that's the beginning of it, you know, and that's the way it starts. You have a temporary restraining order. You can get that on your own in court. You don't have to go in with a DA. You don't have to go in with any lawyer; do it yourself in a court of law. If that order is then violated, he can then be arrested.

KING: Take action, John, you agree with that?

DOUGLAS: You can take action. But you have to be careful with these orders. I had a case where a woman was stabbed in the rest, and right through the restraining order, right in her chest, by her husband.

KING: So what do you do?

DOUGLAS: So you have to be careful. Every case has to be assessed on its own merits.

KING: You mean, in some cases, it's stupid to get...

DOUGLAS: It may be the wrong thing to do, particularly if you have a restraining order then you're in a state where it's a misdemeanor. So what is it? It's not even worth the...

KING: Houston, hello.

CALLER: Hello.

KING: Yes.

CALLER: My question is -- I thought of this after George Harrison personally got attacked. What are the stalking rates in the U.S. compared to other countries?

KING: Do you know, John?

DOUGLAS: It is the same. We have 200,000 here. But per capita is still...

KING: It's a worldwide thing.

DOUGLAS: It's a worldwide thing. There's really no cultural differences here. We really see it everywhere, in domestic cases particularly.

KING: Teresa, you're -- obviously you're not paranoid. Are you wary, though, of situations?

SALDANA: I'm very cautious, and I -- because I also work with Gavin De Becker and I've also talk with other experts, I'm very cautious about my life and those of my immediate others, my child, et cetera, however, I don't let it overcome me or become an obstacle in my life, and that's the most important thing. The critical thing is to be able to take action, to do the things that make you feel safe and make you actually become safe, but not to let it take over your life, because at the point at which it overrules your life. and upsets your life and puts it out of balance, the stalker, or the person who is after you, literally, is the person who wins.

In this case, if you're the person who's being stalked, there are so many concrete things you can do with the law and with other personal advisements and still maintain a feeling of enjoying life.

KING: Andrea, are you wary?

EVANS: Of course, like Teresa, but I also -- I take every precaution. And

there are so many things to do, so much advice you can get from experts and legally, and -- you know, I did make the mistake of letting the stalker rule my life for a while and getting out of the public eye, but I am thankful to "Bold and Beautiful" for having me back and where I can be in a position to be on your show to talk about this.

KING: Now, Marcia, is the law going to act if called?

CLARK: Meaning that, if you call the police? Yes.

KING: They are going to pay attention?

CLARK: Yes, in California especially. I can not speak for every state. I can speak for California, where the sensitivity and the awareness of the problem is so heightened. And there's even a team that's specifically devoted to prosecuting these kind of cases.

KING: Oh, good.

CLARK: So when you call and you report a stalking situation, they're going to be right there for you, yes.

KING: When do you call the FBI, John? We only have 30 seconds.

DOUGLAS: If it's an interstate type of thing, you know, interstate communication.

KING: Someone bugging you long distance?

DOUGLAS: Yes, Long distance, or they come across state lines and stalking you; that'll be an FBI...

KING: They go right on it?

DOUGLAS: Yes, they'll get right on it.

KING: Thank you all very much. We're sorry we didn't have more time, We'll do more on this as well.

Teresa Saldana, Andrea Evans, Marcia Clark, John's Douglas. John's most recent book is "Obsession," published by Scribners.

Stay tuned for CNN NEWSSTAND: choosing your child's sex. It can happen. What about it, morally and ethically? That's next.

I'm Larry King. Good-night.

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

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Copyright 2000 Agence France Presse

Agence France Presse

January 6, 2000, Thursday

SECTION: Domestic, non-Washington, general news item

LENGTH: 673 words

HEADLINE: Battle over Cuban boy rages despite INS ruling

BYLINE: Michael Langan

BODY:

MIAMI, Jan 5 (AFP) - A US ruling Wednesday that Elian Gonzalez should be reunited with his father has failed to end the international tug-of-war over whether the six-year-old survivor of a failed attempt to reach US shores should be repatriated to Cuba.

A lawyer for the boy's family in the United States announced that he is asking US Attorney General Janet Reno to revoke the INS decision, which touched off a firestorm of protest from Republicans and opponents of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

"It was an unconstitutional and unfair decision, that was reached mainly on the basis of secret meetings with Elian's father and not in accordance with due process of law," said Spencer Eig, an attorney for Elian's relatives in Miami.

Elian was found by fishermen on November 25 clinging to a inner tube, after the boat he was traveling in to reach US shores capsized. His mother and stepfather drowned in the incident.

He has been staying with his Miami relatives and they have sought to keep him in the United States, which has sparked a tug-of-war between the two countries.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officials ruled Wednesday that the boy should be reunited with his Cuban father by January 14. But details as to how, when and where the boy will meet his father, Juan Miguel Gonzalez, are still up in the air.

INS commissioner Doris Meissner said the father could travel to Miami to collect the boy, or his Miami relatives could accompany Elian back to Cuba.

Republican Senator Jesse Helms called the INS decision "unwise" and said he intended to introduce a bill that would grant Elian citizenship. "That way, when he is old enough to make decisions for himself, he will be able to claim the freedom his mother purchased for him with her life," Helms said.

The Republican National Committee accused the Clinton administration of caving in to Castro by deciding the case without a court hearing and Eig said he intends to file a court challenge to the INS decision.

Hundreds of Cuban exiles protested outside INS headquarters in Miami and plans were afoot to form a human chain around the house where Elian is staying with his great aunts and uncles.

"Let Elian stay with us. Let the wishes of his mother come true," said Miguel Angel Aldana, a Cuban-born journalist among the protesters.

Jorge Acosta, spokesman for anti-Castro group Agenda:Cuba, said the decision was "an affront to the rule of law."

The battle turned political after Cuban President Fidel Castro mobilized Cubans behind the father, and tens of thousands demonstrated almost daily in the street.

However, US President Bill Clinton defended the decision as fair and denounced the politicization of the case.

"The INS followed the law and the procedures and made the decision that

they
made after an exhaustive review of the facts," Clinton said, noting that
since
the beginning he promised to "do my best to keep this decision out of
politics
and we have done that."

But earlier, his spokesman, Joe Lockhart, sympathized with those
lobbying to
keep the boy in the United States.

"There are certain obvious benefits to anyone to grow up in a society
that's
free and open, that enjoy the kind of freedoms that Americans do," he
said.

"There are many people around the world who envy the culture and
society in
which we all live here. But I think there are also many who understand the
sanctity of family bonds and how important those are," he added.

"Although this was a difficult case for the INS, they acted
appropriately,"
Lockhart said.

Elian's family in Miami continues to lament the decision and demand
that the
wishes of the boy's mother, who died en route to Florida, be considered.

Marisleyxis Gonzalez, Elian's 22-year-old cousin, told reporters with
tears
in her eyes, that if the father cared for the boy, he would have found a
way to
travel to Miami to check on him after his ordeal.

"It's always the father, but what about the mother?" she demanded.
"This was
her will."

mdl/mac/sba

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 5, 2000

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Copyright 2000 The Atlanta Constitution

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

January 6, 2000, Thursday, Home Edition

SECTION: Editorial; Pg. 14A

LENGTH: 417 words

HEADLINE: Editorials: It's about time boy returned to Cuba

BYLINE: Staff

SOURCE: CONSTITUTION

BODY:

Shame on the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and its Clinton administration overseers for taking so long to decide the fate of 6-year-old Elian Gonzalez.

Finally, though, U.S. policy-makers have made the right decision. They're sending him back with his father to Cuba. That outcome is fully justifiable both in terms of Elian's welfare and the law.

But shame still attaches to Washington's dallying so long before arriving at the correct conclusion. Why did it take six weeks to ponder Elian's status?

Because the Clinton administration originally considered using Elian's predicament to show off its own enmity toward the Castro regime and thereby play to the anti-Fidel lobby within the Cuban-American community. However, it later became clear those who wanted Elian to live in the United States stood on shaky legal ground.

First, his father's claim to custody was found to be unassailable. Second, U.S. immigration law specifies that Elian, as a minor, cannot emigrate here without permission from his father, his only surviving parent.

Once the inevitability of Elian's departure sank in, the Clinton administration and the INS busied themselves devising an exit strategy that would cause the least political uproar among Cuban Americans. That is the essence of the U.S. request to Cuba to allow Elian's father to come to Miami for what Washington hopes will be an emotional reunion and then take the boy back to Cuba. If anti-Castroites try legal maneuvers to block Elian's departure, the INS should move swiftly to get these appeals dismissed.

With his mother and stepfather drowned as a result of their desperate voyage

to Florida, the legal and humane thing to have done was to return him promptly to his father. By the way, Juan Miguel Gonzales was no absentee father after he and Elian's mother were divorced; he looked after the boy part time most days of the week. His claim to care deeply for his son appears genuine.

Elian's dad works as a doorman for a Cuban resort hotel, which means he's plugged into the country's dollar economy and can support Elian reasonably well.

Another factor arguing for Elian's return is that both sets of his grandparents live in Cuba and also want him back.

The question of which country, the United States or Cuba, has the better political system should never have been a factor in determining Elian's status.

Those who politicized his plight --- and demagogues in both countries dabbled in it --- behaved disgracefully.

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

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Calgary Herald

January 6, 2000, Thursday, FINAL

SECTION: News; A6

LENGTH: 388 words

HEADLINE: U.S. to send boy home: Case may move to federal court

BYLINE: Knight Ridder Newspapers

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The case of a six-year-old Cuban boy caught in an international fire storm was expected to move into federal court after immigration officials said Wednesday he should be returned to his father in Cuba.

Attorneys representing Miami relatives of Elian Gonzalez prepared to ask a federal judge to block the decision, saying the boy's best interests are served

if he stays in the United States. That and other potential legal challenges are unlikely to win, experts say, but could delay Elian's return to his father, who remains in Cuba and has demanded his son's immediate return.

Immigration officials had met twice with Juan Miguel Gonzalez in Cuba and found him a fit parent, said Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner Doris Meissner.

"The core issue here is the bond between a parent and a child," she said.

"We need to observe that and uphold that."

She said the immigration service hoped Elian would be returned to his father by Jan. 14.

Elian came into INS custody after he was rescued on Thanksgiving Day from an inner tube off the coast of Florida. He survived after a boat capsized, killing his mother and nine others trying to travel from Cuba to the U.S.

The question of Elian's fate generated street protests in Havana and Miami, cities often polarized by the emotional divisions between Cuban exiles in the U.S. and their relatives in Cuba.

Privately, administration officials acknowledged the potential fallout of a decision unpopular with politically powerful Cuban-Americans in South Florida.

U.S. Bill President Clinton had pledged to keep politics out of the decision and said Wednesday he felt that was the case.

"We have not been involved in it," Clinton told reporters Wednesday. "They, I am convinced, followed the law and the facts, did the best they could with the decision."

Meissner acknowledged the fervent opposition among many Cuban-Americans. "We know what a very emotional issue this has been and will continue to be," she said.

But international and U.S. laws dictate that a parent has priority in determining the fate of a child, Meissner said. And Gonzalez offered evidence of

a loving and continuous relationship with Elian, despite his divorce from the boy's mother, including medical and school records and photos of family outings.

GRAPHIC: CP Color Photo: Jose Goitia, Associated Press / Neighbours of Elian Gonzalez's family stand in front of the boy's home Wednesday, in Cardenas, 150 kilometres east of Havana, Cuba.; Color Photo: Colin Braley, Reuters / As his great uncle Lazaro Gonzalez holds him, Elian Gonzalez says goodbye to school administrators at a U.S. school Wednesday.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

10 of 152 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 Southam Inc.

Calgary Herald

January 6, 2000, Thursday, FINAL

SECTION: News; B7

LENGTH: 353 words

HEADLINE: U.S. can't find enough agents to fill 1,000 jobs

BYLINE: Associated Press

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

At a time of increased concern about terrorists slipping into the United States, the U.S. Border Patrol fell far short of its goal of hiring 1,000 new agents, a congressional report said.

The Border Patrol hired only 369 agents during the year that ended Sept. 30, compared with the 1,000 new border agents directed by Congress, the General Accounting Office report said.

While the agency blames the tight job market for the shortfall, congressional

critics said the Immigration and Naturalization Service was too slow to react when it became clear last year its recruitment efforts were slipping.

The December arrests at Canadian border-crossings of two people with alleged links to an Islamic-militant group in Algeria show why the Border Patrol needs to be beefed up, said U.S. Senator Jon Kyl.

"The first time we get a terrorist incident because someone came in over either the southern or the northern border and we didn't have the personnel to stop them, people are going to be looking at these reports and pointing fingers," said Kyl, an Arizona Republican who is a prime backer of the requirement to hire more agents.

"It seems sometimes as if the INS is just sleepwalking."

All new Border Patrol agents are assigned to the southwestern border with Mexico, where 92 per cent of all border agents work, the GAO report said. Senator Spencer Abraham a Michigan Republican, who heads a Senate subcommittee on immigration, said he is "going to keep pressing" for more agents along the Canadian border.

"All of the focus has been on the southern border. That's part of the problem," Abraham said. "The southern border isn't the only place people can cross into the country and do so with the intent to commit crimes."

The GAO report, released late last month, said although agents left the Border Patrol at a lower-than-expected, nine- per-cent rate last year, increasing numbers of recruits washed out before being hired.

About three-quarters of the applicants did not even show up for the agency's written job tests and most who took the test failed it, the report said.

GRAPHIC: P Photo: Associated Press / U.S. patrol agents Mario Garza, left, and Edmund Rutkowski patrol the Detroit-Windsor Train Tunnel in Detroit Wednesday.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

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The Calgary Sun

January 6, 2000, Thursday, Final EDITION

SECTION: EDITORIAL/OPINION, Pg. 15

LENGTH: 503 words

HEADLINE: GET READY TO PAY THE PRICE CANADIANS WILL DISCOVER THERE ARE HIGH COSTS IN TOLERATING A LAME-DUCK IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

BYLINE: KEVIN MARTIN, CALGARY SUN

BODY:

Canadians should be both troubled and angry at the current state of our immigration laws.

Our nation is rapidly earning the doubly dubious distinction of being a haven for alleged terrorists looking for a jumping off point to the U.S. and a dumping ground for an endless armada shipping human cargo.

And if this trend isn't soon rectified, our friendly neighbours to the south will have no recourse but to close off the border tighter than the vaults at Fort Knox.

It may soon become easier to go from Canada to Timbuktu than to hop across the border at Coutts for a day's tour of Montana.

Americans are not a patient people when their lives are on the line.

If U.S. citizens fear Canada has become home to smuggled immigrants of dubious pasts and anti-American zealots, it won't be long before public pressure below the 49th parallel makes travelling south an exercise in futility.

The lineups some Canadian travellers experienced at U.S. ports of entry over the New Year's weekend may seem like relative express lanes in the future.

That's not to say Canada should close off its own borders to immigrants looking for the promised land.

This country was built by hard workers from nations all over the world, including those which don't always have the most friendly of relations

with our
American cousins.

But if our immigration officials don't soon become hyper-vigilant about
who
we let cross our borders, it will be Canadian citizens who pay the price
-- both
economically and in freedom of movement.

Not only will it be more difficult to travel to the U.S., but Canadian
companies will also experience costly delays in transporting goods to the
south
-- expenses which will naturally be passed on to Canadian consumers.

And those (usually) friendly faces we now experience at American border
crossings will be replaced by the scowls of suspicion.

Mexicans have long experienced the ire of U.S. customs officials, who
automatically suspect any brief foray across the border to be an attempt
at
illicit immigration.

I recall a day trip my wife and I took to Tijuana in the mid-1980s.

Upon our return, we dutifully waited in the line for non-U.S. citizens
behind
a harried Mexican couple and their large contingent of children, excited
about a
short vacation to the land of opportunity.

When the customs officer looked up and saw us waiting, he incredulously
asked: "You're Americans aren't you?"

When informed we were Canadians, he waved us through --an indication of
how
much we are trusted by our U.S. allies as much as their systemic
prejudices
against their own neighbours to the south.

And Americans treat Mexicans that way simply because they threaten to
take
away low-paying jobs.

Imagine how Canadians will be looked upon if we become an apparent
threat to
their very safety.

It's time the federal government took action to clean up our lax
immigration
laws and make sure the only people who get into our country belong here.

If not, we'll all pay for it.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

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Copyright 2000 The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor

January 6, 2000, Thursday

SECTION: USA; Pg. 4

LENGTH: 632 words

HEADLINE: US custody decision on Elian affirms parents' rights

BYLINE: Warren Richey, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DATELINE: MIAMI

HIGHLIGHT:

Returning him to his father angers Cuban Americans. Relatives in US may

BODY:

The decision by the United States to return young Elian Gonzalez to his father in Cuba marks an important victory for the rights of parents in making decisions about their children's future.

But the move has angered many in the Cuban exile community in south Florida who had argued that Elian's mother gave her life in an attempt to win freedom and a bright future for her son in America.

The decision, announced by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) yesterday, caps an emotional custody fight that has been closely watched around the world.

To anti-Castro Cubans here in Florida, there could be nothing more terrible than sending a six-year-old boy with his entire life before him back into the control of a repressive government on an island with a depressed economy. To them, freedom and opportunity are more important than the bond between a parent and child.

Ultimately, the issue came down to who should decide Elian's future, his father

or a US judge seeking to determine the best interests of the child.

Experts say that under US and international law, Elian's father retains the right to make such decisions unless there is some evidence that the parent has forfeited that right by either abandoning or abusing the child. There was no such evidence in this case.

"It is a long overdue recognition by the INS that the father has the right to the care and custody of his child and to speak for his child," says Bernard Perlmutter, director of the Children and Youth Law Clinic at the University of Miami. "The father's rights are certainly superior to any other family member's who claim a right to make decisions and speak on behalf of Elian."

Mr. Perlmutter says the decision marked a good day for parents, "even parents who hail from countries with whom we have frosty diplomatic relations."

Elian has been staying with his father's uncle and aunt in Miami, and they were expected to attempt to obtain a court order blocking the INS decision. It is unclear whether such distant relatives have legal standing to make a claim on behalf of a child in federal court. And if they don't, it raises questions about why it took the Clinton administration almost a month and a half to decide the issue.

Some analysts say Elian became a convenient pawn in an international political tug of war between anti-Castro Cubans and Cuban President Fidel Castro.

The youth has been at the center of a politically charged and diplomatically sensitive custody dispute since he was found on Nov. 25 clinging to an inner tube in the Atlantic, a survivor of an ill-fated illegal-immigrant smuggling trip from Cuba to Florida.

His mother was one of 11 people who died when their boat capsized.

Cuban exile leaders have seized upon Elian as a cause celebre as part of their opposition to Castro. The boy, who started school in Miami Tuesday, has been showered with toys, treated to a trip to a theme park, and paid visits by US

politicians.

The boy's Miami relatives - and many Cuban Americans - say he is a political refugee who would have a better life with them and should stay in the US.

"First and foremost, this is another case of the Clinton administration caving in to Fidel Castro," says Mariela Ferretti of the Cuban American National Foundation in Miami. "The administration is weak when it comes to Cuba policy, to Castro policy. We have tremendous concern over Elian Gonzalez."

"He has earned his right to be in the US and that right should be there for his protection," she adds. "Elian's welfare should really concern everyone."

*Staff writer Kris Axtman contributed to this report.

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 05, 2000

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Copyright 2000 Knight Ridder/Tribune News Service
Knight Ridder/Tribune News Service

The Dallas Morning News

January 6, 2000, Thursday

SECTION: WASHINGTON DATELINE

KR-ACC-NO: K7459

LENGTH: 1176 words

HEADLINE: Case of Elian Gonzalez to move into federal court

BYLINE: By David LaGesse

BODY:

WASHINGTON _ The case of a 6-year-old Cuban boy caught in an international fire storm was expected to move into federal court after immigration officials said Wednesday he should be returned to his father in Cuba.

Attorneys representing Miami relatives of Elian Gonzalez prepared to ask a federal judge to block the decision, saying the boy's best interests are served if he stays in the United States. That and other potential legal challenges are unlikely to win, experts say, but could delay Elian's return to his father, who remains in Cuba and has demanded his son's immediate return.

Immigration officials had met twice with Juan Miguel Gonzalez in Cuba and found him a fit parent, said Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner Doris Meissner.

"The core issue here is the bond between a parent and a child," she said. "We need to observe that and uphold that."

She said the immigration service hoped Elian would be returned to his father by Jan. 14.

Elian came into INS custody after he was rescued on Thanksgiving Day from an inner tube off the coast of Florida. He survived after a boat capsized, killing his mother and nine others trying to travel from Cuba to the United States.

The question of Elian's fate generated street protests in Havana and Miami, cities often polarized by the emotional divisions between Cuban exiles in the United States and their relatives in Cuba.

Privately, administration officials acknowledged the potential fallout of a decision unpopular with politically powerful Cuban Americans in South Florida.

President Clinton had pledged to keep politics out of the decision and said Wednesday he felt that was the case.

"We have not been involved in it," Clinton told reporters Wednesday. "They, I am convinced, followed the law and the facts, did the best they could with the decision."

Meissner acknowledged the fervent opposition among many Cuban Americans. "We know what a very emotional issue this has been and will continue to be,"

she
said.

But international and U.S. laws dictate that a parent has priority in determining the fate of a child, Meissner said. And Gonzalez offered evidence of a loving and continuous relationship with Elian, despite his divorce from the boy's mother, including medical and school records and photos of family outings.

"The father provided vivid details about his parental relationship with his son and about the nature of the bond that they share as father and son," the INS commissioner said.

She also said the father appeared sincere in wanting his son returned to Cuba, the home to most of Elian's extended family including his grandparents.

"We are convinced that the father is expressing his true wishes regarding his son," Meissner said.

The Clinton administration, however, has asked that the Cuban government allow Gonzalez to travel to Miami to be reunited with his son. Administration officials hope that would defuse complaints that the father is acting under pressure from the Cuban government.

Cuban officials said they would allow the father to travel if he wished.

"That is a decision to be made by the father," said Luis Fernandez a spokesman for the Cuban government in Washington. "The father will do what is in the best interests of his son."

In Havana, there was no immediate public announcement of the U.S. decision. State-run television on Wednesday afternoon continued to broadcast images of protests demanding the boy's return to Cuba.

Millions of Cubans in recent weeks have taken part in mass demonstrations aimed at bringing Elian home. Early on, Cuban President Fidel Castro told his followers to be prepared for a long haul.

"We mustn't wear ourselves out," said the 73-year-old, who shows more energy than some people half his age. "We must conserve our strength."

While his hardcore supporters have remained enthusiastic in protest after protest, others grew weary of the Elian campaign.

The boy's plight has so saturated the airwaves that the popularity of underground video rentals soared as some Cubans tried to escape the government's seeming obsession with the case.

"People are tired of the demonstrations," said a former Cuban government official in Havana.

Cuban-Americans in Miami, meanwhile, mounted new protests on Wednesday that they said will widen in coming days. They were encouraged by representatives of the relatives in Miami, where Elian has been living with a great uncle and cousins.

"We appreciate all the support that is being shown," said Marisleysis Gonzalez, the boy's cousin.

Attorneys for the Miami relatives said they sent a letter to Attorney General Janet Reno and to the White House asking that the INS ruling be overturned.

Reno, however, "was consulted on it, and was confident that the commissioner was doing the right thing," INS Associate General Counsel Kelly Ryan told reporters.

The attorneys also said they're ready to ask a federal judge to block the decision.

"It undermines public confidence for a decision to be made by a single official in Washington without holding any hearings, without hearing any witnesses, and on the basis of a few secret interviews," said Spencer Eig, a Miami attorney for the family.

The legal challenge faces its best, if slim, chance in federal court, say experts familiar with family and immigration law. "That challenge should fail, as well, but it could cause a judge to pause for thought," said David Abraham, a University of Miami law professor.

The attorneys can at least hope to find a judge willing to delay the boy's return, he said. "South Florida is a very unpredictable place when it

comes to
issues involving Fidel Castro."

The Miami family would face an even tougher fight winning custody from the father in a Florida state court, at least based on national and international norms, said Berta Hernandez-Truyol, a law professor at the University of Florida.

Attorneys would have to show the father to be unfit and that returning Elian would threaten harm to the child, she said. "But the child appears to have emerged from Cuba as a perfectly well adjusted, 6-year-old boy," she said.

Whatever the legal outcome, the INS decision has likely come at a price for Democrats in Florida, said Dario Moreno, a political science professor at Florida International University.

Florida looms as a key state in presidential elections and is host to a close senate race.

Cuban-Americans have shown increasing divisions over some issues, including travel to the island country. But Elian's case reminds them of their own exile, and Castro's outspoken demands for the child's return further united them, he said.

"Elian's experience is seen as a microcosm of the entire tragedy of the Cuban exile," he said. "And the Clinton administration is seen as having caved into Fidel Castro."

(Staff writer Tracey Eaton in Mexico City contributed to this report.)

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

JOURNAL-CODE: DA

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

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The Edmonton Sun

January 6, 2000, Thursday, Final EDITION

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. 57

LENGTH: 258 words

HEADLINE: LUCKY BREAK MIGHT PAY OFF FOR YEARS FOR CHINESE MIGRANTS

BYLINE: CP

DATELINE: VANCOUVER

BODY:

Had the port in Seattle not been full, 25 Chinese migrants found hidden on a freight ship could have been deported from the U.S. to their homeland by month's end.

But the dock was full and the California Jupiter was waved on to Vancouver, where the men were found inside two cargo containers late Monday.

Now all 25, including four juveniles, are expected to make refugee claims in Canada and it could be years before their claims are fully processed.

Thirty-nine men and teens found hidden aboard two other ships that did dock in Seattle will be back in Hong Kong within a few weeks if the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service doesn't feel they have legitimate asylum claims. And they'll be going back minus the thousands of dollars they paid to be brought to North America illegally.

Reform justice critic John Reynolds said Canada should bar citizens of some countries from seeking refugee status. "(China is) not as good as Canada for a lot of people. But it's a growing and progressive country and doesn't qualify for refugee status any more."

Two migrants among almost 600 that came to B.C. in decrepit ships last summer

were granted refugee status late last year. A woman's claim was accepted based on China's strict one-child policy and a man's was based on religious persecution.

Victor Wong of the Vancouver Association of Chinese Canadians said one in three refugee hearings for Chinese claimants is successful, based on such things as human rights abuses, so Reynolds's statements were "shockingly ignorant."

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LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

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Financial Times (London)

January 6, 2000, Thursday London Edition 1

SECTION: WORLD NEWS: THE AMERICAS; Pg. 10

LENGTH: 164 words

HEADLINE: WORLD NEWS: THE AMERICAS: US ruling on Cuban boy NEWS DIGEST

BYLINE: By PASCAL FLETCHER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

IMMIGRATION CASE

US ruling on Cuban boy

The US yesterday opted out of a tug-of-cold-war between Cuban authorities and Cuban-Americans in Miami, by ruling that a 6-year-old boy, plucked from the ocean last November, should be returned to his father in Cuba. Elian Gonzales was rescued six weeks ago after the sinking of a small boat off the Florida coast. He had been taken by his mother on a harrowing attempt to escape from Cuba. She drowned when the boat capsized. He was found alive, clinging to an inner tube, and seized by Cuban-American relatives who insisted he remain in the

US.

The US Immigration and Naturalisation Service said the boy's father, Juan Miguel Gonzalez, 31, who was divorced from the boy's mother, was now his sole legal guardian.

The agency said he should be returned to his father's custody by January 14. However, the boy's relatives in Miami are expected to appeal against the decision. Pascal Fletcher, Havana, and Nancy Dunne, Washington

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

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Financial Times (London)

January 6, 2000, Thursday USA Edition 1

SECTION: WORLD NEWS: LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN; Pg. 5

LENGTH: 799 words

HEADLINE: WORLD NEWS: LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: Deportees blamed for crime surge in the Caribbean: Convicted criminals are being sent 'home' by US.

Canute
James reports:

BYLINE: By CANUTE JAMES

BODY:

Looking out to the Atlantic from the crumbling seawall behind Guyana's leading hotel, a man who wants to be known only as "George" tells a story of a wayward life of crime - mainly robbery - in the US, of being caught, convicted and deported to the country he left 19 years ago.

"I made a slight mistake and they caught me," he said. George is a criminal deportee, one of more than 3,500 repatriated from the US to the Caribbean last year. "Relatives here are taking care of me, but not much is happening here economically, and life is difficult."

He is among those Caribbean governments and police chiefs blame for an

upsurge in violent crimes across the region over the past five years. Most deportees are from the US, but some are also from Canada and the UK. They have been linked to murders, armed robberies, kidnapping, and gunfights between gangs feuding over narcotics.

There appears little, if anything, the region can do to curb the volume of deportees it is receiving. Some leaders, such as Basdeo Panday, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, suggest the US should be more co-operative in the matter.

"We do not detect adequate apparent concern among officials of the US government at the impact on small Caribbean societies of waves of convicted felons who have been deported from that country," said Mr Panday. "The relatively large-scale and precipitate export of criminal practitioners to small Caribbean societies severely strains limited counter-crime resources in fragile economies. It was unconscionable to have initiated such action without giving our countries adequate prior information and support."

The Dominican Republic, the Caribbean's main recipient of criminal deportees from the US with 1,669 last year, had been seeking ways of reducing the flow, said an official. "We have been examining the possibilities of dealing with this undercurrent treaties with the US, but so far the prospects are not good. The US claims it is acting under international law."

Those who are repatriated are permanent residents or students who get into trouble with the law, or who are in the US illegally, say spokesmen for the US Immigration and Naturalisation Service. Some who are convicted serve their terms before deportation.

The Jamaican police report that between January 1997 and June 1999 deportees were implicated in 600 murders, 1,700 armed robberies, 900 rapes, 150 instances of shootouts with the police, 200 cases of extortions, 30 cases of murdering witnesses and 10 cases of arson. "Many of the deportees are essentially Americans, given the fact that they migrated to the US at an early age and had effectively cut all ties with Jamaica," said Keith Knight, Jamaica's security

minister.

"The criminals they are deporting were not raised in this country," claimed Lovinsky Pierre-Antoine, a human rights activist in Haiti. "The deportees did not learn to become criminals in Haiti, but in the US and Canada."

US officials, however, reject charges that most of the deportees are products of the US criminal culture, and contend they are usually hardened criminals when they arrive in the US.

"Under international law it is standard for most countries. . . to deport convicted criminals who do not have the nationality of that country and deport them back to their country of origin," said Lloyd Moss, charge d'affaires at the US embassy in Grenada.

He was responding to comments made by Keith Mitchell, Grenada's prime minister, who said the Clinton administration was considering providing help for Caribbean countries with the problems of criminal deportees from the US.

Faced with growing - and increasingly sophisticated - violent crime, much of it attributed to deportees, Haiti has taken a strong position on the issue. "People without proper papers will be sent back immediately," said Jacques-Edouard Alexis, Haiti's prime minister.

The region's police have legal problems in keeping track of deportees. Unless they commit a crime in their jurisdiction, close monitoring may be illegal, say senior officers. However, Caribbean security ministers are stepping up co-operation. At a recent conference in Jamaica, they said they would lobby the US to provide subventions to help reintegrate deportees into Caribbean society.

This is unlikely to have an impact on George. "The problem I have is that if I stay here I cannot support family here who depend on me, and I cannot support my girlfriend, who is American, and my two children in the US."

Surprisingly, he admits to having returned and worked in the US since he was deported. He chuckles when asked how he does this. "There are ways, and when I

get there I work for short periods - legitimate work, you understand. But if I stay too long, they will catch up with me."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

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The Gazette (Montreal)

January 6, 2000, Thursday, FINAL

SECTION: News; A4

LENGTH: 215 words

HEADLINE: Fugitive of 1976 murder arrested

BODY:

An American fugitive wanted for a 1976 murder was arrested in Montreal yesterday.

James Anthony Martin, 51, was arrested without incident at his home by the Canadian Immigration Task Force, the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

Martin was charged in his absence in December 1976 with first-degree murder in the shooting four months earlier of Edward Paulson. The 28-year-old Harvard University student was killed during a botched attempt to buy a kilo of hashish.

Paulson was shot twice in the chest on the night of Sept. 9, 1976, in a Cambridge apartment belonging to an acquaintance, Gordon Brown.

Brown, whom the FBI described as an accomplice of Martin, was convicted in 1982 and sentenced to life imprisonment for first-degree murder. The conviction was later reduced to second-degree murder by the State Supreme Judicial Court.

Martin fled to California and lived with relatives, the FBI said.

Cambridge police working with the FBI Fugitive Task Force in Boston determined that Martin could be living in Canada under an alias. Toronto police

found out he was living in Montreal.

Martin, who was living illegally in Canada under several aliases, is expected to be returned to the United States this week to stand trial for the 24-year-old crime.

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LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

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The Gazette (Montreal)

January 6, 2000, Thursday, FINAL

SECTION: News; B1 / BREAK

LENGTH: 713 words

HEADLINE: U.S. decides Cuban boy should go back: Elian's relatives in Miami promise they will fight decision in court

BYLINE: ROBERT RUSSO

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

An elfin tot who became a pawn in the 40-year-old struggle between Fidel Castro and U.S. authorities after being rescued at sea has been ordered to return to Cuba and his father next week.

The directive incensed the Florida relatives of Elian Gonzalez. They insisted yesterday they will go to court to fight the directive by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"This little boy, who has been through so much, belongs with his father," said Doris Meissner, commissioner of the immigration service.

The 6-year-old boy was rescued off the coast of south Florida on Nov. 25. He had survived for two days drifting in an inner tube in the Atlantic Ocean after the motorboat that carried him, his mother, his stepfather and 10 other

people
capsized after fleeing Cuba.

Elían's mother drowned. He may well have witnessed her death. He also
lost
his stepfather, who saved his life by wedging him into the inner tube
that kept
him afloat.

What should have been a simple custody dispute that would have almost
automatically favoured the claim of the boy's father in Cuba became an
international affair.

Anti- Castro Cuban expatriates in Miami, who had never laid eyes on
Elían
until he came ashore, said his mother sacrificed her life for her son's
freedom
and demanded he be allowed to stay in the United States.

Armando Gutierrez, a spokesman for Elían's Miami relatives, said the
family
was shocked.

"No one is listening to the mother's cry for Elían."

Asked what the boy has been saying, Gutierrez said, "He cares for his
father, but he would like his father to be here with him."

Castro accused the United States of "kidnapping" the boy and,
mobilizing as
only a one-party state can, sent millions of protesters into the streets
of
Havana stoked by dawn-to-dusk TV broadcasts of anti-U.S. propaganda.

Caught in the middle was the Clinton administration, which is anxious
to ease
tensions with Cuba while mindful of the political risks involved in
aggravating
Florida's powerful Cuban community in an election year.

President Bill Clinton said that he felt the immigration service made
the
right decision. "I told you when we started this that I would do my best
to
keep this decision out of politics. We have done that," Clinton said.

U.S. immigration officials conducted extensive interviews with Elían's
father, Juan Miguel Gonzalez, in Cuba and with his relatives in Miami last
month. Even though the boy's parents were divorced, the U.S. immigration
service
found that Elían had a "close and continuous relationship" with his
father.

"Family reunification has long been a cornerstone of both American

immigration law and U.S. practice," Meissner said.

"The father made it very clear that he wants Elian returned to him as soon as possible."

She said the boy would be back in Cuba by Jan. 14 and invited his father to go to Miami to escort his son home.

Should the boy's relatives sue, the ruling by Meissner in the father's favour would be a powerful weapon in his ability to prevail in court, U.S. officials said.

These officials believe U.S. courts might conclude they had no jurisdiction over the case in light of such a ruling.

In the weeks since his arrival in the United States, Elian became an unwitting Cold War hero to anti-Castro Cubans in Florida and an unlikely revolutionary icon to Cuba's aging Communist leaders.

Florida relatives showered the boy with lavish gifts, paraded him before the cameras during outings at Disney World and on his way into an expensive private school.

Huge billboards sprung up almost instantly in Havana, reading: Return Elian to this nation.

Millions attended rallies where high-pitched voices denounced the vices of U.S. society from which Elian is at risk: child abuse, violence, weapons and drugs headed the list. Some claimed most American children live in the streets and cannot go to schools or hospitals. The speeches usually ended with shouts of "Long live Fidel!"

Those protests were matched in Miami by tens of thousands who have taken to the streets every day.

to demand the boy be allowed to stay. TV pictures showed Elian surrounded by new toys, wearing the emblem of Castro's arch-enemy, the Miami-based Cuban National Foundation.

GRAPHIC: P Photo: Elian Gonzalez became a pawn.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

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The London Free Press

January 6, 2000, Thursday, Final EDITION

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. A7

LENGTH: 611 words

HEADLINE: MIGRANTS CAUGHT BREAK WHEN SHIP SENT TO CANADA

BYLINE: CP

DATELINE: VANCOUVER

BODY:

Had the port in Seattle not been full, 25 Chinese migrants found hidden aboard a freight ship could have been deported to their homeland by the end of the month.

But the dock was full and the California Jupiter was waved on to Vancouver, where Canada Customs agents found the men locked inside two canvas-covered cargo containers Monday.

Now, all 25, including four juveniles, are expected to make refugee claims in Canada and it could be years before their claims are fully processed.

Thirty-nine men and teens found hidden aboard two other ships that did dock in Seattle will be back in Hong Kong within a few weeks if the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service doesn't feel they have legitimate asylum claims.

And they'll be going back minus the thousands of dollars they paid to be brought to North America illegally.

"We'll talk to them first to see if they have a claim to asylum," INS

spokesperson Irene Mortensen said yesterday. "If that's determined not to be valid, then they would be processed for removal. They would be removed within probably about a couple of weeks."

Reform justice critic John Reynolds said Canada should exclude citizens of certain countries, including China, from seeking refugee status in Canada.

"These people, they're not legitimate refugees," Reynolds said.

"(China is) a growing country, and, yeah, certainly it's not as good as Canada for a lot of people. But it's a growing and progressive country and doesn't qualify for refugee status any more."

Two migrants -- a man and a woman -- who were among almost 600 who came to British Columbia in decrepit ships last summer were granted refugee status late last year.

The woman's claim was accepted based on China's strict one-child policy and the man's was based on religious persecution.

The California Jupiter may be the first freight ship carrying migrants to arrive in Vancouver, Reynolds said, but allowing the men to claim refugee status means it won't be the last.

Immigration Minister Elinor Caplan was not available for comment.

Victor Wong of the Vancouver Association of Chinese Canadians said one in three Chinese refugee claimants who has a hearing is successful, based on such things as human rights abuses.

Wong called Reynolds' statements "shockingly ignorant."

Wong said he will visit the 25 stowaways as soon as possible at the Vancouver centre where they are in custody.

Wong also says it's Caplan's fault police have only been able to lay a few charges against crew members from the four ships that brought the migrants.

Late last year, Caplan said she would consider offering witness protection and landed status to migrants who would co-operate with police.

But Wong says Caplan hasn't followed up on the idea.

Several migrants currently in detention have asked him about the offer, Wong said.

But despite a request for a written copy of the offer, Wong said Caplan has not provided any more details.

"So as far as we're concerned it's a bogus offer," Wong said.

Only nine Koreans caught aboard the second migrant ship that tried to flee Canadian waters off the Queen Charlotte Islands have been charged.

Reynolds said American authorities may have sent the California Jupiter on to Vancouver despite knowing it was carrying illegal immigrants because they wanted to spare themselves the expense.

"Maybe they just didn't want the problem," he said.

But immigration authorities said there was no room for the ship in the Seattle port, and the men could not be left in the cargo containers any longer.

Last summer, three Romanian men were found asphyxiated in a cargo container in Montreal.

GRAPHIC: photo by AP U.S. border patrol senior agent Mario Garza, left, and Edmund Rutkowski, agent in charge of the Detroit station, check the Detroit-Windsor train tunnel yesterday. Citing illegal immigration, drug trafficking and new fears of terrorism, Senator Spencer Abraham (R-Mich.) said

the border patrol desperately needs more agents. For example, he said, it has

only 31 agents policing four states: Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Only

300 agents cover the entire border with Canada, he said. Meanwhile, in Seattle,

an Algerian man charged with illegally entering the United States from British

Columbia and eluding border officers was ordered held without bail yesterday

after his lawyer declined to challenge a government motion to detain him.

Abdel

Hakim Tizegha, 29, who was arrested outside Seattle on Dec. 24, is one of several people, mostly Algerians, thought to be linked to Ahmed Ressam, who is

charged with bringing nitroglycerine into the United States via ferry from

Victoria, B.C.

LOAD-DATE: January 6, 2000

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The Miami Herald

January 6, 2000, Thursday

SECTION: DOMESTIC NEWS

KR-ACC-NO: K7526

LENGTH: 1457 words

HEADLINE: Boy's family, Cuban exiles protest Elian's return to Cuba

BYLINE: By Alfonso Chardy, Gail Epstein Nieves And Andres Viglucci

BODY:

MIAMI _ Elian Gonzalez, the Cuban boy whose rescue at sea on Thanksgiving Day touched millions around the world, belongs with his father in Cuba and not with relatives in Miami, U.S. officials decreed Wednesday _ a decision met with swift condemnation by a broad cross-section of Cuban exiles, some of whom vowed to disrupt traffic today in protest.

Announced in a nationally televised news conference and quickly seconded by the White House, the conclusion by Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner Doris Meissner was unequivocal: Parental rights in the case are paramount. Elian, whose mother perished along with 10 others when their boat foundered off Florida, must go home by Jan. 14, Meissner said.

"This little boy, who has been through so much, belongs with his father," she said.

Precisely when or how that will happen is still in question.

Meissner made it clear that her agency's preference is to avoid a showdown by allowing Elian's relatives here and in Cuba to work out the boy's return, either by themselves or with help from mediators whom she did not identify.

"We believe that this decision can be carried out without INS's taking charge of Elian," Meissner said.

But even as a large crowd of supporters began gathering outside the family's Little Havana house, the 6-year-old boy's Miami relatives expressed anger and defiance. In a statement to reporters outside the federal courthouse in downtown Miami, Elian's cousin, Marisleysis Gonzalez, reaffirmed the family's belief that the boy is better off in the United States than in repressive Cuba.

"This is an unjust decision," she said. "I was surprised. I always thought this was a place of liberty. I told the INS officials that nobody is thinking about the child's rights and the sacrifice that his mother paid to bring him here."

Spencer Eig, one of the family's attorneys, said the family will ask U.S. Attorney Janet Reno to reverse Meissner's decision before challenging the INS in court _ a legal recourse that experts described as a long shot.

Both Reno and President Clinton, however, have already reviewed and concur in the decision, administration officials said.

"I told you when we started this that I would do my best to keep this decision out of politics. We have done that, we have not been involved in it," Clinton told reporters at the White House. "The INS followed the law, and the procedures and made the decision that they made after an exhaustive review of the facts."

The U.S. Interests Section in Havana said Elian's father, Juan Gonzalez, was informed of the INS decision on Wednesday morning, but that he has not requested a U.S. visa to retrieve his child.

The National Council of Churches, a Protestant and Orthodox group that sent a delegation to meet with Elian's father in Cuba, said Gonzalez asked INS officials who met with him in Havana to allow the organization to help arrange Elian's return.

The Rev. Joan Brown Campbell, a delegation member who returned from Cuba on Wednesday, said she hopes Elian's Miami relatives will be amenable to an amicable solution.

The Cuban government reacted cautiously, warning in an official statement that "the Cuban-American Mafia and the right wing in the U.S. Congress ... will try by all their means to prevent the boy's return to Cuba."

Meissner's decision did not surprise legal experts, who say U.S. and international law heavily favors biological parents in custody disputes. Meissner stressed that Elian's father, twice interviewed by agency officials in Cuba, convinced them of his sincerity and provided extensive proof that he and his son enjoyed a close relationship.

"The father made it very clear during both of these meetings that he wants Elian returned to him as soon as possible. Based on these meetings, INS believes that the father is expressing his true wishes," she said.

But many exiles in Miami seemed shocked by the ruling, and politicians and community leaders roundly denounced it as a political sop to Fidel Castro by the Clinton administration. Many demanded that Elian's Miami relatives be given a chance to plead their case in court.

"It's a real tragedy to have the president of the U.S. buckling to an ultimatum from a two-bit assassin dictator," said U.S. Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart, R-Miami.

After meeting with Elian's Miami family, Miami-Dade Mayor Alex Penelas said, "I think the strategy from our perspective is to rally behind the legal team, and seek an appropriate hearing for Elian."

Undergirding exile views were two widespread concerns: That Elian's father acted under government duress in asking for his son's return, and that sending the boy back would constitute a propaganda gift to the island's struggling Communist regime.

"He won't be sent to his father," said Alberto Hernandez, chairman of the

Cuban American National Foundation, on Radio Mambi, 710 AM. "He will be sent to the Castro regime. He'll serve the Cuban government."

Throughout the afternoon and evening, Hernandez and others urged exiles to engage in peaceful protests. The organization Facts About Cuban Exiles issued an open letter that, while disappointed with the INS' decision, urged Cuban Americans to exercise restraint.

But police and the Florida Highway Patrol were bracing for traffic slowdowns, expressway blockades and other threatened acts of civil disobedience. Large crowds are expected today at a demonstration outside the Claude Pepper Federal Building in downtown Miami, scheduled from noon to 1:30 p.m.

On Wednesday afternoon, Ramon Saul Sanchez, leader of the anti-Castro Democracia Movement, led a band of followers Wednesday afternoon through a drill in which participants practiced being arrested and linking arms in a "human chain." Activists have threatened to surround Elian's Miami home with such a human chain.

At a meeting of exile groups Wednesday evening, activists discussed shutting down access to Miami International Airport as well as roads.

Miami-Dade police said anyone trying to block airport access will be asked to move _ and arrested and towed if they don't comply.

FHP reported no traffic-related protests by early evening Wednesday, but said that as a precaution troopers would be stationed for the foreseeable future at the Dolphin Expressway tollbooth, the 103rd Street exit of the Palmetto Expressway, and Interstate 95 at the Golden Glades and State Road 112.

"All of those 'hot spots' are covered," said Lt. Ernesto Duarte, FHP's Miami spokesman.

The 836 tollbooth is expected to be a major demonstration site, police said, warning protesters that traffic stoppages could result in tickets and towing.

"We obviously do not condone any stopping or interfering with the flow of traffic," Duarte said. "It's against the law and it's dangerous. There are

people who need to move from place to place."

As his fate was being announced, Elian spent a quiet day at Lincoln-Marti School in Little Havana, where he enrolled Tuesday. He studied math and reading, then ate chicken, beans and rice and a lettuce and tomato salad for lunch. When school was over at 2 p.m., Miami police slid Elian out the back door and ushered him into a black sport utility vehicle with tinted windows.

He was taken to what a family representative described as a "safe house."

Cesar Nunez, a staff cameraman for WFOR-TV Channel 4, said Elian left with his uncle in a black Mercedes with a 'Salvemos a Elian' (Let's Save Elian) bumper sticker when they picked him up at Lincoln-Marti school _ and then made multiple and eventually successful efforts to switch him to another car so he couldn't be followed.

Armando Gutierrez, the Miami family's spokesman, would only say that Elian was staying at a relative's home in Little Havana to "shield the child from the commotion."

Left unanswered Wednesday is what authorities would do if Elian's relatives refuse to give him up voluntarily, or if the threatened human chain of protesters materializes around the family house.

Miami Police, who have sporadically provided security to Elian's relatives, said they would not be involved in any efforts to remove the boy from their custody. Federal law officers, possibly from the U.S. Marshals Service, would enforce INS administrative orders or any court rulings in the case, Assistant Chief Ray Martinez said. The INS and its sister agency, the Border Patrol, also have sworn uniformed officers.

(Contributing to this story were Miami Herald staff writers Karen Branch, Tyler Bridges, Lesley Clark, Frank Davies, Don Finefrock, Allison Klein, Marika Lynch, Jay Weaver and Herald translator Renato Perez.)

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The Miami Herald

January 6, 2000, Thursday

SECTION: DOMESTIC NEWS

KR-ACC-NO: K7522

LENGTH: 1250 words

HEADLINE: U.S. officials convinced father's connection to son is real

BYLINE: By Frank Davies, Gail Epstein Nieves And Juan O. Tamayo

BODY:

MIAMI _ The long and bitter tangle over Elian Gonzalez began unraveling on New Year's Eve, when his father met a U.S. immigration official at the Havana home of a UNICEF official and told him about their father-and-son haircuts.

Juan Miguel Gonzalez told the official that he had not gone to the barbershop since Elian left Cuba in November because that was something they had always done together.

That same day, the official from the Immigration and Naturalization Service typed out a transcript of the interview and sent it to Washington using the communications facilities of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana. Within hours, the wheels of the U.S. government were churning toward a decision to send Elian back to his father in Cuba.

"He provided a tremendous amount of detail," INS Commissioner Doris

Meissner

recalled in her office Wednesday afternoon a few hours after her dramatic public announcement that Elian would be going back to Cuba. "The time they spent together, the feelings he had. It went well beyond 'This is my son, here's his birth certificate.'"

"He provided the kinds of details he could only know spontaneously if they had a long relationship," said another U.S. official familiar with the meeting.

"There was no one particular item, but a preponderance of evidence."

After reading the transcript of the New Year's Eve interview, Meissner consulted Attorney General Janet Reno Monday and made her final decision Tuesday. Aides alerted Miami Police Tuesday afternoon, and telephoned Elian's Miami relatives early Wednesday to summon them to the 11 a.m. meeting at which they were told that Elian would be returned to Cuba.

"Now it's a matter of trying to figure out how to achieve the kid's return.

Does the father come to pick him up? Do federal marshals put him on a plane? Now comes the hard part," said a third U.S. official who has first-hand knowledge of the process.

As if the past month had been easy.

Elian became a virtual icon of the politics that separate Cubans on the island and Cubans in exile when he was rescued from an inner tube Thanksgiving Day. His mother, her boyfriend and nine other people had drowned when their small boat sank as they tried to flee Cuba.

Juan Miguel Gonzalez, a 31-year-old national park employee, with the backing of Cuban President Fidel Castro, immediately demanded the child's return. Elian's relatives in Miami, and many other Cuban exiles, immediately insisted he be allowed to stay in the United States.

In the end, the battle came down to who had the right to speak for the 6-year-old child whose wide-eyed stare and shy smiles captured hearts on both sides of the Florida Straits.

An INS official, accompanied by a diplomat from the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, had first interviewed Elian's father Dec. 13 at the house he

shares with
his new wife and son in the north-central city of Cardenas.

Gonzalez handed over documents proving he was Elian's biological father
_ a
birth certificate identifying him as the dad, and school and health
reports
showing he had taken him to class and doctors.

INS officials met a week later with Elian's relatives in Miami _ a
great aunt
and uncle _ who "raised some questions that required us to go back to the
dad,"
said one U.S. official involved in the process, held largely behind closed
doors.

The official wouldn't say what the questions were, but Miami was then
rife
with false rumors that Gonzalez had once asked for a U.S. visa and with
suspicions that Castro was manipulating him to demand Elian's return.

U.S. diplomats in Havana began looking for a better place to hold the
second
meeting _ "a place where he would feel relaxed, and where we hoped we
would be
free of any government eyes," the official added.

"Coercion was always a great concern in a country like Cuba," Meissner
said.
"We did everything we could to try to assess his true wishes."

The solution: The home of a foreign official of the U.N. International
Children's emergency relief Fund (UNICEF), not only neutral ground but
child-related and presumably not important enough for Cuban intelligence
officials to have bugged with electronic listening devices.

The second meeting was set for New Year's Eve.

"It became obvious in the course of the interview that we were talking
about
a father and son," a U.S. official said.

Meissner spent the weekend reading the transcripts of the interview,
and by
Monday the State Department was girding for a swift INS decision, with
U.S.
diplomats probing Cuban officials on whether they would let Gonzalez go
to Miami
to pick up Elian if the ruling went in his favor.

In the language of diplomats, who usually don't ask for anything unless
they
are certain of getting it, they did not "request" anything of the Cuban
government. They simply "floated a hypothetical," said one diplomat.

Havana has not yet responded to the question, designed largely to ease Elian's removal from Miami by perhaps averting the need for INS enforcement officers to take physical possession of the boy and send him back to Cuba.

Over the past two weeks, several Senate Republicans, including Majority Leader Trent Lott, Foreign Relations Chairman Jesse Helms and Connie Mack of Florida, had urged the INS to delay a decision on Elian until late January so that Congress could consider granting him U.S. citizenship.

"We considered that, but in the end the most important thing was the emotional health of the boy _ that's what is fundamentally at stake," said Meissner. "We didn't want to delay this longer than we had to."

Meissner, who had already been leaning toward recognizing Gonzalez's right to custody of Elian _ and thereby assuring his return to Cuba _ made her final decision on the child's future Tuesday morning.

That same afternoon, INS officials in Miami informed Miami police that the decision would be shared with the family Wednesday at 11 a.m. _ but officers were not told what that decision would be.

"We are not in the loop to know the decisions ahead of time, just that a decision will be made," said Maj. Carolyn Forquer, commander of the special investigations section.

Local police officers will not be the ones who take Elian from his relatives' custody, said Forquer. "This is an INS decision. ... That's why we are in contact with INS, because we want to see what their game plan is."

But the INS warning at least gave police time to set up sidewalk barriers at INS headquarters on 79th Street _ all the more important because by early Wednesday, Spanish radio broadcasters were calling for protests in front of the building. Police closed off the street later in the day.

By Wednesday afternoon, Miami-Dade Police had also dispatched "scout" cars to the area around the Miami International Airport looking for motorcades of demonstrators. None were spotted, but police said anyone trying to block airport access will be asked to move _ and ticketed and towed if they don't.

Police later met with Democracy Movement leader Ramon Saul Sanchez to

discuss
his plans for a protest outside the Claude Pepper Federal Building from
noon to
1:30 p.m. today.

"I don't think it will end there," predicted Miami Assistant Police
Chief Ray
Martinez. "There's a strong feeling from the exile community, and they're
going
to make their feelings known. As long as it stays peaceful, we're
prepared to
facilitate that."

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The Miami Herald

January 6, 2000, Thursday

SECTION: DOMESTIC NEWS

KR-ACC-NO: K7519

LENGTH: 963 words

HEADLINE: INS says father of Cuban boy has right to decide where boy stays

BYLINE: By Jay Weaver

BODY:

MIAMI _ Despite the bitter backdrop of cold-war politics, federal
immigration
officials Wednesday decided 6-year-old rafter Elian Gonzalez should be
reunited
with his father in Cuba for a fundamental reason _ they were bound by
U.S. and
international law.

Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner Doris Meissner said
that

as the boy's surviving parent, Juan Miguel Gonzalez can "speak for" Elian because he is a fit father _ the guiding principle in custody disputes.

"Both the United States and international law recognize the unique relationship between parent and child, and family reunification has long been a cornerstone of both American immigration law and INS practice," Meissner said.

She stressed that Gonzalez, 31, has the right to withdraw Elian's asylum request in the United States. That would leave the boy's Miami relatives, who want to keep him here, with a longshot chance to challenge his return in federal court.

The frustrated legal team for Elian's Miami relatives fired off a letter to U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno on Wednesday, asking her to overrule Meissner's decision on the grounds that INS violated Elian's constitutional rights because he was never given an asylum hearing. If Reno lets the INS decision stand, which is likely because she has authority over the agency, the five attorneys plan to seek an emergency federal court order to block the boy's return.

"Our goal in federal court is just for Elian's voice to be heard on the issue of his constitutional rights and political asylum," said one of his immigration attorneys, Linda Osberg-Braun. "We will be asking the court to compel INS to follow its own rules. Even unadmitted aliens have constitutional rights in the United States."

Elian's lawyers contend that because the boy's mother died on the trip with him across the Florida Straits during Thanksgiving week, her son should be given the right to live a better life in a democratic country. In effect, they argued that while Elian's father may be a fit parent, communist Cuba is an unfit place in which to rear a child.

"The only issue here became the politics of the issue _ should a child live in Cuba?" said Berta Esperanza Hernandez-Truyol, a Cuban-born professor of law at the University of Florida. "That's not the issue in dealing with the custody

of the child."

Other legal experts not connected to Elian's controversial case said that as a result of the INS decision, Gonzalez is the only person with legal standing to claim the boy _ not his Miami relatives.

"Their argument doesn't wash," immigration attorney David Abraham, a University of Miami professor of law, said. "The INS does not want to keep him, and is letting his father assert his right to claim him. There is no role for the federal court to intervene in this matter because Elian was never admitted by INS into the United States."

Gonzalez asserted from day one that as the biological father, he had first rights to his son. But he ran into a wall of immigration laws that made it possible for the unaccompanied minor to stay with his relatives in Miami.

When Elian was rescued from an inner tube off Fort Lauderdale on Thanksgiving Day, the INS and U.S. Coast Guard let Elian into the country for medical reasons and allowed him to be placed with his Miami relatives temporarily until the custody dispute was resolved. But, technically, Elian remained in the custody of INS, so it had the authority to return the boy to his Cuban father.

INS had this power despite the fact that Elian touched U.S. soil, which seemingly made him eligible to apply for residency under the 1966 Cuban Adjustment Act. That law allows Cubans who arrive here to apply for permanent residency after one year and a day.

But Elian was never legally admitted into the United States.

That provided the INS with a window to let the boy's father claim Elian without violating the Cuban Adjustment Act.

Elian's legal team argued that the window was never shut, saying the boy is entitled to a "full and fair hearing" on the asylum request because INS carried on "secret meetings" with the boy's father that only captured his side of the story. The attorneys argued that Gonzalez, a national park employee, has been "under duress" because of manipulations by the Castro government.

One legal expert outside the Cuban exile community agreed with that

assessment.

Wendy Young, an attorney for the New York-based Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, said it was possible INS officials did not get "a full picture of what's in the boy's best interest" because Elian was not interviewed by a child-welfare expert.

"But in this case there does seem to be a lot of water under the bridge," Young said. "And it's unfortunate."

Meissner said immigration officials spoke with the father twice, as well as his Miami relatives _ and determined Gonzalez's wishes to be reunited with his son were genuine.

"We have gone through a very careful, thorough process," Meissner said. "We are convinced that the father is expressing his true wishes. We have extensive detail on the closeness of the relationship between the father and the child."

The INS deadline for the boy's return is Jan. 14. Attorneys for Elian's Miami relatives said they would head straight to court as soon as they learn Elian is leaving for Cuba.

"We are ready to ask for a temporary restraining order at a moment's notice to stop his return so he can have a fair hearing with input from all sides," Osberg-Braun said.

But it remains to be seen whether a federal judge would even consider such a request.

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Miami New Times

January 6, 2000, Thursday

SECTION: Music

LENGTH: 798 words

HEADLINE: Praise Famous Men, Again

BYLINE: Celeste Fraser Delgado

BODY:

In the literary classic, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*, photographer Walker Evans and journalist James Agee make heroes of three unknown families struggling to survive as tenant farmers in rural Alabama circa 1936. Evans and Agee's praise for the poor but proud helped drum up support for President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal, the ambitious social experiment that marked the end of the Great Depression and the beginning of the welfare state. Sixty years later the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 helped usher in the end of welfare as we know it, severely curtailing the rights of resident aliens to government support. Documentary photographer turned filmmaker David Riker brings Evans and Agee into the 21st century with his film, *The City (La Ciudad)*. By telling tales of the Latin-American underclass in New York City, Riker dedicates his first feature to what he calls "opposing the anti-immigrant fervor that is so rampant."

Born in Boston but raised in Belgium and Britain, Riker stumbled upon Latinos in the barrios of Brooklyn and the Bronx as a film student at NYU. Fascinated, Riker immersed himself in the fabric of immigrant life. From 1992 through 1997, Riker found himself calling on Puerto Rican "matriarchs," dancing at Mexican quinceaneras, and handing out coffee to South American laborers waiting on the street for a day's wage. From these worlds Riker culled the script for

the four
vignettes that make up *The City*. The earnest realist distributed his
casting
call in leaflets at garment factories, public schools, and corner stoops.
Apart
from Cuban actor Jose Rabelo, who plays the title role in the vignette
called
"The Puppeteer," the actors lead lives very much like the characters they
portray. Committed to "authenticity," Riker put his untrained players
through
workshops designed to evoke their most difficult memories: How did it
feel to
see friends die in the guerrilla struggle in Nicaragua? What was it like
to
crawl across the border from Mexico? With these broad strokes, the film
manipulates the emotions of actors and audience alike.

The *City* owes a debt in both aesthetics and sentiment to the Italian
neorealists. As in Vittorio De Sica's 1948 classic *The Bicycle Thief*,
economic
hardship makes a mockery of the tenderest feelings between man and woman,
parent
and child. Stark black-and-white images heighten the sense of inexorable
doom
that closes in on the characters in the guise of bloodthirsty bosses,
heartless
bureaucrats, collapsing walls, and labyrinthine housing projects. The
camera
moves like a funeral procession, lingering over each beautifully composed
shot
like a deliberately posed portrait. Riker frames the entire film as a
series of
visits to a neighborhood portrait studio, cutting in a literal flash from
the
still faces of the immigrants to their lives in motion.

The portrait studio is a common setting for chroniclers of the U.S.
Latino
experience. Tomas Rivera's Chicano masterpiece, *And the Earth Did Not
Devour
Him*, stitches together fragmented photos of migrant workers. In
Cuban-American
filmmaker Ela Troyano's *Once Upon a Time in the Bronx*, a barrio
shutterbug snaps
the same 'hood as Riker, with a sensibility more hip-hop than social
realist.
Stephanie Viruet, the elementary school actress in "The Puppeteer," bears
an
uncanny resemblance to the little girl featured in Juan Sanchez's famous
Nuyorican collages. Perhaps Riker means to pay homage to these Latino
artists.
The film's emphasis exclusively on new arrivals, however, eclipses Latino
protests of conditions in the United States expressed in music, theater,
and

independent film, for more than a century. The accolades ringing in reviews from the Los Angeles Times to the Nation to the Village Voice echo The City's solemn promise to give voice to the voiceless, ironically turning a deaf ear to those Latinos who have been speaking for themselves and their communities for a very long time. To take a recent example, the same publications that applauded Riker's retro-realism failed to review the far more innovative Colombian-made docu-fiction The Rose Seller, which also developed from intense community collaboration and played many of the same festivals as The City.

Ultimately The City does depict Latin-American immigrants living in the United States with dignity, a proposition less surprising to some of us than it apparently is to others. Our opportunities to see that experience on the big screen remain few and far between. Perhaps even more depressing than the fact that Latino voices are still so rarely heard in American cinema, The City serves as a reminder that until the balance of power in the hemisphere shifts, those voices will repeat the same familiar tragedies.

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The New York Times

January 6, 2000, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 6; Column 4; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 956 words

HEADLINE: WORLD BRIEFING

BYLINE: Compiled by Terence Neilan

BODY:

MIDDLE EAST

ISRAEL: PALESTINIANS TAKE OVER -- Israel began the transfer of more West Bank land to the Palestinians. Soldiers pulled out of an army base near Nablus

flashing peace signs at the Palestinians, who immediately took the base over, hoisting a Palestinian flag to replace the Star of David. The soldiers also left three army camps near Jenin, and by late today, Israel will have withdrawn from another 5 percent of the West Bank. Deborah Sontag (NYT)

ISRAEL: ANTICIPATING POST-WEIZMAN ERA -- As the Parliament debated whether President Ezer Weizman should be forced to resign, Israeli political analysts moved on to predicting his successor. The leading candidate appears to be Shimon Peres, the former prime minister. Prime Minister Ehud Barak's favored choice is said to be Foreign Minister David Levy, with whom he has a close relationship. Deborah Sontag (NYT)

IRAQ: U.N. CHOICE DUE -- Secretary General Kofi Annan of the United Nations is expected to name a new chief arms inspector for Iraq by Jan. 14, a month after the Security Council created a new plan under which President Saddam Hussein could have sanctions suspended if he cooperates with a new monitoring commission. Diplomats say a leading contender is a Finnish disarmament expert, Pasi Patokallio, but there are at least half a dozen other contenders and no final agreement in the Security Council. Barbara Crossette (NYT)

LIBYA: QADDAFI AND EUROPE -- Low-level talks between Libya and the European Union could lead to an official visit from the Libyan leader Muammar el-Qaddafi, European officials said. "There is clearly a rapprochement, we don't deny that," said Peter Guilford, spokesman for the European Commission, but he added, "No formal invitation is given yet." (AP)

THE AMERICAS

CANADA: FINE OVER STOWAWAYS -- Immigration authorities have imposed a \$250,000 fine on the Japanese owners of a ship from Hong Kong that had 25 Chinese stowaways hidden in two containers when it arrived in Vancouver. The fine is the largest imposed by the Vancouver office and reflects growing anger over the use of the port as a North American entry point for Chinese smuggling gangs. Since mid-July nearly 600 Chinese without passports have arrived by boat in Vancouver. James Brooke (NYT)

ASIA

CAMBODIA: ULTIMATUM TO U.N. -- Cambodia will press forward with preparations to try Khmer Rouge leaders for genocide with or without further input from the United Nations, a senior adviser to Prime Minister Hun Sen said. The United Nations has yet to give a formal response to Cambodia's latest tribunal plan, saying it is still studying the draft, which allows only a limited international role. (AP)

INDONESIA: CHINESE RIGHTS UNDER STUDY -- Indonesia plans to review laws that limit the rights of ethnic Chinese to celebrate their religion and culture, said the coordinating minister for political affairs, General Wiranto. He said presidential instructions from 1967 would be a particular focus for review. The 1967 decrees limited the use of the Chinese language and Chinese religious and cultural practices. (Reuters)

EUROPE

BRITAIN: MILLENIUM INQUIRY -- A parliamentary committee is to investigate the myriad problems surrounding the opening of the \$1.2 billion Millennium Dome in Greenwich. Thousands of guests at the New Year's Eve celebration were forced to wait for hours in the cold at an East London subway station before picking up tickets and passing security checkpoints. And visitors to the dome, now open to the public, have had to wait for hours to see the exhibits inside. Sarah Lyall (NYT)

BRITAIN: PINOCHET EXAMINED -- Gen. Augusto Pinochet spent seven hours undergoing medical tests that could determine whether he is fit enough to be extradited to Spain to face trial on torture charges. The former Chilean dictator, 84, under house arrest in Britain for 15 months, has suffered several small strokes, and the Chilean Government has urged Britain to free him on compassionate grounds. Any such action may have to await the outcome this spring of his appeal of an order sending him to Madrid. Warren Hoge (NYT)

SWEDEN: 3 SEIZED IN DEADLY FIRE -- Three Iranian men have been arrested in connection with a disco fire that killed 63 people, more than half of them Muslim immigrants, and will remain in custody for at least two weeks while an investigation continues. A judge ruled there was sufficient evidence to hold the three while prosecutors conclude their inquiry into the Oct. 29, 1998, fire in Goteborg. (AP)

SPAIN: 5TH TERROR SUSPECT HELD -- The police arrested the fifth suspected member of a cell of the Basque armed separatist group E.T.A. said to have been planning a bomb attack on a Civil Guard convoy in the Basque region. Francisco Javier Cano Arce was detained in Bilbao after four other suspected members of the cell were arrested and explosives, bomb-making equipment and firearms were found. Still at large is the cell's reputed leader, Francisco Rementeria, who eluded the police after the plot to attack the convoy was foiled, officials said. Ben Jones (NYT)

AFRICA

TOGO: PRESS LAW TIGHTENED -- Togo has tightened its restrictive press law, applying a maximum penalty of up to six months in prison and a \$310,000 fine for insulting the head of state. Previously, anyone deemed to have insulted the head of state faced a maximum suspended three-month sentence. Rights groups have accused the government of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, in power for over 30 years, of abuses, including trying to silence witnesses and journalists. (Reuters)

Compiled by Terence Neilan

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The New York Times

January 6, 2000, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 24; Column 4; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 83 words

HEADLINE: Let Them In, to Work

BODY:

To the Editor:

Re "Home Aides for Elderly in Short Supply" (news article, Jan. 3):

In a world troubled by extreme poverty, it is absurd for Americans to lament a shortage of low-wage workers. We forget the thousands of people on this planet who would treasure the chance to earn \$7 an hour. It is time to share the prosperity of this booming economy by loosening our immigration laws, a simple yet often overlooked solution.

WELLS JACOBSON JR.
Princeton, N.J., Jan. 3, 2000

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