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001. email	From Gayleen Dalsimer to Waveslaw@aol.com Re: (no subject) (1 page)	05/07/1999	Personal Misfile
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([Panama Canal])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/18/1999 - 08/04/1999]

2019-0153-F

jn627

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: John A. Koskinen (CN=John A. Koskinen/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-APR-1999 10:31:39.00

SUBJECT: International Y2K Review - April 9-15, 1999

TO: Howard_Rubin (Howard_Rubin @ compuserve.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Many thanks. This is a very thorough clipping service. Keep me on the distribution list.

All the best.

----- Forwarded by John A. Koskinen/WHO/EOP on 04/18/99
10:31 AM -----

Howard Rubin <Howard_Rubin @ compuserve.com>
04/18/99 08:15:15 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: International Y2K Review - April 9-15, 1999

----- Forwarded Message -----

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DATE: 4/16/99 9:15 AM

RE: International Y2K Review - April 9-15, 1999

> International Y2K News Summary

- >
- > International
- >
- > * Y2K meetings between the U.S. and Russia will commence next week in
- > Moscow after the original gathering was delayed over NATO bombing in
- > Yugoslavia. According to Marvin Langston, Deputy Chief Information
- > Officer for the Department of Defense (DOD), the two countries will
- > discuss Y2K at Russia's request. They may discuss building a strategic
- > stability center together, in which both countries will observe an early
- > warning system tracking any missile threats on Jan. 1. Internal talks at
- > DOD have considered the expansion of the center to include other
- countries
- > and to make the cooperative effort permanent, if Russia supports the
- > initiative. (Source: Techweb)
- >
- > * The International Air Transport Association's (IATA) Y2K programme
- head,
- > Kevin Dobby recently announced, "There will be no compromise on safety,"
- > as a result of Y2K. Dobby concedes that the only question will be how
- > many inconveniences will arise with the possibility of airport escalators
- > and baggage carousels malfunctioning. According to a Reuters News Agency
- > report all but one of the IATA's 262 members will be flying on December
- > 31, 1999. El Al, the Israeli airline, will not be in the air because of
- > the Jewish Sabbath. (Source: Reuters)
- >
- >
- > * U.S. Secretary of Commerce William Daley announced a campaign designed
- > to educate businesses throughout the world to successfully deal with Y2K.
- > The campaign includes a series of Y2K conferences which will be used to
- > distribute materials such as the "Y2K Self Help Tool", two Y2K videos,
- and
- > a tape designed for U.S. public TV, all of which have been translated
- into
- > 8 languages. "We live in a global economy and all companies along the
- > supply chain must be Y2K ready. Multinationals and mom-and-pop stores
- all
- > depend on the reliable delivery of parts and products: one weak link can
- > break the chain, causing havoc all along the line," stated Daley. SMEs
- > constitute over 98% of the total enterprises in most countries.
- > Currently, the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) has several upcoming
- > International Y2K Conferences scheduled in such countries as Saudi
- Arabia,
- > Indonesia, Brazil, Taiwan, Argentina and Russia.
- >
- > The first in the series of conferences was held in China on March 31.
- > Madame Zhang Qi, China's Y2K Coordinator for China and the Director of
- Y2K
- > Outreach for the DOC co-hosted the event. It was attended by 250
- business
- > professionals representing corporations, associations and national, local
- > and municipal government entities. Speakers included U.S. experts from
- > various critical sectors (shipping and ports, electric utilities,
- > municipal government, and embedded systems) who discussed their
- > experiences in dealing with the Y2K problem. (Source: www.doc.gov/y2k)

>

> * According to an Associated Press report, Latin American governments were

> late in grasping the severity of Y2K, with Mexico and Chile among the

> exceptions. World Bank experts and independent analysts are advising

> Latin and Caribbean governments to focus on contingency planning, AP

> reported. GartnerGroup analysts predict half of all Latin American

> companies and state agencies will see at least one critical failure in

> Argentina, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, Panama,

> Puerto Rico and Venezuela. Even worse off are Costa Rica, Ecuador, El

> Salvador and Uruguay, they say. "I don't want to be an alarmist, but we

> do want to prepare the people for reasonable precautions. There could be

a

> run on banks, real bad, and declared bank holidays," said Jim Cassell of

> the GartnerGroup.

>

>

> * The European electric power industry expects "business as usual" when

> 2000 arrives, and it is working to address any remaining Y2K problems,

the

> Eurelectric Lobby reported. "The majority of fundamental electricity

> generation, transmission and distribution processes are based on classic

> electro-mechanical technology and as such are not threatened by the 'Y2K

> computer problem'," it said. The two lobbies have set up a working group

> of national Y2K project coordinators to monitor progress and exchange

> information on efforts in at least 23 countries, including external

> auditing and certification of systems. (Source: VNU Business

> Publications)

>

>

> * Moody's Investors Service believes mainland Chinese and Indonesian

banks

> are the least prepared in Asia for Y2K. Moody's attributed the

> difficulties in mainland Chinese banks to a lack of financial and

> technical resources, widely differing hardware and software standards and

> the size of mainland branch networks. The agency said some Mainland

> Chinese bankers believed since they were less reliant on IT, Y2K was not

a

> big issue. In the case of Indonesian banks, Moody's said the financial,

> political and social turmoil there had limited the resources needed to

> address Y2K. Moody's believes Indonesia's payment systems will likely

> experience some disruption. (Source: South China Morning Post)

>

> * Microsoft's Bill Gates says Y2K should prove to be no more than "a

minor

> inconvenience" for most people. Reuters News Agency reported that Gates

> stated, "It won't be as catastrophic as some people suggest. Some

> countries will have more problems than others with the arrival of the

year

> 2000, but for most of us it will only be a minor inconvenience. The most

> important thing is that people in the area of information technology ...

> should remember that there's still time to solve the problem. But the

> time to start-if you haven't already done so-is now." (Source: Reuters)

>

- >
- > * Officials at the Panama Canal Authority have announced plans to check
- > the Y2K compliance of all ships' on board computer systems before they
- > will be allowed to enter the canal on Jan. 1, 2000. Miguel Rodriguez,
- > Chair of the Canal's Board of Inspectors stated that ships would be
- > forced
- > to use costly tug escorts if computer controlled steering, propulsion and
- > power systems do not function properly in the new millennium.
- > (Silicon.com/Financial Times)
- >
- > United States
- > * In recent hearings of the Senate Special Committee on Y2K, Chair,
- > Robert
- > Bennett, and Democrat Christopher Dodd, warned that the "federal
- > government must not lose its focus, because serious Y2K concerns continue
- > to linger." Despite the government's recent report stating that 92% of
- > mission critical systems are prepared for Y2K, Bennett pointed out that
- > "8
- > percent means that nearly 500 mission-critical systems missed the Mar. 31
- > deadline." Deirdre Lee, of the Office of Management and Budget, assured,
- > "We are confident that every mission-critical system will be ready for
- > the
- > Year 2000. However, a General Accounting Office official warned that
- > much
- > work still remained and that, in some cases, the agencies may have
- > exaggerated their progress.
- > Four agencies previously identified as being behind in their Y2K
- > programs-the departments of Health and Human Services, Transportation,
- > Defense (DOD), and the Agency for International Development-assured the
- > Committee that their systems would all be Y2K-ready well before the end
- > of
- > the year. Dr. Marvin Langston, Deputy CIO for DOD, said that the armed
- > conflict in Kosovo was deflecting resources from DOD's Y2K testing
- > effort,
- > and that if this trend continued, some "rescoping" of DOD's testing
- > methodology may be necessary. (Source: Newsbytes, Y2K Today)
- >
- >
- > Also testifying before the Senate Special Committee on the Year 2000
- > Technology Problem, John Koskinen, Chair of the President's Y2K Council,
- > explained why the number of mission critical systems has been decreasing.
- > "Naturally and understandably, the first inclination of employees was to
- > declare the systems they used 'mission critical.' Further review and
- > consideration has separated out those systems that are supportive but not
- > critical for basic operations," Koskinen told the Senate. Koskinen
- > answered recent media reports which posited that the reason for the
- > decrease was to cover up lagging systems. "Thus far, there have been no
- > major disagreements among the multiple overseers of this process - OMB,
- > GAO (General Accounting Office), agency inspectors general and
- > congressional committees - as to the agencies' classification of
- > mission-critical systems," Koskinen stated.
- >
- > The U.S. Federal Reserve System is nearly ready for Y2K, according to
- > report by the General Accounting Office (GAO). As of February, 98% of

its
> computer systems were compliant, the GAO reported. But the Fed still has
> a way to go, the report continued, "before it is fully ready, ... such as
> completing validation and implementation of its internal systems and
> completing its contingency plans." Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve said
it
> will provide U.S. banks with an additional \$200 billion in cash to cover
> any surge of year-end withdrawals by customers worried about Y2K.
> (Source: Reuters)
>
>
> * Elsewhere, Federal Reserve Governor Edward Kelley told the House of
> Representatives Banking Committee that U.S. banks are making good
progress
> on Y2K and the public should not panic. "The most likely outcome is that
> Y2K technical issues will cause no more than inconveniences in the
> financial sector of the United States," stated Kelley. Regulators urged
> consumers not to rush to withdraw money. A study released Tuesday by the
> National Association of Federal Credit Unions found 72% of consumers
> surveyed were not worried about the safety of their accounts at financial
> institutions, while 22% were worried enough to consider withdrawing some
> funds before the end of 1999. (Source: Reuters)
>
>
> * The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) reported that a Y2K test last
> weekend was successful. Back-up systems, making up a large portion of
the
> American air traffic control system appeared to function smoothly early
> Sunday as the clocks in radar centres around Colorado rolled over from
> Dec. 31, 1999, to Jan. 1, 2000. FAA Administrator said the test showed
> that the system "worked as it should, smoothly, efficiently and safely."
> All airline flights in the region were handled by the usual computer
> systems running the actual date. Additionally, an FAA plane was under
the
> guidance of an air traffic controller whose radios and radar screens were
> controlled by the system that rolled over to 2000. (Source: New York
> Times, Associated Press)
>
>
> * In the latest series of Y2K tests in the securities industry, almost
400
> securities firms, securities markets, and utilities turned the clocks
> ahead to January 3, 2000. Contingency plans had to come into play prior
> to the test when a communications hardware failure affected the data
> circuits that a small number of participants had planned to use.
> Alternate communications routes were established and all affected
> participants were able to carry out their tests. Testing of mutual funds
> and options will be completed over the next two weekends, and a final
> report on the test will be released by the Securities Industry
Association
> on April 29.
> (Source: CMP Media, Press release <http://www.sia.com/html/pr781.html>)
>
>

>
> United Kingdom
> * Margaret Beckett, President of the Y2K Council and Leader of the House
> of Commons has announced the launch of a new Scheme designed for small
> and
> medium sized businesses to share their experiences about tackling the Y2K
> Bug. The initiative, dubbed the Action 2000 National Mentoring Scheme,
> will provide 500 free workshops in the hope of attracting 10,000 company
> managers of small and medium sized businesses. The workshops will cover
> the impact of Y2K on general business matters, program implementation,
> trading partners, equipment, contingency planning, and legal issues.
> Gwynneth Flower, Managing Director of Action 2000 explained the reasoning
> behind the initiative, "Many companies that have started getting ready
> for
> the Millennium Bug have already discovered that the problem is far
> greater
> than they originally thought, as well as taking more time and money than
> they originally anticipated. These workshops offer an opportunity to
> share experiences and solutions with other companies to reduce program
> time-scales and to make best use of resources." (Source:
> www.bug2000.co.uk)

> * The Bug Park Study, another Action 2000 initiative, has revealed that
> businesses need to maintain the momentum of their Y2K projects throughout
> the testing phase. Bug Park was established to track the Y2K activities
> of 15 companies through the millennium date change. "Testing takes up to
> 75 per cent of the total project time. Companies think, excellent, we're
> up to the testing stage - it's almost over. But once you start testing,
> things go wrong and you have to go back to the beginning," explained a
> spokesperson for Action 2000. The study also revealed that contingency
> planning must be a major focus as only so much can be fixed in the time
> remaining. (Silicon.com)

>
> Japan
> * Japan's key industries are stepping up efforts to protect themselves
> from Y2K, according to a government report. But many local governments
> are falling behind, Kyodo news agency quoted the report as saying.
> According to the report, companies in five key industries-finance,
> energy,
> transportation, medicine and telecommunications-were making notable
> progress. In the finance sector, 73% of financial institutions had
> completed Y2K work by the end of December 1998, and by the end of June
> virtually all will have finished running simulation tests, the report
> said. But only 54% of local governments said they had achieved 80%
> progress, and only 30% said they had run simulation tests. (Source:
> Reuters)

>
> Malaysia
> * National Securities Regulators said the nation's capital market is on
> track for Y2K, but some companies need to speed up. Computer systems at
> the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange (KLSE), the country's two share-issuing
> houses, two futures exchanges and the derivatives clearing house will be
> Y2K ready by May, said Nik Ramlah Mahmood, a director at the Securities

- > Commission. A central bank official said that 95% of all financial
- > institutions in the country are Y2K ready. Finance Minister Daim
- Zainuddin
- > said the government is drawing up a Y2K contingency plan, which will be
- > ready by June. Despite assurances, Chan Guan Seng, Deputy Chairman of the
- > KLSE, noted that as at April 5, only 18.6% of 398 companies listed on the
- > main board of the exchange were Y2K compliant. (Source: Reuters)
- >
- > North Korea
- > * A recent Reuters News Agency report has brought into question the Y2K
- > readiness of North Korea "formidable array of weapons." Reuters pointed
- > out that the question has been brought up at regular meeting with the
- U.S.
- > and South Korea. The report also specified that South Korea has
- requested
- > Moscow to ensure that the weapons supplied to North Korea by the former
- > Soviet Union are ready for the millennium date change. An unnamed
- Defense
- > Ministry official stated, "Taking into account the result of (the)
- > investigation into our weapon systems we don't think there will be a
- > serious situation of an emergency case happening. We are in close contact
- > with Russia on the issue and Russia has also said publicly that there was
- > no computer bug problem with weapons in North Korea."
- >
- > Philippines
- > * A bill that requires Y2K readiness disclosure in the Philippines'
- > business sector is reportedly being rushed past lawmakers. Karim
- > Bangcola, Director of the Presidential Commission on Y2K, said the bill
- > was expected to become law by the first week of May. Among its
- > provisions, the bill requires all business sectors to state their Y2K
- > preparedness in all advertisements. While the bill does not impose
- > sanctions, it will make those who do not abide by it liable to lawsuits
- > when adverse effects resulting from the computer bug occur, Bangcola
- said.
- > The bill also requires businesses to disclose which of their services and
- > products are compliant, and to label them as such. (Source: Reuters)
- >
- > Taiwan
- > * According to a recent survey carried out by Lin Chih-Chia, a Taiwanese
- > legislator, only 18% of respondents recognized the Year 2000 as a
- computer
- > problem. 38% of those polled thought it was a brand of cosmetics while
- > another 15% responded that it was a cleaning product. Chin-Chia used the
- > survey results to support his call for an increase in government
- > communications aimed at increasing public awareness of the problem.
- > (Silicon.com)
- >

Christine DesRosiers

Recherche /Research

Taskforce Year 2000 Secretariat

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>
>
>

----- Internet Header -----

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Fri, 16 Apr 1999 10:15:13 -0400 (EDT)
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Date: Fri, 16 Apr 1999 10:06:51 -0400
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X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

Message Sent

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Marty J. Hoffmann (CN=Marty J. Hoffmann/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-APR-1999 16:47:28.00

SUBJECT: RE: BLL Clips 4/21/99

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TEXT:
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May 3, 1999

SECTION: No. 8, Vol. 51; Pg. 24; ISSN: 0028-0038
IAC-ACC-NO: 54391005
LENGTH: 1222 words
HEADLINE: Intern Problem; cases involving interned Japanese during WWII
BYLINE: Miller, John J.

BODY:

The Justice Department couldn't lose. In April 1998, department litigators had moved to dismiss a class-action suit against the government, filed on behalf of Latin Americans of Japanese descent interned during World War II. "There was no way we were going to go down," recalls a Justice official. "We had an airtight case, and the lawsuit would have been dismissed." Enter deputy attorney general Eric Holder, civil-rights-division chief Bill Lann Lee, and other Justice officials who had different ideas. They concocted a strategy, in effect, to throw the case, defying the will of Congress and costing the government millions of dollars. It is a story of racial politics, bureaucratic subterfuge, and,

most of all, Clinton-administration contempt for the law.

After Pearl Harbor, the United States feared that Japan might attack Central and South America next, especially the critical Panama Canal. In this atmosphere, 16 Latin American governments detained at least 8,500 Axis nationals, many of them consular officers representing Japan, Germany, and Italy, plus their families. More than 3,000 were eventually transported to the United States for use in prisoner swaps. About 2,300 of these were Japanese, mostly from Peru. The Roosevelt administration was eager to exchange them for some of the 3,300 American civilians held in China by Japan. Many were traded, but some Axis nationals remained in American camps throughout the war.

Half a century later, the American Civil Liberties Union decided that these Japanese nationals deserved reparations from the federal government, and filed a class-action lawsuit, *Mochizuki v. United States*. They compared the plight of their plaintiffs to that of the 120,000 Japanese Americans who were removed from their homes and sent to internment camps during the war. In 1988, following a lengthy debate, Congress passed a law to pay \$20,000 each to the Japanese- American victims of internment, two-thirds of whom were U.S. citizens at the time of their confinement. The ACLU argued that the Japanese Latin Americans deserved the same treatment and that the courts should broaden the meaning of the law to include them.

Congress, though, didn't agree. The Japanese Latin Americans were deliberately excluded from the restitution pact. They had been, after all, predominantly the citizens of enemy nations during the war. To the extent that they suffered hardship, they were no different from millions of others in the 20th century's greatest conflict-and who never thought the United States owed them compensation. The congressionally mandated Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, which drove the reparations debate, had considered these Japanese Latin Americans in a detailed appendix to its long report. It chose not to recommend any sort of redress.

At a 1987 hearing, Rep. Howard Berman asked whether the law would cover Japanese Latin Americans. His fellow California Democrat, Rep. Norman Mineta, who was crucial in the deliberations, replied: "First of all, this bill is really to benefit U.S. citizens who have been wronged by the actions of their own government. So I would think that this bill would not extend to, let's say, the act of the Peruvian government, which, at that time, sent them to the United States." Rep. Barney Frank then suggested, "We can always take an amendment." Nobody offered one.

But in October 1997, 65 members of Congress, almost all of them Democrats, wrote to President Clinton urging him to pay \$20,000 to each of several hundred formerly interned Japanese Latin Americans. Clinton's reply came on January 27, 1998. He regretted that it wasn't "within my authority" to include these persons under the law. Two days later, the Justice Department filed a statement with the federal court of claims: "The plain language of the Act leaves no room for doubt that [ACLU] plaintiffs are ineligible for redress payments." Chief judge Loren A. Smith seemed to agree. He said the court had a "duty to take the course of

action the law requires," regardless of whether this led to a "right and moral resolution" from the perspective of those favoring restitution.

Wheels then started to turn at the Justice Department, where Bill Lann Lee had just arrived as acting head of the civil-rights division. "Isn't there anything we can do?" asked Richard Jerome, a deputy associate attorney general, at a series of meetings. Lee echoed this sentiment, and their words became a refrain at Justice. Lawyers in the civil division argued that the government should continue to defend itself against the lawsuit, but found it tough going when so many Clinton appointees were equating foreign nationals with American citizens. "It's hard to make these distinctions very aggressively," says a department attorney. "You wonder if your colleagues will start thinking you're a racist."

A settlement didn't seem to make sense: The law was crystal clear, and the judge had hinted broadly that he was prepared to dismiss. When Jerome circulated a memo outlining a proposed settlement—he suggested awarding \$5,000 to each plaintiff—Stuart Frisch, general counsel of the Justice Management Division, shot back in a memo of his own: "I see virtually no litigative risk. Accordingly, I cannot advise an accountable officer to certify the settlement payments you propose to make." The Immigration and Naturalization Service also opposed the settlement.

But Eric Holder, Reno's top deputy, ended up rubber-stamping Jerome's proposal. The plaintiffs accepted. On June 11, 1998, Judge Smith granted preliminary approval to the settlement and again noted the plaintiffs' flimsy legal position. "Absent unusual circumstances, it would seem directly contrary to the statute's purpose and moral intent to include either citizens of the Empire of Japan at the time of war or employees of the Empire of Japan during the same period," he said.

Then came a new wrinkle. The Justice Department didn't have enough money to pay every participant in the class-action suit—even though those pushing for the settlement had assured everyone that the money was available. The agreement had said plaintiffs would be paid from the fund established by Congress for making restitution payments to Japanese Americans. By last February, however, this fund had been drained of its last dollar. The Mochizuki class still had \$4.3 million coming to it.

So the Justice Department went to Congress. Buried deep inside the supplemental appropriations bill approved by the House and Senate in March, the attorney general is granted permission to transfer \$4.3 million out of existing department programs, such as the FBI, to pay the remainder of the settlement.

Few in Congress are aware of this. "These are obscene dollars, going to enemy aliens traded for American POWs," says one top Senate Republican staffer. The handful of senators who have been informed about these developments are irritated, but apparently unwilling to reconsider an item they already approved. "The only thing that might change that," admits a leadership aide, "is if the veterans groups decided to get involved. But all they ever do is lobby for benefits."

And everyone in Washington, it seems, is in favor of benefits—the law,

and common sense, be damned.

Copyright 1999 The Crimson White via U-Wire
University Wire

April 20, 1999

LENGTH: 439 words

HEADLINE: Alabama attorney general pushes for language law

BYLINE: By Julie Foster, The Crimson White

SOURCE: U. Alabama

DATELINE: Tuscaloosa, Ala.

BODY:

Alabama currently does not have an official language, but if one state leader gets his way that will change.

On March 25 Alabama Attorney General Bill Pryor went before the U.S. 11th Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta. Pryor was defending the state's right to require English in the administration of its drivers' license examinations.

Bob Park is the president of English Language Advocates. He said the court case shows the insecurity of English as the common language of Alabama. Park is leading the fight for English in Alabama. He also helped Arizonans push their English language initiative.

A decision in the case has not yet been reached.

In 1990 Alabama voters adopted a Constitutional Amendment declaring English as the state's official language by a 9 to 1 majority. After English was adopted, drivers' license test procedures were changed to require drivers to take the test in English.

Martha Sandoval, a permanent resident alien from Mexico, filed a class action challenge in late 1996. She believed Alabama's insistence on the use of English in drivers' tests infringed on her rights. Sandoval also sued the Department of Public Safety and L.N. Hagan, its director, claiming the English policy discriminated against her and others who do not know English, on the basis of their national origin.

U.S. Judge Ira DeMent received Sandoval's case. Initially he dismissed the claim of intentional discrimination. Later, in June 1998, Judge DeMent issued a decision in Sandoval's favor. The decision affirmed that Sandoval could sue and that Alabama's English language policy discriminated on the basis of national origin.

Many feel the use of English is a vital part of being a citizen of the United States as well as in Alabama.

"In order to be a productive, successful citizen in the state of Alabama you have to speak English," said Crystal Day, a junior in Foreign Language Education. "If you don't know English how can you read the road signs?"

Bill Lann Lee, acting head of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, intervened on behalf of Sandoval. Lee declared that all states are on notice that they cannot deny services to people in languages other than English.

Park is still hopeful about the fight. He fought for English in Arizona for 11 years.

"Fortunately, the state of Alabama is not intimidated by either the Federal Court's dictates nor the Justice Department's spin," Park said. "While the whole nation watches, it is forging ahead with a spirited defense of its rights - and of the primacy of our common language."

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Legal Times
April 19, 1999, Monday

SECTION: Pg. 1

LENGTH: 1078 words

HEADLINE: CLINTON TO FILL AGENCY'S TOP LEGISLATIVE POST

BYLINE: SAM SKOLNIK

BODY:

After an interregnum of more than a year, the Justice Department office that coordinates the attorney general's legislative policies and runs interference on Capitol Hill is finally getting a new chief.

This week, President Bill Clinton will nominate House staffer Robert Raben to head the department's Office of Legislative Affairs, according to White House and DOJ officials.

The appointment of Raben, a key aide on the Judiciary Committee, is crucial to Attorney General Janet Reno's efforts to strike up new criminal and civil justice initiatives and maintain constructive relations with a hostile Congress in the final years of the Clinton administration.

The office has been significantly weakened since the March 1998 departure of the highly regarded Andrew Fois. It has been a rocky 13 months, marked by lobbying miscues, three acting chiefs, and the continuation of strict

congressional budget restraints, say five current and former DOJ officials.

Adding to the lobbying unit's woes: The acting chief of the office, Dennis Burke, and his top two deputies all will have left the office by the end of this month.

To replace Foiss, now a partner at the D.C. office of Venable, Baetjer, Howard & Civiletti, Justice and White House officials have considered dozens of names. Several prominent figures, including at least two former members of Congress, have turned them down.

"With very key positions, it sometimes takes a period of time to identify the right person for the job," says James Kennedy, spokesman for the White House counsel's office.

It's unclear how the Senate will react to Raben's nomination. He currently is minority counsel to the House Judiciary Courts and Intellectual Property Subcommittee and legal counsel to Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.).

With Raben's nomination as assistant attorney general for legislative affairs apparently in the offing, the administration has tapped Jon Jennings, a staffer at the White House Office of Cabinet Affairs, as acting OLA director while Raben goes through the confirmation process. If Raben is confirmed, Jennings would become his principal deputy, Justice officials say.

Some prominent Republican staffers say they hope Raben gets the job.

"He's a very capable guy," says Thomas Mooney, chief counsel to Judiciary Chairman Henry Hyde (R-Ill.). "We'd like to see him in there. He's a professional."

But Raben won't get a free ride.

Some Senate Republicans have quietly expressed concerns over a 1997 newspaper article in which Raben belittled the idea of drug testing for House members and staffers.

In response to a proposed House rule requiring drug testing, Raben wrote in a Jan. 20, 1997, guest column in Roll Call that the measure was not only likely unconstitutional, but also "humiliating" and "silly."

Raben wrote: "Those who lose sleep knowing that someone else has taken a hit from a joint on a Saturday night are on a roll with this drug testing program, and for entertainment's sake I hope this is just a first step."

Raben declined to comment; Jennings could not be reached.

Clinton's Crime Package

Over the next year, the OLA will in large measure be given the task of selling President Clinton's soon-to-be-announced crime legislation, which

will include proposals for tens of thousands more police officers around the country and an extension of the Violence Against Women Act, among other things.

The office, which has a staff of 25, including 12 lawyers, and a budget of \$3 million, lobbies Congress and responds to requests from lawmakers.

For the last decade, the office has been the target of bipartisan political gamesmanship. Some lawmakers have tried to punish the office for pushing Justice Department policies they didn't like. During the Bush administration, Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) slashed the OLA's budget. Three years ago, Rep. Harold Rogers (R-Ky.) again cut into the OLA, shrinking the number of lawyers who could lobby on behalf of the department.

And congressional appropriators have not let up. During the last two fiscal years, they have capped the OLA budget--and have even prohibited the department from transferring staffers from other units into it.

As a result of staff cutbacks, OLA lawyers are now working on two or three major issues instead of one, say current and former DOJ officials.

"It can't help but be a fairly crisis-driven workload, " says former acting OLA chief L. Anthony Sutin, who left the office in January.

Free-Lance Lobbying

The vacuum at the OLA has also led officials from other DOJ divisions to lobby Capitol Hill directly, according to current and former DOJ officials. This burgeoning practice of free-lance lobbying runs contrary to internal DOJ rules and can muddy the department's central message on an issue. Without a permanent leader for the office, the problem has been exacerbated.

"It's almost laughable, " says one department lawyer. "When there's not someone here to shake the stick, the place goes crazy."

Burke, the outgoing acting OLA chief, says the office has generally performed well despite budgetary hardships. The backlog of unanswered congressional correspondence has been shrunk from the hundreds to fewer than 10 letters, he notes. And he disagrees with the assessment that free-lancing has been on the rise.

"Do we fight these battles? Yes, " Burke says. "All the time. Are we getting rolled more than usual? I don't think so."

Still, a host of important Justice Department campaigns have suffered because of the troubles at the OLA, current and former DOJ officials say. They cite, among other measures, last year's failed attempts to enact expanded federal hate crimes legislation and juvenile justice reform. In addition, they say the lack of permanent leadership at the OLA has hampered the continuing struggle to win confirmation for acting civil rights chief Bill Lann Lee.

It's clear that Raben, if confirmed, and Jennings have a daunting task ahead of them. One high-ranking Justice official remains optimistic.

"At the end of the day, there is a huge benefit to a coordinated legislative policy. That is what OLA should provide," says the official. "The reality is, we have a fix coming in Raben and Jennings."

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The Record (Bergen County, NJ)

April 19, 1999; MONDAY; ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: OPINION; Pg. L02

LENGTH: 403 words

HEADLINE: HELP FOR HISPANIC VOTERS ;
FEDERAL PRESSURE ON THE CITY OF PASSAIC

BYLINE: The Record

BODY:

NOW that the U.S. Department of Justice has identified barriers that hinder Hispanic voters in the city of Passaic, the decision of city and county election officials to work with the federal government to remove those obstacles quickly is the right one.

Bill Lann Lee, acting director of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, said the city's Hispanic voters are denied equal opportunity in the political process. In a recent letter to city, county, and state lawyers, Mr. Lee said city and county election officials have not hired enough Spanish-speaking poll workers or provided adequate materials written in Spanish.

In last November's elections, 30 percent of eligible voters citywide cast votes, compared with 24 percent of eligible voters in Passaic's predominately Hispanic 1st Ward. Activists complain that Hispanic voters are turned away at the polls because election places do not have enough Spanish-speaking workers or materials.

Mr. Lee also said Passaic's method of electing City Council and school board members hurts Hispanic candidates. Candidates are elected at large, with voters from all over the city casting ballots, rather than from wards.

For years, civil rights advocates have argued that at-large systems dilute the political power of minorities by denying them political control of areas where they are in the majority. In Passaic, although Hispanics represent nearly half of the city's eligible voters, only one

of seven council members and two of nine school board members are Hispanic.

The Justice Department is prepared to go to court to force change in Passaic, and rightly so. However, the agency is also willing to negotiate a consent decree, in which city, county, and state officials would agree to make necessary changes. There are indications these officials want to avoid going to court.

The city, for example, has volunteered to increase advertising for poll workers and about upcoming elections in Spanish-language publications. It will also consider extra training for poll workers and reach out to local churches to solicit Spanish-speaking parishioners who can work the polls in the May 11 City Council election.

That's a good start. One of the bedrock principles of democracy is the ability to vote, absent barriers that make it difficult for citizens voices to be heard.

Copyright 1999 LRP Publications
Disability Compliance Bulletin

April 8, 1999

SECTION: Vol. 14, No. 6

LENGTH: 177 words

HEADLINE: Clinton Nominates Lee For DOJ Position

BODY:

President Clinton has nominated Bill Lann Lee for the position of Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice. The DOJ's Civil Rights Division handles, among other things, administrative complaints of disability discrimination under Titles II and III of the ADA.

Lee was described in a White House release announcing the nomination as "one of the country's leading civil rights attorneys."

Lee was appointed Acting Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division in December 1997.

That appointment, said Ken Weine of the Brennan Center for Justice in New York City, resulted from the

Senate Judiciary Committee's indication that it would not support Lee's nomination for the position of

Assistant Attorney General. Weine said that this most recent nomination followed Senate Judiciary

Committee Chair Orrin Hatch's challenge to the legality of Lee's continued appointment as Acting Attorney

General. Lee will now be subjected to the confirmation process.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: 2019-0154-F

Bucket: WHO

Creation Date: 1999-04-21

Subject: ABC Nightline, March 25, 1999

Creator: Rajiv Y. Mody CN=Rajiv Y. Mody/OU=WHO/O=EOP
[WHO]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kimberly A. Boissiere (CN=Kimberly A. Boissiere/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 17:42:56.00

SUBJECT: Start Memo for C. Thomas Hendrickson

TO: Kristina L. Gordon (CN=Kristina L. Gordon/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Phu D. Huynh (CN=Phu D. Huynh/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Charles N. Duncan (CN=Charles N. Duncan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Kristina,

Would you please prepare the start memo for C. Thomas Hendrickson
US Representative, Panama Canal Joint Commission on the Environment,
i:data\cis\ctherndr.cis.

Thanks!

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. email	From Gayleen Dalsimer to Waveslaw@aol.com Re: (no subject) (1 page)	05/07/1999	Personal Misfile
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([Panama Canal])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/18/1999 - 08/04/1999]

2019-0153-F
jn627

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Samuel O. Spencer (CN=Samuel O. Spencer/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-MAY-1999 14:30:53.00

SUBJECT: Federal Services Impasses Panel

TO: Kimberly A. Boissiere (CN=Kimberly A. Boissiere/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Kim,

I'm sorry I didn't get this to you sooner:

THE FEDERAL SERVICE IMPASSES PANEL

The Federal Service Impasses Panel (the Panel) has seven Presidential appointees who serve on a part-time basis, one of whom serves as Chair.

The

Panel resolves impasses between Federal agencies and unions representing Federal employees arising from negotiations over conditions of employment under the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute, the Federal Employees Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act, and the Panama Canal Act of 1979. If bargaining between the parties, followed by mediation

assistance, proves unsuccessful, the Panel has the authority to recommend procedures and to take whatever action it deems necessary to resolve the impasse. The Panel's staff also supports the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes

Panel in resolving impasses arising under the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

Bargaining Impasses

During the collective bargaining process, when an agency and union do not reach

agreement on issues either side wishes to negotiate, the Statute provides a

mechanism to resolve their impasse: after the parties seek mediation assistance in

an attempt to informally resolve the matter, they may seek assistance from the

Federal Service Impasses Panel. Cases brought to the Panel involve, for example,

impasses in negotiations over reorganization-related proposals such as the selection procedures used to relocate employees and procedures available for

employees to request reconsideration of transfers. Other impasses may involve

negotiations over successorship collective bargaining agreements concerning, for

example, negotiated grievance procedure and arbitration provisions.

After an investigation and determination is made concerning jurisdiction, the Panel has authority to recommend a variety of informal and formal procedures to resolve the impasse. These include telephone conferences, mediation, fact finding, written submissions and arbitration by Panel Members or private providers. If the dispute is not voluntarily resolved, the Panel takes final action by imposing settlement terms. The final action by the Panel is binding on the parties for the term of the collective bargaining agreement unless they both agree otherwise. The merits of the Panel's decision may not be appealed to any court.

The Federal Service Impasses Panel is a component of the Federal Labor Relations Authority. The Panel, composed of seven Presidentially appointed members serving on a part-time basis, is chaired by Betty Bolden. The Panel resolves impasses between Federal agencies and unions representing employees arising from negotiations over conditions of employment under the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute and the Federal Employees Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act. If bargaining between the parties, followed by mediation assistance, proves unsuccessful, the Panel has the Authority to recommend procedures and to take whatever actions it deems necessary to resolve an impasse.

The Federal Labor Relations Authority is an independent agency that administers the labor-management relations program for 1.9 million federal employees worldwide, 1.1 million of whom are exclusively represented in 2,200 bargaining units. In addition to the Panel, the other two components of the FLRA are the Authority and the Office of the General Counsel.

For further information regarding the Panel or these appointments, contact Joseph Schimansky, Executive Director of the Panel, at (202) 482-6670.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: 2006-0210-F

Bucket: WHO

Creation Date: 1999-05-13

Subject: White House Report for May 12, 1999 USIA

Creator: Weinstein, Dena <dweinste@usia.gov> Weinstein,
Dena <dweinste@usia.gov> [UNKNOWN]

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: 2006-0210-F

Bucket: WHO

Creation Date: 1999-05-14

Subject: PARADOX DEAL

Creator: Clifford J. Mauton CN=Clifford J.
Mauton/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-MAY-1999 17:56:27.00

SUBJECT: Y2k Emergency Response request

TO: Robert G. Damus (CN=Robert G. Damus/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Bob,

The following agencies have not submitted a response to our request for information on their authority to respond to potential contingencies created by the Y2K problem. Obviously, some of these agencies are more central to our inquiry than others. Anything you can do to prompt their immediate response will be much appreciated. Thanks.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Defense

Education

EPA

FCC

GSA

GNMA

HHS

Justice

Legal Services Corp.

NASA

National Archives

National Mediation Board

NSF

NTSB

Panama Canal Commission

Peace Corps

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp.

SEC

Selective Service

SBA

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Anna M. Briatico (CN=Anna M. Briatico/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-MAY-1999 13:32:36.00

SUBJECT: LRM AMB56 - - Army Corps of Engineers (DOD) Testimony on Harbor Trust Fund

TO: Sandra Yamin (CN=Sandra Yamin/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa M. Kountoupes (CN=Lisa M. Kountoupes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sally Ericsson (CN=Sally Ericsson/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Howard Dendurent (CN=Howard Dendurent/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rosalyn J. Rettman (CN=Rosalyn J. Rettman/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Harry E. Moran (CN=Harry E. Moran/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Justin D. Sullivan (CN=Justin D. Sullivan/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David E. Tornquist (CN=David E. Tornquist/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly A. Maluski (CN=Kimberly A. Maluski/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alan B. Rhinesmith (CN=Alan B. Rhinesmith/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Deich (CN=Michael Deich/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard A. Mertens (CN=Richard A. Mertens/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David A. Bernell (CN=David A. Bernell/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Gore (CN=Elizabeth Gore/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joel K. Wiginton (CN=Joel K. Wiginton/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Broderick Johnson (CN=Broderick Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James A. Laity (CN=James A. Laity/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Pamela S. Barr (CN=Pamela S. Barr/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ronald L. Silberman (CN=Ronald L. Silberman/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rosemarie W. Dale (CN=Rosemarie W. Dale/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James Boden (CN=James Boden/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kenneth L. Schwartz (CN=Kenneth L. Schwartz/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark J. Schwartz (CN=Mark J. Schwartz/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Theodore Wartell (CN=Theodore Wartell/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda W. Hicklin (CN=Linda W. Hicklin/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen Peroff (CN=Kathleen Peroff/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elwood Holstein (CN=Elwood Holstein/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: John D. Burnim (CN=John D. Burnim/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: James J. Jukes (CN=James J. Jukes/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Comments on the draft testimony are due by 11 a.m., Friday, May 21st. If we do not hear from you by then, we will assume that you have no comments. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Anna M. Briatico/OMB/EOP on 05/19/99

01:18 PM -----

LRM ID: AMB56

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Wednesday, May 19, 1999

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution
below
FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference
OMB CONTACT: Anna M. Briatico
PHONE: (202)395-7301 FAX: (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: Army Corps of Engineers (DOD) Testimony on Harbor Trust
Fund

DEADLINE: 11 a.m. Friday, May 21, 1999

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

COMMENTS: The subject testimony is for a May 26th hearing before the House Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

If we do not hear from you by the deadline, we will assume that you have no comments. Thanks.

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LRM ID: AMB56 SUBJECT: Army Corps of Engineers (DOD) Testimony on
Harbor Trust Fund
RESPONSE TO
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL
MEMORANDUM

If your response to this request for views is short (e.g., concur/no comment), we prefer that you respond by e-mail or by faxing us this response sheet. If the response is short and you prefer to call, please call the branch-wide line shown below (NOT the analyst's line) to leave a message with a legislative assistant.

(1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); or

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FROM: _____ (Date)
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_____ Concur
_____ No Objection
_____ No Comment

_____ See proposed edits on pages _____

_____ Other: _____

_____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF THE ARMY (CIVIL WORKS)

COMPLETE STATEMENT
OF
THE HONORABLE JOSEPH W. WESTPHAL
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (CIVIL WORKS)

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE

HARBOR SERVICES FUND

MAY 26, 1999, 2:00 PM
ROOM 2167, RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

- _____ -- _____ --- _____
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INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am Joseph Westphal, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. I am here today to present information on the Administration's legislative proposal for the Harbor Services Fund and to answer your questions.

BACKGROUND

On 31 March 1998, the Supreme Court ruled that the Harbor Maintenance Tax (HMT) on exports was unconstitutional. In that ruling, the Court concluded that the HMT, which imposed a charge based on the value of the commercial cargo being shipped, constituted a tax on goods in export transit, and, therefore, violated the Export Clause of the Constitution. Because of this ruling, the HMT is no longer being collected on exports. Collection of the HMT on imports and domestic traffic continues, as required under the existing statutory regime. The United States has been under criticism from the European Union (EU), Japan, Norway, and Canada that the HMT violates the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the Supreme Court decision has heightened their interest in the HMT, as it relates to the GATT. Currently, the HMT issue is in the consultation phase of the World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute resolution procedure; however, the EU, the primary counterpart in these discussions, has not requested a dispute resolution panel at this time.

On 20 May 1998, Franklin Raines, Director of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) first proposed the Harbor Services Fund (HSF) to replace the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF). In a letter to the Chair and Ranking Member of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees and to the Chair and Ranking Member of the Senate and House Authorization Committees, he suggested general principles for this fund.

I was given the task of preparing the Administration's legislative proposal to replace the HMT. On August 31, September 1, and September 2, 1998 I held outreach meetings with port, industry and trade interests. A summary of a draft legislative proposal was presented at that time. Subsequently, the legislative proposal was revised, in part as a result of input provided by the stakeholders at these meetings. The legislative proposal was then coordinated within the Administration and submitted to the Congress on April 30, 1999.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The port and harbor system of the United States is critical to the national economy and to international trade. A secure funding mechanism is needed to ensure adequate funds are available for port and harbor development and for maintenance of the port and harbor system. The legislative proposal adheres to the following principles first articulated in OMB Director Raines letter.

- ú abSatisfies the Supreme Court test for constitutionality. Establish a close link between revenue collected and services provided to vessels.
- ú abIs consistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other U.S. international obligations.
- ú abIs formulated on a nationwide basis.
- ú abCauses no significant alteration of the existing U.S. port competitiveness and U.S. competitiveness with foreign ports.
- ú abProvides funds for continued operation and maintenance of ports and harbors now funded by the HMT and also supports harbor construction activities.

These principles ensure that the Administration's proposal for the HSF is constitutional, equitable and sufficient to finance harbor activities.

BUDGET TREATMENT

The President's Budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2000 is based on enactment of the Administration's legislative proposal for the HSF. The following summarizes the budget treatment of the proposal:

- ú abRevenues and expenditures will be placed in a special account entitled Harbor Services Fund.
- ú abBalances from the HMTF will be transferred to the HSF.
- ú abExpenditures from the HSF account will be subject to annual appropriations.
- ú abThe proposal is deficit neutral up to the amount of prior year receipts) no pay as you go (PAYGO) offset. For scorekeeping purposes, the revenue will be treated as offsetting receipts.

The President's Budget for FY 2000 includes \$951 million to come from the

Harbor Services Fund; \$258 million in the Construction, General account and \$693 million in the Operations and Maintenance, General account. This budget treatment allows the Administration to support a higher level of spending for port and harbor activities than would have been possible in the absence of the proposal.

PURPOSES OF THE HSF

Three major types of activities will be funded from the proposed HSF, subject to appropriation. Following are comparisons of the activities funded under the HSF to those funded under the HMT.

Expenditures as existed under the HMT and continuing under the HSF

- ú ab100 percent of the Corps operation and maintenance expenditures for Federal channel and harbor projects.
- ú abExpenses incurred in the administration of the HSF.

Expenditures as existed under the HMT and reduced under the HSF

- ú abFunding for expenditures by the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLDC), including SLDC rent payments will no longer be made.
- ú abThis legislative proposal reserves from the balances transferred from the HMTF such funds as may be necessary to implement legislation to establish the SLDC as a Performance Based Organization.

Additional proposed expenditures under the HSF

- ú abThe Federal share of construction costs of channel and harbor development projects.
- ú abThe additional costs to the Corps of maintaining the reserve capability of Corps dredges to perform dredging on Federal channel and harbor projects.
- ú abAudit costs incurred in connection with administration of the user fee.
- ú abThe funding of up to \$100 million per year for the dredging of berthing areas, the construction and maintenance of bulkheads, and credits toward the non-Federal shares of eligible Federal harbor development or O&M activities at ports where the average amount of the fee assessed during the three previous consecutive fiscal years exceeds the average Federal expenditure from the HSF at that port during the same three fiscal years by \$10 million.

The dredging of Federal navigation channels would be the primary maintenance activity financed by the HSF, while the harbor development construction activity would primarily involve channel-deepening projects.

MECHANICS OF THE LEGISLATION

The assessment under the HSF is a user fee, not a tax. The fee is based on the harbor benefits and services users receive. The fee is assessed on the commercial vessel, not on its cargo.

Vessels are divided into four service categories (1) General, (2) Bulker, (3) Tanker and (4) Cruise. Ship size, movement frequency, and operational characteristics of particular vessels were the principal factors used to determine the level of harbor services required. Vessel capacity,

expressed as vessel capacity units (VCUs), is the characteristic used to measure ship size. VCUs are a volumetric measurement of ship size.

The four vessel categories were chosen because each category has different operational characteristics and each requires a significant difference in level of services required based on extent of use of port system, channel reliability required, and the demand for new harbor development projects. VCU's are based on a vessel's Net Tonnage except on containerships and cruise ships where VCU's are based on Gross Tonnage to account for additional cargo (deck) and passenger space.

The user fees proposed in the legislation are as follows:

Vessel Category	Rate of Fee (per voyage)
Bulker	\$0.12 per VCU
Tanker	\$0.28 per VCU
General	\$2.74 per VCU
Cruise	\$0.12 per VCU

The harbor services fee would be collected once per voyage, with the fee levels calibrated based on the average number of port uses for each vessel category. For additional ease, the assessment of the fee would be made at the first U.S. port of entry as part of the vessel clearance process.

This represents a significant change from the draft proposal in response to feedback from stakeholders. This change is intended to avoid impacts on the number of U.S. port calls made during a voyage. Attached to this testimony are examples that illustrate how these rates are used to compute the user fee and to compare the amounts collected to the HMT.

EXEMPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

The exemptions and exclusions in the proposed legislation mirror those contained in the legislation for the HMT. Exemptions in the proposed legislation include:

- ú abPort use by vessels of the U.S. or any agency thereof.
- ú abPort use for intraport movements.
- ú abVessels transporting commercial cargo from the mainland U.S. to Alaska, Hawaii, or any possession of the U.S., for ultimate use or consumption in Alaska, Hawaii, or any possession of the U.S.
- ú abVessels transporting commercial cargo from Alaska, Hawaii, or any possession of the U.S. to the mainland U.S. for ultimate use or consumption in the mainland U.S. (exception is Alaskan crude oil).
- ú abVessels transporting commercial cargo within Alaska, Hawaii, or possession of the U.S.
- ú abVessels transporting passengers operating solely within the state waters of Alaska or Hawaii and adjacent international waters.

The exemption for port use by the U.S. preserves the government's ability to accomplish governmental tasks in ports without interference or administrative burden. The exemptions pertaining to Alaska, Hawaii and the possessions of the U.S. acknowledge and protect the peculiar

port-dependence of non-contiguous states and possessions of the U.S. These states and possessions, unlike the other 48 states, are critically dependent on domestic port shipments.

Exclusions are contained in the definition section of the legislation.

The exclusions include ferries, vessels transporting fish not previously landed on shore, vessels on the Inland Waterway system, and vessels less than 3,000 gross tons. The minimum vessel size preserves the exclusion for vessels moving on inland and intracoastal waterways, and other small vessels for which the cost to administer the fee would be impractical.

RATE ADJUSTMENT

The proposed legislation provides for a periodic review of amounts collected to ensure that the fees charged fairly approximate the cost of services provided. The legislation also provides for the prospective adjustment of the rate of the fee for any one or more of the bulkier, tanker, or cruise vessel categories of up to \$0.05, or in the case of the general vessel category, by up to \$0.25, as necessary to fairly approximate the cost of services provided to commercial vessels in each vessel category.

In addition the legislation provides that, if amounts appropriated in any fiscal year are less than the amount collected in fees for the prior fiscal year, then the rate of the fee for each vessel category shall be reduced in the year of the appropriation so as to result in collections not exceeding the total amount appropriated from the HSF for that fiscal year.

COLLECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Regulations would be prescribed by the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Army, respectively, for collection and administration of the user fee.

Collection of fee - The Secretary of the Treasury would be responsible for prescribing regulations:

- ú abTo provide for the manner and method of payment and collection of the fee imposed by this legislation.
- ú abTo provide for the posting of bonds to secure payment of the fee.
- ú abTo exempt any transaction or class of transactions from the fee where the collection of the fee is not administratively practical.

Audit of fees - The Secretary of the Army be responsible for prescribing regulations:

- ú abTo provide for the remittance or mitigation of penalties and the settlement or compromise of claims.
- ú abTo provide for a periodic review of amounts collected under this legislation to ensure that the fees charged fairly approximate the cost of services provided to commercial vessels for port use.
- ú abTo provide for the adjustment of the rate of the fee as necessary to fairly approximate the cost of services provided to commercial vessels.

ú abOther regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this legislation.

CONCLUSION

To summarize:

ú abThe Administration's proposal is a step forward to meet the needs of the ports and harbors of the United States, not only for operation and maintenance, but also to provide the needed revenue for channel improvement projects.

ú abThe budget treatment of this proposal allows the Administration to support a higher level of spending for port and harbor activities than would have been possible in the absence of the proposal, and thereby reduces the backlog of these needed navigation improvements.

ú abThis proposal places the costs of harbor services fairly and equitably on the users of these services, and remedies the constitutional problems of the HMT.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, this concludes my testimony. This proposal is an important step in the dialogue among the Administration, Congress, and all of the stakeholders on this important issue. My staff and I stand ready to work with you on this matter in any way we can. I would be pleased to answer your questions.

Attachment (Examples)

ATTACHMENT - HARBOR SERVICES USER FEE DETAILED EXAMPLES

The examples present the amount of the new Harbor Services User Fee (HSUF) as compared to the old Harbor Maintenance Tax (HMT). Cargo values are shown only to make this comparison. The cargo value is needed to calculate the old HMT. Cargo value has no relation to the way the proposed fee is computed.

GENERAL: This is the major vessel category. Most of the vessel capacity is in containerships that operate on regular scheduled port calls. About 44% of all VCUs are in this category.

Example 1 - General

4,200 TEU Containership carrying \$140 million in cargo in 6,000 TEU round-trip

VCU = 57,000 GT (Gross Tonnage)

Voyage: Northern Europe - Boston - New York - Norfolk - Northern Europe

This example shows a containership with multiple port calls on the East Coast. The vessel would be assessed $\$2.74/\text{VCU} \times 57,000 \text{ VCU} = \$156,180$ upon entering Boston for the entire voyage. The vessel operator would pay the fee.

The HMT for this voyage carrying \$140 million in cargo in 6,000 TEU

(round-trip) is \$175,000 and the shippers pay it. This is equivalent to \$3.07/VCU (or \$29/TEU) for the entire voyage under the HMT compared to \$2.74/VCU (or \$26/TEU) under the HSUF.

Example 2 - General

4,800 TEU Containership carrying \$190 million in cargo in 7,560 TEU round-trip
VCU = 65,000 GT
Voyage: Far East - Los Angeles - Seattle - Far East

This example shows a containership with multiple port calls on the West Coast. The vessel would be assessed $\$2.74/\text{VCU} \times 65,000 \text{ VCU} = \$178,100$ upon entering Los Angeles for the entire voyage. The vessel operator would pay the fee.

The HMT for this voyage carrying \$190 million cargo in 7,560 TEU (round-trip) is \$237,500 and is paid by the shipper. This is equivalent to \$3.65/VCU (or \$31/TEU) for the entire voyage under the HMT compared to \$2.74/VCU (or \$23/TEU) under the HSUF.

BULKER: About 16% of all VCUs are in this group. Bulkers are usually engaged in point to point trade having empty back hauls.

Example 1 - Bulker

Bulker carrying 50,000 mt (metric tons) of grain worth \$5 million
VCU = 20,000 NT (Net Tonnage)
Voyage: New Orleans - Japan

This example shows a bulker entering New Orleans empty (ballast) and then sailing from New Orleans to Japan. The vessel would be assessed $\$0.12/\text{VCU} \times 20,000 \text{ VCU} = \$2,400$ at New Orleans and this fee would be paid by the vessel operator.

The HMT for this voyage carrying \$5 million in grain is \$6,250 and the shipper pays it. This is equivalent to \$0.31/VCU (or \$0.13/mt) under the HMT compared to \$0.12/VCU (or \$0.06/mt) under the HSUF.

The Panama Canal charge on this shipment is \$78,385.

Example 2 - Bulker

Bulker carrying 100,000 mt of coal worth \$5 million
VCU = 50,000 NT
Voyage: Norfolk - Japan

This example shows a bulker entering Norfolk empty (ballast) and then sailing from Norfolk to Japan. The vessel would be assessed $\$0.12/\text{VCU} \times$

50,000 VCU = \$6,000 at Norfolk. The vessel operator would pay this fee.

The HMT for this voyage carrying \$5 million in coal is \$6,250 and the shipper pays it. This is equivalent to \$0.125/VCU (or \$0.0625/mt) under the HMT compared to \$0.12/VCU (or \$0.06/mt) under the HSUF.

TANKER: About 16% of all VCUs are in this category. Tankers are usually engaged in point to point trade to specific oil and chemical processing facilities and often have empty back hauls.

Tanker carrying 150,000 mt of crude oil worth \$18 million

VCU = 50,000 NT

Voyage: Venezuela - Philadelphia

This example shows a tanker entering refining facilities in Philadelphia from Venezuela loaded with crude oil and then exiting from Philadelphia empty (ballast). The vessel would be assessed \$0.28/VCU x 50,000 VCU = \$14,000 at Philadelphia and it would be paid by the vessel operator.

The HMT for this voyage carrying \$18 million in crude oil is \$22,500 and the shipper pays it. This is equivalent to \$0.45/VCU (or \$0.15/mt) under the HMT compared to \$0.28/VCU (or \$0.09/mt) under the HSUF.

CRUISE: About 24% of all VCUs are in this category. Cruise ships operate on a regular interval of port calls.

Cruise ship with \$3 million in fares for 1200 passengers

VCU = 55,000 GT

Voyage: Vancouver - Ketchikan- Juneau - Valdez - Seward - Vancouver

This example shows a cruise ship with multiple port calls in Alaska departing and returning to Vancouver, Canada. The vessel would be assessed \$0.12/VCU x 55,000 VCU = \$6,600 entering Ketchikan for the entire voyage.

The HMT for this voyage having \$3.0 million in fares for 1,200 passengers is \$3,750. This is equivalent \$0.07/VCU (or \$3.13/passenger) for the entire voyage under the HMT compared to \$0.12/VCU (or \$5.50/passenger) under the HSUF.

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108SDS

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Note:

3 of 5 DOCUMENTS

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Country Reports

LAST-UPDATE: May 18, 1999

LENGTH: 13451 words

COUNTRY-NAME:

Nicaragua

OFFICIAL NAME

Republica de Nicaragua (The Republic of Nicaragua)

TYPE OF STATE

A republican constitution since 1984, providing for a strong presidency.

HEAD OF STATE AND HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

President Dr Arnaldo Aleman Lacayo (AL) (elected 20 October 1996; inaugurated January 1997)

RULING PARTY

Alianza Liberal (AL) (Liberal Alliance) (42 seats - largest single party in the National Assembly inaugurated January 1997).

MAIN OPPOSITION

Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN) (Sandinistas) (36 seats)

SIZE

128,875 square km (49,759 square miles)

POPULATION

4.70 million, 1997 estimate.

As many as half a million expatriate Nicaraguans live in Costa Rica, Honduras and the United States.

Annual population growth rate 3.1 per cent (1990-96). Life expectancy 68 years (1996). Infant mortality rate 44 per 1,000 live births in 1996. Approximately 24 per cent of children were underweight between 1990 and 1996.

About 49 per cent of the population is male, 51 per cent female. Population under 25 years 65 per cent.

Population density 40 inhabitants per sq km in 1996. Urban population 63 per cent in 1996 compared to 47 per cent in 1970.

Ethnic makeup: the population is 69 per cent mestizo, 17 per cent European, 9 per cent negro and 5 per cent American.

In the eastern region of the country, on the Atlantic coast, live the Creole and Indian peoples. The Creoles number some 26,000, the Miskitos 182,000 and the Sumus 9,000. There are also two very small indigenous groups - the Ramas and the Garifunos.

CAPITAL CITY

Managua; population 770,000 (1996) in the metropolitan area.

RELIGIONS

Primarily a Catholic country, although mainline Protestant and evangelical groups make up 20 per cent of the population. The majority of the Atlantic coast population is Moravian (members of a Protestant sect founded in Saxony and holding Hussite doctrines). There is no official religion.

In 1997 the unemployment rate was 13.9 per cent. Underemployment is endemic.

Approximately 36 per cent of the workforce is female.

While the government claims that only 13 per cent of Nicaraguans are illiterate, most experts agree that functional illiteracy is at least twice that figure. The World Bank estimated adult literacy in Nicaragua at 66 per cent in 1995.

GMT/LOCAL TIME DIFFERENCE

GMT minus six hours

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Spanish is the official language. Some 90 per cent of the population is Spanish-speaking. Many names of towns, medicines, foods, flora and fauna are in the Nahuati language.

Some businessmen speak English. In the Bluefields (Atlantic) region, English prevails.

On the Atlantic Coast, Indian towns and ethnic communities still preserve their language and cultural traditions. Here, Autonomous Law guarantees bilingual education in the Miskito, Creole, English, Sumus, Ramas and Garifuna dialects.

CURRENCY

Cordoba oro (gold cordoba) or new cordoba (C)

EXCHANGE RATE

C11.05 per US\$ (November 1998)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

C19.07 billion (1997)

GDP PER CAPITA

US\$454.6 (1997)

GDP REAL GROWTH

6.8 per cent (1997)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)

US\$1.97 billion (1996)

GNP PER CAPITA

US\$448 (1996)

GNP REAL GROWTH

5 per cent (1996 estimate)

INFLATION

10.0 per cent (1997)

INTEREST RATES

Savings: 8.7 per cent per annum (July 1998)

Deposit: 10.5 per cent per annum (July 1998)

Lending: 21.4 per cent per annum (July 1998)

EXPORTS (GOODS) (FOB)

US\$708.6 million (1997)

IMPORTS (GOODS) (FOB)

US\$1.5 billion (1997)

TRADE BALANCE

-US\$741.8 million (1997)

CURRENT ACCOUNT

-US\$670.5 million (1997)

FOREIGN DEBT

US\$9.2 billion (1997)

TOTAL RESERVES MINUS GOLD

US\$388.43 million (end-July 1998)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

US\$388.10 million (end-July 1998)

TOURIST ARRIVALS

303,000 (1996)

TOURISM RECEIPTS

US\$54m (1996)

KEY INDICATORS

Unit 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

Population m 4.26 4.30 4.40 4.60 4.70

Gross national product (GNP) US\$bn - 1.29 1.55 1.67 1.74

GNP per capita US\$ - 320 370 380 386

Gross domestic product (GDP) real growth % - 3.2 3.8 5.5 4. 0

Inflation % 20.4 7.7 11.1 12.1 10.0

Unemployment % 21.8 20.7 20.2 18.1 13.9

Agricultural output

Maize '000 tonnes 284 241 331 323 318

Coffee, green '000 tonnes 42 41 55 53 58

Seed cotton '000 tonnes - 3 16 7 4

Bananas '000 tonnes - 60 65 98 68

Sugar-cane '000 tonnes 2,244 2,593 3,198 3,650 3,546

Exports (goods) (FOB) US\$m 267.0 363.7 530.2 673.5 708.6

Imports (goods) (FOB) US\$m 659.4 781.2 865.0 1,033.2 1,450.4

Balance of trade US\$m -392.4 -417.5 -334.8 -359.7 -741.8

Current account US\$m -644.3 -700.2 -569.5 -481.2 -670.5

Foreign debt US\$bn - 8.9 8.6 6.4 6.1

Total reserves minus gold US\$m 55.04 141.01 136.20 197.32 377.94

Foreign exchange US\$m 55.00 141.00 136.20 197.30 377.90

Discount rate % 11.8 10.5 10.2 10.2 -

Savings rate % 8.5 8.8 8.9 9.0 8.9

Lending rate % 18.7 20.1 19.9 20.7 21.0

Deposit rate % 11.6 11.7 11.1 12.3 12.4

Exchange rate C per US\$ 5.62 6.72 7.55 8.44 9.45

INTRODUCTION

Nicaragua's political scene dissolved into legislative chaos - some might say farce - following the October 1996 election of right-wing Alianza Liberal (AL) (Liberal Alliance) candidate Arnoldo Aleman, a former mayor of Managua, as president. Opposition parties in congress joined forces to pass an improbable legislative programme providing - inter alia - salary increases for state employees and granting congress powers to elect the president of the Banco Central de Nicaragua (BCN) (central bank). In January 1997 the Supreme Court ruled that all the laws passed in the transitional period (between election and inauguration) were null and void.

The episode illustrated how little consensus exists between government and opposition, or more particularly between the AL and the opposition Sandinista party, the Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN). The two are separated by a huge philosophical divide that Nicaragua's recent history has done little to reconcile. The mood in Congress, and the rushed legislation, were inspired by opposition frustration at Aleman's convincing electoral victory. His right-wing AL party won 42 seats in the newly elected National Assembly. The Sandinistas, out of power for over six years, failed to make the comeback they had hoped for, winning only 36 seats. The balance of power in the legislature lies with the deputies elected by Nicaragua's smaller parties.

Aleman took over the helm from out-going president Violeta Chamorro. The Chamorro presidency was regarded by many, certainly in its latter years, as a lame duck administration, ruling with the support of a fragmented

coalition and torn between a desire to roll back excessive state participation and the inevitability of continuing many of the Sandinista economic policies. Elected in 1990, Chamorro's essential contribution was to bring peace and relative stability to Nicaragua. Since 1976, civil unrest deteriorating into civil war had been the rule in Nicaragua. In the three years before President Somoza left Nicaragua in 1979, some 50,000 Nicaraguans died in clashes between the FSLN and the National Guard. It is impossible to put an accurate figure on the number of Nicaraguans killed in the more prolonged conflict between the Sandinista government and the US-backed Contra Revolucionarios, or Contras.

Economy

Before the Sandinista revolution in 1979, agriculture was Nicaragua's dominant productive sector, accounting for 23 per cent of GDP, against 20 per cent for the manufacturing sector and 50 per cent for services. A handful of agricultural products - bananas, coffee, cotton, sugar and beef accounted for more than 65 per cent of Nicaragua's export earnings. Between 20 and 25 per cent of Nicaragua's foreign trade, in either direction, was conducted with the USA. A similar percentage was accounted for by trade within the Central American Common Market (CACM), mainly with Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala. Until May 1981 it was this regional trade that provided the initiative for much of Nicaragua's export-oriented industrial development.

Since 1981 Nicaragua has experienced an often tragic catalogue of negative economic developments. Its relationship with the USA - a defining relationship with most countries in the region - deteriorated from that of major trading partner to one of outright belligerence as the USA mounted a crippling economic blockade in the 1980s. The CACM ceased to live up to its name and aspirations and instead became progressively deadlocked in protectionism. Nicaragua, traditionally vulnerable to external factors, suffered badly as prices for its two major commodities - coffee and bananas - fell on international markets. Inclusion among the central American recipients of European Union (EU) aid (EEC

at the time), was blocked by Britain's conservative government, anxious to appear supportive of the US position on Nicaragua. The veiled hand of the US administration was also seen behind negative reports circulating at the time concerning Nicaragua's credit-worthiness.

So effective was the US blockade that Nicaragua was forced to turn for support and sustenance to the former USSR and Cuba, piling up problems as its reliance on Soviet aid, particularly subsidised oil supplies, increased, only to end abruptly with the collapse of the Soviet empire, forcing a desperate Nicaragua forlornly to re-assess an already disastrous position.

The consequences of this disastrous foreign policy remain. Although the official unemployment figure was 13.9 per cent at the end of 1997, around 60 per cent of the population was estimated to be either unemployed or underemployed. Nicaragua, the largest country in central America, also has one of the largest per capita debt burdens in the world, with 51 per cent of government revenue used to pay off debt.

Compensation

Foreign investment flows, while rising, are still laughably low by the standards of most emerging markets, totalling US\$23.3 million in 1993 and rising to just under US\$60 million in 1995. President Aleman has promised to restore property rights, although the whole issue of compensation for property confiscated under the Sandinista regime is as complex as it is critical. The Aleman cabinet, largely comprising technocrats, is well aware of the importance of creating a stable and equitable climate for foreign investors. At the same time it has sought to reach agreement on compensation without recourse to the outgoing government's property compensation bonds. These are notionally backed by anticipated revenues from the privatisation of Telcor, the state-owned telecommunications company.

The Privatisation Act, passed at the end of 1995, established a legal framework for issuing definitive titles to property and for the programme of compensation to former owners of expropriated property. It also provided for an issue (US\$650 million) of compensation bonds, backed by United States Treasury

zero-coupon bonds. The 1995 investment protection agreement concluded with the USA contained no specific mechanism for resolving property-related issues.

Policy

Despite efforts to adhere to the economic guidelines laid down by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), this has proved difficult. The central objective of the outgoing government's macroeconomic policy was the reduction of

the fiscal surplus by increasing the primary surplus. The failure to achieve

this meant that the government's macroeconomic programme had to be re-thought.

In the meantime, the IMF and the World Bank decided that Nicaragua had failed to

achieve the targets required to qualify for a further enhanced structural adjustment facility (ESAF). Without the ESAF in place, Nicaragua is ineligible

for loans from the InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank. Nor

is it able to qualify for further restructuring of its Paris Club debt.

The Aleman victory was conclusive despite his well known connections with the

former Somoza regime. The direction, and priorities, of his government are well

indicated by his choice of cabinet, the members of which are very much technocrats. The president of the central bank, Noel Ramirez, came from the

Instituto Centroamericano de Administracion de Empresas (Central American Business School - INCAE). Economy Minister Francisco Lainez was central bank

governor in the Somoza era. Minister of Finance Esteban Duquestrade is a private banker.

Growth

The central bank put GDP growth in 1997 at 6.8 per cent, the highest recorded

figure since 1979 and slightly up on the 1996 figure of 5.5 per cent.

Economic

growth has been sustained by significant increases in fixed investment, reasonable export growth and the continued recovery of the construction sector

as war damages are repaired and the country's infrastructure rebuilt. The previous administration had little success in getting inflation into single

figures. The 1996 inflation rate was 12.1 per cent, slightly up on the 11.1 per

cent recorded in 1995, but decreased to 10.0 per cent in 1997.

The 1995/96 agricultural year saw an increase in production of the

principal
export crops (coffee and bananas) as well as in maize production.
However, the
production of rice, beans and sorghum declined, as did beef output, the
latter
adversely affected by low international meat prices and the lack of any
solution
to the debt arrears that affect a large number of Nicaraguan producers.
The
1996/97 coffee crop is estimated at 950,000 bags, revised downwards from
earlier
estimates of 1.1 million bags. The 1995 harvest was 1.3 million bags.
Although
exports look likely to drop, increased coffee prices should ensure
comparable
revenue figures. Fisheries output - and export - notably of crustaceans,
increased greatly.

The manufacturing sector continues to grow, registering 2.1 per cent in
1996. Much of the growth came from the agro-industrial sector's production for
export
from coffee and sugar refineries, processing plants and marine product
factories. Manufacturing growth has been achieved despite the upheavals
caused
by the sector's far-reaching restructuring, diversification and
consolidation.
Strong growth has also been generated by the maquila (in bond) industries
operating in the Las Mercedes free trade zone (FTZ). The zone's 17
factories
employ over 8,000 workers, mostly producing clothing. Total exports from
the
maquila sector were estimated at US\$160 million in 1996. Foreign direct
investment in the FTZ is estimated (end-1996) at US\$45 million.

Hurricane Mitch

Few countries have experienced as many economic body-blows as
Nicaragua. In
November 1998 Hurricane Mitch, the worst storm to affect Central America
in two
centuries, hit Nicaragua. It caused severe flooding and landslides
throughout
Nicaragua. The worst affected areas were central, north and north-western
parts
of the country. Nine regions were declared disaster areas.

It was estimated that over 4,000 people died, with many more missing,
as a
result of the hurricane, although the actual death toll will never be
known. A
tenth of the population, around half a million people, were made
homeless. A
lack of clean water resulted in the outbreak of disease, with stagnating
water

providing a haven for malarial mosquitoes. Cholera was reported in some areas.

At least 20 per cent of the country's coffee production for 1998-99 was destroyed. Sugar harvests were delayed, shrimp farms were buried under mudslides and there were major losses in non-traditional crops.

Seventy per cent of the country's infrastructure was destroyed, with the Pan-American Highway cut in several places by floods and landslides; many bridges were destroyed. The loss of roads and bridges and the resulting transport bottlenecks meant that even where crops survived, farmers faced disaster due to being unable to transport their crops.

A political row developed with the government being accused of reacting too slowly to the disaster. It may take up to 20 years to reconstruct the country's economy and infrastructure. The US pledged US\$70 million in aid to Nicaragua and Honduras. The Hurricane has destroyed the government's revenue-raising ability and exports, raising questions about the country's debt repayments.

While the consequences of Hurricane Mitch are serious and long-lasting, the economic consequences are unclear. After the hurricane, France unilaterally wrote off its share of Nicaragua's debt and the IMF began examining the country's debt repayments. It is certainly possible that if the government follows IMF policies, the pain caused by austerity measures and the hurricane may subside sooner than expected.

POLITICS

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The President, Vice-President and representatives in the National Assembly serve five-year terms. The President names magistrates to the Supreme Court and to the Supreme Electoral Council (the fourth branch of government in Nicaragua which oversees the electoral process), subject to confirmation by the National Assembly. Two of the five members of the Supreme Electoral Council, however, are chosen from opposition political parties.

The President has the power to veto, or partially veto, a law passed within the preceding 15 days by the National Assembly.

Voting eligibility: 16 years old.

CURRENT SITUATION

After Arnaldo Aleman's election to the presidency in October 1996, Nicaragua experienced an almost chaotic transitional period leading up to the new President's swearing in ceremony. During the period between October 1996 and January 1997, political parties opposed to the new President passed a record number of laws which were then declared void by the Supreme Court. In the new National Assembly, Aleman's Alianza Liberal (AL) (Liberal Alliance) won 42 seats while the Sandinistas won 36 seats and the remaining smaller parties 15 seats.

At the end of May 1998, Daniel Ortega and Tomas Borge were re-elected to posts at the head of the Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN) (Sandinistas), despite accusations from Ortega's stepdaughter that he sexually abused her and the strong challenge to Borge from Victor Hugo Tinoco. The latter is seen as one of the principal reformers of the FSLN which has been out of power since 1990. Critics claim that Nicaragua's main opposition party is failing to rise up to the challenges of Nicaragua's current political climate. The same rhetoric heard two decades ago can still be heard at party congresses at the end of 1990s; the pace of change and reform in the party is seen by many as too slow.

In early 1998 Ortega called for dialogue with the Nicaraguan Government which was welcomed by many observers in Nicaragua as being the start of better relations between the authorities and the opposition.

Background

At the end of 1995, political speculation in Nicaragua inevitably turned towards the 1996 presidential elections. Prospects of an easy victory for the country's de facto prime minister, Antonio Lacayo, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro's son-in-law and minister for the presidency, were thwarted by constitutional reforms voted in at the end of 1994. Lacayo had been seen by many as the automatic governmental candidate for the presidency but the constitutional reforms not only reduced the presidential term from six years to five years, they also prevented close relations of the incumbent president from standing for

elections under what is known as the consanguinity provision.

The changes, ostensibly aimed at moving power from the executive to parliament, hinted at a hidden agenda intended not only to torpedo Lacayo's chances for the presidency, but also nipped-in-the-bud an agreement reportedly made between Lacayo and Sandinista leader (and former president) Daniel Ortega. Under this alleged pact, Sandinista claims to property expropriated under their administration would have been recognised and their ownership legalised in return for opposing the consanguinity legislation. The Sandinista members of parliament however, ignored Ortega's intentions and voted for the consanguinity law, in the process opening up a split within the Sandinista movement.

The Somoza dictatorship (of nearly 40 years) was overthrown by a popular revolution in 1979, and the revolutionary Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN) (Sandinistas) took political power in Nicaragua. In national elections held in 1984 the FSLN gained 67 per cent of the popular vote; international observers almost unanimously declared the election free and fair and a model for such a poll in conditions of virtual warfare in the face of contra military activities. This gave the FSLN a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly as well. A new constitution was promulgated in 1987.

General elections were held in Nicaragua on 25 February 1990 and a new government made up of the US-backed opposition alliance (UNO) led by Mrs Chamorro assumed office in April 1990.

The UNO coalition, which backed President Chamorro in the 1990 elections, turned against her when she sought to improve relations with the Sandinistas.

GOVERNMENT

Head of state and head of government: President Dr Arnaldo Aleman Lacayo (AL)
(elected 20 October 1996; inaugurated January 1997)

Ruling party: Alianza Liberal (AL) Liberal Alliance (42 seats - largest single party in the National Assembly, inaugurated January 1997).

Main opposition: Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN) (Sandinistas) (36 seats)

Last elections: 20 October 1996 (general)

Next elections: 20 October 2002

Cabinet ministers (reshuffled 1 July 1998)

President: Arnolfo Aleman

Vice President: Enrique Bolanos

Minister for Agriculture and Livestock: Mario de Franco

Minister for Construction and Transport: Edgar Quintana Romero

Minister for Defence: Jaime Cuadra Somarriba

Minister for Economy and Development: Noel Sacasa-Cruz

Minister for Education: Humberto Belli Pereira

Minister for Environment and Natural Resources: Roberto Stadthagen

Minister for Finance: Esteban Duque Estrada

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Emilio Alvarez Montalvan

Minister for Foreign Co-operation: David Robleto Lang

Minister for Health: Lombardo Martinez Cabezas

Minister for the Interior: Jose Antonio Alvarado Correa

Minister for Labour: Carlos Wilfredo Navarro Moreira

Minister for the Presidency: Eduardo Montealegre

Minister for Social Action: Jamileth Bonilla Madrigal

Minister for Tourism: Pedro Joaquin Chamorro

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

MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

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

Central American Common Market (CACM)

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

InterAmerican Development Bank

Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM)

Non-Aligned Movement

Organisation of American States (OAS)

United Nations (UN) and its agencies, including:

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank)

International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

International Development Association (IDA)

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

International Maritime Organisation (IMO)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

World Health Organisation (WHO)

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

ECONOMY

BACKGROUND

Nicaragua's economic performance has long been constrained by its extreme dependence on external resources which has led to a huge external debt position and a persistent trade deficit. Domestic saving is negligible and consumption has repeatedly exceeded national income. As a result Nicaragua has had to

rely
on continual transfer of funds from abroad. Since 1995, negotiations with
the
IMF led to strict monetary and fiscal policies being imposed on the
Nicaraguan
economy. However, at the end of 1996 IMF targets aimed at improving the
primary
surplus in order to reduce the fiscal deficit failed, and an interim
programme
was adopted which, unlike its predecessors, took account of structural and
political constraints. At the same time, since the mid-1990s there have
been
on-going international negotiations which have helped reduce Nicaragua's
huge
external debt.

Nicaragua is currently attempting to increase saving levels, improve tax
receipts and reduce the institutionalised structural rigidities in the
economy.

Agreement by the National Assembly to privatise the state
telecommunications company (Telcor) as well as an all-party agreement to
respect
agricultural smallholdings created under the reforms of the 1980s, have
gone
some way to convincing investors that Nicaragua is committed to following
a path
of structural reform.

GDP breakdown 1996

%

Agriculture 16.31

Livestock 8.74

Fishing 1.68

Forestry 0.28

Manufacturing 21.69

Construction 3.94

Mining 0.65

Commerce 17.72

Transport 4.83

Financial services 3.11

Electricity and water 3.16

Housing 4.07

Government 9.47

Other services 4.40

MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

The Nicaraguan economy has reported reasonable levels of growth since 1993.

During the latter half of the 1990s, GDP growth has been fuelled by greater domestic and external demand, better export levels and growing amounts of investment. During the early 1990s, the Nicaraguan authorities encouraged an expanding maquiladora industry (assembly plants) which helped provide a greater variety of tradeable goods for the domestic market. Stabilisation and normalisation of daily life in Nicaragua after the war-torn years has begun to stimulate domestic demand.

Despite Nicaragua's fiscal and trade deficits, inflation has been falling since 1992, when it had reached 23 per cent, to 10 per cent in 1997. At the same time, efforts have been made to reduce the twin deficits with the help of the IMF and international aid programmes.

Economic indicators

% unless otherwise indicated

1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

GDP growth 4.0 3.2 3.8 5.5 6.8

Inflation 20.4 7.7 11.1 12.1 10.0

External debt (US\$ billion) 11.0 11.7 10.3 6.4 9.2

MONETARY POLICY

Since the early 1990s Nicaragua's central bank has strengthened its autonomy by preparing annual and quarterly monetary programmes. In an attempt to slow down liquidity in the economy, the central bank has distanced itself from the credit market, intervening only in emergencies. Liquidity in the financial sector where banks have continued to exercise extreme caution in lending policies while deposits have grown considerably has meant that the central bank

has extended the legal reserve facility in order to prevent excess liquidity leaking into the wider economy. Despite the central bank's persistent attempts to reduce liquidity levels and induce confidence in the economy, public perception in Nicaragua remains one of uncertainty, leaving the fiscal authorities to handle an ever increasing level of dollarisation in the economy.

Concern was also raised in June 1998 when an audit of the central bank revealed a US\$460 million discrepancy.

Nicaragua's financial system remains fragile, despite a large degree of stabilisation within the system which has led to increasing deposit levels. The country's productive sectors (in particular agriculture) are perceived as high risk. Critics have also accused the authorities of failing to clear up the state banking system's overdue debt which has contributed to a feeling of pessimism in some quarters.

Monetary indicators

% unless otherwise indicated

1990 1996

Annual growth of M2 7,677.8 40.6

Annual growth of claims on the private sector as a % of M2 4,932.9 -8.6

Annual growth of claims on government and public entities as a % of M2 12,679.3 -56.7

In 1993 the government introduced a new policy which provided for the cordoba to depreciate in nominal terms by an amount roughly equal to its inflation against the US dollar. This policy has kept the exchange rate more or less stable as well as closing the gap between rates in the official and unofficial markets.

EXTERNAL AID

In early April 1998, donors pledged US\$1.8 billion over three years to Nicaragua. The funds are expected to be used to fight poverty levels and help

improve growth prospects in the economy. This came shortly after the Nicaraguan

Government had agreed with the IMF to freeze existing public spending levels.

The government is expected to target tourism and agriculture as the main

sources
of future growth in the economy.

At the end of April 1998, it was announced that negotiations between Nicaragua and Paris Club debtor countries had produced an agreement to restructure the country's levels of debt. At the core of the agreement stands interest relief on debt worth US\$200 million until 2001. The effect of this agreement has been a 33 per cent reduction in Nicaragua's debt service obligations. The Nicaraguan authorities also announced plans to apply for relief on a large part of the principle of its external debt (US\$9.2 billion at the end of 1997 compared to US\$6.4 billion at the end of 1996) in 2000. However, such a scenario will only be possible if Nicaragua manages to meet IMF conditions on restructuring the economy.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch, further debt rescheduling is likely to occur. However, IMF insistence on the continuation of its Structural Adjustment Plan has increased division between the government and the opposition led by Daniel Ortega who is agitating for the revision of the plan and the easing of fiscal controls.

Distribution of net aid by Development Assistant Committee (DAC) members (1996)

US\$ millions

United States 30.0

Japan 70.5

France 10.2

Germany 403.0

Netherlands 38.1

United Kingdom 1.5

Canada 12.9

Sweden 49.4

Denmark 33.6

Norway 24.0

Others 90.8

Total 764.0

Aid dependency

US\$ million (unless otherwise indicated)

1991 1996

Net official development assistance and official aid 841.1 954.0

Aid per capita (US\$) 217 212

Aid as a % of GNP 64.1 57.1

Aid as a % of gross domestic investment 239.8 174.5

Aid as a % of imports of goods and services 70.3 59.3

Aid as a % of central government expenditures 176.5 105.6

BUDGET

Central government expenditures

% of total expenditure

1980 1995

Goods and services 60 30

Wages and salaries na 19

Interest payments 8 12

Subsidies and other current transfers 13 25

Capital expenditures 19 33

na = figure not available

INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES

The small population and low level of economic diversification of the Nicaraguan economy have limited the ability of the government to establish an export-driven model of economic development. Recent initiatives follow in the wake of an unsuccessful policy of industrial development in the late 1980s which included the promotion of joint public-private enterprises and attempted to

provide basic consumer goods at prices accessible to most people. Unfortunately, one unforeseen consequence of this policy was the lowering of economic efficiency as a result of subsidies on state-produced goods. By the end of the decade, many private producers had been forced to close their factories, sell out to the state or scale down activities.

Arrears to the World Bank and InterAmerican Development Bank, totalling US\$ 320 million, were cleared in September 1991. Since then the government has been successful in winning international backing for its policies, in particular trade and financial sector reforms, such as the elimination of state monopolies in foreign trade, the liberalisation of the marketing system for basic grains and assistance with liberalising the foreign exchange system.

The most important projects undertaken in recent years have reflected the priority placed on large-scale agro-industrial production. The two biggest have been the Timal sugar refinery and the Sebaco food processing complex. The Timal sugar refinery, located north of Managua in the Tipitapa-Malacatoya lowlands, cost US\$200 million and was financed through loans and donations from a consortium of 14 countries, including Cuba, France, Spain and Canada, as well as from the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI). The refinery was designed by Cuban engineers and is capable of producing 7.55 tonnes of refined sugar daily. It also produces energy from the sugar cane refuse. The Sebaco food processing complex is engaged in canning, dehydration and frozen food processing for export markets. A new industrial free zone law was approved by congress in the mid-1990s, with a total area of 30,000 square miles.

The strongest manufacturing sectors are: food processing, clothing and textiles, tobacco products, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and plastics.

Most construction companies and construction material producers remain state-owned, but are being prepared for privatisation.

In the mid-1990s manufacturing accounted for about 20 per cent of GDP. Investment in Nicaragua's fledgling manufacturing sector is crucial to ensure the structural reforms needed to make the sector competitive and efficient are

carried out. In the past, investment resources were often diverted to the defence sector, while factories closed as result of non-availability of replacement parts and basic inputs. Between 1985 and 1990 Nicaragua experienced a reduction in its domestic market, as well as losing the US export market during the US trade embargo.

Insurance

All insurance companies were nationalised in 1979 and their operations handled by the state company, Instituto Nicaraguense de Seguros y Reaseguros.

Private enterprise to the insurance sector has since been readmitted. Four foreign insurance companies also have offices in Managua:

American Life Insurance Company

British American Insurance Company

Citizens Standard Life Insurance Company

Pan American Life Insurance Company

Despite falling levels of unemployment, from 20.2 per cent in 1995 to 13.9 per cent in 1997, observers are concerned that underemployment in Nicaragua could be rising much faster. Some analysts estimate that up to half the population are underemployed.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Nicaragua has seen its export levels rise since 1992, but not enough to balance a burgeoning import bill. Until 1995, Nicaragua's current account deficit exceeded total exports of goods and services. Imports in 1997 continued to rise, reaching US\$1.5 billion, compared to US\$1.1 billion in 1996. However, although Nicaragua's trade deficit rose in 1997 to -US\$741.8 million, the country's external debt levels have remained in the region of US\$9.2 billion.

The current account deficit rose from US\$496.7 million in 1996 to -US\$670.5 million in 1997.

Nicaragua's external imbalances continue to cause concern. Improvements in the export account in the mid-1990s have had more to do with high commodity prices (in particular bananas and coffee) rather than any real increases in volume. Rising levels of manufactured exports from the country's maquiladora sector and free zone have contributed to the rising export figures. As

Nicaragua

tries to carve out a manufacturing base, which will be even more difficult due to the infrastructural damage caused by Hurricane Mitch, imports of services, intermediate goods for the manufacturing sector and capital goods have all risen while imports of consumer goods have slowed.

Trade figures

US\$ million

1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

Exports (goods) (FOB) 267.0 363.7 530.2 673.5 708.6

Imports (goods) (FOB) 659.4 781.2 865.0 1,033.2 1,450.5

Balance of trade -392.4 -417.5 -334.8 -359.7 -741.8

Main exports

US\$ million

1996 1997

Coffee 116.1 152.1

Seafood 98.4 104.1

Beef 42.6 44.1

Sugar 38.1 42.3

Other products 413.0 507.4

Heavy dependence on a few agricultural exports makes Nicaragua highly vulnerable to any shifts in world commodity prices. Nicaragua's main exports include coffee, meat, cotton, bananas, peanuts, sesame, vegetables, fruit, shrimps, lobsters and sugar. All were damaged by Hurricane Mitch in 1998, although production of most crops should recover in 1999 or 2000. Main export markets include Japan, the European Union (EU), USA, Central American Common Market (CACM) and Eastern Europe. Nicaragua's main imports include raw materials, intermediate products, capital goods, fuels and oils and non-durables. Main import sources include; CACM, USA, EU and Eastern Europe.

At the end of 1997, seven central American countries and the Dominican Republic, began discussing a free trade agreement. If the presidents of Costa

Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama eventually sign a free trade agreement, observers expect the economies in the region to strengthen. Increased co-operation in tourism, the environment and the fight against drug trafficking is also expected between the members.

Nicaragua has strengthened its trading links with Mexico, to the extent that other countries in central America are concerned that Nicaraguan goods will eventually displace products from Guatemala and elsewhere. At the same time, exports of cars, oils, medicines, shoes and textiles from Mexico to Nicaragua would also affect central American trading patterns. The Nicaraguan Government has been accused of establishing strong trading links with Mexico in order to attract vital foreign investment to Nicaragua.

PRIVATISATION

Privatisation is one of the cornerstones of the government's economic strategy. At the end of 1995 the National Assembly passed an act allowing for the partial privatisation of the state telecommunications company, Telcor. Shortly afterwards, the Privatisation Act was passed which established a legal framework for the issuance of definitive titles to property as well as giving compensation to former owners of expropriated property.

BANKING

Basic regulatory system

The central bank is the Banco Central de Nicaragua (BCN). Although foreign banks were permitted to remain in Nicaragua when the banking system was nationalised in 1979, they were no longer permitted to accept local deposits.

However, the branches of US, British and Canadian commercial banks continued to operate non-deposit business.

All foreign exchange dealings have to be made through the BCN or its agencies, which since 1985 included private exchange houses.

In the early 1990s the government overhauled the financial system and created a General Superintendency of Financial Institutions. At the same time the National Assembly voted to allow the setting up of private banks.

These private banks are operated by Nicaraguans and by foreign companies, with Banco Mercantil the first private bank to operate in Nicaragua since 1970.

In 1998, auditors found a US\$460 million gap in the central bank's accounts between aid provided to Nicaragua between 1990-92 and that paid to meet debt service obligations. While misappropriation of funds by individuals should not necessarily be inferred, the gap suggests that the bank needs to impose stricter internal regulation and accounting procedures.

Background

From 1984 to 1988 the central bank enforced multiple exchange rates in a manner that effectively provided subsidies to importers. The bank set high exchange rates for exports and low rates for essential imports. The drain on hard currency, however, was such that the multiple exchange rate programme was abandoned in early 1988, leaving only the little-used official rate and the parallel rate. The parallel rate has shadowed the enormous black market in US dollars in an attempt to eliminate it.

The Chamorro government announced the unification of the official and parallel rates, although small discrepancies persisted. A policy of mini-devaluations was initially successful in reducing hyperinflation. However, the government increased the rate of devaluation and inflation rose from 1,700 per cent in 1989 to as much as 13,500 per cent in 1990.

In mid-1990 the central bank announced a new currency, the cordoba oro (gold cordoba), which would be pegged at parity to the dollar. Initially used only as a unit of account, the cordoba oro was slowly released into the economy, giving rise to a chaotic situation of two parallel circulating currencies. Although the government had hoped to hold the cordoba oro at parity, by March 1991 it was forced to devalue at a rate of C5:US\$1. At the end of 1996 the cordoba oro was trading at C8.9 to the US\$ but had reached C11.08 per US\$ in November 1998.

INVESTMENT AND TRADING

Since 1995 Nicaragua has made progress towards full institutionalisation and normalisation of its relations with its main trading partner, the United States, and with the international community as a whole. Nicaragua has signed an investment protection agreement with the US. Trade relations with other members of the Central American Common Market (CACM) continue to develop within the framework of integration and liberalisation established in the Guatemala Protocol. With regard to tariff elimination, Nicaragua, like Guatemala and El Salvador, cut its tariff on capital goods to 1 per cent and has agreed to continue to follow the specific liberalisation timetable agreed with its partners in the region.

Under the FSLN (Sandinista) government all aspects of foreign trade were a state monopoly, each agricultural crop being handled by a different state trading entity. In early 1991 the Chamorro government ended the monopoly, and announced that private traders would henceforward be allowed to compete with the state trading arms. It also ended export taxes on all major export products.

The USA imposed a trade embargo in 1985, robbing Nicaragua of one of its most important export markets. The embargo was lifted following the 1990 elections.

The then US President Bush also announced Nicaragua's re-inclusion in the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), and made Nicaragua eligible for low-cost loans from Puerto Rico's section 936 programme.

In 1993 the government introduced a new policy which provided for the cordoba to depreciate in nominal terms by an amount roughly equal to its inflation against the US dollar. This policy has kept the exchange rate more or less stable as well as closing the gap between rates in the official and unofficial markets.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

From 1988 the FSLN (Sandinista) government tried to attract foreign investment by liberalising regulations, but was largely unsuccessful. In the

early 1990s the Chamorro government passed a series of new laws including measures to allow foreign investors to repatriate up to 100 per cent of profits and capital after tax; and exemption from taxes on imports required for

production at facilities inside Nicaragua. Foreign investors were also allowed to return to the banana sector.

TAXATION

Tax rates in Nicaragua

%

Corporate tax

Corporate income tax rate 30

Capital gains tax rate 30

Branch tax rate 30

Withholding tax

Dividends 0

Interest 22.5

Management fees 5

Royalties from patents know-how etc. 28.5

Net operating losses (years)

Carryback 0

Carryforward 4

Executive tax

Income tax rate 30

Capital gains tax rate 0

Net worth tax rate 0

Estate and gift tax rate 0

HYDROCARBONS AND ELECTRICITY

Oil imports typically account for 10 per cent of total imports. Wood still accounts for over half of all energy consumption.

Nicaragua depends heavily on oil imports to meet its energy needs. From the mid-1980s these were supplied as aid by the eastern bloc countries, including

Cuba. With changes in eastern Europe and the FSLN (Sandinista) government's defeat at the polls in 1990, these supplies have been reduced. Following talks and debt rescheduling with the Chamorro government, Mexico and Venezuela have agreed to resume oil supplies under the San Jose agreement, abandoned in 1982 and 1985, respectively, over unpaid debts.

Nicaragua's electricity grid, which uses steam, hydroelectric and geothermal sources, is under strain from the shift of population to the urban areas since the Contra war began in 1981. It has also been hit by the lack of replacement parts for the ageing system. In 1991 the Nicaraguan government, along with those of others in the region, introduced electricity rationing due to drought conditions which reduced output in hydroelectric plants by up to 35 per cent.

Possible oil and gas deposits have been located off the Pacific and Caribbean coasts.

Despite some increases in domestic production, Nicaragua has been repeatedly forced to raise its net imports of electricity; sometimes by as much as 100 per cent or more. Nevertheless, there are still regular shortages in the supply of electricity.

Total electrical output is currently just over 1,000 GWh per year, with hydroelectric and geothermal sources each accounting for approximately a quarter of total output. Built with Italian aid, the Patricio Arguello geothermal plant uses the heat of the Momotombo volcano to generate electricity.

TRANSPORT

In 1998, Hurricane Mitch seriously damaged up to 70 per cent of the country's transport network. Although many essential bridges were quickly rebuilt, it will take years to properly repair the damage inflicted by the floods on the road and rail systems and this will hamper transport of material and people for many years to come. Repair of the Pan-American Highway is a government priority.

The greatest part of the road and rail networks is concentrated in the western half of the country. The Atlantic coast cities of Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas have air services but no road connecting them to the Pacific coast.

The government is pursuing international investment and loans to extend railway services from Corinto to Leon and eventually to Rama, which has access by river to the Atlantic coast.

ROAD

In 1992 the International Development Association (IDA) set up a fund for a five-year period to build rural roads. By 1997, over 1,000 km of rural roads had been built.

The Pan-American Highway, running for 384 km north and south along the central western part of the country serves as the axis for Nicaragua's road system. The Atlantic and Pacific highways link the capital Managua with the coastal regions. Around 10 per cent of all roads are paved (1996). More than half of all Nicaraguan roads become inaccessible during the rainy season.

There are 30 vehicles per 1,000 people in Nicaragua (1996).

RAIL

Nicaragua's main railway line runs from Granada on Lake Nicaragua through the capital Managua north-west to Corinto, with branch lines leading to the Gulf of Fonseca and to the coffee-growing region of Carrazo. The 331-km railway combines narrow and wide gauge and is operated by the state-owned Ferrocarril de Nicaragua.

WATER

The main Pacific port is Corinto; others are Puerto Morazan and San Juan del Sur. The Estero Real river is used for small commercial shipping in the west. The two major Caribbean ports are Puerto Cabezas and El Bluff, near Bluefields; Puerto Isabel is a smaller port. In the north, the Rio Coco is regularly navigated by small craft.

In May 1998 it was announced that two investment companies were considering

two different proposals to build a railway line linking the Caribbean and the Pacific coast. One group of Nicaraguan investors was considering building a 450 km rail route from Monkey Point on the Caribbean to the existing Pacific port of Corinto at a cost of US\$1.2 billion. Another group is considering a link between Monkey Point and Rivas on the Pacific at a cost of US\$1.6 billion. The authorities believe that the Panama Canal will soon be working at capacity and those ships too big to pass through the canal will need an alternative route. The idea is for the container loads to be transported by rail to the Pacific coast where goods would be loaded on to smaller vessels for distribution in a hub-and-spoke-type operation.

AIR

The Augusto C Sandino International Airport on the outskirts of Managua handles all international air cargo and passenger services. Puerto Cabezas and Bluefields also have airports capable of receiving jet aircraft.

The national airline is Aerolineas Nicaraguenses (Aeronica), which provides domestic services and international flights to Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico and El Salvador.

A new company, Aerolineas Centroamericanas, was set up in the early 1990s to operate services between Miami and Managua. The airline is two-thirds owned by former Sandinista leaders. US carriers have also introduced non-stop US-Nicaragua routes.

In April 1997 US President Clinton indicated a willingness to sign open skies agreements with several central American countries, including Nicaragua. The agreement would remove restrictions on ticket pricing, routes and scheduling.

MEDIA

Since the state of emergency was lifted in 1988, there has been no censorship in Nicaragua. The Interior Ministry is legally responsible for supervision of the media, including the imposition of fines and suspensions from publishing of

up to four days for infractions.

PRINT

The main daily newspapers are La Prensa, El Nuevo Diario, Barricada and La Tribuna.

BROADCAST

At the end of the 1980s the media law was repealed, making private TV stations possible.

There are two TV stations, both of which are state-run and broadcast throughout the country, although Channel 6 carries a stronger signal than Channel 2. In 1996 there were 170 television sets per 1,000 people.

There are approximately of 60 public and private radio stations. These include the 20-year-old Radio Corporacion, run by Jose Castillo Osejo, and Radio Impacto.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

At the end of 1995 the National Assembly passed an act allowing for the partial privatisation of the state telecommunications company, Telcor.

The telecommunications system permits use of telex and facsimile but the telephone system, a publicly owned utility, is overburdened. Installation of telephones or other communications systems may entail a delay of weeks. Servicing is usually accomplished more quickly. The number of telephones is estimated at 50,000.

There are 26 telephone mainlines per 1,000 people in Nicaragua, with 55 lines per 1,000 people in the capital Managua (1996).

NATURAL RESOURCES

Gold and silver are mined intensively in Siuna and Bonanza, inland from the northern Atlantic coast region. More modest mining activity takes place in Chontales and Nueva Segovia. Total reserves of gold and silver are estimated at 26 million tonnes of ore. Gypsum and sea salt are exploited, and there are also deposits of copper, lead, phosphates and zinc. Copper is mined but amounts are insignificant.

The government agency, Instituto Nicaraguense de la Minería (Inmine), took

over mining production from US interests after the revolution in 1979, but it is now being prepared for privatisation. The government has announced that ultimately it plans to sell its stakes to foreign mining companies.

Before that

can be achieved it must settle those claims from mining companies which had

their assets expropriated by the FSLN (Sandinista) government. Already, representatives of a number of large mining companies have paid visits to local

Nicaraguan mines and presented sets of proposals. The government is confident

that, not long after foreign investment begins, gold production will once again

achieve the sort of figures being seen in the early 1970s. One company is said

to be proposing an investment of more than US\$49 million during the first five

years of a 25-year lease.

The previous FSLN (Sandinista) government's plans for reviving the sector

with aid from the former Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Sweden and various Latin American countries were not successful, largely due to poor rail and road links.

The government's programme included the reopening of the El Limon gold mine with

Soviet finance. Previously, the mine accounted for around 40 per cent of gold production.

FARMING, FISHING AND FORESTRY

The agricultural sector forms the mainstay of the economy. It contributes

approximately 26 per cent to GNP and employs just over 31 per cent of the labour

force. The principle export crop is coffee which represents 21 per cent of total

export earnings. Meat, cotton, bananas and sugar are the other main agricultural

exports. Maize, rice, beans and sorghum are also grown. Timber, tobacco, sugar

cane and rubber are geared towards Nicaragua's agro-industrial sector.

The Nicaraguan Government is actively engaged in the agricultural sector although it is estimated that upwards of 60 per cent of cultivated land is in

the hands of private smallholders. However, despite continuous agrarian reform,

food production has not kept up with demand owing mainly to poor weather, war

damage and shortages of vital inputs.

Main crop production

('000 tonnes)

1994 1995 1996 1997

Coffee, green 41 55 53 58

Maize 241 331 323 318

Rice 189 232 259 260

Bananas 60 65 98 68

Sorghum 91 58 121 98

Dry beans 74 88 75 90

Tobacco 1 2 3 4

Seed cotton 3 16 7 4

Sugar-cane 2,593 3,198 3,650 3,546

In 1996 there were an estimated 246,000 horses, 1.8 million cattle, 410,000 pigs, 4,000 sheep and 6,000 goats.

Background

Agricultural policy shifted substantially in the period 1979-1989. Following the fall of the Somoza regime in 1979, his properties and those of close associates came under state control. These totalled over one-quarter of the country's arable land and accounted for over 20 per cent of the nation's cattle, cotton, coffee and sugar production.

Government control over all credit, pricing, marketing and most agrarian supply mechanisms gave vast power to the newly formed Midinra (Ministry of Agrarian Reform) and priority was given to the new system of collective state farms and co-operatives. Early policy stressed a return to traditional exports with the small (peasant) producers growing basic foodstuffs.

By 1985, following the radical agrarian reform in which over 40 per cent of peasant families received some 37 per cent of the land, basic food production rose to near pre-revolution levels. By 1988 production of maize and rice had also risen, but that of sorghum and cassava was on a downward trend.

From 1988 the fiscal deficit forced the government to suspend the system of guaranteed prices for traditional exports and to phase out subsidies on fuel, electricity and water. Hyperinflation eroded guaranteed prices for food production. This and the lack of bank credit caused a sharp fall in farm production and the disenchantment of farmers with the FSLN (Sandinista) government. Export products already suffered from declining terms of trade and the US embargo. In addition, the impact of the Contra war, which continued sporadically from 1982-89, fell heavily on the coffee and cattle zones to the north and centre of the country.

By the early 1990s policy had shifted away from the early emphasis on ambitious high-technology enterprises, such as the Timal sugar mill and the Chiltepe dairy project. New market incentives, including direct payment in hard currency, were introduced to stimulate non-traditional products, such as African palm oil and tobacco. Joint state and private sector investment was initiated, particularly in soya production and processing.

The Chamorro government set up a Confiscations Revision Commission (CRC) to review all land expropriations since 1979. The CRC will not return land to Nicaraguans living abroad or to the family of the former dictator Somoza. Former owners will not receive their original lands where they are occupied by co-operatives or peasant farmers. Instead they will be compensated in cash, or with land from the state farms, which are to be divided up and sold off. Demobilised Contra fighters and government soldiers were also promised land.

Hurricane Mitch in 1998 had a large impact on agricultural production. The floods caused by the hurricane came just before the harvests were about to commence. Consequently 1998 output was expected to be substantially lower than anticipated of all crops, and although production is expected to recover in 1999, there will be long-term consequences for the sector due to the destruction of 70 per cent of the country's infrastructure.

FISHING

Shellfish, particularly shrimp and lobster, are the main seafood exports. Offshore fishing consists mainly of tuna, bass and mackerel. Although the

fishing industry recovered from the hurricane of 1988, in 1992 a tidal wave crashed over the Pacific coast, devastating the area and destroying the fishing industry. Production had recovered by 1997, but the hurricane in 1998 again dealt a body-blow to the industry from which it may take years to recover.

Total fish catch

(000 tonnes)

1992 1993 1994 1995 1996

Total 7 9 12 14 18

FORESTRY

Forest lands lie principally in the southern Atlantic coastal region. Species include pine, cedar and other hardwoods covering four million hectares. The government is keen to develop plans for self-sustaining exploitation of the forests. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has estimated timber reserves at 33 million cubic metres. Production is estimated at 830,000 cubic metres of logs and 50,000 cubic metres of other industrial wood.

In 1960 Nicaragua's rain forests covered 60 per cent of the land area. By 1991 they had been reduced to about 20 per cent of the land area. For ecological reasons, timber exploitation was reduced in 1982. It also ceased for about eight years during the 1980s while the Contra war flared.

In the past, international and domestic conservationist pressures have halted previous government plans to open timber reserves to businesses in the region. In 1988 Hurricane Joan destroyed a large quantity of trees along the Atlantic coast, estimated to be worth some US\$2 billion. Aware of the deforestation problem and the criticism generated by it, the government is keen to continue with the Chamorro administration's Forestry Action Plan, under which it planned to plant 125 million trees.

ARMED FORCES

BACKGROUND

Following the 1979 revolution, the Sandinista Popular Army was rapidly

built
into the most powerful army in central America, with some 20,000 regular
forces
and 60,000 reservists. Defence accounted for between 50 and 60 per cent
of the
national budget during the 1980s, as the Nicaraguan Government fought off
US-backed counter-revolutionary forces, formally known as the Nicaraguan
Resistance, and informally as the 'Contras'. The war began to wind down
after
the signing of a ceasefire in Sapoá in March 1988, but the Contras did not
finally disband until after the Sandinistas' electoral defeat in 1990. In
the
early 1990s isolated groups of Contras began to re-arm, claiming that the
government had gone back on the demobilisation agreement and demanding the
dismissal of General Ortega.

Following her election as President, Mrs Chamorro abolished compulsory
military service, which had been in force since 1983. By early 1991 the
army had
been reduced to 28,000 men, with an eventual target of a standing army of
just
10,000.

There are 15,000 personnel in the army (1997). The army's equipment
includes
127 T-55 main battle tanks, 10 PT-76 light tanks, 20 BRDM-2 reconnaissance
vehicles, 166 BTR armoured personnel carriers and armoured cars, and more
than
200 SAM missiles.

The air force has approximately 1,200 personnel (1997), equipped with no
combat aircraft and 16 armed helicopters. There are 11 transport aircraft
and
four training and utility aircraft.

The navy is limited to coast guard functions and has about 800
personnel in
1997, with 15 patrol and coastal combatant vessels. There are three mine
countermeasure vessels.

In 1988 (prior to the end of the Contra war) military spending stood at
US\$
192 million - 17.2 per cent of GNP. Defence spending per capita, at
US\$53, was
one of the highest in the region. In 1997 the defence budget was
estimated to be
US\$39 million.

Source: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military
Balance 1997/98

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Sandinista revolution of 1979 promised to bring social services to
the

general population for the first time in a country that had been ruled by, and mostly for, the Somoza family during the previous four decades. Expenditure on education and health grew enormously in 1979-82 and remained a high priority of the FLSN (Sandinista) government until the Contra war and plummeting productivity forced fiscal austerity on the government from 1988 onwards.

EDUCATION

A national campaign conducted in 1979-80 reduced illiteracy, according to government statistics, from 59 per cent to just under 13 per cent. Illiteracy among males and females in 1995 was estimated at 35 and 33 per cent respectively. School is now compulsory between the ages of six and 13 and is free although parents must pay for textbooks. Nicaragua's major institutions of higher education are: the Jesuit-run Central American University, Managua (UCA), the public National Autonomous Universities in Managua and Leon (UNAN) and the private, Harvard-affiliated Central American Institute of Business Administration (INCAE) outside Managua.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Between 1990 and 1995 the Nicaraguan authorities spent 7.8 per cent of total GDP on health. National inoculation drives and an extended network of rural health clinics lowered infant mortality from 90 per thousand in 1980 to 44 per thousand in 1996.

The Nicaraguan Institute for Social Security and Welfare (INSSBI) operates nursing homes for the elderly and rehabilitation centres for the physically and mentally handicapped, for prostitutes, drug addicts and alcoholics.

Between 1992 and 1997, an International Development Association (IDA) fund financed the rehabilitation of health-care centres, nutrition centres for children and schools, training of nurses and other health-care workers and the provision of social services. It also built infrastructure, including rural roads, sewerage systems and water supplies.

Education indicators

% of relevant age group

1980 1995

Access to Primary school* 98 110

Access to Secondary school 43 47

Access to Tertiary education 13 9

* includes repetition rates

Health personnel

1994

Physicians per 1,000 people 0.7

Hospital beds per 1,000 people 1.8

Health expenditure

1990-95

Total health spending as a % of GDP 7.8

Public health spending as a % of GDP 4.3

Private health spending as a % of GDP 3.5

Health expenditure per capita (US\$) 34

Health access

% of population with access

1995

Access to safe water 61

Access to sanitation 31

Access to child immunisation (measles) 81

Access to child immunisation (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) 85

Low weight babies (% of births) 15

Mortality

1980 1996

Life expectancy at birth 59 68

Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 90 44

Adult male mortality (per 1,000) 277 177

Adult female mortality (per 1,000) 189 130

GEOGRAPHY and CLIMATE

Nicaragua has a semi-tropical climate; the hottest month is May (27-32 degrees Centigrade (C) in Managua) and the coldest is January (23-30 degrees C in Managua). Temperatures may be up to 10 degrees C lower in the mountain range that runs the length of the country. The rainy season (May-December) is referred to as 'winter'; and the dry season (December-April) as 'summer'.

The Pacific plateau is noted for its rich lands, and is where the larger farms which grow crops for export are to be found, particularly in the northern area of Chinandega. The Atlantic plateau, occupying fully half of the national territory, is largely pasture savannah; small gold and silver mines are also found in this area. The lands along the Rio Coco (forming the border with Honduras) are a rich banana-growing area, and are worked largely by the Miskito Indians. Tropical rainforest predominates in the southern Atlantic coast adjacent to Costa Rica. Corn Island, in the Caribbean Sea, is home to a fishing community.

VISITORS' GUIDE

DRESS CODES

On the most formal of occasions Nicaraguan men traditionally wear the Caribbean-style guayabera, in white, although an increasing number of men today prefer to wear a suit and tie. Nicaraguan women seldom wear trousers and usually dress rather formally.

SOCIAL NICETIES, TRADITIONS AND TABOOS

A curious blend of Latin correctness and socialist informality prevails. It is helpful to know something of the political background and affiliations of those you are meeting.

Men and women shake hands in Nicaragua and social kisses on one cheek are also exchanged. The use of titles, such as Doctor, Arquitecto, Licenciado, Profesora, is widespread and it is courteous to learn and use the correct titles for both men and women.

Do not immediately launch into a business conversation. It is considered polite to first get to know the person to whom you are talking.

At a large social gathering do not expect your host or hostess to introduce you to every individual. Feel free to circulate and introduce yourself.

A small gift for the host or hostess is always appreciated.

Late-night parties, with dinner served at 2200 or 2300, are common. Guests should not plan to arrive on time for a large social gathering and to be up to two hours late is acceptable. For smaller gatherings, arrival about 30 minutes later than the specified time is considered appropriate.

EATING HABITS

Lunch is often the main meal of the day. Managua has a wide variety of restaurants offering indigenous, European and Asian cuisine.

UNUSUAL/STRICT LAWS

None to cause concern.

SECURITY

Nicaragua has a low rate of violent crime compared to other central American countries, although the many armed Sandinista military and police officers may give an appearance to the contrary. With the persistent decline of the economy, however, cases of robbery - usually not violent - have increased sharply.

HEALTH FOR VISITORS

Nicaragua does not require inoculations for entry but visitors may wish to take preventative measures against malaria if travelling outside urban areas.

Dengue fever is also present in Nicaragua. Some 50 cases of tetanus are reported annually and hepatitis 'A' is endemic. Inoculation against typhoid and

polio are advisable.

Tap water, especially outside Managua, should be considered unsafe for consumption by visitors.

Most over-the-counter remedies are available in generic form at local pharmacies in urban areas. The Dollar store has a wide variety of brand name medicines.

Hospital Bautista in Managua is considered the best facility for hospital care in the country.

BANKING/BUSINESS HOURS

Offices: 0900-1700 (Mon-Fri), 0800-1300 (Sat). However, many Nicaraguan businesses start at 0800 and close for lunch between 1200 and 1400.

Government: 0800-1700 (Mon-Fri).

Business: 0900-1700 (Mon-Fri); 0800-1300 (Sat).

Banks: 0800-1600 (Mon-Fri), and 0800-1200 (Sat).

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

1999 2000

New Year's Day 1 Jan 1 Jan

Epiphany 6 Jan 6 Jan

Maundy Thursday* 1 Apr 20 Apr

Good Friday* 2 Apr 21 Apr

Labour Day 1 May 1 May

Managua only 10 Aug 10 Aug

Revolution Day 19 Jul 19 Jul

Independence Days 14/15 Sep 14/15 Sep

Immaculate Conception Day 8 Dec 8 Dec

Christmas Day 25 Dec 25 Dec

* variable dates

There are also other local holidays.

GETTING ABOUT

National transport

Air: Aeronica runs a domestic service, centred on Managua. Major towns are served but flights are often subject to cancellation.

Road: Main centres on Pacific side of the country are linked by paved roads. There is only one major road to the Caribbean side and this stops, before the coast, at Rama.

Buses: Services are regular and connect main centres served by the road system (e.g. Managua-Rama, Managua-Leon, Chinandega, Corinto). City buses are cheap and crowded.

Rail: Several services a day link Managua to the port of Corinto, via Leon; and Managua to Granada on Lake Nicaragua.

Water: A boat service links Rama and Bluefields port on the Caribbean coast.

City transport

Taxis: Taxis are in short supply. Fares are agreed by negotiation in advance of the journey; tipping is not necessary. Taxis may be rented by the day. Taxis hailed on the street frequently carry as many passengers as they can fit in, and many refuse to take those requesting to go in a different direction from that intended by the driver.

Car hire

A foreign licence acceptable for short stays (up to 30 days). Due to poor public transport, hire cars are often the best way to get around in Managua.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

HOTELS

Camino Real, Km 9.5 Carretera Norte, PO Box 118

Tel: 631-381; fax: 631-385

Hotel Intercontinental Managua, 101 Octava Calle Sur Oest, Managua

Tel: 23-531; fax: 25-208

Las Mercedes, Km 11 Carretera Norte, PO Box 4655

Tel: 32-111; fax: 31-713

CAR HIRE

Managua

Budget: Estatua Montoya 1C Abajo 1C Sur

Tel: 24-827, 22-819, 66-226

Targa: Avenida Sandino No 606

Tel: 24-875

International Airport

Budget

Tel: 631-222; fax: 667-851

Hertz

Tel/fax: 668-400

Targa

Tel: 31-576

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Camara de Comercio Americana de Nicaragua, Km 3/55, Carretera Sur, Apdo 2720,
Managua

Tel: 662-486

Camara de Comercio de Nicaragua, Frente a Loteria Popular, Apdo 135,
Managua

Tel: 670-718; fax: 670-777

Camara Oficial Espanola de Comercio de Nicaragua, Iglesia El Carmen,
1/2 c al
Sur, Apdo 4103, Managua

Tel: 25-403

Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce (CACONIC), Fte. a la Loteria Nacional,
Contiuno
Donde Fue Xerox, Managua

Tel: 780-091, 670-718, 674-713

Nicaraguan Chambers of Industry (CADIN), Casa Nazareth 1C. Al Sur 1/2C.
Al
Este, Apdo 1436, Managua

Tel: 668-847/51; fax: 661-891

BANKING

Banco Central, Km 7 Carretera Sur, Apdo 2252, Managua

Tel: 650500/650519/650561; fax: 652-272

Banco de America Central (BAC), Gerente General Carlos Matus Tapia,
Apdo 2304
Managua

Tel: 670220/73697/73624; fax: 670224

Banco de Credito Centroamericano (BANCENTRO), Gerente General Eduardo
Montealegre R., Edificio BANCENTRO, Km 4.5 Carretera Masaya, Managua

Tel: 782777; fax: 786001

Banco de Exportacion (BANEXPO), Gerente General Gilberto E. Wong, Centro
Comercial Metrocentro, Managua

Tel: 73087/73094/73103; fax: 73154

Banco de la Produccion (BANPRO), Gerente General Arturo Arana U., Plaza
Libertad, Contiguo a Metrocentro, Apdo 2309, Managua

Tel: 782508/783278/784188; fax: 784113

Banco de Prestamos (BANPRES), Gerente General Norma Lopez, Esquina
Opuesta
Hotel Intercontinental, Managua

Tel: 223046/223048; fax: 223057

Banco Europeo de Centro America SA (BECA), Gerente General Chale
Espinosa A.,
Apdo 188, Managua

Tel: 224791; fax: 783827

Banco Intercontinental (Interbank), Gerente General Jaime Baldivia
Arguello,
Apdo 3107, Managua

Tel: 785959; fax: 783535

Banco Mercantil, Gerente General Oscar Martin Aguado A., Plaza Banco Mercantil, Managua

Tel 668228/668231; fax: 668024

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo (BANADES), Gerente General Luis Angel Montenegro, Apdo 328-1447, Managua

Tel: 671334; fax: 670869

Banco Nicaraguense de Industria y Comercio (BANIC), Gerente General Esteban Duque Estrada, Managua

Tel: 672018; fax: 674937

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Barricada, Camino del Oriente, Del Bolerama, Apdo 576, Managua

Tel: 671-591; fax: 673-941

La Prensa, Km 4 1/2, Carretera Norte, Apdo 192, Managua

Tel: 498-396/8; fax: 498-399

Nuevo Diario, Pista P. Joaquin Chamarro Km 4, Carretera Norte, Apdo 4591, Managua

Tel/fax: 490-651

TRAVEL INFORMATION

Aerolineas Nicaraguenses (Aeronica), Contiguo Aeropuerto Internacional August C Sandino, Apdo 3688, Managua, JR

Tel: 663-136

Instituto Nicaraguense de Turismo, Avenida Bolivar Sur, Apdo 122, Managua

Tel: 25-436; fax: 25-314

OTHER USEFUL ADDRESSES

Association of Nicaraguan Producers and Exporters of Non-Traditional Products (APENN), Del Restaurante Terraza 1/2 C Al Norte, Managua

Tel: 668-276, 668-279

British Embassy, El Reparto Los Robles 1, entrada principal de la

Carretera
de Masaya, 4a Casa al mano derecha, Apdo A-169, Managua

Tel: 780-014, 780-887, 674-050; fax: 784-085

Central American Institute of Business Administration (INCAE),
Carretera Sur
Km 15 1/2, Managua

Tel: 58-403, 58-404

Centro de Exportaciones e Inversiones (CEI) (Centre for Exports and
Investments), Hotel Intercontinental, 1C Abajo, 3.5C al Sur, Apdo 5932,
Managua

Tel: 681-063; fax: 664-476

Direccion General de Promocion de Exportaciones, Km 6, Carretera a
Masaya,
Apdo 2412, Managua

Tel: 70-154; tx: 2410

Direccion de Migracion y Extranjera (Department of Immigration), Centro
Commercial Nejapa, Edificio Central Santos Lopez, Managua

Tel: 650-014

Empresa Nacional de Puertos (ENAP) (National Port Authority),
Residencial
Bolonia, Optica Nicaraguense, 1C al Lago, 1C abajo, Managua

Tel: 663-274; fax: 664-662

Empresa Nicaraguense de Electricidad (ENEL) (Nicaraguan Electricity
Company),
Frente Entrada a Colegio, Rigoberto Lopez Perez, Managua

Tel: 774-159; fax: 774-180

Empresa Nicaraguense de Telecomunicaciones (Enitel) (Nicaraguan
Telecommunications Company), Residencial Villa Fontana, Managua

Tel: 285-280; fax: 284-628

Exports of the Handicraft Industry, S.A., Centro de Feria la Pinata,
Managua

Tel: 670-358; fax: 670-192

Hospital Bautista, PO Box 709, Managua

Tel: 497-326; fax: 497-327

Instituto Nicaraguense de Seguros y Reaseguros, Carretera Sur Km 4.5,

Managua

Tel: 680-239; fax: 680-265

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Km 8 1/2, Carretera a Masaya,
Managua

Tel: 760-200; fax: 760-256

Ministry of Construction and Transport, Frente Al Estadio Nacional,
Managua

Tel: 225-955, 225-111, 225-954; fax: 281-197

Ministry of Economy and Development, Frente a C.C. Camino De Oriente,
Managua

Tel: 772-511, 771-957, 774-489; fax: 670-041, 672-043

Ministry of Education, Centro Civico Camilo Ortega Mod-F, Managua

Tel: 650-046, 666-173, 650-625; fax: 651-595

Ministry of External Co-operation, Barrio Largaespada, Casa Ricardo
Morales
Aviles, Managua

Tel: 225-002, 225-520, 227-519; fax: 281-055

Ministry of Finance, Edificio Nuevo MIFIN, Frente a las Asamble
Nacional,
Managua

Tel: 661-082, 665-632; fax: 669-744

Ministry of Foreign Relations, Km. 3.5 Carretera Sur, Managua

Tel: 661-359, 666-185; fax: 663-055

Ministry of Health, Complejo Concepcion Palacios, Managua

Tel: 897-150; fax: 897-997

Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Km 6, Carretera Masaya, Apdo 2412,
Managua

Tel: 70-116; tx: 2410

Ministry of the Interior, Barrio 19 de Julio, Edif Silvio Mayorga,
Managua

Tel: 227-530/539; fax: 627-910

Ministry of Labour, Estadio Nacional Rigoberto Lopez, 300 vs. al Norte,

Managua

Tel: 281-168, 223-677, 226-002; fax: 282-103

Ministry of Natural Resources, Carretera Norte, Km 12.5, Managua

Tel: 331-593, 331-472; fax: 631-274

Ministry of the Presidency, Avenida Bolivar, Detras de la Asamblea Nacional,
Managua

Tel: 786-191, 785-290, 283-127; fax: 624-351

Ministry of Social Action, Pista de Resistencia INE Central, 150vs. al Sur,
Managua

Tel: 672-149, 672-857, 775-942; fax: 675-435

Ministry of Tourism, Bolonia, Hotel Intercontinental, 1c. al Oeste y 1c. al Sur, Managua

Tel: 222-962, 281-237; fax: 281-187

Ministry of Transport and Construction, Frente al Estadio Nacional, Managua

Tel: 225-111, 225-952, 225-954; fax: 282-161

Ministry of Work, Estadio Nacional, 400 Metros Al Norte, Managua

Tel: 226-002, 222-115, 226-677; fax: 22-208, 622-103

Nicaraguan Centre of Technological Information (CENIT), Sandy's 1.5 Calle Arriba, Managua

Tel: 75-812, 675-325

Nicaraguan Development Fund, AP 2598, Managua

Tel: 666-077, 666-066

Nicaraguan Institute for Economic and Social Investigations (INIES), del Hospital Alejandro Davila Bolanas, 3 c. al lago, Managua

Tel: 23-418, 24-932

Nicaraguan Investment Fund (of Central Bank), Shell de Colonia Centroamericana, Media al lago, Managua

Tel: 71-043, 71-044

Radio Corporacion, Cuidad Jardin Q-20, Avenida Ponciano Lombillo,
Managua

Tel: 490-289; fax: 443-824

Superior Council of Privat Enterprise (COSEP), del Restaurante Terraza,
Media
cuadra al lago, Managua

Tel: 23-510, 27-130

Televicentro de Nicaragua, Sistema Sandinista de Television, PO Box 688,
Managua

Tel: 682-222; fax: 663-688

US Embassy, Km 4.5, Carretera Sur, Apdo 327, Managua

Tel: 666-010

Internet sites

Banco Central de Nicaragua: <http://www.bcn.gob.ni/> ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Phu D. Huynh (CN=Phu D. Huynh/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JUN-1999 20:11:19.00

SUBJECT: Irwin Belk

TO: Kimberly A. Boissiere (CN=Kimberly A. Boissiere/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Kim,

Irwin Belk was approved on March 24, 1999. I guess you can get the CIS for a start memo.

----- Forwarded by Phu D. Huynh/WHO/EOP on 06/07/99 08:02 PM -----

Phu D. Huynh
03/24/99 12:03:17 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Meridith A. Webster/WHO/EOP
Subject: Presidential approval on 3-24-99

The President has approved of the following individuals:

C. Thomas Hendrickson (PA)
as US Representative for the
Panama Canal Joint Commission on the Environment

AND

Esther Coopersmith (PAS), Irwin Belk (PAS), Revius O. Ortique, Jr.
(PAS)
as US Representatives \ Alternate Representatives for the
United Nations General Assembly (54th Session)

Message Sent

To: _____
DUNCAN_C@AI @ CD @ LNGTWY
Tanya L. Lombard/WHO/EOP
Kimberly A. Boissiere/WHO/EOP

Mae E. Haney/WHO/EOP
Laura K. Demeo/WHO/EOP
Ruth A. Eaglin/WHO/EOP
Patrick W. Henning/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Matthew J. Bianco (CN=Matthew J. Bianco/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1999 11:00:33.00

SUBJECT: UNSUBSCRIBE

TO: TravelHUB Travel Specials <specials@listserver.travelhub.com> (TravelHUB Travel Specials
<specials@listserver.travelhub.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

TravelHUB Travel Specials <specials@listserver.travelhub.com>
06/09/99 05:26:23 AM

Record Type: Record

To: TravelHUB Travel Specials <specials@listserver.travelhub.com>
cc:
Subject: [TravelHUB] Travel Specials Digest

=====

TravelHUB's Travel Specials Digest
Today's Latest Specials
from CERTIFIED travel agencies on TravelHUB

=====

<http://www.travelhub.com/>

=====

Info on unsubscribing is at the end of the newsletter

=====

*** NEW ***
Tours to Israel

Gama Tours is proud to make available to you 7 of
our top tours via the Internet. From a Bar/Bat
Mitzvah Tour, to a Millenium Holy Land Tour, to
several tours featuring the wonders of Israel, Gama
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=====

PLEASE DO NOT REPLY TO THIS MESSAGE IF YOU ARE

INTERESTED IN A SPECIAL. CONTACT THE AGENCY DIRECTLY
WITH THE EMAIL ADDRESS PROVIDED.

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- > NEWEST TRIPS TO ATHENS
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by Luxury Cruise Specialists <vacations@luxurycruise.com>
- > CANADIAN ROCKIES BY RAIL
by LUXURY TOUR SPECIALISTS <vacations@luxurytourspecialists.com>

Date: 8 Jun 1999 04:47:27 -0700

From: janet baumgartner <distntvl@comwerx.net>
Subject: We Are Costa Rica Experts!

Special Rate- from now till Dec 2000- RADISSON EUROPA HOTEL -
5 STARS Hotel- Rate per night/ per room; ONLY \$75.00**

Costa Rica Adventure - 6 days/5nights

Day 1- Meet and assist, private transfer from San Jose Airport to Heliconia Hotel or similar

Day 2-Canopy Tour (snack) or Sky walk or Butterfly Farm, Transfer from Heliconia Hotel to Arenal Volcano

Day 2- San Bosco Hotel- Transfer to/from

San Bosco Hotel to the Hot Springs (entrance fee included)

Day 3- Horseback Riding to the waterfalls (snack),

Day 3- Transfer from San Bosco to Manuel Antonio Quepos-Karahe Hotel

Day 3- Day 4 - Karahe Hotel, beach front hotel, breakfast incl.

Day 5- Transfer from Karahe Hotel to San Jose, Balmoral Hotel

Day 6- Transfer from Balmoral Hotel to San Jose Airport

Price per person: Double: \$525.00 - Triple: \$411.00

Includes: Transportation to/from Airport & between hotels & tour, 5 nights hotel accomodation, Room taxes included, Meals as specified - FREE T-SHIRT.

Costa Rica Tours- P.O. Box 62051, Houston Tx, 77205

Tel-Fax (281) 4431711

Internet : www.costaricatour.com

email: costaricatours@compuserve.com

Date: 8 Jun 1999 05:09:59 -0700

From: "Debra Yates Welch" <debra@welchtravel.com>

Subject: JUNE 27 1999 7 NIGHT PRO HOCKEY CRUISE \$999 AND UP

1999 Special Pro Hockey Theme Cruise on board The Norwegian Sea Sunday departure from Houston to: Cancun and Cozumel, Mexico and Roatan, Bay Islands. Prices Include Port Charges June 27 Pro Hockey Inside Stateroom \$999 Outside Stateroom \$1049 These prices are based on double occupancy.

All rates are per person. . All bookings are made on a guarantee basis and space will be assigned by NCL anytime after final payment up to day of sailing. This promotion is capacity controlled, and may be withdrawn at any

time. Standard options and penalties apply. Government taxes/fees of \$3 per person and gratuities are additional. Prices are in U.S. Dollars.

Scheduled

Players are subject to change without notice:

Hall of Fame Yvan Cournoyer - Montreal Canadiens Marcel Dionne - Los

Angeles Kings Harry Howell - New York Rangers Steve Shutt - Montreal

Canadiens Guy LaPointe - Montreal Canadiens Lorne "Gump" Worsley - New York

Rangers Current Players Bret Hedican - Defensemen Florida Panthers Joe Thornton - Center Boston Bruins Igor Ulanov - Defensemen Montreal Canadiens
Robert Valicevic - Center - Nashville Predators Geoff Sanderson - Left Wing - Buffalo Sabres Retired Players Jim Craig - U.S. Olympic Team (1980) Don Marcotte - Boston Bruins Terry O'Reilly - Boston Bruins Announcers Bill Clement - ESPN Darren Pang ESPN
Debra Yates Welch
<http://www.welchtravel.com>
<mailto:debra@welchtravel.com>
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Members of NACOA/CLIA/ARTA/SATH/CTO

Date: 8 Jun 1999 05:11:06 -0700
From: vetula@mindspring.com
Subject: Transit the Panama Canal on a Love Boat

See The Canal With Another Man-made Wonder

Nothing can compare with the awesome majesty of the Panama Canal. Unless of course, you're experiencing it all from the decks of something equally impressive.
Join us on one of these Princess Ships at our special low rates.

Dawn Princess - 16 Days from \$1799 - Oct. 15, 1999
Sail from San Francisco to San Juan. Ports of call include: Cabo San Lucas, Acapulco, Costa Rica, Cartagena, Aruba, St. Kitts, St. Thomas and San Juan.

Crown Princess - 15 Days from \$1799 - Sept. 29, 1999
Sail from San Francisco to Ft. Lauderdale. Ports of call include: Cabo San Lucas, Acapulco, Huatulco, Cartagena, Grand Cayman, >and Cozumel.

Rates are per person, double occupancy and include port charges.

Cruise & Travel Shoppe
1514 SE 14th Street., Cape Coral FL 33990
(941) 772-0606 * (800) 919-0308
cruise@cruise-travelshoppe.com * www.cruise-travelshoppe.com
We are the experts in cruises & travel. Why accept substitutes?

Date: 8 Jun 1999 05:19:29 -0700
From: vetula@mindspring.com
Subject: Holland America's Hottest Alaska Cruises

Sail to our 49th State on one of Holland America's 5 Star Ship

\$699 Inside Cabin / \$799 Outside Cabin: Noordam, June 11.

\$799 Inside Cabin / \$899 Outside Cabin: Nieuw Amsterdam, July 8;
Noordam, July 16, 23, 30, Aug. 6.

\$899 Inside Cabin / \$999 Outside Cabin: Nieuw Amsterdam, July 1, 29;
Aug 5, 12, 19: Westerdam, July 31; Ryndam, July 4; Statendam, July 4.

\$999 Inside Cabin / \$1099 Outside Cabin: Statendam, July 11

\$1399 Inside Cabin / \$1599 Outside Cabin: Veendam, June 21

Price is per person, double occupancy and includes port charges and taxes.

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cruise@cruise-travelshoppe.com * www.cruise-travelshoppe.com
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Date: 8 Jun 1999 08:05:56 -0700
From: Dick Neft <trvlen19@sgi.net>
Subject: Fall/Winter Cruises from \$540* PP

FALL, WINTER, AND HOLIDAY CRUISES STEALS & DEALS
Holland America Westerdam 7N Western Caribbean 12-4/11-99 from \$540* PP
Holland America Maasdam 7N Eastern Caribbean 11-22-99 from \$620* PP
Holland America Westerdam 7N Eastern Caribbean 1-8-00 from \$655* PP
Holland America Maasdam 7N Canada/New Eng. 9-5-99 from \$772* PP
Holland America Noordam 10D Panama canal 11-30-99 from \$1,060* PP
Holland America Maasdam 10D Panama Canal 1-2-00 from \$1,537* PP
Holland America Noordam 16D South America 1-3/3-27-00 from \$1,870* PP

HOLIDAY CRUISES!!!
Royal Caribbean Sovereign of the Seas 7N Bahamas 12-27-99 from \$1,170* PP
Royal Caribbean Viking Serenade 7N Mexico 12-27-99 from \$1,260* PP
Royal Caribbean Nordic Empress 4N So. Caribbean 12-23-99 from \$440* PP
Royal Caribbean Voyager of the Seas 7N W. Caribbean 12-19-99 from \$1,035* PP

CALL TRAVEL ENTERPRISES FOR ALL OF YOUR TRAVEL NEEDS!!

www.travelenterprises.com trvlen19@sgi.net 1.800.544.6670

All prices are per person for inside accommodations. * taxes and port charges additional, air fare and transfers are additional. Subject to availability at time of booking, date restrictions may apply, fares may not be available on alternate dates. Prices based on double occupancy. 3/4 passenger may not be available at these rates.

Date: 8 Jun 1999 09:05:30 -0700
From: Dick Neft <trvlen19@sgi.net>
Subject: DOMESTIC DISCOUNT AIR FARES!!!!

DOMESTIC DISCOUNT AIR FARES FRO SUMMER!!!
THIS IS JUST A PARTIAL LISTING OF FARES!!!!

On a major scheduled carrier.

- -Boston round trip to: Los Angeles \$477, Phoenix \$382, Mexico City \$510, Seattle \$397, Houston \$261, Minneapolis \$261
 - -Washington, D.C. round trip to: Los Angeles \$381, Seattle \$472, Phoenix \$399
Houston \$286, Minneapolis \$225
 - -Minneapolis round trip to: New York \$268, Los Angeles \$278, Phoenix \$245, Houston \$278, Miami \$325, Atlanta \$162, Washington \$252, Boston \$261
 - -New York round trip to: Mexico City \$506, Seattle \$424, Phoenix \$388
Houston \$268, San Diego \$427, Minneapolis \$268 San Juan \$255
 - -Chicago round trip to: Houston \$185, Miami \$236, Phoenix \$331, SEattle \$347
San Diego \$388, Los Angeles \$341
- Other Departure and Arrival Cities available Call us at 1-800-544-6670
Email: trvlen19@sgi.net

TRAVEL ENTERPRISES FOR ALL OF YOUR TRAVEL NEEDS!!
www.travelenterprises.com trvlen19@sgi.net 1.800.544.6670

All fares subject to availability at time of booking. Mid week travel may be required. A Saturday night stay may be required. All fares include all taxes applicable. A shipping fee may be necessary for tickets. Most trips may require a connection, non stop may not be available.

Date: 8 Jun 1999 10:11:31 -0700
From: Admin.OIB@wspan.com
Subject: Puerto Rico Summer Hotel Specials

San Juan, Puerto Rico Hotel Specials

from \$125.00 per person
3 days/2 nights

Hampton Inn \$125.00
San Juan Marriott Resort \$189.00
Wyndham Old San Juan Hotel & Casino \$189.00
Radisson Ambassador Plaza \$195.00
Hotel El Convento \$199.00
Hyatt Regency Cerromar \$255.00
Wyndham El Conquistador Resort & Country club \$289.00

Rates are per person double occupancy and includes hotel accommodations,
continental breakfast and round trip ground transfers airport to hotel.
Ask about our special air fares available from your gateway city.

Call our travel experts at 800 252-7758 or E-mail admin.OIB@wspan.com.
Let us know what Caribbean Island you would like to visit!!

Date: 8 Jun 1999 10:14:47 -0700
From: "Debra Yates Welch" <debra@welchtravel.com>
Subject: JUNE THRU OCT BERMUDA SPECIAL PLUS GREAT AIRFARE!

Majesty: 1999 Bermuda Gateway Specials Cruise Only Rates Starting From
OceanView \$999 Cruise Only Rates Starting From INSIDE\$849 INCLUDES PORT
CHARGES!

Low Leadership Air Add-Ons Available for Chicago (from \$ 99), Cleveland
from \$39), Detroit (from \$79), Indianapolis (from \$89), New York (Free
and just \$49 on August 22), Newark (Free and just \$49 on August 22),
Pittsburgh (Free on select dates), Richmond (from \$29), St. Louis (from
\$139), Toronto, ON (from \$49).

Applicable To Sailing's Between June 13 And October 10, 1999 (Excludes
August

29) Airfares are examples and apply to certain dates, but they are still
really low for the other dates also, please don't hesitate to just get a
quote! 7-Day Bermuda Itinerary from Boston, MA to St. Georges, Bermuda
Rates listed are per person, based on double occupancy and includes port
charges. Applies to 1st and 2nd guests only. Government taxes/fees (\$ 3
per

person) and gratuities are additional.

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Date: 8 Jun 1999 10:33:07 -0700
From: Admin.OIB@wspan.com
Subject: Las Vegas Summer Hotel Specials

Las Vegas Hotels

from \$59.00 per person
3 days/2 nights

Four Queens \$59.00
The New Frontier \$89.00
Hotel San Remo \$79.00
Excalibur \$109.00
New York New York \$99.00

Prices are per person based on double occupancy and include, hotel accommodations, hotel taxes, baggage handling and gratuities. Special air fares available from your gateway city.

Call our travel experts at 800 252-7758 or E-mail us at admin.OIB@wspan.com for all your travel needs.

Date: 8 Jun 1999 10:44:09 -0700
From: "Diana L. Jordan" <diana@bltravel.com>
Subject: Pacific Journey, Silversea, 6 Dec, 16 days, \$8453.

When you embark on Silver Cloud's Pacific Journey, not only will you find the ports irresistible, we'll also have a visiting chef from the famed Le Cordon Bleu Culinary Academy to tantalize your palate. For the golfers, Silversea's famed Silver Links golf program is featured as well, ensuring golf aficionados an even more satisfying cruise experience. Ports of call in the Hawaiian islands, Christmas Island, and exotic French Polynesia make this cruise a perfect paradise.

Dec 6-22, 1999, from \$8453.00 Includes air, cruise, port charges, pre-cruise

hotel, gratuities, all beverages aboard ship including select wines and champagnes. Also includes "Silversea Experience" complimentary shoreside event.

Free Select Experiences in Honolulu and Kahului lead by one of our popular Select Traveler escorts E-mail diana@bltravel.com and request Select Vacation ST905

I just got off of the Silver Cloud. This is a truly exceptional bargain for the world's finest vacation experience (voted best of the best by Conde

Nast Traveler Magazine).
Don't forget your Select Points! Not a member? Go to
<http://www.bltravel.com/slcttvlr.htm>

Date: 8 Jun 1999 10:52:48 -0700
From: "Diana L. Jordan" <diana@bltravel.com>
Subject: Become a Browne-Larsen "Select Traveler" today!

Browne-Larsen Travel is proud to present our loyal clients with Browne-Larsen Select. As a member of this exclusive group, you will be recognized as a sophisticated value minded traveler as you earn points towards future travel with us. As a Select Traveler, you will receive our exclusive catalog, The Select Traveler, outlining special offerings and value-added incentives available only through your favorite Browne-Larsen agent. Membership is at no cost to you, as our esteemed client, and available only at Browne-Larsen Travel. You will receive 10 complimentary Select Points in your account just for filling out our Select Traveler form. Remember, ALL Browne-Larsen special offerings posted to TravelHUB will earn you Select Points! Membership has it's privileges! Just go to <http://www.bltravel.com/slcttvlr.htm> for details and to fill out your Select Form via our secured server and start receiving Select Points for doing what you love to do... Travel! Browne-Larsen Select is our way of thanking you for traveling with us, and recognizing that our travelers, like our agents, are simply the best.

Date: 8 Jun 1999 11:48:12 -0700
From: "Annette Michael" <webmaster@tropicaltravel.net>
Subject: MADRID PACKAGES

MADRID PACKAGES - roundtrip airfare from JFK, 6 nights hotel accommodations and breakfast daily, starting from \$689.00 per person, double occupancy.

Hotel Principe Pio - \$689.00. Valid September 1 - September 23.
From June 16 - August 31 the price increases to \$859.00

Hotel Convencion - \$719.00 Valid September 1 - September 23.
From June 16 - August 31, the price increases to \$889.00

Airport fees are not included and prices are subject to change without notice.

WE ALSO HAVE COSTA DEL SOL PACKAGES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

- -----
Tropical Travel Agency Annette Michael
PHONE: 888.269.1777 or 509.627.8056

<http://www.tropicaltravel.net>
<mailto:travel@tropicaltravel.net>

Date: 8 Jun 1999 11:51:45 -0700
From: "Annette Michael" <webmaster@tropicaltravel.net>
Subject: CANCUN BIG SAVINGS

CANCUN - from Newark & New York, Washington Dulles, & Pittsburgh.
From NEWARK & JFK - Thursday departures 4 days / 3 nights departures July
1 - August 26, 1999
--Camino Real.....\$498
--Omni Cancun.....\$528 ALL INCLUSIVE
--Caribbean Village.....\$598 ALL INCLUSIVE
From WASHINGTON DULLES - 7 nights departures - June 13 - June 27 and July
4 - July 25
--Camino Real.....\$598
--Fiesta Americana Condesa.....\$648
--Moon Palace.....\$848 ALL INCLUSIVE
From PITTSBURGH - Thursday departures for 3 nights Valid June 10 - July 29,
1999
--Camino Real.....\$498
--Presidente Cancun.....\$548
--Jack Tar Village.....\$598. ALL INCLUSIVE
Prices are per person, double occupancy. Airport fees are not included.

Tropical Travel Agency Annette Michael
PHONE: 888.269.1777 or 509.627.8056
<http://www.tropicaltravel.net>
<mailto:travel@tropicaltravel.net>

Date: 8 Jun 1999 12:10:09 -0700
From: Stephen Abelson <sabel@jeffnet.org>
Subject: COSTA RICA/ARUBA CHARTER PACKAGES

These charter packages are available from the following cities only:
Atlanta, Charlotte, Louisville, and Nashville.
All packages include Jet Air service, transfers, taxes and hotel of choice.
Note that Costa Rica has a \$20.00 departure tax paid in addition to the air
taxes, paid upon departure.

Costa Rica beach lovers packages available for 7 nights, Sat departures begin at \$900.00 and up all-inclusive before taxes; Ep rates start at about \$649.00 and up before taxes. Childrens rates apply. Combo adventure and beach packages, family adventures, and golf adventures packages available.

Aruba: We have 4, 6 and 7 night packages with various departure days, all-inclusive and EP rates available.
7 Night packages start at \$749.00pp dble occupancy before taxes of about \$60.00

Rates quoted are examples; EP stands for no meals on lodging plan; pp dble occupancy. Moderate to Luxury hotels available.

I would not exchange the laughter of my heart, for the fortunes of the multitudes (Gibran)

Stephen Abelsohn Adventure Health Travel

<http://www.adventurehealthtravel.com>

mailto:sabel@jeffnet.org PH:541 482 7740 1 800 443 9216 FAX 541 482 0618

SPAS * FITNESS * ECO-ADVENTURE * VEGETARIAN * DISCOUNTED AIR * SELECT CRUISES

Date: 8 Jun 1999 13:21:45 -0700
From: Stephen Abelsohn <sabel@jeffnet.org>
Subject: UNIQUE GROUP TOUR OF INDIA

We have 20 seats blocked for our 9/16 departure, with a 10/1 return, to India for our unique group tour of the Majestic state of Rajasthan. Travel by van, jeep, train and air as we travel deep into this state, visiting small villages, and have time for us to picnic at these villages, visit Jain (from the 6th century BC) temples, these folks are known for there non-violence approach to life, visit schools teaching in the ancient Sanskrit language, nature cure centres, Ayurvedic centres if time permits, forts; enjoy local markets teeming with farmers, camel herders, and rural folks selling there wares.

Visit the Painting Houses of the wealthy merchant class, and hear talks on the Ecology of the local Rajasthan desert; hear how local communities have worked to save local wildlife by traditional methods.

Stay in Palaces, receive a royal welcome and the distribution of traditional gifts, small inns, even spend a night in a desert camp; we will have available our own travelling cook as all meals will be traditional Indian Vegetarian meals. Visit and tour Delhi.

Elephant rides, visiting museums, local cities, and bigger cities like the Pink

City of Jaipur and tour and stay in Udaipur at the Lake Palace Hotel

noted

as

one of the most romantic hotels.

Land cost based on dble occupancy is \$2,200.00

Air is from Newark \$1,291.00 plus taxes which includes a over night in Copenhagen. Travel agent enquires welcomed.

I would not exchange the laughter of my heart, for the fortunes of the multitudes (Gibran)

Stephen Abelsohn Adventure Health Travel 1 800 443 9216

Date: 8 Jun 1999 14:41:44 -0700

From: travelreservations@att.net

Subject: self Driv-Britain-Ireland-\$63pp/day-car-BnB

Go as you please to Britain , Scotland, Wales or tour Ireland. You will have a

Hertz manual transmission car and a B and B facility as you go with breakfast

daily.

Rate is \$63 pp per day. We have great discount fares to Ireland and Britain from all over US cities.

Call Howard at 800-799-7999

to book. Need dates, names and departure cities.

- - -

Call 800-799-7999 for details

Travel Reservations Inc

200 Rt 18

East Brunswick NJ 08816

e-mail: Howard@toursRus.com

PS: visit website <http://www.toursRus.com> for the best deals on vacation packages and tours

Date: 8 Jun 1999 17:15:18 -0700

From: "Beci Mahnken" <beci@cruisingco.com>

Subject: Panama Canal w/ FREE air- Princess

Sail the Panama Canal from Acapulco to San Juan
aboard the Sun Princess -10 days from \$1749 pp

With FREE round trip air from:

Boston MA- Charlotte NC- Detroit MI - Hartford CT - Huntsville AL

Las Vegas NV- Milwaukee WI - Portland OR - Sacramento CA

Salt Lake City UT - Washington DC

This offer is valid for the November 20, 1999 sailing only!

For details on this package or other great travel and cruise offers please visit our website at <http://www.cruisingco.com> . You can also email us at info@cruisingco.com . Please be sure to include your travel dates, number of travelers and their ages, and air departure city.

Cruising Co. Etc. - Specializing in Cruises, Tours, and Vacation Packages!
Member of CLIA, GEM, IATAN, OSSN

All rates are per person/double occupancy, are subject to change, and subject to availability. Prices may vary from your specific departure city. Other restrictions may apply.

Date: 8 Jun 1999 17:22:40 -0700
From: "Beci Mahnken" <beci@cruisingco.com>
Subject: Sea Princess- W Caribbean fr \$849 pp

Sail the Western Caribbean for 7 nights onboard the Sea Princess!
Starting at \$849 per person! Includes port charges!

This offer is valid for:
Jan 8 & 15 - 2000 - from \$849
Jan 22- Apr 8, 15, & 22 2000- from \$899
Feb 8, 15 & 22 - March & Apr 1 2000 - from \$949
Feb 19 2000 - from \$1049

For details on this package or other great travel and cruise offers please visit our website at <http://www.cruisingco.com> . You can also email us at info@cruisingco.com . Please be sure to include your travel dates, number of travelers and their ages, and air departure city.

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Member of CLIA, GEM, IATAN, OSSN

All rates are per person/double occupancy, are subject to change, and subject to availability. Prices may vary from your specific departure city. Other restrictions may apply.

Date: 8 Jun 1999 19:54:55 -0700
From: LUXURY TOUR SPECIALISTS <vacations@luxurytourspecialists.com>
Subject: LAS VEGAS STARTING AT \$59

LAS VEGAS 2 nights from \$59.00. 4 nights from \$79.00. 7 nights from

\$129.00.

TO ENSURE THAT WE RESPOND IMMEDIATELY PLEASE E-MAIL US DIRECTLY AT vacations@luxurytourspecialists.com or call 1800-809-6363. Restrictions may apply. PROVIDE US WITH YOUR LEGAL NAMES, AGES OF CHILDREN TRAVELING, AIR CITY, DATE AND DESTINATION OF TRIP. ONE OF OUR SPECIALISTS WILL CONTACT YOU IMMEDIATELY. Fares are usually quoted land only, per person, based on double occupancy, subject to availability and capacity controlled.

Prices

are always in US DOLLARS. Restrictions may apply.

LUXURY TOUR SPECIALISTS vacations@luxurytourspecialists.com

OPEN 8 AM to 8 PM PST 7 DAYS A WEEK FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

TRAVEL WELL, SPEND LESS AND TRAVEL MORE WITH LUXURY TOUR SPECIALISTS

CA#1002074-40

Date: 8 Jun 1999 19:55:40 -0700

From: Luxury Cruise Specialists <vacations@luxurycruise.com>

Subject: NEWEST TRIPS TO ATHENS

7 day Athens to Rome October 23-30, 1999 for as low as \$2,172. 2 for 1: 7

day October 16-23, 1999 \$2,143. 11 day Greek Isles & Turkey Cruise/Tour

from \$1599 with air plus FREE Hotel. TO ENSURE THAT WE RESPOND IMMEDIATELY

PLEASE E-MAIL US DIRECTLY AT

vacations@luxurycruise.com AND PROVIDE US WITH YOUR LEGAL NAMES, AGES OF ANY CHILDREN TRAVELING, AIR DEPARTURE CITY, DATE AND DESTINATION OF TRIP.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALISTS WILL CONTACT YOU IMMEDIATELY.

Unfortunately, we are not allowed to advertise the cruise line or ships with some of our offers, however these are usually on FIVE STAR SHIPS.

Fares are usually quoted cruise or land only, per person, based on double occupancy, subject to availability and capacity controlled. Prices are always in US DOLLARS. Restrictions may apply. Air add ons are usually available.

LUXURY CRUISE SPECIALISTS vacations@luxurycruise.com

OPEN 8 AM to 8 PM PST 7 DAYS A WEEK FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

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CA#1002074-40

Date: 8 Jun 1999 19:59:03 -0700

From: Luxury Cruise Specialists <vacations@luxurycruise.com>

Subject: CHRISTMAS CRUISE SPECIALS

CHRISTMAS CRUISE SPECIALS: 4 nights San Juan Dec. 23 \$549. 10 & 7 night

Southern Caribbean Dec. 18 & 19 \$1,049. 7 night Mexican Riviera Dec. 19

\$1,049. 7 night Western Caribbean Dec. 19 \$1,099. 7 night Eastern Caribbean

Dec. \$1,199. 11 night Panama Canal Dec. 18 \$1,549. TO ENSURE THAT WE

RESPOND IMMEDIATELY PLEASE E-MAIL US DIRECTLY AT

vacations@luxurycruise.com AND PROVIDE US WITH YOUR LEGAL NAMES, AGES OF ANY CHILDREN TRAVELING, AIR DEPARTURE CITY, DATE AND DESTINATION OF TRIP.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALISTS WILL CONTACT YOU IMMEDIATELY.

Unfortunately, we are not allowed to advertise the cruise line or ships with some of our offers, however these are usually on FIVE STAR SHIPS. Fares are usually quoted cruise or land only, per person, based on double occupancy, subject to availability and capacity controlled. Prices are always in US DOLLARS. Restrictions may apply. Air add ons are usually available.

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CRUISE WELL, SPEND LESS AND TRAVEL MORE WITH LUXURY CRUISE SPECIALISTS

CA#1002074-40

Date: 8 Jun 1999 19:59:19 -0700

From: LUXURY TOUR SPECIALISTS <vacations@luxurytourspecialists.com>

Subject: CANADIAN ROCKIES BY RAIL

CANADIAN ROCKIES BY RAIL from \$1129 for 7 days/6 nights-Vancouver, Jasper, Lake Louise, Banff, Calgary. Includes hotel, transfers and more.

TO ENSURE THAT WE RESPOND IMMEDIATELY PLEASE E-MAIL US DIRECTLY AT vacations@luxurytourspecialists.com or call 1800-809-6363. Restrictions may apply. PROVIDE US WITH YOUR LEGAL NAMES, AGES OF CHILDREN TRAVELING, AIR CITY, DATE AND DESTINATION OF TRIP. ONE OF OUR SPECIALISTS WILL CONTACT YOU IMMEDIATELY. Fares are usually quoted land only, per person, based on double occupancy, subject to availability and capacity controlled. Prices are always in US DOLLARS. Restrictions may apply.

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CA#1002074-40

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Fred DuVal (CN=Fred DuVal/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUN-1999 13:54:18.00

SUBJECT:

TO: Melissa M. Murray (CN=Melissa M. Murray/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Melissa, former Ambassador George Bruno will be calling you all in the next day or two at ny urging. He was Amb to Belize. (He also had Chaired Gores 88 and Clintons 92 campaign in NH). He is now working on the Panama Canal treaty issue at the Defense Dept. and had stumbled onto something he thinks needs WH attention. Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUN-1999 19:36:38.00

SUBJECT: Re:

TO: Peter L. Cohen (CN=Peter L. Cohen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura J. Lewis (CN=Laura J. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

pls put this in place of what you had for la:

Founded in 1781, Los Angeles served as a provincial outpost until 1881. Now the country's second most populated city, it experienced a period of significant expansion early in the twentieth century. The creation of a deep-water port, the completion of the Panama Canal, and the invention of the automobile, brought with them increased commerce, population growth and immigration. Once thriving, the Greater Watts area of South Central, LA experienced significant decline with the departure of several major corporations. Intensifying this economic decline, high-profile riots erupted in South Central in both 1965 and 1992.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Denniston <rdenniston@erols.com> (Richard Denniston <rdenniston@erols.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JUL-1999 15:47:25.00

SUBJECT: Meeting Suggestions for Panama and Andean Region

TO: Sharon A. Liggett (CN=Sharon A. Liggett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Richard Denniston (CN=Richard Denniston/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Michelle L. Feldman (CN=Michelle L. Feldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Melissa M. Murray (CN=Melissa M. Murray/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Mark R. Schlakman (CN=Mark R. Schlakman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Holly A. Cooper (CN=Holly A. Cooper/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Francisco J. Sanchez (CN=Francisco J. Sanchez/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Sharon: Here is my list of possible meetings that could take place on an
as
needed basis.

Panama:

William Hughes: Former U.S. Ambassador to Panama. (609) 399-2551.

Juan B. Sosa: Former Panamanian Ambassador to the United States; President
of the U.S. - Panama Business Council. (202) 312-1645.

Sol Linowitz: Former U.S. Ambassador to the OAS; Chairman-emeritus of the
Inter-American Dialogue; Honorary Chairman for the Academy for Educational
Development; Co-Negotiator Panama Canal. (202) 884-8156.

As necessary: Arturo Valenzuela, Peter Romero, Sue Wood, Amb. Alfaro
(Panama).

Peru:

Dennis Jett: Returning U.S. Ambassador.

John Hamilton: Primary Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs; Ambassador Designate.

As necessary: Arturo Valenzuela, Peter Romero, Amb. Luna (Peru).

Colombia:

As necessary: Barry McCaffrey, Arturo Valenzuela, Peter Romero, Rand Beers, Amb. Moreno (Colombia).

Ecuador:

As necessary: Arturo Valenzuela, Peter Romero, Amb. A-Baki (Ecuador), Ted Truman, (Treasury) .

Venezuela:

As necessary: Arturo Valenzuela, Peter Romero, Amb. Toro Hardy (Venezuela).

Bolivia:

As necessary: Arturo Valenzuela, Peter Romero, Amb. Perez (Bolivia).

- att1.htm===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D78]ARMS24042819C.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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

Clinton Presidential Records Automated Records Management System [EMAIL]

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Hex Dump file is not in a recognizable format, has been incorrectly decoded or is damaged.

File Name: p_b9182403_who_html_1.empty

Attachment Number: [ATTACH.D78]ARMS24042819C.136

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: mail@ltravel.com (mail@ltravel.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JUL-1999 17:42:12.00

SUBJECT: ltravel.com Cruise Deals

TO: Sharon A. Liggett (CN=Sharon A. Liggett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Instructions for removal from this mailing list appear at the bottom of this email.

CRUISE ALERT

Tuesday - JULY 6, 1999

ltravel.com works with cruise experts to bring you the best deals with SAVINGS OF UP TO 70% off the major cruise lines.
SPECIALS LISTED BY LOCATION OR TYPE:

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2. AUSTRALIA
3. CARIBBEAN
4. EUROPE
5. MEXICO & CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA
6. OTHER

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Planning a trip? Need help finding a tour operator for your next journey? Visit Travelroads, <http://www.travelroads.com>, to research tour operators and request free brochure.

1. ALASKA

CARNIVAL / AIR INCLUDED

Depart 7/28 or 8/4 on CARNIVAL JUBILEE and get free air!! Best available cabin from \$809 pp plus port of \$199 pp!!! LAST WEEK FOR THIS ALASKA SPECIAL WITH AIR... SO IF YOU'RE INTERESTED, DON'T WAIT! Here are the details: air cities of: LA, Phoenix, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Tucson and Vancouver - \$809 pp plus port of \$199 pp for the first and second in cabin; \$499 pp plus port of

\$199 pp for 3rd/4th in the cabin (including air!). If your air city is: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Ft. Lauderdale, Honolulu, Houston, Indianapolis, Miami, Milwaukee, St. Paul, New York, Orlando, Philadelphia, St. Louis or Tampa - your price is only \$969 pp plus port of \$199 pp for the first & second in the cabin; 3rd/4th in the cabin \$499 pp plus port of \$199 pp. (Government taxes/fees of approximately \$11 are additional to above prices.) This offer is very limited so don't wait, as it always sells out! Upgrades and price are on a first come, first serve basis and subject to availability from the cruise line!

CRUISES-N-MORE 800 733-2048 <http://www.cruises-n-more.com>

2. AUSTRALIA

SAIL DOWN UNDER

Depart January 20, 2000 for Australia/New Zealand aboard Princess' Sky Princess. Inside from: \$1799 pp -- ASK ABOUT SPECIAL AIR FARES!

Visit: Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart (Tasmania), Fjordland National Park (New Zealand), Christchurch (New Zealand), Wellington, (New Zealand), Tauranga (New Zealand), Bay of Islands (New Zealand) & Auckland.

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Specializing in Princess Cruises and Disney Cruise Vacation Packages!

For a detailed price quote visit:

<http://www.cwt-allworld.com/crusrqst.htm> for DISNEY

http://www.cwt-allworld.com/book_a_princess_cruise.htm for PRINCESS

or call 1-800-999-TRIP for IMMEDIATE assistance

11 DAY HOLIDAY CRUISE

Crystal Symphony's 11 day Holiday Cruise to Australia/New Zealand.

Sailing on December 17-28 in category E for \$3915 pp plus airfare.

Call Gerri at 800-755-1718 ext 333.

3. CARIBBEAN

7 DAYS IN WESTERN CARIBBEAN ABOARD PRINCESS CRUISE LINES

Depart OCT 09, 1999 for 7 DAYS aboard Princess Cruises' Sea Princess for the WESTERN CARIBBEAN - Princess Cays, Ocho Rios, Grand Cayman & Cozumel. Inside cabin from \$699 pp + \$56.62 govt fees -- Includes Port Charges; Outside from \$1049 pp + \$56.62 govt fees -- Includes Port Charges. Private Balcony from \$1249 pp + \$56.62 govt fees -- Includes Port Charges.

Carlson Wagonlit Travel / All World Travel

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http://www.cwt-allworld.com/book_a_princess_cruise.htm

or call 1-800-999-TRIP for IMMEDIATE assistance

7 DAYS IN SOUTHERN CARIBBEAN

Depart OCT 31, 1999 for 7 days on Princess Cruise Line's Dawn Princess in SOUTHERN CARIBBEAN from San Juan. ** Outside 2 category upgrade special from \$1049 pp + \$29.30 govt fees -- INCLUDES PORT CHARGES!

You'll visit: ARUBA, LA GOULETTE, ST. GEORGES, DOMINICA, ST. THOMAS...

Carlson Wagonlit Travel / All World Travel

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http://www.cwt-allworld.com/book_a_princess_cruise.htm

or call 1-800-999-TRIP for IMMEDIATE assistance

4 DAYS IN THE BAHAMAS

Depart 1/9/00 for a 4 DAY Carnival FANTASY from Pt. Canaveral (Orlando) to the Bahamas for only \$199 pp + \$98 pp port/tax inside quad cabin, and only \$235 pp + \$98 port/tax pp oceanview quad (4 in a cabin). Prices for double (only 2 in the cabin) and triple (only 3 in the cabin) higher. This is sure to go fast!

CRUISES-N-MORE 800 733-2048 <http://www.cruises-n-more.com>

7 DAYS IN WESTERN CARIBBEAN

Depart 1/16/00 for 7 days aboard Carnival CELEBRATION FROM NEW ORLEANS just \$339 pp + \$138 pp port/tax. Celebrate the new century at a fraction of the price of a New Year's Eve. cruise!!! Cruise for 7 days to the Western Caribbean (Grand Cayman, Cozumel, Montego Bay) for only \$339 pp + \$138 pp port/tax for an inside quad (4 in a cabin) cabin and only \$399 pp + \$138 pp port/tax for an oceanview quad cabin. Prices for double (only 2 in the cabin) and triple (only 3 in the cabin) higher.

CRUISES-N-MORE 800 733-2048 <http://www.cruises-n-more.com>

7 DAYS ON NEW SHIP

Take off 1/15/00 for 7 days on BRAND NEW Carnival Triumph from Miami - \$439 pp + port/tax of \$138 for a inside quad cabin (4 in the same cabin); \$499 plus port/tax of \$138 pp for an oceanview quad cabin! Prices for double (only 2 in the cabin) and triple (only 3 in the cabin) higher. A new ship, a new Millennium, and big savings!!! Sail aboard Carnival's largest & newest ship to Grand Cayman, Cozumel (Great snorkeling and dive abound in the waters off these islands). Also, during this cruise you can climb the world famous Dunn River Falls in Ocho Rios.

CRUISES-N-MORE 800 733-2048 <http://www.cruises-n-more.com>

BERMUDA SPECIAL

Take off 9/5, 9/12, 9/19 Celebrity Horizon - Best Available Outside Cabin (cat. 6 & 8) 9/5 - \$1159 pp (including port); 9/12, 9/19 - \$999 pp (including port) gov. fees/taxes additional

CRUISES-N-MORE 800 733-2048 <http://www.cruises-n-more.com>

TAHITI

Sail on the Radisson Paul Gauguin from now until 9/4 to Tahiti for as little as \$2744 pp with FREE air included.

Call Gerri at 800-755-1718 ext 333

RCI MAJESTY OF THE SEAS - WESTERN CARIBBEAN

**10/24/99... from \$949 pp

**12/28/99... from \$2,699 pp

**1/15/00... from \$1,299 pp

**1/22/00... from \$1,299 pp

**1/29/00... from \$1,299 pp
Call 800-755-1718 ext 228 Gina

RCI MONARCH OF THE SEAS - DEEP SOUTHERN CARIBBEAN

**10/10/99... from \$999 pp
**10/17/99... from \$699 pp
**10/24/99... from \$699 pp
**10/31/99... from \$799 pp
**11/21/99... from \$779 pp
**1/2/00... from \$1,099 pp
**4/2/00... from \$799 pp
**4/9/00... from \$799 pp
Call 800-755-1718 ext 228 Gina

4. EUROPE

CRUISE AROUND ITALY

The new Radisson Navigator has inaugural rates starting from \$3695 pp with free air from East Coast Cities. September 18 from Nice to Rome itinerary. September 7 sailing from Nice to Nice is \$5395 pp.
Call Gerri at 800-755-1718 ext 333

5. MEXICO & CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA

PANAMA CANAL

Depart 12/12/99 aboard Celebrity Zenith to the Panama Canal...
Captain's Club (past passenger) cruise only guarantee (categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) \$1149 pp including port charges - gov. fees/taxes additional. Or, take off 12/26/99 - 14 night Panama Canal - cruise only guarantee -categories X,Y,Z - \$1999 pp including port charges; gov. fees/taxes additional.
CRUISES-N-MORE 800 733-2048 <http://www.cruises-n-more.com>

6. OTHER

CARNIVAL CRUISE LINE'S PRESIDENT'S WEEK 2000

- SPACE GOING FAST - BOOK NOW! DEPART 2/20/00 (President's Week)

**7 day Carnival Celebration from New Orleans to Grand Cayman, Cozumel and Montego Bay. Inside cabin with 2 lower beds that convert to queen - \$569 p/p plus port/tax of \$138 p/p; oceanview - \$699 p/p plus \$138 port/tax.

**7 day Carnival Sensation from Tampa to Grand Cayman, Cozumel & New Orleans - Inside cabin with 2 lower beds that convert to queen - \$599 pp plus port/tax of \$138 pp; oceanview - \$719 pp plus \$138 port/tax.

**7 day Carnival Elation from LA to Mexican Riviera. Inside cabin with 2 lower beds that convert to queen - \$639 pp plus port/tax of \$138 pp; oceanview - \$759 pp plus \$138 port/tax.

**7 day Carnival Paradise (all nonsmoking ship) from Miami to San Juan, St. Thomas, Virgin Gorda/Tortola. Inside cabin with 2 lower beds that convert to queen - \$719 pp plus port/tax of \$138 pp; oceanview - \$849 pp plus \$138 port/tax.

CRUISES-N-MORE 800 733-2048 <http://www.cruises-n-more.com>

DISNEY CRUISE LINES!

The 7-Day Disney Cruise Line Fall Fantasy Package... Inside Stateroom (category 9) from \$799* per adult; Ocean View Stateroom (category 9) from \$999* per adult. Kids cruise for \$399 in all stateroom categories. *Rates valid most 3-day package dates between September 2 and November 15, 1999; and November 25 and December 13, 1999. Package includes: 4 day cruise Fare; 3 day accommodations at Disney's Port Orleans Resort, Disney's Dixie Landings Resort, or Disney's Caribbean Beach Resort; Unlimited admission to all four Walt Disney World Theme Parks, Disney's three water parks, Downtown Disney Pleasure Island, DisneyQuest, and Disney's Wide World of Sports complex.

Carlson Wagonlit Travel / All World Travel

Specializing in Princess Cruises and Disney Cruise Vacation Packages!

For a detailed price quote visit:

<http://www.cwt-allworld.com/crusrqst.htm> for DISNEY

http://www.cwt-allworld.com/book_a_princess_cruise.htm for PRINCESS

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and enter sharon_a._liggett@who.eop.gov (the email address to which this was sent).

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: mail@ltravel.com (mail@ltravel.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUL-1999 14:57:29.00

SUBJECT: ltravel.com Cruise Deals

TO: Sharon A. Liggett (CN=Sharon A. Liggett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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Monday - JULY 12, 1999

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1. ALASKA

ANNOUNCEMENT: LAST WEEK OUR CARNIVAL JUBILEE ALASKA SAILINGS WITH AIR INCLUDED IN THE PRICE SOLD OUT WITHIN HOURS OF THIS EMAIL BEING RECEIVED. MANY PEOPLE WERE DISAPPOINTED. WE EXPECT ADDITIONAL DATES TO BE ADDED IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER. WE ARE NOW TAKING NAMES WHICH WILL BE WAITLISTED FOR ANYONE WISHING TO HAVE THE FIRST CHANCE AT THESE SPECIALS. IF YOU WANT TO BE ADDED TO THAT LIST PLEASE CALL US A 1 800 733-2048 AND BE SURE TO GIVE US YOUR AIR CITY. THANKS

2. CARIBBEAN

6 NIGHTS IN BERMUDA, DIP YOUR TOES IN LUSCIOUS PINK SAND

Depart October 3 from Philadelphia or from Baltimore on a 7 night/8 day cruise to Bermuda aboard Celebrity's Horizon on an Apple Cruise Vacation Charter. Sailing from PHL Inside Stateroom from \$698 plus port charges, Outside Stateroom \$878 plus port charges. BWI slightly higher. Featuring Award Winning Aqua Spa, New Michaels Cigar Club, 5-Star Apollo Catering, Martini Bar and Cova Cafe. Call Gerri at All Destinations Travel 800-755-1718 ext 333. Or, go to:
<http://www.onetravel.com/1travel/listing.cfm?ID=1610&type=Discount%20Cruises>

CELEBRITY MERCURY -WESTERN CARIBBEAN - FALL 1999

Depart Ft. Lauderdale 10/31 or 11/14 on a 7 day cruise to the Western Caribbean aboard the Celebrity Cruise Line's Mercury for \$649 pp including port charges on 10/31 or \$699 including port charges on 11/14. Your itinerary includes Key West, Calica, Cozumel & Grand Cayman. Gov. fees/ taxes of apprx \$3 additional.
CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://www.cruises-n-more.com)

PRESIDENT'S WEEK CRUISE - WESTERN CARIBBEAN

Depart from Tampa 2/20/99 for a 7 day cruise to the W. Caribbean aboard the Carnival Sensation for \$639 pp plus port charges of \$138 pp for an inside cabin or \$759 pp plus port of \$138 pp for an oceanview cabin. Your itinerary includes Grand Cayman, Playa del Carmen/Cozumel and New Orleans.
CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://www.cruises-n-more.com)

PRESIDENT'S WEEK CRUISE - EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Depart Miami 2/20/00 for a 7 day cruise to the E. Caribbean aboard the Carnival Paradis for \$719 pp plus port of \$138 pp for an inside cabin or \$849 pp plus port of \$138 for an oceanview cabin. Your itinerary includes St. Thomas, San Juan, Virgin Gorda/Tortola. This is an all non-smoking ship.
CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://www.cruises-n-more.com)

CARNIVAL INSPIRATION - ARUBA

Depart San Juan 11/28 for a 7 day cruise aboard the Carnival Inspiration for \$349 pp for a quad cabin plus port of \$135 pp; or \$379 pp for a triple cabin plus port of \$138 pp; or \$469 pp for a double cabin plus port of \$138 pp. Your itinerary includes St. Thomas, Curacao, Aruba, St. Lucia.
CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://www.cruises-n-more.com)

THANKSGIVING CRUISE

Depart Miami 11/20 on a 7 day cruise to the E. Caribbean aboard the New Carnival Triumph for \$599 pp plus port of \$138 pp for the first and second in the cabin; 3rd/ 4th in the cabin only pay \$264 pp plus port of \$138 pp! Your itinerary includes St. Thomas, San Juan & St. Croix.

7 DAYS IN WESTERN CARIBBEAN ABOARD PRINCESS CRUISE LINES

Depart OCT 09, 1999 for 7 DAYS to the Western Caribbean aboard Princess Cruise's Sea Princess. Inside cabin from \$699 pp + \$56.62 govt fees -- Includes Port Charges; Outside from \$1049 pp + \$56.62 govt fees -- Includes Port Charges. Private Balcony from \$1249 pp + \$56.62 govt fees -- Includes Port Charges. Your itinerary includes Princess Cays, Ocho Rios, Grand Cayman & Cozumel.
Carlson Wagonlit Travel / All World Travel
Specializing in Princess Cruises and Disney Cruise Vacation Packages!
For a detailed price quote visit:
http://www.cwt-allworld.com/book_a_princess_cruise.htm
or call 1-800-999-TRIP

7 DAYS IN SOUTHERN CARIBBEAN ABOARD PRINCESS CRUISE LINES

Depart OCT 31st for 7 days on Princess Cruise Line's Dawn Princess in SOUTHERN CARIBBEAN from San Juan. Outside cabins from \$1049 pp + \$29.30 govt fees. ** Outside 2 category upgrade ** You'll visit: ARUBA, LA GOULETTE, ST. GEORGES, DOMINICA, ST. THOMAS...
Carlson Wagonlit Travel / All World Travel
Specializing in Princess Cruises and Disney Cruise Vacation Packages!
For a detailed price quote visit:
http://www.cwt-allworld.com/book_a_princess_cruise.htm
or call 1-800-999-TRIP for IMMEDIATE assistance.

HOLLAND AMERICA NY to FT. LAUDERDALE 13 DAYS

Depart October 30 on HA's Neuw Amsterdam at 63% off rates...
Category H is just \$1569 PP! Itinerary includes New York, Bahamas, St. Thomas, St. Maarten, Curacao, St. Domingo, Puerto Roica, Bhahamas and Ft Lauderdale.
Call Gerri at All Destinations Travel 800-755-1718 ext 333

7 DAY CARIBBEAN CRUISE ON WINDSTAR

Summer On the Wind Star from \$2,033 per person includes airfare from Miami and port charges. Free roundtrip to Miami from these cities: Atlanta, Boston, Miami, NYC, Philadelphia, Tampa and Washington DC. Air add-ons of \$99 from select cities July - October 17.
Call Gerri at All Destinations Travel 800-755-1718 ext 333.
Or, go to:
<http://www.onetravel.com/1travel/listing.cfm?ID=1608&type=Small%20Ships>

3. EUROPE

7 NIGHTS LONDON TO BOSTON - REPOSITIONING CRUISE

Depart August 29th on Holland America 's Maasdam. Inside Cabins from \$799 per person; Oceanview Cabins from \$899 per person; Mini-Suites from \$1,099 per person and Suites from \$1,699 per person. Port Charges are included.
Call Gerri at All Destinations Travel 800-755-1718 ext 333.
Or, go to:
<http://www.onetravel.com/1travel/listing.cfm?ID=1607&type=Europe%20Cruises>

4. MEDITERRANEAN

10 NIGHT FALL MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

Depart Genoa 9/10 or 10/1 on a 10 night cruise to the Western Mediterranean aboard the Celebrity Century for only \$1499 pp including port charges. Your itinerary includes Genoa, Barcelona, Palm, Villefranche, Toulon, Livorno, Civitavecchia & Naples.

Gov. fees/taxes additional.

CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

12 NIGHT AEGEAN ODYSSEY FALL CRUISE HOLLAND AMERICA ROTTERDAM

Depart September 10 from Venice Italy on a 12 night cruise aboard Holland America M/S Rotterdam, \$2369 pp for inside guarantee including roundtrip airfare from select cities; \$2879 pp for outside guarantee including roundtrip airfare. The cruise itinerary includes Venice, Ionian Sea, Heraklion, Crete, Greece, Kusadasi, Turkey Sea of Marmara, Istanbul, Turkey, Aegean Sea, Piraeus Greece, Navplion, Greece, and Katakalon, Greece, At Sea, Venice.

Airfare Included from Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, DC.

Call Gerri at All Destinations Travel 800-755-1718 ext 333.

Or, go to:

<http://www.onetravel.com/1travel/listing.cfm?ID=1611&type=Greece>

5. MEXICO & CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA

CARNIVAL HOLIDAY - 4 DAY CRUISE - \$194

Depart Los Angeles 11/8 for a 4 day cruise aboard Carnival's Holiday for \$194 pp plus port of \$98 pp. Your itinerary includes Catalina & Ensenada. Only 2 cabins left at this price.

CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

CRYSTAL CRUISE HARMONY 10 NIGHT PANAMA CANAL

Depart November 1 from Acapulco, travel to Caldera Costa Rica, transit the Panama Canal, visit Grand Cayman, Cozumel and end in Ft Lauderdale aboard a 5 star ship. Priced at \$2599 pp including Port Charges.

Call Gerri at 800-755-1718 ext 333, or go to:

<http://www.onetravel.com/1travel/listing.cfm?ID=1609&type=Tropical%20Cruises>

s

6. OTHER

DISNEY CRUISE LINES!

The 7-Day Disney Cruise Line Fall Fantasy Package... Inside Stateroom from \$799* per adult; Ocean View Stateroom from \$999* per adult. Kids cruise for \$399 in all stateroom categories. *Rates valid most 3-day package dates between September 2 and November 15, 1999; and November 25 and December 13, 1999. Package includes: 4 day cruise

Fare; 3 day accommodations at Disney's Port Orleans Resort, Disney's Dixie Landings Resort, or Disney's Caribbean Beach Resort; Unlimited admission to all four Walt Disney World Theme Parks, Disney's three water parks, Downtown Disney Pleasure Island, DisneyQuest, and Disney's Wide World of Sports complex.
Carlson Wagonlit Travel / All World Travel
Specializing in Princess Cruises and Disney Cruise Vacation Packages!
For a detailed price quote visit: <http://www.cwt-allworld.com/crusrqst.htm>
for DISNEY or call 1-800-999-TRIP

7 NIGHT SMOOTH JAZZ THEME CRUISE

Cruise November 6 - 13, 1999 on NCL's The Norway departing from Miami to Cozumel, Jamaica, and Great Stirrup Cay, NCL's Private Island.
Jazz Entertainers who will be headlining: The Rippingtons, Keiko Matsui, Ken Navarro, Kirk Whalum, Craig Chaquico, Denny Jiosa...
Others who are scheduled to appear include Marcus Johnson, Paul Taylor, Khani Cole, Indigo City, Grady Nichols and Robin Crow. Rates from \$699 per person with port charges.
Call Gerri at 800-755-1718 ext 333 or Gina ext 228. Or go to:
<http://www.onetravel.com/1travel/listing.cfm?ID=1606&type=Discount%20Cruises>

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<http://www.farebeater.com/international>

For hotel bookings - US and Worldwide - go directly to:

<http://www.hotelwiz.com>

For car rentals - US and Worldwide - go directly to:

<http://www.carwiz.com>

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<http://www.onetravel.com/alert>

and enter sharon_a._liggett@who.eop.gov (the email address to which this was sent).

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Smith, Steve" <SSmith@Biospherics.com> ("Smith, Steve" <SSmith@Biospherics.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JUL-1999 16:30:38.00

SUBJECT: RE: media

TO: John A. Gribben (CN=John A. Gribben/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Jack,

This is a short list of unusual calls we compiled at Roger's request.
Let me know if they are useful.

Steve

1. Is China going to take over the Panama Canal in the Year 2000
2. How do I get rid of waste if my toilet won't flush?
3. Is my dog going to go crazy and start biting people?
4. Do we need any special vaccinations to protect us against Y2K?
5. Is my washing machine Y2K compliant?
6. Can the National Guard take my car?
7. How do I prepare for R2K?
8. How deep should I build my bomb shelter?
9. Will they repossess my car in the year 2000?
10. Is there an executive order limiting the purchase of ammunition on January 1?
11. Is China going to take over the Panama Canal in the Year 2000?

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

From: John_A._Gribben@who.eop.gov [mailto:John_A._Gribben@who.eop.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, July 14, 1999 1:42 PM
To: Smith, Steve
Subject: Re: media

Steve --

A question for you. I am often asked to give an example of the

strangest
question the operators have recieved about Y2K. Any thoughts?

Jack

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: mail@ltravel.com (mail@ltravel.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-JUL-1999 18:12:54.00

SUBJECT: ltravel.com Cruise Deals

TO: Sharon A. Liggett (CN=Sharon A. Liggett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Instructions for removal from this mailing list appear at the bottom of this email.

CRUISE ALERT

Monday - July 19, 1999

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ltravel.com works with cruise experts to bring you the best deals with SAVINGS OF UP TO 70% off the major cruise lines.
SPECIALS LISTED BY LOCATION OR TYPE:

1. ALASKA
2. CARIBBEAN
3. DISNEY
4. EUROPE
5. MEDITERRANEAN
6. MEXICO & CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA
7. OTHER

+++++

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Planning a trip? Need help finding a tour operator for your next journey?. Visit Travelroads, <http://www.travelroads.com>, to research tour operators and request free brochure.

1. ALASKA

7 DAY CELEBRITY ALASKA

Specials (too low to print) still available, aboard the Celebrity Mercury, for 7 day North or Southbound Alaska cruises for remainder of the 1999 Alaska season.

CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

2. CARIBBEAN

11/28/99 - CARNIVAL DESTINY - BALCONY CABINS ONLY \$849

Depart Miami for 7 days aboard the Destiny to the Western Caribbean.

Your choice of inside cabin for \$549 pp + \$139.75 port or oceanview

\$679 pp + \$139.75 pp port or enjoy the luxury of a balcony for only

\$849 pp + \$139.75 pp port.

CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

11/13/99 - CARNIVAL TRIUMPH

Depart from Miami for 7 day Eastern Caribbean on this Brand New Ship

- only \$549 pp + port of \$139.75 inside. Oceanview cabins only \$675

+ port of \$139.75. Your itinerary includes San Juan, St. Croix &

St. Thomas.

CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

11/28/99 - 7 DAY CRUISE TO ARUBA AND THE SOUTHERN CARIBBEAN

Depart San Juan for 7 days aboard the Carnival Inspiration. Inside

cabin \$469 pp + port of \$139.75 pp; Oceanview \$619 pp + port of

\$139.75 pp. Special 3rd/4th person rate of only \$229 pp + port of

\$139.75 pp. Your itinerary includes St. Thomas, Aruba, Curacao,

St. Lucia, San Juan.

CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

CELEBRITY MERCURY -WESTERN CARIBBEAN - FALL 1999

Depart Ft. Lauderdale 10/31 or 11/14 on a 7 day cruise to the

Western Caribbean aboard the Celebrity Cruise Line's Mercury from

\$649 pp including port charges on 10/31 or \$699 including port

charges on 11/14. Your itinerary includes Key West, Calica, Cozumel

& Grand Cayman. Gov fees/ taxes of apprx. \$3 additional. Price

subject to availability and prior sale.

CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

7 NIGHTS IN FRENCH POLYNESIA

Depart this September and cruise Tahiti on the Radisson Seven Seas

Cruise Lines M/S Paul Gaughin From \$2365 pp- - - Save \$1800 per

couple. Enjoy a seven night cruise in Beautiful French Polynesia

(Tahiti, Raiatea, Motu Mahana, Bora Bora and Moorea). Three

departures only: September 11, 18, and 25, 1999!

BOOK NOW - NEW BOOKING INCENTIVE... BOOK ANY 1999 CRUISE AND DEPOSIT

on the SAME DAY and RECEIVE a \$500 per stateroom shipboard credit!!

Applies to non balcony staterooms (cat D, E, and F). Bookings must be

deposited via credit card. Valid for new bookings only. Port and

handling charges of \$99 pp. Round-trip economy air airfare add-ons are

\$295-\$450 per person.

Call Gerri, CTC at 800-755-1718 ext 333

3. DISNEY

DisneyWorld Cruise & Vacation

7 day Deluxe vacations ARE affordable. Selected sailing dates on Disney's new ships have been discounted with Inside cabins from only \$799 per adult & Deluxe Outside Cabins from \$1099 per adult. Kids age 3-12 for only \$399. This price includes your cruise, hotel accommodations, theme park admission and much much more! Special Dates & ships for this promotion: 9-06 Disney Magic, 09-12 Disney Wonder, 09-16 Disney Wonder, 09-17 Disney Magic, 09-30 Disney Wonder, 10-31 Disney Wonder, 11-15 Disney Magic, 11-28 Disney Wonder, 12-06 Disney Magic. Don't delay - space is limited - This offer exclusively brought to you by:

Carlson Wagonlit Travel / All World Travel

Call 1-800-999-TRIP for information or visit

<http://www.cwt-allworld.com/crusrqst.htm> for an online request form.

4. EUROPE

PRINCESS CRUISE LINES SAILS EUROPE & BEYOND

****Set sail Nov. 17, 1999 on the Pacific Princess for 12 days for just \$2288 pp including port charges! Itinerary: Rome, Naples, Capri, Athens, Rhodes, Nazareth, Galilee, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Cairo, Gaza, Ephesus and Istanbul.**

****Depart Feb. 10, 2000 on the Pacific Princess for 11 days - outside from \$2115 pp including port charges! Itinerary: Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mayotte, Madagascar, Durban, East London and Cape Town.**

****Or, take off May 21, 2000 aboard Princess Cruises' Crown Princess for 10 days - private balcony from \$2595 pp; outside from \$2195 pp; and inside from \$1795 pp including port charges.**

Itinerary: Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, St. Petersburg, Tallinn, Gdansk, Oslo and Copenhagen. For reservations or information call 1-800-999-TRIP or complete an online request at http://www.cwt-allworld.com/book_a_princess_cruise.htm

WIND SONG 7-DAYS ATHENS TO ROME

Depart October 16, 1999 on Windstar Cruise Line 50% SAVINGS ONLY \$2143 PER PERSON for an exciting itinerary including Athens, Greece, Monemvasia, Greece, Zakynthos, Greece, Fiskardon, Greece, Taormina, Italy, Capri, Italy, ending in Rome, Italy.

Call Gerri, CTC at 800-755-1718, ext 333, or go to:

<http://www.onetravel.com/1travel/listing.cfm?ID=1580&type=Luxury%20Cruises>

5. MEDITERRANEAN

10 NIGHT FALL MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

Depart Genoa 9/10 or 10/1 on 10 night cruise to the Western Mediterranean aboard the Celebrity Century from only \$1499 pp including port charges. Your itinerary includes Genoa, Barcelona, Palm, Villefranche, Touion, Livorno, Civitavecchia & Naples.

Gov fees/taxes additional. Price subject to availability and prior sale.

CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

6. MEXICO & CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA

PANAMA CANAL/TRANSCANAL

Depart March 7, 2000 on Princess Cruise Line's Sun Princess on an 11 day cruise to San Juan, St. Thomas, Martinique, Grenada, Caracas, Curacao, Panama Canal and Acapulco. ** Book before August 1 and receive \$50 per cabin shipboard spending credit!**

Prices start at just \$2299 pp for balcony and \$1939 pp for outside category room - rates include port charges!

The Ocean Princess takes off April 22, 2000 for 11 days to the same destinations; packages start at \$1449 for deluxe inside; 1839 pp for deluxe outside and \$2199 for private balcony - includes port charges. For reservations or information call 1-800-999-TRIP or complete an online request at

http://www.cwt-allworld.com/book_a_princess_cruise.htm

1/24/00 - 4 DAY ECSTASY - \$199

Depart Miami for 4 days to Key West & Cozumel for only \$199 pp + \$99.75 port charges for a quad (4 people in same cabin); \$239 pp + \$99.75 pp port for a triple cabin; \$319 pp + \$99.75 pp for a double cabin.

CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

2/7/00 - 4 DAY ECSTASY - \$209

Depart Miami for 4 days to Key West & Cozumel for \$209 pp + port of \$99.75 pp for a quad cabin (4 people in same cabin). \$259 pp + \$99.75 pp port for a triple cabin; \$339 pp + port of \$99.75 pp for a double cabin.

CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

2 WEEKS INCLUDING THE PANAMA CANAL

Depart November 12, 1999 aboard NCL's The Norwegian Wind for a 14 Night Panama Canal Cruise. Itinerary includes San Diego, Puerto Vallarta, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Caldera, Costa Rica, Transit Panama Canal, Cartagena, Colombia, Nassau, Bahamas & Miami.

Call Gerri, CTC at 800-755-1718, ext 333, or go to:

<http://www.onetravel.com/travel/listing.cfm?ID=1625&type=Discount%20Cruises>

1999 HOLIDAY COSTA RICA OR CARIBBEAN WINDSTAR CRUISES 10 DAY

Depart December 18 or 19 on WindSurf, WindSong, WindSpirit. Rates as low as \$2999 pp including port tax.

Call Gerri, CTC at 800-755-1718 ext 333

7. OTHER

VALENTINE'S CRUISE - 2000

Carnival Sensation - 2/13/00 - 7 day Western Caribbean - from Tampa

Inside cabin - \$559 pp + \$139.75 pp; Outside cabin - \$639 pp +

\$139.75 pp port. Your itinerary includes Cozumel, Grand Cayman and New Orleans. BONUS: Special Valentine Gift in each cabin. (port additional). Limited number of cabins, as this holiday always goes fast. . .call today!
CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

11/20/99 - THANKSGIVING CRUISE - VERY LIMITED

Depart Miami for 7 days aboard the Brand New Carnival Triumph - to the Western Caribbean \$599 pp inside + \$139.75 pp port; \$729 pp oceanview + \$139.75 pp.
CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

ANNOUNCEMENT

We now have discounted blocked space on Carnival Cruises for: Valentine's Day, Mardi Gras, President's Week, Spring Break / Easter of 2000. Early booking discounts plus our own special deep discounts apply! Call today for more information.
CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

2/6/00 - CARNIVAL NONSMOKING PARADISE - \$164

Depart Miami for 7 days to the Eastern Caribbean aboard the world's first nonsmoking ship, the Carnival Paradise. 3rd or 4th person in cabin pays only \$164 pp + \$139.75 pp port when traveling with two other passengers (in the same cabin) who pay only \$599 pp + port of \$139.75 pp. Your itinerary includes San Juan, St. Thomas and Virgin Gorda/ Tortola.
CRUISES-N-MORE 1 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

HOLIDAY CRUISE DOWN UNDER on CRYSTAL

Depart December 17, 1999 for 11 days on Crystal Tour #9233 starting at \$3999 pp including port taxes.
Call Gerri, CTC at 800-755-1718, ext 333, or go to:
<http://www.onetravel.com/1travel/listing.cfm?ID=1593&type=Australia>

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and enter sharon_a._liggett@who.eop.gov (the email address to which this was sent).

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: duanyr@hq.southcom.smil.mil@hqs.southcom.mil@INET@LNGTWY (duanyr@hq.southcom.smil.mil@hqs.southcom.mil@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JUL-1999 17:31:00.00

SUBJECT: Talking Points for USARSO Relocation Ceremonies

TO: Jeffrey L. Farrow@eop (Jeffrey L. Farrow@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

These are draft recommended talking points for SECARMY Caldera, Gen. Wilhelm, and MG Kensinger for potential media questions pertaining to US Army South relocation to Puerto Rico.

- Decision to move to Puerto Rico and local support. The military decision for the development of the Southern Command's new architecture as a result of the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties has been approved by the U.S. administration step by step. The relocation of U.S. Army South to Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, has been strongly supported by the Government of Puerto Rico.
- Not "militarizing" Puerto Rico. The Department of Defense currently employs an approximate 22,000 people on the Island -most in the National Guard and reserve components. U.S. Army South operated in the Republic of Panama with 3,800 personnel. Its headquarters in Puerto Rico will absorb the 362 personnel previously employed at Fort Buchanan, augmented by 465 active duty military personnel, 380 civilians, and approximately 200 reserve component personnel (Grand total of 1381). Operations of the Southern Command and its components are focused to conduct exercises in the area of responsibility, promoting regional interaction and will not increase military activity in Puerto Rico significantly.
- Why Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico will become the main hub for support to the region. Geographically positioned to "unite the Americas", the Southern Command components in Puerto Rico will become a force of unity for our hemisphere. Supported by existing infrastructure and the more than 16,000 bilingual men and women in the reserve components, the U.S. Army South will partner with Puerto Rico, capitalizing on its shared assets.
- Public interest and support of the military. Out of the 232 recruiting companies worldwide, Puerto Rico is #1 in recruiting for the Army. Last year, 2,200 out of the 3,300 young Puerto Ricans who joined the U.S. Armed Services in Puerto Rico went into the Army and its reserve components, making the two Army recruiting companies in Puerto Rico the top recruiting stations. The military tradition in Puerto Rico is consistent with the highest levels of attrition in its local units. Additionally, more

than 200,000 Puerto Ricans have distinguished themselves in every major US conflict from World War I to Kosovo.

- Use of Vieques island. The decision to relocate the US Army South to Fort Buchanan was based on the value of the existing facilities, Puerto Rico's ideal location "uniting the Americas" and the valuable resource of Puerto Rico's citizen-soldiers. While all the military facilities in Puerto Rico are an asset to readiness, the bulk of the operations will be out of Fort Buchanan with limited use of Camp Santiago in Salinas. The focus of the operations and personnel stationed in Puerto Rico are outwardly directed and not to increase military maneuvers in Puerto Rico.

-
Raul Duany
Chief, Media Relations
(305) 437-1210

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-JUL-1999 11:04:26.00

SUBJECT: panama canal transfer

TO: Arturo A. Valenzuela (CN=Arturo A. Valenzuela/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Francisco J. Sanchez (CN=Francisco J. Sanchez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Marjorie Tarmey (CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Where are we folks on memo to John on Envoy and NSC's recommendations for Panama Canal Transfer? I understand Arturo you all were working on a memo for Sandy; however, given everything that is on his plate--I would be very happy to have a memo from the envoy's office that reflects views from the NSC. we talked about this two weeks ago. also, what's this I heard about another kidnapping in columbia overnight?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: mail@ltravel.com (mail@ltravel.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-JUL-1999 20:15:00.00

SUBJECT: ltravel.com Cruise Deals

TO: Sharon A. Liggett (CN=Sharon A. Liggett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Marsha Scott (CN=Marsha Scott/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-JUL-1999 16:17:41.00

SUBJECT: Re: Presidential Delegation to the Inauguration in Panama

TO: Skye S. Philbrick (CN=Skye S. Philbrick/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Former Sen. Dennis DiConcini

(check the other names of Senators who were involved in the panama Canal Treaty under Carter)

Jeff Valdez - entertainer

Dennis Rivera - Union leader in NY

Dr. Michael Conniff - director of Center for Latin America Studies,
University of South Florida, Tampa - 813-974-3547 - leading expert on
Panama - well known there to the government officials

Sec. Bill Richardson - energy

Director of OPIC (I am blank on his name)

Ida Castro - Director of EEOC

Dr. Arturo Valenzuela - NSC

Amb. Peter Romero - State

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Francisco J. Sanchez (CN=Francisco J. Sanchez/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-JUL-1999 11:08:35.00

SUBJECT: Re: panama canal transfer

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Arturo A. Valenzuela (CN=Arturo A. Valenzuela/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Maria:

We'll have some paper on Panama later today.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: John H. Corcoran III (CN=John H. Corcoran III/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-JUL-1999 08:59:46.00

SUBJECT: from the NY Times

TO: Jason Rempel <jwrempel@hotmail.com> (Jason Rempel <jwrempel@hotmail.com> @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: DottySC@aol.com (DottySC@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christina_Babbits@mail.gmosf.com (Christina_Babbits@mail.gmosf.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
July 27, 1999

Full of Wiles, Coyotes Prove Near Invincible

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS

By American Indian tradition, he is the Trickster, the most cunning but also the most flawed and human of animal spirits. Noble and godlike in some ways, he is also perverse, vain, deceitful, larcenous, obsessed with sex, and a lover of pranks who repeatedly blunders into trouble and gets his comeuppance, but always bounces back.

To ranchers in the West, he is nothing more than a despised varmint to be hunted down and killed.

To generations of movie and television viewers who have watched the "Roadrunner" cartoons, he is Wile E. Coyote, the sneaky but hapless hunter blown up, squashed or zapped in midair, only to show up in the next frame, whole and ready to go again.

Today, to paraphrase William Faulkner, the coyote has not just survived, it has prevailed.

It has defied every effort to

defeat it -- hundreds of thousands are deliberately and legally killed every year -- and has literally taken over North America.

In an unsurpassed display of adaptability in the face of human dominance of the landscape, it has spread far beyond its original range on the Western plains and northern Mexico, and now inhabits wild lands, suburbs and cities from the Panama Canal to the edge of the Canadian tundra and from Central Park to Santa Monica Boulevard.

No one knows how many coyotes exist; educated guesses range from a million to tens of millions.

But for sure, there are "more now than there have ever been, anywhere," said Dr. Russell Mason, a Federal wildlife expert in Utah whose task has been to help control coyotes.

The Trickster has not made it an easy job.

In the Eastern United States, where coyotes never existed until the 20th century, their trademark yip and howl have become familiar.

In the absence of wolves, they may have become the region's top predator -- including in suburbs, where they think nothing of having a cat for lunch (literally) or killing any dog they can; they probably see it as a competitor.

In short, the coyote is an ecological success story par excellence.

Along with the white-tailed deer, the moose and the red fox, it has established itself as a champion adapter in an era when the ability to adjust to changes brought about by humans has created a whole new class of dominant large mammals.

So what accounts for the coyote's extraordinary success? It is one of the main questions attracting scientists who are paying new attention to what they see as a fascinating character.

"It's by far the neatest animal I've ever worked with," Dr. Mason said.

One part of the answer may lie in the coyote's evolutionary position among wild canids, or doglike predators.

Roughly the size and shape of a German shepherd, the coyote (the name comes from the Aztec word coyotl and is typically pronounced kai-OH-ee in the East but KAI-oat in most of the West) fills an ecological niche between that of the wolf and the fox.

In fact, its very appearance and behavior seem to combine features of both.

Though smaller, more pointed of snout and more delicate of build and features, it looks markedly like a wolf.

And contrary to earlier belief, it organizes itself in family-based packs dominated by an alpha male and alpha female, again like wolves.

Field researchers now know that coyotes hunting in concert can and often do bring down animals as large as adult deer.

But coyotes also have the beautiful bushy tail of the fox, and their preferred prey and individual style of hunting are foxlike.

Both species dote on small mammals like mice and voles, and both sneak up on the prey like cats and strike with a cat's pounce.

With the wolf's ability to attack and kill big prey and the fox's feline stalk for small animals, the coyote is almost always assured of finding something to eat. Its willingness to eat almost anything gives it a further advantage. Analysis of coyote waste has identified up to 100 different kinds of food.

They will gobble crickets, apples,

grass, even shoe leather, and they love to forage in landfills.

They also love watermelon; in Texas, they have become a serious problem for watermelon growers.

Another factor in the coyote's hardiness is that it evolved originally in a harsh, arid climate where summer days are blazing and nights are freezing.

This enables it to adapt to a wide variety of conditions, said Dr. Robert Crabtree, an independent Montana ecologist, who with his wife, Jennifer Sheldon, has long studied the species.

But if nature equipped the coyote to survive, it is people who have opened the door for it to prevail. They have played to the coyote's strength, for example, by chopping up the forests of the East into isolated fragments.

The edges of the forest fragments provide ideal habitat for small mammals, and their populations have exploded, providing a coyote buffet.

Unlike many other types of animals, like turtles, frogs and snakes, coyotes are mobile enough to cross forest clearings, roads and other barriers in search of food and breeding territory, and they consequently thrive in the human-altered environment.

They are highly territorial animals, and the drive to strike out and establish turf sends them aggressively into densely inhabited cities and towns.

And "because they look so much like dogs, they are actually able to move through areas relatively unnoticed," said Dr. Michael Klemens, director of the Metropolitan Conservation Alliance, an arm of New

York's Wildlife Conservation Society that deals with regional wildlife issues.

They have been spotted in New York City in recent years, most recently in late March and early April, when the police cornered and captured one in Central Park.

Four years ago, a coyote lived in Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, eating spaghetti with meatballs and shrimp lo mein that a neighborhood couple brought.

But feeding coyotes is not necessarily a good idea, since people have sometimes been bitten by them, and some reports say this happens when coyotes are fed.

Coyotes also sometimes stalk people from a distance or chase joggers.

"I think we'd be foolish" to ignore the possible danger, said Dr. Matthew Gomper, a behavioral ecologist at Columbia University. But he added, "We'd be foolish to overplay the threat."

Another big way in which humans have increased the coyote's fortunes is by exterminating wolves, which historically kept the coyote bottled up, ecologically speaking. The demise of the wolf in most of the contiguous 48 states liberated coyotes in two ways: deer populations exploded, providing more prey, and the most important predator of disappeared.

In the canid hierarchy of primitive North America, wolves dominated coyotes wherever the species coexisted.

Wolves are easily able to kill coyotes, and wolf packs do so whenever they can.

This has been vividly demonstrated in Yellowstone National Park, where a reintroduced wolf population, according to Dr. Crabtree's studies, soon reduced the coyote population by more than half (though it has

recovered
somewhat).

In the wild, coyotes consequently exist on the fringes of wolf packs' territories; a trip to the core of wolf turf could bring instant death.

The same is true of the next step down the hierarchical ladder: foxes exist on the fringes of coyote territory.

"Foxes are to coyotes as coyotes are to wolves," Dr. Gomper said.

Dr. Crabtree believes the coyote is resilient "because it co-evolved with a larger competitor that kills it." Having to look out for wolves made coyotes more vigilant and more adept at evading capture.

Dr. Crabtree tells the story of a male coyote he once tried to trap in Washington State.

He has caught some 300 coyotes in rubber-padded leg hold traps and put radio collars on them for scientific study, then released them.

But this particular coyote turned in a virtuoso performance in evasion.

As Dr. Crabtree tells it, he first encountered the coyote when it was trying to free its mate from the scientist's trap in Washington.

For the next four years, it seemed, the coyote taunted him.

"He would do things like dig up my trap and flip it over, unsprung.

One time, he scraped the dirt off and defecated on it without springing it."

Another time, when the scientist tried to drop a net on the coyote from a helicopter, it jumped up and tried to bite the helicopter and then hid under sagebrush.

"He was one smart guy." And he was never caught.

Another win for the Trickster.

"Coyotes think about things," Dr. Mason said.

"A coyote only needs to be shown something once."

The coyote's evasion skills have frustrated efforts to control its livestock predations (especially on sheep) by nonlethal means, Dr. Mason said.

Guard dogs, strobe-light alarm systems, aversion strategies in which lamb meat is laced with substances to make the coyote sick -- all have fallen short.

"We've tried every possible method," said Bob Acord, the administrator of the Agriculture Department's Wildlife Services division, which is in charge of Federal predator-control activity.

"They seem to adapt to any method." Often, the authorities are driven to their last resort: killing coyotes that kill livestock.

Altogether, Mr. Acord said, more than 350,000 coyotes are "taken" each year for this and other reasons, including fur harvest and hunting for sport.

If Dr. Crabtree is right, the killing may actually increase coyote numbers in the long run. He believes coyotes produce more pups, and more survive, when overall numbers drop.

The theory is that when older adult coyotes are killed, there is more food for the survivors; pups are born stronger and have more to eat.

Dr. Crabtree says that in Yellowstone, only about 30 percent of coyote pups survived to adulthood before wolves were reintroduced; now nearly three-quarters do.

Also, if dominant, territorial adult coyotes are killed, says Dr. Gomper, leaving younger, unattached coyotes freer to form their own family groups -- and younger females tend to have bigger litters.

This idea would seem to suggest that deliberate killing of coyotes is counterproductive in the long term, and so it is controversial.

Dr. Mason disputes the Crabtree studies and says that in any case they are "situation specific" and cannot be extended generally.

In Texas, he says, limiting the coyote population has actually decreased litter size.

Besides, Dr. Mason said, coyotes must sometimes be controlled in the interest of nature's variety.

"If you have a lot of coyotes," he said, "you're not going to have a lot of other things." In the West, for example, coyotes have depressed mule deer populations and threatened re-establishment of the endangered black-footed ferret.

In the interest of biodiversity, he said, coyote populations in ferret country need to be suppressed until the ferrets become established: "not forever, just now." The same thing holds true in areas where mule deer have their fawns, he believes.

Coyotes also pose potential health problems.

Dr. Mason said they spread rabies from Mexico into Texas, where officials attacked the problem by air-dropping bait laced with rabies vaccine.

More than 90 percent of coyotes are believed to have been immunized in a buffer zone designed to halt the spread of the disease.

Easterners are now beginning to experience coyotes as Westerners always have; in Maine, coyotes are believed to have cut substantially into deer populations.

But there is a difference: Eastern coyotes are bigger than Western ones.

While a good-sized Western coyote might weigh 35 pounds, Dr. Mason said, they can go up to 80 pounds in the East.

One reason, scientists say, is probably widespread interbreeding between coyotes and Eastern timber wolves, which still inhabit

the upper

Great Lakes region and eastern Canada.

(While wolf packs kill coyotes, lone wolves looking for mates sometimes breed with them.)

Do coyotes often mate with domestic dogs to produce what are called coydogs? "I don't think it is widespread," Dr. Gomper said.

"It may occur, but true cases of it occurring in the wild are fairly rare."

Dr. Gomper and colleagues are gearing up for a detailed study of coyotes in the New York region, but already, he says, it is clear that they have arrived in packs in rural New England and New York, where their calls in the evening and early morning indicate that they are marking territorial boundaries.

That may mean, Dr. Gomper said, that they have achieved such numbers that population pressure is pushing their core territories ever closer to humans.

If so, he said, "we'll be seeing more interactions with humans and pets on a day-to-day basis."

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Creation Date: 1999-07-28

Subject: Talk Daily -- 7/28

Creator: Megan C. Moloney CN=Megan C.
Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Adrienne K. Elrod (CN=Adrienne K. Elrod/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUL-1999 15:50:31.00

SUBJECT: Re: PANAMA CANAL

TO: Jeanette A. Lewis (CN=Jeanette A. Lewis/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP@EOP [ONDCP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks for all of your help!!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Adrienne K. Elrod (CN=Adrienne K. Elrod/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUL-1999 12:38:23.00

SUBJECT:

TO: Maria E. Soto (CN=Maria E. Soto/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI -- I have put in a call to ONDCP re: Panama Canal and I am waiting ot
hear backk (-:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jeanette A. Lewis (CN=Jeanette A. Lewis/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP [ONDCP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUL-1999 12:47:06.00

SUBJECT: Re: PANAMA CANAL

TO: Adrienne K. Elrod (CN=Adrienne K. Elrod/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Janet is out of the office, however, I got calls in to several folks.

Waiting for their input. Will get right back.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Adrienne K. Elrod (CN=Adrienne K. Elrod/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUL-1999 12:51:59.00

SUBJECT: Re: PANAMA CANAL

TO: Jeanette A. Lewis (CN=Jeanette A. Lewis/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP@EOP [ONDCP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Just curious --- who are you talking too?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Adrienne K. Elrod (CN=Adrienne K. Elrod/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUL-1999 12:51:21.00

SUBJECT: Re: PANAMA CANAL

TO: Jeanette A. Lewis (CN=Jeanette A. Lewis/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP@EOP [ONDCP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
thanks!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Adrienne K. Elrod (CN=Adrienne K. Elrod/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUL-1999 12:38:41.00

SUBJECT: PANAMA CANAL

TO: Jeanette A. Lewis (CN=Jeanette A. Lewis/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP@EOP [ONDCP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

any word yet?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jeanette A. Lewis (CN=Jeanette A. Lewis/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP [ONDCP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUL-1999 15:08:08.00

SUBJECT: Re: PANAMA CANAL

TO: Adrienne K. Elrod (CN=Adrienne K. Elrod/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Michele Manatt has been tasked. She said she would email you. Believe she is checking with OSR as well. Feel free to email or call her at x56655. Let me know status.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Janelle E. Erickson (CN=Janelle E. Erickson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-AUG-1999 15:50:11.00

SUBJECT: Re: Panama Delegation - Need Leg. Affairs opinion ASAP.

TO: Skye S. Philbrick (CN=Skye S. Philbrick/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Angela C. Mizeur (CN=Angela C. Mizeur/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Devanshu Patel (CN=Devanshu Patel/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Erica R. Morris (CN=Erica R. Morris/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Courtney C. Crouch (CN=Courtney C. Crouch/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Matthew J. Bianco (CN=Matthew J. Bianco/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Lisa M. Kountoupes (CN=Lisa M. Kountoupes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Dario J. Gomez (CN=Dario J. Gomez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Virginia N. Rustique (CN=Virginia N. Rustique/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Martha Foley (CN=Martha Foley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Brooke B. Livingston (CN=Brooke B. Livingston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Hildy Kuryk (CN=Hildy Kuryk/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Joshua J. Ackil (CN=Joshua J. Ackil/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Joel K. Wiginton (CN=Joel K. Wiginton/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Caroline R. Fredrickson (CN=Caroline R. Fredrickson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Marty J. Hoffmann (CN=Marty J. Hoffmann/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Broderick Johnson (CN=Broderick Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Alphonse J. Maldon (CN=Alphonse J. Maldon/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Janelle E. Erickson (CN=Janelle E. Erickson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Mindy E. Myers (CN=Mindy E. Myers/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Charles M. Brain (CN=Charles M. Brain/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Janet Murguia (CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
These are in order of priority. Please let me know if you need more names.

Senator ChrisDodd (D-CT)
Senator Paul Coverdell (R-GA)
Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-MD)
Senator Robert Byrd (D-WV)

Rep Sonny Callahan (R-AL)
Rep Jose Serrano (D-NY)
Rep Gary Ackerman (D-NY)
Rep Cass Ballenger (R-NC)
Rep Eni Faleomavaega (D-AS)

Skye S. Philbrick
08/02/99 11:28:18 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Janelle E. Erickson/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc:

Subject: Panama Delegation - Need Leg. Affairs opinion asap.

Janelle,

Can you take a look at this and get back to me. We are sending a 10 person delegation so if you can prioritize the members that would be great. Other ideas for members are Sen. Sarbanes and Sen. Byrd, both of whom were instrumental in the Panama Canal Treaty under Carter. Let me know soon. Thanks

The Honorable Sonny Callahan (R-AL)
Chair, Subcommittee on Foreign Relations
Export Financing and Related Programs
House Appropriations Committee

The Honorable Gary Ackerman (D-NY)
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere
House International Relations Committee

The Honorable Paul Coverdell (R-GA)
Chair
Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere
Senate Foreign Relations Committee

The Honorable Jose Serrano (D-NY)
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary
House Appropriations Committee

The Honorable Christopher J. Dodd (D-CT)
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere
Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Former Senator Dennis DeConcini

Wayne Wedin
Founding Chairman of the Orange County Business Council
(recommended by Congressman Royce)

Former Congressman David Bowen

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: mail@ltravel.com (mail@ltravel.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-AUG-1999 22:37:38.00

SUBJECT: ltravel.com Cruise Deals

TO: Sharon A. Liggett (CN=Sharon A. Liggett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Instructions for removal from this mailing list appear at the bottom of this email.

CRUISE ALERT
Monday - August 2, 1999

ltravel.com works with cruise experts to bring you the best deals with SAVINGS OF UP TO 70% off the major cruise lines.
SPECIALS LISTED BY LOCATION OR TYPE:

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2. BERMUDA
3. CARIBBEAN
4. EUROPE
5. MEXICO & CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA
6. HOLIDAY
7. DISNEY
8. OTHER

1. ALASKA

7 DAY CELEBRITY MERCURY - ALASKA
Depart 8/13 (southbound from Seward) or 8/20 (northbound from Vancouver) for 7 days aboard the beautiful Mercury for only \$569 pp + \$194.75 pp port & tax. If you prefer 8/6 (northbound) it is only \$100 more pp. Limited number at this price.
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7 DAY CARNIVAL ALASKA WITH AIR INCLUDED - \$999 pp
Depart 8/25 - 7 day Alaska cruise with air included in the best available inside cabin at the time of booking. Air included from: BWI, BOS, CHI, CVG, CLE, CMH, DFW, DEN, DTW, FLL, HNL, HOU, IND, MIA, MILWAUKEE, MINN, NYC, EWR, MCO, PHL, STL, TPA. - \$999 + port charges of \$202 pp. Government tax & air tax additional and are approximately \$10 - \$20 pp. 3rd/ 4th in the cabin with air is only \$499 pp + same port and tax. This is extremely limited and subject to availability.
CRUISES-N-MORE 800 733-2048 [HTTP://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM](http://WWW.CRUISES-N-MORE.COM)

7 DAY CARNIVAL ALASKA WITH AIR INCLUDED - \$899 pp
Depart 8/25 - 7 day Alaska cruise with air included in the best

available inside cabin at the time of booking. Air included from:
SFO, LAX, SEA TUC, PHX, YUR, Portland. \$899 + port charges of
\$202 pp. Government tax & air tax additional and are approximately
\$10 - \$20 pp. 3rd/ 4th in the cabin with air is only \$499 pp + same
port and tax. This is extremely limited and subject to availability.
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2. BERMUDA

7 NIGHT CRUISE FROM NEW YORK - \$509 pp
Depart 9/5, 9/12, 9/19 from NY aboard the Celebrity Horizon to King's
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3. CARIBBEAN

7/14/99 - CELEBRITY MERCURY WESTERN CARIBBEAN - \$539 pp
Depart from Ft. Lauderdale for 7 days to Calica, Cozumel, Grand
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11/13/99 - CARNIVAL TRIUMPH - \$549 pp
Depart from Miami for 7 day Eastern Caribbean on this Brand New Ship -
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11/28/99 - 7 DAY CRUISE TO ARUBA AND THE SOUTHERN CARIBBEAN
Depart San Juan for 7 days aboard the Carnival Inspiration. Inside
cabin \$469 pp + port of \$139.75 pp. Oceanview \$619 pp + port of
\$139.75 pp. Special 3rd / 4th person rate of only \$229 pp + port of
\$139.75 pp. Your itinerary includes St. Thomas, Aruba, Curacao,
St. Lucia, San Juan.
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7 NIGHT CELEBRITY GALAXY - SOUTHERN CARIBBEAN \$499
Depart from San Juan to St. Lucia, Barbados, Martinique, Antigua,
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depart on 11/27 or 12/4 for only \$40 more pp. OR depart on 10/30 or
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star luxury of this premium cruise line for budge price! Limited
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11 NIGHT DEEP CELEBRITY CARIBBEAN - \$779
Depart Ft. Lauderdale 1/3 for 11 nights aboard the Celebrity Horizon
for only \$779 pp + port of \$159.75 pp to Curacao, LaGuaira, Grenada,
Barbados, Martinique, St. Thomas & 4 glorious days at sea!!! 1/24,
2/14, 3/6 or 3/27 - only \$200 more pp. Limited number at this price.

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7 NIGHT CENTURY - EASTERN OR WESTERN FROM FT. LAUDERDALE \$589

Depart Ft. Lauderdale on 12/11 (western - Ocho Rios, Grand Cayman, Cozumel, Key West) \$589 pp + port of \$129.75. OR depart in the year 2000 on 1/15 or 1/29 (eastern - San Juan, St. Thomas, St. Maarten, Nassau) for \$709 + port & tax of \$129.75, or 1/22 (western - Ocho Rios, Grand Cayman, Cozumel, Key West) for only \$709 pp + port of \$129.75. Limited number at this price.

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Depart 1/14, 2/4, 2/25, 3/17, 4/7 from FLL to St. Maarten, St. Lucia, Barbados, Antigua, St. Thomas for only \$819 + port & tax of \$144.75.

Can you believe this price for 10 days in the winter on a premium, 5 star cruise ship?! Hurry book now. Limited number at this price.

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1/15/00 - 7 day BRAND NEW Carnival Triumph from Miami - \$439 pp

A new ship, a new Millennium, and big savings!!! Sail for 7 days aboard Carnival's largest & newest ship to Grand Cayman, Cozumel (Great snorkeling and dive abound in the waters off these islands).

Also, during this cruise you can climb the world famous Dunn River Falls in Ocho Rios. \$439 pp + \$139.75 pp port & tax is for a inside quad cabin; \$499 + \$139.75 port & tax pp for an oceanview quad cabin!

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2/6 - CARNIVAL PARADISE - 7 DAY EASTERN - \$399 PP

Depart 2/6 from Miami aboard the nonsmoking Carnival Paradise for only \$399 pp for a quad cabin (4 in same cabin) or \$459 pp for a triple cabin (3 in same cabin); or \$599 pp for a double cabin. Port and tax of \$139.75 pp additional to all rates.

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FT. LAUDERDALE TO ST. THOMAS & MORE - BOOK TODAY - GET BONUS

Sail from Fort Lauderdale aboard the beautiful Grand Princess. She sets sail 12/12/99 to the ports of St. Thomas, St. Maarten and Princess Cays for a 7 night cruise. Prices start at \$849 pp for an inside stateroom. Hurry! Space is VERY limited. ****Bonus**** \$25 shipboard credit For reservations or information on these or other dates please call 1-800-999-TRIP or complete an online request at http://www.cwt-allworld.com/book_a_princess_cruise.htm

FT. LAUDERDALE TO OCHO RIOS & MORE - BOOK TODAY - GET BONUS

Imagine cruising on the elegant Sea Princess from Fort Lauderdale to the ports of Ocho Rios, Grand Cayman, Cozumel and Princess Cays. She sets sail on 2/5/2000 for a 7 night cruise. Prices start at \$999.00 per person for an inside stateroom. Space is VERY limited. ****Bonus**** \$25 shipboard credit. For reservations or information on these or other dates please call 1-800-999-TRIP or complete an online request at http://www.cwt-allworld.com/book_a_princess_cruise.htm

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****Set sail Nov. 17, 1999 on the Pacific Princess for 12 days for just \$2288 pp including port charges! Itinerary: Rome, Naples, Capri, Athens, Rhodes, Nazareth, Galilee, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Cairo, Gaza, Ephesus and Istanbul.**

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5. MEXICO & CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA

PANAMA CANAL/TRANSCANAL

Depart March 7, 2000 on Princess Cruise Line's Sun Princess on an 11 day cruise to San Juan, St. Thomas, Martinique, Grenada, Caracas, Curacao, Panama Canal and Acapulco. ** Book before August 1 and receive \$50 per cabin shipboard spending credit!**

Prices start at just \$2299 pp for balcony and \$1939 pp for outside category room - rates include port charges!

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http://www.cwt-allworld.com/book_a_princess_cruise.htm

14 NIGHT ZENITH TRANSCANAL FROM SAN DIEGO - \$799!!

Depart 12/12 from San Diego to Cabo San Lucas, Acapulco, Puerto Caldera, Panama Canal, Cartagena, Aruba, St. Thomas & San Juan for only \$799 pp + port & tax of \$235.75. This is sure to go fast so call now.

Limited number at this price. OR Depart 1/9/00 on same itinerary for only \$300 more!!!!

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6. HOLIDAY

11/20/99 - THANKSGIVING CRUISE - VERY LIMITED

Depart Miami for 7 days aboard the Brand New Carnival Triumph - to the Western Caribbean \$599 pp inside + \$139.75 p/p port; \$729 pp oceanview + \$139.75 pp.

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CARNIVAL CHRISTMAS SAILINGS - 12/19 - NOW AT REDUCED RATES
ASK ABOUT NEW TOO LOW TO PRINT 3RD / 4TH RATES ON THE CARNIVAL CELEBRATION (from New Orleans) and SENSATION (from Tampa) FOR THIS SAILING

*12/19 - Carnival Sensation from Tampa - \$639 in / \$759 ov + port/tax of \$139.75

*12/19 - Carnival Destiny- fr Miami - \$679 inside cabin + \$139.75 pp port/tax; \$849 pp + port / tax of \$139.75 oceanview cabin; \$1029 pp BALCONY + same port /tax pp

*12/19 - Carnival Elation- fr LA - \$699 pp in / \$899 oceanview + \$139.75 pp port & tax additional to each rate.

*12/19 - Carnival Celebration - fr New Orleans - \$639 inside pp/ \$769 oceanview pp + \$139.75 pp port & tax.

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CELEBRATE THE NEW CENTURY ON 1/2 AND SAVE BIG!!!

Depart Ft. Lauderdale on 1/2/00 aboard the Celebrity Mercury for 7 days for only \$669 pp + port of \$129.75 to Key West, Calica, Cozumel and Grand Cayman. Limited number at this price.

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Itinerary includes: Ft. Lauderdale, St. Thomas, Aruba, Panama Canal, Costa Rica, Acapulco, Manzanillo, Puerto Vallarta, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Fransisco. Features Ben Vereen and Leslie Uggams. Ffrom \$13,400- \$37,140 pp. We offer a 5% of the base fare Shipboard Credit for a Value Added Bonus!

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<http://www.onetravel.com/1travel/listing.cfm?ID=1651&type=Luxury%20Cruises>

1/16/00 - 7 day Carnival CELEBRATION FROM NEW ORLEANS - \$339 pp

Celebrate the new century at a fraction of the price of a New Year's Eve. cruise!!! Cruise for 7 days to the Western Caribbean (Grand Cayman, Cozumel, Montego Bay) for only \$339 pp + \$139.75 port & tax for an inside quad (4 in a cabin) cabin and only \$399 pp for an oceanview quad cabin.

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Disney Magic- Sept. 10 & 20, Nov. 19 & Dec. 10, 1999
Disney Wonder- Sept. 16 & 19, Oct. 3, Nov. 4, Dec. 2 & 12, 1999

****Bonus Gift!- Each stateroom will receive a Steamer Trunk!****
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8. OTHER

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RATES FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST 2000 - DON'T PAY TOO MUCH - CALL US AND
YOU'LL FIND GREAT LOW RATES AND SUPERIOR SERVICE!!

11/20/99 - THANKSGIVING CRUISE - VERY LIMITED

Depart Miami for 7 days aboard the Brand New Carnival Triumph - to the
Western Caribbean \$599 pp inside + \$139.75 pp port; \$729 pp oceanview
+ \$139.75 pp

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1/9/00 - 4 DAY CARNIVAL FANTASY - \$84

Depart Pt. Canaveral (near Orlando) for 4 days aboard the Carnival
Fantasy to the Bahamas for only \$84 for 3rd/ 4th in cabin + port of
\$99.75pp; 1st & 2nd in cabin only \$309 pp + port & tax of \$99.75 pp.

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and enter sharon_a._liggett@who.eop.gov (the email address to which this was sent).

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: USIA_Media_Reaction@notesmail1.usia.gov (USIA_Media_Reaction@notesmail1.usia.gov [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-AUG-1999 08:10:59.00

SUBJECT: Early Report 8/3: MIDDLE EAST/NATO

TO: NAIKEN@usia.gov (NAIKEN@usia.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: paopi2@hq.c5.army.mil (paopi2@hq.c5.army.mil [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: schwartz_l@A1.EOP.GOV (schwartz_l@A1.EOP.GOV [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: infousis@usia.gov (infousis@usia.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jppeelen@usia.gov (jppeelen@usia.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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TEXT:

The breakoff of negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians Sunday night amid differences of opinion over the next phase of Israeli troop withdrawals from the West Bank remained the focus of considerable editorial comment in the Middle East and Europe. Editorialists across the board determined that, after a brief thaw following the election of Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak, the Palestinian-Israeli relationship had entered a new "crisis of confidence." Not surprisingly, a West Bank paper voiced "disappointment" with Mr. Barak for not meeting the "expectations" that he would begin implementing the Wye Accord "immediately after assuming power." Dailies in other Arab capitals and in Europe aired similar misgivings, concluding that Mr. Barak "had diminished the capital of trust Palestinians were putting in him." In Tel Aviv, a liberal commentator in mass-appeal, pluralist Maariv expressed a similar view, asserting that, "what makes things even worse for Israel is that in this case, the Palestinians are right.... Palestinian demand to implement Wye makes a great deal of sense." Only a nationalist paper in Tel Aviv defended Mr. Barak, stressing that "Israel must not be intimidated by Palestinian muscle flexing." On the U.S. role in the Middle East, a Jordanian paper saw "Washington's retreat from its role of mediator and partner" in the peace process as a "means of pressure on the Arabs." Moscow's reformist Izvestiya, commenting on Mr. Barak's visit there yesterday, insisted that "only Moscow" could move Israel and Syria toward reconciliation.

NOMINATING NATO'S NEW SECRETARY GENERAL: GEORGE ROBERTSON

The likely appointment of current British Defense Secretary George Robertson to replace Javier Solana as NATO's secretary general triggered comment from European media. With a vote ratifying his nomination due

later this week, papers in Britain, Italy, Russia, Czech Republic, Greece and Spain hailed the choice of Mr. Robertson. Papers in London, Madrid and Prague saw the British defense secretary as "an almost perfect fit," citing among other reasons the fact that he is "an energetic European...who will not, though, cast doubt on [NATO's] fundamental principle--cooperation with the U.S." Pundits in Moscow and Athens favored the Robertson nomination as a way to clean house at NATO headquarters after the Kosovo intervention under his predecessor. Only writers in France and Germany demurred somewhat. A French daily protested what it saw as the Alliance's "London-Washington axis" delivering the nomination as a *fait accompli* to other member states. From Germany, one commentator argued that "it would have been better to show consideration to a smaller NATO country" and held that the choice is evidence of increasing U.S. influence over NATO since "the British government is...the advocate of U.S. positions in Europe." As for what challenges lay ahead for a new secretary general, London's centrist Independent echoed the views of a leading Italian daily in declaring the major one to be forging a credible European defense capability "without arousing suspicion in Washington that a stronger Europe means a stronger rival, rather than a stronger partner."

BRIEFS -- China's 'Missile Diplomacy'

-- France: 'The U.S.: A Superpower At A Discount?'

-- 'Risk Of Colombia' And 'McCaffrey's Overflight'

EDITORS: Katherine Starr, Kathleen J. Brahney and Bill Richey

MIDDLE EAST: 'CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE' IN PEACE PROCESS?

WEST BANK: "Crisis Of Confidence"

Independent, moderate Al-Quds judged (8/3): "Based on President Arafat's proclamations accusing the Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak of trying to violate the peace agreements, it is viable to say that the Palestinian-Israeli relationship is in a crisis of confidence. The Palestinian side was expecting Barak to undertake implementing the agreements immediately after assuming power. However, the Palestinians were disappointed, since the Israeli Prime Minister started loitering and submitting alternative suggestions rather than implementing the least of their demands: the Wye Accord. Israeli officials are ignoring the fact that since the establishment of their government three weeks ago, and up to this instant, they have not taken any steps to boost the confidence of the Palestinians.... The question is whether the United States will review its position regarding decreasing its negotiating role in the peace process to the minimum, which it declared after Israel's Prime Minister recent visit to Washington and his verbal promises to American officials...to implement the signed agreements. The current crisis on the Palestinian peace process track demands international intervention, both Arab and American, in order to urge the Israeli government to...implement the signed agreements. The time has come to test Barak's intentions, his seriousness, and sincerity."

ISRAEL: "A Funny Way To Build Trust"

Liberal analyst Hemmi Shalev observed in mass-appeal, pluralist Maariv (8/3): "As far as Israeli-Palestinian relations go, Binyamin Netanyahu may still be in power. The two sides keep fighting over the Wye agreement, continue to badmouth each other and to look to the Americans for help. In

short, the old days are still here.... Barak may have a point in his reservations about Wye...but the way he has put his ideas to the Palestinians left them with no choice but to accept or risk being kept waiting almost forever while Barak is doing peace business with Syria.... What makes things even worse for Israel is that in this case, the Palestinians are right.... Palestinian demand to implement Wye makes a great deal of sense.... In less than a month, Barak managed to re-erect the wall of distrust which used to separate the parties."

"Does The PLO Want Peace?"

Nationalist Hatzofe's lead editorial contended (8/3): "The PLO walked out of the conference room over what they claim is the Barak government's Netanyahu-like footdragging on the Wye accords.... Israel must not be intimidated by PLO's muscle flexing. Israel has all the time in the world, particularly since it is they, and not we, who suspended the negotiations.... Israel must impress on Arafat that for one thing, the Oslo agreements do offer the PLO no special incentives and, even more important, that it has agreed to sit down and talk only after the Palestinians lost their war against Israel. Arafat's only option is to extend a hand of peace. He is in no position to dictate the terms of an arrangement."

EGYPT: "Return To Square One?"

Pro-government Al Akhbar said (8/3): "In the first step of its kind since the formation of the new Israeli government, Barak announced that Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank under Wye will start October 1. While appreciating this step, we wonder about the fate of the other articles in the agreement, which should have ended last May, which Israel seems to postpone or merge with the final status stage.... Evading signed agreements and the bases of the peace process to gain more at the expense of others can only lead to complications and returns the region to square one."

JORDAN: "Where Is The American Patron?"

Arab nationalist Mahmoud Al-Rimawi commented in semi-official, influential Al-Rai (8/3): "It is known that Barak, during his recent visit to Washington requested a smaller American role.... This, incidentally, is the same policy that Netanyahu pursued. The message that Barak is giving is that he is cleverer than Netanyahu at implementing the same policy. As for Secretary Albright's visit, no date has been set for it yet, the purpose being to make the parties (namely, Arab parties) that there needs to be progress for the secretary to be convinced of the usefulness of the visit. To sum it all up, Washington's retreat from its role of mediator and partner has become a means of pressure on the Arabs, particularly since Tel Aviv has been granted the prerogative of determining the level of American involvement."

SAUDI ARABIA: "Barak Adopts Netanyahu's Approach"

According to London-based, internationally-circulated Al-Sharq Al-Awsat's editorial (8/3): "It appears that the strategy of the new Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak is to talk like Yitzak Rabin but to act like Benjamin Netanyahu.... Netanyahu believed that by Israel adopting hard-line positions the Arabs would give him everything in return for very little. It seems that Barak has adopted the same approach.... But time is in favor of the Palestinians, and not in favor of Israel, as Barak seems to think. If the Palestinians could only understand that."

BRITAIN: "Propelled Towards Peace"

The liberal Guardian led with this editorial (8/3): "Ehud Barak has brought the habits of a general into political office. He has labored over a plan of campaign which he is now attempting to put into practice. He spent many weeks marshalling his coalition before beginning the round of diplomatic visits which, starting with Washington, has now taken him to Moscow, and all before making his first substantive contacts with the Palestinians.... Can one wonder that the Palestinians have balked at the idea of postponement? Yet Barak professes to be astonished at the 'rigidity' with which the Palestinians have reacted. In truth, it is the Israeli leader who is being rigid in expecting everybody to fall in with his plan of campaign, a plan which, it is becoming increasingly clear, is less than generous to the people with whom, more than anyone else, Israelis need to make a true peace."

FRANCE: "End Of The Thaw"

Marc Henry noted from Jerusalem for right-of-center Le Figaro (8/3): "The state of grace between Ehud Barak and Yasser Arafat will have lasted less than a month.... In this first confrontation, the United States has up to now encouraged Ehud Barak to mark his difference with his predecessor by applying as soon as possible the Wye accords.... Thus, the only certainty is that, for tactical reasons, Ehud Barak has diminished the capital of trust Palestinians were putting in him."

GERMANY: "Setbacks Are Included"

Charles Landsmann penned this editorial for centrist Der Tagesspiegel of Berlin (8/3) and right-of-center Main-Echo of Aschaffenburg (8/3): "If Ehud Barak had not announced his amendments to the Wye Accord in public and to the world but had presented them instead secretly to Yasser Arafat and if Barak had also promised in public that he wants to stick to the Wye Agreement, the current crisis would have never occurred and the planned amendments would have been implemented already. But Arafat rightfully felt duped and weakened towards his domestic opposition...because Barak obviously does not want to keep his word. But in the Middle East, dignity and honor are untouchable political principles as Israel's premier must now painfully witness."

ITALY: "Short Honeymoon Already Over"

Magdi Allam remarked in left-leaning, influential La Repubblica (8/3): "The short honeymoon between Barak and Arafat is already over. An official

note by the Israeli government talks of 'deep crisis.'... Barak's proposal to postpone withdrawal...confirmed that concern about the settlers' reactions is the real obstacle to Israeli withdrawal.... In any case, Barak made clear that if the Palestinians do not accept his proposal, his government will implement the Wye Plantation accords to the letter beginning September 1st, while military withdrawal would begin in October. For his part, Arafat cannot understand how a Labor Party leader can behave in the same way as his conservative predecessor."

RUSSIA: "Peace Between Israel And Syria Is A Must"

Reporting on Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak's visit to Moscow yesterday, Vladimir Dunayev concluded in reformist Izvestiya (8/3): "There can simply be no genuine peace in the Middle East without reconciliation between Israel and Syria. Their dialogue, like a huge rock swaying precariously on top of a slope, needs one last push to start rolling. Only Moscow can make that push. Unlike Washington, it has always maintained friendly relations with Damascus and has not used sanctions against it. Helping make peace between Jerusalem and Damascus will raise Russia's prestige."

NOMINATING NATO'S NEW SECRETARY GENERAL: GEORGE ROBERTSON

BRITAIN: "The Right Qualities"

The centrist Independent said in its lead editorial (8/3): "It is not often, in choosing the head of major international organizations, that the mooted candidate seems overwhelmingly the right one. Such, however, is the case with George Robertson, a man who is both a confirmed European and a senior cabinet minister from America's most faithful and important military ally--and highly regarded in Washington, to boot. Mr. Robertson is an almost perfect fit as the Alliance debates its future role and as Europe seeks to build its own security and defensive identity. In Kosovo, NATO defeated Slobodan Milosevic in a war that displayed both its strengths and its weaknesses. We saw the might and the technological prowess that prevented a single Allied casualty, yet we also saw the unwieldiness inherent in forming a strategy on which 19 countries had to agree. Above all, however, the war laid bare the shameful reliance of the biggest European powers on American hardware to win a localized conflict in their own backyard. Kosovo merely underlined the obvious: that the EU was an economic giant, but a foreign policy and military dwarf.... Mr. Robertson's biggest challenge will be to complete the shift in NATO's mentality from the Cold War to the 21st century, not least by fostering the development of a genuine European defense capability that does not harm transatlantic solidarity. The task now will be to achieve this without arousing suspicion in Washington that a stronger Europe means a stronger rival, rather than a stronger partner."

FRANCE: "London-Washington Axis Offends Sensibilities"

Herve Chabaud asserted in regional L'Union (8/3): "NATO members are not standing at attention at the Pentagon's command because they do not like to stand in silence. The American-British scenario--locked since the end of last week, and which announced the certain nomination of George Robertson as secretary general of NATO--is delayed.... The London-Washington axis,

and the way Washington promptly welcomed the news has offended sensibilities."

GERMANY: "U.S. Influence"

Hans-Rolf Clement commented on national radio station Deutschlandfunk of Cologne (8/2): "The British government has always emphasized its special relationship with the United States. But we could turn around this fact in a polemic way: The British government is also the advocate of U.S. positions in Europe.... George Robertson comes from a large NATO country and this fact speaks against him.... It would have been better to show consideration for a smaller NATO member country.... Nobody has any doubt that Robertson will be the new secretary general of NATO, but this shows something else: The countries that were unable to contribute much in the Kosovo crisis because they are small and not equipped with advanced weaponry as others, are playing only a minor role in NATO. The illusion 'one country-one vote' can hardly be maintained any longer. This is not a good development for which NATO is now heading.... The price for NATO is high: U.S. influence will increase and this is not good."

"Germany's Missed Opportunity"

Right-of-center Saechsische Zeitung of Dresden opined (8/3): "Robertson does not need to be worried that he is only a second-rate candidate, since this is the most important post NATO has to give away. It is a post which German Defense Minister Rudolf Scharping did not want or did not accept on Chancellor Schroeder's request. Whatever the reasons for the rejection of the job from Bonn, Germany easily forfeited a great chance: The possibility to have a decisive say on NATO's future shape, its structure and its strategy. The British will now certainly know how to take advantage of this post. With Robertson at the top of the Alliance, Britain will now gain influence in NATO. It should not worry anybody on the other side of the Atlantic that he wants to strengthen the European pillar in NATO. On the contrary, Washington will not be opposed to the fact that the Europeans want to do more to defend their own interests in the future."

ITALY: "Robertson Moves Toward The NATO Job"

Leading, business Il Sole 24-Ore had these remarks from Brussels (8/3): "The appointment has been delayed, but it should not arrive too late. Tomorrow the 19 NATO ambassadors are likely to choose Solana's successor as the head of the Atlantic Alliance. Everything leads us to believe that the new secretary general will be British Defense Secretary George Robertson.... His official nomination will then take place at the next NATO foreign ministers' meeting...in September. Already the day after Tony Blair launched Robertson's candidacy it was clear that he had great possibilities of winning the post because the United States immediately supported his name, followed by the other European countries. Yesterday's meeting simply confirmed our initial impression.... During his mandate as British defense secretary, the UK significantly changed its attitude

towards the European common defense. Indeed, for the first time the British government stated the need to have a European force capable of resolving domestic crises, while remaining faithful to the military alliance with the United States. And one of the main tasks before him as the head of the Atlantic Alliance is just that: the creation of a European defense and security identity."

RUSSIA: "Robertson Acceptable To Moscow"

Reformist Vremya-MN (8/3) front-paged this piece by George Areshian in London and Yekaterina Labetskaya and Yelena Suponina in Moscow: "To the British premier, George Robertson's appointment is a personal victory, a kind of prize for his contribution to a war against Milosevic. Russian experts believe that Moscow will react quietly to the new appointment--after a crisis (in its relations with NATO), it is good to start from scratch, which takes new people."

CZECH REPUBLIC: "Will New Chief Round Off NATO Search?"

Michal Mocek argued in right-of-center Mlada Fronta DNES (8/3): "The Alliance has been searching for its role in the post-Cold War world.... Kosovo has shown that Europe is the weakest point of the Alliance.... Therefore, NATO needs an energetic European at its helm who will not, though, cast doubt on its fundamental principle--cooperation with the United States.... If Robertson is appointed the new NATO secretary general and if he succeeds in using the driving force of the EU within the Alliance, a new situation will emerge for the Czech Republic: NATO membership will no longer be enough because integrated Europe will also have a say in the Alliance's activities and the Czech Republic will have to find the way to join (the EU) as well."

"Reform Of NATO Will Be Difficult"

Adam Cerny commented in economic Hospodarske noviny (8/3): "Coordination among the Allied countries in the 'post-Kosovo' period, future enlargement of the Alliance, and its relationship with Russia--these are the tasks that need to be solved by the new NATO secretary general.... The NATO operation in the Balkans is officially assessed as successful because NATO was capable of maintaining the most valuable feature of a security organization: cohesiveness and capability of action. But in internal discussions, the Allies do admit that many mistakes were made in the Kosovo conflict.... Internal reform should allow the Alliance to solve crises or conflicts in Europe with the least necessary support of the United States.... Bringing the European members of the Alliance closer together will be a delicate task of coordination of defense industries in respective countries."

GREECE: "Change Of Leadership In NATO"

In pro-government, influential Kathimerini (8/3), diplomatic editor Kostas Lordanides held: "The appointment of the British defense minister, George

Robertson, to the position of secretary general of NATO, which is expected to be ratified tomorrow, will guarantee that the highest political office in the Atlantic Alliance, will not, during the next four years, be occupied by a person who is politically burdened by his past. This was the case with leftist, anti-American and anti-NATO Spanish politician, Javier Solana, who, in the attempt to prove that he had truly reformed from his leftist past, became a complete pawn of American politics. Undoubtedly, NATO is an area where the American presence and influence are unchallenged, but nevertheless it remains an organization where the semblance of balance will be maintained if the office of secretary general is held by a politician with no obvious inferiority complex toward Washington."

SPAIN: "Solana's Successor"

Barcelona's centrist La Vanguardia observed (8/3): "Tony Blair...was able to accede to Clinton's request to free up George Robertson for the job, a recent cabinet mini-shuffle notwithstanding. Traditionally, the military commander of Allied forces in Europe is an American while the NATO Secretary General has been a European. But obviously, not just any European. Washington's opinion of the candidate is crucial, and Robertson fit the bill."

BRIEFS

CHINA'S 'MISSILE DIPLOMACY'

CHINA: "Lee's Moves Jeopardize Relations"

Zhao Jinglun wrote in official English-language China Daily (8/3): "U.S.-China relations are at a low point. The Cox report and other Congressional moves have poisoned the atmosphere. On

top of that, the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade has made things worse. Some analysts interpret this as a warning to China not to try to resolve the Taiwan problem by military means, otherwise the U.S. would again invoke the formula that 'human rights have precedence over sovereignty' and intervene militarily. After all, didn't the U.S. deploy two aircraft carrier battle groups to the Taiwan area during the 1996 crisis? Indeed, the U.S. is not particularly eager to bring about China's reunification. However, it has learned its lesson from the 1996 confrontation, which was fraught with danger. It is determined not to let Taiwan drag it into armed conflict with China, something Lee Teng-hui seems to be banking on."

HONG KONG: "Missile Diplomacy"

The independent South China Morning Post noted in its editorial (8/3): "For one thing, deploying a few intercontinental rockets hasn't got much to do with bringing Taiwan under China's political sovereignty someday. It could be argued that potential blackmail of America is involved; China might threaten Los Angeles if the U.S. defends Taipei. But that would not be brilliant strategy, given the 15-1 disparity between U.S. and Chinese warheads.... The missile test is a wake-up call; China's military capabilities are growing while its intentions remain murky. But the call

remains much less than an urgent alarm."

"Missile Test; Many Birds Killed By One Stone"

Independent Sing Pao Daily News commented in its editorial (8/3): "The U.S. bombed our Chinese embassy in Yugoslavia, and Taiwan president Lee Teng-hui put forward the 'two states theory' to spilt the nation. All this gives substantial meaning to the missile test launched by China. It tells the U.S. that China should not be bullied because Chinese strategic missiles can reach U.S. territory, and their precision is always improving. In addition, Chinese missiles can frighten the forces of Taiwan's independence."

BRITAIN: "China's Chilly Seaside"

The independent Financial Times ran this lead editorial (8/3): "The worst fear [of Chinese leaders] must be that social disorder will increase as the economy continues to drift and unemployment increases. The conservative inclination then would be to suppress dissent, to slam the brakes on economic reform and to try to hold the country together by whipping up nationalist fervor over Taiwan. The pressure for military intervention could then become intense.... The weak economy, the Belgrade embassy bombing and Washington's shortsighted rejection of China's WTO offer have strengthened the hands of the conservatives and put reforming Prime Minister Zhu Rongji on the defensive. President Jiang Zemin tends to reflect consensus rather than lead opinion, and his position is complicated by his own particular sense of mission on Taiwan. Now, however, is the time for decisive leadership. China has much to lose if he allows his colleagues to get it wrong."

GERMANY: "China's Eastern Wind"

Jacques Schuster wrote in right-of-center Die Welt of Berlin (8/3): "Yesterday, China tested...a missile which is able to carry nuclear warheads more than 8,000 km.... In other arms sectors, Beijing has also caught up (with other countries).... Nevertheless, China continues to remain a regional power which lacks high technology. Even in 30 years, Beijing will not be competitive in all areas that make up a global power. The leadership in Beijing is aware of this fact. This is why it is its goal to reduce Washington's influence in the region to such a degree that a weakened America needs a regionally dominating China and finally needs a Chinese global power as a partner."

FRANCE: 'THE U.S., A SUPERPOWER AT A DISCOUNT?'

FRANCE: "The U.S., A Superpower At A Discount?"

Andre Fontaine wrote in left-of-center Le Monde (8/3): "Will the U.S. escape from the rule that says empires are fated to decline?... Although their current president was elected seven years ago, in reaction against George Bush's foreign affairs policy, considered too interventionist, the

United States has rarely meddled in other people's affairs so much. And it is not trying to conceal this fact. Bill Clinton found it natural to be the first one to offer his sympathy to the new king of Morocco. Madeleine Albright refers to the United States as the 'essential nation'...and Washington has almost imposed on Bernard Kouchner an American deputy. The White House plays a leading part in the relaunch, thanks to the election of Barak, of the peace process in the Middle East. It has also taken an active part in another peace process: the one that should reconcile the Northern Irish. And it is no stranger to the recent agreement in Congo-Kinshasa.... Of course, Fidel Castro, Saddam Hussein and Slobodan Milosevic are still in power. But far from a decline, the United States is weighing heavier and heavier. It must also be said that its superiority is crushing in three major domains: economy...culture...and technology.... One may doubt, despite its crushing power, how the United States will stay dominant, facing nations like China and India, whose ambitions are obvious, Russia and, who knows, Europe, which has for the first time given in Kosovo the impression it could act on its own."

'RISK OF COLOMBIA' AND 'MCCAFFREY'S OVERFLIGHT'

ARGENTINA: "Colobo And Kosombia"

Claudio Uriarte wrote in leftist Pagina 12 (8/2): "By fate or by chance, the U.S. is deploying two parallel diplomacies in Colombia. The official one, supported by Bill Clinton and most of his advisors, is against (a military) intervention.... The other one, not so official --but equally explicit--is the one publicly expressed by anti-drug Czar General Barry McCaffrey.... Is General McCaffrey willing to become Colombia's Wesley Clark? Not exactly, because the dismantling of Panama's SouthCom has already forced the installation of new bases against drug-trafficking in Puerto Rico, Aruba, Curacao and Ecuador's island of Manta, and behind McCaffrey there is at least a sector in the Pentagon which believes that the Colombian situation is a clear and direct threat to U.S. national security, which was far from being the case in Kosovo. The intervention is a fact, though the lack of political capital to commit land troops and Brazil's opposition to an intervention are strong limits to it. But, while FARC redoubles its bet and president Pastrana's peace dialogue is more unlikely, there will be more calls for limited actions and ad hoc counter-measures aimed at preventing the conflict from spreading to the Panama Canal, Peru and Venezuela."

BRAZIL: "Risk Of Colombia"

Brasilia's center-left Correio Braziliense had this editorial (8/2): "Since President Clinton warned that 'a great part of the U.S. national interest' was in Colombia, the fear of an eventual American military intervention increased. This fear grew even more with Gen. Mccaffrey's statement that Washington neglected 'the serious emergency in the region.' We should keep in mind that the new doctrine used in the Balkans by NATO, under the Pentagon's leadership, does not recognize the principle of the sovereignty of nations. When supposed human rights are violated and democracy is at risk, intervention becomes a humanitarian obligation.... It is up to Brazil...to prevent via diplomacy any solution that violates Colombia's sovereignty. It would be a disaster to the stability of the

continent to have a repetition here of the tragedy in the Balkans."

ECUADOR: "Colombian Crisis A Regional One?"

Joaquin Hernandez wrote in center-left, influential Hoy (7/29): "It is unlikely that the U.S. would spearhead a multinational intervention force for Colombia in the near future. Despite the fact that the crisis seems to have arrived at its worst moment due to the failed peace conversations between the government and the FARC guerrilla movement, there are important signals that such an intervention is halted for the moment. The problem continues, for the moment, in the Colombian government's hands. And of course, in the FARC hands. But should the situation deteriorate further, everything is possible.

VENEZUELA: "McCaffrey's Overflight"

Leading El Nacional said (8/2): "Drug trafficking into the United States is only possible because in that country there exists large numbers of people ready to take them and because within American society, conditions exist that encourage thousands of young people to consume them.... To pretend that the high consumption of drugs in the U.S. is caused solely by the existence of countries that produce and distribute drugs...is an oversimplification that diverts attention from the urgent and more serious problems that American society must face.... Is it possible to think that the power of [Latin American] traffickers is so great that they can place drugs on the streets of New York without the FBI or CIA being able to stop them?"

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X' hp x MIDDLE EAST: 'CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE' IN PEACE PROCESS?

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NOMINATING NATO'S NEW SECRETARY GENERAL: GEORGE ROBERTSON

X' hp x

The likely appointment of current British Defense Secretary George
Robertson t

o replace Javier Solana as NATO's secretary general triggered

comment from European media. With a vote ratifying his nomination due later this week, papers in Britain, Italy, Russia, Czech Republic, Greece and Spain hailed the choice of Mr. Robertson. Papers in London, Madrid and Prague saw the British defense secretary as "an almost perfect fit," citing among other reasons the fact that he is "an energetic European...who will not, though, cast doubt on [NATO's] fundamental principle cooperation with the U.S." Pundits in Moscow and Athens favored the Robertson nomination as a way to clean house at NATO headquarters after the Kosovo intervention under his predecessor. Only writers in France and Germany demurred somewhat. A French daily protested what it saw as the Alliance's

"London-Washington axis" delivering the nomination as a fait accompli to other member states. From Germany, one commentator argued that "it would have been better to show consideration to a smaller NATO country" and held that the choice is evidence of increasing U.S. influence over NATO since "the British government is...the advocate of U.S. positions in Europe." As for what challenges lay ahead for a new secretary general, London's centrist Independent echoed the views of a leading Italian daily in declaring the major one to be forging a credible European defense capability "without arousing suspicion in Washington that a stronger Europe means a stronger rival, rather than a stronger partner."

BRIEFS China's 'Missile Diplomacy'

France: 'The U.S.: A Superpower At A Discount'?

'Risk Of Colombia' And 'McCaffrey's Overflight'

EDITORS: Katherine Starr, Kathleen J. Brahney and Bill Richey

X' hp x MIDDLE EAST: 'CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE' IN PEACE PROCESS?

WEST BANK: "Crisis Of Confidence"

Independent, moderate AlQuds judged (8/3): "Based on President Arafat's proclamations accusing the Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak of trying to violate the peace agreements, it is viable to say that the Palestinian-Israeli relationship is in a crisis of confidence. The

Palestinian side was expecting Barak to undertake implementing the agreements immediately after assuming power. However, the Palestinians were disappointed, since the Israeli Prime Minister started losing and submitting alternative suggestions rather than implementing the least of their demands: the Wye Accord. Israeli officials are ignoring the fact that since the establishment of their government three weeks ago, and up to this instant, they have not taken any steps to boost the confidence of the Palestinians.... The question is whether the United States will review its position regarding decreasing its negotiating role in the peace process to the minimum, which it declared after Israel's Prime Minister recent visit to Washington and his verbal promises to American officials...to implement the signed agreements. The current crisis on the Palestinian peace process track demands international intervention, both Arab and American, in order to urge the Israeli government to...implement the signed agreements. The time has come to test Barak's intentions, his seriousness, and sincerity."

X hp x

X hp x ISRAEL: "A Funny Way To Build Trust"

X hp x

Liberal analyst Hemmi Shalev observed in massappeal, pluralist Maariv (8/3):

"As far as Israeli-Palestinian relations go, Binyamin Netanyahu may still be in

power. The two sides keep fighting over the Wye agreement, continue to badmouth

each other and to look to the Americans for help. In short, the old days are

still here.... Barak may have a point in his reservations about Wye...but the

way he has put his ideas to the Palestinians left them with no choice but to accept or risk being kept

waiting almost forever while Barak is doing peace business with Syria....

What makes things even worse for Israel is that in this case, the

Palestinians are right.... Palestinian demand to implement Wye makes a

great deal of sense.... In less than a month, Barak managed to reerect the wall

of distrust which used to separate the parties."

"Does The PLO Want Peace?"

Nationalist Hatzofe's lead editorial contended (8/3): "The PLO walked out of the conference room over what they claim is the Barak government's Netanyahu-like footdragging on the Wye accords.... Israel must not be intimidated by PLO's muscle flexing. Israel has all the time in the world, particularly since it is they, and not we, who suspended the negotiations.... Israel must impress on Arafat that for one thing, the Oslo agreements do offer the PLO no special incentives and, even more important, that it has agreed to sit down and talk only after the Palestinians lost their war against Israel. Arafat's only option is to

extend a hand of peace. He is in no position to dictate the terms of an arrangement."

X` hp x

EGYPT: "Return To Square One?"

X` hp x

Progovernment Al Akhbar said (8/3): "In the first step of its kind since the formation of the new Israeli government, Barak announced that Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank under Wye will start October 1. While appreciating this step, we wonder about the fate of the other articles in the agreement, which should have ended last May, which Israel seems to postpone or merge with the final status stage.... Evading signed agreements and the bases of the peace process to gain more at the expense of others can only lead to complications and return the region to square one."

X` hp x

JORDAN: "Where Is The American Patron?"

Arab nationalist Mahmoud AlRimawi commented in semiofficial, influential AlRai (8/3): "It is known that Barak, during his recent visit to Washington requested a smaller American role.... This, incidentally, is the same policy that Netanyahu pursued. The message that Barak is giving

is that he is cleverer than Netanyahu at implementing the same policy. As for Secretary Albright's visit to visit, no date has been set for it yet, the purpose being to make the parties (namely, Arab parties) that there needs to be progress for the secretary to be convinced of the usefulness of the visit. To sum it all up, Washington's retreat from its role of mediator and partner has become a means of pressure on the Arabs, particularly since Tel Aviv has been granted the prerogative of determining the level of American involvement."

SAUDI ARABIA: "Barak Adopts Netanyahu's Approach"

X' hp x According to London-based, internationally-circulated AlSharq AlAwsat's editorial (8/3): "It appears that the strategy of the new Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak is to talk like Yitzhak Rabin but to act like Benjamin Netanyahu.. .. Netanyahu believed that by Israel adopting hardline positions the Arabs would give him everything in return for very little. It seems that Barak has adopted the same approach.... But time is in favor of the Palestinians, and not in favor of Israel, as Barak seems to think. If the Palestinians could only understand that."

X X' hp x
X BRITAIN: "Propelled Towards Peace"
X' hp x

The liberal Guardian led with this editorial (8/3): "Ehud Barak has brought to the habits of a general into political office. He has labored over a plan of campaign which he is now attempting to put into practice. He spent many weeks marshalling his coalition before beginning the round of diplomatic visits which, starting with Washington, has now taken him to Moscow, and all before making his first substantive contacts with the Palestinians.... Can one wonder that the Palestinians have balked at the idea of postponement? Yet Barak professes to be astonished at the 'rigidity' with which the Palestinians have reacted. In truth, it is the Israeli leader who is being rigid in expecting everybody to fall in with

his plan of campaign, a plan which, it is becoming increasingly clear
, is
less than generous to the people with whom, more than anyone else, Israeli
s
need to make a true peace."
X` hp x
FRANCE: "End Of The Thaw"

Marc Henry noted from Jerusalem for rightofcenter Le Figaro (8/3): "The
state
of grace between Ehud Barak and Yasser Arafat will have lasted less
than a mon
th.... In this first confrontation, the United States has up to
now encouraged
Ehud Barak to mark his difference with his predecessor by
applying as soon as
possible the Wye accords.... Thus, the only certainty
is that, for tactical re
asons, Ehud Barak has diminished the capital of
trust Palestinians were putting
in him."

GERMANY: "Setbacks Are Included"
X` hp x
Charles Landsmann penned this editorial for centrist Der Tagesspiegel of
Berlin
(8/3) and rightofcenter MainEcho of Aschaffenburg (8/3): "If
Ehud Barak had n
ot announced his amendments to the Wye Accord in public and
to the world but ha
d presented them instead secretly to Yasser Arafat and
if Barak had also promis
ed in public that he wants to stick to the Wye
Agreement, the current crisis wo
uld have never occurred and the planned
amendments would have been implemented
already. But Arafat rightfully felt
duped and weakened towards his domestic op
position...because Barak
obviously does not want to keep his word. But in the
Middle East, dignity
and honor are untouchable political principles as Israel's
premier must now
painfully witness."
X` hp x

ITALY: "Short Honeymoon Already Over"

Magdi Allam remarked in leftleaning, influential La Repubblica (8/3):
"The sh
ort honeymoon between Barak and Arafat is already over. An official
note by th
e Israeli government talks of 'deep crisis.'... Barak's proposal
to postpone w

ithdrawal...confirmed that concern about the settlers' reactions is the real obstacle to Israeli withdrawal.... In any case, Barak made clear that if the Palestinians do not accept his proposal, his government will implement the Wye Plantation accords to the letter beginning September 1st, while military withdrawal would begin in October. For his part, Arafat cannot understand how a Labor Party leader can behave in the same way as his conservative predecessor."

X' hp x RUSSIA: "Peace Between Israel And Syria Is A Must"

Reporting on Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak's visit to Moscow yesterday, Vladimir Dunayev concluded in reformist Izvestiya (8/3): "There can simply be no genuine peace in the Middle East without reconciliation between Israel and Syria. Their dialogue, like a huge rock swaying precariously on top of a slope, needs one last push to start rolling. Only Moscow can make that push. Unlike Washington, it has always maintained friendly relations with Damascus and has not used sanctions against it. Helping make peace between Jerusalem and Damascus will raise Russia's prestige."

NOMINATING NATO'S NEW SECRETARY GENERAL: GEORGE ROBERTSON

BRITAIN: "The Right Qualities"

The centrist Independent said in its lead editorial (8/3): "It is not often, in choosing the head of major international organizations, that the mooted candidate seems overwhelmingly the right one. Such, however, is the case with George Robertson, a man who is both a confirmed European and a senior cabinet minister from America's most faithful and important military ally and highly regarded in Washington, to boot. Mr. Robertson is an almost perfect fit as the Alliance debates its future role and as Europe seeks to build its own security and defensive identity. In Kosovo, NATO defeated Slobodan Milosevic in a war that displayed both its strengths and its weaknesses. We saw the might and the technological prowess that

prevented a single Allied casualty, yet we also saw the unwieldiness inherent in forming a strategy on which 19 countries had to agree. Above all, however, the war laid bare the shameful reliance of the biggest European powers on American hardware to win a localized conflict in their own backyard. Kosovo merely underlined the obvious: that the EU was an economic giant, but a foreign policy and military dwarf.... Mr. Robertson's biggest challenge will be to complete the shift in NATO's mentality from the Cold War to the 21st century, not least by fostering the development of a genuine European defense capability that does not harm transatlantic solidarity. The task now will be to achieve this without arousing suspicion in Washington that a stronger Europe means a stronger rival, rather than a stronger partner."

FRANCE: "LondonWashington Axis Offends Sensibilities"
X' hp x

Herve Chabaud asserted in regional L'Union (8/3): "NATO members are not standing in attention at the Pentagon's command because they do not like to stand in silence. The AmericanBritish scenario locked since the end of last week, and which announced the certain nomination of George Robertson as secretary general of NATO is delayed.... The LondonWashington axis, and the way Washington promptly welcomed the news has offended sensibilities."

X' hp x

GERMANY: "U.S. Influence"

HansRolf Clement commented on national radio station Deutschlandfunk of Cologne (8/2): "The British government has always emphasized its special relationship with the United States. But we could turn around this fact in a polemic way: The British government is also the advocate of U.S. positions in Europe.... George Robertson comes from a large NATO country and this fact speaks against h

im.... It would have been better to show consideration for a smaller NATO member country.... Nobody has any doubt that Robertson will be the new secretary general of NATO, but this shows something else: The countries that were unable to contribute much in the Kosovo crisis because they are small and not equipped with advanced weaponry as others, are playing only a minor role in NATO. The illusion 'one country one vote' can hardly be maintained any longer. This is not a good development for which NATO is now heading.... The price for NATO is high: U.S. influence will increase and this is not good."

"Germany's Missed Opportunity"

Rightofcenter Saechsische Zeitung of Dresden opined (8/3): "Robertson does not need to be worried that he is only a secondrate candidate, since this is the most important post NATO has to give away. It is a post which German Defense Minister Rudolf Scharping did not want or did not accept on Chancellor Schroeder's request. Whatever the reasons for the rejection of the job from Bonn, Germany easily forfeited a great chance: The possibility to have a decisive say on NATO's future shape, its structure and its strategy. The British will now certainly know how to take advantage of this post. With Robertson at the top of the Alliance, Britain will now gain influence in NATO. It should not worry anybody on the other side of the Atlantic that he wants to strengthen the European pillar in NATO. On the contrary, Washington will not be opposed to the fact that the Europeans want to do more to defend their own interests in the future."

ITALY: "Robertson Moves Toward The NATO Job"

Leading, business Il Sole 24Ore had these remarks from Brussels (8/3): "The appointment has been delayed, but it should not arrive too late. Tomorrow the 19 NATO ambassadors are likely to choose Solana's successor as the head of the Atlantic Alliance. Everything leads us to believe that the new secretary general

I will be British Defense Secretary George Robertson.... His official nomination will then take place at the next NATO foreign ministers' meeting...in September. Already the day after Tony Blair launched Robertson's candidacy it was clear that he had great possibilities of winning the post because the United States immediately supported his name, followed by the other European countries. Yesterday's meeting simply confirmed our initial impression.... During his mandate as British defense secretary, the UK significantly changed its attitude towards the European common defense. Indeed, for the first time the British government stated the need to have a European force capable of resolving domestic crises, while remaining faithful to the military alliance with the United States. And one of the main tasks before him as the head of the Atlantic Alliance is just that: the creation of a European defense and security identity."

X' hp x RUSSIA: "Robertson Acceptable To Moscow"

Reformist VremyaMN (8/3) frontpaged this piece by George Areshian in London and Yekaterina Labetskaya and Yelena Suponina in Moscow: "To the British premier, George Robertson's appointment is a personal victory, a kind of prize for his contribution to a war against Milosevic. Russian experts believe that Moscow will react quietly to the new appointment after a crisis (in its relations with NATO), it is good to start from scratch, which takes new people."

CZECH REPUBLIC: "Will New Chief Round Off NATO Search?"

Michal Mocek argued in rightofcenter Mlada Fronta DNES (8/3): "The Alliance has been searching for its role in the postCold War world.... Kosovo has shown that Europe is the weakest point of the Alliance.... Therefore, NATO needs an energetic European at its helm who will not, though, cast doubt on its fundament"

al principle cooperation with the United States.... If Robertson is appointed to be the new NATO secretary general and if he succeeds in using the driving force of the EU within the Alliance, a new situation will emerge for the Czech Republic: NATO membership will no longer be enough because integrated Europe will also have a say in the Alliance's activities and the Czech Republic will have to find the way to join (the EU) as well."

"Reform Of NATO Will Be Difficult"

Adam Cerny commented in economic Hospodarske noviny (8/3): "Coordination among the Allied countries in the 'postKosovo' period, future enlargement of the Alliance, and its relationship with Russia these are the tasks that need to be solved by the new NATO secretary general.... The NATO operation in the Balkans is officially assessed as successful because NATO was capable of maintaining the most valuable feature of a security organization: cohesiveness and capability of action. But in internal discussions, the Allies do admit that many mistakes were made in the Kosovo conflict.... Internal reform should allow the Alliance to solve crises or conflicts in Europe with the least necessary support of the United States.... Bringing the European members of the Alliance closer together will be a delicate task of coordination of defense industries in respective countries."

GREECE: "Change Of Leadership In NATO"

In progovernment, influential Kathimerini (8/3), diplomatic editor Kostas Lordanides held: "The appointment of the British defense minister, George Robertson, to the position of secretary general of NATO, which is expected to be ratified tomorrow, will guarantee that the highest political office in the Atlantic Alliance, will not, during the next four years, be occupied by a person who is politically burdened by his past. This was the case with leftist, antiAmerican and antiNATO Spanish politician, Javier Solana, who, in the attempt to prove th

at he had truly reformed from his
leftist past, became a complete pawn of American
politics. Undoubtedly,
NATO is an area where the American presence and influence
are unchallenged,
but nevertheless it remains an organization where the
semblance of balance
will be maintained if the office of secretary general is held
by a
politician with no obvious inferiority complex toward Washington."

SPAIN: "Solana's Successor"

Barcelona's centrist La Vanguardia observed (8/3): "Tony Blair...was able
to
accede to Clinton's request to free up George Robertson for the job, a
recent cabinet
reshuffle notwithstanding. Traditionally, the military
commander of Allied
forces in Europe is an American while the NATO
Secretary General has been
a European. But obviously, not just any
European. Washington's opinion of the
candidate is crucial, and Robertson
fit the bill."

BRIEFS

X hp x

CHINA'S 'MISSILE DIPLOMACY'

CHINA: "Lee's Moves Jeopardize Relations"

X hp x

Zhao Jinglun wrote in official English-language China Daily (8/3):
"U.S.-China
relations are at a low point. The Cox report and other
Congressional moves have
poisoned the atmosphere. On

top of that, the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade has made things
worse.
Some analysts interpret this as a warning to China not to try to
resolve the
Taiwan problem by military means, otherwise the U.S. would
again invoke the formula
that 'human rights have precedence over
sovereignty' and intervene militarily.
After all, didn't the U.S. deploy
two aircraft carrier battle groups to
the Taiwan area during the 1996
crisis? Indeed, the U.S. is not particularly eager
to bring about China's
reunification. However, it has learned its lesson from
the 1996
confrontation, which was fraught with danger. It is determined not

to let
Taiwan drag it into armed conflict with China, something Lee Tenghui seems
to be banking on."

HONG KONG: "Missile Diplomacy"

The independent South China Morning Post noted in its editorial (8/3): "For
one thing, deploying a few intercontinental rockets hasn't got much to do
with bringing Taiwan under China's political sovereignty someday. It could
be argued that potential blackmail of America is involved; China might
threaten Los Angeles if the U.S. defends Taipei. But that would not be
a brilliant strategy, given the 151 disparity between U.S. and Chinese
warheads.... The missile test is a wakeup call; China's military
capabilities are growing while its intentions remain murky. But the call
remains much less than an urgent alarm."

"Missile Test; Many Birds Killed By One Stone"

Independent Sing Pao Daily News commented in its editorial (8/3): "The U.S.
boycotted our Chinese embassy in Yugoslavia, and Taiwan president Lee Tenghui
put forward the 'two states theory' to split the nation. All this gives
substantial meaning to the missile test launched by China. It tells the
U.S. that China should not be bullied because Chinese strategic missiles
can reach U.S. territory, and their precision is always improving. In
addition, Chinese missiles can fight the forces of Taiwan's
independence."

BRITAIN: "China's Chilly Seaside"

The independent Financial Times ran this lead editorial (8/3): "The worst
fear [of Chinese leaders] must be that social disorder will increase as the
economy continues to drift and unemployment increases. The conservative
inclination then would be to suppress dissent, to slam the brakes on
economic reform and to try to hold the country together by whipping up
nationalist fervor over Taiwan.
The pressure for military intervention

could then become intense.... The weak economy, the Belgrade embassy bombing and Washington's shortsighted rejection of China's WTO offer have strengthened the hands of the conservatives and put reforming Prime Minister Zhu Rongji on the defensive. President Jiang Zemin tends to reflect consensus rather than lead opinion, and his position is complicated by his own particular sense of mission on Taiwan. Now, however, is the time for decisive leadership. China has much to lose if he allows his colleagues to get it wrong."

GERMANY: "China's Eastern Wind"

Jacques Schuster wrote in rightofcenter Die Welt of Berlin (8/3): "Yesterday, China tested...a missile which is able to carry nuclear warheads more than 8,000 km.... In other arms sectors, Beijing has also caught up (with other countries).... Nevertheless, China continues to remain a regional power which lacks high technology. Even in 30 years, Beijing will not be competitive in all areas that make up a global power. The leadership in Beijing is aware of this fact. This is why it is its goal to reduce Washington's influence in the region to such a degree that a weakened America needs a regionally dominating China and finally needs a Chinese global power as a partner."

X` hp x

FRANCE: 'THE U.S., A SUPERPOWER AT A DISCOUNT?'

X` hp x FRANCE: "The U.S., A Superpower At A Discount?"

Andre Fontaine wrote in leftofcenter Le Monde (8/3): "Will the U.S. escape from the rule that says empires are fated to decline?... Although their current president was elected seven years ago, in reaction against George Bush's foreign affairs policy, considered too interventionist, the United States has rarely meddled in other people's affairs so much. And it is not trying to conceal this

s fact. Bill Clinton found it natural to be the first one to offer his sympathy to the new king of Morocco. Madeleine Albright refers to the United States as the 'essential nation'...and Washington has almost imposed on Bernard Kouchner an American deputy. The White House plays a leading part in the relaunch, thanks to the election of Barak, of the peace process in the Middle East. It has also taken an active part in another peace process: the one that should reconcile the Northern Irish. And it is no stranger to the recent agreement in CongoK inshasa.... Of course, Fidel Castro, Saddam Hussein and Slobodan Milosevic are still in power. But far from a decline, the United States is weighing heavier and heavier. It must also be said that its superiority is crushing in three major domains: economy...culture...and technology.... One may doubt, despite its crushing power, how the United States will stay dominant, facing nations like China and India, whose ambitions are obvious, Russia and, who knows, Europe, which has for the first time given in Kosovo the impression it could act on its own."

'RISK OF COLOMBIA' AND 'MCCAFFREY'S OVERFLIGHT'

ARGENTINA: "Colobo And Kosombia"

Claudio Uriarte wrote in leftist Pagina 12 (8/2): "By fate or by chance, the U.S. is deploying two parallel diplomacies in Colombia. The official one, supported by Bill Clinton and most of his advisors, is against (a military) intervention.... The other one, not so official but equally explicit is the one publicly expressed by antidrug Czar General Barry McCaffrey.... Is General McCaffrey willing to become Colombia's Wesley Clark? Not exactly, because the dismantling of Panama's SouthCom has already forced the installation of new bases against drugtrafficking in Puerto Rico, Aruba, Curacao and Ecuador's island of Manta, and behind McCaffrey there is at least a sector in the Pentagon which believes that

the Colombian situation is a clear and direct threat to U.S. national security, which was far from being the case in Kosovo. The intervention is a fact, though the lack of political capital to commit land troops and Brazil's opposition to an intervention are strong limits to it. But, while FARC redoubles its bet and president Pastrana's peace dialogue is more unlikely, there will be more calls for limited actions and ad hoc countermeasures aimed at preventing the conflict from spreading to the Panama Canal, Peru and Venezuela."

BRAZIL: "Risk Of Colombia"

Brasilia's centerleft Correio Braziliense had this editorial (8/2): "Since President Clinton warned that 'a great part of the U.S. national interest' was in Colombia, the fear of an eventual American military intervention increased. This fear grew even more with Gen. Mc Caffrey's statement that Washington neglected 'the serious emergency in the region.' We should keep in mind that the new doctrine used in the Balkans by NATO, under the Pentagon's leadership, does not recognize the principle of the sovereignty of nations. When supposed human rights are violated and democracy is at risk, intervention becomes a humanitarian obligation.... It is up to Brazil...to prevent via diplomacy any solution that violates Colombia's sovereignty. It would be a disaster to the stability of the continent to have a repetition here of the tragedy in the Balkans."

ECUADOR: "Colombian Crisis A Regional One?"

Joaquin Hernandez wrote in centerleft, influential Hoy (7/29): "It is unlikely that the U.S. would spearhead a multinational intervention force for Colombia in the near future. Despite the fact that the crisis seems to have arrived at its worst moment due to the failed peace conversations between the government and the FARC guerrilla movement, there are important signals that such an inter

vention is halted for the moment. The problem continues, for the moment, in the Colombian government's hands. And of course, in the FARC hands. But should the situation deteriorate further, everything is possible.

VENEZUELA: "McCaffrey's Overflight"

Leading El Nacional said (8/2): "Drug trafficking into the United States is only possible because in that country there exists large numbers of people ready to take them and because within American society, conditions exist that encourage thousands of young people to consume them.... To pretend that the high consumption of drugs in the U.S. is caused solely by the existence of countries that produce and distribute drugs...is an oversimplification that diverts attention from the urgent and more serious problems that American society must face.... Is it possible to think that the power of [Latin American] traffickers is so great that they can place drugs on the streets of New York without the FBI or CIA being able to stop them?"

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#Xx\ P6QyXP#

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Dag Vega@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Dag Vega@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-AUG-1999 18:06:59.00

SUBJECT: Event Checklist #1: Medal of Freedom Ceremony

TO: Philip J. Crowley@eop (Philip J. Crowley@eop [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 4-AUG-1999 17:58:00

PRESS OFFICE CHECKLIST FOR EVENT MEETINGS

Press Office Contact: Brenda Anders

Event: Medal of Freedom Ceremony

Date: Wednesday, August 11, 1999

Time: TBD

Date for Announcing / Advisory: tomorrow - Thursday, August 5 (with a Statement

by the

Press Secretary) / Tuesday, August 10

Press: Open Press

Site: East Room

Program

Sequence of Speakers:

- The First Lady makes opening remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- Military Aide reads citation and hands Medal of Freedom to the President for each recipient:

Edgar M. Bronfman, Sr. President of the World Jewish Congress, Edgar Bronfman,

Sr. has worked to ensure basic rights for Jews around the world and to fight

anti-Semitism and has spearheaded the effort to retrieve the assets of Holocaust victims and their families. Through the Samuel Bronfman Foundation,

he has supported educational, literary, scientific, charitable, and religious organizations throughout the world.

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter. Thirty-ninth President of the United States, Jimmy

Carter brokered the Camp David accords, signed the Panama Canal Treaty, and reestablished normal diplomatic relations with China. Together, the

Carters

created the Carter Center to promote peace, democracy, and improved health around the world. Through the Center, they launched the Atlanta Project, a

grass-roots program to combat urban social ills in the U.S. As a statesman,

President Carter has been a successful diplomat in hot spots around the world.

Mrs. Carter is a longtime advocate of improved mental health care, widespread childhood immunization, women's equality, and enhanced care for seniors. Each

year, the Carters help to build homes for the needy through Habitat for Humanity.

Gerald R. Ford. Thirty-eighth President of the United States, Gerald Ford was

elected to 13 terms in Congress before he was chosen by Richard Nixon to be his

Vice President. As President, he brought the Vietnam War to a close.

Recognized for his honesty and integrity, he worked to restore confidence in government and the Presidency.

Evy Dubrow. For more than 50 years, Evelyn & Evy's Dubrow has advocated for

laws that would improve domestic labor conditions. A representative for the

International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and for the Union of Needletrades,

Industrial and Textile Employees, she has been influential in numerous causes,

including broadening laws against discrimination and protecting American industry from unfair foreign competition.

Sister M. Isolina Ferrer. Founder and chief executive officer of Centros Sor

Isolina Ferrer, four community service centers in Puerto Rico, Sister M. Isolina

Ferrer first gained international recognition in the late 1950s and 1960s for

her mediation efforts with youth gangs in Brooklyn, New York. Today, her centers operate clinics and programs to empower the disadvantaged, teach them

self-reliance, and lift them out of poverty. For her work with the poor in

Puerto Rico, Appalachia, and New York, she received the 1989 Albert Schweitzer

Prize for Humanitarianism.

Oliver White Hill. One of our nation's great civil rights lawyers, Oliver

Hill is best known for litigating one of the school desegregation cases that

became *Brown v. Board of Education*. He and his team of lawyers filed more civil rights suits in Virginia than were filed in any other southern state during the segregation era. In 1948, he became the first black politician since Reconstruction elected to the Richmond City Council.

Max Kampelman. Lawyer, negotiator, and diplomat, Max Kampelman held major negotiating posts under both Democratic and Republican administrations during the 1980s. In those roles, he emphasized human rights in East-West diplomacy and prepared the foundation for long-term arms reductions between the United States and the Soviet Union. President Reagan awarded Kampelman the Presidential Citizens Medal in 1989.

Edgar Wayburn. Five-time president and a member of board of directors of the Sierra Club for almost 40 years, Edgar Wayburn pushed for the expansion of California's Mt. Tamalpais State Park and fought for the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. He also helped to create Redwood National Park in California's Del Norte County and later worked for its expansion. His advocacy helped produce the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, which protects 104 million acres.

Lloyd M. Bentsen. President Clinton's first Secretary of the Treasury, Lloyd Bentsen served in the House of Representatives from 1948 to 1954. In 1970, he was elected to the United States Senate and served 22 years, including six as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Bentsen was the Vice-Presidential nominee for the Democratic Party in 1988.

Note: Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter will receive their medals prior to the event.

Audience
Cabinet: TBD
Congress: TBD
Other: TBD

Message: The President will award the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor, to 10 distinguished individuals.
(Other announcements are TBD.)

Speechwriter: TBD

Press Plan

National Media: Open Press Coverage

Regional Media: Regional will pitch medal recipients to relevant regional print/TV.

TV: TBD

Specialty: Specialty will pitch medal recipients and arrange a mailing to minority

print / TV.

Radio: Radio will tape and distribute sound from the event.

Briefing In Addition to Joe's Briefing

Time: TBD

Location:

Briefers:

Stakeout

Participants / Time: TBD

Press Paper

Policy Paper/Q&A

Originating Office: TBD

Contact and phone number:

Date Press Paper Expected:

Date Q&A Expected:

Event Participant List TBD

Originating Office:

Contact and phone number:

Date Paper Expected:

Event Guest List TBD

Originating Office:

Contact and phone number:

Date Paper Expected: