

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Alicia Quinn Sankar to Daniel Montoya Re: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays" [personal] [partial] (1 page)	07/14/1999	b(6)
002. email	Susan Ghertner to Daniel Montoya Re: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays" [personal] [partial] (1 page)	07/15/1999	b(6)
003. email	Daniel Montoya to Susan Ghertner Re: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays" [personal] [partial] (1 page)	07/15/1999	b(6)
004. email	Katherine Yungmee Kim to Eugenia Chough Re: Schedule in DC (2 pages)	09/22/1999	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
OPD ([Liberation Theology])
OA/Box Number: 250000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/14/1999 - 10/13/1999]

2019-0147-F

in450

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Kavanaugh, Kevin" <KKavanaugh@comaccess.com> ("Kavanaugh, Kevin"
<KKavanaugh@comaccess.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JUL-1999 20:12:30.00

SUBJECT: RE: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays"

TO: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

HEY, THANKS FOR THE ARTICLE. I HAD ALREADY READ IT HOWEVER.....BEING A NEW YORKER YOU KNOW...

-----Original Message-----

From: Daniel_C_Montoya@opd.eop.gov
[mailto:Daniel_C_Montoya@opd.eop.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, July 14, 1999 5:33 PM
Subject: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays"

New York Times
July 14, 1999

Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays

By GUSTAV NIEBUHR

The Vatican on Tuesday ordered an American priest and a nun to end a ministry to gay men and lesbians, saying that the pair's work since the 1970s had strayed from church teaching that homosexual activity is immoral.

The action was unusual in its severity and in that it fell on people who lack the academic stature of some theologians who have run afoul of the Vatican in the past.

In a statement, the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the body charged with safeguarding church teaching, declared that the Rev. Robert Nugent and Sister Jeannine Gramick had allowed "ambiguities and errors" to color their public discussions about church teaching on homosexuality and had sown confusion among Roman Catholic lay people.

Although it stopped short of citing detailed examples, the congregation said Nugent and Sister Gramick had not sufficiently emphasized the teaching that homosexual acts are "intrinsically disordered" and "evil."

The decision, officially called a "notification," comes after a lengthy investigation, lasting well over a decade, by American Catholic authorities and by the Vatican, into Sister Gramick's and Nugent's work, which they began in the 1970s, putting them in the forefront of church figures who reached out to gay and lesbian Catholics.

The decision's severity came as a surprise to some.

Sister Gramick and Nugent are permanently prohibited from conducting the workshops, discussions and retreats (some with the parents of gay Catholics) that have been the focus of their ministry for two decades. In addition, they are forbidden indefinitely from holding office within the religious orders to which they belong.

By contrast, some prominent theologians whose writings the Vatican has judged unacceptable have been ordered silenced for a specific period. The Brazilian Leonardo Boff, an exponent of liberation theology, a controversial system of thought that argues that the church side with the poor and oppressed, was ordered to cease his writing for a year.

In an interview after he arrived in the United States from Rome on Tuesday, Nugent said he was surprised by the decision. "It puzzles me, because I have never questioned any dogma of the church," he said. He added that he and Sister Gramick had occasionally come under criticism from gay and lesbian groups "for being defenders of the church."

But Nugent said he would accept the decision. "There are all kind of ministries," he said, "and I need time to discern what kind of pastoral work I'd like to do, now that I'm shifting away from this type of ministry. I just hope the work I've been involved in bears fruit."

Sister Gramick declined to comment.

Controversy within the church has dogged the two since 1977 when they founded New Ways Ministry in Mount Rainier, Md., to reach out to gay and lesbian Catholics. Situated within the boundaries of the Archdiocese of Washington, D.C., the organization came under criticism from Cardinal James Hickey, Washington's archbishop, prompting Sister Gramick and Nugent to resign in 1984. But they continued to hold workshops and retreats on homosexuality and the church.

In its statement, the Vatican said it had "received numerous complaints and urgent requests for clarification" from American bishops and others about what Nugent and Sister Gramick were saying even after they left New Ways.

In 1988, the Vatican created a commission under Cardinal Adam Maida, archbishop of Detroit, to determine whether Nugent and Sister Gramick had moved outside church teachings on homosexuality.

After the two published a book on their work, the commission met with them in 1994, then forwarded its findings to the Vatican, which continued the investigation through correspondence with Nugent and Sister

Gramick.

These exchanges continued from February 1996 through January 1999, the Vatican's statement said, but they did not dispel church authorities' concern that Nugent's and Sister Gramick's views were "doctrinally unacceptable."

The Catholic Catechism describes homosexual acts as "intrinsically disordered" and contrary to natural law because they do not lead to procreation. But it also states that gays should be treated with "respect, compassion and sensitivity."

In essence, the Vatican said Nugent and Sister Gramick were presenting only half the message. And in so doing, it said, they did not allow people "struggling with homosexuality" to hear "the true teaching of the church from those who minister to them."

Reactions to the decision ran from supportive to critical.

"We are surprised at how severely they came down," said Sister Rosemary Howarth, superior at the School Sisters of Notre Dame, Sister Gramick's order. "Yes, we are saddened and disappointed at how hard it was."

The Rev. Bruce Williams, a Dominican priest and moral theologian who had been an adviser to Sister Gramick and Nugent when they appeared before Maida's commission, said the two "went to heroic lengths to cooperate very thoroughly with Vatican authorities." He called the decision dismaying.

But Bishop William Lori, auxiliary bishop of Washington, said that Cardinal Hickey considered the decision "doctrinally and pastorally correct."

"As far back as 1981, Cardinal Hickey observed that the approach of Sister Jeannine and Father Nugent to the question of the immorality of homosexual activity was very ambiguous," Lori said. "The phrase he always used was 'studied ambiguity,' such that the authentic teaching of the church was undermined."

"Often, errors with regard to the faith come from a certain selectivity, and I think this is a classic instance of selecting some of the teaching and distorting the other part," Lori said.

In separate statements, Maida and Bishop Joseph Fiorenza, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, said they hoped Sister Gramick and Nugent would accept the Vatican's decision. Fiorenza also quoted from a 1986 Vatican statement endorsing the "pastoral care" of gays and lesbians and said such work should continue within church teaching.

But Francis DeBernardo, executive director of New Ways Ministry, called the Vatican's decision misguided and unjust. Speaking of Nugent and Sister Gramick, he said, "They have consistently presented the

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The Rev. Thomas Reese, editor of the Jesuit magazine *America*, offered a view different from some others, saying the decision, in coming after so many years, showed a careful deliberation, yet appeared to lack important details. "On the positive side, it's clear that the Vatican took a long time before it made its decision," he said. "On the negative side, there's very little specificity in the report from the Vatican about what they were doing that was contrary to church teaching."

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: zguerra@MIT.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (zguerra@MIT.EDU@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JUL-1999 16:35:48.00

SUBJECT: - no subject (01JDK701A8O2004NTS) -

TO: Daniel C. Montoya@eop (Daniel C. Montoya@eop [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Pretty sad....

New York Times

July 14, 1999

Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays

By GUSTAV NIEBUHR

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Associate Director of Admissions

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Email zguerra@mit.edu

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001. email	Alicia Quinn Sankar to Daniel Montoya Re: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays" [personal] [partial] (1 page)	07/14/1999	b(6)

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[07/14/1999 - 10/13/1999]

2019-0147-F
jn450

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Sankar, Alicia Quinn" <SankarA@Fleishman.com> ("Sankar, Alicia Quinn"
<SankarA@Fleishman.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JUL-1999 17:44:18.00

SUBJECT: RE: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays"

TO: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Tio Daniel, this is terrible...what does that mean for the Paulists? It was
wonderful to see you.. (b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: Daniel_C_Montoya@opd.eop.gov
[mailto:Daniel_C_Montoya@opd.eop.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, July 14, 1999 4:33 PM
Subject: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun
to End Ministry to Gays"

[001]

New York Times
July 14, 1999

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OPD ([Liberation Theology])
OA/Box Number: 250000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/14/1999 - 10/13/1999]

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Susan Ghertner <SGhertne@wpgate.glo.state.tx.us> (Susan Ghertner <SGhertne@wpgate.glo.state.tx.us> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 15-JUL-1999 11:50:14.00

SUBJECT: Re: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays"

TO: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
How disappointing. What's your response to this?

(b)(6)

[002]

Susan

>>> <Daniel_C._Montoya@opd.eop.gov> 07/14 4:32 PM >>>

New York Times
July 14, 1999

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By GUSTAV NIEBUHR

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	Daniel Montoya to Susan Ghertner Re: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays" [personal] [partial] (1 page)	07/15/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
OPD ([Liberation Theology])
OA/Box Number: 250000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/14/1999 - 10/13/1999]

2019-0147-F

jn450

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUL-1999 12:35:28.00

SUBJECT: Re: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun toEnd Ministry to Gays"

TO: Susan Ghertner <SGhertne@wpgate.glo.state.tx.us> (Susan Ghertner <SGhertne@wpgate.glo.state.tx.us> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Hold hands and sing "Kumbaya My Lord"!

Just kidding, it is very disappointing, but we have to remember that the Vatican is not God, they just play God on TV.

Hope all is well!

(b)(6)

dcm

[003]

Susan Ghertner <SGhertne@wpgate.glo.state.tx.us>
07/15/99 11:48:28 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Daniel C. Montoya/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun toEnd Ministry to Gays"

How disappointing. What's your response to this?

(b)(6)

Susan

>>> <Daniel_C._Montoya@opd.eop.gov> 07/14 4:32 PM >>>

New York Times
July 14, 1999

Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays

By GUSTAV NIEBUHR

The Vatican on Tuesday ordered an American priest and a nun to end a ministry to gay men and lesbians, saying that the pair's work since the 1970s had strayed from church teaching that homosexual activity is immoral.

The action was unusual in its severity and in that it fell on people who lack the academic stature of some theologians who have run afoul of the Vatican in the past.

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Although it stopped short of citing detailed examples, the congregation said Nugent and Sister Gramick had not sufficiently emphasized the teaching that homosexual acts are "intrinsically disordered" and "evil."

The decision, officially called a "notification," comes after a lengthy investigation, lasting well over a decade, by American Catholic authorities and by the Vatican, into Sister Gramick's and Nugent's work, which they began in the 1970s, putting them in the forefront of church figures who reached out to gay and lesbian Catholics.

The decision's severity came as a surprise to some.

Sister Gramick and Nugent are permanently prohibited from conducting the workshops, discussions and retreats (some with the parents of gay Catholics) that have been the focus of their ministry for two decades. In addition, they are forbidden indefinitely from holding office within the religious orders to which they belong.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Foss, Rick" <rick.foss@mail.va.gov> ("Foss, Rick" <rick.foss@mail.va.gov> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUL-1999 14:33:57.00

SUBJECT: RE: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays"

TO: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Daniel,

Thanks for this info.. Sometimes, it's so, so difficult to be a Catholic; and not want to bolt the Church. The (self-?!) hatred is not far below the surface.

I'm sorry that I didn't get a chance to call you last night. Is there any way that we could speak today, or is that not possible? Again, I apologize.

If need be, I can always talk with you about the Gore campaign some other time. I could always just meet with you after work some night or something.

Whatever is most convenient for you.

Thanks, Daniel, and take care. Talk to you later.

- Rick

-----Original Message-----

From: Daniel_C. Montoya@opd.eop.gov

[mailto:Daniel_C. Montoya@opd.eop.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, July 14, 1999 5:33 PM

Subject: New York Times, July 14, 1999, "Vatican Orders Priest and Nun to End Ministry to Gays"

New York Times

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. email	Katherine Yungmee Kim to Eugenia Chough Re: Schedule in DC (2 pages)	09/22/1999	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
OPD ([Liberation Theology])
OA/Box Number: 250000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/14/1999 - 10/13/1999]

2019-0147-F
jn450

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: zguerra@MIT.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (zguerra@MIT.EDU@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-SEP-1999 19:58:55.00

SUBJECT: JP2

TO: Daniel C. Montoya@eop (Daniel C. Montoya@eop [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Whether you like the guy or not, Frontline's biography on John Paul II is an absolute "worth see" (saw it last night). A fair and unbiased look into his life and the world around him. From PBS's website (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/pope/etc/synopsis.html>):

FRONTLINE's "Pope John Paul II-The Millennial Pope" is a bold, innovative new biography on this controversial world leader that is a journey through the 20th century to the sources of John Paul II's character and beliefs, and the passionate reaction to him. It is a journey that says as much about us as it does about him.

Drawing on interviews with those who have studied and analyzed John Paul II or, whose lives have intersected with his, it offers insights into the major themes in his life: the shaping influence of Polish culture and history, his relationship with Jews, his part in the fall of Communism, his opposition to liberation theology, his repudiation of the ordination of women, his battle to convince the world, especially the West, that it must save itself from sinking into a "culture of death." And, finally, John Paul II's fierce insistence on faith.

The program weaves a biographical narrative through several thematic chapters. The first chapter, "Landscape," draws a portrait of the powerful emotional and spiritual landscape of Poland that formed Karol Wojtyla--from his love of the Polish countryside, poetry and theater, to his devotion to his family, his god and the Virgin Mary; from his stoic reaction to tragedy--both his own and his nation's--to the great solace he found in solitude.

The chapter "Jews" chronicles the young Wojtyla's transformation when the Nazis invaded Poland in 1939. He was a nineteen-year-old university student who saw his friends and teachers killed as Poland became the epicenter of the Holocaust. Exploring the anti-Semitic rhetoric that surrounded young Karol--and was even preached from the pulpit of Poland's Catholic Church--this report takes a clear-eyed look at his remarkable relationship with Jews--his boyhood friendships with them, his behavior during the war, his actions to help Jews after the war, and finally, his dramatic steps as Pope to heal the ancient enmity between Christians and Jews. The program also shows how John Paul II's journey of atonement with the Jews was not without missteps, and looks at events involving Kurt

Waldheim and the canonization of the Jewish convert to Catholicism, Edith Stein, who was murdered at Auschwitz.

The "Solidarity" segment of this film shows how Karol Wojtyla's life was entwined with another of the 20th century's darkest events--the Communist domination of Eastern Europe. This chapter lays out the evolution of the intensely apolitical Karol Wojtyla into the Pope who would play a central part in the non-violent revolution that ended Communism. It examines Wojtyla's rise within the Church hierarchy, the development of his political gifts, and how his first visit back to his homeland as Pope inspired the Polish nation. Although it would take ten years, John Paul II used the enormous moral and financial authority of the Vatican to challenge the Communist system; the revolution that began in Poland with the anti-Communist Solidarity movement led to Communism's end in Eastern Europe and the dissolution of the Soviet empire.

But while the Pope helped bring about the end of dictatorship in Eastern Europe, he undermined efforts to battle another kind of dictatorship in Latin America. In the "Liberation Theology" chapter, FRONTLINE explores why John Paul II set in motion a deliberate strategy to crush liberation theology, closing many institutions which had fostered it--seminaries, schools, some churches. "This Pope was needed on the side of the revolution there so it could be non-violent," says James Carroll, a former priest. "And it's a tragedy that this Pope didn't recognize it as such. And I can only understand his failure to do so because he applied it too narrowly to the lens of his own fight against Communism."

The "Women" segment of this program explores the connections and contradictions between John Paul II's devotion to the ultimate embodiment of womanhood--the Virgin Mary--and his conflict with women over the issues of birth control and the ordination of women as priests. Chronicling his veneration of Mary--a devotion which goes back as far as his mother's death when he was eight years old--FRONTLINE probes why his deeply-held vision of Mary's purity is central to his views on women. "In each woman he really does see some small part of the Virgin Mary...translated if a woman does things she shouldn't do," says historian Tony Judt. "This is not an invented or ideological or political or institutional anger. This is some...deeply felt belief."

"The Culture of Death" chapter explores Pope John Paul II's dark vision of our modern age and his relentless campaign to convince the world to save itself from sinking into a "culture of death." Examining his 1995 encyclical, *The Gospel of Life* in which he challenges modern man's quest to maximize individual freedoms, this chapter shows how the issues of abortion, contraception and capital punishment are connected in the Pope's vision of a "culture of death."

The final thematic segment of this report is "Faith" and it is a journey to the heart of what ultimately defines this pope--his religious faith. Through stories and interviews, it examines John Paul II's intense spiritual life and presents the surprising revelations of spiritual yearning from believers and non-believers, including the writers Germaine Greer and Robert Stone.

FRONTLINE's "John Paul II-The Millennial Pope" ends with a brief coda which questions just what will be this Pope's legacy for the Catholic Church and the world at large. Among the journalists and Catholics interviewed in this section is Washington Post reporter Roberto Suro, who concludes--"At the end of the day, when you look at this extraordinary life and you see all that he has accomplished, you're left with one very disturbing question. On the one hand, the Pope can seem this lonely, pessimistic figure...a man obsessed with the evils of the twentieth century, a man convinced that humankind has lost its way...it's so dark and so despairing that he loses his audiences. That would make him a tragic figure. On the other hand, you have to ask: Is he a prophet? Did he come here with a message? Did he see something that many of us are missing? In that case, the tragedy is ours."

Zaragoza A. Guerra, III
Associate Director of Admissions

Office of Admissions
Building 3-108

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02139-4307

Phone 617/258-5515
Fax 617/258-8304
Email zguerra@mit.edu

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-OCT-1999 11:45:16.00

SUBJECT: immigration

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

TEXT:
LEXIS-NEXIS Universe Update Report: October 13, 1999 at 11:35

Results from this Update: 49

Next Update: October 13, 1999 at 16:00

Access your results at:
http://web.lexis-nexis.com/lm.universe/pnews/emailAlert?_pnewsAlert=0x00010130-0x00004b26%2f0x00010130%2f19991013%2f11%3a35%3a54

1 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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Extel Examiner

October 13, 1999, Wednesday - 10:41 Eastern Time

SECTION: Government Information; Other

LENGTH: 713 words

HEADLINE: EU says six new accession candidates have long way to go

BODY:

BRUSSELS (AFX) - The European Commission said the six accession candidates

with whom it intends to open accession talks in 2000 have a long way to go before entering the European Union.

The accession negotiations will focus on a limited number of chapters or

negotiation subjects varying on the candidates preparedness.

The European Commission made the following comments about the six countries:

BULGARIA:

Bulgaria made "substantial" progress as regards public procurement rules, copyright laws, alignment of audiovisual policy, continued liberalisation of the

telecoms market and on immigration, the commission said.

But little improvement was seen in the field of state aid, alignment in

agriculture and border management, it added.

The country also made insufficient progress in committing itself to a realistic timetable for the closure of the units 1-4 of the Kosloduy nuclear

power plant, it concluded.

LATVIA:

Latvia's strengthening of its standards, competition and state aid administrations was underlined by the commission.

However, the delays in implementing general public administration reform

risks to weaken the country's ability to implement EU law, it said.

"Attention needs to be paid to more fully addressing the administrative capacity priority," the commission said.

Latvia should in particular focus on reinforcing its customs, tax authorities, maritime safety inspectorates and set up appropriate financial control mechanisms.

Efforts in the field of data protection, telecoms, agriculture, fisheries,

health, customs, regional policy and financial control also need to be speeded

up.

LITHUANIA:

Lithuania made "good" progress as concerns public procurement, competition, free movement of capital, agriculture and the environmental field, the commission said.

Further progress is necessary in the fields of state aid, intellectual property legislation, financial control and fisheries.

The commission stressed no progress has been made in audio-visual area and

that major efforts are still necessary in taxation.

The decision to close units of the Ignalina nuclear plant by 2009 was welcomed.

MALTA:

Malta has made "limited" progress since the commission last issued an opinion on the country in February 1999, the commission said.

There has been alignment and implementation in the field of free movement of

services but little progress as concerns data protection, competition laws, industrial restructuring, customs, employment policy...

No progress has been achieved in the environmental sector.

Administrative capacity needs to be addressed across the board.

ROMANIA:

Romania's progress as regards regional development and internal market reform such as restructuring of the banking sector, public procurement procedures and state aid rules, was pointed out by the commission.

Progress with regard to intellectual property rights, data protection, financial control, the fight against organised crime and corruption as well as

the demilitarisation of the police and border controls was judged unsatisfactory.

Industrial and agricultural reform is impeded by "fundamental weaknesses" of

the competitive private sector and a functioning land market.

Environmental concerns have barely been tackled, it said.

SLOVAKIA:

Slovakia's progress in the areas of state aid, public procurement and standardisation was underlined by the commission.

However delays in establishing relevant institution for key areas such as

regional development, financial control and justice and home affairs was pointed

out.

The commission warned Slovakia it will "substantially" need to accelerate

its efforts in the preparation of laws and their implementation if it wants to

keep pace with the other candidate countries.

The decision to close units at the Bohunice nuclear power plants by 2008 was

welcomed.

de/axc

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

2 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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AP Worldstream

October 13, 1999; Wednesday 10:25 Eastern Time

SECTION: Sports

DISTRIBUTION: Europe;Britian;Scandinavia;England

LENGTH: 372 words

HEADLINE: Fita Bayissa wins Belgrade Race Through History With AP Photo

BEL101

BYLINE: ALEKSANDAR VASOVIC

DATELINE: BELGRADE, Yugoslavia

BODY:

In the first international sports event since the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia, Fita Bayissa of Ethiopia edged five-time cross-country world champion Paul Tergat for a Kenyan 1-2 sweep in the 6-kilometer Belgrade Race

Through History Wednesday, with little known Abderrahim Gourni of Morocco third.

Bayissa who collected a dlr 5,000 prize, clocked 17 minutes and 8 seconds with Tergat one second slower. Gourni's time was 17:12, with Aloys Bizigama of Burundi only one second further behind.

European participants in the race, held annually, came from Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Russia and Spain.

"My race with Tergat was a matter of mental battle and I was stronger," said Bayissa, a Barcelona Olympics bronze medalist .

"It looks as if this is one race I will never win, but I would love to run it again," Tergat said. The best Yugoslav participant was Dragoslav Prpa who took 10th place.

Because of the international isolation of Yugoslavia, which is trying to recover from NATO's airstrikes, only 19 athletes from 15 countries, including three Yugoslavs, negotiated the steep tracks inside the fortress.

The race was named Belgrade's Race Through History as the track is entirely within Belgrade's ancient Kalemegdan fortress, the historic heart of the Serbian capital, founded in 279 B.C. by the Celts.

Organizers had to resolve numerous transportation problems because all participants had to be bused from neighboring Hungary. Winner Fita Bayissa also had difficulties with Hungarian immigration authorities, but the organizers ironed them out.

As part of the international pressure on autocratic President Slobodan Milosevic, the European Union imposed a ban on air traffic with Yugoslavia.

Earlier, Tergat said he was in no doubt whether sports and politics should be mixed. "Why should the runners suffer, why should the organizers suffer, i've always thought that athletics and sport should be about bringing people together."

Instead of regular modern outfit, a number of security guards were dressed in costumes representing medieval Serbian soldiers.

However, only a few hundred passers-by, mainly pensioners and joggers, watched the race.

(av/rp)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

3 of 49 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 Associated Press

AP Online

October 13, 1999; Wednesday 10:11 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

LENGTH: 455 words

HEADLINE: Austria Leader: We're Not Neo-Nazis

BYLINE: ROLAND PRINZ

DATeline: VIENNA, Austria

BODY:

Defending Austria's image following the strong electoral showing of a far-right party, the chancellor insisted today his country is not a hotbed of neo-Nazi activities.

Chancellor Viktor Klima spoke out after many countries, particularly Israel, denounced the stunning gains by Joerg Haider's anti-immigrant Freedom Party in

Oct. 3 elections.

"Austria is certainly not a land that has slipped to the right margin by the election, nor is it a land of neo-Nazis," Klima told a news conference. "Austria is a very solidified democracy."

Klima failed to explain, however, how his Social Democratic Party, which came first in the elections would form a new government. The Social Democrats have ruled out a coalition with Haider.

Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy threatened a break in diplomatic relations if Haider joins the government after the Freedom Party scored a second place finish in the vote.

The Social Democrats' current partner in the coalition, the conservative Austrian People's Party, announced Tuesday night it would not stay in a government after narrowly finishing third in the balloting.

The Social Democrats won 65 of the 183 seats in parliament, while the Freedom Party and the People's Party ended up with 52 seats each.

If the Social Democrats cannot form a government, new elections would have to be held next year.

Klima reaffirmed his country's commitment to the principles of Western democracy, human rights and tolerance.

He also defended the 1.2 million Austrians who had voted for Haider's party, saying most were not on the far right or nostalgic for the Nazi past. "These are people who have vented their discontent and protest by voting for the strongest opposition party," he said.

Surveys show many young male, working class voters bolted the Social Democrats and backed the Freedom Party for fear of losing their jobs to a flood of immigrants from former Communist countries of central and eastern Europe.

Klima called Haider's "political style" and controversial statements "unacceptable for me."

Haider once praised the Nazis' "decent employment policies" and described veterans of the Waffen SS as "men of character."

Haider, on a visit to Paris, said talks on forming a new government

would be
difficult but that new elections were unnecessary. He told a packed Paris
news
conference that the Freedom Party was open to talks with all parties.

Haider defended his anti-immigrant policies, saying that one million of
Austria's seven million people were foreigners, and that there were
schools in
the capital, Vienna, where 80 percent of the children couldn't speak
German. He
also called for a halt to immigration in the Alpine nation.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

4 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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AP Worldstream

October 13, 1999; Wednesday 08:59 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

DISTRIBUTION: Middle East;India;England;Asia;Africa

LENGTH: 606 words

HEADLINE: AP Photos XLP101-102.

BYLINE: THEODORA TONGAS

DATELINE: RHODES, Greece

BODY:

Members of a Christian group denied entry into Cyprus and Israel
because of
fear they were part of a doomsday cult arrived in Greece on Wednesday with
officials promising not to block their way.

The group reiterated allegations they were beaten and mistreated by
Israeli
authorities. Irish officials, meanwhile, maintained the group is a
legitimate
religious community dedicated to helping disabled people.

"We have had a horrific experience, being denied entry into Israel,
beaten

by Israeli police, detained by armed police for 36 hours and then deported," said a spokesman for the group, who refused to give his name. He was identified by immigration officials as Joseph Smith.

The group, comprising 18 Irish, six Romanian children and one Colombian woman, claims it only was seeking to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The spokesman scoffed at reports they were plotting a mass suicide to coincide with the millennium.

"This has and continues to be a very shocking event. We are a Catholic community traveling to the Holy Land ... We have been labeled as a cult, as terrorists, as part of an organized suicide pact with vast amounts of money," he said.

An Irish Embassy official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the group is called the Pilgrim House Foundation based in County Wexford, Ireland, and has raised money for four years to travel to the Holy Land. The group provides care for people with mental and physical disabilities, the official said.

The non-Irish members of the group all have Irish visas. Some of the children traveling with the group are handicapped.

The Irish ambassador to Israel, Brendan Scannell, said he "expressed concern" about the episode.

Israeli police spokeswoman Linda Menuhin said Monday that authorities used "reasonable force" when the group refused to get on a bus in the port of Haifa. But officials have not given details about why the group was branded a potentially dangerous cult.

Israel is on high alert for any groups considered capable of carrying out terrorist or suicidal acts linked to the millennium.

After being denied entry into Israel, the group traveled to Cyprus aboard the cruise ship Nissos Kypros. But Cypriot officials in the port of Limassol also refused to allow them into the country.

Greek immigration officials said the group would be allowed to enter the country unless they proved to be dangerous.

"The only way they should not be allowed in the country would be if they would endanger the lives of citizens, public safety," said Theodoros Salmas, supervisor of immigration on the holiday island of Rhodes, about 465 kilometers (290 miles) southeast of Athens.

None of the members of the group disembarked in Rhodes. The ship was scheduled to arrive early Thursday in Piraeus near Athens.

"I can assure you, that like the other passengers, they were very orderly, very quiet and polite," said Yiannis Kaveros, the captain of the ship carrying 370 passengers. He said he did not hear any talk of suicides.

The group's final destination is unclear. But there were suggestions they could use three minibuses aboard the ship to drive to the western port of Patras for an Italian-bound ferry.

It is the second time a religious group expelled from Israel traveled to Greece.

In October 1998, the Denver-based Concerned Christians reportedly rented homes outside of Athens after 14 members were deported from Israel. Israeli officials were worried about possible attacks and disruptions from the cult for allegedly plotting attacks at holy sites in Jerusalem in an attempt to hasten the

etern of Christ.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

5 of 49 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 Associated Press

AP Worldstream

October 13, 1999; Wednesday 08:50 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

DISTRIBUTION: Middle East;England;Africa;Asia

LENGTH: 579 words

HEADLINE: EU leaders gather in Tampere to coordinate asylum and crime policies

BYLINE: RAF CASERT

DATELINE: BRUSSELS, Belgium

BODY:

European Union leaders want to streamline their criminal laws and asylum policies in an effort to crack down on illegal immigration and international crime.

A combination of more open EU borders and loopholes created by diverging national laws and regulations have made it easier for criminals and immigrant traffickers. When the heads of the 15 EU nations meet Friday and Saturday in Tampere, Finland, it will be the first top-level effort to coordinate policies to attack the problem.

"This is only the beginning," said German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer said of the two-day meeting.

With the extreme right exploiting public unease about urban crime and the influx of economic migrants, the government leaders agree they need to show more muscle, but without turning the EU into a fortress.

In Austria, populist Joerg Haider turned the political tables upside down last week when his Freedom Party rode the anti-immigration and asylum wave to become the second biggest party, a spectacular breakthrough for the extreme right in Europe.

The right-wing has also turned into a potent political factor in several other EU nations, increasing pressure to toughen up their policy.

"We have to avoid any danger that Tampere might come to be viewed as a 'repressive' summit," EU Commission President Romano Prodi warned in a letter to the Finnish EU Presidency.

Officials said the most palpable result of the summit will be a clampdown on

illegal immigration and abuse of political asylum procedures.

"We want minimum common rules applied to asylum policies," EU Justice and Home Affairs Commissioner Antonio Vitorino said Wednesday.

Germany, Britain and France are proposing a plan to contain the influx of illegal immigrants and asylum seekers into the EU. That plan is expected to serve as the basis for an accord by the EU leaders.

Countries like Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium complain they have had to carry too much of the burden, resulting in asylum tolerance fatigue, and will seek a greater share of the effort.

Plans are on the table to set up a special fund to help those nations that shoulder most of the burden.

Asylum and immigration policies have always been a matter for national legislation and France has insisted that even though it wants to beef up cooperation, it will hold on to the right to make the final decision on such issues.

The EU leaders want to prevent "asylum shopping," whereby asylum seekers select the most tolerant EU nation to gain entry into the Union. Under the draft plan, if immigrants are denied asylum in one EU nation they cannot try their luck in another.

The EU Commission is giving member states a deadline of five years to streamline policies and will set up a scoreboard system to hold them to their promises, Vitorino said.

The meeting will also investigate how to combat international crime and money laundering. While internet technology and the abolishment of most border checks within the EU have made it easier for criminals, governments have been slow to improve cooperation between the police and legal services.

In the margins of the summit, the government leaders will also discuss expanding the bloc with up to 13 new members over the coming decade, mostly from eastern and central Europe.

The Commission published reports Wednesday on the state of preparedness of the applicant nations and Friday's summit offers

he first opportunity to react to this.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

6 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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AP Worldstream

October 13, 1999; Wednesday 08:33 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

DISTRIBUTION: Europe;Britian;Scandinavia;Middle East;Africa;India;England;Asia

LENGTH: 525 words

HEADLINE: AP Photos PAR101-102

BYLINE: DEBORAH SEWARD

DATELINE: PARIS

BODY:

Joerg Haider, the far-right leader whose Freedom Party came in second in Austria's elections, said talks on forming a new government would be difficult but that new elections were not needed.

Haider told a packed Paris news conference that the Freedom Party was open to talks with all parties in order "to form a stable government as soon as possible."

Final results show that Haider's Freedom Party finished second behind the Socialists, who do not have enough seats in parliament to form a government alone, leaving Haider a potential kingmaker.

Austria's rightward drift has alarmed other European nations, including France, who are concerned that Haider's strong showing in the Oct. 3 election

could give their own nationalist movements a boost.

In recent days, Austria's ambassador to France has appeared on French television to try to reassure the French that Haider is nothing more than a conservative patriot.

Haider rejected comparisons with French far-right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen and said he felt closest to the conservative Gaullists, whose most prominent politician is President Jacques Chirac.

He defended his anti-immigrant policies, saying that one million of Austria's seven million people were foreigners, and that there were schools in the capital, Vienna, where 80 percent of the children couldn't speak German. He also called for a halt to immigration in the Alpine nation.

Haider's party's showing has thrown Austrian politics into disarray.

Socialist Chancellor Viktor Klima, whose party won 65 seats in the 183-seat parliament, has said he won't form a coalition with Haider, whose party won 52 seats, the same number as the conservative People's Party.

However, Haider said he thought the Socialists could possibly entertain the idea of forming a coalition with his party if someone other than Klima were named to lead the government.

"All possibilities are open," Haider said, adding that he was "very relaxed" about the upcoming coalition talks.

Haider said he would participate in the government only if he were named chancellor, but that other members of his party could join a coalition that included the Freedom Party.

"Negotiations are to begin in the next couple of days. They will be difficult ... But I don't think there will be new elections," Haider said.

Haider was quoted in Wednesday's edition of the Les Echos financial daily as saying that his Freedom Party could be asked to form a new government if the Social Democrats fail to do so.

"If that fails, it would be natural that (the president) would then give me

a mandate," he was quoted as saying.

The anti-immigrant Freedom Party campaigned on right-wing issues like family values, law and order, and curbs on foreign workers. Haider's praise, nine years ago, of Nazi leader Adolf Hitler's employment policies has caused international alarm. Asked about those remarks, Haider said he had apologized.

However, Haider said that his party had friends in Israel and that he didn't think a coalition that included the Freedom Party would have significant consequences on relations with Israel.

(dgs-ad)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

7 of 49 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 Associated Press

AP Online

October 13, 1999; Wednesday 06:43 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

LENGTH: 644 words

HEADLINE: Thai-Myanmar Border Now Volatile

BYLINE: MICOOL BROOKE

DATELINE: THREE PAGODAS PASS, Thailand

BODY:

With each passing day, the Three Pagodas checkpoint on the Thai-Myanmar border seems more like a demilitarized zone than a link between friendly countries.

Stony-faced Myanmar officials peer through steel gates fastened by chains and padlocks. Immigration officials turn away uninformed or intrepid tourists with a wave of the hand.

Three Pagodas Pass, 240 miles west of Bangkok, is one of a dozen official

checkpoints Myanmar's military government has closed since last week, ostensibly to ensure security after armed pro-democracy militants took over Myanmar's embassy in Bangkok.

But Myanmar makes little effort to hide the actual reason: to show its disapproval of how Thailand handled the affair.

Student rebels who held dozens of hostages for a day were flown to the border and allowed to go free. Senior Thai officials described them as fighters for democracy rather than terrorists — actions that enraged Myanmar, turning the border suddenly volatile.

Normally, tens of thousands of dollars change hands every weekend as thousands of tourists, villagers and traders make the low-key cross-border trek. But now, the usual warm welcome for big spenders has been replaced by a cold frown.

"We understand that the pride of the Myanmar side is hurt, but to engage in prolonged measures and rhetoric of antagonism towards Thailand will accomplish nothing," Deputy Foreign Minister Sukhumbhand Paribatra told The Associated Press on Tuesday. "Cross-border trade benefits people on both sides of the border, not just the Thai people."

In Myanmar's capital, Yangon, Senior Gen. Than Shwe, head of the regime, accused the pro-democracy movement headed by Nobel Peace laureate Aung San Suu Kyi of supporting the embassy takeover. He said it was a "nefarious" campaign to seize power, official media reported Tuesday.

The strategically important Three Pagodas Pass gets its name from the tiny Buddhist shrines built in the 18th century to mark earlier invasions of Thailand by Myanmar. It also was a station for the Japanese army's infamous Death Railway in World War II.

For the past few years, Myanmar's tourism authorities have been promoting Three Pagodas Pass as a gateway for day trips.

But even before the recent tensions, Myanmar's authoritarian rulers didn't

exactly roll out the red carpet signposts near the army barracks on the Myanmar side spell out a series of strict regulations, such as a ban on video cameras.

Now, Myanmar and Thai troops keep a wary eye on each other from guardposts just 20 yards apart.

Tensions are rising amid reports that Myanmar troops are massing at several points to attack rebel groups among 100,000 refugees from Myanmar living in camps along the Thai side. Myanmar denies that, but Thai generals are inspecting the area daily.

Thailand is not the intended target, but villagers along the frontier are at risk and the nation has beefed up its own forces. The Thai army remained on high alert early today, with officers saying Myanmar's troop deployment was almost complete and they expected an incursion at any time.

The war machine in Myanmar, also known as Burma, boasts 425,000 troops, though only a small fraction would be deployed. Col. Somkuan Sangpattaranetr, a Thai Defense Ministry spokesman, said Thailand is prepared to look after displaced people if fighting breaks out.

Thai villagers near the border, meanwhile, believe the reputed leader of the group that captured the embassy has returned to the area.

Noodle vendor Siriporn Bunyawong, 47, joked that she hoped the man known only as "Johnny" would blow up the closed Three Pagodas Pass checkpoint so trade and tourism could resume before she went out of business.

"It's been like a ghost town," she said. "My business is down by 60 percent, and I don't know how long I can keep operating like this."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

8 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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AP Worldstream

October 13, 1999; Wednesday 06:22 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

DISTRIBUTION: Europe;Britian;Scandinavia;Middle
East;Africa;India;England;Asia

LENGTH: 1233 words

HEADLINE: AP News Digest

BODY:

WORLD AT 1000 GMT

NEW:

PAKISTAN-WORLD REACTION. Neighbors and investors react nervously to
Pakistan
coup.

GEORGIA-UN HOSTAGES. U.N. military observers taken hostage in breakaway
Georgian territory.

FRANCE-JEWISH ASSETS. French Jews find assets seized by Nazis using new
Internet site.

THAILAND-MYANMAR BORDER. Thai army on high alert along Myanmar border.

THAILAND-ELEPHANT LAND MINE. Two more elephants step on land mines on
Thai-Myanmar border.

CROSSING INTO BETHLEHEM. Palestinians say Bethlehem crossing will daunt
Palestinians, hinder tourism.

MAIN SPOT NEWS:

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan After overthrowing Pakistan's democratically elected
government, Pakistan's military chief is showing no signs of
relinquishing power
any time soon. PAKISTAN-COUP. Has moved; developments will be expedited.
By

Kathy Gannon. AP Photos KAR101-102; SRI101-103; ISL101-103; DEL101-103. AP

Graphic ISLAMABAD.

NEW DELHI, India Pakistan's neighbors and investors react nervously Wednesday to the military coup that ousted Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's government. PAKISTAN-WORLD REACTION. Has moved; developments will be expedited. By Arthur Max.

ALSO MOVED:

PAKISTAN-COUP LEADER. The leader of the coup in Pakistan is a former army commando known as a moderate on domestic affairs and a hawk when it comes to relations with India.

PAKISTAN-INSTABILITY. Military coup throws Pakistan into political disarray.

INDIA-PAKISTAN. Coup in Pakistan likely to delay resumption of India-Pakistan dialogue. Has moved.

PAKISTAN-DEMOCRACY-GLANCE. Milestones in Pakistan's attempt at democracy.

NEW DELHI, India Atal Bihari Vajpayee is sworn in Wednesday as prime minister of India for the third time and says his government is willing to deal with any regime in neighboring Pakistan, where the military has staged a coup. INDIA-POLITICS. Has moved; developments will be expedited. By Ashok Sharma. AP Photos DEL104-107.

ALSO MOVED:

INDIA-SECURITY. Indian prime minister expresses concern about military coup in Pakistan.

SUKHUMI, Georgia Seven U.N. military observers are taken hostage Wednesday

near the line separating Georgian government forces and the breakaway territory of Abkhazia, officials say. GEORGIA-UN HOSTAGES. Has moved; developments will be expedited.

GROZNY, Russia Despite advances by Russian troops, Chechen fighters still hold strong defensive positions Wednesday and are prepared to rebuff Russian offensives, the leader of the rebel republic says. RUSSIA-CHECHNYA. Has moved.
By Lyoma Turpalov. AP Photo MOSB101.

TOKYO The overnight plunge on Wall Street took its toll on Asian markets Wednesday, with exchanges from Japan to Thailand logging sharp losses throughout the day. WORLD MARKETS. Has moved; developments will be expedited. By Joseph Coleman. AP Photo TOK103.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden Robert A. Mundell of Columbia University in New York wins the Nobel Prize for economic sciences Wednesday for his analysis of exchange rates and how they affect monetary policies. regimes. NOBEL-ECONOMICS. Developing. By Susanna Loof. AP Photos planned.

JAKARTA, Indonesia President B.J. Habibie chooses Indonesia's military chief as his vice presidential running mate on Wednesday, admitting that he needs support from the powerful armed forces to govern crisis-ridden Indonesia. INDONESIA-POLITICS. Lead has moved. By Ali Kotarumalos. AP Photos JAK102-104.

ALSO MOVED:

INDONESIA-PROTESTS. Pro-Megawati, anti-Australian protests in downtown Jakarta. AP Photo JAK105-107.

TIMOR-TAUNTED TROOPS. Once-feared Indonesian troops find themselves taunted, humiliated in East Timor. AP Photos TOK202,204-206.

US-INDONESIA. U.S. official says Indonesian army is reportedly absorbing members of militia groups held responsible for violence in East Timor.

TEZIUTLAN, Mexico The government's handling of the flood crisis has provoked widespread criticism, with political challengers attacking the establishment and governing politicians lashing out at one another. MEXICO-FLOODS-BLAME. Has moved. By John Rice.

ALSO MOVED:

MEXICO-FLOODS-AID. Mexican government now says foreign aid welcome for flood victims.

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan arrives Wednesday on his first trip to Kosovo amid a grim reminder of ongoing ethnic hatred in the region the killing of a U.N. staffer who angered ethnic Albanians by speaking to them in the Serb language. YUGOSLAVIA-KOSOVO. Lead has moved. By George Jahn.

BETHLEHEM, West Bank Palestinians are denouncing an Israeli plan to build a permanent border crossing between Jerusalem and the West Bank town of Bethlehem, saying it is a pretext to limit Palestinian travel and dampen millennium tourism in Palestinian areas. CROSSING INTO BETHLEHEM. Has moved. By Natalie Y. Moore.

ALSO MOVED:

PALESTINIANS-GUNS OUT OF CONTROL. In the West Bank's lawless streets, Arafat tries weapons sweep. AP Photos JRL115-117.

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates Iranian hard-liners have made an ambitious bid at

preserving their power by indicting President Mohammad Khatami's closest ally.

ANALYSIS-IRAN-POWER STRUGGLE. Has moved. By Anwar Faruqi.

KANCHANABURI, Thailand The Thai army remains on high alert against a buildup of Myanmar troops along the border, with officers saying they expect an incursion at any time. THAILAND-MYANMAR BORDER. Has moved. By Micool Brooke.

ALSO MOVED:

THAILAND-ELEPHANT LAND MINE. Two more elephants step on land mines on Thai-Myanmar border.

WASHINGTON The likely shelving of the nuclear test ban treaty appears to mark the end of 40 years of bipartisan support for arms control in Congress, and the Clinton administration contends that would make this a more dangerous world.

ANALYSIS-US-TEST BAN TREATY. Has moved. By Barry Schweid.

ALSO MOVED:

US-TEST BAN TREATY. Agreement to delay test ban vote remains elusive.

PARIS Romain Kartagener has said for decades that his family's assets were seized in Austria by the Nazis during World War II. This week, he finally found the proof he'd been seeking for so long courtesy of a new Internet site created for just that purpose. FRANCE-JEWISH ASSETS. Has moved. By Marilyn August. AP Photos NY108-109.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand Two U.S. military cargo planes arrive at Antarctica's coast Wednesday, positioning themselves for a daring mission to the South Pole to rescue a doctor with a lump in her breast. POLAR EMERGENCY. Has moved;

developments will be expedited. By Ray Lilley.

LOOKING AHEAD: On Thursday, British Defense Secretary George Robertson takes over as NATO's secretary general. On Friday, EU leaders begin two-day summit on immigration in Tampere, Finland.

OTHER FEATURES MOVED:

FEA-US-MILLENNIUM MALAISE. New Year's 2000: Many immune to millennium fever.

FEA-INDIA-KASHMIR HALF WIDOWS. Wives of missing men in Kashmir lead lives of poverty, misery. AP Photo NY306.

FEA-TRINIDAD-BLACK MAGIC WOMAN. Healer or witch, Trinidad's Mother Cornhusk is feared. AP Photo NY302, Graphic MORUGA TRINIDAD.

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

9 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

October 14, 1999, Thursday

SECTION: Part 5 Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean; PARAGUAY;
AL/D3665/L

LENGTH: 1286 words

HEADLINE: Government defends its aid for flood victims as death toll rises to
328

SOURCE: Source: 'La Jornada' web site, Mexico City, in Spanish 12 Oct 99

BODY:

[12]

According to official figures a total of 328 people have been killed, 237 of those in the state of Puebla, and 275,559 people affected by floods in Mexico.

Meanwhile, President Ernesto Zedillo "has issued a directive to address social needs and to pay no attention to inopportune complaints from political groups that are trying to 'use the disaster for their own ends' or to appeals from state governments that are trying to get increased federal funding for their states".

The following is an excerpt from a report by Mexican newspaper 'La Jornada' web site on 12th October; subheadings as published:

In offering a new assessment of the situation prevailing in the states affected by the rains, the deputy secretary of communications of the SG [Interior Secretariat] (Ministry), Javier Lozano Alarcon, denied that there have been any outbreaks of epidemics or cases of famine in those regions. We recognize, he said, that there are problems with food supplies, but they are not on the scale of a famine. "The situation has not been recognized as reaching the level of a famine. There is certainly a problem and it is being dealt with."

He said that the Commerce Secretariat has established various routes to reach the communities that need supplies.

In these updated statistics released by the Interior Secretariat, the number of deaths caused by the floods has now been increased to 328, with 237 deaths in the state of Puebla, and the number of victims has now been raised to a total of 275,559. Of these flood victims, 64,295 people are now being housed in the emergency shelters that both the federal and state governments have made available.

In addition, the Interior Secretariat yesterday formally declared to be disaster areas a number of municipalities in Hidalgo, Veracruz and Puebla that have been damaged by these devastating floods. The municipal governments involved will receive resources from the Fonden [National Fund for Natural Disasters].

In a news conference held to describe the situation in Veracruz, Puebla, Tabasco and Hidalgo, Lozano reported that the difficult weather conditions have prevented aid efforts from reaching a number of communities as frequently as would be desirable to distribute supplies and water but he said that no villages are now left in isolation.

He described in detail the deployment of the Mexican army and navy, and said that the DN-III Plan is being applied in northern Puebla, along the coastal region of Veracruz, between the Tuxpan and Bobos, Minatitlan and Coatzacoalcos Rivers and in Villahermosa, Tabasco.

He reported that 27 helicopters, four planes, 10 boats, and 15 search dogs have been deployed in this region. He added that because of the weather conditions in Tulancingo and Tizayuca, Hidalgo, the helicopters have been unable to fly there. However, supplies have been brought in to those communities by land.

In discussing the numbers that federal, state and municipal officials are using, as well as the numbers being cited by civil groups and the Church, he said that in the case of deaths the federal government only lists as deceased those persons who are declared clinically dead and deaths that have been reported to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office.

He stated that the Interior Secretariat does not include in its official count individuals whose relatives have reported them as missing. He mentioned that some sources are now citing 400 deaths, a figure about which "people need to be careful. The numbers that we have been using in the [Interior] Secretariat are the official figures."

He reported that the priorities are rescuing people and creating air and land

routes so that basic goods and services can be brought in and distributed. Later, in a third stage, permanent programmes will be put in place to restore the infrastructure, particularly for electricity, water supplies and communications and transport.

He reported that, if weather conditions allow it, the emergency will have been brought under control in a week. This does not mean that life will have returned to normal in the afflicted communities. That will take weeks or months in the case of rebuilding houses and infrastructure.

No evidence of federal and state negligence or incompetence

The secretary of finance and public credit, Jose Angel Gurria, reported yesterday that it would not be necessary to increase the resources allocated for the Fonden, which has 2.5bn pesos.

Just back from visiting Hidalgo, he felt that the nature of the problems in each of the areas devastated by the rains will have to be reviewed. He said, though, that there would be no cuts in relation to their needs. He maintained that aid to the flood victims is moving adequately, given the immediate response by the agencies and groups that are participating in the Fonden.

In Mexico City, military sources denied that the army's and navy's aid to the flood victims has been inadequate. About 9,000 troops have been deployed to the devastated areas.

These sources commented that the armed forces are concentrating their efforts on evacuating the victims and bringing in water, food and medicines. "Those are the most urgent needs." Later, support will also be provided for removing debris and cleaning up the devastated areas, possibly by providing more army troops for this effort.

In the president's cabinet, meanwhile, the causes of the tragedy have been analysed, and the cabinet has reached the preliminary conclusion that there is no evidence that the disaster was caused by negligence or incompetence on the part of federal and state officials.

The president has issued a directive to address social needs and to pay no attention to inopportune complaints from political groups that are trying to "use the disaster for their own ends" or to appeals from state governments that are trying to get increased federal funding for their states.

In Mexico City, Deputy Interior Secretary [for Population and Immigration Affairs] Jose Angel Pescador Osuna said that it can be conservatively said that there are 300,000 flood victims. "The official number of deaths is about 360. People are using the figure of 500 people killed because there are entire villages that have been wiped out."

Pescador said that assistance sent by relatives of flood victims in the United States should be sent in cash, since it is difficult to transfer supplies to the areas where they are needed. He added that in the United States migrants from Puebla and Oaxaca have been asking about the identities of flood victims, so Mexico's consulates are maintaining lists of those affected by the floods.

Health services

The health sector is involved in providing support to flood-ravaged communities, and 354 medical and epidemiological teams have travelled to 894 of the localities affected. They have visited 50,000 households to detect any transmissible illness that could generate outbreaks of epidemics and they have conducted 88,000 medical examinations, reported the Ssa [Health Secretariat]. In addition, 600 tons of medical supplies have been sent in order to ensure that supplies are available so that the health services can continue to operate.

The ISSSTE [Social Security and Services Institute for Government Workers] reported that more than 10,000 doctors, paramedics, nurses, social workers and administrative personnel are working in the affected areas and are providing medical care in the 350 emergency shelters in the five affected states.

The Ssa has reported that no outbreaks of epidemics have been detected in Veracruz, Puebla, Hidalgo, Oaxaca and Tabasco, where the health emergency

is
still going on...

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

10 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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October 14, 1999

SECTION: News

LENGTH: 1079 words

HEADLINE: SABAH- CHOOSING BETWEEN TOURISM, NATURE AND THE PEOPLE'S INTEREST

BODY:

SEMPORNA, Oct 14 (Bernama) -- With about two months to go before the launch of the Visit Sabah 2000 campaign, the private sector is doing a commendable job complementing the government's efforts to build hotels, resorts and other infrastructure.

Their role is vital in view of the insufficient accommodation to meet the needs of the ever increasing number of tourists flocking to the state.

Immigration Department statistics show that more than 103,000 foreign and 23,500 domestic tourists visited Sabah during the first quarter of this year whereas hotels and resorts in the state only had 10,135 rooms.

However, in their over-zealous efforts to capture the attractive market, it was observed that certain operators had failed to consider the interests of the local residents and the fragility of the environment and nature before building their hotels or resorts, especially along the coasts and around several islands in the state.

The indiscriminate reclamations of the beach-fronts and the mushrooming of resorts on beaches, atolls or sand-bars would indirectly threaten the livelihood of the locals and the fragile ecosystem and environment.

They are also a source of resentment among the locals who find their very own existence being threatened.

Nature lovers on the other hand are worried that the construction of resorts on sand-bars or atolls would destroy the habitat of the various fauna such as the unique frog fish which could only be found in the waters off Semporna and Tawau.

The inhabitants of Pulau Mabul in the Sulu Sea, off Semporna, for instance, were very upset with the way some of the resorts were being constructed there.

The island's headman, Panglima Yussof Jalal, 41, said some of the resorts there had a chain of chalets erected on stilts almost 100 metres into the open sea.

Some of these chalets, built in a semi-circle and linked by wooden walkways, are sprawled over about 50 acres of the sea.

Yussof said the way the resorts were built deprived the locals, who are residing within the semi-circle, from having access to the open sea and denied them their traditional rights to land their catch on the affected beaches or anchor their fishing boats in the water within the complexes.

Almost all the estimated 2,000 inhabitants of the 100-acre island are from the Bajau Laut tribe who fled their homeland in Minandao in the late 60s and the early 70s following the eruption of an armed-conflict between the Philippine army and the Moro Muslim secessionists in 1968. About 500 of them from 80 families hold Malaysian Permanent Resident status while the rest were considered as refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

According to Yussof, although they were merely settling on land belonging to

Sabahans who reside elsewhere, the islanders' traditional rights to continue living as sea-dwellers and fishermen shouldn't be denied.

He added that the way the resorts were built would also deprive the land owners from building their own houses or operating their own resorts at the beach-fronts.

"Who wants to stay in such chalets if they can't enjoy the scenic view of the horizon and the fresh breeze coming from the open sea?" he asked.

Yussof expressed his disappointment because applications by some members of his community to extend or build new houses on water just a few metres from the beach were often rejected or ignored, while some resort operators could extend their facilities far into the sea.

The extensions or construction of new houses were unavoidable because some of the islanders had to vacate the occupied lands when their owners decided to sell or rent them out to new resort operators.

"We want very much to change our life-styles. But as the space on the island grows smaller, some of us will have to continue living on water," he said, adding that more land settlers will be pushed back to the water because a resort from the nearby Sipadan Island would be relocated on Mabul Island soon.

According to sources, the authorities decided to relocate the resort to ensure that the natural beauty of Sipadan, acknowledged worldwide as one of the most unique island on earth, would remain undisturbed. However, it would still be opened to diving enthusiasts and researchers.

Yussof also claimed that although about 40 youths from the island were employed by the resorts, the handicrafts or cultural activities of the islanders were never appreciated.

The management of the resorts decorated their chalets with handicrafts bought elsewhere while cultural groups from the mainland in Semporna were invited to perform the popular Bajau Laut "mengalai" traditional dance to entertain their guests.

Another islander who wished to be called only by his first name, Dahim, 31,

said, his community did not object to the presence of tourist resorts on the island, but "we don't expect to be neglected and our basic rights ignored, for we too have the customary rights over the land here because we have been residing on its foreshores for generations."

Meanwhile, a diving instructor who wished to remain anonymous, was worried with the way some of the resorts were built off the Sabah coasts because they could endanger the fragile ecosystem and environment in the areas concerned.

The 30-year-old-instructor from Lahad Datu who is also a nature lover agreed with a recent statement by the state Minister of Tourism Development, Environment, Science and Technology, Datuk Chong Kah Kiat that beaches, islands and clear, unpolluted seas are some of Sabah's greatest tourism assets.

"Therefore, it is vital for the respective authorities to closely monitor the construction of chalets on the beaches, sand-bars and atolls because tourists, especially divers, flocked to these places due to the richness and beauty of their marine life.

"Sand-bars, such as Beting Kapalai, near Mabul Island, are actually ridges of the coral reefs which are very fragile and can be destroyed by slight disturbances.

Without natural shelters from strong waves or storms and the threat of pirate attacks, the resorts face constant danger from nature and man, he said.

He suggested that it would be better if the authorities disallow such resorts in the future because these nature-unfriendly structures could be hazardous to human and marine life.

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LANGUAGE: English

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11 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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AAP NEWSFEED

October 13, 1999, Wednesday

SECTION: Nationwide General News; Australian General News

LENGTH: 495 words

HEADLINE: FED: Govt cracks down on illegal immigrants

BYLINE: By Debra Way

BODY:
BOAT

CANBERRA, Oct 13 AAP - Refugees who arrive in Australia illegally will only be given a temporary residency visa under new federal government plans to crack down on illegal immigrants.

Immigration Minister Philip Ruddock said the move aimed to make Australia less attractive to the growing numbers of boat people arriving on our shores.

It would mean those granted the three-year residency visas would not be able to have their family join them in that period and they would have to return home at the end of that time if it was safe to do so.

Mr Ruddock said by making it harder for illegal immigrants to access Australia's humanitarian program, those in real need of protection would be helped.

"Unauthorised arrivals by air have continued to grow at over 20 per cent each year and boat arrivals have grown from 200 people in 1998 to about 1,500 so far this financial year," Mr Ruddock told reporters.

"Reliable reports indicate that up to 2,000 more unauthorised arrivals are believed to be in Indonesia waiting for vessels to bring them to Australia."

Mr Ruddock said most of those were from Iraq, Turkey and Afghanistan and many had been outside their country for decades.

"It is clear that most of these people are being trafficked to Australia by criminal elements."

The measures would also stop people who had effective protection overseas from gaining onshore protection in Australia.

And authorities could use fingerprinting and DNA testing to help discover the true identity of asylum seekers to make sure they did not already have protection overseas.

Mr Ruddock said he would have discretion under the new arrangements to extend the three-year visa if it was in the public interest.

"Nobody will be returned to a position where they will be vulnerable," he said.

The new visa arrangement could be regulated by the end of this week, while the other measures would require legislation.

Opposition immigration spokesman Con Sciacca said Labor generally welcomed the proposals but would not give blanket support until the fine detail was revealed in the legislation.

He said Labor was committed to helping the government in its bid to crack down on people smugglers but said genuine asylum seekers must be protected.

"These tough new measures must be compensated with generous and flexible treatment for those who are in genuine need of assistance," Mr Sciacca said.

Australian Democrats immigration spokesman Andrew Bartlett said the measures targeted the wrong people.

"While we support measures to halt the trade in people-trafficking, these initiatives target the victims, not the traffickers," Senator Bartlett said.

"This increased focus on treating refugees as temporary visitors is looking more and more like a One Nation policy."

Today's announcement came one day after a boatload of 116 illegal immigrants landed on the West Australian coast.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

12 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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AAP NEWSFEED

October 13, 1999, Wednesday

SECTION: Nationwide General News; Australian General News

LENGTH: 1007 words

HEADLINE: Highlights of the AAP National Wire at 15:30 _ 2

BODY:

HIGHLIGHTS NATIONAL 2 SYDNEY

CANBERRA - A leaked cabinet paper showed federal Education Minister David Kemp planned to scrap HECS and replace it with student loans and unregulated university fees, the opposition said today. (STUDENTS)

CANBERRA - Australia's involvement in a controversial US missile defence system would not affect Australian trade in the region, Trade Minister Mark Vaile said today. (NURRUNGAR, N/L to come)

CANBERRA - Labor today backed away from its push for an early inquiry into the automotive industry, saying it did not want to hold up the implementation of a \$2 billion industry investment scheme. (AUTOMOTIVE)

CANBERRA - Federal government plans for a new register of industrial organisations was inviting trade unions to emulate a secret Liberal Party funding organisation, Opposition Leader Kim Beazley said today. (REGISTER BEAZLEY)

CANBERRA - Boat people will be fingerprinted and DNA tested to ensure they do not already have refugee protection or been refused asylum in another country under new plans unveiled today by Immigration Minister Philip Ruddock. (BOAT to come)

CANBERRA - The traditional owners of Jabiluka have withdrawn their application for a protection order over a sacred site in the vicinity of the uranium mine. (JABILUKA)

MELBOURNE - Students have condemned the Liberal Party candidate in this Saturday's Frankston East supplementary election for failing to make education a priority. (POLLVIC STUDENT, see also POLLVIC KENNETT, POLLVIC LABOR, POLLVIC FRANKSTON. To come: POLLVIC N/L, POLLVIC KENNETT N/L)

MELBOURNE - Australian consumers would think twice about what they ate if food packaging was forced to describe the contents, a United States public health advocate said today. (LABELS)

MELBOURNE - Victoria's coroner's office today said it was yet to decide whether an inquest would be held into the death of murdered Moe toddler Jaidyn Leskie. (DOMASZEWICZ LEAD)

MELBOURNE - Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia have a 50-50 chance of receiving an above average rainfall in the next three months. (RAINFALL VIC)

MELBOURNE - Four students and a teacher from a Melbourne high school were taken to hospital after inhaling fumes from a canister containing chemicals used in the school's darkroom. (FUMES)

SYDNEY - Opposition leader Kerry Chikarovski has recorded the lowest approval rating of a New South Wales Liberal leader in more than 20 years, according to a new poll. (POLL CHIKAROVSKI)

SYDNEY - The cause of Sydney city's worst ever blackout is expected to become clearer today, with the release of an interim report into the disruption.
(OUTAGE D/L, N/L to come)

SYDNEY - New South Wales voters will be spared the difficulty of dealing with tablecloth-sized ballot papers at the next state election following reforms to the voting system announced today. (POLLNSW BALLOT, N/L to come)

SYDNEY - Australian scientists have rewritten history thanks to a microscopic piece of wax and nuclear technology capable of determining the age of organic material. (CARBON)

SYDNEY - A police fingerprint expert was asked to test whether a palm print found on murdered prostitute Sallie-Anne Huckstepp's car belonged to disgraced detective Roger Rogerson, a court was told today. (SMITH, N/L to come)

SYDNEY - This year's Sydney Motor Show was set to be Australia's most important and successful automotive exhibition ever, according to the chief executive of the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI) Peter Sturrock.
(MOTOR SHOW)

BRISBANE - The head of Energex had secretly been granted a \$95,000 pay rise while the energy distributor took nine months to approve a four per cent pay rise for employees, the Electrical Trades Union said today. (ELECTRICITY, N/L to come)

BRISBANE - The daughter of a woman jailed after shooting her husband has told how her father put a chainsaw to his baby granddaughter's hand and warned he would turn it on if she continued to suck her thumb. (MACKENZIE)

BRISBANE - Warring parties at the heart of a bitter wrangle over a cult's assets have been urged to compromise and sort out "the silly piece of litigation" themselves. (MAGNIFICAT)

BRISBANE - A didgeridoo will this week be included in a full concerto, the first time the aboriginal wind instrument has been used with an orchestra. (DIDGERIDOO)

BRISBANE - High Court judge Ian Callinan has released his second novel, a murder mystery. (CALLINAN)

ADELAIDE - The rate of Aboriginal deaths in custody has increased since the landmark royal commission in 1991, an Australian Institute of Criminology study has found. (DEATHS to come)

ADELAIDE - Some Asian-based companies were keen to see the Alice Springs to Darwin railway go ahead, linking the rail project to expansion plans in Australia, South Australian Premier John Olsen said today. (RAILWAY)

ADELAIDE - With a borrowed bike and a sore backside, Kevin Edwards is heading home on the final leg of a huge journey. (EDWARDS)

ADELAIDE - George Weston Foods Ltd said today it might rationalise its smallgoods manufacturing operations following the recent acquisition of Don Smallgoods in Victoria. (SMALLGOODS)

ADELAIDE - Governments wasted millions of dollars pandering to the debilitating modern phenomena "crime panic", a United States criminologist said today. (CRIME to come)

PERTH - Police today launched a dawn raid on the farm clubhouse of the Rebels motorcycle gang near Busselton, 230km south of Perth. (REBELS WA)

PERTH - The West Australian Opposition has called for an independent inquiry into a former senior adviser to premier Richard Court, saying an internal investigation into his activities was "hamstrung". (GILLEECE)

PORT MORESBY - Human rights violations by Papua New Guinea's police force was costing the state millions of kina in compensation, according to Chief Justice Sir Arnold Amet. (PNG VIOLATIONS)

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

13 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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The Boston Globe

October 13, 1999, Wednesday ,City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL/FOREIGN; Pg. A4

LENGTH: 1196 words

HEADLINE: British bristling at reach of European Court of Human Rights ;
Obliging English law to fall into line

BYLINE: By Kevin Cullen, Globe Staff

BODY:

LONDON - In a nation that clings fiercely to its traditions, there was gnashing of teeth when a European court - in France - told the British military that its ban against homosexuals was illegal.

The Daily Telegraph, the voice of conservative Britain, responded by devoting half of its letters page to the subject under the headline, "Devastating effects of open homosexuality in the Forces."

But those who cherish tradition here will have to get used to the idea of the Strasbourg-based European Court of Human Rights having growing influence over their way of life. The ruling that forced the British government to suspend the ban against homosexuals in the military, and that may force it to scrap it for good, is only one of many that will probably challenge and fundamentally change longstanding British institutions.

Under a law passed last year by the British Parliament, the European Convention on Human Rights will be incorporated into British law in October 2000. It requires the British government to make its domestic laws compatible with the convention and judgments by the Strasbourg court based on the document. It will also obligate British judges to interpret human rights according to the convention, which has sided more often with individual rights than with institutional ones.

The British military is just the first of many institutions here to feel the results. The new law will:

- End immunity for government agencies and open the door to negligence suits against the police and social service agencies.
- End or severely curtail the practice of Britain's intelligence agencies of routinely blocking publication of critical books and newspaper articles.
- Expose the lucrative tabloid newspaper industry to huge judgments for invasion of privacy.

Ben Emmerson, a lawyer who represented two of the four homosexuals who won their case challenging the ban on gays in the military, said the Human Rights

Act that becomes law next year is "the most significant legal reform ever in the history of the United Kingdom."

"It's not going to be piecemeal. It's going to affect every single decision, from planning to crime, to family law, to immigration," he said.

Pavlos Eleftheriadis, a law lecturer at the London School of Economics, agreed that the change wrought by the new focus on human rights will reverberate through British society. But he said that while traditionalists have tended to criticize the convention as usurping British sovereignty, the European law can be used to preserve tradition as often as to challenge it.

The European convention provides Britons with legal protections not specifically mentioned in British law.

"There isn't a right to privacy in English law," Eleftheriadis said. But privacy is a concept with considerable case law in the European court. Eleftheriadis said it has been used imaginatively in environmental cases in which plaintiffs have argued successfully against property development on the grounds it would result in the loss of their home, and consequently their privacy.

Eleftheriadis noted that the United States and most European countries have constitutions, while English legal tradition rests in common law. Laws are made by Parliament, and no court here can challenge them.

Although the European court cannot strike down British laws, it can, as it did in the military case, declare that they are incompatible with the Convention on Human Rights.

"Strictly speaking, the Strasbourg decisions are not binding, but in practice they are always respected," Eleftheriadis said. "When they lose in Strasbourg, the British always comply."

Although it has never happened, and no country seems eager to be a test case, any signatory to the convention that ignores the Strasbourg court faces expulsion from the Council of Europe, where membership is mandatory for all countries in the European Union.

Civil liberties advocates say the new emphasis on human rights will bring British law more into line with other European countries. In maintaining its ban against gays, the British military was swimming against the tide of Europe. The Netherlands lifted its ban in 1972, Denmark in 1979. Italy has a ban that is not enforced, while Germany does not have a ban.

Britain not only has a ban, but rigorously enforced it. About 1,000 gay men and women have been thrown out of the military in recent years. In response to last week's decision, George Robertson, the minister of defense, ordered a halt to proceedings against about 60 people in one of his last acts before becoming general secretary of NATO.

The Ministry of Defense has always opposed allowing gays to serve in the military, calling it an "unwelcome social experiment" that would weaken morale and cause havoc.

But Duncan Lustig-Prean, 40, a former naval lieutenant commander and one of the four who fought their discharges in the European court, said he received support and sympathy from his naval colleagues, not hostility, when it became clear the Royal Navy was going to dismiss him.

British courts had backed the military. The European court, however, ruled that the ban was illegal because the process used to investigate claims against gay servicemen and women violated their right to privacy. The court said the British military's view that having homosexuals in the military would create trouble was "founded solely upon the negative attitudes of heterosexual personnel toward those of homosexual orientation."

Cary James, editor of The Pink Paper, a newspaper of the gay community, said the court's ruling would have repercussions for other employers.

"There is a domino effect," he said. "Once the military falls, the rest can. This could be the driving force for equal rights for everyone."

Gay activists such as James have turned their attention to abolishing

Section 28, a clause in the 1988 Local Government Act that prohibits "the intentional promotion of homosexuality" by local authorities and "the teaching of homosexuality as a pretend family relationship" in schools.

"In the military case, the judges said homosexuality is innate," James said. That, he said, means any law in Britain that excludes people based on their sexual orientation would violate the European Convention on Human Rights.

While some view the Strasbourg court as another example of European institutions ruining British traditions, others have sought to use it to safeguard tradition.

Four independent schools that want to continue doling out corporal punishment went to the court to challenge a ban against caning that took effect

Sept. 1. Those who want to ban professional soccer matches on Sunday afternoons have also taken a case to the court, arguing that the games interfere with their ability to worship. Landowners want the Strasbourg court to strike down a British law that gives Britons a statutory right to roam over 4 million acres of privately owned land in England and Wales.

"The convention is neither left-wing nor right-wing," Eleftheriadis said.

"It is the perfect compromise because you retain parliamentary supremacy, but you create a system of checks and balances."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, Three dismissed members of the British military, left to right, sailor John Beckett, nurse Jeanette Smith, and Lieutenant Commander Duncan Lustig-Prean, after winning their challenge last month. / AP PHOTO

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

14 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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The Canberra Times

October 13, 1999, Wednesday Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 10

LENGTH: 615 words

HEADLINE: WHAT FUTURE FOR ONE IN SIX BILLION?

BODY:

YESTERDAY, somewhere in a hospital maternity ward or on the floor of a mud hut, in private or witnessed by an army of doctors and nurses, a baby was born, taking the world's population to six billion.

It took the human race most of history to hit the one-billion mark in the early 1800s. It reached two billion less than a lifetime ago. The fourth-billionth baby is now in his or her late 30s. The fifth-billionth baby is barely a teenager.

What kind of life can the six-billionth baby expect? For a start, he or she will almost certainly live in the Third World. Ninety-seven per cent of today's babies are born in developing countries. In most developed nations the birth rate is in steep decline. Four out of 10 people now live in nations where natural increase can no longer be relied upon to replace the dying. In many countries - including Australia - birth rates are significantly below replacement level and populations are rapidly ageing. Without immigration, the population of many developed nations will decline within a few decades.

By the time the six-billionth baby turns 50, the newspaper editorials of the day will have forgotten about the significance of his or her entry into the world. They will be commenting upon the birth of the nine-billionth baby (assuming that newspapers are still around).

Depending on the six-billionth baby's nationality, he or she could hit 50 in a society where those aged over 65 outnumber children. If he or she is European, the population may be only three-quarters what it was on the day of his or her birth. If, as is statistically more likely, he or she was born in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America or parts of Asia, the picture will be very different. Nigeria's population is tipped to grow by 120 per cent (to 244 million) in the next 50 years. India's population is expected to grow by 50 per cent, to 1.5 billion.

In the time it takes the six- billionth child to reach the age of 50, the populations of 30 nations will have declined. The populations of others will still be growing strongly. There will still be abundance and abject poverty.

There will be food mountains and starvation, high-tech agriculture and subsistence grubbing in the dirt. What we now call the "developed world" will be home to just over a billion of the world's projected nine-billion people by 2050. The rest will live in the so-called "developing" nations (though presumably many of these nations will have joined the ranks of the developed by then).

If the six-billionth child happens to be an Australian, he or she will almost certainly defer marriage until a later age than earlier generations. If children come along they will almost certainly arrive later too. He or she will reach adulthood in a community characterised by its racial heterogeneity, as the Australian governments of the future boost immigration to compensate for the decline in natural population increase. But the rise in immigration won't have much impact on the age structure of the country, which will still be an ageing one - something of a paradox, at a time when half of the world's population will be aged less than 25, and when adolescents alone will number more than a billion.

Coming to grips with this projected population scenario will be a challenge for all humanity in the next half-century. We now know without a shadow of a doubt that the most effective contraceptive is education. In every nation where women's education levels have been boosted, fertility rates have fallen. The trick will be to extend the same advantages and the same life choices to women in the still-developing nations as are now enjoyed by women elsewhere.

LANGUAGE: English

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15 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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October 13, 1999

SECTION: News

LENGTH: 767 words

HEADLINE: More bombing suspects hiding in South Africa?

BODY:

CAPE TOWN, OCT. 12. A Tanzanian national, Khalifa Khamis Mohammed, alleged to be one of the persons involved in the bombing of the American embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam on August 7 last year, was flown to the U.S. after he was handed over to the authorities of that country soon after his arrest in Cape Town last week.

A second suspect is believed to be hiding in the city. According to an official of the immigration services of Western Cape, Kalifa Khamis Mohammed is not the only suspect sought in South Africa and more arrests are likely. The National Director of Prosecutions, Mr. Bulelani Ngcuka, said in a radio interview that there were "indications" that the arrested person was part of a "network" operating in the city.

Cape Town has been one of the focal points in the world-wide search by the U.S. authorities for the embassy bombers. Soon after the "retaliatory" bombing by the U.S. of suspected terrorist strongholds in Afghanistan and the chemical factory in Khartoum, Planet Hollywood, an American franchise restaurant at the popular Waterfront in Cape Town, was bombed, killing three persons and injuring scores of others. An organisation called Muslims Against Global Oppression (MAGO), about which little is known, claimed responsibility for the bombing, though later others claiming to speak on behalf of MAGO denied any involvement.

Several fringe organisations claiming to represent Muslim interests

operate
in the city which has a small but influential and highly politicised
Muslim
community. Further, the phenomenon of Pagad, the Cape-based organisation
with a
predominant Muslim membership, has also contributed to the image of
uncompromising militancy of the city's Muslim community.

The fact, of course, is that the Muslim community, like every other
community, is hardly homogeneous and is deeply divided, except perhaps on
the
fundamentals of Islam, on all other issues affecting it and the country at
large. A most curious aspect of the arrest and transportation of the
Tanzanian
citizen to the U.S. is the near-total lack of details about the incident.

Indeed, the announcement by the U.S. state attorney for southern New
York
and the New York FBI Office, following the arrival of the suspect in New
York,
has a few more facts than any statement from South African authorities.
These,
pieced together, are as follows: The suspect arrived in this country
shortly
after the bombings and sought political asylum, apparently under an
assumed
name. He was given a temporary residence permit, which according to one
report,
he had renewed "several times".

However, when he went to the immigration office to renew the permit
last
Tuesday, he was arrested; and on Thursday, he was flown out to New York,
accompanied by U.S. law enforcement officials. Insofar as one can make
out, the
suspect was not produced before a magistrate before he was handed over to
the
U.S. authorities. The suspect, if convicted of the charges in the U.S.,
faces a
possible death sentence.

Indeed, the whole operation appears to have been conducted without the
participation, or even the knowledge of the South African police, but
driven
primarily by the office of the National Director of Prosecutions, a
structure
created two years ago and modelled rather self-consciously after the U.S.
Federal Bureau of Investigations. Like the FBI, the NDP too has the power
to
independently investigate, arrest and prosecute criminals, in some ways
parallel
to the powers and functions of the regular police force. The duality of
authority has not till now appeared to have created problems at least at
the
top.

The statement from New York thanking the South African Government for "the extraordinary co-operation shown to the U.S. enforcement authorities", mentions the National Director of Prosecutions, Justice Ministry, Home Ministry, Western Cape immigration and alien control office, South African Police Forensic Laboratory and the national intelligence service but makes no mention of SAPS.

Though initial reports said that the U.S. officials who have been in this country for weeks had worked closely with the SAPS and Interpol, an official of

Interpol told this correspondent that they only knew of the presence of U.S.

officials but had not worked with them and had no role at all in the arrests and deportation.

Above all, the extraordinary speed with which the whole legal and administrative process has been completed also bespeaks the close political co-operation between South Africa and the U.S.

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LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

16 of 49 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 Guardian Newspapers Limited

The Guardian (London)

October 13, 1999

SECTION: Guardian Features Pages; Pg. 5

LENGTH: 1171 words

HEADLINE: The right revs up

BODY:

A slight smugness is detectable in British reactions to the electoral success of Jorg Haider's Freedom party in Austria. What can you expect of a country that largely welcomed the Anschluss and chose Kurt Waldheim as its president only a few years ago? Couldn't happen here, could it?

Probably not. But it would be dangerously complacent to ignore our home-grown fascists altogether. After years of hibernation, something is

stirring in their malodorous lair.

Unnoticed by the national or local media, the veteran British National Party (BNP) leader, John Tyndall was ousted two weeks ago. His victorious challenger, who won 62% of votes in a postal ballot of BNP members, is a smoothiechops Cambridge graduate by the name of Nick Griffin. Whereas Tyndall was an old-fashioned rabble-rouser with a taste for Mosleyite uniforms and Hitlerian rhetoric, Griffin prefers Italian suits or smart-casual wear. He describes himself as a 'moderniser' and 'new nationalist'; he talks excitedly about the liberating power of the internet; he is as contemptuous of his party's traditional supporters the skinheads, the football hooligans as Blairites are of old Labour. He even has his own version of the 'third way', having founded a group called the International Third Position. And, like Tony Blair, he believes he can tickle the erogenous zones of Middle England.

In spite of its suave appearance, I need hardly add, new nationalism is just as thuggish and poisonous as the old variety. Griffin's campaign manager, Tony 'the bomber' Lecomber, was jailed for three years in 1986 for possessing explosives, and earned another three-year sentence in 1991 for stabbing a Jewish schoolteacher. Seventeen months ago Griffin himself was convicted of incitement to racial hatred after police seized copies of his magazine, the Rune. His main defence witness at the trial was Robert Faurisson, the famous Holocaust revisionist. In a 1995 article from the Rune, Griffin argued that the BNP should be 'a strong, disciplined organisation with the ability to back up its slogan 'Defend Rights For Whites' with well-directed boots and fists.'

All this has been airbrushed out of his CV lest it frighten Middle England.

'It is at this point,' Griffin now argues, 'when the British National Party suddenly becomes the focus of the hopes not just of the neglected and oppressed white working class, but also of the frustrated and disorientated traditional middle class that our future lies.' BNP members have already begun attending rallies of foxhunters and farmers to chat up rural malcontents. But the most promising source of recruits, Griffin believes, is the anti-European campaign.

Now you may think that William Hague has cornered that particular market. However, unless or until Hague actually advocates outright withdrawal from the EU, there will be a sizeable minority of voters who find even the Tories' Europhobia too moderate for their taste. The UK Independence Party (UKIP), which probably has no more actual members than the BNP, won three seats in the European Parliament this year.

Since that triumph, however, UKIP has been falling to pieces with startling speed. The national executive recently passed a motion of no confidence in its leader, Michael Holmes. He then staged a counter-coup at the party's annual conference in Solihull two weeks ago, which led to the sacking of the entire executive and the closure of the London HQ.

These shenanigans have been observed with great interest by Nick Griffin and the BNP. Until 1997, under the leadership of Dr Alan Sked, UKIP's membership form included a clause stressing that racists were not allowed to join. Soon after Sked's departure, however, the clause mysteriously disappeared. The new leaders, Michael Holmes and Nigel Farage who are now both MEPs also set out to 'combine our protest' with other anti-Euro campaigners. In his UKIP election leaflet this year, Holmes paid tribute to 'citizens' patriotic protest groups' such as Save Our Sterling presumably unaware that Save Our Sterling was run by the BNP.

Then came the most disturbing titbit of all: a blurred photo, taken in the summer of 1997, showing Nigel Farage of UKIP chatting to two men. One was Tony 'the bomber' Lecomber, the other was Mark Deavin, head of research for the BNP, who had briefly infiltrated UKIP but was expelled in May 1997 after his true affiliations were discovered.

Deavin, who edited Mindbenders, an 'expose' of Jews in the media, is also the author of The Grand Plan: The Origins of Non-White Immigration, in which he argues that 'the mass immigration of non-Europeans into every White

country on
earth' had been engineered by 'a homogeneous transatlantic political and
financial elite to destroy the national identities and create a raceless
new
world order.' Homogeneous, eh? Allow Deavin to explain: 'These concerns
were
Jewish in origin . . . the promotion of World Government can also be seen
to be
in line with traditional Jewish messianic thinking.'

When the photo was sent anonymously to the UKIP a few months ago,
Farage
expressed bafflement. While admitting that 'I briefly met Mr Deavin at his
request on June 17 1997, and had lunch with him in a restaurant,' he
insisted
that 'I have no recollection of ever meeting or speaking to Mr Lecomber
in my
life . . . I can only surmise that Mr Lecomber was planted outside the
restaurant or that the photograph has been doctored.'

Whatever the explanation, the fact that Farage met Deavin after the BNP
man's expulsion was enough to alarm some UKIP members especially as
Farage, who
earns his living as a City commodity-broker, is a man who often used
words such
as 'nigger' and 'nig-nog' in the pub after committee meetings. A month
after the
lunch, by an odd coincidence, Deavin wrote an article in the far -right
journal
Spearhead which discussed the possibility of closer relations between the
BNP
and UKIP.

But here's an even stranger coincidence. Shortly before the 1997
general
election, Mark Deavin spoke freely of his plans to undercover researchers
from
Searchlight magazine and The Cook Report, who had posed as emissaries from
Jean-Marie Le Pen's Front National. One necessary step, he said, was to
get rid
of the BNP leader John Tyndall ('who is actually an obstacle') and
replace him
with Deavin's chum Nick Griffin. This would leave one other obstacle. 'If
Blair
becomes prime minister,' Deavin predicted, 'the BNP will be the official
opposition in the inner cities, in working-class areas. The UKIP will be
the
opposition in the shires, the county areas, the middle-class opposition.
That
party is a serious opposition to us in middle England, but, if we had the
resources, we could tear it to pieces.'

Two weeks ago, at the same time as UKIP was tearing itself apart in
Solihull, Nick Griffin duly toppled John Tyndall and promised a

'realignment' of
the far -right. He may not yet have the popular appeal of Jorg Haider;
but he
certainly needs watching.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

17 of 49 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 Guardian Newspapers Limited

The Guardian (London)

October 13, 1999

SECTION: Guardian Foreign Pages; Pg. 16

LENGTH: 635 words

HEADLINE: Cyprus bars entry to expelled pilgrims;
Irish Catholic group denies the Israeli claim that it is a cult planning
millennium suicide in the Holy Land

BYLINE: Owen Bowcott and Helena Smith in Athens

BODY:

Owen Bowcott and Helena Smith in Athens

A community of Irish pilgrims, who set off in the hope of celebrating
the
millennium in the Holy Land, were yesterday refused permission to
disembark in
Cyprus - a day after being denied entry to Israel on the grounds that
they were
a doomsday Christian cult, planning a mass suicide.

The expulsion of the Pilgrim Foundation Community, who normally live in
Castletown, County Wexford and care for handicapped children, is
developing into
an international diplomatic incident involving protests by the Irish
foreign
minister.

Last night the community's 25 members, who include a Colombian woman
and six
adopted Romanian children, were heading back from Limassol towards the
Greek
port of Piraeus, on board a ferry, the Nisos Kypros. They are not
expected to

dock until tomorrow.

Speaking by ship to shore telephone, Bridget Ryan, a former editor of Irish

Catholic magazine, said: 'It's complete rubbish to describe us as a suicide cult.

Our community has been together for 19 years. We are committed to a life of

social justice and committed to showing solidarity to marginalised people.

'As an expression of that we live with a number of mentally handicapped people. We are a very unspectacular group. We are part of the Catholic church.'

She claimed that the group was physically assaulted and insulted by Israeli

officials before being deported from Haifa on Monday. 'The Israelis were really

violent. One of them grabbed my throat and thumped me against a wall. I was told

to shut up and get back on our bus.

'We had talked to the Israeli embassy (in Dublin) before leaving and told

them of our plans. If you are an Irish citizen you don't need a visa for a 90

day visit. We had invested loads of time and all our hopes in this trip. We

wanted to show the children the Holy Land for the next few months.'

Israel fears that it will become a target for Christian cults in the months

leading to the millennium. Earlier this year Americans from a Denver-based cult,

Concerned Christians, were deported after selling all their possessions and

moving to Jerusalem. Their leader, Monte Kim Miller, had prophesied that he

would die in the streets of the Holy City in December and be resurrected a few

days later.

Israeli police have set up a special unit to screen visitors and prevent

cultists from entering. A spokeswoman, Linda Menuhin, said the Irish group was

not allowed to land because they belonged to 'an extreme Christian cult'. The

Cypriot authorities appear to have followed a similar line. Greece - where St

John the Divine wrote the book of revelation on the island of Patmos in AD95,

predicting the world's cataclysmic end - has also set up surveillance groups to

stop cult members arriving on route to Israel.

A police spokesman in Cyprus, Glafcos Xenos, yesterday insisted that police had information that the Irish group was planning mass suicide at the advent of the new millennium. He said members were barred from Cyprus because 'they refused to reply to basic questions posed to them by immigration officials'.

Ireland's foreign minister, David Andrew, raised the issue with his Israeli counterpart, David Levy, at a meeting of EU ministers in Luxembourg on Monday, warning that he did not want it to damage relations between the two countries.

'We have been assured by church leaders that this group is not an extreme cult,' a foreign affairs spokesman in Dublin said yesterday. 'They are a charitable church organisation.'

Father Ken Quinn, a priest in Wexford who takes services at the Pilgrim Foundation Community in Castletown every week, described them as a 'strong Catholic community' whose commitment to the problems of asylum-seekers and the handicapped reflected liberation theology teachings.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

18 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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The Independent (London)

October 13, 1999, Wednesday

SECTION: LEADER; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 400 words

HEADLINE: LEADING ARTICLE: MR STRAW SHOULD GIVE BIRTH TO A NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY

BODY:

FATIMA NEVIC gave birth yesterday morning in Sarajevo to a bouncing 8lb boy.

Then she discovered that Kofi Annan, General Secretary of the United Nations, was going to pronounce her son the six billionth human inhabitant of planet Earth. Mrs Nevic was philosophic: "Six billionth baby or not, I'm a happy mother," she commented.

Of course, the choice of a town, and a child, were a stunt; the six billionth person might have been born weeks ago, or will be born weeks from now.

But the general point is well made: there are more people than ever on our planet and the number has been increasing fast. By the time little Nevic celebrates his 50th birthday, he could have as many as 10.7 billion companions.

This growth is not inexorable, however. Fertility rates are dropping around the world, and in the most developed countries they are at less than replacement rate - Britain's mothers, for example, are producing just under 1.8 babies on average. But for now there is a problem getting resources to parts of the world where the growth of population exceeds the growth in the economy needed to pay for food, shelter, clothing, healthcare, education and other needs.

In this regard, it is interesting to note another event that occurred yesterday. The British Home Secretary announced that he was going to ask Brussels to toughen immigration controls in the European Union to make it more difficult for migrants to claim political asylum in Britain.

What's needed here is more joined-up government. Jack Straw should have a word with his colleague Clare Short, the Minister for International Development, who was in Trafalgar Square yesterday lamenting that "one in four of the world's population lives in extreme poverty". One part of the answer is to stop worrying about sorting out the sheep from the goats among people who wish to come to these shores.

Economic migrants, as the goats are called these days, could be a welcome source of hard-working and innovative labour - the United States, with its phenomenal economic performance, is made up of little else but economic migrants. People with the gumption to take their families to a new country to improve their lot give vitality to their adopted land. They bring new words, new foods and new ways of looking at old concerns.

For the future of the country, let us relax - not tighten - our immigration controls.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

19 of 49 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 International Herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune (Neuilly-sur-Seine, France)

October 13, 1999, Wednesday

SECTION: News; Pg. 4

LENGTH: 598 words

HEADLINE: Tung Steps Up Efforts to Win Hong Kong Over

BYLINE: By Clay Chandler; Washington Post Service

DATELINE: HONG KONG

BODY:

When the shipping tycoon Tung Chee-hwa took office as Hong Kong's chief executive in 1997, he refused to occupy the spacious white mansion built for Britain's colonial governors.

It would have sent the wrong message, he told a small group of foreign journalists invited to join him for lunch Monday in the mansion's elegant dining room. "I wanted to make a statement that I was not sent here to run things by London or Beijing," he said. "I am a servant. I am here to serve the public."

So far, though, the public is not convinced. Mr. Tung, who was appointed by Communist Party officials in Beijing, not by voters in Hong Kong, is widely regarded here as a genial, if sometimes clumsy, caretaker who takes direction from the mainland.

His handling of several recent disputes involving immigration, freedom of speech and political rallies honoring victims of the crackdown in June 1989 on

democracy demonstrators in Beijing near Tiananmen Square has only heightened skepticism.

The latest dispute flared last week when a top legislator from the opposition Democratic Party charged that Mr. Tung had instructed him in April to stop holding candlelight rallies in memory of the Tiananmen victims. Although Democratic Party leaders saw Mr. Tung's comments as an affront to freedom of speech, he said he had merely suggested that it was time for Hong Kong residents and political leaders to "put down the baggage" of the Tiananmen killings.

But at lunch Monday, he declined to explain what he meant by that phrase.

"My style is never to be very specific in this sort of area," he said.

Mr. Tung has stepped up efforts to soften his image and win the hearts and minds of Hong Kong residents.

In his third annual policy speech last week, he stressed social and pocketbook issues geared to the concerns of ordinary citizens. He outlined a \$4 billion package of environmental initiatives over the next 10 years to make Hong Kong "a green model for Asia." He also called for far-reaching improvements in Hong Kong's educational system, discussed proposals for urban renewal and hinted that Hong Kong was on the verge of concluding a deal with the Walt Disney Co. to open a theme park here that would generate tens of thousands of jobs.

He insisted Monday that his style and policies enjoyed much broader support among Hong Kong residents than he got credit for in the local press. He argued that public satisfaction with government policies was bound to improve as the economy, which he predicted would grow a healthy 2 percent during the last half of this year, began to recover. "Things are all beginning to work," he said.

Now that the Asian financial crisis has run its course, Mr. Tung said, the government finally can work on carrying out a long-term strategy that will prevent it from losing business opportunities to rival ports, such as Shanghai and Singapore. Mr. Tung has described that vision for the city's future as

transforming Hong Kong into a "world class" cosmopolitan center, "like London or New York."

The Disney deal, which is expected to be unveiled this month, would go a long way toward that goal. Hong Kong's tourism industry has been hit hard by the financial crisis and is only now beginning to revive. Hong Kong's economy shrank 5.1 percent in 1998 and unemployment still hovers around 6.1 percent.

Mr. Tung and leaders of the business community have said that they fear that the air quality in Hong Kong has deteriorated so badly that it has become a deterrent to tourists and prospective workers alike.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

20 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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The Legal Intelligencer

October 13, 1999 Wednesday

SECTION: SUBURBAN EDITION ; soth; Pg. 7

LENGTH: 466 words

BODY:

Oct. 13The Delaware Valley Legal Expo '99, 3 to 7:30 p.m. Fort Washington Expo Center. Free seminars will examine using the Internet to improve client service and market firms. There will be demonstrations of the latest products.Oct. 13PBI Seminar, "Support Guidelines Update," 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Delaware County Bar Association Building. Costs: \$ 119 for bar association members.Oct. 13Camden County Bar Foundation, "Forms of Business Ownership," 4 to 6:15 p.m., Four Points Sheraton Hotel, 1470 Route 70 East and I-295, Cherry Hill. Speakers: Ronald J. Cappuccio, Charles G. Resnick. Credit: 2 hours of Pennsylvania CLE substantive credits. Costs: \$ 30 for Camden County Bar

Association members; \$ 60 for non-member attorneys; \$ 20 for paralegals and legal secretaries; free to full-time law students. Oct. 14 Camden Immigrant Advocacy Project, "The Basics of Immigration Law," 4 to 6:15 p.m. Harbour League Club, 800 Hudson Square, 8th & Cooper streets, Camden. Credit: 2 hours of Pennsylvania CLE substantive credits. Costs: \$ 30 for Camden County Bar Association members; \$ 60 for non-member attorneys; \$ 20 for paralegals and legal secretaries; free to full-time law students. Oct. 21 Camden County Bar Foundation, "How to Build a Law Practice," 4 to 6:15 p.m. Four Points Sheraton Hotel, 1470 Route 70 East and I-295, Cherry Hill. Costs: \$ 30 for Camden County Bar Association members; \$ 60 for non-member attorneys; \$ 20 for paralegals and legal secretaries; free to full-time law students. Oct. 26 Montgomery Bar Association Women in Law Committee, "The Path to the Bench," 12 to 2:30 p.m. MBA Building, 100 W. Airy St., Norristown. Speakers: Superior Court Judge Phyllis Beck, U.S. District Judges Anita Brody and Diane Devlin Welsh, Trial Court Judges Marjorie Lawrence and Rhonda Lee Daniele. Cost: \$ 53 members, \$ 93 non-members. Credit: 2 hours substantive. Oct. 28 The Legal Secretaries of Camden County Inc., "Annual Attorney's Night Dinner Dance and Awards Ceremony," Cocktails at 6:30 p.m. Dinner at 7:30 p.m. Venice Plaza, Cross Keys Road, Berlin. Subscription: \$ 40. Oct. 29 Institute for Paralegal Education, "Estate Planning and Probate for Paralegal Assistant in New Jersey," Holiday Inn, Cherry Hill, Rte. 70 and Sayer Ave. Oct. 30 Camden and Burlington County Bar Associations, Debtor-Creditor Relations Committees, "6th Annual Joint Camden-Burlington Bankruptcy Conference," 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. The Mansion, Kresson & Evesham roads, Voorhees. Speakers: Judge Gloria M. Burns, Robert J. Cooper, Steven R. Neuner, Bruce H. Williams. Credits: 3 hours of Pennsylvania CLE substantive credits. Costs: \$ 40 for Camden and Burlington County Bar Association members; \$ 75 for non-member attorneys; \$ 20 for paralegals and legal secretaries; free for full-time law students.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

21 of 49 DOCUMENTS

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THE ORLANDO SENTINEL

October 13, 1999 Wednesday, METRO

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A12

LENGTH: 99 words

HEADLINE: CHRISTIAN GROUP DENIED RIGHT TO DOCK IN CYPRUS

BODY:

NICOSIA, Cyprus - More than 20 members of a Christian group were refused permission to dock in Cyprus on Tuesday after they were turned away from Israel because officials there said they belonged to a doomsday cult. The group, which including women and seven children, was refused landing at the port of Limassol because "they refused to reply to basic questions posed to them by immigration officials," police spokesman Glafcos Xenos said. Cyprus police said they had learned that the Sekta group members were threatening to commit suicide with the advent of the millennium, Xenos said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

COLUMN: OTHER NEWS TO NOTE

The World

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

22 of 49 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 Southam Inc.

The Ottawa Citizen

October 13, 1999, EARLY

SECTION: News; C18

LENGTH: 468 words

HEADLINE: Released hostage not quite home yet

DATELINE: MONTREAL

BODY:

MONTREAL -- Released hostage Sabine Roblain is expected to be in Montreal for a press conference this afternoon, in spite of hitting a snag last night in her journey home from Ecuador

Ms. Roblain, 26, arrived in Ottawa from Quito, Ecuador, via Houston and New York too late to catch a connecting flight home that should have arrived in Montreal about 7 p.m. yesterday.

Roch Harvey, spokesman for the Canadian Centre for International Studies and Co-operation (CECI), told reporters at Dorval airport that Ms. Roblain and her family were trying to decide whether she should spend the night in Ottawa, take a car to Quebec or if her parents should travel to meet her in the capital city.

Ms. Roblain, a landed immigrant from Belgium who lives with her parents in Saint-Anicet, is apparently in good spirits, he said.

She was working for CECI a month ago when she and seven other Canadians were taken hostage by an unidentified armed group in Ecuador. She and a Spanish couple were released Friday after spending a month in captivity in the Amazon jungle.

The other Canadians have not been released.

Ms. Roblain had carried with her messages from the remaining hostages when she was released last week. But Canada's ambassador to Ecuador, John Kneale, refused to comment on the content of the messages.

Ecuador's defence minister rejected suggestions yesterday that the government should negotiate with the group holding eight oil workers -- seven Canadians and one American -- hostage in jungle on the Colombian border.

"The government of Ecuador must not negotiate with whoever committed this grave crime, but it is time to rescue these hostages," Defence Minister Jose Gallardo told reporters.

"The armed forces along with police continue to search for the hostages.

Important activities are under way but we can't make them public at this time,

" Mr. Gallardo said.

The government believes a Marxist guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), carried out the abductions, but no one has claimed responsibility.

The FARC denied Sept. 17 that it was involved, saying the allegations by Colombian, Ecuadoran and U.S. authorities were "perverse slander."

The U.S. government has expressed concern Colombia's internal conflict with the FARC might spill over into neighbouring countries.

"That a hostage-taking industry sets itself up in Ecuador is very problematic for us," Mr. Gallardo said.

The FARC, Latin America's oldest leftist insurgency, has a long history of using kidnapping ransoms to bankroll its uprising against the Colombian state.

The oil workers were abducted by armed men in a raid on their camp in which an Ecuadoran soldier guarding the oil facilities was killed. The tourists were abducted from a nearby location.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

23 of 49 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 South China Morning Post Ltd.

South China Morning Post

October 13, 1999

SECTION: News; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 281 words

HEADLINE: Adopted teenager seeks recognition through lawsuit

BYLINE: ALISON SMITH

BODY:

A teenager who was born on the mainland but adopted at the age of three by a Hong Kong man is demanding the right to be recognised as his daughter.

Ng Wai-ling, 18, says in a High Court writ she wants to vote and work in the SAR, but instead her family is living off public assistance and she is under threat of deportation because she is adopted.

The teenager is seeking a declaration that she is a permanent Hong Kong resident. She also is seeking an order preventing any attempt by the Government to deport her.

Her application follows a landmark ruling in the Court of First Instance in June in which Mr Justice Brian Keith said children who were adopted on the mainland should be treated the same as those born to Hong Kong residents.

The Government has stated its intention to appeal against the decision.

Ms Ng was born on the mainland in January 1981, but her natural parents divorced less than two years later. Her mother, Ng Oi-wa, married Hong Kong resident Ng Ma-ho when the teenager was three.

"(Ng Wai-ling) was adopted by the new husband in accordance with the laws of the mainland of China," the writ states.

The teenager's mother is a Chinese citizen who lives in Hong Kong but does not enjoy the right of abode.

Lawyers for the woman say the Director of Immigration issued a removal order in June 1997. Her appeal against deportation was dismissed and she must report to the Immigration Department every week.

The lawyers argue that Ng Wai-ling is a permanent resident based on the court's ruling in favour of adopted children. Yet the director has delayed granting her permission to remain, pending the proposed appeal.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

Copyright 1999 South China Morning Post Ltd.

South China Morning Post

October 13, 1999

SECTION: News; Pg. 5

LENGTH: 123 words

HEADLINE: 70 IIs caught but overall arrest numbers down

BODY:

Seventy Vietnamese and mainland illegal immigrants have been arrested in a series of swoops spanning 24 hours.

But despite the large number of arrests, police say the overall number of illegal immigrants caught entering the SAR is declining.

Of those rounded up, 39 were Vietnamese, reflecting a slight rise in the number of Vietnamese arrested compared with last year.

Anti-illegal immigration operations have resulted in 2,468 arrests for the first nine months of this year, compared with 3,501 for the same period last year.

The number of Vietnamese illegal immigrants has increased slightly, with 590 picked up in the first nine months of the year, compared with 525 in the same period last year. LYDIA HO

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

Copyright 1999 South China Morning Post Ltd.

October 13, 1999

SECTION: News; Pg. 6

LENGTH: 322 words

HEADLINE: Official regrets expulsion of mainland pair

BODY:

JIMMY CHEUNG An official yesterday expressed regret that two right-of-abode claimants were expelled minutes ahead of a court application to stop their removal.

"This is an unfortunate and isolated incident. The arrangement was unsatisfactory and we regret it," Deputy Secretary for Security Timothy Tong Hin-ming said.

A legislator said the Government appeared to have softened its stance over the deportation of the two mainlanders amid growing concerns about whether it had put itself above the rule of law.

The Legco home affairs panel yesterday heard that the Immigration Department repatriated Lui Kwan-chung, 20, and Chan Fung, 21, on July 21 despite being told by the Legal Aid Department that court proceedings were about to take place.

The Security Bureau later stood by the decision, saying leniency would encourage abuse and undermine immigration control.

In an apparent bid to restore confidence in the rule of law, Mr Tong said the Government would not rush to expel illegal immigrants who had applied for legal aid to fight deportation.

"This is our normal practice. If we know that applications (for legal aid) have been made, we won't go ahead with the repatriation order," he said.

But he stressed legal aid was not a defence against deportation and that it was lawful for the Director of Immigration to enforce the order.

Democrat legislator James To Kun-sun said the Government had softened

its
stance, but said the clarifications were inadequate.

He threatened to consider moving a private member's bill if officials refused to guarantee that illegal immigrants would not be removed if court hearings were expected shortly.

But Mr Tong warned that loopholes might be opened up if the Government made
it a policy not to remove illegal immigrants who had sought legal aid.

He said communication with the Legal Aid Department would be improved
to
avoid problems.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 13, 1999

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