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

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-OCT-1999 11:43:10.00

SUBJECT: immigration

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

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

Results from this Update: 66

Next Update: October 11, 1999 at 16:00

Access your results at:
http://web.lexis-nexis.com/lm.universe/pnews/emailAlert?_pnewsAlert=0x00010130-0x00004b26%2f0x00010130%2f19991011%2f11%3a35%3a17

1 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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AP Online

October 11, 1999; Monday 10:27 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

LENGTH: 383 words

HEADLINE: Israel Confirms Cuba Operation

BYLINE: RON KAMPEAS

DATeline: ASHKELON, Israel

BODY:

Israel confirmed today that 400 Cuban Jews were brought to Israel in the past two years in a secret operation that apparently had the blessing of Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

Israel and Cuba do not have diplomatic ties, but Castro is known to want to improve Cuba's image abroad and encourage Washington to consider lifting the nearly 40-year-old economic embargo that has hurt Cuba's economy.

Israel's military censor today lifted a ban on reporting on the arrival of the Cubans and the Jewish Agency, a quasi-governmental agency dealing with immigration, allowed reporters limited access to the newcomers.

Cuban immigrants interviewed at a center in the southern coastal town of Ashkelon said they left Cuba over a two-year period, in an operation they said they understood had Castro's approval.

"(Everyone in Cuba) knows the Jews are coming to Israel," said Alexei Colon Mizrachi, 23, who lives at the center with his twin brother Alexander, and their father, Cristobal.

The immigrants said they have been frustrated by a slow integration process, and want to begin working. "I would do anything," said Cristobal Colon, who was a physics teacher in Cuba.

There has been no mention of the Jewish immigration in Cuba's government-controlled news media.

An Israeli official said 400 Jews have immigrated from Cuba and that 1,300 remain on the island. Of those, 200 have said they are interested in coming to Israel, said the official who spoke on condition of anonymity. He said he expected that those wishing to leave Cuba would be allowed out by next June.

Castro, accused of supplying arms to Palestinian terror groups, has long been hostile to Israel. While he never cracked down on Jews, the country officially embraced atheism in 1962, forcing many to shy away from public worship.

In the early 1990s, however, the constitution was changed to make the government secular. For the first time, believers of all faiths were accepted in the Communist Party.

Most Cuban Jews are descendants of Polish and Russian Jews who fled pogroms at the turn of the century. While many in the Jewish community initially supported Castro after his 1959 revolution, many left Cuba after he turned

toward socialism and their businesses were expropriated or shut down.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

2 of 66 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 Associated Press

AP Worldstream

October 11, 1999; Monday 09:12 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

DISTRIBUTION: Europe;Britian;Scandinavia;England;Middle East

LENGTH: 994 words

HEADLINE: Israel confirms that 400 Cuban Jews have settled in Jewish state

BYLINE: RON KAMPEAS

DATELINE: ASHKELON, Israel

BODY:

Israel confirmed Monday that 400 Cuban Jews were brought to Israel in the past two years in a secret operation that apparently had the blessing of Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

Israel and Cuba do not have diplomatic ties, but Castro is known to want to improve Cuba's image abroad and encourage Washington to consider lifting the nearly 40-year-old economic embargo wrecking the nation's economy.

Israel's military censor on Monday lifted a ban on reporting on the arrival of the Cubans and the Jewish Agency, a quasi-governmental agency dealing with immigration, allowed reporters limited access to the newcomers.

Cuban immigrants interviewed outside an absorption center in the

southern

coastal town of Ashkelon said they left Cuba over a two-year period, in an operation they said they understood had Cuban leader Fidel Castro's approval.

"(Everyone in Cuba) knows the Jews are coming to Israel," said Alexei Colon

Mizrachi, 23, who lives at the absorption center with his twin brother Alexander, and their father, Cristobal.

The immigrants said they have been frustrated by a slow absorption process, and want to begin working. "I would do anything," said Cristobal Colon, who was a physics teacher from Cuba.

There has been no mention of the Jewish immigration in Cuba's government-controlled news media. Officials with Cuba's Foreign Ministry were not available for comment on Sunday.

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

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AP Online

October 11, 1999; Monday 09:02 Eastern Time

SECTION: Entertainment, television and culture

LENGTH: 776 words

HEADLINE: Arthur Miller-Based Opera Premieres

BYLINE: F.N. D'ALESSIO

DATELINE: CHICAGO

BODY:

"Eddie never knew he had a destiny."

So goes one of the most moving lines from William Bolcom's new opera, "A View from the Bridge," making its world premiere Saturday at the Lyric Opera of Chicago.

And tellingly, the line is delivered by the chorus, rather than one of the principals. For in Bolcom's recasting of Arthur Miller's acclaimed tragedy, the chorus is an all-important character. It's the collective soul of the Sicilian-American community in Red Hook, Brooklyn, in 1955.

"A View from the Bridge" is a rare thing: an Italian-American tragedy with no role for the Mafia. The gunmen in the wide-brimmed fedoras and bulky overcoats are from a far more ominous organization the Immigration and Naturalization Service. At a time of grinding poverty in Italy and prejudicial U.S. immigration quotas, ratting on a "submarine" (illegal immigrant) is Red Hook's unforgivable sin.

The tragedy in "A View" lies in how stevedore Eddie Carbone comes to commit that sin and the retribution he meets.

Miller has called "A View" his most operatic play, and this production proves it.

As Eddie, baritone Kim Josephson has one of the meatiest, but oddest,

roles

in recent opera. He's the unquestioned star, but he doesn't have a single full-fledged aria. Neither Bolcom's music nor the libretto by Miller and longtime Bolcom collaborator Arnold Weinstein permits Eddie even a trace of lyricism.

But Josephson shines in the role, letting the audience see what a singing

Robert De Niro might be like. He has the half-swagger, half-waddle of a true dockworker, and when he and his co-workers erupt into a doo-wop quartet over an "accidentally" split-open case of Scotch, it almost seems improvised.

Josephson, under the skilled direction of Frank Galati, convincingly portrays

Eddie's gruff, but genuine, love for his job, his community and his family.

Unfortunately, that family includes his wife's 17-year-old orphan niece, Catherine. Eddie's love for her is so overprotective and jealous that it constitutes platonic incest. And when Eddie agrees to hide two ship-jumpers who are cousins of his wife, the family tensions hit critical mass.

At times, Bolcom suggests the overcrowding of Eddie's tiny apartment through

stretches of oppressive silence, or the simple ticking of a metronome.

And, as

in Miller's original play, he underlines Eddie's jealousy with recurring snatches from the old pop standard "Paper Doll" ("... those flirty,

flirty

guys with their flirty, flirty eyes ...").

As Rudolpho, the younger of the two "submarines," tenor Gregory Turay has

most of the opera's lyrical passages. His biggest aria, the Gershwin-esque "New

York Lights," would seem destined to enrich the repertoire of cabaret singers.

It's Rudolpho's song of love to America, and to the girl who's showing America to him, Catherine.

Catherine is sung by soprano Juliana Rambaldi, and her only full aria, curiously, is a defense of Eddie to her new lover. Rambaldi brings a needed

innocence and coltish grace to the role, but, then again, most female singers

would seem coltish if they had to share the stage with Catherine Malfitano, who

plays Eddie's wife, Beatrice.

Malfitano's voluptuousness brings an added shiver to one of the opera's key lines: "Eddie, when am I gonna be a wife again?" And the soprano, who starred in Bolcom's previous work for the Lyric, "McTeague," has several of the most effective arias.

The most powerful aria, though, is "I sailed on a ship called Hunger," sung from a jail cell by bass-baritone Mark McCrory, who plays Rudolpho's freakishly strong older brother, Marco. It is the only passage that has no counterpart in Miller's original play, and the words were added by the playwright at Bolcom's request.

Baritone Timothy Nolen sings the part of Alfieri, the lawyer, who served as narrator in Miller's stage version. In the opera, Alfieri leads the chorus and is the commentator the educated man who is powerless to stop either Eddie's fateful telephone call to the immigration office or his inevitable death.

Musically, Bolcom's deft use of instrumental color keeps the orchestral accompaniment effective throughout, and rarely obtrusive. He is also proving himself a master of the difficult art of fitting operatic music to the natural rhythms and stresses of American English.

And those rhythms and stresses get their due in the Miller-Weinstein libretto. This is not the Brooklynese of the B-movies and sitcoms, it's the language as it was spoken by these people at that time.

"A View from the Bridge" will have eight more performances before it closes Nov. 5.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

4 of 66 DOCUMENTS

The Xinhua General Overseas News Service

Xinhua General News Service

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materials may not be republished without the express written consent of
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Xinhua News Agency.

OCTOBER 11, 1999, MONDAY 08:01 Eastern Time

LENGTH: 1169 words

HEADLINE: today's domestic news items from xinhua

DATELINE: beijing, october 11; ITEM NO: 1011139

BODY:

following is the first part of today's domestic news items released by
xinhua: market exchange rates fund-raising function for taiwan earthquake
victims china's higher education becoming hot industry (1) china's higher
education becoming hot industry (2) png foreign minister arrives for
visit npc
delegation leaves on visit to america china breaks copper foil monopoly
henan
becomes major hair exporter guangdong makes major find of dinosaur
fossils china
stresses nuclear safety management china's illiterates drop 65 percent in
50
years spokeswoman: abkhazia election and referendum illegal and
unacceptable
highlights of beijing-based newspapers nasdaq plans office in shanghai abc
issues 140 million u.s. dollars in frm china's red cross society congress
opens
in beijing chinese media launch promotions at universities folk food
fashionable
in east china province china's first state-level copper trade center
operational
china, seychelles fms hold talks chinese president meets british
columnist '99
china small commodities fair opens beijing international real estate
exhibition
opens solar energy will be widely used in northwest china 150th
anniversary of
chinese immigration to peru celebrated hexi corridor to become china's top
high-tech agricultural base un acclaims environmental improvement in
shenyang
ningxia's soes to shake off losses smuggled natural rubber seized in
south china
300,000 people visit hainan during holidays pla military units and
individuals
commended slogans released to greet macao's return first environmental
monitoring system developed shanghai stock index down shenzhen stock
index down
xinhua stock index down jiang zemin welcomes venezuelan president cppcc
vice-chairman meets pakistani delegation china-u.s. conference on women's

issues

opens marriott international expanding business in china delegation of cpc
officials leaves for vietnam chinese, venezuelan presidents hold talks
vice-premier meets former us secretary of defense ericsson to offer
scholarship
to shanghai students

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

5 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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AP Worldstream

October 11, 1999; Monday 07:02 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

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

LENGTH: 832 words

HEADLINE: AP Photo NY108, AP Graphic EU REFUGEES

BYLINE: RAF CASERT

DATELINE: GHENT, Belgium

BODY:

Just 3 months old, Claudia Joskova badly needs a hernia operation. It
is
only one of her smaller problems in life.

For half her existence Claudia has been on the run, ending up in a dank,
decrepit classroom that her parents temporarily call home, some 1,150
miles
(1,840 kilometers) from her birthplace in the Kosice area of Slovakia.

Like hundreds of Kosice Gypsies, the Joskovas are seeking asylum in
Belgium
at a time when countries across the European Union are trying to halt a
rising
tide of would-be immigrants.

Leaders of the 15 EU nations will try to streamline their immigration
policies at an asylum summit in Tampere, Finland, on Friday. They hope to
establish common ways to block illegal immigrants and separate genuine
political
refugees from people lured by the bloc's prosperous life.

"In Germany, the breaking point has been reached," German Interior Minister Otto Schily said. "It is our duty to assure people we are doing everything we can to stem the flow of illegal immigrants."

Similar comments can be heard all through the EU, a group of wealthy nations long seen as a beacon of hope to refugees.

For many West European countries, though, enough is enough.

Ideas are floating for financial compensation to nations receiving the bulk of the refugee burden, or a system of quotas for asylum seekers in each EU nation.

Border patrols also need to be improved and legal procedures for asylum have to be simplified, EU nations say. In some nations the judicial process for dealing with asylum requests can drag on for up to five years.

Over the summer, Belgium faced a wave of refugees from Kosovo _ most of them illegal, while Slovaks poured in by the hundreds.

"Our whole system has collapsed," said Wim Vankerkhove, chief coordinator of the city-run Asylum Project Ghent. "There has to be a stop put to this because the tolerance threshold has vanished."

Ghent, a provincial city of 200,000 inhabitants, has seen its number of asylum seekers increase by 250 percent to 4,450 over the past year and illegal immigrants add thousands more to that total.

A nationalist anti-immigration group, the Flemish Bloc, almost became the biggest party in Ghent during the June parliamentary elections, and Vankerkhove dreads to think about next year's municipal elections.

In Austria, too, populist Joerg Haider is riding high on the anti-immigration wave with such slogans as "Stop the abuse of asylum rules." His Freedom Party became the second biggest party, a spectacular breakthrough for the extreme right in Europe.

Such success by right-wing parties has put added pressure on EU leaders to cooperate on a joint policy for refugees rather than focusing on national

solutions that may create more problems for neighboring countries.

Until they issued visa requirements, Britain and Finland were long the nations of choice for Slovak Gypsies, who claim persecution by authorities at home. The change led to a big increase of Slovaks in Belgium, where no special visa is required for visitors from Slovakia.

"They are very well informed how it works," said Vankerkhove, who accuses professional traffickers of exploiting every available chink in the EU's defenses.

"We have to come to a common policy with common rules," said Belgian Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt. He pointed to the lack of coordination in dealing with Kosovo refugees early this year.

"Countries like the Netherlands and Belgium are making a much bigger comparative effort than bigger member states like Spain, France and Britain," he said.

Belgium, though, is also going its own way, issuing new asylum and immigration rules only a week before the EU summit. Authorities started repatriating some Slovaks last week.

The Finnish government, host of the summit, is calling for better burden-sharing among the 15 nations.

"The crisis in Kosovo demonstrated that it is high time for the Union to agree (on) the division of responsibility," said Finnish Foreign Minister Tarja Halonen.

Whatever comes out of the summit, Ghent is looking for a way out for its refugees.

Because of a lack of available facilities, little Claudia Joskova and her parents wound up in the Emiel Braun School in the heart of Ghent, where the poverty of the classrooms clashes with the opulence of nearby jewelry and pastry shops.

On a recent day, broken bottles and old school books were strewn about. A foul smell hung in most rooms and the bathrooms were clogged up again, leaving visitors ankle deep in water. In one room, 13 people from an extended

family
were sleeping next to one another.

Mayor Frank Beke complained that smugglers had tried to lure Slovaks to Ghent with reports that life and facilities were great. The recent opening of the Braun school belies such claims.

But Natalia Joskova, Claudia's mother, doesn't mind, as long as her baby gets the operation she needs.

"Here the doctor is great. In Belgium, everything is great,"
he said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

6 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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AP Worldstream

October 11, 1999; Monday 06:21 Eastern Time

SECTION: International news

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

LENGTH: 1175 words

HEADLINE: AP News Digest

BODY:

WORLD AT 1000 GMT

NEW:

AUSTRALIA-TIMOR. Australia seeks talks with Jakarta to head off more clashes.

TAIWAN-QUAKE. Mourning quake victims, Taiwan's leaders look to future.

ARGENTINA-PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. Drab candidate in lead for Argentine

president.

EUROPE'S REFUGEES. European Union faces asylum quagmire.

MAIN SPOT NEWS:

GROZNY, Russia Russia's top security officials say Monday they were not aware of a peace proposal by Chechnya's leader and would press ahead with a military campaign against the rebellious republic in southern Russia. RUSSIA-CHECHNYA. Has moved; developments will be expedited. By Lyoma Turpalov.

ALSO MOVED:

RUSSIA-YELTSIN. Yeltsin released from hospital, back in country residence after suffering from flu. AP Photos MOSB101-102.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden German-born Dr. Guenter Blobel of Rockefeller University in New York wins the Nobel Prize for medicine Monday for research on proteins which shed new light on human diseases including cystic fibrosis and early development of kidney stones. NOBEL-MEDICINE. Developing. By Susanna Loof.

TEZIUTLAN, Mexico The full scale of the disaster from flooding and mudslides caused by a storm that didn't even have a name is only slowly becoming apparent. Officials have certified 342 deaths. But by all accounts the true death toll is higher. MEXICO-FLOODS. Has moved; developments will be expedited. By John Rice.

ALSO MOVED:

MEXICO-FLOOD ANGER. Mexico's ruling party under fire over flooding disaster for mobilizing late and doing too little to help the survivors.

DILI, East Timor International peacekeepers on Monday blame anti-independence militants for starting fighting on the East Timor border that has heightened tensions between the foreign forces and the Indonesian military. EAST TIMOR. Has moved; developments will be expedited. By Slobodan Lekic. AP Photos XDG101-102, XRR101-104.

ALSO MOVED:

EAST TIMOR-GUSMAO. Independence leader says East Timor border clash provoked by Indonesian forces.

AUSTRALIA-TIMOR. Australia seeks talks with Jakarta to head off more clashes.

JAKARTA, Indonesia Indonesia's top legal office drops a corruption investigation against ex-President Suharto on Monday, saying it lacked evidence.

The move dismays reformers and raises fears of new student protests. INDONESIA-CORRUPTION PROBE. Has moved; developments will be expedited. By Geoff Spencer. AP Photos JAK105-106.

NEW DELHI, India Atal Bihari Vajpayee is named the country's prime minister

Monday and says his coalition will speed up economic reforms.

INDIA-POLITICS.

Lead upcoming; stands for story on previous digest slugged

INDIA-ELECTIONS. By

Krishnan Guruswamy. AP Photos DEL101-105.

JERUSALEM Making a first move against Jewish settlements, Prime Minister Ehud

Barak will dismantle seven of 42 West Bank outposts set up in recent months in a

land grab by settlers, one of his Cabinet ministers says.

ISRAEL-SETTLEMENTS.

Expected by 1300 GMT. By Laurie Copans.

ALSO:

ISRAEL-TEEN KILLING. Israeli prosecutor asks for 24-year sentence for U.S. teen accused of slaying an acquaintance in Maryland. Expected by 1300 GMT.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia Major Serbian opposition figures back out of a meeting Monday with European Union ministers because of EU insistence they agree publicly to extradite Yugoslav leaders to face war crimes charges if President Slobodan Milosevic is ousted. YUGOSLAVIA-OPPOSITION. Has moved. By Misha Savic.

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia After 18 months of ethnic warfare and four months of a NATO-led peacekeeping mission, Kosovo has some good news: For the ethnic Albanian majority, life is returning to normal in a form that is freer and safer than many have known for decades. KOSOVO-GOOD NEWS? Has moved. By Robert H. Reid. AP Photo XLR101.

TIRANA, Albania Albania's prime minister is defeated Monday in a leadership contest for his Socialist Party, a loss which threatens a new political crisis in this turbulent Balkan country. ALBANIA-POLITICS. Has moved; developments will be expedited. By Merita Dhimgjoka. AP Photos NY121-122.

BERLIN The Social Democrats were quick to declare their stable second-place finish in Berlin's election puts an end to their long electoral slide. But the result may say more about enduring differences between east and west 10 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall than it does about national politics. GERMANY-ELECTION. Has moved. By Colleen Barry.

LISBON, Portugal The ruling Socialist Party faces some tough political battles to push legislation through Parliament after it failed to win an

outright majority and Communist support rose in Portugal's general election.

PORTUGAL-ELECTION. Expected by 1200 GMT. AP Photos LIS114.

LINKOU, Taiwan Taiwan's top leaders pay their respects Monday during an official ceremony for more than 2,000 people killed in last month's massive earthquake. TAIWAN-QUAKE. Has moved. By Christopher Bodeen. AP Photos TPE101-105.

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia A Canadian reporter is freed from prison Monday after serving four weeks for contempt of court, the first such punishment handed out to a journalist in any Commonwealth country in 50 years. MALAYSIA-JAILED REPORTER. Has moved. By Jocelyn Gecker. AP Photo KL101.

SEOUL, South Korea Activists from more than 100 nations gather Monday to discuss human rights, land mines, hunger and refugees at a conference of non-governmental organizations. SKOREA-NGO SUMMIT. Has moved; developments will be expedited. By Kyong-hwa Seok. AP Photo SEL101.

GHENT, Belgium Leaders of the 15 EU nations will try to streamline their immigration policies at an asylum summit in Tampere, Finland, this week.

They hope to establish common ways to block illegal immigrants and separate genuine political refugees from people lured by the bloc's prosperous life.

EUROPE'S

REFUGEES. Expected by 1100 GMT. By Raf Casert. AP Photo NY108; AP Graphic

EU

REFUGEES.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina Capitalizing on public disgust that President Carlos

Menem's government is winding down amid a slew of corruption scandals as well as

increasing unemployment and crime, opposition candidate Fernando de la Rúa has

successfully cast himself as a sober change to the flash and pizzazz of Menem's

10-year administration. ARGENTINA-PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. Expected by 1100 GMT.

By Kevin Gray, AP Photos NY109-112.

OTHER FEATURES MOVED:

FEA-BRITAIN-DEFENSE CROSSROADS. Europe's defense industries privatize, merge and acquire to survive. AP Graphic EUROPEAN DEFENSE.

FEA-MEXICO-BORDER KILLINGS. Police believe Ciudad Juarez's six-year-long nightmare - the rape-murders of at least 57 young women may have ended. AP Photos NY307-315.

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

7 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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FNS DAYBOOK

October 14, 1999

EDITION: THE WEEK AHEAD

SECTION: GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

LENGTH: 130 words

HEADLINE: EVENT: BRIEFING - FEDERATION FOR AMERICAN IMMIGRATION REFORM (FAIR)

TIME: 9:30 am

BODY:

SUBJECT: Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) holds a briefing on immigration and poverty in America.

Vernon Briggs, labor economics professor, Cornell University; George Borjas, Pforzheimer public policy professor, Harvard University; Lindsay Lowell, research director, Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University; Lawrence Harrison, senior fellow, Academy for International and Area Studies, Harvard University; James Gimpel, associate government professor, University of Maryland; and Frieda Campbell, economic writer

LOCATION: B-339 Rayburn House Office Building -- October 14, 1999

CONTACT: David Ray, 202-328-7004

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

8 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

October 12, 1999, Tuesday

SECTION: Part 3 Asia-Pacific; NEW CALEDONIA; FE/D3663/C

LENGTH: 116 words

HEADLINE: Temporary ban on adoptions by Americans

SOURCE: Source: Radio New Zealand International, Wellington, in English
0800 gmt
11 Oct 99

BODY:

[4]

Excerpt from report by Radio New Zealand International on 11th October

The Immigration Office in Marshall Islands has stopped issuing passports to children being adopted by non-Marshall Islanders. The move follows a decision by the government to place a temporary halt on adoptions to Americans after the number of child placements went from 10 in 1996 to more than 130 last year. As

Giff Johnson reports, the government has taken the action while it reviews the situation.

[Johnson] The government has said what they want to do is have time to draft comprehensive legislation that sets up a whole system for overseas adoptions, because basically there is none in place...

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

9 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

October 12, 1999, Tuesday

SECTION: Part 4 The Middle East; EGYPT; ME/D3663/MEDLENGTH: 459 words

HEADLINE: President Mubarak approves new cabinet

SOURCE: Source: MENA news agency, Cairo, in Arabic 1654 gmt 10 Oct 99

BODY:

[43]

Text of report by Egyptian news agency MENA

Cairo, 10th October: President Husni Mubarak has issued Presidential Decree

Number 325 on the appointment of Dr Atif Muhammad Ubayd as prime minister and Dr

Yusuf Wali as deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation. The President also named the 32 ministers of the new cabinet. The

following is the text of the decree:

The president, after examining the constitution, decided the following:

Article One: The appointment of Dr Atif Muhammad Muhammad Ubayd as prime minister.

Article Two: The appointment of Dr Yusuf Amin Wali as deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and land reclamation.

Article Three: The appointment of the following as ministers:

Defence and War Production

Field Marshal Muhammad Husayn Tantawi Sulayman

Information

Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif

Foreign [Affairs]

Amr Mahmud Musa

Justice

Counsellor Faruq Mahmud Sayf al-Nasr

Culture

Faruq Abd al-Aziz Husni

Education

Dr Husayn Kamal Baha al-Din

Economy and Foreign Trade

Dr Yusuf Butrus Ghali

[Minister of] State for People's Assembly and Consultative Council
Affairs

Kamal Muhammad al-Shadhili

Tourism

Dr Mamduh Ahmad al-Biltaji

[Minister of] State for Administrative Development

Dr Muhammad Zaki Abu Amir

Construction, Housing and New Urban Communities

Dr Muhammad Ibrahim Sulayman

Manpower and Immigration

Ahmad Ahmad al-Amawi

Awqaf

Dr Mahmud Hamdi Zaquq

Health and Population

Dr Isma'il Awadallah Sallam

Higher Education and Minister of State for Scientific Research

Dr Mufid Mahmud Shahab

Public Works and Water Resources

Dr Mahmud Abd al-Halim Abu Zayd

[Minister of] State for Environmental Affairs

Dr Nadiyah Riyad Makram Ubayd

Interior

Habib Ibrahim Habib al-Adli

[Minister of] State for Local Development

Mustafa Muhammad Abd al-Qadir

Insurance and Social Affairs

Dr Aminah Hamzah Mahmud al-Jundi

Industry and Technology Development

Dr Mustafa Muhammad al-Rifa'i

Electricity and Energy

Dr Ali Fahmi Ibrahim al-Sa'idi

[Minister of] State for War Production

Dr Sayyid Abduh Mustafa Mash'al

Transport

Dr Ibrahim Mutawalli al-Dumayri

Youth

Dr Ali al-Din Hilal al-Dasuqi

Supply and Internal Trade

Dr Hasan Ali Khidr

Planning and State for International Cooperation

Dr Ahmad Mahrus al-Darsh

Public Business Sector

Dr Mukhtar Abd al-Mun'im Khattab

Finance

Dr Muhammad Midhat Hasanayn

Communication and Information Technology

Dr Ahmad Mahmud Muhammad Nazif

Oil

Dr Amin Samih Samir Fahmi

Article Four: This decree is to be published in the official gazette.

Issued

at the Presidency on 1st Rajab 1420 AH, corresponding to 10th October 1999.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

10 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH(LONDON)

October 11, 1999, Monday

SECTION: Pg. 29

LENGTH: 700 words

HEADLINE: City - Business Monitor: Farewell nanny - you're too obstructive
'We're all grown up now' is the battle cry of Lord Haskins and the Better Regulation Taskforce

BODY:

A COMPREHENSIVE manifesto for getting government off the back of business is

laid out in the annual report of the Better Regulation Task Force. Lord Haskins, the chairman, said exempting small companies is difficult - "if it is a problem for small business, why should large companies be burdened?"

Perhaps the regulation should not be introduced, he explained. His report advocates just that: instead of a growing power of nanny government, there should be information to allow citizens to act like grown-ups, coupled with self-regulation.

Ideally, there should be no extension of government rules but Lord Haskins conceded "there is an inexorability about regulation". If it cannot be by delegating to self-regulatory bodies, "I am interested in making sure the rules are fully tested before they are put forward".

He said: "Sometimes we don't think small early enough" which is why small businesses suffer disproportionately from legislation and tax collection rules.

The report recognises "risk management is one of the most difficult aspects of government intervention". When anything goes wrong, the public, spurred on by the media, demand action and a scapegoat, the report adds.

That pushes ministers into unnecessary and excessive regulation. The committee wants guidelines to prevent that, managing risk.

"For example, should registered premises be allowed to supply well-labelled unpasteurised milk to healthy customers who want the product and are aware of the risk?" Or is Scotland right to ban it to protect the vulnerable?

The report sets out four areas to start cancelling regulations. One is for liberalisation and deregulation of "our anachronistic licensing laws" which the government backs. "We look for some positive action", says the report.

Another case was the licensing of adventure activities which was "a classic example of a 'knee-jerk' reaction, introduced before other options to assess and control the risks involved". That was in the wake of the Lyme Bay canoeing tragedy and raises parents' expectations while "not adding to the security for children", Lord Haskins said.

It does not cover riding which is far more dangerous than canoeing, he added, and failed to deal with the cause of the Lyme disaster which was precipitated by

someone breaking existing rules. The task should be returned to the Health & Safety Executive.

Section 8 of the Asylum & Immigration Act should be repealed, the report adds. It requires employers to check their employees are genuine citizens and penalises those who get it wrong.

As a result, employers have discriminated "to avoid the risk of employing illegal immigrants by rejecting anyone whose background is at all 'suspect'."

The report warns "we were disappointed that the government response to our Anti-discrimination Report did not accept this, and will continue to press for change".

The country is saddled with "consumer protection regulations which were relevant in wartime or when citizens were easily exploited by unscrupulous shopkeepers. These regulations now discriminate against small shopkeepers, adding unnecessary costs to trading activities and reducing their viability".

Small neighbourhood shops are, however, vital for people who have problems with transport. Also overdue is "extensive simplification of the weights and measures regulations". Lord Haskins was also scornful of regulation aimed "to protect us from ourselves" which was a hangover from a 19th century attitude to moral hazard. There is also room for weeding out some consumer and employment legislation, he added.

Jack Cunningham, minister for the Cabinet Office, said in addition the Deregulation and Contracting Out Act will be extended to take more people out of the regulatory net.

He is also going to ask new regulatory legislation to include "sunset clauses" which would mean they would lapse unless Parliament specifically renewed them.

Both Mr Cunningham and Lord Haskins said the tide of regulations from Brussels has already slowed and is unlikely to be a major problem.

Lord Haskins said many of the rules did not actually start at the Commission - the weight of employment rules started in France and Germany.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

11 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH(LONDON)

October 11, 1999, Monday

SECTION: Pg. 09

LENGTH: 466 words

HEADLINE: Peers ready to throw last spanner in Blair works

BYLINE: By Andrew Sparrow, Political Correspondent

BODY:

PEERS return to their House today with many out to use their last five weeks playing havoc with Labour's legislative programme. Tony Blair faces a string of defeats before most hereditaries are removed, with the first upset possibly coming tonight.

To add to the intrigue, those hereditaries who want to stay on will start registering today as candidates in the elections to choose the 90 who will not be removed by the House of Lords Bill.

Most accept that the Bill will be on the statute book by the time the Queen opens the next session of Parliament on Nov 17.

There is much bitterness in the Upper House, where its defenders have been buoyed by publication of the annual report, showing that it cost pounds 38,000 a member to run last year, that the Commons cost pounds 394,000 and the European Parliament pounds 1.1 million.

The Tories have accepted that, in return for the deal allowing some hereditary peers to stay until full Lords reform is complete, they will not use their majority in the chamber to block the Bill.

However, between recess and Queen's Speech, Tories are likely to pick holes in the Welfare Reform and Pensions Bill, Immigration and Asylum Bill and Greater

London Authority Bill.

The welfare plans are particularly contentious. In debates tonight and Wednesday, Tories are expected to line up to attack them alongside Labour rebels, such as Lord Ashley of Stoke.

Labour may be defeated tonight on an amendment calling for compensation to be paid to widows after the Government's failure to tell them about changes to the rules of the state earnings-related pension.

The main clash will come on Wednesday, when the Lords debate two issues relating to incapacity benefit. Lord Ashley has tabled amendments to prevent the Government cutting this benefit to long-term unemployed and to people with occupational pensions. He is expecting that they will be carried with Tory support.

Lord Higgins, Tory social security spokesman, said these issues were "points of principle". Peers would not necessarily be motivated by desire for revenge.

However, the mood is bound to be affected by the coming loss of many hereditaries. Around 120 Tory peers want to stay and they, like Crossbench, Labour and Liberal Democrat hereditaries, have until next Thursday to register for election.

All will have the chance to vote for 15 hereditaries to stay as office holders, 42 Tories, 28 Crossbenchers, three Liberal Democrats and two Labour peers.

The first election, for office holders, will be on Oct 27 and 28. The result will be declared the next day. The second round will be held a week later.

A legal challenge to the Lords Bill will be heard by Law Lords, sitting on the Committee for Privileges, on Thursday. If the Government loses, the Bill will have to be amended.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

12 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH(LONDON)

October 11, 1999, Monday

SECTION: Pg. 18

LENGTH: 986 words

HEADLINE: Comment: Stop the Euro superstate in the name of the law The pan-European justice system planned by Brussels would threaten our legal freedoms, argues Daniel Hannan

BYLINE: By Daniel Hannan

BODY:

FORGET foreign policy, forget the euro. The next major bout of European harmonisation will take place in the field of home affairs. Commission officials are no longer excited about the single market. Defence integration was yesterday's business. But even the most phlegmatic fonctionnaires come alive at the mention of a European criminal code. Ask their views on a common immigration policy and they positively quiver with enthusiasm. Add in the idea of a European Charter of Rights and it is all they can do to stop themselves drooling.

The Commissioner charged with extending the EU's remit into home affairs is a Portuguese socialist, Antonio Vitorino. As well as seeking to approximate the national systems of criminal law, Mr Vitorino would like to create a specifically European legal code, with its own public prosecutor. This idea, known as corpus juris, is intended in the first place to apply to the narrow field of fighting fraud; but, if it proves successful, it will gradually be extended to other areas of transnational crime. What is envisaged, ultimately, is something akin to the two-tier legal system that operates in the United States. Serious crimes would be federal offences, while the nation-states would retain responsibility for lesser infractions.

Once you have a European justice system, you need European policemen to enforce it. Enter Europol, until now a pretty harmless body that allows national police forces to exchange information, but which is henceforth to have an operational role. Again, Euro-federalists have the American model in mind: Europol is meant to become a kind of European FBI, operating above and alongside the national police forces.

These and other ideas will be discussed this weekend at the first ever summit of EU interior ministers, to be held in the Finnish town of Tampere. You might think that home affairs, by definition, would be the one area of government activity that has nothing to do with Brussels. ("It's the best job in the Cabinet," Willie Whitelaw used to tell his successors at the Home Office. "You never have to deal with any foreigners.") But this rests on a fundamental misapprehension about what European politicians mean by "home".

Already, the EU has dismantled what it calls its internal frontiers. Once you have a border-free zone, it is a short step to establishing common rules on who is allowed to settle within it. And, from there, it seems logical to give citizens within the zone legal entitlements which are equally enforceable throughout it.

Well, you might say, what's wrong with that? Actually, from a British point of view, a great deal. For we are not talking simply about judicial co-operation (which already happens under the Hague Convention and a web of extradition treaties). Rather, corpus juris means the creation of a superior EU code, with its own jurisdiction and procedures. And such a code, naturally enough, would be based on the Napoleonic and inquisitorial systems of law prevalent on the Continent. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with the Napoleonic Code. It is just that Britain, as so often, is Europe's odd man out. England, Wales and Ireland operate on the basis of common law; and even Scotland follows an adversarial and jury-based juridical method. Adopting a European criminal code will mean violent and wrenching changes to our law, including the curtailment of trial by jury and habeas corpus.

The same is true of the proposed Charter of Rights, which will affect the United Kingdom far more radically than those states which already have written constitutions. We have always assumed that we are free in law to do anything which is not expressly prohibited; yet it is now proposed that we should be "given" our rights by European judges.

It is reasonable to ask why, when each of its members is already bound by the European Convention and the UN Declaration, the EU should need its own human

rights charter. The answer is that federalists want the Union to have "a basic constitutional law" (as Commissioner Vitorino calls it), justiciable before the European Court. This would transform the EU from an international association into a state - a state, moreover, founded on a series of rights that would then be open to interpretation by a highly activist court. What if the European Court of Justice were to decide that we have a right to, say, a particular minimum wage, or abortion on demand? Anyone who thinks that this is fanciful should look at some of its existing judgments, not least in the field of sexual equality.

Already, Euro-enthusiasts are queueing up to pooh-pooh the danger. Habeas corpus under threat? A European police force? What will these foaming sceptics try to scare us with next? This, of course, is a well-tried strategy. One minute, we are told that something is unthinkable; the next, that it is too late to complain, since the whole matter has already been settled.

It is fair to point out that Jack Straw, on behalf of the British Government, is cool towards corpus juris. And it is also true that he wants the proposed Charter of Rights to be no more than a political statement. But, perhaps because he does not want to be portrayed as "against" human rights, he will not oppose the principle. Instead of opting out of the whole home affairs programme, he is making the age-old British mistake of going along with it in order to water it down. I remember the Home Secretary from our time together as school governors: he is an able man, and no federalist. But he is surely making a mistake in getting involved with this agenda at all. There is no doubting where the other states want to go. And the whole history of Britain's involvement with the EU suggests that, having failed to say no at the outset, we shall end up being dragged there, too.

Daniel Hannan is a Conservative MEP and member of the European Parliament's Home Affairs Committee

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

13 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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AAP NEWSFEED

October 11, 1999, Monday

SECTION: Nationwide General News; Overseas News

LENGTH: 193 words

HEADLINE: SINGAPOREAN BIZMEN WANT SECURITY GUARANTEE FROM JAKARTA

BODY:

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BATAM, Indonesia, Oct 11 Asia Pulse - Singaporean businessmen have asked the Indonesian government to provide a guarantee for the security of foreign investments, Indonesian Ambassador to Singapore Luhut Pandjaitan said here Saturday.

Pandjaitan was making a short visit to Batam along with 84 Singaporean businessmen to promote the region as a competitive business area.

Foreign businessmen, he said, need security and stability in order to expand their market in Indonesia.

In addition to security, investors also needed simple procedures to obtain licences to do business in Indonesia, he said.

Pandjaitan said many Singaporean businessmen had asked about the imposition of illegal levies by immigration officials and the slow process to get licenses to invest in Indonesia.

During the short visit, Pandjaitan was also accompanied by some of his embassy assistants and the chairman of the Batam Authority, Ismeth Abdullah.

Asked about the Singaporean market's attitude toward Megawati Soekarnoputri's presidential candidacy, Pandjaitan said it was not affecting the market.

(ANTARA)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

14 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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AAP NEWSFEED

October 11, 1999, Monday

SECTION: Nationwide General News; Overseas News

LENGTH: 745 words

HEADLINE: MALAYSIAN NEWSPAPER HIGHLIGHTS

BODY:

- OCT 11, 1999 11 \$ my It
KUALA LUMPUR, Oct 11 Asia Pulse - Highlights of today's
newspapers:

NEW STRAITS TIMES

- KUALA LUMPUR: Identification by religion in identity cards need not
be
politicised as the move is merely to enable to differentiate between a
Muslim
and a non-Muslim, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi
said
today.

- KOTA KINABALU: Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi
tonight expressed confidence that the Barisan Nasional (BN) would record
big
election victory in Sabah and Sarawak. These two states would be major
contributors to the success of the national front in the general election
to
come, he said.

- KOTA TINGGI: Foreign Minister Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar said an act
pertaining to contempt of court is necessary to ensure that lawyers
indulging in
politics do not abuse the court for political mileage and publicity. He
said the
formulation of the act is crucial as there are lawyers now who abuse their
profession by using the court as a platform for politicking.

THE STAR

- KUALA LUMPUR: Police have busted a syndicate which is believed to have raked in millions of ringgit by stealing money and luxury items from registered mail at the KL International Airport.

- GOPENG: The Chief Security Officer of the Kota Baru Estate, Musa Hassan, 58, believed to have been burnt to death with three others in a four wheel drive at the estate here last Thursday had lodged 19 police reports alleging that his life had been threatened.

THE SUN

- KUALA LUMPUR: Education Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak says impromptu interview centres will be set up in states nation wide beginning January next year to recruit more Chinese youths into the teaching profession, so as to overcome shortage of Chinese language teachers. Efforts will also be taken to recruit retired Chinese language teachers by making available more funds for such purposes.

- KUALA LUMPUR: Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi today squashed rumours that the Member of Parliament of Yan, Datuk Badrudin Amirudin will replace Datuk Yusof Noor as Umno Information Chief.

UTUSAN MALAYSIA

- KUALA LUMPUR: Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi today warned all political parties not to make use of the bloody May 13 racial issue in their political ceramah. Abdullah said that he will not hesitate to

use all
the powers vested onto him as the Home Minister to take action against
those
involved.

- KUALA LUMPUR: The proposal on the implementation of the minimum
monthly
salary of RM1,200 involving four million private sector workers will be
discussed during a meeting between leaders of MTUC and the Prime Minister
Datuk
Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad Monday.

- KOTA TINGGI: Foreign Minister Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar today hits
out
at KeAdilan that make use of certain leaders including his younger
brother Syed
Mohamed to ensure the party's victory in the coming general election.

BERITA HARIAN

- IPOH: One of the four charred bodies found in a burnt-out
four-wheel-drive
vehicle in Gopeng on Thursday has been identified to be that of missing
security
officer Mohd Ali Mohd Nasir, 60. Ipoh Hospital forensic pathologist Dr
Khairul
Azman Ibrahim confirmed the identity of the deceased using dental records.

- KUALA LUMPUR: Deputy Home Minister Datuk Azmi Khalid warns
foreigners not
to secretly collude with the opposition by defaming the government in
seminars
after sneaking into the country under the name of NGOs. Offenders will be
deported under the Immigration Act if there are concrete evidence against
them.

NANYANG SIANG PAU

- KUALA LUMPUR: Housing and Local Government Minister Datuk Dr Ting
Chew Peh
urges community leaders to help advise squatter residents who refuse to
vacate
their houses to be relocated, to ensure the government's low cost housing
projects are not affected. Squatter residents should understand that move
to
relocate them was actually to provide them a legalised place to stay.

- JAKARTA: Indonesia's highest legislative body, the People's Consultative Assembly is studying amendments to the 1945 constitutions to curtail the power of the country's head of state, to ensure the country will not fall into the rule of another "Suharto Company". It has been decided that the tenure of office of a president be restricted to only two terms.

(Bernama)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

15 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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AAP NEWSFEED

October 11, 1999, Monday

SECTION: Nationwide General News; Federal Parliament

LENGTH: 258 words

HEADLINE: FED: Tax Office under fire over oysters ruling

BODY:
OYSTERS PARLY 007

CANBERRA, Oct 11 AAP - Australia's oyster farmers would go down the gurgler if a Tax Office ruling regarding assets was not changed, parliament heard today.

Labor backbencher Bob Horne (ALP, NSW) called on the government not to force oyster farmers to value their immature oyster crop as an asset for inclusion as taxable income from July 1, 2000.

The move would send oyster farmers bankrupt, he said.

Mr Horne said oyster farmers were tough and tenacious but their immature stocks were subject to all kinds of setbacks over which they had no control and represented income which has not yet been earned.

"People in the Wallis area have told me, if this type of accounting

comes
in, we're out of business," he said.

Liberal backbencher Bruce Baird (LP, NSW) said the oyster industry had suddenly been confronted with a large payment which potentially could cause bankruptcy.

But he pointed out it was a matter for the Tax Commissioner rather than the Treasurer.

"It has gone to the ATO for resolution," he said.

Opposition immigration spokesman Con Sciacca (ALP, Qld) asked who would take responsibility for evaluating the size of oyster stocks when farmers could easily lose 90 per cent of immature oysters to disease.

"I would say to the Australian Taxation Office: don't harm this industry,"
Mr Sciacca said.

David Hawker (LP, Vic) agreed the decision appeared unfair.

"I can only have sympathy if this tax ruling is to continue," he said.

Debate was adjourned.

AAP wl/mfh

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

16 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

October 11, 1999, Monday

LENGTH: 430 words

HEADLINE: EGYPT: PRESIDENT MUBARAK APPROVES NEW CABINET

SOURCE: MENA news agency, Cairo, in Arabic 1654 gmt 10 Oct 99

BODY:

Text of report by Egyptian news agency MENA Cairo, 10th October:
President

Husni Mubarak has issued Presidential Decree Number 325 on the appointment of Dr

Atif Muhammad Ubayd as prime minister and Dr Yusuf Wali as deputy prime minister

and minister of agriculture and land reclamation . The President also named the

32 ministers of the new cabinet. The following is the text of the decree:

The President, after examining the constitution, decided the following:

Article One: The appointment of Dr Atif Muhammad Muhammad Ubayd as prime minister.

Article Two: The appointment of Dr Yusuf Amin Wali as deputy prime minister,
minister of agriculture and land reclamation.

Article Three: The appointment of the following as ministers of :
Defence &
War Production Field

Marshal Muhammad Husayn Tantawi Sulayman Information

Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif Foreign

Amr Mahmud Musa Justice

Counsellor Faruq Mahmud Sayf al-Nasr Culture

Faruq Abd al-Aziz Husni Education

Dr Husayn Kamal Baha al-Din Economy & Foreign Trade

Dr Yusuf Butrus Ghali State For People's Assembly & Consultative Council
Affairs

Kamal Muhammad al-Shadhili Tourism

Dr Mamduh Ahmad al-Biltaji State for Administrative Development

Dr Muhammad Zaki Abu Amir Construction, Housing and New Urban
Communities

Dr Muhammad Ibrahim Sulayman Manpower & Immigration

Ahmad Ahmad al-Amawi Awqaf

Dr Mahmud Hamdi Zaquq Health & Population

Dr Isma'il Awadallah Sallam Higher Education & Minister of State for
Scientific Research

Dr Mufid Mahmud Shahab Public Works & Water Resources
Dr Mahmud Abd al-Halim Abu Zayd State for Environmental Affairs
Dr Nadiyah Riyad Makram Ubayd Interior
Habib Ibrahim Habib al-Adli State for Local Development
Mustafa Muhammad Abd al-Qadir Insurance & Social Affairs
Dr Aminah Hamzah Mahmud al-Jundi Industry and Technology Development
Dr Mustafa Muhammad al-Rifa'i Electricity & Energy
Dr Ali Fahmi Ibrahim al-Sa'idi State for War Production
Dr Sayyid Abduh Mustafa Mash'al Transport
Dr Ibrahim Mutawalli al-Dumayri Youth
Dr Ali al-Din Hilal al-Dasuqi Supply & Internal Trade
Dr Hasan Ali Khidr Planning & State for International Cooperation
Dr Ahmad Mahrus al-Darsh Public Business Sector
Dr Mukhtar Abd al-Mun'im Khattab Finance
Dr Muhammad Midhat Hasanayn Communication and Information Technology
Dr Ahmad Mahmud Muhammad Nazif Petroleum

Dr Amin Samih Samir Fahmi Article Four: This decree is to be published
in the
official gazette. Issued at the Presidency on 1st Rajab 1420 AH,
corresponding
to 10th October 1999.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

17 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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The Canberra Times

October 11, 1999, Monday Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 11

LENGTH: 628 words

HEADLINE: POLICING OF COLLEGES PROPOSED

BODY:

GROWING CONCERN about the reputation of Australia's \$3 billion-plus education exports" industry reached a new level with the release of details of an industry-sponsored scheme to police colleges, some of which have collapsed, and others of which appear to be missing" students.

The plan follows close on the heels of allegations by Labor's Senate education spokesman, Senator Kim Carr, that the Minister for Education, Training and Youth Affairs, Dr David Kemp, has declined to discuss industry concerns, or the scheme, with its proponents.

The scheme, incorporating secured computer links between the Commonwealth, state and territory governments and Australian embassies, to guard against exploitation of the student visa system, has been proposed by the Australian Council of Private Education and Training (ACPET) and the Australian Council of Independent Vocational Colleges (ACIVC).

Last Monday Senator Carr asked Dr Kemp's Senate representative, Senator Ellison, why ACPET has not been able to secure an appointment with Dr Kemp so as to explain directly to him its concerns about the integrity of the administration of international education by this government?"

Has the Government undertaken an evaluation of ACPET's secure computer network proposals, which would be able to be used to identify bodgie colleges and visa he asked.

Senator Ellison said that, like all other peak bodies and associations", ACPET's views would be taken into account.

There was, he said, absolute ly no situation where the Government is deaf to any constructive view put forward to it".

In recent weeks in the Parliament, Senator Carr has named six colleges which either have failed or otherwise come into question. In several cases, some hundreds of students on their books could not be accounted for raising suggestions that they were being used to issue visas for other than genuinely educational purposes.

Under provisions of the Educational Services (Overseas Students) Act,

the
Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs is unable to police
visas
issued pursuant to it.

It has been alleged in Parliament that several colleges are associated
with
immigration agents who have, in some cases, been claiming premiums of up
to 50
per cent of fees, for finding students.

According to ACPET chair Clive Graham, yesterday, his organisation's
1998
proposals for tightening up the system were ignored.

What was required was a new legislative framework, featuring
replacement or
improvement of the ESOS ACT and associated legislation and introduction
of an
integrated government-industry scheme featuring an on-line system for
confirmation of enrolment, visa issuance and tracking and private
vocational
education and training performance audits. Importantly, an industry
fidelity
trust fund would replace existing notified trust accounts or insurance
plans, to
safeguard students in the event of colleges collapsing.

It has been alleged that some trust accounts have been raided" by
failing
education providers.

And insurance companies have refused to pay out where fraud has been
suspected.

At the head of the industry's problems is the multiplicity of
authorities at
various levels of government with a finger in the pie. Once a course is
placed
on a Commonwealth register (CRICOS), Immigration is frozen out of
assessing
applications for visas for student enrolments but quality control" is in
the
hands of state and territory authorities further down the feeding chain.

The ACPET scheme is intended to cut through this cacophony though it is
understood that Senator Carr has urged that provisions for Commonwealth
parliamentary scrutiny through the estimates process be included in the
scheme.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

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The Canberra Times

October 11, 1999, Monday Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 4

LENGTH: 937 words

HEADLINE: LAW LIST FOR TODAY

BODY:

HIGH COURT

Before Justice Hayne, in Melbourne, at 9.30am: For mention, Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, ex parte: L. J. Vedamanikkam; ex parte:

R. Devasahayam and another; ex parte: T. C. Candyah; Minister for Immigration

and Multicultural Affairs and another, ex parte: M. A. Abulkalam; ex parte: P.

Murugesu; ex parte: J. Kanapathipillai; ex parte: M. F. M. Ghouse; ex parte: M.

D. Mousoof; ex parte: T. Rajasingham; ex parte: M. H. Rasick; ex parte: M. N. M.

Nayeem; ex parte: D. Rahamathulla; ex parte: M. F. Kappamaraikkar; ex parte: P.

Balamurali; ex parte: G. T. Govindan; ex parte: E. D. Somanader and others; ex

parte: M. Y. M. H. Ibrahim and others; ex parte: M. Z. M. Shaly; ex parte: M. R.

A. Hameed; ex parte: H. M. Refri; ex parte: S. Manickavasagar and another; ex

parte: M. A. M. Ibrahim; ex parte: P. Paramanayagam and others; ex parte: M. Z.

S. Mohamed; ex parte: N. Mahroof and others; ex parte: J. R. Tarsicius; ex parte: D. Dhanabala; ex parte: I. Illankovan; ex parte: I. Somanader and others;

ex parte: K. Nagarajah; ex parte: V. Harl Das and another; ex parte: S. Seenlthamby; ex parte: M. Tadros; Minister for Immigration and Multicultural

Affairs and others, ex parte: S. Sivabalan; ex parte: S. Sivabalan; Minister for

Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and another, ex parte: F. Epeabaka; Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and others, ex parte: G.

Illamsingham; Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, ex parte: U.

Metohu and another; Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and others, ex parte: A. Zanj; Minister for Immigration and Multicultural

Affairs,

ex parte: I. Huynh and another; Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and others, ex parte: V. Palu; Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and another, ex parte: P. Muthusamy. FAMILY COURT Before

Judicial Registrar Nikakis, in Court 2, at 9.45am: Swattridge, Wright, Nash/McAfee, Pinner, Rustam/Carseldine, Bryant, Pearson/Ong, Schwenk/McCrow,

Brown, CSA/Simmonds, Raad, Laurie-Rhodes, Kelly, Howard/Bryan, Herbert/Rumsey,

CSA/Attwood, Lindsay/Smith, Nolan, Kinghorn/Radbourn, Claudianos, Atkinson/Beckley, Puttock/Witharane, Wood, Pratt, O'Keefe/Beach, Revill, Tilley/Young, CSA/Branklin, Catling, Moran, Catela/Ricarte, Watson, Meneghel,

Krajina, Sturgiss, Flynn/Hogan.

Before Registrar Burnett, in Court 3, at 9.30am: Tilley/Young, Newton, Jones/Armstrong, McIntosh, Wilson, Clay, Robertson/Crellin, Lewis/Woon, Gibbons,

Redman, Beretta-Grande, Neary/Murray, Herbert/Lincoln, Davies, Sheather/Flew,

Slaughter/Taylor, Robinson/Brace, Norton, Carr/Williams, Kelly/Richards-Kelly, Lloyd/Corner.

Before Deputy Registrar O'Rourke, in Court 4, at 10.30am: Morton/Jewell, Cleary, White/Zelandonii, Fraser/Roberts, Melrose/Page, Kent, Ahadizad/Hrstic;

at 11.30am: Graham, Kent, Raftery/Hamilton, Boyd, Croxford, Bergin, McCabe/White-McCabe, Mackay; at 2.15pm: Carter/Smyth, Evans/Steain; at 3.15pm:

Toussaint-Jackson/Gonzalez.

A.C.T. SUPREME COURT Before Justice Higgins, in Court 1, at 9.30am: Directions: R v Noel Alexander Teys.

Before Justice Crispin, in Court 5, at 10am: Trial: R v John Alexander Matthews.

Before the Master, in Court 6, at 10am: Hearing: Margaret Hunter v Martin Francis Downes.

Before the Registrar, in Court 4, at 10am: Motions: Applications for extension of time; Roupas v ACT and another; Byrne v AAMI; Schwenk v National Capital Homes; Woolias v ACT; Tsoulis and another v Southwell; Suncross; Nindi Holdings; Territory Business; BCSCOM.

Before the Deputy Registrar, in Court 4, at 9.30am: Return of subpoenas: Cook v ACT Racing Club; Whiteford v ACT and another; Penman v Lachlan; Kennedy v

Harp; Hunter v Downes; Directions: Nourse v Chandran and another; Ayrton Investments v Proposio In vestments and others; Jansen v D'Ambrosio; Lee v Bates; Hurst-Meyers and others v Appel and others; Brauns v O'Halloran; McDonald v CSR Emoleum Services; King v Doak and others; Morgan v Australian Sports Commission and others; Blunt and another v Finesse Homes (ACT) and others; Bateman v Coyle; Herald v King and another; Humphries v Soccer Club of Canberra; Kent v Langsford; Nguyen and another v ACT; Lord v Haagsma and others trading as Queensland Medical Laboratory; Eraula-Estrella v Lee; Woodforde v ACT; Gordon v Lewis; Tolley v ACT; Webster v Australian Consolidated Press.

Notice to Jurors: Those summonsed to attend the Supreme Court on October 11 for jury service are not required today, but will be required at 9.30am tomorrow. FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TRIBUNAL Before Senior Member Hallows, in Hearing Room 1, at 9am: Allen and Comcare; Brice and Comcare; Lee and Comcare; Young and Comcare; Senderowski and Telstra Corporation; Stolz and Comcare; Zou and Comcare; Sampson and Comcare; Slatter and Comcare; Srna and Comcare; Lees and Comcare; Allen and Comcare; Oddy and Comcare; Dowd and Comcare; Hicks and Comcare; Stolarek and Comcare; D'Ambrosio and Comcare; Vecchi and Comcare; Armstrong and Comcare; Hurt and Comcare; Weaver and Comcare; Abbott and Comcare; Macnaughtan and Comcare; Komsic and Comcare; Ashley and Comcare; Gavric and Comcare; Bhimani and Comcare; Rizko and Comcare; Kirkpatrick and Comcare; Keen and Comcare; in Conference Room 1, at 9.30am: AXA and Comcare; at 2pm: Steer and Comcare. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION Before Commissioner Deegan, in Hearing Room 1, at 10am: APESMA and Civil Aviation Safety Authority, for conference; in Conference Room, at 2pm: J Iliescu and Cardinal Enterprises trading as Cardinal Project Services.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

19 of 66 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 Guardian Newspapers Limited

The Guardian (London)

October 11, 1999

SECTION: Guardian Leader Pages; Pg. 17

LENGTH: 403 words

HEADLINE: One last heave;
A decent information bill is still possible

BODY:

There are two ways of looking at Jack Straw's raft of proposed concessions over the freedom of information bill. The first is to descry a chaotic government machine which has lost all the kudos of the cause - and the loyalty of long-time allies - by producing a bill which was a travesty of the white paper and all its previous policy pledges, leaving the home secretary in the humiliating position of being bullied by a powerful alliance of irate parliamentary committees, disgruntled backbenchers and campaigners into reinstating into the bill parts of the white paper. The second, is to praise the home secretary for the willingness he has demonstrated in engaging with his army of critics. His style, as with the asylum and immigration bill, has been to listen and make judicious concessions which makes a marked contrast with a style of Tory ministerial bravado which saw compromise was a sign of weakness.

While the facts of the case might point to the first interpretation, the tactical campaigner keen to exact further concessions - such as the Guardian - might be keen to promote the latter. At least Mr Straw is listening, and there is still time for more battles to be won in this war; there is several weeks of re- drafting possible before the bill is published in the Queen's Speech, and beyond that opportunities for more compromise in amendments as the bill goes through parliament.

There are two key areas around which the campaign must now focus. Firstly, the classes covered by exemptions which do not require any test of harm are too broad, in particular, police investigations, information obtained in confidence and policy formation. Hints that Mr Straw may offer a concession on the last and allow the disclosure of factual material used in drawing up policy will not be

enough. Secondly, the powers of the information commissioner are still not strong enough; they need to be able to weigh the public interest up against the potential harm of the information being released, and enforce disclosure if they find in favour of the former, rather than simply recommend consideration of the public interest. So the campaign must continue, but its shocktroops are emboldened by their successes since the horror of the bill's publication in May; they have averted a disastrous bill and are now beginning to hope that what finally gets on the statute book might even be respectable.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

20 of 66 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 Times Mirror Company

Los Angeles Times

October 11, 1999, Monday, Home Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 6; Letters Desk

LENGTH: 89 words

HEADLINE: INS SPONSORSHIP

BODY:

Re "Elderly Folk Dancers Step Back in Time," Oct. 5: Doesn't it seem just a little bit contradictory that the branch of our government, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, whose job it is to defend our immigration policies and borders, is spending our tax dollars to sponsor Hispanic Heritage Month events? But the \$ 64,000 question is, do they also sponsor other ethnic celebrations? What about the rest of us? Irish, English, German, Iranian, Persian, African . . . I think you get my point!

BETH BARAN

Los Angeles

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

21 of 66 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1999 Times Mirror Company

Los Angeles Times

October 11, 1999, Monday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 2060 words

HEADLINE: COLUMN ONE;

A COMING OF AGE FOR S.F. CHINESE;

THE CITY'S OLDEST AND LARGEST MINORITY FINALLY IS GAINING POLITICAL
POWER. ONE
OBSERVER LIKENS THE MOVEMENT TO THE '70S 'SEA CHANGE' WHEN GAYS ASSERTED
THEMSELVES.

BYLINE: MARY CURTIUS, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: SAN FRANCISCO

BODY:

These days, Mayor Willie Brown is nearly as common a sight in this
city's
bustling Chinatown as tourists and chop suey.

Campaigning hard for reelection in November, Brown is suddenly popping
up at
least three times a week at weddings, luncheons and any other gathering
likely
to draw a crowd in the hub of the city's burgeoning Chinese community.
The mayor
now has a full-time staffer to handle relations with the city's seven
daily
Chinese-language newspapers and three TV stations.

For years, put off by language barriers and the community's low voter

registration rate, San Francisco candidates largely ignored the Chinese. But with Asians now 35% of the city's population and Chinese accounting for more than 60% of those Asians, Brown and his rivals are lavishing time, money and effort on them.

"Now you need a political strategy to win votes in the Chinese community," says political consultant John Whitehurst. "Before, it would be a walk down Grant Street to pay tribute. Now, you need a multifaceted campaign--in Cantonese, Mandarin and English."

All the attention has started a buzz here about the political coming of age of the nation's oldest Chinese community, the city's largest and fastest-growing ethnic group.

Even as Latino immigration is reshaping the rest of California, it is Asian immigration--and Chinese immigration in particular--that is remaking San Francisco. Asians are expected to outnumber whites here by 2017, and the Chinese are by far the most influential members of the Asian community, their roots stretching back to the Gold Rush.

San Francisco's Chinese community is a dynamic, diverse and sometimes fractious mix. There are new immigrants from Hong Kong and the mainland; fifth-generation Chinese Americans, many of whom no longer speak the language of their ancestors; the elderly poor living in tiny Chinatown apartments; and Chinese yuppies buying million-dollar homes in suburban areas on the city's western and southern edges.

The Chinese presence in San Francisco is ubiquitous--from the Civic Center, where a new Asian Art Museum showcasing the city's world-class collection of Asian art is being built, to the schools, where Chinese children are the largest and fastest-growing group.

Chinese restaurants, produce markets, herbal shops and acupuncturists are spread across the city. Chinese are players in the city's corporate boardrooms and in its philanthropic institutions.

But this acceptance into mainstream San Francisco life, Chinese community

leaders say, is not reflected in the city's political power structure.

"Right now, every time there is an appointment, it's the first Chinese this, the first Chinese that," says Rose Pak, with the Chinatown Chamber of Commerce.

"I would like to see it as the norm."

One of the community's most savvy political power brokers, Pak's realm is Chinatown. She calls it the "fragile soul" of the Chinese here.

Newcomers Find Crowded Conditions

The city's third most visited tourist attraction, Chinatown is wedged between the financial district and trendy North Beach, and it remains the entry point for immigrants and a refuge for the elderly poor.

The real life of the neighborhood pulses behind and above the curio shops where tourists browse among porcelain figurines, plastic chopsticks and jade jewelry.

Behind the shops, the newcomers work in cramped factories, stitching silk pants and making fortune cookies. Most workers are women, and their children play at their feet as they bend over sewing machines or mix dough.

Families crowd into upstairs apartments built by Chinese fraternal societies to house single male workers in the first half of the century. Residents hang laundry from balconies and call to each other in Cantonese or other dialects.

Chinatown boasts nearly a half-dozen Chinese schools and the nation's only Chinese hospital. Many residents are poor, and the community's myriad social services--from job training to English tutoring to hot lunch programs for the elderly--are based here.

Affluent Chinese who now live miles from Chinatown often return for weddings, dinners and to find just the right herbs in the store where their grandmothers shopped, to immerse themselves in the smells and sounds of the place.

Many of the merchants who are Chinatown's economic lifeblood have moved

to
the newer Chinese neighborhoods that have sprung up in the past two
decades.

In the Sunset District south of Golden Gate Park, more than 60% of the
property is owned by Chinese. North of the park in the more upscale
Richmond
District, where the row houses are slightly more grand, the percentage is
nearly
that high.

Chinese Americans today are "what the Irish used to be in San
Francisco: the
middle class," says David Lee, director of the Chinese American Voter
Education
Committee, a nonprofit organization that has registered thousands of
Chinese
voters.

As they have prospered, Chinese have begun to voice concerns about
schools
and transportation, housing and public safety, and activists say those
concerns
have fueled interest in politics.

Three years ago, activists in the Richmond and Sunset areas launched the
Chinese community's first city ballot initiative, a bid to rebuild the
damaged
Central Freeway that links heavily Chinese neighborhoods on the west side
of
town with downtown.

With just three weeks to raise 10,800 signatures, the San Francisco
Neighbors' Assn. collected three times that number, recalls Rose Tsai. An
immigrant from Hong Kong who lives in the Richmond area, Tsai founded the
association with Julie Lee, now a city Housing Authority commissioner.
The two
women were determined, Tsai says, to get Chinese involved in grass-roots
politics.

The initiative passed, only to be overturned by voters in the next
election.
But Tsai and other Chinese activists have put another initiative to
rebuild the
freeway on the November ballot. "I tell people it was a lesson that we
must
never rest on our laurels," says Tsai.

Looking Forward to Electing a Mayor

The community has made other political gains. There are three Chinese
Americans on the 11-member Board of Supervisors, the most ever. Brown has
appointed more Chinese to head city departments and to key city
commissions than

any previous mayor, including the nation's first Chinese American police chief,
Fred Lau, who was born in Chinatown.

And for the first time, Chinese are talking about when, not if, a Chinese American will be elected mayor.

"This is a community looking at empowerment; the more people taste power, the more they want it," says political pollster David Binder, who believes San Francisco may have a Chinese mayor as soon as four years from now.

But Chinese residents--many of whom emigrated from countries with no democratic tradition--are still political novices, says Supervisor Mabel Teng.

"Politically, we are in our infancy," she says. "It is taking awhile for this community to grow up and learn its rights."

Although Chinese first came to San Francisco in the 1840s, it was only in 1995, Teng points out, that she became the first Chinese American to be elected directly to the board without first being appointed by a mayor.

It is only recently, Teng says, that the community "is reaching that critical mass" needed to fully share in the city's political life.

"The last time this sort of sea change happened in the city was in the 1970s," says Tom Hsieh Jr., a political consultant. "The gay community changed San Francisco forever then. The Chinese community will, too."

What remains unknown is how the Chinese might try to shape the city, and how the city will respond.

"You must remember," says Gordon Chin, executive director of the nonprofit Chinatown Community Development Corp., "we are not a monolithic bloc. One should not expect that we all walk in lock step on anything."

The agendas of recent Chinese immigrants living in Chinatown often differ wildly from those of second- or third-generation Chinese who own homes in other neighborhoods.

Tsai says Richmond and Sunset Chinese homeowners, who tend to be more politically conservative, pose the greatest threat to San Francisco's

politically liberal establishment.

"It is the so-called progressive left that are the most fearful of the coming of age of the Chinese community," Tsai says. "That's because most of us believe in home ownership, don't like this concept of welfare, have a strong work ethic, are pro-development."

In addition to different political agendas, the community is riven by intense feuds.

On the Board of Supervisors, for instance, Teng clashes frequently with the more conservative Leland Yee. In the community, the blunt-spoken Pak has waged fierce political battles against Tsai and the powerful Fang family, owners of Asian Week and the Independent newspapers.

Tsai maintains that her brand of neighborhood politics threatens Pak, whom she calls a "gatekeeper," managing relations between the community and City Hall.

"There is a real fear among some of the Chinese leaders that an unknown entity is coming into power," says Tsai. "They don't want this political awakening in our community."

These rivalries, Chinese leaders say, are perhaps the greatest obstacle to the community's exerting political influence.

"There is a question of what kind of vision Chinese Americans can bring to the arena," says lawyer Edward Liu. "That is one of the things we are debating within the community all the time. You can see very different ideological, political and philosophical views among the leaders we have now."

The Chinese are finding that their growing clout and numbers are causing some friction, even in this most tolerant of cities.

"You put two oceans together, you are going to make waves," says Teng, who wants to become the first Chinese American mayor one day. "We're at the heart of that right now." It is crucial, Teng says, that Chinese find ways to build bridges to gays, blacks and other interest groups.

Teng and others expressed concern over hate crimes aimed at the community.

Two years ago, Chinese merchants in the Sunset District, a formerly Irish Italian enclave that has become solidly Chinese in the past decade, were targets of a racist attack. Someone painted swastikas on storefronts of Chinese-owned businesses along a four-block stretch of Irving Street, dubbed "the New Chinatown" by local newspapers. In July, Irving Street merchants found anti-Chinese fliers stuffed into their mail slots.

Both times, local politicians flocked to the neighborhood to denounce bigotry and express solidarity with the Chinese.

"Frankly, I'm surprised that there haven't been more incidents," says Chin, stirring coffee on a recent morning in his favorite Italian cafe on the border between Chinatown and North Beach, a traditionally Italian neighborhood.

Chin says he hopes Chinatown's relationship with North Beach can serve as a model for the rest of the city as more and more neighborhoods gain Chinese majorities.

"The history of Chinatown and North Beach is one of coexistence--not always a pretty history, but generally, people have gotten along," Chin says. Despite some early clashes, Chin says, the two communities have found that "they had a commonality of interests, that they were both immigrant communities who believed in strong families."

In her Chinatown office, Pak says she worries that middle class, politically conservative Chinese will alienate other San Francisco groups.

She frets that when Chinese landlords fight tougher rent control laws, they alienate powerful tenants groups. When Chinese homeowners push to have illegal, basement units legalized, they anger preservationists. And when Chinese families sued to overturn the city's race-based school admissions process, claiming it discriminated against Chinese youths, they alienated blacks.

"Middle class Chinese are very selfish," Pak says. "They don't understand

that it was African Americans, Jewish Americans who paved the way. We're so short-sighted. We don't form coalitions. We have to be worried about the rest of the city and not just about ourselves."

Making Gains

San Francisco's population of Chinese Americans has moved beyond Chinatown and become the predominant homeowner group in the Sunset and Richmond districts.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown shares a laugh with Chinese

American activist Rose Pak, right, at a building project dedication in Chinatown. PHOTOGRAPHER: ROBERT DURELL / Los Angeles Times PHOTO: (2 photos)

San Francisco Supervisor Mabel Teng, far left, chats at a rally supporting the

mayor. At right, activist Rose Tsai in her Richmond area home. (BEGIN TEXT OF

INFOBOX / INFOGRAPHIC) GRAPHIC: Making Gains / Los Angeles Times

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

22 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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THE ORLANDO SENTINEL

October 11, 1999 Monday, METRO

SECTION: LOCAL & STATE; Pg. C3

LENGTH: 473 words

HEADLINE: 8,500 NEW CITIZENS CALL ORLANDO HOME;
FRENZIED PACE SPARKS GREEN-CARD BACKLOG FOR IMMIGRATION SERVICE

BYLINE: By Maria T. Padilla of The Sentinel Staff

BODY:

A record 8,500 immigrants became U.S. citizens in the Orlando area during the past 12 months as the federal government sped the handling of backlogged cases.

The total was more than twice the number of people who were naturalized during the same period in 1997-98, said Stella Jarina, officer in charge of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's Orlando office.

Jarina had predicted her office would naturalize 8,000 people through September. She beat that projection by nearly 7 percent.

Now she's predicting her office will swear in 8,000 more new citizens in the next 12 months.

"We certainly made a lot of progress," Jarina said.

However, that progress has come at the expense of the thousands of permanent residency, or "green card," applications that are piling up.

Permanent-resident status is considered the first step toward citizenship.

To process more citizenship cases, immigration-service workers were drawn away from green-card work, Jarina said. The green-card backlog now totals 4,000 applications, with a waiting period that stretches 18 months.

A three-month waiting period is the immigration service's long-held goal.

"We're aware of it because many people seeking services from our office have been waiting a year or two for a permanent residency card," said Richard Logue, program director for Catholic Immigration and Refugee Services.

Jarina predicted the Orlando immigration office will process between 4,000 and 5,000 green-card cases by next September.

By this time next year, she said, no application - either for citizenship or permanent residency - will take more than six months to process.

Since 1996, the immigration service has labored to clear a backlog of citizenship applications generated after Congress enacted immigration and welfare reforms.

In January, the service had 2 million citizenship cases pending nationwide. More money arrived earlier this year, allowing the Orlando office to hire more people.

The extra help was used to speed citizenship cases.

Now the waiting period for citizenship cases in Orlando is one year, compared with two years in September 1998, Jarina said.

There are signs that the number of citizenship applications is beginning to stabilize.

In March, the immigration service said it expected 700,000 citizenship cases during the year that ended last month, a 50 percent cut from original estimates.

With fewer citizenship cases coming in, Jarina plans to shift the focus to permanent residency, where the case bulge is now.

Jarina estimates the Orlando office completed about 1,500 green-card cases during the past 12 months, nearly one-third fewer than the previous year.

Haitians and Central Americans make up many of the new green-card applicants, reflecting recent federal legislation enabling some newcomers to change their status.

GRAPHIC: CHART: CITIZENSHIP NUMBERS; NEW CITIZENS IN ORLANDO AREA Federal fiscal

years ending Sept. 30.; Year.....Number;
1999-2000.....8,000*; 1998-99.....8,500;
1997-98.....4,000; 1996-97.....1,000;
1995-96.....2,000; *Projected. Where they come from; Top 5
nations
of origin for new citizens in Orlando area.; Nation Percentage of new
citizens
1. Jamaica 12% 2. Haiti 9% 3. Mexico 6% 4. Cuba 5% 5. Vietnam 5%; Source:
Immigration and Naturalization Service.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

23 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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THE ORLANDO SENTINEL

October 11, 1999 Monday, METRO
SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 1119 words

HEADLINE: JOBS, HOPE IN SHORT SUPPLY;
THOUSANDS JUMP AT CHANCE FOR WORK - ANY WORK;

SERIES: Colombia on the brink - 2nd in a series

This special report is a joint effort of The Orlando Sentinel and the Sun-Sentinel, South Florida. A three-person team - Orlando Sentinel reporter

Pedro Ruz Gutierrez and Sun-Sentinel reporter E.A. Torriero and photographer A.

Enrique Valentin - traveled for two weeks in Colombia, covering the country's deepening crisis and its potential impact on Florida. Their reports will appear in both newspapers in the coming weeks.

BYLINE: By Pedro Ruz Gutierrez and E.A. Torriero of The Sentinel Staff

BODY:

BOGOTA, Colombia - Day after day, thousands of unemployed people stood in lines that stretched so many blocks that the end seemed nowhere in sight.

Cabbies. Truck drivers. Salespeople. Construction workers. Hairdressers. Secretaries. Middle-management types. At least one architect. And even a doctor.

From many areas of Colombian society, more than 10,000 desperate people waited up to 18 hours just to obtain the forms to apply for 30 meager-paying jobs cleaning sewers.

"This shows you the infinite amount of economic crisis in this country," said

Hector Gonzalez, 35, a father of three unable to find work as an architect. "God help Colombia."

The plunging value of the peso. Unemployment hovering around 20 percent and expected to get worse. Stalled economic reforms. The worst recession of the century.

The crisis has prompted the government to seek billions in international monetary bailouts, and economic growth is expected to shrink by at least 3

percent this year.

Millions of Colombians are desperate for work.

"I am sad to have to do this," said Gonzalez, who once earned \$4,000 to \$5,000 a month designing high-rise buildings and now will gladly clean sewers for \$1,700 a month. "But I have run out of options. And it's not just me. Colombia is a country full of people in as dire straits as me."

For several years, Colombia has been heading toward economic calamity - mostly because the government failed to act on warning signs of a slowdown in the past four years, analysts say.

Then an earthquake in January decimated the country's prized coffee region, and coffee processing was off by nearly 20 percent for the first half of the year.

Meanwhile, the country's oil industry slumped as foreign investors worried about the high risks of exploration.

Uncertainty about stagnant peace talks with the country's largest rebel group made local and international investors edgy.

The government of former President Ernesto Samper made things worse by rampant public spending.

"Samper, to sustain himself, increased public spending and the bureaucracy, thus producing the current budget deficit," said Rodrigo Losada, a political scientist at Bogota's Universidad Javeriana.

Since taking office in 1998, President Andres Pastrana has been struggling to hold the budget deficit at less than 3 percent of the gross domestic product.

Today, inflation in Colombia is about 10 percent, down from a high of 22 percent last year.

After a strike of unions in August, Pastrana promised to create 80,000 jobs in the transportation and public-works area, where improvement projects are sorely needed.

Pastrana's three-year, \$7.5 billion plan to restore the economy is offering hope at home and abroad, with the United States taking a strong interest in the effort.

About \$3.5 billion in aid is expected to come from the United States and other outside sources - on top of the \$289 million in U.S. aid this year.

Barry McCaffrey, White House drug-policy adviser, warned Congress this past week that the U.S. faces a deepening drug crisis if it does not help Colombia out of its financial quagmire and stem its booming coca production.

The Colombian recession could not have come at a worse time, with the government vulnerable to escalating violence and stalled peace talks with leftist rebels who control much of the cocaine production.

Colombians, used to dealing with violence, were at least comforted by their relative prosperity during the past 20 years.

Now the rich are struggling to survive.

Some have postponed or canceled vacations. Many are getting rid of their possessions and moving to the United States and other countries. At least 4,000 Colombians moved to Florida this year for economic reasons, studies show.

The wealthy are selling their homes and condominiums and moving into rented, smaller quarters. Stores are slashing prices in hopes of stimulating lagging sales. Some businesses are just closing their doors.

"For Sale" and "For Rent" signs can be seen on every corner, and dot the windows of even the most exclusive high-rises.

An estimated 3 million unemployed are doing anything they can to find work.

One apartment complex put out the word that it was seeking someone to clean dog feces off its lawns. Dozens applied for the job, which paid less than \$10 per day.

A Bogota television station featured the man who eventually got the job, calling him "Mr. Poop."

"The man told us that he was like the luckiest man alive," said the television reporter who put together the story. "I couldn't believe that

it has
come to this: a man grateful to be cleaning up what dogs leave behind."

The nation was shocked by news reports of the unprecedented long lines
in
late September for the jobs cleaning the city's cavernous sewer tunnels.

"No one expected anything like this when we advertised for the jobs,"
said
Maria Fernandez Samper, the former president's sister and an official
with the
sewer authority's human-resources department. "We were overwhelmed."

Armed guards kept order on the lines, which lasted a week and began in
the
wee morning hours.

Candidates had no idea who was offering the jobs, how many there were,
what
qualifications were needed, the salary, or that the jobs were as menial as
cleaning out blocks of underground sewers.

To give every applicant an equal chance - and to prevent rioting - the
authority decided against turning away any applicants.

"I heard from a friend there was work here, so I came," said Telesforo
Amado
Rivera, 42, who struggles as a part-time handyman. "I don't care what the
job
is. I want work."

Rivera was not aware that he had been standing in line for nearly 12
hours
just to pick up forms to fill out. To pursue the sewer-cleaning jobs,
Rivera
again would have to stand in line for hours just to submit his
application.

If he were chosen as one of a few hundred finalists, Rivera then would
have
to pass a rigorous written and oral test. Then the applicant pool would be
whittled down by interviews.

"You have a better chance at winning a lottery," said one of the
security
guards. "I am glad it is not me standing on line."

Dressed in a blue pin-stripe suit, unemployed architect Gonzalez was a
sobering sight on the job line. He had taken to driving cabs after losing
his
job several years ago. He thought about moving to the United States, but
he
could not afford the visa and relocation costs, which he says are in
excess of

\$10,000.

Gonzalez figures if he can at least get a job with the sewer authority
- even
if it is to shovel waste - that he will be better off than having no job
at all.

"I will do whatever it takes to make a living," he said, "no matter how
dirty
the job is."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: Desperate times. Unemployed architect Hector Gonzalez, 35,
(right, in suit) waits in line with thousands of other Colombians for a
chance
to get an application for a sewer-cleaning job. The country's economic
downturn
has been so severe that many people in traditionally sound professions,
such as
Gonzalez, are willing to take any work, regardless of pay. A. ENRIQUE
VALENTIN/SUN-SENTINEL, SOUTH FLORIDA; PHOTO: A way out. A man looks at
the line
of Colombians waiting to enter the U.S. Embassy in Bogota to inquire about
immigration. Fed up with worsening economic hard times, many Colombians
are
getting rid of their possessions and moving to the United States and other
countries. At least 4,000 Colombians have moved to Florida this year for
economic reasons. A. ENRIQUE VALENTIN/SUN-SENTINEL, SOUTH FLORIDA; BOX:
Chaos
reigns; Fearful Colombian residents say no one is safe from countless
murders
and kidnappings spawned by a 35-year-old civil war and finance by the
nation's
cocaine and heroin trades. As thousands of Colombians flee, seeking
refuge in
Florida and elsewhere, the U.S. Congress is debating whether to spend
hundreds
of millions of dollars to shore up Colombia's military.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

COLUMN: Colombia on the brink

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

24 of 66 DOCUMENTS

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Quest Economics Database

World of Information Country Report

October 11, 1999

SECTION: Comment & Analysis; Country Profile; Forecast; Pg. 15

LENGTH: 2918 words

HEADLINE: CROATIA: POLITICS

BODY:

Recognised as a sovereign state in 1991, it was only in the summer of 1995 that the wars of Yugoslav secession finally ended. Throughout this period Franjo Tudjman, has remained president of Croatia and the nationalist rhetoric of his party, the HDZ, has dominated the political landscape. This has severely hampered the country's attempts to integrate into the international community and until a more inclusive approach is taken toward returning refugees and ethnic minorities within the country and the faltering peace agreement in Bosnia, Croatia is likely to remain excluded from NATO's Partnership for Peace programme, from the EU and from other regional structures.

STRUCTURE

Constitution

In June 1991 Croatia, along with Slovenia, unilaterally declared independence from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; both were swiftly recognised by the international community (led by Germany) as sovereign states.

Constitutionally Croatia is a democratic state with separation of powers between the executive, legislature and judiciary.

The president is head of state and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He is directly elected for a five year term and can appoint and dismiss the prime minister and deputy prime minister.

There is a bicameral legislature. The lower house, the Zastupnički Dom (House of Representatives), has 127 members who are elected for a four-year term. Eighty members are elected by proportional representation, 28 via single-seat constituencies, 12 are chosen by proportional representation from Croats abroad and 7 from ethnic and national communities or minorities. The upper house, the Učinski Dom (Chamber of Districts), has 68 members elected for

a four-year term. Sixty-three members are elected in three-seat constituencies and five are appointed by the president.

Ethnic minorities are de jure equal with ethnic Croats constitutionally. In recent years, however, the international community has raised strong objections to laws that de facto discriminate against other groups - specifically returning Serb refugees. Until these problems are solved, Croatia is unlikely to be recognised as a fully democratic state.

Judiciary

All civil and criminal cases are dealt with by basic and higher courts. The Supreme Court is the highest authority for civil and criminal law. All judges and other judicial officials are appointed by the Judicial Council, an elected body that is answerable to the House of Representatives. The Judicial Council also acts as the Constitutional Court to determine the conformity of national legislation with the Constitution. All prosecutions are the responsibility of the Office of the Public Prosecutor. There is also a Public Attorney. The Justice Ministry is the administrative authority of the Croatian judiciary. Its major instrument is the Croatian police, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Interior Minister.

The judiciary is considered to be relatively independent. In 1998, several libel actions against journalists, including one who was charged with libelling the whole cabinet, were dismissed by the courts.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The Yugoslav Wars

Croatia's emergence onto the international stage in June 1991 was both rapid and disastrous. Prior to this, ethnic tensions within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) had been kept in check by Tito. However, neither the force of his personality nor the administrative boundaries imposed by the 1971 constitution had diminished the salience of history and ethnicity as an alternative unifying political force to socialism.

With nationalism increasingly used to gain leverage and political ascendancy within the federal framework, Croat nationalism flourished. The election of Franjo Tudjman in 1990 as president of the Croat republic and Slobodan Milosevic's ascendancy in Serbia led to increased confrontations between the constituent parts of Yugoslavia. Finally, provoked by Serb attempts to establish hegemony, Croatia and Slovenia seceded along their arbitrarily given administrative boundaries.

The breakaway republics were recognised swiftly (and ill-advisedly) by the international community, but were deemed illegal by the FRY. Under Serb dominance, the Yugoslav army was sent in, ostensibly to enforce the constitution and to protect the rights of large Serb minorities in Eastern Slavonia and the Krajina region. Croatian paramilitary forces were quickly out-gunned and out-flanked, and by December 1991 one-third of Croat territory lay in Yugoslav hands. With Croats driven out of the Krajina enclave, a process of ethnic cleansing began in earnest.

In order to prevent further losses, the Croats agreed to the introduction of UN troops to police an uneasy status quo. UNProFor (UN Protection Force) was deployed in Krajina, and with other UN forces in Eastern Slavonia, overt conflict between Croat and Yugoslav forces ceased in 1992. The large number of ethnic Croats in Bosnia, and Croatian designs on land there, ensured that Tudjman's government became heavily embroiled in the three year conflict in Bosnia.

A weapons embargo on the combatants greatly hampered Bosnian and Croat forces during the war and although UN humanitarian aid ensured that widespread starvation did not occur, conditions on the ground were terrible. Lightly-armed UN forces were unable to offer even minimal protection in many areas as the war dragged on.

After being humiliated by the slaughter of Bosnian civilians at the 'safe-haven' of Srebrenica in 1995, intensive NATO air-strikes were launched in response to further Bosnian Serb attacks. These coincided with a successful joint Croat-Muslim counter-offensive in northern Bosnia (covertly re-armed with foreign - including US -assistance), which forced the retreat of Serb

troops and civilians from this area and also from Krajina. Exhausted by their losses, the Bosnian Serbs agreed to peace talks and the Dayton accord was signed in November 1995.

Although representing the Bosnian Croats in the settlement, it is questionable how committed to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina the Croat leadership remains. Ethnic division is still the defining characteristic of politics, and nationalist sentiment in Croatia has not diminished. The physical and psychological impact of the Bosnian and Croat wars of independence will reverberate around the region for many years.

Internal political situation

In power since 1990, the Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica (HDZ) (Christian Democratic Community) faces no serious legislative challenge to it. Having won 75 of 127 seats in the Zastupnički Dom (House of Representatives - lower house) in the October 1995 elections, and 41 of 63 seats in the Upranički Dom (Chamber of Districts - upper house) in the April 1997 elections, the opposition, even were it united, could not block legislation without a sizeable defection of HDZ members. President Tudjman of the HDZ was re-elected in the June 1997 presidential elections. With such political hegemony, the HDZ has been able to dominate civil society, and has largely prevented the establishment and operation of a free media.

Tension within the HDZ has emerged in recent years and hardline elements who wish to see a more authoritarian government appeared to gain supremacy in 1998.

This has led to several high profile resignations of liberals from the party, including the former Prime Minister Hrvoje Šarinić, with allegations of collusion between hardliners and the security services in attempts to marginalise liberals within the party and government. Tudjman has been unable to unite his party - originally an umbrella organisation in which all who sought Croatian independence were welcomed - and there are signs that he is becoming isolated as the party is pulled by the two factions.

The HDZ was rocked by corruption scandals in 1998, as revelations surfaced

of officials being closely involved with struggling banks. This led to decreased support for the HDZ, with the socialist Social Democratic Party of Croatia (SDP) and other centre-left opposition parties gaining significant ground. The alleged involvement of the security services in politics and the government's refusal to set up an investigation into the misuse of the intelligence services led to six opposition parties withdrawing from parliamentary committees.

1998 also witnessed popular protest at worsening economic conditions, with strikes by teachers and trade union workers. Although overt resistance to the government is unlikely, the fact that 15,000 demonstrators attended a banned rally signifies growing dissatisfaction with a government that has failed to deliver the prosperity demanded by the people. With nationalism likely to play a less important role in the 1999 elections, the HDZ will find itself in a much tougher political environment.

External Relations

The political struggle within the HDZ has prevented the development of a constructive stance toward ethnic minorities in Croatia and returning refugees. International administration of Eastern Slavonia ended in 1998, but the position of Serb minorities there, and of those returning to reclaim land that they were driven from during the war - 200,000 Serbs fled the country - remains precarious.

In this highly charged situation, the Ministry for Reconstruction and Development is unable or unwilling to prioritise the reconstruction of Serb homes. There are also intractable problems concerning land ownership. Moreover, the hatred stoked by propaganda and atrocities during the war has meant that, although returning refugees and ethnic minorities have de jure legal equality with ethnic Croats, institutionalised racism prevents them from enjoying their full rights and often encourages vigilante action, forcing returnees and long-term residents alike to flee once again.

The country's international political isolation will continue in the

face of the unwillingness to promote reconciliation. The government faces extreme internal difficulties and feels itself justified in calling for more time, understanding and recognition for their achievements. However, with the history of Balkan genocide, donor countries and international organisations are unlikely to be generous. Added to this is renewed tension with the Dayton-mandated Stabilisation Force (SFOR). President Tudjman has announced that any further SFOR troop deployment into contested Bosnian-Croat border areas will be met with force. While this may be no more than sabre-rattling, it will hardly do the Croat cause any good.

The EU threatened sanctions in 1998 over Croatia's refugee laws, and the government was forced to alter proposed legislation to make it more advantageous to returnees. Continued backsliding regarding the implementation of the letter and spirit of the Dayton Agreement also means that inclusion in regional and international political and economic bodies has been blocked. Prevented from entering the Central European Free Trade Area and the World Trade Organisation, and with strained relations with the EU, Croatia has concentrated on developing bilateral relations with other states such as Russia, China and Ukraine.

Despite this gloomy picture, there were also been positive developments in external relations in 1998. The Croatian government is cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) - although it refused to hand over an indicted war criminal to a Bosnian court after the ICTY acknowledged Bosnian jurisdiction. Croatia also signed an agreement with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) in November 1998 concerning property rights for citizens, which opens the door for the resolution of ownership issues. More importantly, an agreement allowing Bosnia to use the Adriatic port of Ploce, and giving Croatia transit rights through Neum, were signed in November 1998, and transport connections with neighbouring states are also being developed.

The SFOR incident and ongoing disagreements with Slovenia concerning the

demarcation of the Croat-Slovene border illustrate that tensions in the region remain. It is likely that Croatia's isolation will continue at least in the medium-term unless the position of minorities in the country improves. As a result, Croatia's economy is likely to suffer from under-investment, and post-war reconstruction - psychological as well as physical - will be hampered.

GOVERNMENT

Head of State: President Franjo Tudjman (leader of HDZ) (re-elected June 1997)

Head of Government: Prime Minister Zlatko Matesa (since November 1995)

Ruling Party: Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica (HDZ) (Christian Democratic Community). HDZ dominates both the Zastupnički Dom (House of Representatives), winning 75 out of 127 seats in the October 1995 elections, and the Ujanički Dom (Chamber of Regions), winning 41 out of 63 seats in the April 1997 elections.

Main opposition parties:

Hrvatska Socijalna Liberana Stranka (HSLS) (Croatian Social Liberal Party)

Hrvatska Seljačka Stranka (HSS) (Croatian Peasant Party)

Social Democratic Party of Croatia (SDP)

Other political parties:

Istarski Demokratski Sabor (IDS)

Hrvatska Narodna Stranka (HNS)

Hrvatska Krišćanska Demokratska Unija (HKDU)

Slavonsko-Baranjska Hrvatska Stranka (SBHS)

Hrvatska Stranka Prava (HSP)

Socijalno-Demokratska Unija Hrvatska (SDUH)

Hrvatski Nezavisni Demokrati (SND)

Akcija Socijaldemokrata Hrvatske (ASH)

Hrvatska Stranka Prava - 1861 (HSP-1861)

Srpska Narodna Stranka (SNS)

Last elections: 29 October 1995 (lower house); April 1997 (upper house);

June 1997 (presidential)

Next elections: October 1999 (lower house); April 2001 (upper house);

2002 (presidential)

Cabinet ministers: (reshuffled 14 Apr 1999)

Prime Minister: Zlatko Matesa

Deputy Prime Minister; Economics; Finance: Borislav Skegro

Deputy Prime Minister; Immigration, Development and
Reconstruction: Jure Radic

Deputy Prime Minister; Refugee Issues; Foreign Affairs: Mate Granic

Deputy Prime Minister; Social Affairs; European Integration:
Ljerka Mintas-Hodak

Minister of Administration: Marijan Ramuscak (resigned 17 Feb
1999 and Ministry abolished)

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Ivan Djurkic

Minister of Culture: Bozo Biskupic

Minister of Defence: Pavao Miljavac

Minister of Economic Affairs and Privatisation: Nenad Porges

Minister of Education and Sports: Bozidar Pugelnik

Minister of Health: Zelko Reiner

Minister of Internal Affairs: Ivan Penic

Minister of Justice: Zvonimir Separovic

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Josko Skara

Minister of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Communication:
Zeljko Luzavec

Minister of Science and Technology: Milena Zic-Fuchs

Minister of Tourism: Ivan Herak

Minister for Urban Planning, Construction and Housing: Marko Sirac

Minister for War Veterans: Juraj Njavro

National Bank of Croatia Governor: Pero Jurkovic

Judiciary (since November 1995)

Supreme Court President: Vjekoslav Vidovic

Judicial Council President: Jadranko Crnic

Public Prosecutor: Petar Sale

Public Attorney: Stjepan Herceg

N.B. For addresses of Ministries see USEFUL ADDRESSES at end of report

MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Croatia is a member of a number of international organisations,
including:

Alpen-Adria

Central European Initiative (CEI)

Central Office for International Carriage by Rail

Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration

Scientifique de la Mer Mediterranee

Co-operation in the Field of Science and Technology in Europe (COST)

Council of Europe

Central European Free Trade Area (CEFTA)

Conference of the European Ministries of Transport
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
European Council for Civil Aviation
International Bank for Economic Cooperation
International Bureau for Weights and Measures
International Conference on Former Yugoslavia
International Criminal Police Organisation
International Exhibitions Bureau
International Investment Bank
International Railway Congress Association
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
(World Bank)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
United Nations (UN) and its agencies, including:
Economic Commission for Europe
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)
International Atomic Energy Authority
International Civil Aviation Organisation
International Development Association
International Finance Organisation
International Labour Organisation
International Maritime Organisation
International Telecommunications Union
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
UN Industrial Development Organisation
UN Development Programme
UN Environment Programme
UN Council for Trade and Development
UN High Commission for Refugees
UN International Development Organisation
UN Special Fund
Universal Postal Union
World Health Organisation
World Intellectual Property Organisation
World Meteorological Organisation
World Tourism Organisation

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

25 of 66 DOCUMENTS

October 11, 1999

SECTION: Comment & Analysis; Country Profile; Tables; Pg. 49

LENGTH: 2532 words

HEADLINE: CROATIA: VISITORS' GUIDE

BODY:

DRESS CODES

There is an increasing tendency towards formal dress in business in Croatia, particularly in Zagreb.

SOCIAL NICETIES, TABOOS AND TRADITIONS

Although Croats are a rather gregarious people, there is a growing tendency to reserved formality in business contexts in order to give the impression of western-style efficiency, with punctuality norms beginning to take root. This image, however, is often belied by the inefficient manner in which businesses continue to operate in Croatia. On balance, foreigners should avoid informality with their business and other hosts and should observe western business standards. Foreigners should avoid all discussions of a political nature in Croatia.

Trade fairs are part of the regular business life in Croatia and are a useful way to meet potential partners and gain entry to the market. The principal venue is Zagreb, although Rijeka, Split and Osijek also host fairs.

EATING/DRINKING HABITS

Croat food tends to be heavy, although light lunches are now a growing trend in business circles. Heavy drinking is also on the way out in such contexts, although it remains common in society. Smoking is not yet a major issue in Croatia.

UNUSUAL/STRICT LAWS

Drink-driving is banned and subject to heavy penalties. The police are also cracking down on speeding and other road traffic offences. Croatia has a poor road safety record.

SECURITY

There is some street crime in Zagreb and other major cities. The 1991 war created a state of lawlessness and anarchy in certain parts of the country until as recently as mid-1995.

HEALTH FOR VISITORS

No special requirements, but the local tap water should not be drunk unless boiled first.

BANKING/BUSINESS HOURS

A legacy of the Yugoslav period, service in the state sector can be very slow, notably in banks and shops. The Croatian Government bureaucracy is extremely cumbersome and slow.

Business: 0800-1800 (Mon-Fri)

Banking: 0730-1930(Mon-Fri); 0730-1200 (Sat)

Shops: 0800-1900 (Mon-Fri); 0800-1400 (Sat)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Annual fixed dates

New Year's Day	1 Jan	
Epiphany	6 Jan	
May Day	1 May	
Statehood Day	30 May	
Anti-Fascism Day	22 Jun	
National Gratitude Day	5 Aug	
Assumption	15 Aug	All Saint's Day 1 Nov
Christmas	25-26 Dec	

GETTING ABOUT

Zagreb has relatively good transport links to the main EU countries by air, road, rail and, in the case of Italy, by sea.

Air: Croatia Airlines (CA), Lufthansa and a number of other European airlines fly to and from Pleso, 17 km from Zagreb. During the summer months, CA and a number of foreign charter airlines fly to and from Pula, Rijeka/Krk and Split.

Road: Close to Italy, Austria and Hungary, Croatia is easily reached by road from the EU. There is an extensive rebuilding programme to modernise the road network that was disrupted by the 1991 conflict.

Bus: Reasonable bus services to and from Zagreb.

Rail: Main international services from Zagreb are to Italy, Austria, Germany and Hungary. Transport links with other Balkan states - part of the Dayton peace agreement - are being reopened. However rail infrastructure was a focus of attack during the conflict.

Ships: There are regular ferry services from Rijeka and Pula to Split and Dubrovnik. Internationally, there are regular ferry services to and from Italy and Albania.

City transport

Public transport in Zagreb is good and relatively cheap. Traffic is extremely congested. Finding parking spaces in the city centre on weekdays is very difficult. Use of a car in the city should thus be avoided. Third party insurance is compulsory.

Taxis: Plenty of them, but relatively expensive. A tip of approximately 10 per cent is normally expected. Foreigners are apt to be over-charged.

Car hire

Widely available in Zagreb and the main tourist areas, but very expensive. International driving licence is required.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

HOTELS

Zagreb (area code 1)
Astoria, Petrinjska 75, 41000
Tel: 430-444; fax: 434-956

Austrotel Palace, Strossmayerov trg 10
Tel: 275-611; fax: 434-956

Central, Baranimorova 3
Tel: 425-777; fax: 420-547

Dubrovnik, 1 Gajeva Str, 41000
Tel: 455-155

Esplanade (centrally located), Mihanoviceva 1, 41000
Tel: 435-666; fax: 428-781

Holiday, Ljubljanska Av BB, 41090
Tel: 157-999

Inter-Continental, Krsnjavoga 1, 41000
Tel: 455-3411; fax: 444-431

International, 24 Miramarska Str, 41000
Tel: 611-511

Jadran, 41000
Tel: 414-600

Laguna, Kranjceviceva 29, 41000
Tel: 333-533

Sheraton, Kneza Borne No 2, 10000
Tel: 455-3535; fax: 455-3035

CAR HIRE

Zagreb
Avis: Central Reservations
Tel: 172-133; fax: 173-274

Airport
Tel: 462-285; fax: 520-840

Europcar: reservations
Tel: 272-993
Varsavska 13
Tel: 271-469

Hertz: reservations
Tel: 331-760; fax: 331-347
Airport
Tel: 524-113

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

County Chamber Dubrovnik, Svetof Dominika 7, 20000 Dubrovnik
Tel: 411-376; fax: 412-044

County Chamber Pula, Mate Balote 5, 52000 Pula
Tel: 214-688; fax: 211-875

Croatian Chamber of Economy, Rooseveltov trg, 10 000 Zagreb Tel: 4561-555; fax: 448-618

Hrvatska Gospodarska Komora (Croatian Chamber of the Economy),
International Relations Department, Rooseveltov trg 2, 10000 Zagreb
Tel: 456-1555; fax: 468-618, 448-339

Rijeka County Chamber, Trpimirova 2, 51000 Rijeka
Tel: 209-111; fax: 212-273

Split County Chamber, Obala A Trumbica 4, 21000 Split
Tel: 587-107; fax: 46-956

BANKING

Croatian National Bank (central bank), Trg Burze 3, Zagreb 10000
Tel: 456-4555; fax: 413-319

Bank Austria Croatia, Trg bana J Jelacica 4, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 434-600

Commercial Bank Zagreb, Frankopanska 11, Zagreb

Tel: 430-091; fax: 425-063

Croatia Bank, Gajeva 2a, Zagreb

Tel: 272-201; fax: 276-406

Croatian Bank for Development and Export, Savska c 41, Zagreb

Tel: 536-717; fax: 534-894

Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Gajeva 30a, Zagreb

Tel: 469-111

Deutsche Bank, Hotel Sheraton - Kneza Borne 2, 10 000 Zagreb. LHB

Internationale Handelsbank, Ksaver 208, 10 000, Zagreb

Tel: 421-518

Privredna Banka, Rackoga 6, 10000 Zagreb; PO Box 1032,

100000 Zagreb Commercial, savings

Tel: 455-0822; fax: 447-234);

International banking

Tel: 447-412; fax: 441-800

Raffaelsenbank Austria, Petrinjska 59, Zagreb

Tel: 456-6466; fax: 448-626

Rijecka Banka, Jadranski trg 3a, PO Box 300, 51000 Rijeka

Tel: 208-211; fax: 330-525, 331-880

Samoborska Banka, Tomislavov tr 8, 41430 Samobor

Tel: 782-530; fax: 781-523

Splitska Banka dd Split, R Boskovica 16, 21000 Split

Fax: 370-541

Zagrebacka Banka, International Division, Savska 60, 10000 Zagreb

Tel: 518-895; fax: 515-092

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Nedjeljna Dalmacija, Splitskog Odreda 4, Split 58000

Tel: 513-888

Slobodna Dalmacija, Splitskog Odreda 4, Split 58000
Tel: 513-888

Sportske novosti, Lj Gerovac br 1, Zagreb 41000.

Vecernji List, Avenija Bratstva i Jedinstva 4, Zagreb 41000
Tel: 515-555

Vjesnik, Avenija Bratstva i Jedinstva 6, Zagreb 41000
Tel: 515-555

TRAVEL INFORMATION

Association of Croatian Hoteliers, Hotel Kvarner, Park 1 maja 4,
51410 Opatija
Tel: 711-415; fax: 711-415

Croatia Airlines, Savska 4A, 41000 Zagreb
Tel: 616-0066; fax: 530-475

Croatian Chamber of the Economy, Director of Tourism,
Rosseveltov Trg 2, 10000 Zagreb
Tel: 456-1570; fax: 448-618

Croatian National Tourist Board, Ilica 1 a/l, 10000 Zagreb
Tel: 455-6455; fax: 428-674, 430-858

Czechoslovak Airlines
Tel: 434-355, 431-253

Hrvatska turistička zajednica (Croatian Tourist Board),
Gundulićeva 3, 41000 Zagreb
Tel: 424-637, 431-015; fax: 428-674

Lufthansa Airport Office
Tel: 526-266, 456-2237;
Town office, c/o Hotel Intercontinental, Krsnjavoga 1, Zagreb
Tel: 445-655, 434-095; fax: 434-472

Split Airport, 21120 Split

Tel: 534-555; fax: 551-989;
Information
Tel: 45-047

Tourist Community of Zagreb, Kaptol 5, 41000 Zagreb
Tel: 426-411; fax: 272-628

Tourist Information Centre, Trg bana Jelacica 11, 41000 Zagreb
Tel: 278-855; fax: 274-083

Zadar Airport, 23000 Zadar
Tel: 313-466; fax: 313-599

Zagreb Airport, Pleso, Velika Gorica, 10000 Zagreb
Tel: 462-222; fax: 651-648;
Information:
Tel: 525-222

OTHER USEFUL ADDRESSES

Agency for Restructuring and Development, Strossmayerov trg 9,
Zagreb
Tel: 435-159, 277-044, 277-941; fax: 430-155

Astra International Trade Organisation, U1 Rade Koncara 5, Zagreb
Tel: 334-911, 334-466; fax: 330-004

British Embassy, Commercial Section, Vlaska 121 (3rd Floor),
PO Box 454, 10000 Zagreb
Tel: 455-5310; fax: 455-1685

Central Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Croatia,
Ilica 3, Zagreb
Tel: 4554-422; fax: 429-413

Croatian Fund for Development, Savska c. 41, Zagreb
Tel: 510-109, 519-732; fax: 517-837

Croatian Institute for Health Insurance-Management,
Margaretska 3, 10000 Zagreb
Tel: 425-666/605; fax: 429-012

Croatian Investment Promotion agency, World Trade Centre Building,
Avenija Dubrovnik 15, 10000 Zagreb
Tel: 655-4558; fax: 655-4563

Croatian Privatisation Fund, Ivan Lucica 6, 10000 Zagreb
Tel: 459-6377; fax: 539-605

Croatian Radio-Television, Dezmanova 10, Zagreb.

Croatian Railways (HZ-Hrvatske Zeljeznice), Mihanoviceva 12, Zagreb
Fax: 457-7597

Croatian Roads (Hrvatske ceste), Voncinina 3, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 414-482; fax: 441-856

Croatian Shipbuilding Co Ltd (Hrvatska brodogradnja-Jadranbrod),
Av V Holjevcica 20, 10020 Zagreb
Fax: 652-8420

Economic Development Corporations - see Ministry of Development
and Reconstruction.

Ferimport Trade Organisation, ilica 1, Zagreb
Tel: 423-338, 456-111; fax: 425-301

Government of the Republic of Croatia, Trg svetog Marka 2,
10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 4569-222; fax: 278-483

Hrvatska Radio-Televizija (Croatian Radio-Television),
Jurisiceva 4, Zagreb 41000
Tel: 426-333, 618-855; fax: 434-369, 537-921

Commercial Dept, Export-Import Dept, Prisavlje 3, Zagreb.

Institute for Planning, Analysis and Prognosis,
Strossmayerov trg 9, Zagreb
Tel: 433-765; fax: 424-070, 430-155

Institute for Standards and Measures of the Republic of Croatia,
Ulica grada Vukovara 78, Zagreb
Tel: 6133-444; fax: 536-598

Interpublic (advertising agency), Meduliceva 2, Box 315, 4100 Zagreb
Tel: 423-222

Luka Ploce (second largest Croatian Port), Trg Kralja Tomislava 21,
20340 Ploce
Tel: 2067-9601; fax: 2067-9836; email: luka-ploce@du.tel.hr

Ministry of Administration, Republike Austrije 16, Zagreb 10 000
Tel: 182-111; fax: 536-207

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ulica grada Vukovara 78,
Zagreb
Tel: 613-3444; fax: 442-070

Ministry of Culture, Trg Burze 6, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 456-9000; fax: 410-487

Ministry of Co-ordination and Emigration, Trg sv. Marka 2, Zagreb
Tel: 456-9222; fax: 432-041

Ministry of Defence, Trg Kralja Petra Kresimira 4 br 1,
10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 456-7111; fax: 450-236

Ministry of Development and Reconstruction, Nazorova 1,
10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 184-500; fax: 184-550

Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ulica grada Vukovara 78,
10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 613-3444; fax: 538-314

Ministry of Education and Sports, Trg Burze 6, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 456-9000; fax: 456-9087

Ministry of Finance, Katanciceva 5, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 459-1333; fax: 432-789

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zrinjevac 7, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 456-9964; fax: 456-9977

Ministry of Health, Ulica baruna Trenka 6, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 431-068; fax: 431-067

Ministry of Internal Affairs, Savska 39, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 612-2129; fax: 443-277

Ministry of Justice, Savska 41, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 535-935; fax: 536-321

Ministry of Labour and Social Care, Prisavlje 14, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 611-3337; fax: 611-3593

Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communication,
Prisavlje 14, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 611-2017; fax: 611-0691

Ministry of Privatisation and Property Management, Gajeva 30a,
10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 456-9111; fax: 456-9133

Ministry of Physical Planning, Building Construction and Housing,
Ulica Republike Austrije 20, Zagreb
Tel: 182-142; fax: 172-822

Ministry of Science and Technology, Strossmayerov trg 4,
10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 459-4444; fax: 459-4469

Ministry of Tourism, International Relations Department,
Ulica grada Vukovara 78, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 611-3477; fax: 611-3216

Ministry for Trade and Industry, Avenija Vukovar 78, Zagreb
Tel: 613-3444; fax: 611-4210

Ministry of Urban Planning, Construction and Housing,
Republike Austrije 20, Zagreb
Tel: 182-142

Parliament of the Republic of Croatia, Trg Sv Marka 6 i 7,
10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 456-9222; fax: 451-111

Prime Ministers Office, Trg sv Marka 2, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 456-9201; fax: 277-082

Public Investments Agency, Janka Rakuse 1, Zagreb
Tel: 534-023; fax: 534-439

State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Banks Rehabilitation,
Jurisiceva 1, 10 000 Zagreb
Fax: 481-9107

State Institute for Macroeconomic Analysis and Forecasting,
Strossmayerov trg 9, Zagreb
Tel: 428-516

State Institute for Statistics, Ilica 3, Zagreb
Tel: 424-422

State Patent Office, Ulica grada Vukovara 78, Zagreb
Tel: 536-657; fax: 536-597

Zagrebacki Velesajem (Zagreb fairs, exhibitions and conferences),
Dubrovacka Avenija 2, Zagreb
Tel: 503-111; fax: 520-6430

Zagreb Stock Exchange, Ksaver 208, 41000 Zagreb
Tel: 455-1866; fax: 455-1118

INTERNET SITES

News agencies

Hrvatska Radio Televizija: <http://www.hrt.hr>
HINA: <http://www.hina.hr>

Government

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:
<http://mps.hr><http://www.veterinarstvo.hr>
Ministry of Defence: <http://tomislav.morh.tel.hr>
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <http://www.mvp.hr>
Ministry of Immigration: <http://www.mpu.hr>
Ministry of Internal Affairs: <http://www.mup.hr>
Ministry of Privatization: <http://www.hfp.hr>
Ministry of Science and Technology: <http://mzt.hr>

Ured predsjednika Republike Hrvatske: <http://www.predsjednik.hr>
Vlada Republike Hrvatske (Prime Ministers Office):
<http://www.vlada.hr>
Sabor Republike Hrvatske: <http://www.sabor.hr>
Home page Republike Hrvatske: <http://www.hr>
CARNet: <http://www.carnet.hr>
Narodne novine: <http://www.nn.hr>
Hrvatska matica iseljenika: <http://www.matis.hr>
Hrvatski informativni centar: <http://www.hic.hr>
Croatian Chamber of Economy: <http://alf.tel.hr/hgk/>

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 1999

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ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-OCT-1999 15:47:40.00

SUBJECT: immigration

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

TEXT:
LEXIS-NEXIS Universe Update Report: October 27, 1999 at 15:17

Results from this Update: 11

Next Update: October 27, 1999 at 16:00

Access your results at:
http://web.lexis-nexis.com/lm.universe/pnews/emailAlert?_pnewsAlert=0x00010130-0x00004b26%2f0x00010130%2f19991027%2f15%3a17%3a48

1 of 11 DOCUMENTS

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AP Online

October 27, 1999; Wednesday 12:12 Eastern Time

SECTION: Domestic, non-Washington, general news item

LENGTH: 3183 words

HEADLINE: Editorial Roundup

BYLINE: The Associated Press

BODY:

Here are excerpts from recent editorials in newspapers in the United States and abroad:

Oct. 27

The Wall Street Journal, on Russia and Chechnya:

The Russian army and air force have already killed thousands of civilians in Chechnya and are gearing up to level what is left of the republic's capital, Grozny. But this doesn't seem to perturb Western leaders bent on "cooperating" with the Kremlin. The much-abhorred East Timor bloodletting was a mere trickle by comparison.

To get a sense of how surreal the policy of "engagement" with Russia has become, consider the little-noticed conference on combating international crime and money laundering held in Moscow this week and featuring Attorney General Janet Reno and her counterparts from the other G-8 nations. What could they have thought when Russian prosecutor Vladimir Ustinov suddenly started to blame everything from the international arms trade to petty theft in New York on the people his government has been carpet bombing in recent weeks? ...

Chechnya undoubtedly is home to some unwholesome characters. But by now it should be clear that Russia's indiscriminate bombing of Chechen villages has little to do with fighting crime or terrorism. The military campaign is more likely political cynicism at its ugliest. ...

Oct. 19

Dayton (Ohio) Daily News, on Nobel Peace Prize:

Think of them as Mother Teresa with an attitude. They are physicians and others of the international Doctors Without Borders who bring desperately needed aid to the globe's troubled lands _ after earthquakes in Turkey and typhoons in Bangladesh, during wars in Sarajevo and Rwanda, wherever human beings are sacrificial pawns to nature or government.

But unlike most other carefully neutral relief agencies, Doctors Without Borders never hesitate to cry foul. When physicians see perceived injustices, their tongues can be sharper than their scalpels.

The small group thus has changed the face of international democracy. It has

proven that what nations do to each other, and do to their own people, no longer is the exclusive preserve of professional diplomats. It concerns us all.

Doctors Without Borders was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Just consider it the Nobel Prize Committee's way of speaking out about speaking out.

Oct. 26

Deming (N.M.) Headlight, on remembering World War II internment camps:

Some veterans are protesting a plaque in a Santa Fe park that marks the site of a Japanese-American internment camp during World War II.

"Why can't they wait till I'm dead?" asks Manuel Armijo, a survivor of the Bataan death march. "It just opens up old wounds. And it hurts."

Armijo and others should keep in mind that the marker is not a memorial to the enemy. It is a reminder of one of the United States' biggest mistakes during the 20th century. It provides a valuable lesson to succeeding generations.

When Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941, anti-Japanese hysteria swept the country. Many feared Japan would co-opt Japanese-Americans in an invasion of the West Coast. As a result, President Roosevelt set up internment camps to detain Japanese-Americans a blatant violation of constitutional rights.

In a conflict in which the United States fought for freedom, the internment camps served as a seeming contradiction in the effort to stop power-hungry dictators.

We should be proud of this country's role in World War II. But we must remember the most unfortunate part of our effort: the Japanese-American internment camps.

By remembering, we can prevent such mistakes in the future.

Oct. 23

Star Tribune of Minneapolis, on Pakistan:

Another day, another coup, another despot. This time it's Pakistan, a country

as accustomed to military takeovers as to poverty and corruption. The strongman of the moment is Gen. Pervaiz Musharraf, who insists he toppled Pakistan's democracy in order to save it. The claim seems to be selling quite well with the nation's beleaguered citizens, many of whom celebrated the coup by dancing in the streets. They're sick to death of what democracy has brought them. And if Pakistanis prefer a dictator to a democrat, why should outsiders complain?

Perhaps they shouldn't. Pakistan, after all, is no paradise. Most of its people are dreadfully poor and illiterate. Its cities teem with political terrorists, extortionist cops, drug-runners and Afghan refugees. Its economy is in preposterous shape. A good 70 percent of its gross domestic product goes to defense and debt service. Much of what's left over seems to end up in the wrong pockets. Like the government of Benazir Bhutto before him, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's regime reportedly siphoned billions into foreign bank accounts. The ordinary Muhammad has ended up with nothing.

This is what counts as democracy in Pakistan: an especially corrupt brand of feudalism. Fewer than one-fifth of Pakistanis typically make their way to the polls; vote-buying is thought to be rampant. And once the few voters have spoken, their chosen leaders generally waste little time in forsaking them. With sloth and corruption so nicely entwined with democracy, its no surprise that military coups have become a Pakistani tradition. ...

Oct. 20

The Seattle Times, on saving pristine forests:

Using the same administrative authority he used to broker the Northwest forest plan, President Clinton wants to set aside millions of acres in 35 national forests.

This is a bold, creative stroke to protect pristine forests, in the president's words, "largely untouched by human intervention."

Approximately 40 million acres would be surveyed and inventoried by the U.S. Forest Service, which would then go through a series of public comment periods before selection guidelines are established and tracts are set aside.

In many remote regions to be studied, there would be little, if any, impact on logging because there has not been any to date or contemplated.

An interesting coalition supports the president's effort to set aside land with something less than full wilderness status. Environmental groups see an opportunity to protect vast tracts of old-growth forests that serve as watersheds and wildlife habitat. They are dazzled by the scale of the proposal.

Fiscal conservatives are drawn to the savings on taxpayer-financed road construction. Most timber sales lose money for the U.S. Treasury after timber companies are compensated for building roads that allow erosion, mudslides and degradation of wildlife habitat.

The U.S. Forest Service is looking for a breather as well. The agency manages a network of 380,000 miles of roads eight times more than the interstate highway system. The task is an environmental and budgetary nightmare. ...

Oct. 21

Vero Beach (Fla.) Press Journal, on JonBenet Ramsey decision:

It took almost three years for the Boulder district attorney to tell the nation what a lot of people had guessed long ago. Alex Hunter doesn't think he has enough evidence to file charges in the JonBenet Ramsey case. The grand jury that first met 13 months ago is disbanding without issuing an indictment.

Unsolved murders happen, of course. They are part of the history of any community. What is so infuriating about this particular unsolved murder right up to this inconclusive, unsatisfying fizzle is the way it has been handled by law enforcement and the district attorney in Boulder. ...

Perhaps some esoteric forensic breakthrough in the future will open up a new avenue of inquiry in the case just as the use of DNA has become such a powerful tool for both conviction and exoneration of suspects in recent years. In the meantime, somewhere a murderer has breathed a deep sigh of relief. As for the

rest of us, after so many disappointments in this case, we should hardly be surprised by another.

Oct. 19

The Intelligencer, Wheeling, W.Va., on Internet wine sales:

Leave it to politicians to conjure a crisis where none exists. The Internet has been a boon to wine lovers, many of whom now routinely order hard-to-get vintages direct from wineries via the web. Wine distributors aren't keen on having even a tiny portion of their market monopolies disrupted, and so they've mounted a campaign to stop Internet wine sales. The premise of their campaign: The Internet allows underage drinkers to get beer and wine over the Net.

Technically, that is true. But what is technically possible in this case doesn't mix with reality. How many teens are going to wait days for a special beer to arrive when they really want their beer now? And how many of them are going to try to get fine wines? Just about zero, we'd wager.

But that hasn't stopped a few busybodies in Congress from making a relatively small market in wine via the Internet sound like Al Capone's bootleggers. "This new black market in alcohol is dangerous," says Florida Rep. Joe Scarborough, sponsor of a bill that would render most Internet wine sales illegal. "It is bootlegging."

Nonsense. His legislation is about protecting local monopolies created when Prohibition ended. The Internet allows small wineries to go around wholesalers and distributors to reach a select few people who want their wines.

Congress has far more important business at hand than chasing after a fake "crisis."

Oct. 23

The Victoria (Texas) Advocate on mammoth fun:

Dr. Larry Agenbroad, a geologist at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, has joined with scientists from France, the Netherlands and Russia in what some consider to be a wild elephant chase: trying to clone a woolly mammoth.

"You need live (cell) nuclei and live eggs and a host mammoth mother to gestate the fetus," said Dr. Greg Pence of the University of Alabama Medical School in Birmingham. "Because none of these are available, 'Jurassic Park' to the contrary, it won't succeed."

For his part, Agenbroad isn't counting on success. After all, the effort is starting with DNA that is not from a fresh cell, but one haphazardly frozen by nature.

"I guess it would be a rarity, but the biologists are optimistic," he said.

Asked why the team decided to make an 11-foot tall male woolly mammoth which was found by a 9-year-old reindeer hunter on Russia's Taimyr Peninsula and estimated to be about 40 years of age when it was encased in ice the subject of such an experiment, Agenbroad answered with a question.

"Why not?" He said. "I'd rather have a cloned mammoth than another sheep."

There you have it. If basic science isn't fun for the curious, why do it?

Oct. 26

The Sun, London, on Northern Ireland:

It's too easy to be gloomy about Northern Ireland.

The peace process may be at a delicate stage, but there are plenty of reasons to be cheerful.

As (British Prime Minister) Tony Blair points out, the economy in the province is picking up, unemployment's falling and the streets are much safer.

There is still much unacceptable violence in the form of IRA punishment beatings, but, as the prime minister says, there hasn't been another

bombing
since the tragedy at Omagh. ...

... Now the pressure is on new Northern Ireland Secretary Peter
Mandelson to
bring all sides together in a lasting solution.

He must devote every waking hour to this most vital task.

Oct. 26

The Mirror, London, on the death of golfer Payne Stewart:

The tragic death of golf superstar Payne Stewart leaves the sport
bereft of
one of its most colorful characters.

It also deprives us all of a man who personified good manners,
professionalism and sportsmanship.

Payne was one of life's good guys. Our thoughts and prayers go to his
family.

Oct. 26

The Express, London, on move to the right in Europe:

First it was the Austrian Freedom Party, now comes the Swiss People's
Party.

The two worrying votes in support of far-Right candidates in recent
European
elections are too much part of a pattern to be dismissed. Jean-Marie Le
Pen in
France has a consistent bedrock of support, the Right in Germany is ever
threatening, and Umberto Bossi in Italy has marshaled it there with much
success.

The lesson that history teaches us is that we must never, ever be
complacent.
Demagogues have a simple message that can be all too appealing. ...

... Israel has the right approach: it has threatened to break off
diplomatic
relations should Jorg Haider be given any role in the Austrian
government. With
the extremists now holding a significant number of parliamentary seats,
mainstream political leaders must resist the temptation to make some sort
of a
deal. There must never be any compromise with evil.

Oct. 26

Berliner Zeitung, Berlin, on Swiss elections:

It is unique to the political system in Switzerland that the same four parties have governed the country for 40 years. So the shock that swept Switzerland was understandable after the strong gains by the rightist-nationalist SVP (Swiss People's Party). For the first time since the end of the war the balance of power between the parties has clearly changed. ...

It is interesting in this regard that the Swiss seem to have more anxiety about

a possible change in government than about the slogans of SVP leader (Christoph)

Blocher against Jews and for stronger security. Blocher supposedly achieved vote gains through his dalliance with an author who denied the Holocaust. For the

other parties, it should therefore be a matter of political hygiene to break with tradition now.

Oct. 26

Goteborgs-Posten, Goteborg, Sweden, on Swiss elections:

There are similarities and differences between Christoph Blocher, the winner in Sunday's Swiss election, and the Austrian rightist-populist Joerg Haider.

Like Haider, Blocher wants to limit immigration, is critical of EU's expansion

and opposes the 'bureaucrat mafia in Brussels.' But while Haider's Freedom Party

has stood outside the government, Blocher's Swiss People's Party (SVP) already has a minister portfolio. ...

Turnout sank to such a low level that a threat to democracy's vital force is being molded.

One result of the election could be that the Social Democrats leave the government and form an opposition. That probably would raise the political interest and perhaps also be the beginning of a cleansing process. The political

elite has been too coherent for a long time, and the ties between it and the

business sector have been stronger than what can be considered sound.

Oct. 27

La Stampa, Turin, on Swiss elections:

Europe's insecurities amplify the political significance of the Swiss People's Party's election success. A political formation that can surely be identified as right-wing, nationalist and xenophobe and, as such, similar to Joerg Haider's party that achieved success in Austria's elections a couple of weeks ago.

Are we assisting to the birth of a homogeneous movement, characterized by xenophobia, by nationalism, by anti-Europeism in the Alpine area, regions considered among the most prosperous and "civilized" in Europe? Apparently yes.

In the Swiss People's Party's achievement there is a mixture of ancient and new fears. Ancient is the fear of the "invasion of foreigners" and the insecurity associated with it. New is the fear of the obscure menace of globalization and of being dragged into uncontrollable conflicts both near and far away.

New is the fear of Europe, seen as a bureaucratic and centralist machine, that favors the great and powerful and crushes the weak. For the average Swiss the obvious solution is the one that characterized a great part of Switzerland's history: isolation.

If Europe will not maintain its promises on security, many Haiders and many Blochers will appear on both sides of the Alps.

Oct. 26

El Pais, Madrid, on election in Argentina:

Argentines have elected Fernando de la Rúa, burying a decade of Peronism as interpreted by Carlos Menem. ... De la Rúa won more for what he isn't than for what he is, he won because of how his normality compares to Menem's exuberance.

...

Menem leaves an Argentina that despite its faults is both stronger and more democratic than when he took over in 1989 waving the banner of populism bordering on demagoguery. But behind the extravagant facade of the outgoing president, perhaps the most influential in Latin America this decade, there was a political pragmatism displayed in some crucial decisions. ...

But in his second term, the magic ... began to evaporate. Accusations of corruption have multiplied, fiscal evasion is the norm and some of the largest privatizations have created private monopolies. Argentina is in a deep recession. ...

Oct. 26

National Post, Toronto, on Columbine High School:

Who is responsible for the terrible events at Columbine High School?

... The parents of Dylan Klebold, one of the shooters, filed a notice of intent to sue Jefferson County, where Littleton is located. They argue that Sheriff John Stone and other law enforcement officers, who knew about the bizarre behavior of Dylan's friend, Kevin Harris, should have alerted them. By not doing so, the notice claims, the police in effect prevented the Klebolds from forbidding their son to associate with Harris.

The Klebolds may hope that, by blaming county authorities, they can strengthen their defense in another case: namely, the \$250-million suit brought against them by the parents of Isaiah Shoels, who died during the Columbine massacre. Shoels' family believes the Klebolds are responsible for their son Dylan's actions.

Both lawsuits are sadly spurious. The truth seems to be that no one police, parents, teachers could have predicted what Harris and Klebold planned. The responsibility for the Columbine massacre remains with those who perpetrated it, and no one else.

Oct. 26

Yomiuri Shimbun, Tokyo, on release of Japanese hostages in Kyrgyzstan:

The people responsible for the abduction (of the Japanese) belonged to the Islamic fundamentalist group fighting the Uzbekistan administration of Islam Karimov. Islamic fundamentalists oppose governments in various countries in Central Asia and the Middle East. They have also formed a complex network that spreads across national borders.

Though the fundamentalists insist they are engaging in holy wars, the international community has never accepted hostage-taking as a method to this end, regardless of the 'cause' they are fighting for. Hostage-taking should be denounced as international terrorism.

If Islamic fundamentalists continue to use such methods, the citizens of Japan, the United States and Europe will regard all of them as dangerous whether this is true or not.

The Central Asian countries, which became independent after the collapse of the Soviet Union, are racked by political confusion, economic turmoil and social instability. These factors help the fundamentalists increase their influence.

To help stabilize the political situation and improve the economy of the region, Japan should not shrink from cooperating with countries that are not still struggling to build up their nations.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 27, 1999

2 of 11 DOCUMENTS

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

October 28, 1999, Thursday

SECTION: Part 5 Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean; HORN OF AFRICA;
ETHIOPIA; AL/D3677/A

LENGTH: 503 words

HEADLINE: Ethiopia blasts Red Cross for falling for "Eritrea's propaganda"

SOURCE: Source: Office of the Government Spokesperson web site, Addis
Ababa, in
English 26 Oct 99

BODY:

[11]

Text of report in English by Ethiopian government spokesperson web site
on
26th October

In refusing to approve Ethiopia's recent repatriation of Eritrean
nationals,
the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) fell victim to
Eritrea's
propaganda. Despite Eritrean government allegations to the contrary, its
citizens were in no physical danger, as evidenced by their safe arrival in
Assab. In fact, the [Eritrean President] Isayas [Afewerki] regime itself
admitted that its nationals arrived safely in Eritrea. Moreover, the
Ethiopian
government would have never repatriated the Eritreans if their physical
security
were at risk.

The route by which the Eritreans returned home is not only the same
road used
in all earlier repatriations, but it is also the only road by which one
can get
to Assab. Far from being dangerous, this route is used constantly by
Eritreans,
including the Eritrean military, which habitually uses the road to carry
supplies to its army, there being no other available route.

When the Ethiopian government first arranged to repatriate the Eritrean
nationals, Eritrea was in agreement. But just before the planned departure
(initially scheduled for 16th October), the Isayas regime suddenly
attempted to
stop the repatriation, claiming the proposed route was risky. But, in
fact,
Eritrea's accusation that its nationals were being "deported" under
dangerous
circumstances was simply a smokescreen to hide the fact that the Isayas
regime
wanted to stop the repatriation because it was unwilling to welcome its
citizens
home. Moreover, the Eritreans were not deported; they were being

voluntarily
repatriated upon their request.

While focusing on the recent repatriation of the Eritrean nationals, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) failed to mention that the Eritrean government is preventing hundreds of Ethiopian citizens from leaving Eritrea. Being without food and shelter, many of them are living destitute on the streets. Although they have repeatedly appealed to the ICRC to be returned home, the Eritrean immigration office has refused to register and transfer them to the ICRC.

In addition to these, Ethiopian citizens, thousands of others are being held in rotating prisons throughout Eritrea, including in the Barka desert. Since May 1998, the ICRC has not been able to visit any Ethiopian prisoners because the Eritrean government has not allowed the ICRC access to civilian detainees or Ethiopian POWs, in gross violation of international law.

By failing to mention, much less condemn, Eritrea for violating international norms, the ICRC is dangerously applying a double standard. The Ethiopian government will not tolerate such double standards from a humanitarian organization that supposedly seeks to be impartial, yet is easily influenced by Eritrean propaganda. If human rights violations against Ethiopian civilians and POWs in Eritrea are to be curtailed, the ICRC must implement its mandate in a just and fair way.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 27, 1999

3 of 11 DOCUMENTS

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The Record (Bergen County, NJ)

October 27, 1999, WEDNESDAY; ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A12

LENGTH: 388 words

HEADLINE: RIGHTS OF ILLEGAL WORKERS RECOGNIZED

SOURCE: Wire services

BYLINE: PAUL SHEPARD, The Associated Press

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is expanding federal protections against workplace abuse and discrimination for undocumented workers.

"This guidance makes clear that the anti-discrimination laws under the commission's jurisdiction protect all employees across the country, regardless of their work status," said EEOC Chairwoman Ida L. Castro in an announcement of the new rule Tuesday.

Castro added that unauthorized workers are "especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation" and said it is important that employers know that discrimination "will not be tolerated."

In the past, the EEOC did not exercise much authority on the question of workers who are in the United States illegally.

But with the new rule, the agency responsible for enforcement of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which bars employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, is seeking to extend workplace protections to all workers whether in the country legally or not.

Under the rule, illegal workers could get back pay, be reinstated to their jobs if they were unfairly fired, and ask the courts to force the employers to pay damages and attorney's fees if discrimination is proved.

Dan Stein, executive director of the Federation for American Immigration Reform, a Washington-based lobbying group, said the new regulation undermines efforts to curb illegal immigration.

"To give back pay to people who have no right to be here and no right to have a job makes no sense," Stein said. "It totally undermines the principles of U.S. immigration law by throwing out illegal residents with one hand and encouraging their employment with the other."

Dianna Johnston, an EEOC lawyer, said the new regulation is supported by recent federal court decisions finding that undocumented workers share access to essentially the same remedies as legal workers if subjected to discrimination.

Johnston said it is uncertain how many workers might be affected.

"Employers may be motivated to hire undocumented workers if they believe they aren't subject to sanctions for violating anti-discriminatory labor laws," Johnston said. "Not applying them to undocumented workers encourages employers to hire them against the law."

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: October 27, 1999

4 of 11 DOCUMENTS

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The Record (Bergen County, NJ)

October 27, 1999, WEDNESDAY; ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A3

LENGTH: 883 words

HEADLINE: PALESTINIAN DECRIES USE OF SECRET EVIDENCE

BYLINE: DAVID VOREACOS, Staff Writer

BODY:

After spending 19 months behind bars fighting a government that had tried but failed to use secret evidence to prove he is a terrorist, Passaic businessman Hany Kiareldeen says he bears no ill will against the United States. In fact, he said, he wants to become a citizen.

"It's a great country," Kiareldeen said Tuesday, the morning after he was freed from the Hudson County jail. "I wouldn't say there is a bitterness or a hate against America. I just have a bitterness against the bureaucracy."

Kiareldeen, a Palestinian whom federal authorities accused of plotting to kill U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, was released late Monday after the Justice Department opted not to fight judicial rulings in his favor.

"Thank God I have won the case," a subdued Kiareldeen said during a news conference Tuesday in Newark. "I had faith in the judicial system from the beginning. I knew the system would not tolerate lies. It feels great."

Kiareldeen, 31, had become a national test case of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's ability to detain and deport an immigrant based on evidence he cannot confront and witnesses he cannot question.

The INS arrested Kiareldeen in Passaic in March 1998 for overstaying a student visa. Soon after, the agency accused him of plotting to kill Reno; it also said he hosted a meeting with the World Trade Center bombers a week before the 1993 attack. But he was never charged with any crime.

The Gaza native won key victories when an immigration judge and two appeals panels ruled that the INS had failed to prove the terrorism allegations.

Last week, U.S. District Judge William Walls issued a landmark decision, ruling that the use of secret evidence is unconstitutional.

A senior Justice Department official said the INS will still bring secret-evidence cases whenever it believes an immigrant threatens national security and it fears compromising its sources and methods of gathering information.

"We continue to believe that there are rare circumstances where it's appropriate to use classified evidence," said the official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The FBI had no immediate comment. Previously, the bureau, which released only declassified summaries of the evidence against Kiareldeen said it had "multiple reliable sources" to prove its claims.

Although the FBI never identified its sources, Kiareldeen and his lawyers pointed to his ex-wife, Amal Kamal, saying she was seeking revenge for a bitter divorce and custody battle.

Kamal conceded at Kiareldeen's deportation hearing last year that she talked to the FBI. But she refused to answer any more questions, saying her life was in danger. She never returned to the witness stand.

The INS decided Monday not to appeal a decision by the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington to free Kiareldeen on \$ 1,500 bail. The agency could have kept him behind bars by referring the case to Reno, but chose not to take that step.

"We felt that we had a case on this," spokesman Donald Mueller said. "But after it had run its way through the process and been looked at pretty rigorously by everybody, there was no way we were going to be able to sustain this. It was time to recognize that and release him."

The INS, which has about 300,000 removal proceedings pending, has used secret evidence in about two dozen cases in recent years, officials said.

To win his case, Kiareldeen assembled a legal team that collected thousands of pages of documents to reconstruct his life since he entered America in 1990. They convinced the judges, for instance, that Kiareldeen was living in Garfield when he purportedly hosted a 1993 meeting in Nutley with a World Trade Center conspirator, Nidal Ayyad.

"We believed in our client's innocence," said attorney Houeida Saad, co-chairwoman of the National Coalition to Protect Political Freedom. She called his imprisonment "a rape of the American judicial process."

Following a night without sleep, Kiareldeen recounted how he cracked open his favorite beer, Corona, outside the jail in Kearny just before midnight. After embracing his lawyer, Regis Fernandez, he went to his brother's Garfield home for a Middle Eastern chicken meal.

Kiareldeen said he planned to see his second wife, Carmen Negron, an American citizen who lives in Belleville.

"I'm trying now to reconstruct my life and get back to normal. It really damaged me a lot," he said. "I was away from a lot of the people that I loved."

Kiareldeen renewed his criticisms of Kamal and the FBI, saying that "they are the only ones who know this is untrue."

"People really should try to stop the use of secret evidence in American courts, because it's inhuman," he said. "To label anyone as a terrorist, this makes me targeted all over the world, not just in Israel. No one will believe that I am not a terrorist."

Asked whether he expects an apology, Kiareldeen said: "Absolutely, I would require that."

That's unlikely, however. Some legal issues remain unresolved, including a Freedom of Information Act suit filed by his lawyers.

Attorney David Cole said Kiareldeen may also sue the government for damages.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO - Kiareldeen.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: October 27, 1999

5 of 11 DOCUMENTS

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BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

October 26, 1999, Tuesday

LENGTH: 1071 words

HEADLINE: DFLP leader Hawatimah comments on Israel's granting him permit to return

SOURCE: Voice of Israel, Jerusalem, in Arabic 1030 gmt 25 Oct 99

BODY:

Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, DFLP,
Secretary-General
Nayif Hawatimah has said that the DFLP "did not and will not pay any political price" for the decision allowing him to enter Palestinian self-rule areas. He said this decision was a rectification of a mistake by "the Hebrew state". He explained that he would not refer to the State of Israel until it treated all its citizens equally. He added that he would not visit Palestinian areas until "an actual security guarantee is provided and when the Israeli government agrees to the transfer of some logistical teams with me for my necessary daily activity". The following are excerpts from a telephone interview with Hawatimah, in Damascus, by Sa'id Mu'addi, in the studio, broadcast live by Israel radio on 25th October Mu'addi Mr Nayif Hawatimah, good day.

Hawatimah Good day to you and to our people wherever they may be - in our occupied territories and the diaspora.

Q Mr Nayif Hawatimah, the decision to allow you to enter the Palestinian National Authority PNA areas was expected in the light of political developments but, despite this, what is Nayif Hawatimah's reaction after he was informed of this decision?

A This is tantamount to putting the situation back to normal and rectifying a mistake committed by the Hebrew state in its history. The right of all our people's cadres and strugglers to return to the homeland is a guaranteed right according to international law and the Human Rights Charter. By this, we differentiate between the return of the leaders and the cadres, regardless of their number, and the right of return of the refugees in keeping with UN Resolution 194. This issue, as we agreed in the Cairo statement with brother Abu Ammar Yasir Arafat, is supposed to be raised again at the comprehensive

negotiations table in accordance with international legitimacy UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 194 and in accordance with the resolutions relating to Jerusalem and settlement activity.

Q What price did the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine DFLP pay in return for this decision? Naturally, we mean a political price.

A The DFLP, its strugglers, and its masses did not and will not pay any political price in return for this decision. This decision should have been adopted from the time the borders were opened in 1996. This is part of the Israeli disruptive actions which erected the Berlin wall in our face. We in the DFLP have been pursuing this policy since 1973. It was we who presented the new political programme to the PLO, our people, the Arab states and people, and the world. In this programme we called for a comprehensive political settlement based on Resolutions 242 and 194 in return for a comprehensive peace with the Hebrew state - namely, two states: A Palestinian state on the territories of 1967 with the borders of 4th June and Jerusalem as its capital, our people's right to self-determination, and a resolution of the refugee issue in accordance with UN Resolution 194, which constituted one of the two birth certificates of the Hebrew state and its acceptance by the international community. The Hebrew state, at the time, accepted this resolution in return for a comprehensive and balanced peace. I reiterated this in the book "Hawatimah Speaks" in 1998 and in the book "Oslo and a Comprehensive, Balanced Peace" at the beginning of this year. Hence, I say: This is our policy from which we derive our steps and tactics. The Hebrew state, however, with its right-wing and radical right-wing tendencies impeded what is right and committed a series of mistakes. Now, it is necessary to return the situation to normal and to rectify a stupid mistake made by many Israeli governments.

Q Mr Nayif Hawatimah, will the geographic change in your residency lead definitely to a change in the DFLP's language and political tendency? You said the Hebrew state. You do not say the State of Israel.

A I say again that our political language is marked by credibility and

transparency to our people and to the entire world. This is one language,
not
one above and another under the table. Therefore, we opposed all forms of
secret
negotiations concealed from the eyes of human beings which took place
before,
during and after Oslo and also a few days ago. We call for indistinct word
comprehensive talks before the eyes of the world, because these talks will
determine the course of the homeland and nation for more than the current
and
next decade. Secondly, our language is one. You hear it in Gaza, Ramallah,
Amman, Damascus, Beirut, Cairo, France and the United States, since the
DFLP
organizations are scattered wherever our people are scattered in more
than 50
countries, in the homeland, in the Arab countries that provide refuge,
and in
foreign places of immigration. Therefore, Hawatimah's language in the
homeland
or wherever he is will be the same transparent language marked by complete
transparency.

The last point is: We say Hebrew state because Israel has not turned
yet into
an Israeli state. I said this in many of my books and speeches. Israel
must be
on the same footing for all its citizens - Jews and Arabs - and with full
democratic word indistinct relations. Until now, however, the identity
card
states that you are Jewish, Arab, Druze, Circassian or Bedouin. Now, I
have to
say sadly that they want to turn Nazareth also into a new Christian-Muslim
partition...

Q When will you return to the PNA areas?

A Words indistinct I said that we have our circumstances and our own
political, security and logistical conditions. We have the right to move
in the
occupied territories from one end to the other, as well as from the
occupied
territories to our people in the diaspora. It was the diaspora people who
built
the PLO and its new political programme and offered rivers of martyrs.
Hence, I,
as well as our people in the occupied homeland, are indebted to them.
Hence,
when an actual security guarantee is provided and when the Israeli
government
agrees to the transfer of some logistical teams with me for my necessary
daily
activity - after Israel gives an answer to this demand - then the DFLP
central
committee will discuss the answer. If it is positive, I believe that the

central
committee's stance will be positive. If it is negative, the central
committee's
stance will also be negative.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: October 26, 1999

6 of 11 DOCUMENTS

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The Boston Globe

October 26, 1999, Tuesday ,City Edition

SECTION: OP-ED; Pg. A19

LENGTH: 862 words

HEADLINE: Unlike Buchanan, Chafee did it right;
THOMAS OLIPHANT

BYLINE: By Thomas Oliphant, Globe Staff

BODY:
WASHINGTON

John Chafee did it the right way. Pat Buchanan is doing it the wrong way.

The coincidence of one wonderful man's death and another guy's birth as a third-party presidential candidate is just that. But it is a useful window on a value most Americans have always found appealing - transcending the rat-a-tat-tat of two-party politics.

It's easy to oversimplify this, but from the first stirrings of this country that value has had two antagonistic manifestations. In one of them, the parties are conspirators, compromising the best interests of ordinary Americans to protect a status quo that favors big shots. Or, they can be the glue of gridlock, so in the grip of their dominant interests as to block actions that the people want. Only a jolt from outside can shake up this system, and perhaps there may be a moment when a new party is the answer.

In the other manifestation, parties are vital means of organizing elections that choose leaders and organize coalitions, but are awful at the actual

governance that is supposed to take place between elections. To avoid permanent shouting matches, responsible leaders in both parties need to come together to get the people's business done. In fact, the lesson from most of our history is that consensus is essential to taking big steps and that it is by definition a coming together of big-thinking individuals from each party. Republican Senator John Chafee of Rhode Island, who died Sunday, personified consensus-building leadership that works and produces results. Presidential candidate Pat Buchanan, who yesterday switched to the Reform Party, picks at our scabs.

Thanks to a tough-minded Yankee from Rhode Island who gave his entire life to public service, the 1990s especially have been a common-sense decade that have seen a resolution to shouting matches over budget deficits and crime, public welfare and international trade, the environment and higher education.

Chafee's major regret involved health care. On this whopper, I suspected that he was more right than wrong, as he organized moderates in both parties for meetings every Thursday in his office. Had President and Mrs. Clinton listened to him in 1993, his attempts at consensus could have produced legislation that could have become law, sparing us six years of drift. None of the strides forward that Chafee was instrumental in making possible is necessarily permanent. Each - from internationalism to a humane social contract - involves an ongoing journey. And each is vulnerable to backsliders, in whose company Buchanan stands. Via the organization of resentments, he threatens every gain Chafee helped achieve.

Buchanan's presidential career grew out of the decade's first signal political achievement - the Democratic Congress's budget agreement with President Bush that began a seven-year journey back to sanity; its third-party dimension begins this week as Clinton, with considerable Republican backing, makes a fresh effort to bring China within the sensible confines of the World Trade Organization.

The resentments he organizes are real, but to the resentful he offers enemies to loathe instead of solutions to embrace. Buchanan mistakes

consensus

for conspiracy, which is why one can only imagine a significant vote for him by adding together various pockets of fury.

On his best day, he is the antitrade, antiabortion, anti-immigration, anti-Education Department, anti-multilateral intervention, anti-civil rights consensus, anti-gun control candidate.

Ironically, instead of confronting his views, some Republicans (George W. Bush being the most prominent) try coddling them. And far too many Americans try to put gutter ideologies (anti-Semitism, fascism, and racism) in Buchanan's mind-set that aren't there and play guilt-by-association games as well, to avoid the more exacting task of countering his genuine appeal.

Buchanan is a divisive figure, but almost the perfect foil for anyone diligent enough to advance the very causes he fights. Buchanan offers the trifurcation of American politics, since his great dream can only succeed if the country splits three ways, and the 1,000-1 odds of that happening are only enhanced when Democrats and Republicans forget their own principles and fight foolishly on his ground.

John Chafee represented the best of our nonpartisan tradition, which is in fact bipartisan. In contrast to Buchanan's apparent nemesis in the Reform Party, Jesse Ventura, Chafee was a real wrestler. That's the kind that isn't phony, but pits one grappler against another for real. He happens to be in college wrestling's Hall of Fame, one little-noted morsel from his Yale days which were interrupted by World War II, during which he was a Marine in places like Guadalcanal.

There was nothing phony about his independent governing and legislating, either. It takes a lot more mettle to move the ball forward on health care in the Congress than it does to shout about non-European immigrants on "Crossfire."

No comparisons should be necessary, however. The fact is that Chafee made a difference the hard way. Buchanan exploits our differences the easy way.

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 27, 1999

7 of 11 DOCUMENTS

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The Boston Globe

October 26, 1999, Tuesday ,City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL/FOREIGN; Pg. A8

LENGTH: 535 words

HEADLINE: GOP has been good to me, Buchanan says

BODY:

Here are excerpts from Patrick J. Buchanan's speech announcing plans to seek the Reform Party presidential nomination.

"Today I am ending my lifelong membership in the Republican Party and my campaign for its nomination, and I'm declaring my intention to seek the nomination of the Reform Party for the presidency of the United States of America. . . .

". . . From the thunderous reception we got at Houston in 1992, when I told the Buchanan Brigades we had to come home and stand beside George Bush, to the ovations at Ames this summer last when I faced off with his son, the governor, the Republican Party has been good to me, and I have tried to be loyal to it. But as John F. Kennedy said, sometimes party loyalty asks too much, and today it asks too much of us."

On government:

"Today, candor compels us to admit that our vaunted two-party system is a snare and a delusion, a fraud upon the nation. Our two parties have become nothing but two wings on the same bird of prey. . . .

". . . Both parties are addicted to soft money; both write laws with corporate lobbyists looking over their shoulder.

". . . My friends, this year I believe is our last chance to save our Republic before she disappears into a Godless new world order that our elites are constructing. . . .

"Only the Reform Party offers a hope of a real debate and a real choice of destinies for our country."

On foreign aid:

"I pledge to you I will never send an American army to fight in a foreign war unless our country is attacked or our vital interests are imperiled.

". . . They call us isolationists. Well, if they mean I intend to isolate America from all the bloody territorial, tribal, and ethnic wars of the 21st century, I plead guilty.

". . . We will bring our soldiers home, where they belong, and rebuild our military might and morale so no nation will dare attack."

On immigration and race issues:

"But of all the needs of this nation, none is greater for our peace and happiness than racial reconciliation. Let us abolish quotas and set aside these un-American devices that reward people based on the color of their skin or what continent their kinfolk came from. . . . All of us must learn our English language. All of us must come to know our common history and heritage and American heroes so we can get our great American melting pot doing its magic again. . . ."

On government spending:

". . . We need to restore the old constitutional division of labor in government: defense and foreign policy are the province of the federal government, but welfare and education are the business of state and local governments.

"And in children's education, parents come first, teachers come second, and federal judges, not at all.

"And all federal money for the schoolchildren of America will be sent back to the school districts of America where accountability begins and authority belongs."

On the Supreme Court:

"We need a new Supreme Court where only constitutionalists need apply,

a
court that will respect both state's rights and human rights, that will
begin to
undo the damage done this nation by judicial aggressions, beginning with
that
abomination they call Roe v. Wade."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 27, 1999

8 of 11 DOCUMENTS

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The Boston Globe

October 26, 1999, Tuesday ,City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL/FOREIGN; Pg. A8

LENGTH: 775 words

HEADLINE: Buchanan marches into Reform camp

BYLINE: By Bob Hohler, GLOBE STAFF

BODY:

FALLS CHURCH, Va. - Trailing badly in his race for the Republican
presidential ticket, Patrick J. Buchanan yesterday left the GOP and
summoned his
"peasant army" to pursue the Reform Party nomination - and its \$12.6
million
bounty of federal campaign funds.

The latest victim of Texas Governor George W. Bush's richly financed
campaign, Buchanan cast his repudiation of the Republican Party as a
divine
calling "to rescue God's country from the cultural and moral pit into
which she
has fallen."

The conservative commentator, setting up a possible showdown with
billionaire developer Donald J. Trump, portrayed his Reform Party
candidacy as
"our last chance to save our republic before she disappears into the
godless New
World Order that our elites are constructing."

Republican leaders, fearing Buchanan could damage the GOP's quest for
the
White House, assailed his defection as a selfish act by a faltering
candidate.
And GOP leaders wasted little time attacking Buchanan's recent assertions

that
the United States may have rushed too quickly to war with Nazi Germany.

Buchanan's departure "is not surprising because Pat obviously has drifted from the Republican Party and its principles," said Jim Nicholson, chairman of the Republican National Committee. "Speaking as a veteran, I find his views on World War II both historically inaccurate and disturbingly misguided."

Trump, who yesterday quit the Republican Party for a possible run for the Reform nomination, has also criticized Buchanan's views on the war.

In dropping out of the GOP race, Buchanan joined a parade of failed Republican hopefuls, including former Vice President Dan Quayle, former Red Cross chairwoman Elizabeth Dole, former Tennessee Governor Lamar Alexander, Senator Bob Smith of New Hampshire, and Representative John R. Kasich of Ohio.

All were stymied by Bush's vast name recognition and financial muscle. But Smith was the only other dropout to renounce his GOP membership, opting to seek the presidency as an independent. Yet Smith has yet to align himself with a third party as potentially potent as the Reform movement, as Buchanan did yesterday.

"Only the Reform Party offers the hope of a real debate and a true choice of destinies for our country," Buchanan told about 300 supporters in a hotel outside Washington.

For Buchanan, though, the Reform Party also offers opposition from Minnesota Governor Jesse Ventura, the group's highest elected official. Ventura, who has designs on the Reform Party ticket in 2004, has criticized Buchanan's conservative social agenda and his futility as a GOP candidate.

"Buchanan is not a winning candidate, and it's time for the Reform Party to stop running losers," said Phil Madsden, a top Ventura adviser.

Buchanan embraced several key Reform issues in announcing his candidacy, most notably by assailing the two-party system, the campaign finance laws, and recent international trade agreements. He called for phasing out foreign aid,

erasing the nation's "cancerous trade deficits," and shifting power from Washington to state and local governments.

But Buchanan also trumpeted his conservative social themes that clash with more libertarian views held by many Reform members. He advocated abolishing racial quotas, called for a "time out" on legal immigration, and urged reversal of the Supreme Court ruling that legalized abortion.

Indeed, Buchanan all but called for an armed revolt against the high court.

"As our fathers threw off a tyranny of kings, let us throw off this tyranny of judges and let America be America again," he said.

Still, Buchanan maintained the support of Lenora Fulani, a self-described leftist from New York who controls a large bloc of Reform members. Even though she disagrees with him on "every social issue in the history of the world," Fulani said after Buchanan's announcement, she is intrigued by his ability to help expand the party's membership.

The party's founder, Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot, has yet to endorse a candidate or indicate whether he may seek the nomination in 2000. But Pat Choate, who ran as Perot's vice presidential candidate on the 1996 Reform ticket, said he was "very confident" Perot will not run again.

"Unless there is some sort of national calamity, like a depression or a war, he would prefer not to run," said Choate, a Buchanan supporter.

As Buchanan prepared to head to a rally last night in New Hampshire, Choate expressed concern about the possible Trump/Ventura alliance, particularly Trump's wealth. "It's not helpful," he said, "but it will not keep Pat from getting the nomination."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 27, 1999

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CNBC News Transcripts

SHOW: HARDBALL WITH CHRIS MATTHEWS (8:00 PM ET)

October 26, 1999, Tuesday

LENGTH: 2466 words

HEADLINE: SENATOR JOHN KASICH, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE,
DISCUSSES
THAT FAMOUS PEOPLE ARE ENTERING THE RACE FOR PRESIDENCY

ANCHORS: CHRIS MATTHEWS

BODY:

Mr. PAT BUCHANAN (Presidential Candidate): This decision was not made without anguish and regret.

The Republican Party has been good to me, and I have tried to be loyal to it, but as John F. Kennedy said, 'Sometimes party loyalty asks too much,' and today it asks too much of us.

CHRIS MATTHEWS, host:

Well, that's Pat Buchanan giving his announcement speech yesterday. He's joining the c--Reform Party. He's going for the presidential nomination of the Reform Party, and many believe he will win that nomination and go into a debate next summer, at the end of next summer, rather, with the t--candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties. John Kasich was a man running for the presidency on the Republican side. He's chairman of the House Budget Committee. He's a former candidate, as I said.

John, thank you for joining us.

Representative JOHN KASICH (Republican, Ohio): Glad to be here again.

MATTHEWS: You're a very popular guest on this program, based upon the reaction I get to people--from people. Let me ask you about Buchanan. I won't say a word...

Rep. KASICH: I'm amazed at all these great guests you're getting.

MATTHEWS: Well, you're one of them.

Rep. KASICH: I mean...

MATTHEWS: You're one of them. And I'm not going to tilt the table here. Talk about Pat Buchanan past, present and future.

Rep. KASICH: Well, I think, the--first of all, I think in politics there's an--there's an idea that we should dismiss things that people say or voters say. You know, for a long time, people were trashing Jesse Ventura. Republicans needed to listen at what that message that election was all about, which is they're kind of tired of the same old politics. Buchanan says one thing in particular we better pay attention to. He says if the--if the political parties become Tweedle Dum and Tweedle Dee and there's not a dime's worth of difference, then we need somebody to bring about reform.

What's the message? Well, the message to George Bush or the other Republican candidates, John McCain, my friend, is--or the Democrats, Gore, Bradley, is if you're not going to be on a reform agenda, if you're not going to be aggressive, if you're not going to try to connect with people, you know, pol--politics will continue to, I think, deteriorate. I think we're at a low ebb in politics today, when if you're a celebrity, you can run for president. You put your friend on TV saying, 'Well, I hope they do the best thing for the country.' It kind of--it's kind of getting ridiculous, isn't it?

MATTHEWS: Who you talking about?

Rep. KASICH: Oh, I don't want to get into name-calling, but there's so much of this celebrity stuff now in terms of politics. And--and I think it's because...

MATTHEWS: Well, let's be honest. George W. Bush got a ride for the celebrity of being George Bush.

Rep. KASICH: Yeah, but, Chris, he's--he is...

MATTHEWS: Al Gore got the p--got the...

Rep. KASICH: No. I...

MATTHEWS: ...got elected...

Rep. KASICH: Right.

MATTHEWS: ...to the Senate from Tennessee, not coincidentally, 'cause his father was Albert Gore, and he was a senator. So name ID is something both these legacies benefit from, so why not give a little name ID to guys who earned it? Why don't give...

Rep. KASICH: Well, all I'm saying is...

MATTHEWS: ...at least they earned their celebrity. Trump made his millions.

Rep. KASICH: Yeah.

MATTHEWS: At least Jesse was a--was a showoff--showman wrestler.

Rep. KASICH: I'm--I'm not...

MATTHEWS: At least he was something on his own.

Rep. KASICH: I'm not--I'm not trying to criticize Jesse. I'm talking about the state of American politics today, where the--the country to some degree is so dissatisfied with what they see on center stage that they're looking for anything.

MATTHEWS: Well, could it be that the two guys at most center stages are the legacies...

Rep. KASICH: Well...

MATTHEWS: ...the guys who went into college...

Rep. KASICH: ...wait a minute, Chris.

MATTHEWS: ...because their--let me tell you.

Rep. KASICH: Here--here's what I'm saying to you.

MATTHEWS: These legacies get into college--'cause of their father being famous, they get into high school--prep school because their father is famous. And then they get jobs because their father is famous, through connections. And then they get to be congressman because of their connections. And you say

they're--they're the best we've got.

Rep. KASICH: Well, Chris, wait a minute.

MATTHEWS: Maybe people are looking for alternatives.

Rep. KASICH: No, I will tell you this, if--if--if Bush and Gore did not o--and Bradley, for that matter, and John McCain, who's got a legacy, too--if they weren't offering something, they wouldn't be doing very well. They actually offer something. What I'm saying about what Buchanan's message is to all of those folks who are now involved in trying to seek the highest office is if you get the nomination, don't play defense. Get out there and tell America what you want to do, how you want to move the country. Don't go and think that you can win this thing just by saying little. And that's a--that's a very important message that we get from Buchanan. Don't play it safe, major parties.

MATTHEWS: What about the strategy of the two major parties agreeing maybe with the Republican candidate, assumingly it's going to be George W. Bush, saying, 'I don't want Pat Buchanan in the debates next fall because he could take away 10, 15 percent of my vote'?

Rep. KASICH: I don't--I...

MATTHEWS: What would you say to him if you--if he--if you heard that was his strategy? What would you say to Governor Bush?

Rep. KASICH: Well, Chris, that's politics. I mean, you know, you're going to--you're not...

MATTHEWS: Then you think it's OK?

Rep. KASICH: No, no. What I'm saying--well, look, they asked--they asked Al Gore what he thought about Bill Bradley being in the race. He said this is a great thing.

MATTHEWS: Sure.

Rep. KASICH: I mean, if he was going to be real, why didn't he say...

MATTHEWS: But you...

Rep. KASICH: ...I don't want anybody in the race. I want to have an easy

w--walk to the nomination.

MATTHEWS: But, Congressman, you just said a minute ago...

Rep. KASICH: So what I'm saying to you is...

MATTHEWS: ...you think we should have a broader debate...

Rep. KASICH: No.

MATTHEWS: ...or expect a broader debate. Then I ask you...

Rep. KASICH: No, no, Chris.

MATTHEWS: ...should they let him in a debate and you won't answer the question.

Rep. KASICH: No, what I'm...

MATTHEWS: Should we let...

Rep. KASICH: No, I'm going to answer the question. What I'm saying to you

is Buchanan is saying parties don't become like each other, don't be cautious.

That's the good message of Buchanan. What does it mean about the debate--the third party debate? It seems to me as though if they're a legitimate candidate

that they can command a significant amount of money and--and have support among the electorate, they have the right to be heard.

MATTHEWS: And you're going to tell that to George W. Bush, that he ought to

let Buchanan in the debate even though he's going to take maybe 10 or 15 points away from him?

Rep. KASICH: Well, let's see--first of all, we don't know that Buchanan's a nominee. But if the Reform Party candidate can demonstrate...

MATTHEWS: Yeah.

Rep. KASICH: ...the fact that they've got some significant respor--support

out there, you know, you can't just ignore 'em; shut 'em out. That creates more

cynicism in the country when people say, 'Well, why won't you let them be heard?' Now we don't want any Tom, Dick and Harry to announce for president and

get on national television. You've got--there's got to be some level and

I

think that's what the Debate Commission...

MATTHEWS: Yeah.

Rep. KASICH: ...is meeting to decide right now.

MATTHEWS: Yeah.

Rep. KASICH: It's a bipartisan commission. They've got to reach agreement.
We'll see how it develops.

MATTHEWS: You...

Rep. KASICH: But Buchanan, you know, for everything that he says and as upset as he gets a lot of Republicans, let's just listen to what he says and take advantage of it, which is Republican Party, hone your message...

MATTHEWS: Right.

Rep. KASICH: ...power from the people. Have creative ideas out there. And I think so far we've seen a pretty good debate going on.

MATTHEWS: There's a tremendous urge in this country, which we feel all the time--and--and you grew up like I did. You're a bit younger than me but you grew up with seven days in May--there's always an appeal to the right. The--the right has a tremendous appeal because it's simple. It's like America first. It's like stop the immigration, stop the trade overseas, stop the wars overseas, us first. That's a very appealing argument, and I--I think that Bu--Buchanan makes very legitimate arguments. I think they're all legitimate arguments. In fact, they're partially right. The problem is I would suggest the way he engages in these debates is divisive, it's ethnic and it doesn't make this a c--a better country. What do you think?

Rep. KASICH: Well, I think, first of all, Chris, it's up to leaders in government to explain to people why free trade, open trade, open immigration is a benefit to this country, because if you're working on an assembly line and you hear, 'Oh, there's a--a group of people coming into the country; they might steal my job...'

MATTHEWS: Sure.

Rep. KASICH: ...we need to explain to people why ha--being open gives us vitality, growth and everything else. I think that the--the major leaders in our country have not been as aggressive talking about trade. But I do believe this. Intuitively today, the average American believes that an openness is good for them, pocketbook, better products.

MATTHEWS: Right.

Rep. KASICH: That's where we are today. If the economy starts slipping, that case is going to have to be made more aggressively. So I don't think that Pat Buchanan is going to score by saying we ought to shut--lock the doors, pull down the blinds. I don't think Americans feel that way today.

MATTHEWS: You know, let me ask you a question that has to do with economics and culture.

Rep. KASICH: You know one of the great challenges for America?

MATTHEWS: What?

Rep. KASICH: We're so successful, so powerful economically and militarily, we have got to make sure that we can in some ways as a--as a country connect with the average citizen in some of these other countries to--to give them direction, to share in the bounty, to--to--to not make them think that we're on top and you're down there.

MATTHEWS: Uh-huh.

Rep. KASICH: We've got to show respect to people.

MATTHEWS: I know how we're connecting. Let me be really blunt, which I'm not usually this blunt on this show. I've got to tell you something. A friend of mine runs a string of--of--of delicatessens in Washington. He said to me something quite blunt about a--a year ago. He said, 'The way it works is we keep the salary scales for people who work behind the counter down so low that the only people that really work there are people who--really difficult to get jobs anyway, really hard-up people who are not usually employed by--they don't--they don't get called back to the second interview, most people,

and
Spanish people, people from Latin America.'

We have set a wage structure in this country so low that the only people really that are looking--they're available to fill those jobs are people from across the border, and many of them who got here questionably. OK? Isn't that the problem of business? Why don't we raise the wage rates so that we get Americans to fill these jobs and we don't have to go in to illegal--illegal immigration? It's so--it seems all tied together. It seems like big industries and small industries say, 'Hey, we've a great deal here. Bring them in from Colombia, bring them in from Mexico. Make the cheap club sandwiches. The customer's happy,' and we are building a strange society of immigrant workers based upon low wages. Is that a healthy society? As--is it a healthy society?

Rep. KASICH: Well--well--OK. No. No, I don't think it's a healthy society when there is a huge gap between rich and poor.

MATTHEWS: No Social Security, no benefits to these people, just low wages.

Rep. KASICH: But let me--OK, now I--let me...

MATTHEWS: Right.

Rep. KASICH: Let me have my say.

MATTHEWS: Right.

Rep. KASICH: Now look, Chris, you know that this economy is dynamic. You could start on the bottom to--today and you could be on the top tomorrow. That's what's beautiful about the free market and the free enterprise.

MATTHEWS: Mm. That's the way it used to work, yeah.

Rep. KASICH: No--but it still work that way.

MATTHEWS: You think so?

Rep. KASICH: You know the key? Education.

MATTHEWS: Right.

Rep. KASICH: I think the greatest civil rights issue into the next century

is giving education to children, all children, and that's why we need to open up the system, break down the status quo, get the bureaucrats out of the way, give parents power to have choice. Education is the key to...

MATTHEWS: I agree.

Rep. KASICH: ...c--access to the computers. They talk about African-Americans and their--and their ability to use computers. You look at it, it's--it's too low.

MATTHEWS: Right.

Rep. KASICH: I mean, we need to give the people at the bottom the tools and the opportunity to rise.

MATTHEWS: Well, you dodged my question.

Rep. KASICH: No.

MATTHEWS: Should we have minimum wage laws?

Rep. KASICH: Do I think that the government...

MATTHEWS: Should we have minimum wage laws?

Rep. KASICH: No, I don't think so.

MATTHEWS: See, I think we do.

Rep. KASICH: Now wait a minute. There are other ways to get there.

MATTHEWS: Right.

Rep. KASICH: Do you--I mean, why do you want the government trying to set wages?

MATTHEWS: Because--because it--because...

Rep. KASICH: But wait a minute...

MATTHEWS: ...these restaurants will drive down the wages so low...

Rep. KASICH: Chris...

MATTHEWS: ...that only illegal immigrants will take the jobs.

Rep. KASICH: ...how about one other option? How about giving people at the bottom the skills so they can be like a mailman's son, become chairman of

the
Budget Committee and be on the show with you.

MATTHEWS: I knew you'd get back to the biography.

Rep. KASICH: Why not?

MATTHEWS: Thank you, John, because you're so good at this. Anyway,
thank
you, John Kasich. He may have been president. Look out.

We're--coming up next, mayor--Philadelphia Mayor Ed Rendell, best mayor
in
the country. You're watching HARDBALL.

(Announcements)

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: October 27, 1999

10 of 11 DOCUMENTS

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FOX NEWS NETWORK

SHOW: FOX HANNITY & COLMES (21:00 ET)

October 26, 1999, Tuesday

Transcript # 102601cb.253

SECTION: News; Domestic

LENGTH: 4177 words

HEADLINE: Interview with Pat Buchanan

GUESTS: Patrick Buchanan

BYLINE: Sean Hannity; Alan Colmes

BODY:

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

ALAN COLMES, CO-HOST: Tonight on HANNITY & COLMES, we'll ask presidential candidate Pat Buchanan why he now calls the Reform Party home.

SEAN HANNITY, CO-HOST: And then, should homeless people have to go to work if they want shelter?

COLMES: Plus, the essay question that may get an Ohio teacher fired.

HANNITY: First we get the latest headlines.

(NEWSBREAK)

COLMES: Welcome to HANNITY & COLMES. I'm Alan Colmes.

Coming up later, tough-talking New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani will soon make homeless people go to work for shelter. Is that too harsh? That debate straight ahead. Plus, why is a high school teacher in hot water just because she gave her students a writing assignment. You may understand why once you find out what one of the writing topics was. Stay with us to find out.

But first, we're joined in Detroit by presidential candidate Pat Buchanan who bolted to the Reform Party yesterday after more than 40 years in the GOP. So Pat, what's new?

(LAUGHTER)

COLMES: Anything? Anything going on?

PAT BUCHANAN, REFORM PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Well, I'll tell you what. I have found out one thing. Tonight we had a great rally out at Lutheran North High today, but the folks were -- the kids were in a convocation. The

reception
was great.

The kids had to be there. But I'll tell you, we had 500 people at least tonight in a rally here in Pocomo (ph) County full of wild, enthusiasm working folks, union folks. I'll tell you, those are the kinds of rallies, Sean and Alan, that we used to get in New Hampshire in the last week of the primary. This thing has ignited.

COLMES: All right, so far you think this is a good move I'm guessing. What do you make of Donald Trump preempting you and making his announcement of the move just a few hours before you did?

BUCHANAN: Well, you know, customarily in politics you give a fellow who's going to announce, you know, he goes ahead and has his day. But if that's the way they want to do it, it's just fine with me.

COLMES: Let's look at what George W. Bush had to say about you most recently. Here's what George W.'s latest statement is. He says, "Pat sees an America that should have stayed home while Hitler overran America and perpetrated the holocaust." You and George W. going to get into a war of words now?

BUCHANAN: Well, George W. probably missed some of his history classes there with Phillips Andover (ph) because as you fellows know, Hitler declared war on us on December 11, 1941. And we went and destroyed him and did the right thing. And I'm sorry he's got his history a little bollixed up.

COLMES: You called him a redneck cowboy. Is that true?

BUCHANAN: Well, I was kidding. And I said he's a good old, I said, "You know, listen, Mr. Bush is a good old redneck cowboy from a little old town near Amarillo called Kennebunkport."

(LAUGHTER)

BUCHANAN: How come that redneck fellow won't debate me? He's saying -- did you see the "New York Times" -- it said, "Mr. Bush, no way they're going to debate Pat Buchanan even if he gets the Reform Party nomination..."

COLMES: You know, yeah...

BUCHANAN: ... So I was kidding him. I hope it was taken that way.

(LAUGHTER)

COLMES: ... You know, you...

BUCHANAN: His dad will be on my case.

COLMES: ... You and he will probably go at it now. I mean, there's definitely going to be a war of words would you say between him and whoever the Democratic nominee is since he is a likely Republican nominee...

BUCHANAN: Let me say this...

COLMES: ... There's no love lost between you and George W. Bush I'm guessing because he wanted you to stay in the Republican Party.

with George W. Bush who's been doing extremely well in the Republican primaries. Let me say this. Like his father, he's a gracious individual. He's not been any -- I've seen any cheap shots on me. It's been good parties -- or good, tough rhetoric back and forth.

And so I'll be delighted to debate Mr. Bush. But he hasn't said anything I think that's out of bounds.

HANNITY: Pat, I think he'll come and debate. If you get the nomination, then I guarantee there's going to be a war to try and keep you out of the debates. And that would be a shame. And I hope that doesn't happen. Pat, welcome back...

BUCHANAN: Well, Sean, let me just...

HANNITY: ... Father Buchanan, go ahead.

BUCHANAN: ... Listen, Father Hannity, let me say this.

HANNITY: Yes.

BUCHANAN: If they do try to keep you out of the debates, it would really hold up a mirror to the fact that the two major parties basically have a duopoly. They've got a combined monopoly on power.

And it will expose that to an incredible degree. And I think there

would be
a terrible backlash against both parties.

HANNITY: I agree with you on that. All right, now you're in this new party.

Donald Trump joined the party just about the same day you did. He had some very harsh statements about you with Russert on "Meet the Press." Here they are.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

DONALD TRUMP, REFORM PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Look, he's a Hitler lover.

I guess he's an anti-Semite. He doesn't like the blacks. He doesn't like the gays. It's just incredible that anybody could embrace this guy.

(LAUGHTER)

BUCHANAN: You know, Pat Choate, who's the Reform Party vice presidential candidate, said, "Look, this is a party that believes in ethical conduct." It

believes in robust debate. But for Mr. Trump, it's going to come in with a lot of hate terms and things like that.

I don't think he's going to go anywhere in the party because the people don't respect that and they don't like it. They like a good rough debate. Ross Perot has run two outstanding campaigns on issues every time. And that's what I hope to do. And I hope anybody who gets in would want to do the same.

HANNITY: You know, first of all, it's clear he'd never read your book. Look, I don't mind people disagreeing with Pat Buchanan on whether or not we should -- NAFTA, GATT, WTO, what our role is in terms of our obligation militarily when other countries find themselves in trouble. We can have an honest debate on this.

I never saw anything in your book that could be construed slightly in support of Adolf Hitler, Pat. I just -- it's -- this is the politics of personal destruction. How do you feel about that?

BUCHANAN: Well, you know, it is. And I don't believe it's working. But you can never tell, Sean.

And you know, I'm going through my book myself. And obviously, it's a diplomatic history, what should have been done in Danzig and Munich and all these other places.

But I noticed in there I called Hitler a monster. I compared him to Al Capone in 1933 in the way he was murdering his comrades. I talked about SS and NKBD (ph) killers working in tandem at Auschwitz and in murdering those folks in Poland.

HANNITY: Right.

BUCHANAN: And all these dreadful things you're saying are just simply in passing. There's not a nice word about Hitler in the whole book.

HANNITY: Look, we could debate...

BUCHANAN: That they would say this is appalling.

HANNITY: ... Look, Pat, listen, you and I -- and everybody may disagree about what our role is in terms of foreign intervention, foreign affairs, should we be the world's policemen? That's really what your book is about. And you trace the history of our military involvement, where we should get in, where we shouldn't get in.

People can have an honest disagreement with you. But I mean, we've almost gotten to the point now where you can't have an honest debate. I mean, we have Tom Daschle, the president, accusing Republicans of being racist. I mean, this level of debate today just to destroy your opponent at any turn, I don't know why anybody would want to get into this, into your field, why you would want to go through this.

BUCHANAN: Well, you know, I believe in my cause. And I came into it in many ways when it was a much better field -- politics, journalism. As I said yesterday in my announcement, you know, when I came in, they were good and great vocations. But all of them are in disrepute.

And party it's this type thing. And the Republicans, a lot of whom called me names, you're right, Sean. They're getting the same treatment. OK, they oppose that judge out there in Missouri. And they said, look, we don't think

that Ms.

Moseley Braun is qualified to be ambassador. Let's investigate these efforts.

And all of a sudden, they take that and they play the race card. And I think it's going to poison American politics...

HANNITY: And it has.

BUCHANAN: ... And it already has done so.

HANNITY: I think it has.

BUCHANAN: It's going further and further downhill. And quite frankly, you know, what a tragedy if we lose this phenomenal country, all of us, because we can't use the great debate the way it was supposed to be done. All these freedoms, and what are we doing with them?

COLMES: We're going to take a break right there. More with Pat Buchanan when we get back. Stay with us on HANNITY & COLMES.

<21:09>

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HANNITY: Welcome back to HANNITY & COLMES. I'm Sean Hannity.

Coming up later, should homeless people have to work in order to get their shelter? That debate is straight ahead.

Right now we continue with Reform Party presidential candidate Patrick J. Buchanan.

Have you spoken with Jesse Ventura or Ross Perot?

BUCHANAN: No, not since I've announced, father.

(LAUGHTER)

HANNITY: Did you speak to them before you announced?

BUCHANAN: No, I've talked to Jesse Ventura. But it was before I was even given consideration to it. I spoke with him several -- I guess about four or five months ago now.

HANNITY: But not since.

BUCHANAN: Not since.

HANNITY: Because he had used the phrase at one point and called you a re-tread, didn't want to re-tread from another party, I guess one of the nicer things you've been called in recent weeks, Pat. You've been in the eye of the storm.

I wonder in light of what him urging Donald Trump to get involved in this process, do you think he's behind the attacks of Trump? Do you think -- do you see any connection there? Because I do.

BUCHANAN: I really don't. I mean, I don't for this reason. I thought Governor Ventura made some unwise statements in that "Playboy" interview. And everybody piled on him, and I did not. And I just don't know that that's his style to do that. He's never used, the governor himself, he's never used that kind of rhetoric about me.

HANNITY: He's never criticized Trump either for the attacks against you. But let's talk about those statements.

BUCHANAN: Sure.

HANNITY: Religion a crutch for the weak-minded, Tailhook much ado about nothing. You didn't talk about that. I mean, the fondling, the grabbing, the groping of women, harassing of women, much ado about nothing? I mean, I would think that's something, knowing Pat Buchanan, you'd criticize.

BUCHANAN: Well, no, I mean, listen, of course on those statements I disagree with him, I'd criticize him. But by the time I got into that argument, he'd been pounded for a couple of days. And I just said simply I'm going to pile on.

HANNITY: All right, let's...

BUCHANAN: You know my views on all those things.

HANNITY: ... Yeah, I do know your views. Let's see, not a dime's worth of difference between the two parties. Look, when I look down, look, I have my criticisms of the Republican Party, Pat.

BUCHANAN: Right.

HANNITY: And I think they've capitulated a lot, more than they ever should.

I totally agree with you. I share a lot of your frustration. Abortion, gay rights, drugs legalization, taxes, Supreme Court nominees. I see a big difference between the two parties, very big philosophical difference.

Without the Republicans, I think we'd have national health care rammed down our throat. I...

COLMES: Good.

HANNITY: ... Alan says good.

(LAUGHTER)

HANNITY: I think we'd have socialism to an unprecedented level.

BUCHANAN: Well, look, no, I'm not saying -- look, I think the Republican Party, a lot of them in the minority, did a far better job than when they're in the majority.

But let's take some other ones. Both agree on NAFTA and GATT. Both sold out our sovereignty through the WTO. Both agree on MFN for China. The Republicans will go even further. Both are for the expansion of NATO, all these war guarantees. Both are in favor of the war in Kosovo. Both favored intervention in Bosnia. Foreign policy, trade policy, immigration policy, they're the same. I mean, there's no difference.

I do agree with you, on right to life, Republicans are better. On trade, Democrats by and large are better...

COLMES: Pat...

BUCHANAN: ... And what I'm saying is on foreign and trade policy, the elites of both parties are virtually identical.

COLMES: ... Pat, this just came over the wires, but I'm sure you already know this. And aide to Governor Jesse Ventura has said they will not be meeting with you. He will not meet with you when you go to Minnesota later this week. Does

that -- do you care?

BUCHANAN: Well, no, I'd like to have a courtesy meeting with the governor.
But if he can't meet with us, fine.

COLMES: What do you make of that?

BUCHANAN: Not anything. I guess somebody tried to put together a courtesy call with the governor and didn't work out.

COLMES: Is that a snub?

BUCHANAN: Look, I don't know the details of it. As you said, it just came over the wires.

COLMES: All right. You know, it's interesting. The people who have been most critical of you the last few days have not been liberals like me. I think some people like me probably think, go ahead, take some votes away, help elect a Democrat.

But people like Warren Rudman, former senator, said -- called you a "hypocrite who had little in common with the Reform Party and was just after the \$13 million," \$12.6 million to be exact. Some of the most severe ones have been directed from that quarter.

BUCHANAN: Well, look, there are many good people in the Republican Party I'm going to miss. It's a good party at the grassroots. It's a wonderful party. They're people who are full of courage and ability.

And there's no doubt there's a lot of folks in the elites of that party who do not like me...

HANNITY: Hang on, Pat...

BUCHANAN: ... And quite frankly, I'm glad to be rid of them.

HANNITY: ... We've got to take a break. Your calls for Pat Buchanan when we come back at 1-888-TELLFOX, 1-888-TELLFOX as we continue. Please stay with us.

<21:16>

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

COLMES: Welcome back to HANNITY & COLMES. I'm Alan Colmes.

Coming up later, an Ohio schoolteacher is in hot water for asking her students to write an essay about who they want to assassinate. We'll have that controversy later on.

Right now, we continue with presidential candidate Pat Buchanan.

rid of retain people in the Republican Party. Specifically who do you mean?

BUCHANAN: Well, look, there's been some folks who have been very unpleasant I think in the '92 campaign and '96 and recently that have gone beyond the pale.

And quite frankly, if I'm in a different party than them I'm feeling delighted about it. But I'd really not like to go into it because that's behind me and they've got what they want, and I've got what I want.

COLMES: Well, let's talk about some issues. Today, the "New York racial quotas that have helped minorities enter the mainstream, to force a timeout in the immigration that perpetually revitalizes us as an immigrants' nation, and that you promise to keep America from entering all the bloody territorial, tribal, and ethnic wars of the 21st century, thus crippling the halting but vital effort to find international remedies to genocidal conflicts. Then the "Times" says, "Such views isolate America. But they should isolate you." How do you respond to that editorial?

BUCHANAN: Well, let me talk about immigration. When I say a timeout, what I mean is we ought to cut back immigration to a more reasonable 250,000 folks a year coming in from 1.5 million who come in and stay and probably three or four million come across the borders. So I want a reasonable immigration policy. And 75 percent of the American people do.

As for the tribal wars and all these wars around the world, we ought to use our leadership and good offices to try to stop them, ameliorate them, and help the victims of those wars. But Alan, I don't want American troops invading

Haiti and going into Bosnia and going into Kosovo and going into Somalia.

We are a republic. We are not an empire. And that's the way we are founded.
And the "New York Times" does not understand that. We're not to create some global new world order. We're to be an example to the nations of the world...

COLMES: That was a good way to get a plug in for the title of the book...

BUCHANAN: ... And that's what a great republic...

COLMES: ... Good way to get the book title in there, by the way.

BUCHANAN: Right.

COLMES: Listen, the "New York Times" once again referred to you as an isolationist. Is that...

BUCHANAN: All right, let me tell you what you ought to do...

COLMES: ... Are they misstating that when they say that?

BUCHANAN: ... All right, no, let me tell you, read the column by H.W. Brans (ph), the historian in the "Wall Street Journal" today. He makes the identical point I make in my book.

America has never been an isolationist nation, never, ever. We've always looked out even when we were 13 colonies pushing the British and the Spanish and the French out of our hemisphere, out of our country, going across the Pacific.
By 1900, we were marching to Beijing.

The point we are making though is that we are a republic. And we stay out of the internal wars of Europe that are none of our business.

If the "New York Times" editorial writer would read my book, they would understand it.

HANNITY: Pat, let's talk about George W. Bush.

BUCHANAN: Sure.

HANNITY: They guy who said, "The Republicans in the House are balancing the budget on the backs of the poor," and talked about...

BUCHANAN: Sure.

HANNITY: ... "slouching towards Gomorrah," social issues, "My party has painted an image of America slouching towards Gomorrah." Do you make the case that he's not conservative?

BUCHANAN: I make the case that he's using the conservatives as a foil, as a backboard to bounce the basketball off of. And one of his aides said, you know what he said about the conservatives, "First you hit the dog, and then you pet it."

HANNITY: That was in the "New York Times." I read it.

BUCHANAN: "First you hit the dog and then you pet it." Well, you tell that aide, "You hit this dog and you try to pet it and he'll bite your hand off."

(LAUGHTER)

BUCHANAN: Now that's just what got those fellows in the trouble they're in right now.

HANNITY: All right, well, your old pal Richard Nixon used to

BUCHANAN: Right.

HANNITY: ... run to the right to get the nomination, run to the center in the general election. Look, it seems that George W., he's not running to the right. He ran to the dollars and then ran to the center, I mean, because he was able to raise so much money.

Should we criticize him? Everyone else had an equal opportunity to get money. I mean, why are we criticizing him?

BUCHANAN: Well, I will say this. I mean, quite frankly again, Mr. Bush has been very fair to me.

HANNITY: Right.

BUCHANAN: And he's, look, he's used a vacuum cleaner to raise that money. He's got all those state chairmen doing it for him. And they bring him the bundled money in the envelopes. But he's done it the same way the rest

of us, \$
1,000 a pop.

HANNITY: He never -- you never spoke...

BUCHANAN: It's not, frankly, he's not like Forbes who's got \$100 million of his own who can write a check and write you out of the race...

HANNITY: But you...

BUCHANAN: ... He's raised it fair and square.

HANNITY: ... In Iowa, he urged you to stay in the Republican Party.

BUCHANAN: Yes.

HANNITY: Did you have any other contact with him since then?

BUCHANAN: No...

HANNITY: Or his campaign?

BUCHANAN: ... No, I have not personally. I have not personally. I think my sister has had some contacts with their folks. But I have not personally.

HANNITY: OK. Let me ask you this. You know, when I think of Pat Buchanan, beyond thinking of you as a social warrior, Pat, on issues like abortion and social issues where I agree with you wholeheartedly, you know, I also think of Pat as the guy that was there fighting the Cold War with Reagan and Nixon and the other guys, and fighting for SDI. And you were there at Reykjavik, Pat. You were there when the president walked away from Gorbachev and a bad deal because of SDI.

And when I think of this, then you're joining a party with Lenora Fulani, an avowed Marxist with ties to Louis Farrakhan. I can't -- it's

BUCHANAN: Well, there's no doubt. Look, we agree it's a great coalition, broad coalition. We agree on a number of issues. Ms. Fulani obviously doesn't agree. I'm proud of everything I did with Ronald Reagan.

You know, I understand she went to Libya. And I was...

HANNITY: Yes she did.

BUCHANAN: ... Ollie North and I wrote the speech...

HANNITY: Right.

BUCHANAN: ... for Ronald Reagan when those guys went in there and paid them back for what they did to our guys in Berlin.

HANNITY: Right.

BUCHANAN: I'm proud we did that. I'm sorry innocent civilians were killed. We did the right thing. I'm not apologizing for that.

But look, the Cold War is now over, Sean. That's what I'm trying to explain to this party. We need a new foreign policy for a new era.

Instead, we've got Republicans saying, "Let's march up to Baghdad. Let's march to Belgrade." You've got Democrats saying, "We've got a new world order, multilateralism. Woodrow Wilson is back." That's yesterday.

We need a foreign policy for tomorrow. And that's what's in my book, "A Republic, Not an Empire."

COLMES: Let's go to Isaac. Good plug. Isaac in Florida. Hi, Isaac. Welcome.

CALLER: How are you doing, gentlemen? I would like to first start off by saying hello. Pat, I'd like to tell you as a Jewish American I did read your book completely. And I think that people need to...

HANNITY: Read it.

CALLER: ... before they attack you...

BUCHANAN: Thank you.

CALLER: ... is read the whole book...

BUCHANAN: Well, thank you very much.

CALLER: ... I am a registered -- I would like to say that I'm a registered Democrat. I'm sick with Clinton. And Pat, your views are a little strong for me...

(LAUGHTER)

CALLER: ... I've always been a Democrat all my life. And I'd like to

say
that I'm voting for George...

BUCHANAN: All right, which one's too strong?

CALLER: ... I'm voting for George W.

COLMES: Pat, do you -- thank you very much, Isaac.

CALLER: Your book is great.

COLMES: Thank you for your call.

HANNITY: Thanks.

BUCHANAN: Well, thank you very much.

COLMES: Pat, are you going to -- do you think you'll pull more, Pat,
from the
Republicans or the Democrats?

BUCHANAN: You know, you can't tell what happens in the fall, where you
campaign, what your vice presidential nominee is, what issues you hammer
home.
I mean, you go home and you pound the trade issue...

HANNITY: Pat...

BUCHANAN: ... and you'll take them from Democrats.

HANNITY: ... Who would you consider VP off the top of your head besides
me?

(LAUGHTER)

BUCHANAN: Listen, Sean, you'd be a good bet. You can't have two Irish
potato
heads on the ticket, can you?

HANNITY: That's true.

(LAUGHTER)

HANNITY: I agree with you.

COLMES: I'll tell you something, Pat, I'd really balance your ticket.

HANNITY: Yeah, that's true.

(LAUGHTER)

HANNITY: Any thoughts about a VP? Anybody...

BUCHANAN: It's really...

HANNITY: ... Give me a short list of three people.

BUCHANAN: ... No, because it would be in the paper tomorrow, my in terms of what kind of coalition you want to build for the fall (INAUDIBLE)...

COLMES: Possibly James Hoffa, Junior...

BUCHANAN: ... great coalition.

HANNITY: James Hoffa?

COLMES: ... James Hoffa?

BUCHANAN: (INAUDIBLE)...

HANNITY: Would you consider him?

BUCHANAN: Government of national unity boys. National unity and reconciliation...

COLMES: Pat, thank you.

BUCHANAN: ... that's the key.

HANNITY: Thanks, Pat.

COLMES: Thanks for being with us tonight.

HANNITY: All the best.

COLMES: Come back and see us soon.

Coming up next, homeless people in New York City better start looking for a job if they want a roof over their head. Should the homeless have to work for shelter? That's coming up next on HANNITY & COLMES.

<21:27>

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: OCTOBER 27, 1999

11 of 11 DOCUMENTS

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The Hotline

October 26, 1999

SECTION: WHITE HOUSE 2000

LENGTH: 3205 words

HEADLINE: BUCHANAN: ONWARD PEASANT SOLDIERS

BODY:

CBS' Rather: "A shakeup today on the political landscape. Thunder on the right -- Republican Pat Buchanan left the Republican Party. He will now seek the presidential nomination of the so-called Reform Party, founded and once bankrolled by billionaire Ross Perot" (10/25).

FNC's Cameron: "Pat Buchanan's speech, in which he announced his departure from the Republican Party and formally launched his Reform Party presidential candidacy, began haltingly. ... The audio problems were fixed ten minutes into the live coverage, so Buchanan started his speech all over again, unleashing a fiery blast at the two major political parties" ("Special Report," 10/25).

Washington Times' Ralph Z. Hallow, on Buchanan's audio problems: "It was less than an auspicious beginning" for Buchanan. ... He now heads into lonely territory in a minor party that is itself divided over whether to welcome him" (10/26).

New York Times' Clines writes, "Buchanan put aside a lifetime of Republican fervor today and shifted his lagging Presidential quest to run for the Reform Party nomination" (10/26).

ABC's Judd: "When Pat Buchanan finally got a working microphone, the message was vintage Buchanan: angry. Angry at what he claims the party of Nixon and Reagan had become. Buchanan warned his so-called 'peasant army' this is their last chance to rescue the country from Republican and Democratic elites. Buchanan has twice tried and failed to get the Republican Party's presidential nomination, there is no certainty at all he will be any more successful with the Reform Party. Ross Perot has not ruled out running again, Minnesota Governor Jesse Ventura, now the party's most charismatic leader, has threatened to bolt if Buchanan does get the nomination. But if he is successful, Buchanan is expected to draw more votes away from Republicans than Democrats. ... Whatever the reason, Buchanan has injected something into the campaign that the seemingly unstoppable Bush so far has been able to avoid: a bit of uncertainty" ("World News," 10/25).

USA Today's Squitieri notes that Buchanan "hopes to forge a coalition" of Reagan Dems, "hard-core" social conservatives and Reform Party "stalwarts to win the nomination. ... His most important role, however, could be that of spoiler" (10/26).

New York Times' Berke: "For all his apparent weaknesses, Buchanan may be the wild card of the 2000 campaign" because he appeals to social conservatives and labor members, "he is, perhaps, the only candidate since George Wallace who has some

appeal to those wings of both parties" (10/26).

MAKING THE MORNING ROUNDS

Pat Buchanan, on who his candidacy will draw: "I think we will draw voters who have dropped out of the system, voters who have walked away from the system, voters who are disenchanted with the establishment of both parties, union workers and populist conservatives" ("GMA," ABC, 10/26).

Buchanan, on whether he's spoken with Ross Perot: "I've not talked to Ross Perot. My understanding is, he welcomes everybody into the race. He's making no endorsement" ("GMA," ABC, 10/26).

Buchanan, on why he didn't place better in GOP contests like the IA straw poll: "We don't have the money to, you know, to hire a hundred buses and march people to the polls. But in terms of moving audiences, I believe I can do it as well or better than any candidate" ("GMA," ABC, 10/26).

Buchanan, on Donald Trump's statement that he is a "Hitler lover": "In the book I wrote, I refer to Hitler as a monster. I say that he behaved like Al Capone in his first days in office. And he and Stalin ... set up Auschwitz and perpetrated the massacre. Now my guess is, he has not read the book. But that's really irrelevant. ... These attacks on me come at a particular time. They come when Pat Buchanan starts winning primaries like New Hampshire. ... They come when I decided to move to the Reform party. That's when the attack on the book came. That's when the attack on me came. ... These are people who are terrified in their heart of the ideas I represent" ("GMA," ABC, 10/26).

ABC's Sawyer: "You wrote this, that, 'we have to re-establish the Christian community's beliefs as the legitimate moral foundation of American society.'" Buchanan: "You know, I'm going to surprise you. I believe that Jesus Christ was the son of God. And I believe that Christianity is the true faith. I would like all folks to come to it. But I do believe that America's Constitution forbids a religious test. Those are the things I write. The only way, Diane, that you and folks can, I think, make this case is to somewhat distort what I truly say. Now if I said all these terrible things, does anyone think I would have been a syndicated columnist in 200 papers for 30 years and on television every night?" ("GMA," ABC, 10/26).

Buchanan, on Trump's charge that he "doesn't like the Blacks": "Let him say what he wants. But if he were down there when I met with the Reform party leader's state chairmen, deputy chairmen. I met with them Sunday evening. They all came to my rally. Many of those folks are Black Americans, African-Americans. Some of them are Jewish-Americans. They've read my book. They said, 'We're willing to go out and defend you, Pat.' I think if Mr. Trump makes these assumptions, he's not going to do that well in the race, because we're going to come in far stronger and far broader than he imagines" ("Today," NBC, 10/26).

HOW'D IT PLAY?

New York Daily News' Kennedy writes, "warning of the 'last chance to save our Republic before she disappears into a Godless New World Order,'" Buchanan "bolted the GOP yesterday and

launched a bid for the nomination of the Reform Party" (10/26).

NBC's Williams: "Adding Buchanan to the Reform Party mix is bringing new meaning to the term 'strange political bedfellows'" (10/25).

Palm Beach Post's Crowley writes, "broke and with fewer people listening to his call to barricade the nation's borders," Buchanan "bolted" the GOP, "instantly making him the leading contender for the Reform Party nomination" (10/26).

WMUR-TV's (NH) Brewer: "Buchanan is expected to explain his decision here to supporters shortly. It remains to be seen how many respond with 'Go Pat Go' and how many will say simply, 'No Pat, No'" (10/25).

Los Angeles Times' Baum writes, "the passionate conservative who wrote scripts for Barry Goldwater, Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, left them all behind Monday to attempt to hijack the party of Ross Perot, Jesse Ventura and, yes, even Donald Trump" (10/26).

New York Post editorial: "Buchanan may liken the two parties as one 'bird of prey.' However, his words and his choices of recent days reveal him to be a flying creature of a different sort -- a pterodactyl, half-bird and half-dinosaur, and already extinct" (10/26).

USA Today editorial: "All this makes for wonderful theater. But it's hardly in keeping with Perot's original rallying cry to chuck politics in favor of practical solutions to long-ignored problems" (10/26).

CBS' Jones: "Having failed three times to get the Republican presidential nomination, Pat Buchanan bolted from the Grand Old Party. Buchanan, an influential White House adviser to Presidents Nixon and Reagan, declared war on the Republican and Democratic parties" ("Evening News," 10/25).

Los Angeles Times editorial: "If nothing else, credit Buchanan with thinking and talking big. Whether his notions will find any greater acceptance under the Reform banner than they did when he was running as a Republican is another matter" (10/26).

CNN's Crowley: "After a lifetime in the Republican Party, Pat Buchanan got up and went. Standing before more cameras than he's seen this presidential cycle, Buchanan was Buchanan. In a blaze of rebel rhetoric he railed against U.S. trade policy, pushed for a moratorium on immigration, and put a pox on both their parties. He was never one to mince words. Same Pat, just a different party, now" ("IP," 10/25).

Baltimore Sun's West and Gamerman write, "With a withering blast at the two-party system ... Buchanan formally abandoned the Republican presidential contest and joined the fight for the Reform Party nomination" (10/26).

New York Times editorial: "Does anyone believe that Mr. Buchanan's 'peasant army' really exists? It maybe ready to storm the castle, but it certainly did not help its man in the G.O.P. polls" (10/26).

NBC's Myers: "The pugnacious Buchanan scorches both Republican and Democratic parties, calling them, quote, 'a fraud upon the nation,' accusing them of selling out working families.

He also claims the two-party system is rigged to block outsiders. Buchanan joins a Reform party which got 8 million votes in the last election, and now has one of the most unusual casts ever assembled" ("Nightly News," 10/25).

New York Daily News editorial: "It's Buchanan who asks too much, namely that the party allow him to lead it over the cliff. His price for staying was far too high. The only disgrace in the affair is the way much of the party establishment wrung its

hands and got on its knees to stop him. There should be no room in any self-respecting political party for Buchanan" (10/26).

FNC's Hume: "Pat Buchanan picked up his ball and bat and left the Republican Party, to play on what he hopes will be the greener fields of the Reform Party" ("Special Report," 10/25).

New York Post's Rauber, Orin and Graham write, "Failed Republican presidential wannabe Pat Buchanan yesterday did a Donald -- dumping the GOP to jump into the Reform Party ring with his maybe-rival" (10/26).

CNN's Blitzer, on Buchanan: "He may be a three-time Republican presidential loser, but he's still capable of being a Reform party presidential spoiler, controversial views or not" ("World Today," 10/25).

New York Times' Collins writes, "His followers dwindling, his rhetoric getting old, Mr. Buchanan is becoming the political equivalent of Prozac" (10/26).

THE TWO "WINGS" FLAP

RNC Chair Jim Nicholson, on Buchanan's characterization of the two-party system: "Pat protests too much. I mean, I know what the Republican Party stands for and I know what the Democratic Party stands for, and there's a big difference, believe me. ... I don't know what that Reform Party stands for." More Nicholson, on whether it's "good riddance": "Well, it didn't surprise us. Pat has been talking about this for some time. He's been seeking more of a platform for his ideas that haven't seemed to resonate very well in our party. He's written some things and he's talked about the history of this country that seemed, you know, strange to me. Whether or not he's anti-Semitic, Pat's going to have to answer for that, whether that's in his heart and soul, and I'm sure the American people are going to question him on that" ("IP," CNN, 10/25).

McCain adviser Vin Weber, on the Buchanan defection: "This is a blessing to the Republican Party. ... Pat Buchanan, whatever he may at one time may have been, has become a voice of dark pessimism about the future. ... At the heart of what Pat Buchanan has become is a rejection of what the Republican Party stands for. It's a good thing that he's gone. It's a good thing we don't have to compete with that. ... He's a liability to the Republican Party. When a company sheds a liability, the market says that's good news. We've shed a liability today. It's good news for the Republican Party" ("NewsHour," PBS, 10/25).

DNC Chair Ed Rendell, on Buchanan's disparagement of the two parties: "There has probably never been a time in the last twenty years the divisions between the parties are so great. ... I will say, Jim Nicholson, and I know in his heart he does whether he'd say it or not, really should wish good riddance to

Pat Buchanan, because I think he has proven himself to be a hater, divisive, and not the type of person who can unify this country and bring it forward and he doesn't have a place in either major American party" ("IP," 10/25).

THE USUAL SUSPECTS

NY Reform Party's Lenora Fulani, on Buchanan's defection to Reform: "There's a new day in politics in this country, and if you want to build something new you have to form new coalitions. What's on the table here is that Pat Buchanan has come into a party that has as its fundamental approach to changing politics in America, the restructuring of the political process. I think that that's important. I think the more he focuses on that as his campaign, he's going to be a strong candidate" ("Hardball," CNBC, 10/25).

Ex-RNC Chair Rich Bond, on Buchanan: "The Republican Party's gain is the Reform Party's loss. He's a three-time loser in the Republican Party for the presidential nomination. He is an extremist, who with David Duke, has been the prime practitioner of the politics of alienation in the '90s. He is anti-black, anti-Hispanic, anti-Semitic, anti-gay. ... This guy is a Superfund site. He pollutes politics and I'm glad he left the Republican Party because of that" ("Hardball," CNBC, 10/25).

FNC's Barnes, on Buchanan's announcement: "Pat had a couple of things in there that were just ludicrous. One, he says there's no difference between the Republicans and the Democrats. Now, what planet is he living on? Has he noticed that, you know, Republicans, led by Tom DeLay in the House don't get along with the Democrats? They disagree on everything: taxes, spending, abortion, school vouchers, foreign aid. Everything they disagree on. I mean ... so he's basing his campaign on something that, on its face, is preposterous. And I don't think he can sustain it" ("Special Report," 10/25).

CNN's Matalin: "Pat and the Reform Party? This is hardly Cinderella and the glass slipper" ("Crossfire," 10/25).

CNBC's Matthews: "Some never believe it till they see it -- the fall of Saigon, the breakup of the Berlin Wall, and now the break between Pat Buchanan and the Republican Party of his birth" ("Hardball," 10/25).

Ex-Sen. Alan Simpson, on Buchanan and the Reform Party: "Pat Buchanan and his peasants will get somebody's head on a pike, and guess who it might be? The Republican nominee. ... We elected Bill Clinton thanks to Ross Perot. If they want to do it again, at least I hope we don't hear them bitching about the incumbent that wins because of what they've done in their divisive politics" ("Hardball," CNBC, 10/25).

NPR's Liasson, on the announcement: "I thought that speech reminded everyone of how much fun it is to have Pat Buchanan in the race. ... I think there are a lot of people who think there are no difference between the two parties. It doesn't matter whether there, in fact, isn't. There is a dissatisfaction with politics, and people feel both parties are corrupted by special interests and by big donors. And I think to that extent, if Pat can capture that kind of reformist zeal, he can make the Reform Party into a magnet for those people. I don't know if he can"

("Special Report," 10/25).

Human Events' Terry Jeffrey, on whether Buchanan was right to break with the GOP: "No, I don't (think so). I wish that Pat Buchanan had stayed in the Republican Party. I think he was a powerful voice for conservatives in the Republican Party. I believe that Pat Buchanan is the best man for the job of President of the United States; if I believed that he could get elected as president, whether it was in the Republican Party or the Reform Party, I would support it. I just don't believe, at this point, that Pat can get elected President of the United States in 2000 on the Reform Party ticket" ("Hardball," CNBC, 10/25).

USA Today's Tom Squitieri, on how Buchanan accommodates himself to Reformers: "All these disenfranchised people who were sitting out there today felt like Buchanan was talking to them. If you look through his speech and read it, and I'm sure you will, because it really is a great speech and really tries to tap into every element of a coalition he needs to win" ("Hardball," CNBC, 10/25).

New York Post's Deborah Orin, on Buchanan and Reform: "Lenora Fulani is a fringe nut, and if Pat Buchanan wants to tie himself to her -- I mean, we've got a guy who says, 'The Republicans aren't conservative enough, I'm going to link up with an anti-Semitic Marxist'? I mean, this is not exactly mainstream politics" ("Hardball," CNBC, 10/25).

THE PETITION PROBLEM

FNC's Cameron, on the Trump challenge to Buchanan: "When it comes to debating the issues, Buchanan believes ... he'll have an advantage over Trump. When it comes to managing the media and getting news attention, Buchanan figures they're easily, evenly matched. When it comes to money the Buchanan camp is very worried, particularly because Buchanan has to get on the ballot, himself, in about 25 states, about half of the nation, including places like Texas, where getting a third party candidacy on an electoral ballot is very, very difficult. He'll need to get 50,000 petitions in every single congressional district in Texas. It is a monstrous job that Trump would have an advantage in, because he could afford to hire companies that do petition drives, something Buchanan would have to do with his grassroots organization" ("Special Report," 10/25).

Ex-Reform Party VP Pat Choate, on Buchanan versus Trump: "Whoever gets the nomination, first of all, has to go out and do a great deal of work. They've got to go out to 29 states. They've probably got to gather somewhere in the neighborhood of 800,000 petitions. What Pat has is an organization, a political organization, having run for the GOP. He's got a great deal of support from his '92 and '96 races. It'll be relatively inexpensive for him to get those ballots and get on the ballot. Trump will have to hire people in each state. He'll have to go out and get professional petition raisers. And of course, when you do it that way, there's not that much loyalty involved" ("Special Report," FNC, 10/25).

More Choate, on Buchanan's edge: "He brings an organization, he brings belief, he brings large numbers of

people who I believe will leave the GOP and come and join the Reform Party, and you put all that together and take a look at the timetables that have to be met to get the Reform Party nomination, and it says that Pat Buchanan has a distinct advantage" ("IP," CNN, 10/20).

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