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INTERVIEW OF
SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT
ON CNN'S "LATE EDITION"
WITH WOLF BLITZER

Washington, D.C.
October 17, 1999

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Good to be with you all.

MR. BLITZER: Let's start off with the headlines in today's major newspapers. The New York Times, The Washington Post, says the United States is now formally asking Russia to revise the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty; the U.S. would help Russia in certain radars; the United States would therefore be able to go forward and develop some sort of anti-ballistic missile system in this country.

How far along the road have you gone in discussions with Russia on revising the ABM Treaty?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Let me put this into some context. We are very concerned about the development of missile technology, nuclear weapons, by the rogue states and consider that to be a threat to us and to the Russians. And so we believe it is time to re-look at how the ABM Treaty, which is really the cornerstone of our whole arms control process and a treaty that we value greatly, is the possibility of adjusting it slightly in order to be able to have a National Missile Defense, because we are concerned about the potential threat from some of the rogue states.

MR. BLITZER: How receptive are the Russians to this proposal by the United States?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Well, we have begun some discussions with them and they are obviously concerned, as are we, about what the future holds. And so what we are talking to them about is some cooperative action and looking at various technologies and ideas and making very clear to them that any National Missile Defense system that we would have would not

be directed against them but against these rogue states -- Iran, North Korea -- that are our concern.

MR. BLITZER: Have you discussed this issue with Foreign Minister Ivanov?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Yes, I talk to him about it fairly frequently.

MR. BLITZER: And what do they want from the United States in exchange for revising the ABM Treaty?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: They are concerned, as are all of us basically, about not undoing the ABM Treaty because it is so important. And so, basically, they are -- we're just in the preliminary stages of this trying to make sure that the START II is ratified, that we move forward generally on some of the ideas that President Clinton and President Yeltsin have raised at Helsinki and Cologne but, at the same time, we want to work together on dealing with what this major threat is from the rogue states.

MR. BLITZER: The stories suggest that this is going to cost U.S. taxpayers money to pay for some modernization of Russian radars in exchange for their going along with the revision of the ABM Treaty. How much do you anticipate this might cost in terms of U.S. dollars?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: We are not anywhere near anything like that. I mean, basically, one of the things we are trying to get now is money for threat reduction generally from the former Soviet Union, so we believe that it is money well spent if there is any way to lessen the threat of weapons of mass destruction being widely spread.

MR. BLITZER: All right, let's talk about another treaty, the nuclear Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which was defeated by the U.S. Senate this past week. Senator Mitch McConnell earlier today, he said that President Clinton knew that there were not enough votes -- two-thirds of the Senate, 67 votes -- necessary to ratify the treaty. He could have gracefully exited from that entire debate but decided not to.

Listen to what Senator McConnell had to say earlier today:

"We asked him to do two things: number one, ask that it be withdrawn and; number two, that it not be brought up again during the remainder of his tenure. Had he been willing to meet those two rather modest requests, this treaty would not have been voted on. He insisted on having a vote when he knew the votes were not there."

Well, what do you say about that?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Well, I hate to say this about Senator McConnell but he's not telling the truth on this. First of all, it was a -- the Senate Democrats made an agreement with the Senate Republicans to bring this agreement forward for -- we weren't so much calling for a vote. We were calling generally for consideration of this landmark treaty. And what happened was, as a result of parliamentary action on the Hill,

it went to a vote when there were basically almost a -- well, an almost two-thirds of the senators who wanted a delay. But President Clinton, we were all -- wanted to have a delay because this is a very important treaty and should have been considered properly. And you can not ask any President, any time, to simply decide that he's not going to bring something up in his Presidency. I think that is going beyond what is necessary to ask a President.

But let me just make one thing very clear. This is a very important treaty. I think that what happened here was that the Senate kind of took a casual look at it. I'd call it a drive-by consideration of a major treaty. And what we were calling for and had been for a long time -- I'd given speeches on it and testified to it -- the importance of serious consideration of this treaty.

MR. BLITZER: But a lot of people say that there was some serious consideration, mostly the Republicans generating opposition over a long period of time; the White House, the Clinton Administration, by and large neglecting this treaty. It was signed by the President in '96 but only submitted to the Senate in '97; '98 the investigation of the President seemed to sort of dominate everything. It was neglected by the Administration, bad management, where the Republicans upstaged the President.

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Well, the Republicans defeated a major landmark conduct treaty that would really have helped generally in controlling nuclear weapons and our whole nonproliferation agenda. We have, obviously, negotiated this treaty. We are very proud of it. The President was the first world leader to sign it. We have all spoken about it at great length in speeches. We tried to have hearings on it. It was refused to have hearings on it.

So I believe that what has to remain here as a point of fact, this treaty was defeated for no good reason after a very cursory look at it by the Senate.

MR. BLITZER: Well, Senator Trent Lott, the Majority Leader, says that is simply not the case. He says there were very substantive reasons why this treaty was rejected. In fact, listen to what Senator Lott said on Thursday on this specific issue:

"To vote against ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was not a vote involving personalities. It was not about politics. It was about the substance of the treaty, and that's all it was."

There were six former Defense secretaries, Henry Kissinger, a lot of serious foreign policy experts saying this treaty was flawed.

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Well, look, I think every treaty that comes before the Senate there are questions about, and I have been involved in both sides of it when I was working on the Hill or other treaties that the White House has presented. The reason that you have hearings and that you have a debate on the floor is in order to be able to put in -- if you want to call them improvements to the treaty that then secure it

for each individual country. That is acceptable. That is what happened on the Panama Canal Treaty. It's happened on many, many treaties.

What I'm saying is -- and I'm not going to get into the personalities or the motivations -- I'm just telling you that even if there were substantive problems, which there well may have been from the perspective of some of the senators, there is a way to work it out. The President himself had put forward six kind of ways to secure the treaty better that could have been part of an amendment process. They didn't allow any of that. The debate, which was very shortened, did not allow for any of that -- and that's what we're arguing about.

MR. BLITZER: So what happens right now? For all practical purposes, this treaty is dead until the President leaves office.

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Well, let me just say this: The President has made very clear that we will continue to abide by it, that we will not be testing unilaterally. What we've lost for the time being is the real international leadership in terms of trying to make others live up to the CTBT. And I've gotten calls all week, Wolf, about countries trying to -- from my fellow foreign ministers trying to figure out what has happened here.

And it's very serious. It has hurt us internationally and this kind of casual approach to a major treaty, for whatever the reasons were, has hurt us, hurt our leadership position, hurt us in trying to get India and Pakistan to do what they're supposed to. And I really believe that it is unfortunate that there was not more serious consideration, but I want to assure all your viewers around the world that the United States is going to live up to the conditions of the treaty.

MR. BLITZER: One sort of curious footnote to all of this was the role taken by Senator Jesse Helms. He is the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, someone you have worked closely with, developed a special relationship with. But yet, at the end, he used this treaty to take a personal swipe, once again, at President Clinton.

Now I want you to listen to what Jesse Helms said on the floor of the Senate this week:

"After all, the President could pick up the phone and say, 'Look, Tony, I got problem over here and got a hat full of words; how about sending me a little ol' letter?' And I know Tony said, 'Oh, yes, I'll do that. I'll do that. And give Monica my regards.'"

He's referring about the President's conversations with Tony Blair, the Prime Minister of Britain, and then he says, "And give Monica" -- Monica Lewinsky -- "my regards." How do you feel when you see the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee say that kind of thing on the floor of the Senate?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Well, I guess he felt -- I have heard that he wanted it expunged from the Congressional Record so maybe he thought

about it again. But let me --

MR. BLITZER: It was expunged from the Congressional Record but not from the videotape.

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Well, but I believe the following thing, is that there is no -- Senator Jesse Helms has never seen an arms control treaty that he liked. We have diametrically opposed views as far as arms control is concerned. We have managed to cooperate on other issues but we have diametrically opposed views, and I regret very much that he did not allow a full hearing of this treaty to go forward.

MR. BLITZER: All right, Madame Secretary, we have to take a quick commercial break. A lot more to talk about when we return. We'll go around the world with Secretary Albright and ask her whether domestic U.S. politics is undermining her international agenda. Late Edition will be right back.

(Break.)

MR. BLITZER: Madame Secretary, there was a military coup in Pakistan this past week, as you know. The United States had tough sanctions against Pakistan ever since the nuclear test that they engaged in last year, and the U.S. was warning the Pakistani military against a coup for three or four weeks before it actually occurred.

What does this say about U.S. power in Pakistan at this point, U.S. influence as a result of this coup?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Well, I think that obviously we do not favor military coups. What we would like to see is for Mr. Musharaff to take the steps that would return this to a constitutional system that would allow for civil liberties, that would do something about the very serious economic situation and the corruption that takes place in Pakistan. But I believe here that Pakistan is in a very serious decline in terms of what is happening to its people. We would like to see this government, as I said, take some measures that would return it as soon as possible to a constitutional form of government.

MR. BLITZER: Well, they're watching you in Pakistan right now. Is it your message to the people of Pakistan that the democratically elected leader of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, should he be restored to power?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: What we're saying here is that the people of Pakistan should have the right to have a democratic or a constitutional government; that they also need to be able to be a part of the international system economically; that they should not have corruption there; that they need to have their civil liberties. And as I understand it, Mr. Musharaff is going to be speaking shortly. We expect that he should make clear to the people that these are the kinds of things that we want to see.

And as far as Mr. Sharif is concerned, we believe that it's important that his security be guaranteed.

MR. BLITZER: But not necessarily that he restored?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Well, it's very hard for us to get involved in that kind of managing of this, but the main problem here is that it's very important for Musharaff's government to really do everything it can to restore civil liberties and go to a constitutional form of government.

MR. BLITZER: General Pervez Musharaff, being the military commander who took control of Pakistan in the aftermath of the coup.

There are also watching you all over the world right now, but also in Iran -- and I want to refer to a story on the front page of the New York Times, "Arrests Shake Ancient Roots of Iran's Jews." The Clinton Administration for some time has been trying to establish a dialogue with President Khatami of Iran to improve U.S.-Iranian relations. Now 13 Iranian Jews have been arrested on spy charges, spying for Israel.

Can you go along with that effort to improve the relationship with Iran at a time when some are accusing the Iranian Government of simply trying to project a show trial against these 13 Jews?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Let me say as far as our overall relations with Iran are concerned, we have talked about laying out a road map for potential ways of having a better relationship with them. And we are a long way from that because the conditions were that they would support the Middle East peace process, they would not try to acquire weapons of mass destruction and they would eschew any form of terrorism or supporting terrorism. So we're a long way from that.

This particular case about the Iranian Jews is something that has concerned us for a long time. From everything that we know, there is absolutely no reason for them to be brought up on espionage charges. We have sent messages through a variety of channels and other -- I have spoken to foreign ministers about this, all of them do have contact, those who do have contact with Iran, to say that this is completely unacceptable. There is nothing about these people that would make this a case.

And I think that story in the Times makes it very clear about the long history of the Jews in Iran. It talks about somebody who could have left. A lot of them could have left but they stayed because they consider themselves a part of Iranian history, Persia. And so we have made this very clear that this is an unacceptable trial.

MR. BLITZER: All right, on another issue. The British newspaper, the Observer in London, has a story today quoting sources as saying that NATO deliberately bombed the Chinese embassy in Belgrade during the fighting in Kosovo because the Chinese were providing assistance to the Yugoslav military.

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Well, to use a fine diplomatic term, that's balderdash. Basically, that was a bombing by accident. We've said that. It was a tragic accident. We have spoken to the Chinese about

it many times. I've sent delegations there to deal with them. I, myself, have spoken to the foreign minister. It's simply not true.

Now, what the Chinese were doing at that embassy, clearly there is information that they were carrying on intelligence activities but we, in no way -- and I want to make this absolutely clear -- that that story is wrong.

MR. BLITZER: Okay. You're leaving later today for a trip to Africa. Some are saying that the President and the Secretary of State have neglected Africa. The President was there last year; you're going now; but there's almost a double standard; when terrible things are happening in Africa the U.S. really doesn't step in with the financial assistance, the aid, as was the situation in Kosovo, for example.

I'm sure a lot of Africans are going to be saying that to you on this trip. What will be your response, especially in Sierra Leone where there have been some major atrocities, as you know, over the past few years?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: First of all, let me say generally that we try to give assistance where we can and take a role according to what instruments are available, so that in Kosovo we were part of NATO and that was a NATO operation and, obviously, we have to choose different instruments in different places.

But as far as Sierra Leone is concerned, we have in fact contributed a great deal, 100 million just in this last year, and also we were instrumental in getting this peace process going. We are also now consulting with Congress about voting for a peacekeeping operation which the United Nations is putting together.

I believe that we need to use a variety of African organizations as there was -- ECOMOG is being -- that's one that comes of Nigeria -- was being used in Sierra Leone. I'm going to meet with the commander of that when I'm there. But the whole purpose of this trip, Wolf, is this is my sixth trip to Africa in seven years. The President went. We will be talking about how to integrate Africa economically into the world system to try to develop some of their security arrangements, have them work with us on transnational problems such as terrorism and HIV-AIDS.

Our real problem, if you want to know why we don't do enough for Africa, we don't have money. The reason I've cut my trip short a little bit is because we are really having a financial crisis as far as my budget, the State Department budget, is concerned. Congress has cut \$2 billion out of what the President has requested because they think it's a giveaway program. Our budget isn't a giveaway program; it's the first line of defense. And if you ask me why we aren't doing enough in Africa or other places, it's because Congress is not providing us with the money that the President has asked for, and I believe it is necessary for us to carry on leadership. We can't lead on the cheap.

MR. BLITZER: You know, later on this program the House Majority Leader

Dick Armev is going to be on. He'll argue that at a time of need for domestic programs, why go ahead with foreign aid?

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: This is not foreign aid. This is in America's national interest and we need to support our diplomats abroad, put them into secure embassies, and we need to have programs to help countries, not just in Africa but the former Soviet Union, about reducing the threat of nuclear weapons and getting their scientists so that they are not selling their brains to rogue states. We need it in order to be able to work on all our proliferation issues.

This is not foreign aid, and I think that there is a way of making people understand we have a defense, a very strong military. They can't do everything. The President has made clear that the defense budget is overfunded and diplomacy is underfunded, and I think it is a real error to believe that this is a giveaway program. This is in America's national interest.

MR. BLITZER: All right. I'm sure we'll be hearing more about that entire issue upon your return from Africa. Have a very, very safe trip and good luck over there.

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Thanks a lot, Wolf.

MR. BLITZER: Always great to have you on Late Edition.

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Good to be with you.

MR. BLITZER: Thank you so much.

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Thanks.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release
October 19, 1999

PRESS BRIEFING BY
JOE LOCKHART

The Briefing Room

1:10 P.M. EDT

Q Anything on Panama?

MR. LOCKHART: You want something on Panama? Well, it's Panama you want, Panama you'll get. The President completed a few moments ago his meeting with President Moscoso. The meeting lasted about 45 minutes, was a very productive session. For her part, President Moscoso focused the conversation on the historical importance of the Canal turnover, which will take place at the end of this year.

Q Is the President going there?

MR. LOCKHART: We haven't made a decision on who will head our delegation. She said that this is not the end of a relationship, but a new beginning of a strong friendship. She committed strongly on the protection and security of the Canal and committed to work with the United States government to meet that goal.

There was a discussion on our joint efforts on counternarcotics and also some environmental issues that the U.S. government and Panama have been discussing through the years.

Q What about counternarcotics?

MR. LOCKHART: They discussed our efforts on counternarcotics and also on the environment.

Q -- of the south border with Colombia of traffickers and

stuff?

MR. LOCKHART: I'm not aware that it got that specific.

Q What are we involved in in terms of security? Haven't the Chinese bought the shipping rights on both ends?

MR. LOCKHART: No. That is the kind of silly stuff that gets out from time to time in this town. The security of the Canal will be controlled by the commission controlled by Panama. There are two ports where cargo will be loaded and unloaded, that were put out to competitive bidding. That bidding process was won by a Hong Kong company, which is, I think, the largest company in the world doing this kind of business, so it was no surprise that they won this business. But the security, the locks at either end, will be controlled by Panama. And the treaty is very specific about the right of all nations to have equal access to the Canal.

Q I gather that she flatly ruled out any sort of narcotics center, anti-narcotics center in which the U.S. would be basing forces specifically --

MR. LOCKHART: Well, we had discussions going back some time on that kind of force, that we were unable to reach an agreement. We have reached agreement, now, with the government of Ecuador and with the Dutch Antilles, to have these forward locations, as they're called. You know, we worked in good faith with the government of Panama, but we were not able to reach an agreement.

Q What about the cleaning of the bases?

MR. LOCKHART: I think the President made the point clearly that we've met our treaty obligations of what was practicable to do, as far as cleanup. Most of the cleanup has been done. There are some areas that are impossible to get to, as far as moving forward. But he did say that we wanted to continue to remain engaged, and work with Panama in an effort to deal with this issue.

Q Wait, can we follow up, one more? The question of security, if there is a problem, if there is a breakdown, are there provisions for America to become involved?

MR. LOCKHART: There certainly are within the neutrality, within the Panama Canal Treaty and the Neutrality Act, the U.S. government has the right to intervene when we believe our national interests are at stake, and that was true when it was signed and it will be very true as we move into the next century.

Q Will any U.S. forces stay behind at all, Joe?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't think there will be any forces there, no.

Q What is the general feeling of the President, confident that the partnership is going to keep on going fine? Is there any concern?

MR. LOCKHART: I think the President was happy with the message

brought by his counterpart that this is a new beginning of a very important relationship, a very strong friendship between our nations. We will work together on issues of trade, counternarcotics, and we're very confident that this handoff will go as expected and as detailed 22 years ago when the treaty was signed.

Panama?

Q Yes. Back during World War II, the Panama Canal was a very important security concern of the United States not too many years ago. We're now in 1999, into the next century. Is it true that the Panama Canal is really not that important strategically as compared to what it used to be? I know you're concerned about security, you have the right to intervene. But is the truth that this is not the prize that it once was 50 years ago?

MR. LOCKHART: Let me just say I'm not going to try to rate in comparison. It remains important. I think there is a carrier there right now, as we speak, steaming through. So it still has importance to our strategic interests, and we made sure -- the United States government, working with the United States Senate in 1977 -- that our interests were protected. They were protected. They will remain protected going into the future.

Q Is the President planning a trip to Panama? I mean, he has been invited and --

MR. LOCKHART: I have no announcements to make on any travel to that part of the world.

Q He's never been there.

MR. LOCKHART: There are a few places still left on the list he hasn't been. (Laughter.) And we have 15 months to rectify that. (Laughter.) Nebraska and the rest of the world. (Laughter.)

Q Compare the two?

Q Mississippi.

MR. LOCKHART: We've been to Mississippi.

Q We have?

MR. LOCKHART: Yes.

MR. SIEWERT: We went to Mississippi. New Markets.

MR. LOCKHART: Yes.

Q To change the subject, what does the President hope to accomplish with this afternoon's meeting with congressional leaders?

MR. LOCKHART: I think the President hopes we can develop a

framework for moving forward to meet our dual goals of maintaining our fiscal discipline and investing in our priorities. He's made very clear, the President is the one person who's involved in this who's put forward a plan that actually invests in our priorities of education, smaller class sizes, more teachers, more cops on the street, protecting our environment, while at the same time remaining fiscally disciplined, making the tough choices, the tough budget choices, that we need to make to continue to move forward.

As I said this morning, it's our hope the Republicans will put the attack ads aside, the talking points aside, and come down and work with us in good faith. We think that that's in the best interests of the American public, and that's what we hope will happen.

Q When you say develop a framework, what do you mean? Have everybody go along with what the President wants them to do?

MR. LOCKHART: No. We develop a process whereby we can work through these issues in an honest way that doesn't involve duelling sound bites, and involves real work, real choices, tough choices, to get the budget work done. We're in the end of this process. We are now into a period where we're going to have to go to a second CR. The time to get the work done is now, and the way you get the work done is you sit down and talk to each other.

Q Well, we've gone from a framework to a process. By a process do you mean a series of meetings or can you define that?

MR. LOCKHART: I can't define it because I'm not going to prejudge what frame of mind the Republican leaders will come down in.

Q You've got to have something to offer them.

MR. LOCKHART: And I'm not going to prejudge what frame of mind the Republican leaders will come down in, but clearly, we know what we have to get done, and I think this is the first step in sitting across a table from each other and starting down that road.

Q Joe, their frame of mind, apparently, is they're declaring victory today with a bunch of news conferences, saying that the President, in fact, has acceded to their wishes on Social Security, that he came out of the box saying to set aside 62 percent of the surplus, and they said, no, let's just take 150 percent of the surplus and not use it toward the budget. And he came along late this summer and agreed to the same thing, and again yesterday.

MR. LOCKHART: I just have to tell you that that's one of the most absurd notions I've ever seen, and I've seen a lot of absurd notions. We came forward with an overall plan on how to strengthen Social Security, how to reform Medicare and extend its solvency, and to make the investments we need. We haven't had a lot of help from Capitol Hill on that front. Now we're in a situation and the President put forward numbers at the mid-year that said we can do all this and we don't have to touch the Social Security surplus.

The Republicans are trying to use the night is day argument, that we'll do something, but we're going to say we're not doing it, and we think we'll be fooled by it. But I'll tell you something -- everybody knows what they're doing. Their own CBO has said their appropriations bills -- they're the only ones allowed to write these appropriations bills -- the bills that they've written, under no duress from anyone, spend the Social Security surplus.

The Washington Post, The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, The Los Angeles Times, The Houston Chronicle, The Associated Press and The Washington Times have all said they're spending the Social Security surplus. I can give you the sites. So the argument that somehow, they have won a victory here, when they, through their own actions, through their own appropriators and appropriation process, have already dipped into the Social Security fund is absurd.

Q Is that a sound bite, Joe?

Q Joe, I don't quite understand that, because they're suggesting other ideas for potentially ameliorating that, like having across-the-board spending cuts, potentially this EITC notion. I mean, they haven't actually done that yet any more than you have. I mean, your offsets haven't been enacted, either; technically, you could say you've spent surplus as well.

MR. LOCKHART: If they want to put down on the table and if they bring down here on the table what would be a 17 percent across-the-board cut exempting defense, and if that is their position, if they should articulate it clearly and they should talk to us about how they believe that that won't impact the running of our government and working Americans around the country -- that's not what they're planning to do. What they're planning to do, and what they are doing is using a number of accounting gimmicks. They're using directed scoring, 13 months in the year, emergency spending designations to try to hide the fact of what they've done.

Again, what I said this morning: the need to put aside the talking points, put aside the attack ads, and move forward in an honest and straightforward way, to get their work done and work with the President so that the American people, in the end, come out ahead.

Q Is there coverage?

MR. LOCKHART: There is no coverage.

Q Does the President want to find some way to compromise with them? Or is he just going to try to convince them that what he's proposing all along is right?

MR. LOCKHART: No. I think the President said yesterday, he doesn't expect Congress to go along with 100 percent of what he wants. But he's got certain bottom lines, particularly on education, law enforcement, and the environment -- that he will make that point to them very clear today.

Q The President will get a CR in the next few hours, or day, that funds the government through the 29th. Is he prepared to sign that?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, we haven't seen what they've sent, but I think the President has indicated that it's unfortunate the Congress hasn't been able to get their work done. But if an extra few days helps them get that work done, that he most likely will let them do that.

Q -- spending more money on education than you asked for. What's wrong with that?

MR. LOCKHART: I just don't buy the way that they've put their numbers forward. There are a series of issues that are important about how you go ahead -- how you attack our educational problems. I think the most important one that the President has articulated is on teachers and reducing class size. And they have written it in a way that makes it look like they support it, but they never will, because the money has to be authorized; it won't be authorized. They've made that clear.

On after-school, they've cut significantly the after-school program. They've not done what the President believes is quite important on accountability, as far as providing money to help the worst schools, the lowest-performing schools, either turn around or close down. Their attitude is, let's just close them down, let's fund some vouchers. The President doesn't agree with that approach.

Q Now, are you saying that they are not spending as much as they say they're spending, or that they may be spending more than you asked for, but not in the ways you want to spend --

MR. LOCKHART: I don't think -- first off, we're not all the way down the road on -- particularly the House is not spending -- is not providing the resources the President wants on programs. I'm not exactly sure where the Senate is.

Q They've had the money in education, though, and in some other areas of appropriations bills as well. Just as a general proposition, is that encouraging that they've started to, if it's not the same priorities as you, at least funded these things to a greater extent?

MR. LOCKHART: Obviously, through the process, they've made some steps in the right direction, but there's still more to do, and that's the purpose of this meeting today, to get the final work done.

Q Joe, is this no coverage idea the White House's idea, or did the Republicans request no coverage?

MR. LOCKHART: I'm not aware that they made a request. I think we just felt that it was more productive to let them get in and have a working session.

Q The NAACP is calling for a tourism boycott of South Carolina until the Confederate flag is removed from the State House dome. Will that affect President Clinton's plans to go there, as he has every New Year?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't know whether it will affect it since we haven't made a decision on what we're doing at the New Year yet.

Q I understand that you haven't made a decision, but will he take that into account?

MR. LOCKHART: I'll check. I hadn't heard that.

Q Speaking on those types of issues, the President seems to be talking a little bit more about inclusion. In today's speech on Capitol Hill, he talked about the hate crimes legislation. He's also talked about other issues racially. Is this an effort for the President to start laying the groundwork for this book on race that's impending?

MR. LOCKHART: No, I think his comments today on hate crimes is to try to convince Congress to reverse a very troubling decision they made in the dead of night. It is hard to see a justification for removing the language on hate crimes. I think there is a consensus in this country that this is a problem we need to deal with, and his comments today were an effort to put some pressure on Congress to restore that language to the bill.

Q Joe, a follow-up. Is it true that the President is definitely working on this book and is diligent in trying to get it out soon?

MR. LOCKHART: Yes. I talked to him about it last week.

Q So tell us what he said.

MR. LOCKHART: He said he's got some more things to do. He's got one chapter in particular that he's been spending some time on and it will be done when it's done.

Q Is that economic development?

MR. LOCKHART: Yes, I think particularly reflecting some new information and new thoughts he has in the aftermath of the New Markets tour, and in anticipation of continuing to stay involved in that issue.

Q On the hate crimes issue, is the White House going to demand that lawmakers restore that language this year or --

MR. LOCKHART: I think the President made clear that he thinks Congress should reverse the decision made late last night, and he's going to continue to keep pressure on them.

Q You just said a moment ago that one of the bottom line issues for the appropriations process is education, preserving education funding. And earlier this morning, you said that the President believes there's a better way to fund appropriations than through the Social Security surplus. But you didn't rule that out. So is Social Security also off limits? Is that a bottom-line issue?

MR. LOCKHART: Listen, you're asking me to make Shermanesque statements before the negotiations have started. Unlike our counterparts who want to tell you that night is day and black is white and whatever else, I'm telling you the President has put forward a plan that doesn't spend the Social Security surplus. I think it's incumbent on those who have already tried to spend it to explain why they have to do it this way, and that's what we're going to discuss.

Q Did you make a Shermanesque statement on whether or not he signed the VA/HUD bill today?

MR. LOCKHART: I can make a Shermanesque statement to say that he hasn't signed it, and it's possible that that may slip until tomorrow.

Q Oh, it may slip until tomorrow? Okay, and while we're on that, the ag bill -- you still have that. Is he planning to sign that?

MR. SIEWERT: We have not yet signed it.

MR. LOCKHART: We have not yet signed it. I think we have expressed a number of concerns about the majority's unwillingness to deal with some of the structural problems with the Freedom to Farm Act. Once again, they've sent down a bill that provides sort of across the board payments to farmers whether they are in distress or not. Payments are made to many who aren't even farming. But I think given the dire need of many farmers in this country and given the decisions and the timetables that they face, that the President will find a way to support that.

Q Joe, during the pre-campaign of Mrs. Clinton in New York, she has come out against using the island of Vieques in Puerto Rico as a firing range or military training range. The commission has just put out a report recommending that it be phased out in five years. There are hearings today in the Senate Armed Forces Committee. Is the President prepared to reconsider the notion and eliminate that?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, the President had asked the Secretary of Defense to take a look at this, and they went forward and appointed this panel. The Secretary of Defense I think made clear yesterday, or the Pentagon made clear, that they're not prepared to make a recommendation at this point. They've received the report from the commission, but Secretary Cohen has called for more mediation and dialogue to see if we can't work out something that is mutually acceptable to the people of Puerto Rico and to our national security interests.

Q So he will present the final recommendations to the President?

MR. LOCKHART: He will continue this process, and at some point we expect a recommendation from the Secretary of Defense. And the President will then act on -- make a decision after he's had a chance to see the recommendation.

Q -- continue, right -- the live fire --

MR. LOCKHART: No, there's no live fire going on currently there, is my understanding. And that's what -- we're trying to work through this issue as quickly as possible.

Q Joe, I wanted to ask you about the atmosphere leading up to this evening's meeting. Since the rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the veto of the foreign aid bill yesterday, the President decried what he called "new isolationism" by Republicans in the Senate. And on the Hill you've got some Republicans who are privately saying this meeting is just a sideshow, they don't expect anything to come out of it. Given the sort of recriminations that have gone back and forth, should we really expect a good-faith, productive effort from both sides?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, you'll get a good-faith effort from the President. I know that the Democratic leaders have pledged to work forward in a good faith way, and I expect the Republican leaders to do the same. As the President said very clearly yesterday, people were sent here to do a job; we don't get paid to fight personal battles. And I think the President has proved time and time again that he can put aside the last battle and move on to the important work that he was elected to do.

Q Joe, speaking of last battle, James Carville said yesterday about the selection of Robert Ray to be the next independent counsel, or to fill Ken Starr's shoes, "this whole thing is just a political deal to try to help Giuliani; this thing stinks and I'm going to start a fumigation program." (Laughter.) Does the White House share that sentiment? Do you believe that there's some impropriety in selecting someone who worked for Mr. Giuliani?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't believe that -- personally, I don't believe that there's any impropriety here, and I haven't heard any repeated to me from anyone inside the White House.

Q And just to follow up, you had said earlier today that it was a dubious proposition to pick this gentleman in particular. The court said yesterday they had confined their search to Starr's office because they thought that was the most expeditious way to move forward. Do you disagree with that assessment, do you think it --

MR. LOCKHART: No. Again, as I think -- I was out here Wednesday or Thursday, whatever day it was -- any criticism was not directed at one particular person. It was the idea that there seemed to be -- this seems to be an endless process, and we ought to wrap it up and find a way to, as some of us said, re-energize the process.

Q Joe, on Social Security, you mentioned your plan. Of course, Archer has a plan. Breaux has some ideas. What has to happen from the White House perspective before you can engage in some serious, constructive talk about reforming Social Security?

MR. LOCKHART: We've had actually some constructive talk this year with members of Congress on both sides of the aisle on reform of Social Security and extending the solvency. We have not given up on the

idea that we can use the surplus, and move forward this year in the context of locking up funds and using them to extend the life of the Social Security surplus. We've heard a lot of rhetoric from the other side, but no real commitment to do something that would be effective in locking up the money.

I think we're going to continue to work on that front. We're going to get through the budget issues that the calendar forces us to settle over the next week or so, and the President remains open and committed to working with anyone, whatever their party affiliation is, to get this done.

Q So after the budget is settled, the President will sort of push some effort to get together and --

MR. LOCKHART: I think the President has been talking about this and working on this for two years, and that effort is not limited to the appropriations calendar.

Q Has Senator Helms apologized to the President yet? Any phone calls, any --

MR. LOCKHART: No, Senator Helms has not apologized to the President, nor do I think he's indicated that he feels he needs to.

Q Joe, on Medicare, Senator Breaux calls the President's proposal not bold enough, says it's a half-measure. Some other critics are worried that cost instead of quality of care will go into the decisions about the preferred provider networks. Can you answer those criticisms?

MR. LOCKHART: Sure. I think the President has put forward a very broad and bold program to reform Medicare. I think we're at the point now where we're trying to make a down payment on that, and in the reforms that he's put forward in the fee-for-service programs in particular, these are very effective, very reliable private sector practices that will save money.

The important point is, there's two issues here on quality and on cost. On quality, quality will not be sacrificed under this plan; only the best and highest quality will be allowed -- quality health care providers will be allowed to participate in this. And on cost, obviously using private sector practices will help save money, will help lower copayments, but the important point to remember here is, this will be optional, it will be voluntary. For those who want to stay in their traditional fee-for-service program, they will be able to. So you'll have a system where you'll be able to lower costs, and not sacrifice choice, not sacrifice quality -- and we think actually improve quality, at a lower price.

Q Joe, the Pentagon has described Gulf War Syndrome as everything from a myth to a stress-induced psychological disorder. With today's findings from the Rand Corporation that an inoculation of PB against nerve gas cannot be ruled out as a cause of Gulf War Syndrome, would the President be willing to entertain compensation for Gulf War

service veterans who have suffered from this syndrome?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I think the Pentagon ordered this study, and I think it reflects their deep concern and commitment to understanding the roots of this issue. The study has come back and said that this PB, this bromide, they can't say it's the cause, but they can't rule it out. So new studies will be ordered to do additional work to try to get at the cause of this problem, and we're going to wait and see on the results of those. I'm not going to predict, one way or the other, of what action will be taken short of the scientific evidence that the Pentagon has been searching for.

Q Can I follow up? On the anthrax inoculations, does the White House have any second thoughts on forcing the service people to take the anthrax vaccine?

MR. LOCKHART: I think if you look at the executive order that was issued last week on informed consent, you'll find that there's very -- there is a new waiver process and very strict guidelines for when informed consent will be used. So it's something we took a long, hard look at, and we think the executive order reflects that.

Q Joe, on the compensation question, are you saying that there would have to be some judgment that there was a definitive cause, and that it could be tied to one thing --

MR. LOCKHART: No. I'm saying that I'm not willing to speculate on that issue while the investigation and the review is still ongoing.

Q You're not saying that there is any consideration of compensation, but only looking to see whether or not it's the government's responsibility?

MR. LOCKHART: I'm saying that their focus is rightly on looking to see if there is some cause to what this study and several other studies have been looking at.

Q Joe, you've criticized the Espy -- investigation for having dragged on too long. Over the weekend, former Secretary Espy said that it was prompted by racial bias. Does the White House concur with the view that race played a part in that whole process?

MR. LOCKHART: I think former Secretary Espy certainly is in a position to make a judgment of his own. I don't know of a judgment that has been made here. I don't know that that particular issue has been considered.

Q Joe, is this going to be the last CR that the President will sign?

MR. LOCKHART: I think they certainly can get their work done, and I think they've given themselves now another eight-day extension. That's certainly enough time to get their work done. Ask me again next week.

Q How does that square, though, with Senator Lott saying that now their drop-dead deadline is November 19th for finishing up on --

MR. LOCKHART: I have to think that Senator Lott wants to get home, has probably spent too much time in Washington during the year, as all of his colleagues are. I can't believe that they have decided that they need another month of this.

Q Any further movement on the financial services discussions since you talked this morning?

MR. LOCKHART: Yes, I think as I mentioned this morning, there was important progress, and I think an important victory for the administration for the issue of privacy as far as improving the notice and choice elements of the bill. As you remember, the House bill had some significant privacy protections in the bill that they passed. The Senate bill did not have those protections. We, in working with the conference and with congressional leaders of both parties, have been able to strengthen even what was in the House version.

I think there are talks ongoing now as far as dealing with the CRA provisions that we still have concerns about. We're moving in the right direction here, but we still have some concerns and we're trying to work them out.

Q On the agriculture bill, you said that he'd find a way to sign that. Is he going to do that soon? I mean, there's a lot of emergency money that presumably farmers would want to get quickly.

MR. LOCKHART: I think we will deal with that in a very prompt and efficient way.

Q What about Defense appropriations?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I think we've made clear, on Defense and some other bills, that we need to sit down and talk to the leadership, and find out what their overall plan is. You know, Representative DeLay talked openly about their secret strategy, of how they were going to bring us to their knees with their strategy of sending bills down here. We've said that enough is enough, let us know what the strategy is.

Defense appropriations -- the Republicans have talked a lot about our wanting to invest in priorities. But Defense appropriations goes significantly above what the President requested, and what the Pentagon requested. There's things in there that the Pentagon says that they don't need, particularly a ship that's being built, that will be built in Pascagoula, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott's hometown. The Pentagon doesn't need it now.

But I think, overall, we need to wait and see how they plan to pay for all of the spending that's come down here, which their own CBO says goes into the Social Security surplus now.

Q Joe, on options on offsets, the Republicans have made pretty

clear that they're not going to go for an increase in tobacco tax. So where does that leave you on other ways of offsetting increased spending?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, we put forward in our budget -- and you can go look at the budget -- a number of ways to offset spending. We have a number of those ideas. We'll talk about them. And what we've made clear is, where there is a shortfall -- and this is something that I think differentiates us from the approach the Republicans have taken -- where there's a shortfall, and where there's a priority that the President believes must be funded, we will pay for it. And that is the message that he'll bring to the meeting today, and we hope that that's something that will be received.

Q Joe, any chance for us to see the President after today's meeting? And do you have any idea what he's doing tonight at these two --

MR. LOCKHART: He's going to -- he'll be speaking tonight, which you will -- the first one is -- is that just print reporter? He's got two events tonight, so you'll certainly see him coming and going.

Q How are you going to read out the budget meeting?

MR. LOCKHART: I expect that the participants will go out to the stakeout. I expect that Chief of Staff John Podesta will represent the White House and go out and talk after the meeting.

Q Your estimate is more than 90 minutes, right?

MR. LOCKHART: My guess is probably not before 6:30 p.m. or so.

Q How was the guest list chosen? DeLay's not coming. When your invitation went out, how was it phrased?

MR. LOCKHART: There are various ways to do this. This is what I think we call the "tight leadership," the small leadership group, which is the five leaders, and there are various, then, different formulations or reconfigurations as you expand out. But this is the smallest group that comes down on a bipartisan basis.

Q On the banking bill and the Medicare giveback bills, would the President veto the Medicare giveback if those fee-for-service provision deficiencies, whatever you want to call them, aren't included as far as banking if the CRA provisions aren't --

MR. LOCKHART: I think the President has been very clear if they can't meet his concerns on CRA, that the bill isn't going anywhere. But again, we've been in productive discussions with them over the last few days, so I don't want to preclude that we can reach an agreement.

On BBA givebacks, it goes back to the very simple question that we raise on every bill, which is, how are we going to pay for it. We are not going to move forward in a way that just says we'll worry about that later, or we'll dip into this -- I think the Republican leadership on this

have said that they want to use the on-budget surplus to pay for some of the BBA givebacks. But, unfortunately, seven other appropriators got there first and have already claimed the on-budget surplus, which is why the CBO says, again -- and I know everybody's tired of hearing this -- but the CBO said that they've spent -- and I know you're tired of reporting it, too -- but that the CBO says they've spent the Social Security surplus through their appropriations bills. These are the bills they wrote, they sat down and they wrote, and they are in the process of sending down to the President.

Q Joe, isn't it true that the CBO's latest assessment is that the budget, as submitted, does not spend the surplus?

MR. LOCKHART: No. It's that we have at least two, maybe three letters looking at --

Q The letter that I read from Crippen to Hastert said that his budget, as proposed, does not break the cast and does not spend Social Security.

MR. LOCKHART: I'd be glad to show you a couple other letters that --

Q They claim that it's a work in progress, and that the final work doesn't spend the surplus.

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I think a simple calculator, which we'd be glad to provide, helps them add this up. If they need it, we'll provide our help. But it's, ultimately, kind of a silly debate. On the day that your own CBO comes out and says, well, frankly, you're spending the Social Security surplus through your appropriations bills, the Republicans put on an ad attacking the Democrats for doing what they've just done.

As I said in the beginning, it's time to put that all aside -- put the politics aside, put the ads aside, put all the talking points and the press conferences and the gallery visits aside and sit down and get some work done.

Q Thank you.

MR. LOCKHART: Thank you.

END 1:45 P.M. EDT

#129-10/19

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Norm Paulhus <otterx@erols.com> (Norm Paulhus <otterx@erols.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-OCT-1999 21:48:03.00

SUBJECT: CGF FORWARD: DESPITE TWO TUGS, NEW CARISSA STERN WON'T BUDGE

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The [Portland, OR] Oregonian
Wednesday, October 20, 1999

Twice the pull fails to move Carissa stern

Salvagers think the hulk's rudder shoe is stuck in the sand and is digging deeper with each pull

By Brent Hunsberger of The Oregonian staff

COOS BAY -- Salvage officials pressed a second salvage vessel into action Tuesday but were unable to drag the grounded New Carissa's stern section off the beach during a nighttime high tide.

The Salvage Chief winched the 128-foot engine room seaward this week, but salvage officials think the wreck's rudder shoe is stuck in the sand, perhaps wedging deeper with every heave.

On Tuesday, the Atlantic Salvor, a New Jersey-based tugboat that sailed to Coos Bay through the Panama Canal this summer, eased within 600 feet of the wreck to lend the Salvage Chief a hand. Once the stern is freed, it is to be towed 46 miles to sea and sunk.

"We've got it," Bill Milwee, a representative of the ship's owner, said of the Atlantic Salvor. "We might as well use it."

Despite a thick band of fog that hampered their efforts,

salvage crews connected the towline from the Atlantic Salvor to the wrecked stern by early evening.

But crews failed to dislodge the wreck during Tuesday night's calm waters. They are expected to try again during today's flood tides, about 10 a.m. and 9:30 p.m.

The New Carissa ran aground Feb. 4 and later leaked about 70,000 gallons of oil. It split apart during an attempt to burn the fuel oil onboard. During an attempt to tow the 440-foot bow section to sea, its towline snapped in a storm and the bow beached again, in Waldport.

A salvage crew then refloated the bow and towed it to international waters, where a U.S. Navy submarine sank it with a torpedo.

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WHA Press Guidance
WHA Press Guidance
October 20, 1999

Cuba: Possible Castro Attendance at Seattle WTO Meeting
Cuba: Possible Castro Attendance at Seattle WTO Meeting

Q: Has Fidel Castro applied for a U.S. visa to attend the WTO meeting in Seattle?
If so, has he been denied?
If so, on what grounds?

A: NO.
10/20/1999
searacca/1999 documents/1999 press/1020a.doc

DRAFT
WHA/CCA:RJFeatherstone, Ext. 79389

CLEARANCE (INFO)
WHA/CCA:WRBrownfield
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L/WHA:IMDiaz
INS:JJones
DOJ:SRobinson
PA:Lrodriguez

WHA Press Guidance
October 20, 1999

PANAMA: PRESIDENT MOSCOSO'S 10/19 VISIT TO WASHINGTON

QUESTION: Panamanian President Moscoso met with President Clinton yesterday. Did she also meet with anyone at State?

ANSWER: YES, PRESIDENT MOSCOSO AND SEVERAL OF HER SENIOR MINISTERS MET WITH ACTING SECRETARY TALBOTT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

QUESTION: Can you tell us what was discussed?

ANSWER: THE PRESIDENT AND THE ACTING SECRETARY HAD A FRIENDLY AND OPEN MEETING IN WHICH THE PRINCIPAL BILATERAL ISSUES BETWEEN OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS WERE DISCUSSED FREELY. WE LOOK FORWARD TO FURTHER BILATERAL ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MOSCOSO ADMINISTRATION AS WE ENTER A NEW ERA IN OUR RELATIONSHIP FOLLOWING TRANSFER OF THE PANAMA CANAL IN DECEMBER.

QUESTION: What can you tell us about plans for the Canal transfer ceremony?

Will President Clinton go to Panama?

ANSWER: WE ARE WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA ON PREPARATIONS FOR THE CEREMONY. I WOULD DIRECT YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR INFORMATION ON THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE.

Drafted by: WHA/CEN/PAN:JHBenson

SEARAPAN GJBmoscoso-visit

Cleared by: WHA:RSWood ok

WHA/CEN/PAN:CWWebster

P:LAreaga ok

D:KDoherty ok

WHA Press Guidance

October 20, 1999

CANADA: U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Q. Do you have any comment on the recent report concerning Cold War locations of U.S. nuclear weapons outside its borders, including in Canada?

A. WE HAVE NOT SEEN THE REPORT. I WOULD REFER YOU TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR COMMENT.

DRAFTED: WHA/CAN:SCandy x7-2228

Press Guidance - U.S. Nuclear Weapons 10-20-99

CLEARED: WHA/CAN:PSaxton

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The Washington Daybook - Senate Committees

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Events on Friday, October 22, 1999

Daily Schedule - Meeting

EVENT: United States Senate

AGENDA: Scheduled business includes consideration of S.1389, to provide additional trade benefits to certain beneficiary countries in the Caribbean. For current information on the Senate's legislative program please check with contacts listed below. ((TENTATIVE)) ((TENTATIVE))

DATE: October 22, 1999

LOCATION: Senate Chamber

CONTACT: Telephone: Republican Cloakroom, 202-224-8601, or Democratic Cloakroom, 202-224-8541. Internet: <http://www.senate.gov>

9:30 a.m. - Hearing

EVENT: Senate Armed Services Committee

AGENDA: Full committee hearing on Panama Canal security.

WHO: Rep. Dana Rohrabacher, R-CA; Brian Sheridan, assistant secretary of Defense for special operations and low intensity conflict; Alberto Aleman Zubieta, administrator, Panama Canal Commission; Gen. Charles Wilhelm, commander-in-chief, United States Southern Command, Marine Corps; Joseph Cornelison, deputy administrator, Panama Canal Commission; Lino Gutierrez, principal deputy assistant secretary of State for Western Hemisphere affairs; Caspar Weinberger, former secretary of Defense

DATE: October 22, 1999

LOCATION: 216 Hart Senate Office Building

CONTACT: 202-224-3871 http://www.senate.gov/~armed_services

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C-SPAN ALERT! Schedule Information for the C-SPAN Networks

C-SPAN PROGRAMMING HIGHLIGHTS

Tonight on C-SPAN:

Immediately following the U.S. House

-- Minority Leaders Sen. Daschle (D-SD)

and Rep. Gephardt (D-MO) News Conference
on the Budget & Partial Birth Abortion Debate

-- Rep. Dick Armey (R-TX) Majority Leader
from today's Washington Journal

-- Senate Hearing on Lessons Learned in Kosovo
Gen. Wesley Clark, others

Tonight on C-SPAN2:

Immediately following the U.S. Senate or at:

8:00 -- "Who Should Participate in Presidential
Debates"? Discussion from The Century Foundation

9:45 -- Senate re-air on Partial Birth Abortion Ban
Debate

11:45 -- Hearing on Social Security Administration
management of Disability Cases

Friday, October 22, 1999

WASHINGTON JOURNAL

LIVE on C-SPAN at 7am ET

7:00 - Joe Conason, New York Observer

8:00 - Terry Eastland, American Spectator

<http://www.c-span.org/guide/journal>

SECURITY OF THE PANAMA CANAL

LIVE on C-SPAN Extra at 9:30am ET

Senate Armed Services Committee

Witnesses include: Brian Sheridan, Asst. Sec.
of Defense for Special Operations

Caspar Weinberger, Fmr. Sec. of Defense

Others

CONGRESS

U.S. House meets again on 10/22/99 at 9am ET

Agenda: Pain Management Bill

U.S. Senate meets 10/22/99 TBA ET

Agenda: Trade Bills

<http://www.c-span.org/guide/congress>

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY DEBATE

LIVE on C-SPAN at 7pm ET

Republican Presidential Candidates:

Sen. John McCain (AZ)

Sen. Orrin Hatch (UT)

Steve Forbes

Alan Keyes

Gary Bauer

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS: LIFE PORTRAITS

Re-air on C-SPAN at 8pm ET

This week: Harry S. Truman

<http://www.americanpresidents.org>

PREVIEW

BOOK TV THIS WEEKEND on C-SPAN2

Feature Segment on Dictionaries

Sunday at Noon, 6pm and Midnight ET

Dictionaries Old and New

<http://www.booktv.org>

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS: LIFE PORTRAITS

LIVE on Monday at 9am ET on C-SPAN

Next Week: President Dwight D. Eisenhower

<http://www.americanpresidents.org>

SPINA BIFIDA ROAST OF RADIO TALK SHOW HOST DON IMUS

On C-SPAN Saturday 10/30/99 at 8pm ET

MC: Tim Russert - NBC News

Roasters Include: Sen. Pete Domenici,

Sen. Joseph Lieberman, Sen. John McCain and

Paul Begala (former Clinton advisor)

This event takes place on October 26th in Washington, DC

For more information, check our web site at <http://www.c-span.org>

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THE REUTERS DAYBOOK
Friday, October 22, 1999

The daybook editor is Timothy Ryan. Susan Heavey, Vanessa Furlong, and Nancy Waitz also are available to help you. If you have information for the daybook or any questions, please call 202-898-8345 or fax 202-898-8401. For service problems, call 1-800-435-0101.

All times listed below are eastern, and all addresses and telephone numbers are in Washington, unless noted.

For e-mail submissions please send items to
tim.ryan@reuters.com

Committees

SENATE ARMED SERVICES -- 9:30 a.m. -- Holds a hearing on the security of the Panama Canal. Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.); Brian Sheridan, assistant secretary of Defense for special operations and low-intensity conflict; Alberto Aleman Zubieta, administrator of the Panama Canal Commission; Gen. Charles E. Wilhelm, commander-in-chief, United States Southern Command, U.S. Marine Corps; Joseph Cornelison, deputy administrator, Panama Canal Commission; Lino Gutierrez, principal deputy assistant secretary of State for Western Hemisphere affairs; and Caspar Weinberger, former secretary of Defense. 216 Hart

Contact: Carter Cornick, 202-224-3871

Note: There may be a closed session following the open session. 219 Hart

The Reuters Daybook
October 22, 1999
REUTERS

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SUBJECT: DPC Daily Report - Friday, October 22, 1999

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DPC Daily Report

Friday, October 22, 1999

TODAY'S SENATE FLOOR SCHEDULE

The Senate will convene today at 9:30 a.m., and resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 434, the African Trade bill.

No roll call votes will occur today or Monday.

RECENT SENATE FLOOR HIGHLIGHTS

Yesterday, the Senate passed S. 1692, the Late-Term Abortion bill, 63-34. In other action on S. 1692, the Senate conducted the following roll call votes:

* did not table the Harkin amdt. #2321, 48-51, to the Boxer amdt. #2320; and subsequently passed the amendment, 51-47. The Harkin amdt. expresses the sense of the Senate that Roe v. Wade was an appropriate decision and secures an important constitutional right, and such decision should not be overturned. The Boxer amdt. expresses the sense of the Senate that consistent with the rulings of the Supreme Court, a woman's life and health must always be protected in any reproductive health legislation passed by Congress. The Boxer amdt. was later agreed to by voice vote.

* did not agree to the Smith (NH) amdt. #2324, 46-51, to provide for certain disclosures and limitations with respect to the transference of human fetal tissue.

* did not agree to the Landrieu amdt. #2323, 46-51, to express the sense of the Congress that the Federal government should fully support the economic, educational and medical requirements of

families with special needs children.

UPDATES TO TODAY'S COMMITTEE MEETINGS

* New

Senate Armed Services Cmte: discuss the security of the Panama Canal. 9:30 a.m. SH-216. (Note: There is a possibility of a closed session in SH-219, following the open session. Staff attendance for the closed session will be restricted to those holding a secret clearance.)

* Senate committee hearings, meetings and markups are listed on the following web page:

http://www.senate.gov/legislative/legis_legis_committees.html

The DPC Daily will keep you updated on any changes.

DEMOCRATIC DAYBOOK

* Democratic News Conference
on Putting Education First

Time: 10:30 a.m.

Date: Today, Friday, October 22

Place: SD-192

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, a teacher from Indiana and Senate Democrats will hold a news conference about putting education first, urging adoption of Democratic proposals to reduce class size in the early grades. Participating Democrats include Senate Democratic Leader Daschle, and Senators Murray, Harkin, Kennedy, Feinstein, Landrieu and others.

TODAY'S HOUSE SCHEDULE

The House convenes at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

ADMINISTRATION EVENTS

* President Clinton and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will host a conference on philanthropy at the White House.

* Vice President Al Gore will be in New Hampshire.

IN TOWN TODAY

* American Federation of Teachers' Government Relations Conference

Dates: Through today, Friday, October 22

Place: Hyatt Regency Hotel

For information, contact (202) 879-4400.

FROM THE DPC

* Education

A DPC Special Report entitled "Questions and Answers on Education Policy" is available on Demster and in SH-512, and is being delivered to Senate offices today by inside mail. (SR-42-Education)

Background materials from outside sources may be picked up at SH-419. DPC documents may be picked up at SH-512 and downloaded from the Demster at: <http://demster.senate.gov/pubs.htm>

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TEXT:
TODAY AT A GLANCE

By CQ Staff

Oct. 22, 1999 - HOUSE FLOOR: Not in session.

SENATE FLOOR: Debate resumes on the motion to proceed to
legislation (HR434) that would expand U.S. trade with the nations
of sub-Saharan Africa and increase U.S. investment in the region.
(Convenes at 9:30 a.m.; no votes scheduled.)

MEDICARE 'GIVEBACKS': House Commerce is scheduled to mark up its version of legislation that would increase payments to Medicare providers that were reduced under the 1997 balanced budget law (PL 105-33).

CANAL STEWARDSHIP: Senate Armed Services will hold a hearing on security of the Panama Canal as the United States prepares to transfer control.

Y2K SAFETY: Subcommittees from House Government Reform and House Science hold a joint hearing on Year 2000 preparedness for U.S. nuclear reactors.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 22, 1999

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
JOE LOCKHART

12:25 P.M. EDT

MR. LOCKHART: Good afternoon.

Q Hi.

MR. LOCKHART: Welcome to the briefing. Questions from our esteemed members of the press corps?

Q Has the administration been in touch with anybody in Russia about Chechnya, what's happened there?

MR. LOCKHART: Yes. There have been discussions, primarily from the embassy there, the ambassador, to Russian counterparts. We have been in touch on a regular basis over the last weeks, and have expressed our concern about the escalation of violence in Chechnya, and we have been in touch today. I expect there to be other contacts. We'll be talking to them on all diplomatic levels.

We are at this point trying to ascertain the facts in this case. What's clear is there has been a tragic -- there is a tragic situation there with terrible loss of life. But there are conflicting reports and statements on the incident, and we are working hard, now, to find out what the facts are.

But we will continue, regardless of this incident, to make clear to the Russians and to both parties, that there is no way to find a purely military solution to this situation. There needs to be a constructive

political dialogue, and that both parties need to engage in that dialogue.

Q Would the President pick up the telephone and call President Yeltsin about this? Is this something that rises to that level?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, the President recently wrote to President Yeltsin on this subject, expressing our concerns and expressing the principles that Strobe Talbott expressed in his testimony Wednesday on Capitol Hill -- that he has recently, as has been reported, heard back from President Yeltsin. But this is something that we are concerned about, and we have expressed both publicly and privately on many different levels with the Russians and we will continue to do so.

Q The Russians say that they are not behind the blast in Grozny marketplace. Do you accept that?

MR. LOCKHART: We are trying to ascertain the facts. There are conflicting reports. There are different versions that have come out from different parts of the Russian government. So we don't have a conclusive answer right at this point.

Q Joe, is it fair to say that U.S. concern is greater today than it was before this incident?

MR. LOCKHART: Our concern has been -- we have raised our concern repeatedly in the last months about the escalation. It is certainly -- it is certainly troubling to see this kind of loss of life, and we have repeated to the Russians that we don't -- that we believe that a constructive political dialogue is the only way to end this, that we should not repeat the mistakes of 1994 and 1996. I think, you know, Prime Minister Putin is in Helsinki now meeting with the EU Chair and hearing a message very much like the message that we have sent, which is that they need to act in a way that finds a political solution and act in a way that conforms with the international conventions in a situation like this.

Q Is someone going to be talking about something today on this?

MR. LOCKHART: Not that I know of. I'll check over there but not that I know of. I've talked to him this morning, but I'm not aware that he's going out to make a statement of any kind.

Q Joe, what is the U.S. policy towards Chechnya, that it's an integral part of Russia or that they have the right to rebel?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, we recognize that this is a part of Russia. But I think, to take a step back, Strobe Talbott made several points when he testified Wednesday and it very much underlines what our policy is.

First, we believe that the spread of violence in the region and the escalation of violence is contrary to everyone's interest, except those who rely on violence to meet their political ends -- and that includes

the separatists. Second, the last war in Chechnya, 1994, demonstrated there cannot be a purely military solution to this problem. That means Russia has to engage in a serious political dialogue.

Third, all parties -- and all parties here that are involved should avoid indiscriminate disproportionate use of force. Fourth, Russia's progress towards developing a civil society, democracy and the rule of law will be in jeopardy if it permits a backlash against its citizens because of their ethnicity or religion.

And, finally, in defending their own territory, Russia should take special care to respect the independence and security concerns of neighboring states, especially Georgia and Azerbaijan.

So I think he, in testifying Wednesday, he laid out what our basic views on the situation are. But, obviously, you've heard from a number of quarters in the last months a real concern about the escalation.

Q Do you anticipate a U.S. and NATO response to similar to that which followed the market bombing in Sarajevo? I mean, I realize it's a different situation, but can you explain why?

MR. LOCKHART: I think it is impossible to try to compare those two situations.

Q Mr. Lockhart, could you please confirm if President Clinton will be in Greece November 13th?

MR. LOCKHART: Have we put the schedule out for that trip?

MR. TOIV: Not officially, yet, no.

MR. LOCKHART: Not officially, I can't confirm that, but the schedule is coming soon.

Q Joe, is there any progress on the budget talks this morning?

MR. LOCKHART: The budget talks. They met -- I think they've broken up or are in the process of breaking up. I'm not sure if this is just for a lunchtime break or they're getting back together. I talked to a couple of our people in the room. And they went in this morning with the appropriators and our budget team. They spent several hours discussing the issues. It started as a kind of general discussion of where we are in the process. And then they went through a series of particular issues, notably many of the objectionable language that's in some of the bills, particularly the Interior bill, the so-called environmental riders.

I think what is encouraging for our side is that we're moving forward on a workmanlike basis. We're doing this in a comprehensive way. It's not 15 different meetings in different places, going bill by bill. This is the appropriators sitting together, looking at the picture as a whole, which we believe is a prerequisite for getting this done.

On the discouraging front, you know, it's hard to know what's happening with those who are not in the room. The influence of those who want to play politics with this, rather than to get a deal done, is well-known. You know, I think Congressman DeLay has been a frequent visitor in front of any camera where the tape is moving, to make his points.

And I think it's important for our side to know who's calling the shots here. We want to get something done, we want to work with them, we want to work in a comprehensive way. There are certainly those who agree with that, who are moving forward in that way. But there are certainly forces within the majority party who would rather play politics here.

Q Do you suspect that Delay calling the shots?

MR. LOCKHART: You know, I suspect that we'll find out as we move forward. There is certainly some evidence that that's the case; I don't know that anyone knows for sure, and we'll find out.

Q Did the President -- you've mentioned it several times, did the President ask the leadership at this meeting Tuesday night to put the ads away. Did they mention that in any way?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't think there was any -- it was not reported to me that there was any discussion, per se, of the ads. I think certainly the President tried to make the point that it's hard for us to move forward in a process where the political institutional arm of the Republican Party is out spreading disinformation. And it is obvious disinformation. You only have to go as far as the CBO to know that.

It's a breathtaking attempt to recreate history but, I think, the people in the room looking at the numbers know the numbers. And, you know, we can get something done, we can have political fights but, at the end of the day, there has to be a commitment from both sides to get a deal done here. We are committed to getting it done. The people who are in the room with us, we believe, are committed to getting it done and we will just have to see if both sides can deliver.

Q You mentioned the environmental riders also. Hastert said last night that he wants to try to avoid putting that kind of thing on the appropriations bill -- on a TV show, he said last night. Did you get any response from them on that? Have any of those been taken off? Is that --

MR. LOCKHART: None that I know of. In fact, there was some discussion about how many there were. We sent up a letter that indicated we hadn't -- there were 19 objectionable riders, you know, language-based riders. There was some debate over that number, but I think there was agreement, upon reviewing our original letter, that that's the universe of language problems we have.

Q -- appropriations?

MR. LOCKHART: Yes, I think it's -- no, I'm sorry, that's on Interior. That's just on Interior. I don't have an overall number. But Interior, I think, is the main -- it's certainly in volume, that there's important -- you know, there's obviously an important language problem on CJS, as far as U.N. arrears, so I don't want to say that because there's more on one, there aren't other important ones. But as far as volume, this is the one that has the most area problem.

You know, if the Speaker of the House says that he wants to get some of these extraneous things off the bills, that's a sign of progress. Now what's important is whether we'll be able to deliver that and get the work done in the group that's meeting now.

Q Joe, what's your evidence? You say there's some evidence that DeLay is calling the shots. What's your evidence of that?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, you know, we had a meeting here Tuesday night. And primarily the way we've moved from between then and today were a series of news conferences up on the Hill. So we'll have to find out.

Q Just that he is apparently violating the agreement made between the President and --

MR. LOCKHART: No. No, I think --

Q -- criticize?

MR. LOCKHART: No. He is free to criticize. The open question is whether that is his criticism, speaking for himself, or whether the strategy as he has articulated of bringing the Democrats to their knees is the strategy of the Republican Party. That is not a strategy that is conducive to getting a deal. That is not a strategy that's looking after the interests of the American people. It is a strategy that is designed for maximum political advantage -- and in that environment, if that is the overall guiding principle of the Republicans, this is going to be a long, tough battle.

Q Joe, I could have sworn I just heard the President say you guys are going to turn the other cheek. It sounds like you're really so angry about this.

MR. LOCKHART: I have said, our guys are there, they're in the room, they're talking. We are working through these issues. The only question is what is going on in the room, if that's real, if it represents where the Republican Party, where the majority party in Congress wants to be.

Q Well, Joe, isn't some of the rhetoric -- I mean, isn't it on both sides? I mean, yesterday you accused them of wanting more guns and less police officers, suggested that there's a slight possibly they were --

MR. LOCKHART: Listen, all I'd say on that front is I would have been glad to not do a lot of talking about the budget and would have, if

everyone wanted to, abide by the spirit of what came out of Tuesday night. They were barely out of the room Wednesday when we had them making, once again, the absolutely outrageous charge that they hadn't spent the Social Security surplus and somehow we had.

You know, I'm not going to stand by and let charges like that go unanswered because there is ample evidence that indicates that the situation is just the opposite, and I will keep saying that from now until this process is over with. I think the proof is in the commitment to getting the work done. We are up in the room, we want to get this done, we are working with the appropriators in the room and the question is, will we be able to do it.

Q Joe, what is the status on three points of Latin America? The status of Central America's reconstruction program, number one. Number two, the United States will be delivering to Panama the Canal, and the concern about the government of Panama's ability to manage the Canal under the continued government institutions, corruption and old boy network. And, third, fast track approval and if free trade -- America is going to be a reality as President Clinton has --

MR. LOCKHART: I don't really have anything on the first. On the second -- I don't have an update on the first question. On the second issue, we have worked very closely over the last 22 years with the government of Panama, with the Panama Canal Commission and we are satisfied that the hand over will go forward in a straightforward way and that the Commission will do a good job of running the Canal and that our interests are protected.

On fast track, the President has made clear often how important fast track authority is to securing free trade agreements around the world, including near home. We will continue to push for that, but I don't have a near-term prescription for how we will work that through Congress.

Q Joe, partial birth abortion, do you know when it's going to be vetoed and will it be private or a ceremony?

MR. LOCKHART: I have no idea. It's not here yet.

Q Is it likely to be a ceremonial veto or just a private --

MR. LOCKHART: I'm not willing to speculate.

Q Joe, is the White House confident that Mrs. Clinton doesn't have any access to any lists that could provide, you know, fundraising -- names of fundraisers, likely targets for fundraising?

MR. LOCKHART: Access to what kind of lists?

Q Well, the database, for example Any kinds of lists, visitors logs, anything that might provide --

MR. LOCKHART: I would put that question to her campaign. I don't

know anything about that.

Q Do you want to say anything on the banking bill?

MR. LOCKHART: Sure. I mean, I think, obviously, the President is very pleased with the work that Secretary Summers, Gene Sperling and some of their fine staff did late into the night, working in a very cooperative way with leading Democrats and Republicans on the Hill. We had a number of issues that we felt, as we went into these final negotiations, that were very important as we moved to try to modernize the banking system in this country.

I think a lot of attention got focused, as we got near the end, on issues of privacy. We got a lot of work done there. There's still more work, as we go into the future, to do, but I think we secured significant work on things like notice and choice and enforceability, and also on allowing states to go further, which was an issue that tied things up for a while.

On CRA, the President made very clear he was committed to not moving forward unless there was an absolute commitment to community investment among banking companies. And the agreement reflects that commitment. Banks that have bad records as far as community investment will not be able to enjoy the opportunities and advantages that this law sets forth.

I think overall, getting away from the specific issues, the winners here are the U.S. economy, that we'll have banking institutions that will have the flexibility to be competitive going into the next century; and consumers, who will be able to -- what is that?

Q The concert --

MR. LOCKHART: Oh, the concert. Sorry, I thought it was like -- I thought someone was getting bored with the answers, so they were beating the drum. (Laughter.) And consumers, who will have expanded choice and a stronger financial system here at home.

Q Joe, can I go back to this question about the First Lady? What's the law here? What are the rules here on the First Lady's access to White House data that might benefit her campaign?

MR. LOCKHART: There is an exploratory committee that she has set up. You should ask them.

Q Well, no. I mean, as the White House spokesman, I want to ask you whether there's a firewall or something that --

MR. LOCKHART: Of course there is, but you're asking me a legal question that I clearly don't know the answer to, so we can continue this and I won't have the answer, or we can move on.

Q What about Social Security? Somebody's going to brief us on this today?

MR. LOCKHART: Yes, later today, 3:30 p.m. or 4:00 p.m., I think Mr. Sperling and Mr. Apfel.

Q You want to take that question, and get back to me?

MR. LOCKHART: No, I think you should go ask the question of the appropriate place. Once you've done that, maybe I can look at it.

Q What's the appropriate place to ask that question?

MR. LOCKHART: The exploratory committee.

Q But the White House rules on --

MR. LOCKHART: Listen, I don't know the rules. You can check at Counsel's Office. You all know the answer to this, so why don't we just move on.

Q I don't know the answer to it.

MR. LOCKHART: Okay, well, check with some of your colleagues.

Q Joe, the reason for it is that a fundraising invitation was sent to Johnny Chung. The DNC's -- and all the Democratic fund organizations say his name is being purged from their lists.

MR. LOCKHART: Right.

Q Has his name been purged from the White House database, the White House's --

MR. LOCKHART: I have no idea.

Oh, thank you. Next? Want the week ahead?

Q We do.

MR. LOCKHART: Week ahead. Saturday, October 23rd, the President and the First Lady participate in the Concert of the Century for VH-1's Save the Music on the South Lawn. In-house pool press.

Q What is that exactly?

MR. LOCKHART: Funny you should ask, I have a paragraph on that. (Laughter.)

VH-1's Save the Music -- we've actually done some things on this. The First Lady's actually participated in several of these events. Let me read this, and if it's still unclear -- "Save the Music is a national, nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the quality of education in America's public schools by restoring music programs in cities across the country, and by raising public awareness about the importance of music participation for our nation's youth." This is a

pet project of the First Lady; she has participated in the Save the Music events in June '99 and September '98.

Basically, they're going around trying to restore music programs, buying instruments for public schools because, you know, I think we have found in the last 10, 15 years, one of the first casualties in public schools are things like fine arts and music programs. So VH-1 has been very involved in this, and the First Lady has done a couple of events. So this is a big event for them and for the program.

Q Do you know who's expected here? Aren't there a bunch of musicians and stars?

MR. LOCKHART: There's a lot of them, but I don't have a list of them here. If you turn on VH-1, I think about every 12 minutes they advertise it. I'm afraid to give you the names that I think are here, in case one of them is not here and then it becomes an issue, so we'll get you a list.

Q Is anybody staying in the White House, Joe?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't know the answer to that. I know there's a lot of people around today because they're, as we now know, doing rehearsals out there. So I think they'll be around for the weekend, in and out. But I don't know that there is anyone actually staying here.

Sunday is an off day. Monday, the President will do an event talking about the importance of prescription drugs in the context of Medicare. He will then travel to New York at 4:00 p.m. to attend a Broadway For Hillary event. He will return to the White House that evening.

Q Is the White House event the prescription drug event?

MR. LOCKHART: Yes. I don't see a location, but I think it's some place here. Tuesday, the President has no schedule as of now. I will remind you that Tuesday also happens to be the First Lady's birthday.

Wednesday, the President meets with the former Italian Prime Minister and current European Commission President, Romano Prodi. At 3:00 p.m. the President will attend the Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony for former President Ford, on Capitol Hill. He will -- oh, really? I'm not going to tell them this.

Q Oh, come one.

MR. LOCKHART: That evening at 7:00 p.m., he attends a Bonior reception at the Hay-Adams, Congressman Bonior. Following that, a DNC reception at a private residence.

Thursday, the President will attend an education event which will highlight the Blue Ribbon Schools Commission at the Washington Hilton in the morning and then he has an official working visit with the President of Nigeria. I expect you will have a chance to put some questions to

him at that.

Friday, the President will travel to Philadelphia to attend an event for mayoral candidate John Street. Then he will travel to Atlanta to attend a DNC dinner and, later, he will address the Anti-Defamation League which is having their meeting there.

Saturday, the President is down. Sunday evening, the President will depart in the evening for Oslo, Norway.

Q Will the Clintons be in town together for her birthday?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't know what the First Lady's schedule is. I know that they -- we are returning very late Monday night so, at least for some of the day, but I don't know.

I have, if you are interested, some of the people at this concert.

Q Oh, boy.

MR. LOCKHART: John Sykes, the head of VH-1, will open it up. Eric Clapton will perform. Eric Clapton and Lenny Kravitz will perform. Sheryl Crowe will perform. B.B. King and Eric Clapton will perform. B.B. King and Melissa Ethridge will perform. Garth Brooks, Gloria Estefan and NSync, John Fogarty, Al Greene, John Mellencamp.

Q Do we all have tickets? Can you get us in?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't know. Maybe we should stay out here a little while longer.

Q What's the coverage? I mean, is there --

MR. LOCKHART: In-house pool.

Q For the whole thing, or for taking out for a bit, or what?

MR. LOCKHART: I think probably taking it for the whole thing, because the remarks are at the beginning and at the end. The First Lady will speak near the beginning of the concert, after Mr. Sykes. And the President will sort of conclude it and thank everybody.

Q Joe, on this philanthropy conference this afternoon, what is the President's view on the deduction limit for corporations and individuals. Does he think that should be raised?

MR. LOCKHART: I haven't heard the President express any view that it should be raised. But one of the reasons we have these conferences is to hear from people who are involved in the philanthropy business, or whatever the business the conference happens to be on. It's an education process for the President and the First Lady. Again, I haven't seen an outpouring on this subject from the community. But if there are those with that view and we hope they express them today.

Q Joe, what's the radio address tomorrow -- topic?

MR. LOCKHART: Social Security. I'm sorry, I thought you said when. And I was like, it's always at the same time, 10:06 a.m.
(Laughter.)

Q It's on Sunday.

MR. LOCKHART: Yes, it's Sunday, absolutely. It's Sunday and I look funny in a tie, right. Thank you.

END 12:50 P.M. EDT

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Marguerite_Beck-Rex@dpc.senate.gov (Marguerite Beck-Rex) (Marguerite_Beck-Rex@dpc.senate.gov (Marguerite Beck-Rex) [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1999 18:14:31.00

SUBJECT: DPC Daily Report - Monday, October 25, 1999

TO: DPCDAILY_Mailing_List@dpc.senate.gov (DPCDAILY Mailing List) (DPCDAILY_Mailing_List@dpc.senate.gov (DPCDAILY Mailing List) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

DPC Daily Report Monday, October 25, 1999

TODAY'S SENATE FLOOR SCHEDULE

The Senate will convene today at 12 noon, and will be in a period of morning business until 2 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to five minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator Durbin or his designee, 12 p.m. to 1 p.m., and Senator Thomas or his designee, 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

At 2 p.m., the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 434, the Sub-Saharan Africa Trade bill.

At 4:30 p.m., the Senate is expected to consider several executive nominations.

No roll call votes will occur today. The next votes are expected during Tuesday's session.

RECENT SENATE FLOOR HIGHLIGHTS

On Friday, cloture was filed on the motion to proceed to H.R. 434. A cloture vote will occur tomorrow, Tuesday, October 26, at a time to be determined.

UPDATES TO TODAY'S COMMITTEE MEETINGS

*New

Senate Armed Services Cmte: discuss the security of the Panama Canal. 9:30 a.m. SH-216. (Note: There is a possibility of a closed session in SH-219, following the

open session. Staff attendance for the closed session will be restricted to those holding a secret clearance.)

*Senate committee hearings, meetings and markups are listed on the following web page:

http://www.senate.gov/legislative/legis_legis_committees.html

The DPC Daily will keep you updated on any changes.

DEMOCRATIC DAYBOOK

* Rally for Social Security and Medicare

Time: 9:15 a.m.
Date: Today, Monday, October 25
Place: East front steps of the Capitol

More than 60 students, including representatives from the U.S. Student Association and the 2030 Center, a public Policy Institute for young adults, rally for Social Security and Medicare.

Contact: Laura Jones, (202) 822-6526

*News Conference

"Roll Out of Democratic Aging Agenda"

Time: 10 a.m.
Date: Thursday, October 28
Place: Senate Press Gallery

Senators Daschle, Dorgan and Mikulski will discuss the Democratic Aging Agenda.

Contact: Barry Piatt, (202) 224-1199

TODAY'S HOUSE SCHEDULE

The House convenes at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour, at 2 p.m. for legislative business and may begin consideration of H.R. 1714, a bill to facilitate the use of electronic records and signatures in interstate or foreign commerce, and several suspension bills. No votes are expected before 6 p.m.

ADMINISTRATION EVENTS

* President Clinton will be hosting a prescription drug

event in the Old Executive Office Building.

* The First Lady will travel to New York.

IN TOWN TODAY

* Washington Business Group on Health
13th Annual National Disability Management
Conference and Exhibit

Dates: October 27-29
Place: J.W. Marriott, Washington, D.C.
Contact: (202)408-9320

* National Assoc. of Hispanic Federal Executives
Annual Conference

Date: October 26-29
Contact: (703) 787-0291

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

* Wednesday, October 27

The Commerce Dept. reports September durable goods data.

* Friday, October 29

The Commerce Dept. reports September new home sales
figures.

FROM THE DPC

* Trade

A DPC Legislative Bulletin entitled "The Trade Act of 1999"
is available on Demster and in SH-512, and is being
delivered to Senate offices today by inside mail. (LB-49-
Trade)

Background materials from outside sources may be picked up
in SH-419. DPC documents may be picked up at SH-512 and
downloaded from the Demster at:

<http://demster.senate.gov/pubs.htm>

NOTE: If you would like your name added to or deleted from
the e-mail list for the DPC Daily Report, please call Jeff
Mitchell at 4-3232 or e-mail him at: Jeff Mitchell at DPC.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: alert@c-span.org (alert@c-span.org [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1999 17:57:54.00

SUBJECT: C-SPAN Programming 10/22-25/99

TO: alert@c-span.org (alert@c-span.org [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

C-SPAN ALERT! Schedule Information for the C-SPAN Networks

C-SPAN PROGRAMMING HIGHLIGHTS

TONIGHT, October 22, 1999

On C-SPAN:

7:00 -- LIVE New Hampshire Republican

Candidates Debate

Steve Forbes, Gary Bauer, Sen. John McCain

Sen. Orrin Hatch, Alan Keyes

8:00 -- American Presidents: Life Portraits

Re-Air: President Harry S. Truman

<http://www.americanpresidents.org>

On C-SPAN2:

8:00 -- Security of the Panama Canal

Senate Armed Services Committee Hearing

11:30 -- New Hampshire Republican Candidates

Debate: Steve Forbes, Sen. John McCain, Gary Bauer

Sen. Orrin Hatch, Alan Keyes

SATURDAY, October 23, 1999

WASHINGTON JOURNAL SATURDAY

LIVE on C-SPAN at 8am ET

8:00 -- Matthew Morrissey, Congress Daily

8:35 -- Segment on Ambassadorships

9:10 -- Declan McCullagh, Hotwire - Content on
the Internet

<http://www.c-span.org/guide/journal>

BOOK TV/ALL WEEKEND ON C-SPAN2

Beginning at 8am ET Saturday-8am Monday

On Sunday: Dictionaries Old and New

Noon, 6pm, and Midnight

<http://www.booktv.org>

AMERICA AND THE COURTS

On C-SPAN at 7pm ET

Fmr. Pres. Gerald Ford receiving the
Michigan State Bar's Distinguished Public Servant Award
Associate Justice John Paul Stevens speech to the
State Bar of Michigan

Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor dedicates
a new law school building at Univ. of Oregon

<http://www.c-span.org/guide/courts>

AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES

On C-SPAN at 8pm ET

8:00 -- Debate between Bay Buchanan and
Patricia Ireland on Family Issues

9:45 -- Morris Dees, Southern Poverty Law
Center, on hate crimes

<http://www.c-span.org/guide/society>

SUNDAY, October 24, 1999

WASHINGTON JOURNAL SUNDAY

LIVE on C-SPAN 8-10am ET

8:00 -- Charles Green, The National Journal

8:40 -- Rep. Jerry Weller (R-IL), Republican
Policy Cmte. Chairman

9:20 -- Ann Lewis, Counselor to the President
on budget negotiations

<http://www.c-span.org/guide/journal>

BOOK TV/ALL WEEKEND ON C-SPAN2

Beginning at 8am ET Saturday-8am Monday

Dictionaries Old and New

Noon, 6pm, and Midnight

<http://www.booktv.org>

ROAD TO THE WHITE HOUSE

On C-SPAN at 6:30pm ET

Profile Interview with Democratic Presidential
Candidate Bill Bradley

Elizabeth Dole announcing her departure
from the presidential race

<http://www.c-span.org/guide/executive/rwh>

BOOKNOTES

On C-SPAN at 8pm ET

Michael Kammen, "American Culture, American
Tastes: Social Change & the 20th Century"

<http://www.booknotes.org>

PRIME MINISTERS QUESTIONS

On C-SPAN at 9pm ET

Discussion of Britain's membership in the EU
and also a debate over funding for police officers

<http://www.c-span.org/guide/international/bhoc>

MONDAY, October 25, 1999

WASHINGTON JOURNAL MONDAY

LIVE on C-SPAN at 7am ET

7:00 -- Newspaper Articles

7:30 -- Robert Kagan, Weekly Standard

8:15 -- John MacArthur, Harpers

<http://www.c-span.org/guide/journal>

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS: LIFE PORTRAITS

LIVE on C-SPAN at 9am ET

This Week: Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower

<http://www.americanpresidents.org>

BUCHANAN 2000

LIVE on C-SPAN2 at 10am ET

Speech by Presidential Candidate Pat Buchanan

E-COMMERCE FRAUD

LIVE on C-SPAN Extra at 1pm ET

Senate Small Business Committee

CONGRESS

U.S. House LIVE on C-SPAN at 12:30pm ET

Morning Hour, 2pm Legislative Business

Agenda: Suspension Bills

U.S. Senate LIVE on C-SPAN2 at 12pm ET

Agenda: Trade Bill

<http://www.c-span.org/guide/congress>

PREVIEW

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS: LIFE PORTRAITS

Re-air on Friday at 8pm ET

President Dwight D. Eisenhower

<http://www.americanpresidents.org>

SPINA BIFIDA ROAST OF RADIO TALK SHOW HOST DON IMUS

On C-SPAN Saturday 10/30/99 at 8pm ET

MC: Tim Russert - NBC News

Roasters Include: Sen. Pete Domenici,

Sen. Joseph Lieberman, Sen. John McCain

and Paul Begala (former Clinton advisor)

This event takes place on October 26th in Washington, DC

For more information, check our web site at <http://www.c-span.org>

This schedule is subject to change at any time.

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CREATOR: allan berg <bergax@cs.jmu.edu> (allan berg <bergax@cs.jmu.edu> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-OCT-1999 09:34:26.00

SUBJECT: 25 October 1999 NMIA ZGram (fwd)

TO: Recipient List Hidden by JMU mail server <list@jmu.edu> (Recipient List Hidden by JMU mail server <list@jmu.edu> [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Allan Berg
Director, INFOSEC Program Office
bergax@jmu.edu
O)540.568.8773
F)540.568.6023
WWW.INFOSEC.JMU.EDU

----- Forwarded message -----

Date: Sun, 24 Oct 1999 22:25:17 -0500

From: Cyberwynd <cyberwynd@worldnet.att.net>

To: webmaster@nmia.org

Subject: 25 October 1999 NMIA ZGram

25 October 1999 ZGram?

This is the last week to take advantage of the Early Bird discounts for

CI '99 and DIS '99. Check it out at

<underline><color><param>0000,0000,00FF</param>http://www.nmia.org</color></underline>

Good Morning All,

Today's Updates:

10. Panama bishop says border troubles may hit canal (Reuters, 24 Oct 1999)

SAMBU, Panama - A leading Panamanian cleric said on Sunday continuing instability in the border region with Colombia could affect future Panama Canal operations, days after a senior U.S. military officer dismissed the problem as a local threat.

ZGram Suggested URL:

<underline><color><param>0000,0000,00FF</param>http://www.abcnews.go.com/wire/World/reuters19991024_1275.html</color></underline>

<center><color><param>FFFF,0000,0000</param><bigger>The NMIA

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T-Shirts, Sweatshirts, Coffee Mugs, Pens, you get the idea! For a complete listing and order form for NMIA items, visit the website at <http://www.nmia.org>.

Thanks for logging on,

Zhi Hamby

Editor, The ZGram: <http://www.zgram.net>

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CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-NOV-1999 18:04:47.00

SUBJECT: 02nov99 - afns

TO: AFNS@AFPRODUCTS.EASE.LSOFT.COM (AFNS@AFPRODUCTS.EASE.LSOFT.COM [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The Air Force Chief of Staff Survey has been extended to Nov. 12. Take the survey, available to active duty airmen and civilians on the World Wide Web (<http://csafsurvey.randolph.af.mil>) or through local project officers.

Will

you make a positive change for the Air Force today? You can if you take the CSAF Survey!

Air Force Print News, Nov. 2, 1999

This file contains 5 stories

992012. 24th Wing inactivated during final retreat ceremony

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991101_992012.html

992013. Weapons of mass destruction subject of counterproliferation center's efforts

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991101_992013.html

992015. Air Force supports Native American Small Business Initiative

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991101_992015.html

992014. Shaw unit selected as Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award winner

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991101_992014.html

992016. Father of Air Force space and missile programs visits Florida bases

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991101_992016.html

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992012. 24th Wing inactivated during final retreat ceremony

by Tech. Sgt. Miconna J. Boaldin
24th Wing Public Affairs

HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE, Panama (AFPN) -- The 24th Wing here was inactivated Oct. 31 in a final retreat ceremony.

Special Agent Curtis Riedel, commander of Air Force Office of Special Investigations Detachment 214, led the ceremony with a reflection read by Chaplain (Capt.) Sam Rorer, 24th Wing. Although only 125 people were left in the caretaker force, everyone was present and in formation for the final retreat.

"It was a fitting finish for the last ceremony of the 24th Wing Los Profesionales," said Col. Roger Corbin, 24th Wing commander. "The wing was inactivated with grace and style to the end."

An honor guard of 24th Security Force Squadron personnel lowered the Panamanian flag and then the United States flag for the last time at Howard AFB.

The ceremony was solemn and sad as the 24th Wing history came to a close. Airpower on the Isthmus of Panama has been a prominent mission since Capt. Henry "Hap" Arnold arrived with bi-planes in 1917.

The 24th Wing stood up in Panama in 1967. Being the focal point for airpower in Central and South America, it was responsible for counterdrug missions and humanitarian missions, and was directly involved with the implementation of the 1977 Carter-Torrijos Panama Canal Transfer and Neutrality treaties.

The mission of the 24th Wing was to serve the nation, U.S. Southern Command and allies with airpower in and around Latin America as the 'Los Profesionales.' The redeployment mission was to redeploy people and equipment by Nov. 1 with one great team and one great finish. "Los Profesionales to the end" has been their creed.

On Nov. 1, Howard AFB was transferred to the country of Panama as part of the 1977 treaty agreements. All military, Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines, will be redeployed from Panama by Jan. 1.

992013. Weapons of mass destruction subject of counterproliferation center's efforts

by Andrew Reese
Air University Public Affairs

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, Ala. (AFPN) -- Dateline Tokyo, March 20, 1995. In the middle of the morning rush hour, 10 terrorists board five trains at different stations. At a predetermined time, the 10 fanatics, part of a high-tech doomsday cult, puncture bags of sarin gas wrapped in newspaper as they leave their trains.

Twelve people die, and thousands more are incapacitated from exposure to the nerve gas. Police later discover that the same group is working on biological weapons and has attempted seven such attacks, including one

against a U.S. naval base in Japan.

During the same year, a member of an Ohio hate group acquires a culture of bubonic plague bacteria, but he is arrested before he can use it.

They sound like stories ripped from the pages of a Tom Clancy novel, but the nuclear, chemical and biological threat to America isn't just pulp fiction, according to members of the Air Force Counterproliferation Center at Maxwell. The combination of rogue states, terrorist threats and easier availability of so-called "weapons of mass destruction" opens up frightening new possibilities - ones for which the Air Force must prepare.

"When the Soviet Union dissolved a few years back, the defense community was able to take a look at other problem areas around the world," said Col. Robert Sutton, CPC deputy director. "We discovered a lot of things that raised concern. Weapons of mass destruction were proliferating quickly and creating problems that we needed to address in innovative ways."

Enter the CPC, a small group of military personnel and national security analysts dedicated to expanding knowledge about how to counter the threat from weapons of mass destruction. It serves as a resource for the Air Force, providing education and research.

"The world is full of potential adversaries with weapons of mass destruction or (who are) attempting to acquire them," CPC director Barry Schneider said, "and our role is to help identify potential threats and propose new ways to address them."

To do this, Schneider said, the center uses several approaches. It provides counterproliferation courses, briefings, and materials to Air Force personnel and civilian leaders. The center also publishes books and studies; has established a counterproliferation information clearing house and Web site; helps place officers into counterproliferation positions; and gives faculty and curriculum support to enhance counterproliferation education and research at Air University schools.

"We've done as much as humanly possible with the resources we have to get the word out about counterproliferation issues," Schneider said. "We're well situated here because 17,000 Air Force people come through this base every year. We can potentially reach a significant percent of those people as they transit through Maxwell."

The center has now set its sites beyond Maxwell, hosting a conference to bring together top counterproliferation experts from around the world for its first major conference.

Distinguished guests arrived at Maxwell Air Force Base Nov. 1, for a

three-day counterproliferation conference. Attendees represent all Air Force major commands, commander-in-chief headquarters staffs, the Air Staff, the Joint Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Energy, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

The conference, titled "Preparing the United States Air Force for Countering Chemical and Biological Warfare," is featuring some of what Schneider calls "the best and brightest in their fields," experts in chemical and biological warfare.

Conference speakers include Dr. Ken Alibek, the former chief scientist in the Soviet Offensive Biological Warfare program; William Patrick, Alibek's former American counterpart; Maj. Gen. Walter Busbee, former assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Counterproliferation and Chemical/Biological Defense; and Dr. Jay Davis, director of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

The goal of the conference, as the title suggests, is to inform Air Force personnel on how to prepare the Air Force to counter chemical and biological warfare threats and to understand what steps still need to be taken to defend against them.

992015. Air Force supports Native American Small Business Initiative

by Staff Sgt. Russell Petcoff
341st Space Wing Public Affairs

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, Mont. (AFPN) -- Seventy-four Native American tribal leaders from throughout Montana and Wyoming met with Air Force officials Oct. 21 to discuss the success of the year-old Native American Small Business Initiative.

The purpose of the meeting was to evaluate the initiative the Air Force launched in October 1998 to bring in \$50 million in revenue to Native American small businesses in the two states, according to Anthony DeLuca, director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. The office is part of the secretary of the Air Force's staff in Washington, D.C.

The program has been so successful DeLuca met with tribal leaders from North and South Dakota, and Nebraska the following week to expand the program to Northern Plains tribes. The program is expanding as a direct result of President Clinton's visit to the Pine Ridge Reservation of South Dakota. The expansion was White House-directed.

DeLuca said the initiative helps build a relationship of trust, integrity

and commitment between Native Americans and the Air Force, a relationship he said Secretary of the Air Force Whit Peters is proud of. It also helps keep lines of communications open, provides training and technical assistance, and collaboration between Native American businesses and the Air Force.

An example of an initiative success is S&K Electronics of Ronan, Mont. It has received \$24 million for digitization of F-15 technical manuals.

"It's our largest Air Force contract," said Larry Hall, president and general manager of S&K. Hall termed the initiative "a great opportunity for Montana."

Another aspect of the initiative is the Air Force Mentor-Protégé Program. Here, a large company reaches out to a small Native American firm, according to DeLuca. An example is the mentoring between Tetra Tech and Flying Eagle.

Tetra Tech is a full-services engineering firm that provides consulting services to government and private industries. Flying Eagle of Helena is a 100 percent Native American-owned small business that specializes in environmental remediation, mine reclamation, heavy construction and construction management. It has performed work for various federal and state agencies, including Malmstrom.

992014. Shaw unit selected as Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award winner

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, Va. (AFPN) -- The Supply and Transportation Reengineering Concept Team from the 20th Fighter Wing at Shaw Air Force Base, S.C., was recently selected as an Air Force winner of the 1999 Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award, command officials announced Friday.

The CSTEAs recognize outstanding performance of teams that use a systematic approach to enhance mission capability, improve operational performance, and ensure sustained results.

The charter of the Supply and Transportation Reengineering Concept Team was to reduce processing time and operating costs, and decrease personnel required to provide serviceable parts to the 20th FW and associated units, according to the award announcement message.

The team reduced stock handling time by 97 percent and shipment cycle time by 82 percent. In addition, it reduced vehicle requirements by seven vehicles, saving \$129,000 in procurement costs, reducing miles driven by 67 percent, and simultaneously reducing manpower requirements by eight. Delivery runs dropped 66 percent and the on-time delivery rate increased 33 percent. (Courtesy of ACC News Service)

992016. Father of Air Force space and missile programs visits Florida bases

by Ken Warren
45th Space Wing Public Affairs

PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE, Fla. (AFPN) -- Retired Air Force Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, considered the "Father of the U.S. Air Force's Space and Missile Programs," visited Patrick and Cape Canaveral Air Station Oct. 20-24 for a reunion with many of the men he affectionately calls the "old timers."

In the 1950s, Schriever and his teams developed the ballistic missile technology that is the same basic technology still used to launch the Atlas, Delta and Titan rockets of today.

"We enjoy coming here because Cape Canaveral is where we 'proved out or proved not,'" the general said. "This is the place where we had good launches and some poor ones. It was dramatic."

The general also reminisced about his days as an advocate of military scientific research and development through the 1940s, 50s and 60s. During those years he also urged the development and deployment of intercontinental ballistic missiles to provide for America's security.

"It was about deterrence. When it became obvious that long-range missiles would be a major factor in keeping the peace, President Eisenhower gave national priority to the ICBM program," Schriever said. "It all looked as though combining long-range missile capability with a nuclear warhead would be a very strong deterrent to an attack on the United States. Things are changing rapidly, but it's worked so far."

In June 1954, Schriever was handed the reins of the ICBM program. He assembled the teams that established initial operational capability for the Thor, Atlas and Titan missiles in six years or less. The Minuteman, whose development Schriever began, took only four years and eight months to develop and deploy.

"We were able to achieve this because we had support from the top," Schriever said. He emphasized that although ICBM development was a priority from a national policy standpoint, he didn't have a blank check to get the job done.

"We had to account for everything. I sweated it out in Congress on numerous occasions. That part of it -- the political football -- was much weaker because of the threat we faced."

That threat was from the then Soviet Union. According to Schriever, they were moving very quickly toward an ICBM capability, but it was their launch

of Sputnik in 1957 that really got America's attention.

"The press trumpeted the fact that we were behind the Soviets. But we were, in fact, not behind. We beat them to the punch on the ICBM," the general said. "But once triggered by Sputnik, our record in getting space capability was unmatched."

Modified versions of the Atlas and Titan missiles developed by Schriever's teams became the cornerstones of America's early manned spaceflight programs. Atlas supported the Mercury launches and Titan boosted Gemini missions into space.

"Between the two programs we didn't have a single failure...didn't lose a man," he added proudly.

Schriever says the evolution of the ICBMs into space launch vehicles didn't come as a surprise, particularly after Rand Corporation studies that described what space could contribute to overall national security.

"Their studies made space a very logical place for us to move into and get capabilities. That's where the ballistic missiles came in," he said.

"They were ideal launch vehicles for putting considerable amounts of weight into orbit. And that's what happened."

The entrance of space-based systems into the national security equation changed the nature of warfare.

"We envisioned that space would become critical to our warfighters. Even back in the 50s when we were talking about deterrent capabilities, we believed space would become an important factor," he said.

"Nowadays, thanks to space, in the first few days of a conflict we can shut their eyes, ears and their ability to talk. Then you can apply your forces with much less risk. Just look at what happened in the Persian Gulf and in the Balkans...entirely different from Korea and Vietnam. Space had everything to do with that," he said.

While the general is pleased with the contribution space is making to America's security, he strongly believes more must be done in the area of controlling space.

"If we have capabilities and it's understood by our enemies we're willing to use them, that's deterrence in my book. Just like air superiority has been for the 20th Century, the same thing is true, maybe even more so, with the control of space. We've been slow in recognizing that."

One thing America clearly recognizes is Schriever's pioneering contributions to the development of the space and missile systems that have helped keep the peace. The Air Force provided the ultimate recognition June 5, 1998 when it renamed Falcon AFB to Schriever AFB.

Asked how he felt when told the Air Force was naming a base after him, Schriever laughed heartily and said, "Surprised. Absolutely surprised." Then he added wryly, "You know, it's quite a load."

You get the feeling this 89-year-old living legend is still capable of carrying any load -- much like he did more than 40 years ago when his teams carried America into the space and missile age.

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CC: luis@jokers.net (luis@jokers.net [UNKNOWN])

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TEXT:

Allan Berg

Director, INFOSEC Program Office

bergax@jmu.edu

O)540.568.8773

F)540.568.6023

WWW.INFOSEC.JMU.EDU

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Date: Mon, 1 Nov 1999 23:38:20 -0500

From: Cyberwynd <cyberwynd@worldnet.att.net>

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Good Morning All,

Today's Updates:

4. U.S Air Base closes as Panama Canal handover looms (Reuters, 1 Nov 1999)

PANAMA CITY - The last wave of U.S. airmen pulled out of Panama Monday,

as Howard Air Force Base reverted to Panamanian control, bringing eight decades of U.S. air power in the Central American nation to a close.

"It has been a good partnership, and we leave with pride in our hearts," base commander Col. Roger Corbin told dignitaries and reporters at a steamy reversion ceremony.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.abcnews.go.com/wire/World/reuters19991101_2863.html

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Thanks for logging on,

Zhi Hamby

Editor, The ZGram: <http://www.zgram.net>

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CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-NOV-1999 08:17:44.00

SUBJECT: Leaders honor slain peacemaker Rabin in Oslo; Egyptian investigators, relatives fly to U.S. as Flight 990 probe widens

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Top stories as of: Tuesday, 02 Nov 99, 07:30:01 AM EST

TOP STORY--

.....Leaders honor slain peacemaker Rabin in Oslo

.....Egyptian investigators, relatives fly to U.S. as Flight 990 probe widens

WORLD NEWS--

.....Leaders honor slain peacemaker Rabin in Oslo

.....Egyptian investigators, relatives fly to U.S. as Flight 990 probe widens

.....Indian army helicopters drop aid to desperate and angry cyclone victims

.....U.S air base closes as Panama Canal handover looms

U.S. NEWS--

.....Egyptian investigators, relatives fly to U.S. as Flight 990 probe widens

.....Boeing halts delivery of 34 planes

.....Government files brief seeking to preserve Miranda warnings

.....Study finds many parents leave guns accessible to children

BUSINESS FROM CNNFN--

.....Losses mount in Europe

.....DaimlerChrysler looking at ending Plymouth line?

.....Boeing halts deliveries of 747s, 767s, others

.....BP-Arco deal hits snag

SPORTS FROM CNN/SI--

-Walter Payton dead at 45
-Seattle rips Packers 27-7
-Stewart's Missouri hometown says goodbye
-UNC's Cota suspended

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-SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY
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TOP STORY

> LEADERS HONOR SLAIN PEACEMAKER RABIN IN OSLO

U.S. President Bill Clinton, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, and other world

leaders gathered on Tuesday to honor fallen Israeli peacemaker Yitzhak Rabin,

as Clinton stepped up his pursuit of a final settlement between Israel and the

Palestinians. By all accounts, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Arafat were not close to agreement. But their negotiators will get down to bargaining next week over the thorniest of issues that divide their people.

Clinton promises support

.... <http://cnn.com/WORLD/meast/9911/02/mideast.summit.01/index.html>

> EGYPTIAN INVESTIGATORS, RELATIVES FLY TO U.S. AS FLIGHT 990 PROBE WIDENS

Egyptian investigators, scores of family members of victims of Flight 990, and

the president of EgyptAir are scheduled to arrive in the United States from Egypt on Tuesday, as the probe into the air disaster widens, according to Jim

Hall, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board. The Cairo-bound Boeing 767-300ER, with 217 people aboard, crashed at 1:52 a.m. Sunday, less than an hour after takeoff from New York's John F. Kennedy Airport.

Egyptian relatives seek loved ones' remains

.... <http://cnn.com/US/9911/02/egyptair.01/index.html>

WORLD NEWS

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> INDIAN ARMY HELICOPTERS DROP AID TO DESPERATE AND ANGRY CYCLONE VICTIMS

Army helicopters on Tuesday dropped relief supplies to victims of one the most powerful cyclones ever to strike India, but the effort was not nearly enough to reach millions of residents demanding clean water and food. "This is the worst flooding in 100 years, I would say it's the worst in India's history, said Asim Kumar Vaishnav, chief administrator of Baleshwar, the capital of Orissa.

'Utter chaos'

.... <http://cnn.com/ASIANOW/south/9911/02/india.cyclone.01/index.html>

> U.S AIR BASE CLOSES AS PANAMA CANAL HANDOVER LOOMS

The last wave of U.S. airmen pulled out of Panama Monday, as Howard Air Force Base reverted to Panamanian control, bringing eight decades of U.S. air power in the Central American nation to a close. Howard's closure marked the end of a U.S. air presence in Panama that began in 1917, when pioneer army fliers unpacked two biplanes at Balboa docks, at the Pacific coast entrance to the Panama Canal.

Base once housed 2,000 pilots and other personnel

.... <http://cnn.com/WORLD/americas/9911/01/panama.us.reut/index.html>

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U.S. NEWS

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Egyptian relatives seek loved ones' remains

.... <http://cnn.com/US/9911/02/egyptair.01/index.html>

> BOEING HALTS DELIVERY OF 34 PLANES

Boeing has suspended the delivery of 747s, 757s, 767s, and 777s because a cockpit part was made improperly and could burn too easily, a company official said. The "non-conforming" parts failed to meet FAA flammability regulations, the company official said.

Flammability test showed problem

.... <http://cnn.com/US/9911/02/boeing.suspension.01/index.html>

> GOVERNMENT FILES BRIEF SEEKING TO PRESERVE MIRANDA WARNINGS

The Justice Department has filed documents with the U.S. Supreme Court urging

it to preserve the historic Miranda ruling requiring authorities to tell suspects of their legal rights. The department argued against a law passed in

Congress two years after the 1966 Miranda decision, which allows into evidence

voluntary confessions made without Miranda warnings. The Justice Department says the Constitution prevents the enforcement of that 1968 law.

Earl Warren wrote landmark decision

.... <http://cnn.com/US/9911/02/miranda.warnings.01/index.html>

> STUDY FINDS MANY PARENTS LEAVE GUNS ACCESSIBLE TO CHILDREN

Many parents who own guns keep them loaded or unlocked at home and substantially underestimate the risk of injury to their children, according to

a recent study by the American Academy of Pediatrics. Surveying 400 parents,

researchers determined that an alarming number of families keep both pistols

and rifles where young family members can find them. Last year 500 children died and 25,000 were injured in what doctors called "preventable" accidents.

NRA says its program makes children safe

.... <http://cnn.com/US/9911/01/guns.at.home/index.html>

.....More U.S. stories at <http://cnn.com/US>

BUSINESS from CNNfn

> LOSSES MOUNT IN EUROPE

Most of Europe's main markets headed lower in morning trade Tuesday as

investors remained jittery ahead of twin interest rate decisions later this week, with sentiment further hit by a late sell-off on the Dow. London's FTSE

100 fell 42 points or 0.7 percent to 6,242.4, as the fear of a double interest-rate hike haunted the market. The European Central Bank and the Bank of England both make their decisions Thursday.

Wall Street set for subdued start

.... <http://cnnfn.com/1999/11/02/europe/europe/>

> DAIMLERCHRYSLER LOOKING AT ENDING PLYMOUTH LINE?

DaimlerChrysler AG may begin phasing out its Plymouth brand, which has seen a

decline in sales in recent years, the Wall Street Journal reported Tuesday.

Quoting people familiar with the plans, the newspaper said that

DaimlerChrysler

officials are meeting in Las Vegas this week with leaders of the company's dealerships, and a decision is expected Wednesday.

Low-end product

....

[http://ad.doubleclick.net/adi/N541.ups.cnnfn/B6954.3;sz=468x60;sc=cnnfn;ord=\[timestamp\]?](http://ad.doubleclick.net/adi/N541.ups.cnnfn/B6954.3;sz=468x60;sc=cnnfn;ord=[timestamp]?)

> BOEING HALTS DELIVERIES OF 747S, 767S, OTHERS

The Boeing Co. has halted delivery of four of its six models because a cockpit

part was made improperly and could burn too easily, a company official said Monday night. Hundreds of 747s, 757s, 767s and 777s that were made in recent

years are in operation with the "nonconforming" drip shields, which prevent condensation from reaching vital wiring and instruments, said Jeff Hawk, director of airplane certification for Boeing Commercial Airplane Group.

No link to crash, Boeing says

.... http://cnnfn.com/1999/11/02/companies/wires/boeing_wg/

> BP-ARCO DEAL HITS SNAG

BP Amoco Plc's proposed \$27 billion takeover of Atlantic Richfield is in danger

of being blocked by U.S. regulators because of antitrust concerns, published

reports said Tuesday. The companies agreed to merge in April, and received permission from the European Union in August. But discussions with the Federal

Trade Commission in the United States are far from reaching a conclusion, The

Wall Street Journal and news agency reports said.

Key: Alaska's North Slope

.... http://cnnfn.com/1999/11/02/worldbiz/bp_arco_antitrust/

.....More Business stories at <http://cnnfn.com>

.....For market numbers see <http://CNNfn.com/markets>

SPORTS from CNN/SI

> WALTER PAYTON DEAD AT 45

Walter Payton, the NFL's greatest rusher whose aggressive style masked a playful temperament that earned him the nickname "Sweetness," died Monday at age 45. Payton died of bile duct cancer that was discovered during his treatment earlier this year for primary sclerosing cholangitis, a rare liver disease.

One of sport's most awesome records

.... http://cnnsi.com/football/nfl/news/1999/11/01/payton_obit/

> SEATTLE RIPS PACKERS 27-7

During his seven years in Green Bay, Mike Holmgren helped make Brett Favre a superstar. Holmgren returned Monday night and his Seattle defense made Favre look like a novice. Led by Cortez Kennedy and Shawn Springs, Holmgren's Seahawks forced seven turnovers, six by Favre, as they beat the Packers 27-7.

Jon Kitna chipped in with touchdown passes to Derrick Mayes and Shawn Dawkins, Ricky Watters ran for 125 yards on 31 carries, and Springs returned a blocked punt 61 yards for a touchdown.

Not just another game

....
http://cnnsi.com/football/nfl/news/1999/11/01/seahawks_packers_ap/index.htm
1

> STEWART'S MISSOURI HOMETOWN SAYS GOODBYE

The golfing world already had said goodbye to Payne Stewart. On Monday, friends and family bid farewell to the neighborhood playmate, fishing buddy and family man. Nearly 2,000 friends and family members attended a two-hour memorial

service at the Second Baptist Church in Springfield, the town where the
golfing
great was born and went to school.

'Payne in the neck'

.... http://cnnsi.com/golf/news/1999/11/01/stewart_hometown_ap/index.html

> UNC'S COTA SUSPENDED

North Carolina star point guard Ed Cota and backup Terrence Newby were
suspended indefinitely from the team after several people were involved in
a
fight early Monday. Cota and Newby, the only seniors on the roster, turned
themselves in to campus police Monday afternoon after warrants were issued
for
their arrest on three counts of assault inflicting serious injury and two
counts of simple assault. All the charges are misdemeanors.

Carryover from Halloween party

....
[http://cnnsi.com/basketball/college/news/1999/11/01/cota_suspension/index.h
tml](http://cnnsi.com/basketball/college/news/1999/11/01/cota_suspension/index.html)

.....More Sports stories at <http://cnnsi.com>

.....For scores see <http://CNNSI.com/scoreboards>

POLITICS from AllPolitics

> ELECTION DAY 1999 MAY SIGNAL TRENDS FOR 2000

As the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, November 2 is
Election

Day in many towns, counties and states across the country. While there are
few

races with national importance this year, several of Tuesday's contests may
offer a hint about how the electorate is feeling going into 2000.

Mississippi

and Kentucky voters will elect a new governor while Virginia and New Jersey
will hold legislative races.

Colorful mayoral races

.... <http://cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/stories/1999/11/01/election.1999/index.html>

> SMITH REJOINS GOP

After dropping out of the Republican Party in July and claiming the party
had
abandoned its conservative principles on such issues as gun control and

abortion, New Hampshire Sen. Bob Smith said Monday he is returning to the GOP.

"It became obvious that the most effective way for me to have a conservative impact on public policy as a senator was as a member of the Republican Party," Smith said at a news conference.

Smith wants to be committee chairman

....

<http://cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/stories/1999/11/01/smith.flipflop/index.html>

> BUSH SLIGHTLY INJURED WHILE JOGGING

Texas Gov. George W. Bush suffered minor cuts and bruises Monday after jumping out of the path of a dump truck while jogging, according to campaign officials.

Bush spokesman Brian Jones said the governor, the front-runner for the GOP presidential nomination, was running with his protective detail near the governor's mansion when he heard a dump truck behind him. Bush jumped out of

the way to avoid being hit, but in doing so suffered a bruise to his hip and minor abrasions on one leg, Jones said.

Bush traveling to New Hampshire

.... <http://cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/stories/1999/11/01/bush.injured/index.html>

> TRIE GETS HARSHER-THAN-EXPECTED SENTENCE

Yah Lin "Charlie" Trie, a longtime friend and political contributor of President Bill Clinton, was sentenced in federal court Monday to three years

probation, including four months home detention, for violating federal campaign

finance laws. Trie, who had pleaded guilty in May, also was fined \$5,000 and

ordered to perform 200 hours of community service.

Sentence part of a plea bargain

.... <http://cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/stories/1999/11/01/trie.cnn/index.html>

.....More Politics stories at <http://allpolitics.com>

.....Commentary & cartoons at <http://CNN.com/ALLPOLITICS/analysis/>

~~~~~  
SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY  
~~~~~

> A CENTURY LATER, SCIENCE STILL GRAPPLES WITH FREUD

Sigmund Freud might concede that sometimes a cigar is just a cigar. But on the larger issue he was adamant -- a dream is never just a dream. Then what is a dream? The question has divided students of the mind for a century. Freud argued that dreams are windows into an otherwise inaccessible mind, "the royal road to the unconscious." But others have contended that they are mere static, the random firings of a dormant brain.

Freud changed all that with a book

.... <http://cnn.com/HEALTH/9911/01/freud.dreams/index.html>

> SHADOWS FROM THE PAST: UNDERSTANDING POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

The woman was desperate, afraid. She heard voices in her head and feared she was going crazy. "The world means to do me harm," she told her psychiatrist. "Someone might want to kill me." The voice she heard was that of a family member who had abused her.

Twice as many women as men have PTSD

.... <http://cnn.com/HEALTH/9911/01/ptsd.wmd/index.html>

> WOMEN GET THE ONLINE VOTE

However shaky its methodology, online polling is already a reality. Online voting, too, is being debated in a variety of communities. Now, one Internet company has announced that it will hold an online primary, among a group of voters bigger than the population of California and New York combined: women. During the week of March 1, 2000, a new Web site called Majority 2000: Women Count plans to hold a nationwide primary, designed to gauge the way women will vote in the Super Tuesday primary on March 14.

Growing trend

....
<http://cnn.com/TECH/computing/9911/01/women.rock.the.vote.idg/index.html>

> ASIA QUEST: HAS ANYONE HEARD OF MARCO POLO?

We've come to a grim realization. We can't do the Marco Polo mystery justice

and still reach Beijing by Friday, so we've loaded our beloved bikes on trains and headed eastward. In the past two days, we've spent 34 klinkity-klankity hours on old Chinese trains from Zhangye to Hohhot, the capital of Inner Mongolia. We covered around 1000 miles-at an average speed just slightly faster than Lance Armstrong's 27-mph average for the Tour de France bike race.

Passengers not sure about Marco Polo

.... <http://cnn.com/NATURE/9911/01/asia.quest/index.html>

.....More Sci-Tech stories at <http://cnn.com/TECH>

.....What's new in high-tech? See <http://CNN.com/TECH/index.html#tomtod>

SHOWBIZ

> PET SHOP BOYS GET MOVING WITH 'NIGHTLIFE'

Thirteen years ago, the Pet Shop Boys hit the music sales charts on both sides of the Atlantic with the New Wave single "West End Girls." The group's Neil Tennant and Chris Lowe haven't had any strong hits for most of the 1990s. But the group is now hoping for a revival with their new album, "Nightlife," to be released Tuesday. Tennant says the pair had a specific goal for the album, "which was to mix electronic music with strings. We've always liked to work with orchestration," he says.

Duets with Kylie Minogue, Audrey Wheeler

.... <http://cnn.com/SHOWBIZ/Music/9911/01/wb.pet.shop.boys/index.html>

> DAVID LEE ROTH GOES AFTER WEB SITE

Former Van Halen vocalist David Lee Roth is trying to pull the plug on a Web site on which fans can buy his memorabilia. The 44-year-old singer has filed a lawsuit against his former personal assistant, Edmund Anderson, who operates the site, according to Roth's attorney, Jeff Benice. "The suit was filed as a result of Roth attempting to clean up the bootlegging and piracy of his image off the Internet," Benice says. Anderson, who worked for Roth for 10 years, could not be reached for comment.

Roth attorney: Damages exceed \$100,000

.... <http://cnn.com/SHOWBIZ/News/9911/01/showbuzz/#story1>

> SOUTH AFRICAN NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNERS WARRING WITH EACH OTHER

They each won the world's most coveted humanitarian award: the Nobel Peace Prize. But Archbishop Desmond Tutu and former President F.W. de Klerk are now embroiled in an exchange that is anything but peaceful. In his new book, Tutu -- a 1984 Nobel winner for his anti-apartheid activities -- called de Klerk "a small man lacking magnanimity and generosity of spirit." Last week de Klerk fired back, saying Tutu is "blinded by his own narrow perception of the truth."

A war of words as country gets on with peace

.... <http://cnn.com/books/news/9911/01/southafrica.nobel.ap/index.html>

> KENNEDY'S 'AMERICAN HOLLOW' WINS AFI AWARD

Rory Kennedy, youngest daughter of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, won the documentary prize for her movie "American Hollow" at the 13th annual American Film Institute (AFI) Los Angeles Film Festival on Sunday. The film, which premiered this year at Sundance, offers a look at an Appalachian family in an isolated valley of eastern Kentucky. Kennedy wasn't at the ceremony.

Giuseppe Piccioni's 'Not of This World' also wins

.... <http://cnn.com/SHOWBIZ/News/9911/01/showbuzz/#story3>

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CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-NOV-1999 18:52:44.00

SUBJECT: Russia Reform Monitor 702 (repeat)

TO: rrm@afpc.org (rrm@afpc.org [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Note: Some of our readers didn't receive No. 702, so here it is again.

-- JMW

Russia Reform Monitor, No. 702. November 2, 1999.

American Foreign Policy Council, Washington, D.C. <http://www.afpc.org>

ADMINISTRATION TRIES TO ASSURE RUSSIA THAT IT CAN STILL NUKE US;

STATE DEPT'T CLEARS IRAN PROLIFERATOR TO BALLISTICS CONFERENCE

October 22:

RUSSIA AND CHINA UNITE AGAINST U.S. MISSILE DEFENSE. "Russia and China joined forces yesterday to oppose U.S. missile defenses by submitting a resolution to the United Nations calling for strict compliance with an arms treaty the United States wants to change," reports Bill Gertz in the Washington Times. "The draft U.N. resolution, which also was backed by pro-Moscow Belarus, has dampened the Clinton administration's prospects for modifying the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to prevent deployment of a limited national missile defense." A U.S. attempt to defend itself against ballistic missiles, according to the resolution, "will result in negative consequences for world peace and security."

ADMINISTRATION TRIES TO SALVE MOSCOW BY SAYING IT CAN STILL NUKE U.S. Pentagon spokesman Kenneth Bacon says U.S. negotiators in Moscow, led by Undersecretary of State John Holum, are trying to assure the Kremlin that even under an amended ABM Treaty, Russia would still be able to destroy the United States. Bacon tells reporters that negotiators are trying to convince Moscow that a limited U.S. defense against missiles "is not a threat to Russia."

"It is designed to deal with a very limited strike from a rogue nation," Bacon says in comments reported by Bill Gertz. "And it would be quickly and totally overwhelmed by a strike of the type that a major nuclear power could -- and that's what Russia is -- could launch against the United States."

PENTAGON INVITES RUSSIAN NUCLEAR PROLIFERATOR TO BALLISTICS CONFERENCE.

"The Pentagon has given its blessing to a ballistics conference that will feature as one of its international speakers a specialist from the Baltic State Technical University -- one of several Russian companies sanctioned last year for selling missile technology to Iran," the Washington Times' Bill Gertz and Rowan Scarborough report in their "Inside the Ring" column. The institution was slapped with sanctions "for helping Iranian missile scientists learn rocket-motor technology and training." The State Department has approved the visa for BSTU's V. F. Zakhrenkov to speak at the November 16 event.

PUTIN'S WORD ON MISSILE STRIKE ON GROZNY. Prime Minister Putin blames Chechen rebels for an October 21 missile attack on the central market in Grozny, in which more than 150 were killed and 400 injured, Reuters reports. He makes the statement to reporters in Helsinki during a meeting with European Union leaders.

PRIMAKOV SAID BEHIND ATTEMPTS TO MURDER SHEVARDNADZE. Former Russian Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov was behind two attempts to assassinate Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze, Lt. Gen. William Odom USA (Ret.) tells Radio Liberty. Odom, a noted sovietologist and former director of the National Security Agency, says that the NSA has intercepts to back the allegation. He alleges that Primakov, who headed Russia's External Intelligence Service (SVR), personally knew of the operations, which were carried out by Belarusian assets of the SVR.

October 23:

WORLD BANK SAYS IT WILL PROBE EX-OFFICIAL FOR CORRUPTION. The Wall Street Journal reports that former World Bank administrator for Russia Leonid Grigoriev is suspected of passing insider information to Moscow's Inkombank. In a statement to AFP, the World Bank says it has begun a probe of the matter. Grigoriev was at the World Bank from 1992 to 1997.

-- J. Michael Waller

* * * * *

My Insight magazine story on a Chinese company's control of ports at both ends of the Panama Canal prompted Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott to call a hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

For details of the hearing, see this week's Insight at:
<http://www.insightmag.com/articles/story4.html>.

* * * * *

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SUBJECT: 04nov99 - afns

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The Air Force Chief of Staff Survey has been extended to Nov. 12. Take the survey, available to active duty airmen and civilians on the World Wide Web (<http://csafsurvey.randolph.af.mil>) or through local project officers.

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Air Force Print News, Nov. 4, 1999

This file contains 8 stories and 2 photos

992025. Senate confirms moves for three senior Air Force leaders

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991102_992025.html

992033. Health care, military housing need attention, Cohen says

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991103_992033.html

992027. DOD test could determine future civilian hiring practices

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991103_992027.html

992032. CSEL takes the search out of search and rescue

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991103_992032.html

992026. New Defense Commissary Agency director named

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991103_992026.html

992030. Read about art of eating bugs in November's 'Airman'

992030a. Read about art of eating bugs in November's 'Airman' - photo
outline

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991103_992030.html

992029. 126th Air Refueling Wing makes new home at Scott

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991103_992029.html

992028. Air Force, NASA to observe 1999 Leonid meteor storm

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991103_992028.html

992031a. Raptor flies 100th mission - stand-alone photo outline

-- http://www.af.mil/news/Nov1999/n19991103_992031.html

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992025. Senate confirms moves for three senior Air Force leaders

WASHINGTON (AFP) -- The Senate has confirmed Gen. Joseph W. Ralston to succeed Army Gen. Wesley Clark as Supreme Allied Commander Europe and commander in chief, United States European Command.

The Senate also approved Gen. Richard B. Myers to succeed Ralston as vice chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Myers currently is commander in chief, U.S. Space Command; commander in chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command; commander, Air Force Space Command; and Department of Defense manager for space transportation systems contingency support.

And, the Senate confirmed Gen. Ralph E. Eberhart, currently commander of Air Combat Command, to replace Myers as the new space chief.

The confirmation announcement was made Nov. 1.

992033. Health care, military housing need attention, Cohen says

by Jim Garamone
American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON -- Health care and housing are two areas DOD must address to keep military recruiting and retention high, said Defense Secretary William S. Cohen.

Cohen, speaking at a conference entitled Strategic Responsiveness here Nov. 2, also said DOD is starting to see positive results from the changes to pay and retirement that were part of the fiscal 2000 Defense Authorization Act.

"What we have seen is, as a result of the pay raise, as the result of pay table reform, as a result of going back to 50 percent retirement, that there is a change ... in retention," he said. "When I was out on the USS Constellation a week ago, I re-enlisted 12 sailors. I asked each what caused them to re-enlist and they said pay and retirement benefits. They said, 'We think you're listening to what we say we need, and you're responding.'"

Cohen said members' attitudes are important because "we can't possibly pay what the private sector can pay and will pay." The military directly competes with private industries and other public institutions for the same

pool of young people, he noted.

Cohen said that since Congress passed the authorization act, more service members have opted to stay in the service. In the case of the Army, for example, increased re-enlistments made up for recruiting shortages and helped the service meet its fiscal 1999 end strength numbers.

"We've seen in the most recent weeks some change in the attitude and willingness to re-enlist," he said. "Whether this will be enough to sustain that remains another question."

Cohen said the loudest complaints he hears during his travels are about the military health care system.

"This is something we have to come to grips with," he said. "We have to be more efficient, we have to eliminate the long lines. We have to address the lack of satisfaction that our people are experiencing."

Cohen said he still hears many complaints about TRICARE.

"In fact, if we had to point to two other areas -- now that we've addressed pay -- you'd say housing and health care are of most concern to service members," he said.

He said DOD is trying to build housing for service members through an innovative program that leverages private sector participation -- for every dollar DOD invests, the private sector puts in six or seven. He said the program is starting to work.

Cohen also said he thinks DOD must change its recruiting message, that it needs to make a different appeal to recruits.

"The mere fact that we say we'll pay for your college education frankly is not a big seller today," he said. "There are so many programs available from universities and colleges that, again, we're competing in a very tough environment. We need to have advertising appeal to young peoples' patriotism, to show them what military life can and should be."

Finally, Cohen addressed the need of the military to be more predictable.

"We have to provide as much predictability as we can in the lives of our service members," he said. "We have to make changes to lower the operations tempo, the time [service members stay] away from home."

He spoke of the Air Force moving to the air expeditionary force concept and how this could make life a bit easier and more predictable for airmen. The Air Force plan assigns units to force packages that serve on standby according to a rotating schedule.

"What we need to do is reshape the way we militarily do business, so we can reduce the pressures on our young people and hopefully that will help."

992027. DOD test could determine future civilian hiring practices

by Staff Sgt. Cynthia Miller
Air Force Print News

WASHINGTON -- A personnel acquisition program that could define future Department of Defense civilian employee hiring practices is being tested at two Air Force units.

The Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., and the Secretary of the Air Force Acquisition Office in the Pentagon have committed 2,150 civilian GS, or general schedule, positions to participate in the DOD Acquisition Personnel Demonstration Project.

The project is testing an alternative personnel system to manage civil service employees by looking at new ways of hiring and filling job vacancies. The program will also examine the possibilities of grouping GS grades into broad pay bands, thus increasing flexibility in assigning work and pay.

The current system of management is often criticized for taking too long to fill jobs and not always referring the right candidates for the right jobs, according to Air Force officials. It has also been criticized for having too many procedural requirements, lacking the force-shaping tools needed to correct skill imbalances, and inconsistent application of recruiting and retention programs.

The DOD Acquisition Personnel Demonstration Project addresses these criticisms by testing the feasibility of implementing several changes including relaxing some Priority Placement Program provisions and broadening qualification requirements.

It will also test changes that allow for significant pay increases for those employees who contribute at higher levels than their current grade level suggests.

Additionally, it will test establishing a contribution-based compensation and appraisal system that encourages communication between employees and supervisors.

"Civilian appraisal changes will give workers an increased opportunity to receive more money based on their contributions to the mission," said Lynn Matsler Brod, Acquisition Career Management and Resources Division, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

The five-year, 5,100-participant study is the first "purple" funded, DOD-wide, project of its kind. Parts of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps acquisition communities, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology are also participating.

The study was authorized by the fiscal 1996 National Defense Authorization Act, and developed by representatives from the acquisition community in partnership with the personnel community.

"Our goal is to better manage the acquisition work force, resulting in a better acquisition process," Matsler Brod said.

992032. CSEL takes the search out of search and rescue

by Staff Sgt. Cynthia Miller
Air Force Print News

WASHINGTON -- The next generation of combat search-and-rescue equipment is currently being tested by the Department of Defense and should be available for use by 2002.

The Combat Survivor Evader Locator uses satellites and the military Global Positioning System to take much of the guesswork out of current search-and-rescue efforts.

"Our ability to pick up, identify and locate a survivor on the ground has not increased significantly since Vietnam," said Lt. Col. Norm Albert, CSEL program manager. "CSEL is really going to revolutionize the way we do combat search and rescue."

Current search and rescue efforts rely on a single radio transmitter that is only effective if friendly forces are within its line-of-sight. These systems can be monitored and located by enemy forces, and the signals can be jammed easily. Because of the limitations involved with the combat search-and-rescue radios, rescue efforts often involve high-risk missions that place equipment and crews in jeopardy.

The CSEL system combines the functionality and power of the SARSAT beacon, a GPS receiver, a SATCOM transceiver and the LOS SAR radio, into a single 31.8 oz. hand-held unit that allows for user identification, precision locating and two-way secure communication.

"Within seconds of being grounded, the survivor-evader has the ability to press one button and immediately provide his ID and location to a UHF base station," Albert said.

The system then delivers a message to an online workstation and returns an acknowledgement message within minutes of activation.

"As a crew member, just knowing somebody heard me the minute I went down gives you a warm fuzzy," said Maj. Brenda Brennan, a requirements officer and navigator at Air Combat Command.

"The big thing, though, is the low probability of intercept and the low probability of detection. Right now the enemy can spot you as quickly as the friendly forces," she said.

The CSEL system's architecture has three segments:

- the user equipment contains a multi-function, hand-held software reprogrammable radio;
- the satellite communication segment incorporates four worldwide UHF base stations providing two-way secure messaging and location;
- the ground segment contains the Joint Search and Rescue Center software application which allows command and control interface with other government systems.

"(Currently) the rescue forces have to do a lot of planning prior to launching the aircraft," Brennan said. "Now, this is going to save so much time, they'll be launched so much faster. (With CSEL), I feel 100 percent more confident of being rescued."

992026. New Defense Commissary Agency director named

WASHINGTON (AFPN) -- Air Force Maj. Gen. Robert J. Courter Jr., was selected

Nov. 2 to be the next director of the Defense Commissary Agency.

John McGowan, the agency's chief operating officer, will be promoted to serve as the chief executive officer.

"General Courter and John McGowan will be a strong team," said Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel Readiness Rudy de Leon. "They have the background, management skills and commitment needed to continue to make shopping in commissary stores attractive to our military families.

"They will work within the Department of Defense and with industry to ensure that DeCA business operations are efficient," said de Leon. "Strong and effective leadership of DeCA is critical. The commissary benefit is important to military families, who say it is their most important non-pay benefit," de Leon added.

Courter is currently serving as the director of Plans and Programs for Air Force Materiel Command. McGowan has more than 35 years military and civilian experience in commissary operations.

992030. Read about art of eating bugs in November's 'Airman'

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, Texas (AFPN) -- Ants aren't most people's idea of a light snack. Neither is munching on squirmly grubs. But both are just part of the flora-and-fauna diet that airmen get to sample at the Air Force

Survival School, a 17-day survival course at Fairchild Air Force Base, Wash.

Read about all the other neat stuff aircrews get to eat and experience in this tough classroom in the November issue of Airman magazine.

While you're at it, read about how after years of guard duty over the Panama

Canal, Howard Air Force Base closed. Though it passed into the Air Force history books, its legacy lives on.

And see how MacDill Air Force Base -- with a new mission, a bit of foresight, base spirit and new links with the off-base community -- was reborn.

And there's a lot more to read about. Look for a copy of Airman magazine at your base, or you can also find Airman online at <http://www.af.mil/news/airman>.

992029. 126th Air Refueling Wing makes new home at Scott

by Kimberly Haas
375th Airlift Wing Public Affairs

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, Ill. (AFPN) -- In a special ceremony Oct. 23, the 126th Air Refueling Wing raised the U.S. flag over its new home here for the first time.

The wing moved to Scott Air Force Base, Ill., from Chicago's O'Hare Airport.

"This is a historic and defining event," said Brig. Gen. Harold Keistler, 126th ARW commander. "There were a great many people involved in getting us where we are today. The men and women (of the 126th ARW), and especially their families, sacrificed greatly so this relocation could come to pass."

The unit's move to Scott from O'Hare came as part of the recommendations for base closure made by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission. The move resulted in \$80 million in new construction here.

In addition, more than 200 families moved to the area with their full-time positions, while there are approximately 100 full-time positions yet to be filled. Along with the full-time positions, the 126th ARW has about 600 part-time members.

Col. Brad Baker, 375th Airlift Wing commander, welcomed the 126th ARW members to Scott during the ceremony.

"We are extremely proud that you can now call Scott Air Force Base your home," Baker said.

The primary mission of the 126th ARW, which has 11 KC-135E Stratotankers,

is
to provide air refueling support to major commands of the Air Force, as
well
as other U.S. military forces and the military forces of allied nations.
Additionally, the unit can support airlift missions. The unit is also
tasked to support the nuclear strike missions of the Single Integrated
Operational Plan.

During peacetime, the 126th ARW receives direction through the adjutant
general, the governor of Illinois and the National Guard Bureau. Upon
federal mobilization, the wing is assigned to Air Mobility Command; 15th
Air
Force.

"The 126th ARW has a very long and proud heritage in the Illinois Air
National Guard," said Brig. Gen. David Harris, Illinois National Guard
adjutant general. "While the unit had to leave Chicago, what is critical
is
that the unit is still in the Illinois National Guard. As we raise the
flag, we do so with the knowledge that Scott Air Force Base is gaining more
than a unit -- it is gaining a friend." (Courtesy of Air Mobility Command
News Service)

992028. Air Force, NASA to observe 1999 Leonid meteor storm

PETERSON AIR FORCE BASE, Colo. (AFPN) -- The Air Force and NASA are teaming
with the international scientific community to monitor November's rare and
potentially hazardous Leonid meteor storm.

The Earth is scheduled to pass through the debris stream from the comet
Tempel-Tuttle Nov. 17 and 18. The collision of this debris with the
Earth's
atmosphere could produce a spectacular display of hundreds to thousands of
meteors per hour. The Leonid shower hits its peak every 33 years.

The University of Western Ontario, the Canadian Space Agency, Canada's
Department of National Defence, and the European Space Agency are teaming
with NASA and the Air Force to set up monitoring sites at seven locations
around the world.

Special electro-optical video equipment will be set up at sites in Hawaii,
Florida, the Canary Islands, Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands and at
two sites in the Negev Desert, Israel, to record the storm as it develops.
The data collected from these seven sites will be transferred to a
communications center at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville,
Alabama. From Alabama, NASA and UWO researchers will compile and profile
the data so satellite operators can access it.

The monitoring sites were chosen because they lie along what is expected to
be the best longitude for viewing. The storm is predicted to peak Nov. 17.
(Courtesy of Air Force Space Command News Service)

Note to editors: The images for AFPN stories are available in the news area of Air Force Link on the World Wide Web. The address for AFLink is <http://www.af.mil>. The files also are available via file transfer protocol (FTP) from the Internet. FTP address is <ftp.afnews.af.mil>; login: anonymous, password: guest; change directories to AFPN and get the images as binary files. The files with the ".gif" extension are low-resolution preview images in GIF format. The files with the ".jpg" extension are high-resolution, print-quality images in JPEG format. Use lower case for all alphabetic filename characters when downloading.

992030a. Read about art of eating bugs in November's 'Airman' - photo outline

992030a.jpg and 992030a.gif

Air Force Survival School, closure of Howard Air Force Base, Panama and the rebirth of MacDill AFB, Fla., highlight the November issue of Airman magazine, available at Air Force bases and on the Internet at <http://www.af.mil/news/airman>. (Courtesy photo)

992031a. Raptor flies 100th mission - stand-alone photo outline

992031a.jpg and 992031a.gif

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (AFPN) -- F-22 Raptor 4001, the first of the Air Force's next-generation of air superiority fighter jets, flew its 100th mission here Oct. 27 with Boeing test pilot Chuck Killberg at the controls. The F-22 is undergoing the most extensive and sophisticated testing of any combat aircraft ever developed, giving the Air Force and its industry partners adequate time to properly design, build and test the Raptor before being put into production. (Courtesy photo)

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TEXT:
WHA Press Guidance
November 3, 1999

PANAMA CANAL TRANSFER CEREMONY ON DECEMBER 14

Context: For several weeks the GOP has been seeking USG concurrence with setting December 14 as the date for the Panama Canal transfer ceremony. (The formal Canal transfer will take place at noon on December 31.) In discussions with the GOP we had talked of sending joint invitations to a ceremony to be co-hosted by the USG. However, with time running short, the GOP proceeded on its own on November 1 to send out invitations for a Canal transfer ceremony on December 14. We now must make the best of this fait accompli. A decision has not yet been made on the composition of the U.S. delegation to the transfer ceremony. It is still possible the President will go. If not, the Secretary will likely lead the U.S. delegation.

Q: The Panamanians have issued invitations to a ceremony on December 14 to commemorate the transfer of the Panama Canal. Who will head the U.S. delegation to the ceremony?

A: -- A FINAL DECISION HAS NOT YET BEEN REACHED ON WHO WILL HEAD THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE PANAMA CANAL TRANSFER CEREMONY.

Q: Was the U.S. consulted on the December 14 date?

A: -- YES, WE HELD SEVERAL DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PANAMANIAN GOVERNMENT ABOUT THE TRANSFER CEREMONY AND WHEN IT WOULD BE HELD.

Q: (If pressed) But did the U.S. agree to the date?

A: A LARGE NUMBER OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT ARE BEING INVITED TO THE CANAL TRANSFER CEREMONY, WHICH MEANT A DATE HAD TO BE SET AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER TO ALLOW THEM TO SCHEDULE THEIR ATTENDANCE.

Q: Will the Panamanians invite Fidel Castro to the Canal transfer ceremony?

A: THE PANAMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS INFORMED US, AND ALSO STATED PUBLICLY, THAT
FIDEL CASTRO WILL NOT BE INVITED.

PRESS GUIDANCE ON DECEMBER 14 DATE FOR CANAL CEREMONY

(Searacen/Searapan/Canal Transfer/PG on Dec 14 Date.doc)

Drafted: WHA/CEN:JGCook, 73330

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<H3>TOP STORIES</H3>

Colombian Guerrillas Alarm Bolivia

(Washington Times)....Tom Carter

Bolivian officials fear Marxist guerrillas infiltrating from Colombia will spread the influence of their drug-financed army, now equipped with some of the deadliest weapons available, to a new Latin American battleground.

<p>

20 Years Later, Irans Anti-America Protests Lacking In Fervor

(New York Times)....John F. Burns

...It's Nov. 4, the day in 1979 when militant students clambered into the U.S. embassy compound, seized more than 50 diplomats, and launched the 444-day hostage crisis that has poisoned ties between Iran and the United States ever since

<H3>DEFENSE DEPARTMENT</H3>

Suspension Of Military Relationship Between China And U.S. To End

(New York Times)....Elizabeth Becker

China and the United States have agreed to resume military relations suspended by Beijing last May when NATO bombed the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, Secretary of Defense William Cohen said Thursday.

<p>

Cohen Hopes To Resume Ties With China

(Washington Times)....Bill Gertz

...Mr. Cohen also told reporters at the Pentagon that Russia should not challenge U.S. national missile defenses by modernizing its currently deployed system

<p>

Pentagon Denies NATO-Nukes Pullout

(Washington Times)....Unattributed

The Pentagon yesterday denied reports the United States is preparing to withdraw its last remaining nuclear weapons from NATO countries in Europe.

<p>

U.S. POWs Recall Cubans Torturing Them In Vietnam

(Washington Times)....Audrey Hudson

...The POWs called it the "Cuba Program," which they believe was an experimentation program of brutal interrogation methods sponsored by Fidel Castro's regime.

<p>

Confused About The New Medical Oversight Panel? You're Not Alone

(Newport News Daily Press)....Tom Philpott

Does the Pentagon's top health official share the view of service leaders that planned health budgets through 2006 are under funded and that the new Defense Medical Oversight Committee can help raise those budgets and improve TRICARE?

<p>

Inside The Ring

(Washington Times)....Bill Gertz and Rowan Scarborough

China nuke danger; Million Marine March; Prueher on hold; Stolen pay; Krulak has landed

<H3>ARMY</H3>

Caldera Says Crusader Still Viable

(Lawton (OK) Constitution)....Steve Metzger

Though he has no doubt America must have a lighter, more agile Army in the future, Louis Caldera, secretary of the Army, said Wednesday that there likely will always be a need for heavy tanks and systems like the Crusader howitzer to engage enemies in "all-out, slug-out" fights.

<p>

**Caldera Speaks Of Changing Times For Army
**

**(Lawton (OK) Constitution)....Steve Metzner
**

To those who would say that soldiers in the Army today are living in a time of great change, with rapid advances in technology driving debates over the very meanings of words like "heavy" and "light," Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera might respond that soldiers lives have been changing profoundly for more than a decade.

<H3>NAVY</H3>

**Break In Storm May Allow Search For Jet's Recorders
**

**(Washington Post)....Don Phillips
**

Two Navy salvage ships sailed into the roiling Atlantic Ocean tonight, hoping to take advantage of a predicted one-day lull in the gale that has blocked recovery of two on-board recorders from the wreckage of EgyptAir Flight 990.

<p>

**U.S. Officials Apologize For Sailors Actions During Visit
**

**(Pacific Stars and Stripes)....Greg Tyler
**

U.S. officials apologized for the actions of U.S. sailors from the USS Belleau Wood who tossed firecrackers at cars from their taxi, did not pay a pizza bill and damaged two Jet Skis during a recent visit to the Philippines, Foreign Secretary Domingo Siazon said Thursday.

<H3>AIR FORCE</H3>

**Air Force's Computers Ready For Y2K, General Says
**

**(Colorado Springs Gazette)....John Diedrich
**

With \$300 million spent in the past year, the Air Force is ready for Y2K, the general in charge of preparations said Thursday.

<H3>RUSSIA</H3>

Russia Opens Chechen Border To Flood Of Refugees Fleeing Bombs

(New York Times)....Michael R. Gordon

Busloads of desperate refugees poured out of Chechnya Thursday, as Russia opened the border following Western criticism that it was needlessly endangering civilians.

<p>

Russian Power Plants 'At Risk'

(London Times)....Giles Whittell

RUSSIA'S power grid could be at risk of seizure by the military if the army is allowed to repeat stunts such as the one in which troops took control of several substations in Siberia last month, a senior official has said.

<H3>BALKANS</H3>

Gypsies And Others Said To Draw Kosovar Fury

(New York Times)....Carlotta Gall

Kosovo Albanians have become increasingly aggressive in attacking not only Serbs in this battered province, but also Gypsies and other ethnic minorities, according to foreign officials in charge of restoring peaceful administration in Kosovo.

<p>

Milosevic Declares Rebuilding A Success

(Washington Post)....Unattributed

Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic declared yesterday that the country has successfully rebuilt after this spring's NATO bombing, and he claimed that "all citizens" are united.

<p>

Washington Wire

(Wall Street Journal)....John Harwood

SOME OFFICIALS say Albanians inflated casualties to spur NATO action.

<p>

U.N. Says Yugoslav Poverty Is Soaring

(New York Times)....Unattributed

Poverty in Yugoslavia has nearly doubled since the Kosovo conflict, with almost two-thirds of the population, predominantly Serbian, living at or below the poverty line, the senior U.N. relief official there reported Thursday.

<p>

U.S. Chides Israel Over Yugoslav TV Deal

(Washington Post)....Unattributed

The United States is "furious" with Israel for allowing the pariah Yugoslav government to use the Israeli Amos-1 satellite for television broadcasts, a U.S. official said.

<H3>MIDEAST</H3>

Iraq: New Allied Sorties

(New York Times)....Agence France-Presse

Air defense artillery drove back a total of 56 sorties by American and British warplanes over northern and southern Iraq, an Iraqi military spokesman said, quoted by the official news agency.

<H3>ASIA</H3>

Pakistan's New Attitude

(Washington Post)....Pamela Constable

...But three weeks is a long time in Pakistan, where political fortunes can shift overnight, democratic rule often proves dictatorial, and many people today view the army as the country's last remaining credible institution.

<p>

Bombs Rock Tent Village In Pakistan

(Philadelphia Inquirer)....Munir Ahmed, Associated Press

Three bombs exploded yesterday outside a vast tent village where an estimated 300,000 followers of a militant Islamic group had gathered to praise holy wars and to condemn India and the United States.

<p>

Taiwan's '2 China' Policy Restated

(Washington Post)....Steven Mufson

Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hui has written an article in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs magazine reiterating the "state-to-state" formula that angered China in July and heightened tensions between the island and the mainland.

<p>

India: Seeks To Defer Meeting

(New York Times)....Reuters

India asked for a seven-nation regional summit meeting set for Nov. 26-28 in Nepal to be deferred because of the military takeover in Pakistan, but Islamabad called the move interference in its domestic affairs.

<p>

Former GI Meets No Gun Ri Survivors

(Pacific Stars and Stripes)....Associated Press

A tearful U.S. veteran of the Korean War on Thursday hugged five survivors of an alleged mass killing of civilian refugees by American soldiers in the early days of the conflict.

<p>

No Gun Ri

(USA Today)....Unattributed

South Korean survivors and U.S. Army veterans of No Gun Ri, the hamlet where witnesses say American troops killed hundreds of refugees in 1950, will meet and pray together next week in a Cleveland church, the National Council of Churches said.

<H3>NATO</H3>

DOD Leader Says Critics Misunderstand Realities Of Fighting With NATO

(Inside the Air Force)....Gigi Whitley

Deputy Defense Secretary John Hamre this week challenged critics who contend Kosovo air operations fell victim to "political micromanagement," saying that the United States would not have fought the war without its NATO partners.

<H3>MISSILE DEFENSE</H3>

China Says U.S. Provoked Russian Anti-Missile Test

(International Herald Tribune)....Associated Press

China said Thursday that U.S. efforts to set up an anti-missile defense shield had provoked Russia into testing an antiballistic missile and restarting the arms race.

<H3>CONGRESS</H3>

Congress Nears Agreement On Foreign Aid

(Washington Post)....Eric Pianin and Juliet Eilperin

Congressional Republicans and the White House moved close to an agreement on foreign aid late yesterday even as GOP leaders sought to capitalize on public resentment toward overseas assistance.

<H3>ESPIONAGE</H3>

U.S. Near Decision On Indicting Lee In Los Alamos Case

(Washington Post)....Walter Pincus

The federal government is in the final stages of determining what classified information could be presented in court against Wen Ho Lee, clearing the way for a possible indictment of the former nuclear weapons scientist as early as next week, according to senior administration officials.

<H3>BUSINESS</H3>

Analysts: DOD Shares Blame For Companies Troubles On Wall Street

(Defense Daily)....Vago Muradian

One day after Deputy Defense Secretary John Hamre criticized Wall Street for pounding defense industry stock values, analysts and executives lashed back by blaming the Pentagon for a series of actions that have contributed to the financial ill-health of firms vital to national security.

<H3>OPINION</H3>

Sanctions, Suffering And Blame
>

(Washington Post)....William Raspberry

The United States and U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan are squabbling--politely, so far--over the effects of economic sanctions against Iraq.

<p>

Can't Tell Good Guys From Bad, Even With A Program

(Fort Worth Star-Telegram)....Molly Ivins

Watching the U.S. slog deeper and deeper into the Big Muddy in Colombia is so painfully familiar, so eerily reminiscent of earlier foreign policy disasters, that it should be enough to make us all wake up screaming in the middle of the night.

<p>

The Hole In The Bush Defense Plan

(Washington Post)....Michael O'Hanlon

...One overarching problem complicates Mr. Bush's proposals, however: He cannot begin to pay for them.

<p>

Is The Arrow Really Needed?

(Jerusalem Post)....Mark Heller

This week's successful test of the Arrow anti-ballistic missile has provoked another round of debate about the advisability of deploying such a system.

<p>

Anthrax Threat Is Real -- (Letter)

(USA Today)....Charles L. Cragin

...In an effort to protect our military personnel from this very real and growing threat, the Department of Defense has begun immunizing our forces with the FDA-approved anthrax vaccine, which has had an excellent safety record since it was first licensed and approved by the FDA in 1970.

<H3>EDITORIAL</H3>

Russian Revenge

(Washington Post)....Editorial

IT SEEMS THE Russians not only supported Slobodan Milosevic during his dirty war in Kosovo; they took lessons from him too.

<p>

Milestones For Peace

(Christian Science Monitor)....Editorial

In an era when military might is still often used to either split up a country (NATO in Yugoslavia, for instance) or force it to stay united (Russia in Chechnya), it's worth noting two peaceful but necessary land transfers taking place between sovereign nations.

<p>

The Imperial Presidency

(Washington Times)....Editorial

...Even though on Oct. 13 the U.S. Senate turned down the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) on nuclear weapons, by a 51-48 vote at that, Mrs. Albright does not think it is any reason for the administration to accept defeat.

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<P>Washington Times

November 5, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Colombian Guerrillas Alarm Bolivia </P>

<P>By Tom Carter, The Washington Times</P>

<P> Bolivian officials fear Marxist guerrillas infiltrating from Colombia will spread the influence of their drug-financed army, now equipped with some of the deadliest weapons available, to a new Latin American battleground.</P>

<P> At least three members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have been spotted in Bolivia in recent weeks and are being hunted by government forces, a senior Bolivian official said in Washington, D.C. Thursday.</P>
>

<P> "We feel the situation is under control, but we are concerned that the FARC objective is to expand their ideology into Bolivia," said Walter Guiteras, Bolivia's government minister and a delegate to the the 34-nation drug summit taking place in Washington.</P>

<P> FARC, with an estimated 15,000 guerrillas, has been known to stage occasional raids across Colombia's borders into Ecuador, Venezuela and Panama.</P>

<P> But until now, their presence has not been reported in Bolivia, an Andean nation separated from Colombia by nearly 500 miles of Brazilian lowlands.</P>
>

<P> Mr. Guiteras said the ongoing manhunt for Colombian guerrillas in Bolivia was triggered by evidence that FARC guerrillas have for the first time sent recruiters into his country.</P>

<P> He said Bolivian police were searching for the three FARC recruiters in the central cities of Santa Cruz and Cochabamba.</P>

<P> Officials in Bolivia and the United States find the FARC interest in Bolivia particularly alarming, because of that country's recent success in reducing the production of coca, the main ingredient in cocaine, from 120,000 acres to 55,000 acres.</P>

<P> FARC uses "taxes" and protection money from drug traffickers to finance its 40-year-old war in Colombia. Some 35,000 people have been killed in the past decade.</P>

<P> By some estimates FARC takes in between \$215 million and \$1 billion in drug-related revenue a year, which it then uses to outfit its army and to buy sophisticated weapons and communications equipment.</P>

<P> There is concern that FARC has purchased shoulder-fired missiles capable of taking down an airplane. The rebel movement, which is conducting peace negotiations with the Colombian government, controls more than 40 percent of Colombian territory.</P>

<P> "We fear their efforts are to connect leftist guerrillas against our successful eradication efforts," Mr. Guiteras said in an interview Thursday. "There is evidence they have contact with some Bolivian groups."</P>

<P> Mr. Guiteras said that in addition to Colombian activity in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba, Bolivian police recently captured a member of Peru's Tupac Amaru rebel movement.</P>

<P> The rebel, Vincente Rodriguez, was captured during a raid on a government office where national identity papers and a small number of arms were stolen. Mr. Guiteras said three persons escaped.</P>

<P> Mr. Guiteras said Mr. Rodriguez initially confessed to being a member of Tupac Amaru, but later recanted. Tupac Amaru is best known for its Christmas 1996 siege of the Japanese Embassy in Lima, Peru, when 72 hostages were held for 126 days.</P>

<P> Mr. Guiteras said Bolivian intelligence services believe the Colombians were recruiters for the FARC, the largest and best-armed guerrilla army in Latin America.</P>

<P> "One possibility is the FARC were recruiting to find people to take to Colombia for training and then reinsert them in Bolivia," he said.</P>

<P> He said Bolivian intelligence officials have been meeting with the CIA , and that the two organizations were working together to ferret out the "troublemakers."</P>

<P> "What is going for us is that Bolivia is a peaceful nation and Bolivian [peasants] do not collaborate with foreign left-wing movements," said Mr. Guiteras. "Do not forget [Cuban revolutionary] Che Guevara died in Bolivia after they rejected his cause."</P>

<P> Gen. Barry McCaffrey, director of the U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy, also voiced concern Thursday about the Colombian rebels.</P>

<P> "There is no question that the FARC in particular is dominating drug growing, production, smuggling and controls what a number of criminal organizations are allowed to do," he told The Washington Times Thursday.</P>

<P> Gen. McCaffrey said Colombian criminal penetration into Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru and Panama already is high on his list of concerns and that he is looking into the reports from Bolivia.</P>

<P> "The FARC is the one unifying force. I'll be looking at what the minister said," Gen. McCaffrey said.</P>

<P> Bolivian Vice President Jorge Quiroga was also asked about the reports at a press conference called Thursday to trumpet Bolivia's success in cutting drug production by 50 percent in the past three years.</P>

<P> "There are many people in the drug business who do not want to see Bolivia succeed," he said.</P>

<P> Mr. Guiteras said this is a particularly crucial time for Bolivia because it is about to embark on an eradication program in Yungas, among highland Indians who have used coca for tea and religious ceremonies for thousands of years.</P>

<P> "We are entering the most difficult stage," he said. </P>

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<P>New York Times

November 5, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>20 Years Later, Irans Anti-America Protests Lacking In Fervo
r</P>

<P>By John F. Burns</P>

<P> TEHRAN, Iran -- For Islamic revolutionaries, it's a red-letter day, a d
ay to raise old banners, shout old slogans, burn a few flags, renew the old fer
vor, savor the days when Iran, in its dealings with America, had the sense that
it, at last, was calling the shots. </P>

<P> It's Nov. 4, the day in 1979 when militant students clambered into the
U.S. embassy compound, seized more than 50 diplomats, and launched the 444-day
hostage crisis that has poisoned ties between Iran and the United States ever s
ince. </P>

<P> This year, the 20th anniversary, was to be a day of days, a triumphal h
omecoming for the revolutionary class of '79. Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the Musli
m cleric who leads the country now, had called on "followers of the Imam's line
" -- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the revolution's original leader, the man who
called the United States the "Great Satan" -- to show that time had not exhaus
ted the passions that drove Iranians to drive out the shah, and with him the "t

yrant", America, that was his principal backer.</P>

<P> But somehow, amid the strident speechmaking and the punching of the air that accompanied Thursday's rally, there was something out of temper, something registering unmistakably that even in Islamic Iran, the years have marched on. For one thing, there can hardly have been more than 5,000 people at the gathering, 7,000 by the most optimistic estimate, in a city, Tehran, that has a population of 12-million. </P>

<P> For another, many in the crowd, especially among the young, seemed to have trouble working up the requisite animosity for the United States. One 21-year-old woman, assigned to the rally by her college photography tutor, looked out bemused from beneath the scarf required by Islamic dress codes. What did she think of the protest? "It's a joke," she said, nodding towards a group of young women with western dress poking out from beneath their black cloaks. "How can you shout 'Death to America!' when you're wearing blue jeans?" </P>

<P> Asked if she favored re-establishing Iran's ties with the United States, she scoffed. "Where have you been, asleep?" she said. "In every sense that really matters to me, we've had relations with America for years. All this is just a big show." </P>

<P> What she meant, apparently, was that the Iran of 1999 -- an Iran of Internet cafes, of up-to-date Hollywood movies in video rental-stores, of American boat-shoes and designer clothes in fancy boutiques, of Coca-Cola served from sidewalk stalls, of prosperous Iranian-Americans commuting between Tehran and new homes in New York and Dallas and Los Angeles -- is a country with rich ties to the United States. </P>

<P> What is missing are the diplomatic links that were severed the moment the embassy was seized, and even they may not be many years away, in view of feelers put out by both governments in recent years. </P>

<P> On the podium set up close to the gates of the old embassy on Taleqani Street, one of those who participated in the embassy takeover, Mohsen Rezaie, former commander of the Revolutionary Guards, had trouble holding the crowd with a speech that was mostly a walk down memory lane, with references to the "den of spies," as Khomeini called the embassy, to American "arrogance," and to the hostage-takers' "compassion" in releasing women and African-Americans before the diplomatic deal that sent the others safely home on Jan. 20, 1981. </P>

<P> This year, there was no repeat of an awkward moment at the 1998 rally, when an indecorous student reminded Rezaie that his son had recently fled to the United States and sought refugee status there, a fact prominently reported in Tehran newspapers that support a democratic reform movement. </P>

<P> The student suggested, to laughter from the crowd, that the former host age-taker might want to "bring your son home" before lecturing other Iranians about maintaining the correct degree of revolutionary vigilance towards America. </P>

<P> But if there was nothing quite so cheeky on Thursday, there was plenty to suggest that many young Iranians are exhausted by enmity for the United States. There was an array of baseball caps, bearing logos for the Yankees, the Lakers, the Redskins, and other American teams. </P>

<P> There were students, and others, who turned up with posters bearing the image of President Mohammed Khatami, the cleric who has galvanized the reform movement and outraged conservative clerics with a vision of an Iran that curbs the excesses of clerical rule with democratic institutions and an enhanced regard for human rights. </P>

<P> The Khatami images were vastly outnumbered by posters for Khomeini and his successor, Ayatollah Khamenei, who refuted Khatami's calls for a "dialogue" with the United States in a speech on Wednesday in which he said that only "simpletons and traitors" could seek a rapprochement with the United States. </P>

<P> One young man who unfolded a homemade Khatami poster had it snatched away and scrunched up by a rough-hewn man in his 40s who identified himself as a "hezbollahi," a follower of the Party of God, one of the most militant and vengeful Islamic groups in Iran. </P>

<P> The poster-snatcher, in all likelihood, was one of the veterans of 1979 for whom the embassy seizure, and the militancy that engendered it, have a sacred quality not to be tampered with by revisionists. </P>

<P> In one of the more ironic twists to Iran's revolutionary story, many of the most influential advisers to Khatami were militants once themselves, some of them men who helped seize the embassy, and watched as the bewildered diplomats were led blindfolded into the embassy compound to be displayed as trophies. </P>

<P> Judging from Thursday's crowd, those who have remained unwaveringly loyal to the memories of 1979 are mainly those for whom the Islamic revolution offered an opportunity for self-aggrandizement, or relief from lives of penury and powerlessness. </P>

<P> There were greying men with red headbands and bandilleros, factory workers, clerks and janitors, widows and orphans of "martyrs" from the Iran-Iraq war, rural dwellers for whom the revolution brought government jobs and educational opportunities and pensions, Muslim clerics who emerged as powers in the land. </P>

<P> Many sported the several-day stubble and the collarless cleric's shirts that became the revolutionary uniform. They shouted "Death to America" and "Death to Israel!" </P>

<P> Harking back to a tradition that had fallen out of favor last year, they burned flags, clambering atop scaffolding opposite the old embassy compound to drape the Stars and Stripes, the blue-and-white flag of Israel, and Britain's Union Jack, then set them alight. One banner denounced "the Great Satan," a phrase little heard since Khomeini died in 1989. </P>

<P> Still, it was the irreverent counterpoints that lent a special character to the day. A 17-year-old student, Hassan, said that from what he had heard, America wasn't so bad. </P>

<P> "My sister is in America, and she says it's a nice place, so I don't see why I should shout 'Death to America'," he said. "Besides, many Iranians live in the United States, so wouldn't it make sense if we were good friends?" Arde shir, also 17, thought the moment called for something ironic. "Oh, America, my love!" he said, in English, spreading his arms, grinning broadly. </P>

<P> Nearby, a dispute about the flag-burning had broken out, with a glowering, stubble-faced member of the basiji, revolutionary volunteers who have often acted as vigilantes, remonstrating with Samim, an 18-year-old, for expressing doubts. </P>

<P> "I don't believe in flag-burning, it's disrespectful," Samim rejoined. "How would you feel if somebody burned the Iranian flag?" As smuts from the flags floated down like chaff, a 14-year-old boy chipped in, "We shouldn't burn the American flag because we love the American people," he said. </P>

<P> Amid the hubbub, there was one point on which even those most genially disposed towards the United States seemed to concur, that Washington should stop setting conditions for Iran to meet before the American policy of economic sanctions and diplomatic isolation is dropped. </P>

<P> The Clinton administration has said Iran must disavow the development of nuclear weapons, end its support for "terrorists," including the militant Hamas and Hezbollah groups that have attacked Israelis civilians from bases in Lebanon and the Gaza Strip, and stop opposing the Middle East peace process between Israel and the Palestinians. </P>

<P> In his speech on the eve of the rally, Khamenei said the American demands amounted to asking Iran to "submit" to the United States as it had under the shah. In this, at least, the religious leader appeared to have almost universa

I support. </P>

<P> Abbas Dasht, a 35-year-old lawyer who joined the hostage-takers as a teenage volunteer, said the United States had learned nothing from the hostage-taking. </P>

<P> "Our message was that Iran wanted to be independent, and to have that independence respected," he said. "So there cannot be any question of setting conditions for us now." </P>

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<P>New York Times

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>Suspension Of Military Relationship Between China And U.S. To End</P>

<P>By Elizabeth Becker</P>

<P> WASHINGTON -- China and the United States have agreed to resume military relations suspended by Beijing last May when NATO bombed the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, Secretary of Defense William Cohen said Thursday. </P>

<P> "There is every indication they would like to resume military-to-military contacts,"he said. "I am hopeful that they can come about soon." </P>

<P> The Chinese agreed to remove this irritation in relations with Washington last week during a visit by Deputy Undersecretary of State Thomas Pickering to Beijing. For its part, the Clinton administration is trying to repair the relationship by completing a deal to insure that China becomes a member of the World Trade Organization. </P>

<P> In a gesture of reconciliation, the U.S. Navy destroyer O'Brien visited Hong Kong this week at China's invitation. </P>

<P> But Cohen said that the two countries have yet to agree on how they will go about reviving the full military relationship, which has included high-level visits, port calls, joint exercises and negotiations on maritime rules. </P>

<P> To that end, Kurt Campbell, the deputy assistant secretary of defense for Asian affairs, will visit China this month to pave the way for formal negotiations on resuming military-to-military relations. Those talks could come as soon as January, said Kenneth Bacon, the Pentagon spokesman. </P>

<P> "We have yet to work out the details, including the details of when a defense consultative committee or team will get together to actually figure out what the next steps are," Bacon said. </P>

<P> Cohen also said he would like to exchange visits with Defense Minister Chi Haotian "when the conditions permit." </P>

<P> Last July the United States agreed to pay China \$4.5 million in compensation for the victims of NATO's bombing of the embassy and are now discussing compensation for the destroyed embassy building. </P>

<P> Three people were killed and 27 wounded in the bombing, which provoked a serious crisis in relations between Washington and Beijing and led to angry anti-U.S. demonstrations in the Chinese capital. </P>

<P> The Chinese rejected Washington's explanation that the May 7 bombing was an accident, caused by poor intelligence and last-minute demands for new targets during the NATO air war in Kosovo. </P>

<P> China postponed all meetings with the United States on human rights, security issues, including military-to-military ties, and China's membership in the World Trade Organization. But after repeated apologies and several telephone

calls from President Clinton, the Chinese began to relent. In their meeting in September, Clinton and Chinese President Jiang Zemin seemed determined to restore normal relations. </P>

<P> And this week the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended that retired Adm. Joseph W. Prueher be confirmed as the next ambassador to China. </P>
>

<P> That post has been empty since July with the departure of former Ambassador James Sasser. China delayed giving its approval to Prueher's nomination, reflecting its continued anger over the embassy bombing. As former commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, Prueher was active in deepening military-to-military relations with China, but also oversaw the sending of U.S. warships to waters near Taiwan in 1996 when China launched a series of provocative missile tests in the area.</P>

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<P>Washington Times

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>Cohen Hopes To Resume Ties With China </P>

<I><P>Urges Russia not to upgrade defenses </P>

</I><P>By Bill Gertz, The Washington Times</P>

<P> Defense Secretary William S. Cohen said yesterday that China is ready to resume military contacts with the Pentagon after Beijing cut off ties six months ago to protest NATO's errant bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.</P>

<P> Mr. Cohen also told reporters at the Pentagon that Russia should not challenge U.S. national missile defenses by modernizing its currently deployed system.</P>

<P> "We do hope to re-establish the kind of military-to-military contacts that we had prior to the incident ...," Mr. Cohen said of the March 8 bombing in Belgrade that killed two Chinese intelligence officers.</P>

<P> Officials of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) "indicated that they would like to re-establish these contacts," Mr. Cohen said following a meeting with Spanish Defense Minister Eduardo Serra.</P>

<P> The defense secretary said, however, that so far there were no "concrete" steps to renew the military-to-military relationship.</P>

<P> "I am hopeful that they can come about soon," Mr. Cohen said. "I would like to certainly re-establish my own relationship with the defense minister, and hopefully that can come about in the near future."</P>

<P> The comments followed reports in the Chinese press that PLA Gen. Xiong Guongkai, deputy chief of staff for intelligence, will visit the United States, possibly as early as next month. The general is the PLA's chief liaison officer with foreign militaries.</P>

<P> Gen. Xiong is known widely in the Pentagon for telling a former Pentagon official in 1995 that the United States risked a Chinese nuclear-missile attack on Los Angeles if it intervened in a conflict between China and Taiwan.</P>

<P> Mr. Cohen, who returned last month from a trip to Asia that did not include a stop in China, said he "certainly would be willing to go back to visit China."</P>

<P> China reacted harshly to the radar-guided bombing of its embassy in Belgrade during the Kosovo conflict, cutting off military ties and threatening the United States with unspecified retaliation.</P>

<P> The Clinton administration offered numerous apologies to China's government, which rejected the U.S. explanation that the bombing was a mistake.</P>

<P> Congress, following reports of widespread Chinese spying, moved to curb the Pentagon's military program with China.</P>

<P> The defense-authorization bill signed into law by the president recently contains provisions limiting military exchanges with China. The law stated that there will be no exchanges with China on force projection, nuclear operations, advanced combat operations, advanced logistics, chemical and biological weapons defenses, surveillance and reconnaissance, joint war fighting, and military space operations.</P>

<P> Regarding Russia's announced test of a new anti-missile interceptor earlier this week, Mr. Cohen said the Russian ABM test shows "that they have their own ABM system, something we do not have."</P>

<P> "We have made it very clear: nothing that we have in mind to construct and could construct would in any way jeopardize their strategic systems," Mr. Cohen said. "We do not pretend and do not aspire to have a system that could try to defeat several thousands of missiles, possibly, were they ever launched at the United States."</P>

<P> The U.S. national missile defense plan is to deal with "an emerging threat from states such as North Korea, Iran, Iraq, Libya, or any other country that might acquire such capability in the future, that places our citizens at risk."</P>

<P> The Russian test could be Moscow "trying to make a point" about U.S. efforts at missile defense, he said.</P>

<P> Mr. Clinton will decide in June whether to deploy a national missile defense, Mr. Cohen said.</P>

<P> The United States is seeking to negotiate changes to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with Russia, which bars building missile defenses for the entire national territory.</P>

<P> The Russians have deployed a nuclear-tipped ABM system around Moscow. The United States ABM system built in North Dakota to protect a strategic missile field was dismantled in the 1970s.</P>

<P> "We hope to be able to persuade them of the reasonable position that we

have taken and the need to amend and modify the treaty in order to accommodate that," Mr. Cohen said. "Absent that, we'll have to see how the situation unfolds, but we have tried to make it very clear, and I'm hoping over the course of the next four, five, six months that we'd be successful in our persuasion."

Moscow so far has shown no interest in making any changes to the treaty that would allow the U.S. missile defense to be built.

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<P>Washington Times

November 5, 1999

Pg. 16</P>

<P ALIGN="JUSTIFY">Pentagon Denies NATO-Nukes Pullout</P>

<P> The Pentagon yesterday denied reports the United States is preparing to withdraw its last remaining nuclear weapons from NATO countries in Europe.</P>

<P> Diplomatic and military sources in Brussels told Agence France-Presse that a decision to withdraw the remaining nuclear weapons could be announced in December during NATO ministerial meetings in Brussels.</P>

<P> Three U.S. experts recently revealed that warheads that could be fitted to bombers remained stockpiled in bases in seven European countries: Germany, Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, Greece and Turkey.</P>

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<P>Washington Times

November 5, 1999

Pg. 7</P>

<P>U.S. POWs Recall Cubans Torturing Them In Vietnam</P>

<I><P>Tell panel of Air Force officer's death</P>

</I><P>By Audrey Hudson, The Washington Times</P>

<P>A Navy pilot told a House panel yesterday that he and other American prisoners of war were brutally tortured, and one serviceman was killed, by Cuban nationals during the Vietnam War.</P>

<P>"I was beaten three or four times a day until I became demoralized. ... I di

dn't care if I lived or died," said retired Capt. Ray Vohden.</P>

<P>He and Air Force Col. Jack W. Bomar told the House International Relations Committee they and approximately 20 other POWs were held at a prison camp in Hanoi known as "the Zoo," and routinely beaten by interrogators they believe were Cuban agents.</P>

<P>The POWs called it the "Cuba Program," which they believe was an experimentation program of brutal interrogation methods sponsored by Fidel Castro's regime. Air Force Capt. Earl G. Cobeil was beaten into a coma by one of the Cubans and subsequently died.</P>

<P>A Defense Department official told the committee they first learned of the Cuba program from newly released prisoners in March 1973 through debriefings, and that those reports were quickly brought to the attention of senior defense officials.</P>

<P>The Defense Department, in cooperation with those 20 POWs, has since investigated several Cubans they believed may have been part of the torture program, said Robert J. Destatte, a senior analyst in the department's Prisoner of War and Missing in Action office.</P>

<P>Mr. Destatte said the Caucasian interrogators spoke fluent English with a Spanish accent and were knowledgeable about Central America and the southeastern United States.</P>

<P>"In an exchange with one of our POWs, a Vietnamese guard referred to the Caucasian interrogators as Cubans. These and other factors led many of the POWs and analysts to believe that the interrogators were Cubans, possibly Cubans who had lived in the United States," Mr. Destatte said.</P>

<P>One of the prisoners, retired Air Force Col. Ed Hubbard, recently identified as the leader of the group Cuban Gen. Fernando Vecino Alegret, whom the POWs nicknamed "Fidel."</P>

<P>Gen. Alegret has been a member of the Communist Party Central Committee in Cuba since 1975, and Cuba's minister of higher education since 1976.</P>

<P>The committee has asked the Clinton administration to investigate these reports of war crimes, and whether Gen. Alegret was in fact the lead interrogator.</P>

<P>"Survivors of the Cuba program have been eager to identify and trace the Cuban agents who systematically interrogated them and tortured their fellow American

ans. Yet despite their efforts, a successful resolution of this matter has not been achieved," said Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Florida Republican, who is the leading congressional advocate for these POWs.</P>

<P>Capt. Vohden told the committee that guards "stood around talking loudly, laughing and yelling" as Capt. Cobeil was viciously beaten by "Fidel."</P>

<P>At that point, he said, Capt. Cobeil was "already pushed beyond the limit from which he might have a chance to regain his sanity."</P>

<P>"As<I> </I>I stood there on my crutches, my heart and mind overflowed with emotion. It was the most sickening feeling to hear what was going on and know there was nothing I could do about it," Capt. Vohden said.</P>

<P>Mrs. Ros-Lehtinen has asked President Clinton to instruct the Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, State Department, Defense Department and Department of Veterans Affairs to investigate the involvement of the Castro regime in the "Cuba Program."</P>

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<P>Newport News Daily Press

November 5, 1999</P>

<U><P>Military Update</P>

</U><P>Confused About The New Medical Oversight Panel? You're Not Alone</P>

<P>By Tom Philpott</P>

<P> Does the Pentagon's top health official share the view of service leaders that planned health budgets through 2006 are under funded and that the new Defense Medical Oversight Committee can help raise those budgets and improve TRI-CARE? </P>

<P> Dr. Sue Bailey, assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, was circumspect on the issues in an Oct. 27 interview. She declined to say if health budgets need to be raised beyond levels now projected by the Clinton administration, though the military surgeons general maintain they are short roughly \$ 500 million a year. She also declined to embrace what is expected to be a strong push by the DMOC, for the next proposed defense budget, to establish a mail-order pharmacy benefit for beneficiaries 65 and older.</P>

<P> The DMOC is co-chaired by Bailey's boss, Rudy de Leon, under secretary of defense for personnel and readiness, and by Adm. Donald Pilling, vice chief of naval operations. Bailey is a voting member along with the service vice chiefs. But as Bailey notes in this excerpt from the interview, the DMOC is mostly line officers, or warfighters, not doctors:</P>

<P> Q: What's the DMOC going to do to help you get the kinks out of the TRI-CARE system?</P>

<P> A: The DMOC is going to provide us with an oversight and advisory committee that can review and recommend on two major areas of importance: the benefit and how we budget for that benefit. We are looking forward to the kind of line involvement that the DMOC brings to the table. Programs can't be successful without the support of the line. So we're so pleased to see that the Chairman [of the Joint Chiefs], in particular, is behind the program we've been working so hard to institute...</P>

<P> Q: Do you think there will be a change in the benefit?</P>

<P> A: Well, there are shifts made at times, as you know. Sometimes congressionally mandated and sometimes because we will change policy...</P>

<P> Q: Do you think DMOC, though, will be the impetus for any kind of a major reshaping of the benefit?</P>

<P> A: Keep in mind they are a committee, which provides advice, recommendation and review. So they can't reshape it themselves. They don't have the authority to reshape. Where they can be of great benefit is to recommend, make recommendations and review the benefit and how it is resourced. And that recommendation goes through the Defense Resources Board and through the deputy secretary. So the policies we establish here in Health Affairs can reflect this renewed line interest and involvement that the DMOC can represent. </P>

<P> Q: But you're a voting member of the DMOC. Do you think it will be recommending substantial benefit changes, particularly for the over-65 population? </P>

<P> A: Well, I mean, those are your words. You're characterizing it as...</P>

<P> Q: No. 'Recommending.' </P>

<P> A: But what I'm saying is I don't think that's going to be [or] that I would perceive this as a committee to make some sweeping change. I think really that they are listening to everything we at Health Affairs have provided them as they've gotten started here in a kind of Health Affairs 101. </P>

<P> Keep in mind, this is a line organization and I'm the only medic on the team. So these are people without medical background -- I don't know if I want to say that but -- or a finance background. So the reshaping comes from all the professionals that stand behind me and support the work we do at Health Affairs. </P>

<P> So, are they going to reshape a benefit? They're going to listen I would hope -- and I see them very intently focused on trying to glean the information -- about how it is we organize the care we provide to our beneficiaries. And then, again, review and recommend how it is that that benefit is structured and the resourcing. </P>

<P> Now sweeping changes? I think what we're talking about is, 'What do we do about our over-65 retirees?' These are the line people who have worn the uniform, who represent and defend their country. This is the same group that, therefore, can have great understanding about the promise that was made to those who went before. And so we very much look to their recommendation in an area that is so essential... </P>

<P> Q: But it's too early to say whether they are going to...? </P>

<P> A: It's way too early to say. We are just now providing all the data t

hat will let them understand the programs in place, the ones in development, the organizational structure by which we operate. We're in the infancy of this committee. I think, together, we are going to make decisions about the benefit. ..I don't think sweeping changes would describe it. Those are decisions that will be made throughout the leadership of the department.</P>

<P> Q: Here's what I thought was occurring. As much as you would like to improve the benefit, you're limited by your resources. The DMOC is this high profile...entity that could, if you wanted to put millions of additional dollars in the budget, [use] their strong recommendation, saying 'This is what we need. It's important to readiness'...And given that momentum, you [might] be able to say, 'Okay, let's set up a pharmacy benefit for the over-65 population' or 'Let's do this to improve access'...Is that not a correct description of what the DMOC [could] accomplish?</P>

<P> A: You'd have to say it again...</P>

<P> Q: It sounds, from your perspective, like the DMOC isn't quite as important as I imagined.</P>

<P> A: I would definitely say I look to their recommendations as they review our process and the way in which we provide for the established benefit. Their recommendations can be very helpful because they do carry the weight of the line. We need the line involvement. [Turning to an aide.] Does that sum it up?</P>

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<P>Washington Times

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>Inside The Ring</P>

<P>By Bill Gertz and Rowan Scarborough, The Washington Times</P>

<P>China nuke danger</P>

<P> The Army is warning soldiers to watch out for radioactive foreign military equipment.</P>

<P> "It's primarily Chinese," a senior military officer told us. Other radioactive equipment in Army hands includes stuff "from Third World countries," he said.</P>

<P> "Commanders of units that possess foreign military equipment must be alert for the possibility that such equipment may contain radioactive material," the Oct. 22 memorandum states. "Examples follow:</P>

<P> "A. Displayed captured military vehicles have been found to have dials and gauges that contain radium. In one instance, surveyors found a foreign military vehicle in a public outdoor display at an Army activity with a vandalized radium dial that had contaminated the vehicle and the immediate area.</P>

<P> "B. Captured electronic equipment has been found to have radioactive tubes and radioactive luminous markings. One device discovered on public display at an Army museum emitted radiation levels that were well above those allowed for unrestricted access. In another example, an intelligence unit unknowingly held a device that contained so much radioactive material that the unit required a Nuclear Regulatory Commission license to legally possess it."</P>

<P> The memorandum said the main dangers of contamination were posed by gear with radium, strontium-90 and tritium. Tritium is a gas used to enhance nuclear explosions.</P>

<P> The radioactive gear can be kept if it is denuclearized properly and after surrounding areas are decontaminated.</P>

<P>Million Marine March</P>

<P> The Marine Corps' opposition to building an Air Force memorial near the revered Iwo Jima sculpture has reached a new intensity, perhaps not felt since Marines planted the flag on that captured Japanese island. And some top brass don't like it.</P>

<P> Some Marines are trying to organize a million Marine march on Washington to protest the government's pending final site approval. The Air Force memorial would sit a stone's throw from Arlington National Cemetery and within sight of the Iwo shrine.</P>

<P> With a rebellious march gaining momentum within the ranks, retired Marine Lt. Gen. Charles Cooper has stepped in to try to kill the idea. Gen. Cooper heads a committee dedicated to "saving" Iwo from the Air Force invasion.</P>

<P> He believes tact requires staying within the normal hearing process. He is sending messages to colleagues to explain.</P>

<P> "I appreciate you informing me on your various activities," Gen. Cooper told one of the organizers. "As chairman of the Iwo Jima Preservation Committee, allied with the Friends of Iwo Jima and Combat Veteran of Iwo Jima, I have spent over two years in the uphill battle to resist the efforts of the Air Force Memorial Foundation to build their memorial in Iwo Jima Park.</P>

<P> "We have countless irons in the fire and our likelihood of victory has never been more favorable than at present. I am deeply concerned that your well-meaning efforts to rally Marines to this cause could prove to be detrimental. Since learning of your efforts I have consulted on many fronts and at this time I would like to ask you, from the vantage point of having led this bitter fight for two years, in complete harmony with the senior Marine Corps leadership, not to change the chemistry or create a situation that we and the top echelons of the Marine Corps cannot support. I simply ask you to trust us in what we are doing."</P>

<P>Prueher on hold</P>

<P> Sen. Robert C. Smith Thursday quietly slammed an indefinite "hold" on the nomination of retired Adm. Joseph Prueher to be the next ambassador to China. The hold prevents the Senate from voting on the ambassadorship and could kill it if the Senate recesses without voting.</P>

<P> The nomination seemed almost assured last week after Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms told Adm. Prueher's wife to "pack" for Be

ijing.</P>

<P> Now it is in limbo. Mr. Smith, New Hampshire Republican, is opposing Adm. Prueher, the former commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, because he views the admiral as too pro-Beijing.</P>

<P> The admiral has a reputation in the Pentagon of being pro-Beijing. He so upset some officials during his tour at Pacific Command he was once dubbed "Panda-hugging Prueher," we are told.</P>

<P> Meanwhile, the departure of Mr. Smith from the chairmanship of the Senate Armed Services subcommittee on strategic forces -- a power seat overseeing both nuclear weapons and missile defenses -- has set off a scramble for the post.</P>

<P> Senate aides say Sen. Wayne Allard, Colorado Republican, will assume the post, leaving his post as chairman of the personnel subcommittee.</P>

<P> Stolen pay</P>

<P> The Defense Intelligence Agency reported recently in a classified digest sent to top Pentagon officials that Russian troops deployed in the Caucasus for military operations against Chechnya are struggling to cope with more than rebel resistance.</P>

<P> The soldiers' pay is being stolen. According to the report, Russian draftees in Dagestan, a region next to Chechnya, have not been paid for weeks.</P>

<P> The reason: Their pay is being stolen by corrupt Russian government officials before it reaches them. Worse, the soldiers are going without food and have been forced to rely on humanitarian aid supplied by groups in the region, the DIA said.</P>

<P> The military operations, under way for more than eight weeks, are a clear sign "the Chechens are resisting" the Russian military onslaught, said one intelligence official.</P>

<P> Krulak has landed</P>

<P> The office complex of the MBNA Corp. outside Wilmington, Del., has the look of a Marine Corps base. The office buildings sparkle in greens and whites. A tall fence rings snipped lawns and shrubs.</P>

/P>

<P> It's the perfect image for employees who like order and discipline . . . someone like Gen. Charles Krulak, who retired this summer after a 35-year career, four as the Marine Corps commandant.</P>

<P> "It's very much a values-based company," Gen. Krulak tells us from the company's Wilmington corporate headquarters, ticking off the names of former top government officials who have joined the giant credit bank.</P>

<P> Gen. Krulak is a senior vice chairman; his bailiwicks are facilities, ground transportation and internal auditing.</P>

<P> "It's just a bunch of people who believe that people are important and values are important," he says. "You know what I'm like, so it was a great fit."
</P>

<P> Most of Washington knows what the four-star general was like. As commandant, he made morality one of his top priorities. He preached the evils of excessive drinking and extramarital sex, much to the chagrin of some in the White House.</P>

<P> "Although I might not have been the most popular guy in the administration, we held our standards," said the legendary Marine. "When it came to gender-integrated training versus nonintegrated training, we stuck with it. When it came to adultery, we stuck with it."</P>

<P> The Marines are the lone holdout among the four branches in training men and women separately. Gen. Krulak protested a budding move inside the Pentagon to decriminalize adultery, right around the time President Clinton was embroiled in the Monica Lewinsky sex scandal.</P>

<P> Asked what he is most proud of as commandant, Gen. Krulak said, "The fact that the Marines answered the call every time the bell rang and performed in a superior manner [and] the Marine Corps for 48 straight months met or exceeded their recruitment goals after having raised their standards, expanded their boot camp and made it tougher. . . . We recognized what the youth of America really want, which is not a handout but a challenge."
</P>

<P> Navy Secretary Richard Danzig raised some eyebrows at Gen. Krulak's change-of-command ceremony. Referring to Gen. Krulak's wife and her dedication to the Corps, Mr. Danzig said, "It is the only menage a trois that the Marine Corps approves of."</P>

<P> The sexual allusion brought groans from the VIP crowd. A congressman later said he was offended. But Gen. Krulak brushed it off, praising his ex-boss.
</P>

<P> "I think the guy is probably the smartest man I've run into in a long time," Gen. Krulak told us. "He is just the world's greatest speaker. I think so sometimes he says one sentence too much. He's thinking and talking at the same time." </P>

<P> "He got smashed for the 'menage a trois' remark. If you think of what he was trying to say, it was a tremendous compliment to me and my wife. I'm a Danzig fan. A great fan." </P>

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<P>Lawton (OK) Constitution

November 4, 1999</P>

<P>Caldera Says Crusader Still Viable</P>

<P>By Steve Metzger, Staff writer</P>

<P> Though he has no doubt America must have a lighter, more agile Army in the future, Louis Caldera, secretary of the Army, said Wednesday that there like

ly will always be a need for heavy tanks and systems like the Crusader howitzer to engage enemies in "all-out, slug-out" fights.</P>

<P> The Crusader, currently in development by United Defense of Minneapolis, has been described by some as the most important new weapon in field artillery in at least a generation. Congress has approved spending \$268 million on the system in the coming fiscal year, and United Defense has announced plans for eventual construction of the Crusader at a plant near Elgin.</P>

<P> However, Army leaders, including Caldera, recently have cast some doubts on the future of heavy, tracked weapon systems, saying emerging technologies may eventually allow for lighter, but still extremely lethal wheeled fighting vehicles.</P>

<P> In a meeting with reporters after his participation in Wednesday's grand opening of a new, "prototype" Army recruiting station in west Lawton, Caldera said politicians and military leaders must envision an Army of the very near future capable of getting to any fight in the world much faster than the Army that defeated Iraq in the Persian Gulf War.</P>

<P> "No future enemy is going to give us the six months that we had to send our forces to the gulf," he said. "We've got to be able to get to hot spots around the world very, very quickly to influence the course of events as they unfold. Our forces have to be lighter."</P>

<P> The Army secretary said the Crusader system a self-propelled 155mm howitzer and resupply vehicle weighing in at about 100 tons may change and evolve in coming years, but he said the system remains viable.</P>

<P> "We're looking at ways of reducing the weight of that system to make it more deployable," he said. "(But), the Crusader is a very important program that gives us the kind of fires we're going to need to have in the future. There's nothing that says we will never be in an all-out, slug-out fight someday in which we will need our tanks and heavy fires all of the kinds of equipment that we have today in a war of unlimited means and unlimited ends. So it is important that we maintain those kinds of capabilities even as we try to attain new capabilities that will allow us to get to the fight faster with lethality and the survivability to fight and win."</P>

<P> Caldera said soldiers in today's Army and in the Army of the future deserve to be equipped with the very best weapons, and that he was pleased with the amount of money included in this year's Army budget for research and development.</P>

<P> He also commented on the high-tech tools, like laptop computers, digital messaging systems and other gear made available to Army recruiters in the new

Armed Forces recruiting station at 1030 NW 38th.</P>

<P> Attracting smart, motivated young men and women into the Army is one of the most important challenges facing the service, he said.</P>

<P> "We need to make sure to give our soldiers the tools they need to do the jobs that our country asks them to do," he said. "They need to know that they're going to get valuable skills and that they're going to get to work with that technology."</P>

<P> Asked about the controversy over mandated anthrax vaccinations for men and women serving in the Armed Forces, Caldera said he has confidence in the vaccination, which he and other senior leaders in the military have taken.</P>

<P> "We wouldn't want a soldier to go into a theater without his helmet or his rifle, and we wouldn't want him to go in without his anthrax vaccination," he said. "We want to protect our soldiers in the field and it's the right protection."</P>

<P> Caldera also commented on a recent report that scientists have been unable to rule out a particular vaccine given to those who served in the Persian Gulf War as a cause of Desert Storm syndrome.</P>

<P> "It doesn't mean that that inoculation had adverse effects," he said. "It means that scientists say they can't rule it out. Unfortunately, we live in a world today where rogue nations and terrorists are going to use weapons of mass destruction, including biological weapons, to threaten our country and soldiers, and we've got to protect ourselves against those threats." </P>

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<P>Lawton (OK) Constitution

November 4, 1999</P>

<P>Caldera Speaks Of Changing Times For Army</P>

<P>By Steve Metzger, Staff writer</P>

<P> To those who would say that soldiers in the Army today are living in a time of great change, with rapid advances in technology driving debates over the very meanings of words like "heavy" and "light," Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera might respond that soldiers' lives have been changing profoundly for more than a decade.</P>

<P> Further, he would say that times, still, are changing.</P>

<P> Not many years ago, before the fall of the Berlin Wall, the missions of soldiers and others in the Armed Forces were often difficult, Caldera said, but Americans pretty much always knew who their potential enemies were, where they might be found and how they would wage war.</P>

<P> Since the end of the Cold War, soldiers often haven't known from one year or even one week to the next who their potential enemies might be or in what corner of the world they might be asked to fight. They have been asked to stay prepared to win high-intensity conflicts, but have been called to wade into warlord feuds in places like Somalia.</P>

<P> They've been asked to downsize and have succeeded in trimming their ranks by thousands but at the same time have been called to send thousands to serve as peacekeepers in places like Bosnia and as "nation-builders" in places like Haiti and Honduras.</P>

<P> "Our soldiers have been out there on point for the world," the chief civilian adviser to the president on Army issues said. "My argument is that there is no service that contributes more."</P>

<P> At the dawn of a new century, Caldera said, potential enemies of the United States include political and religious radicals and drug traffickers, in addition to nation-states. While enemies may still choose to fight conventionally

with rifles, tanks and howitzers, they may also fight with nuclear or biological weapons or choose to engage in "cyber attacks" using computers.</P>

<P> For those reasons, Caldera said, Army leaders these days are spending lots of time asking questions about things like how divisions should be structured, how much money should be spent on heavy weapons and how much to spend on rapid-response light forces.</P>

<P> Mobility, he said, will be a key in the future.</P>

<P> "We've got to be able to get to hot spots faster," he said, "because we don't know where they are going to erupt or what the stakes might be."</P>

<P> But it will remain important to arrive prepared for any contingency, so heavy artillery and tanks still will claim roles on the world stage, Caldera said.</P>

<P> He said soldiers at Fort Sill should look forward to having the Crusader howitzer system early in the next century, because it will deliver them speed, lethality and situational awareness in combat like they have never had in the past.</P>

<P> "We know those (heavy weapon) platforms are tremendously important to the war fight today," Caldera said. "(And) they will continue to be important. ... The Crusader represents a tremendous advancement for our Army."</P>

<P> The Army secretary said balancing procurement needs with budget realities will continue to be an acute challenge in coming years. He also included improving health care and housing for soldiers among high priorities. Additionally, he said the Army should focus more in the future on helping soldiers achieve educational goals and on attracting smart, service-oriented young men and women into the Army </P>


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<P>Washington Post

November 5, 1999

Pg. 6</P>

<P>Break In Storm May Allow Search For Jet's Recorders</P>

<P>By Don Phillips, Washington Post Staff Writer </P>

<P> NEWPORT, R.I., Nov. 4Two Navy salvage ships sailed into the roiling Atlantic Ocean tonight, hoping to take advantage of a predicted one-day lull in the gale that has blocked recovery of two on-board recorders from the wreckage of EgyptAir Flight 990.</P>

<P> Rear Adm. W.G. Sutton of the Navy's Amphibious Group 2 said the USS Grapple and the ocean tug Mohawk would battle 15-foot seas through the night to be on site at dawn Friday. He said National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Navy meteorologists had predicted that during daylight hours waves would fall below seven to eight feet--the maximum height that would allow for safe launching of a remote diving vessel.</P>

<P> The New York-to-Cairo flight crashed early Sunday morning about 60 miles off Nantucket, Mass., abruptly diving from 33,000 feet and killing all 217 people aboard.</P>

<P> A preliminary Air Force analysis of radar data indicated that the Boeing 767 dived from 33,000 feet to about 16,000 feet, reaching or exceeding the speed of sound. But it then inexplicably climbed back to 24,000 feet before beginning a final dive.</P>

<P> The plane apparently broke up at about 10,000 feet, sending numerous pieces drifting slowly down with the wind.</P>

<P> Several outside radar specialists today privately expressed skepticism about the analysis, asking whether it could be based on flawed data.</P>

<P> National Transportation Safety Board Chairman Jim Hall, asked about the skepticism, told reporters that much work remains to be done on radar data, and that the analysis had not been presented as definitive. "All of the radar data is preliminary," he said.</P>

<P> If the initial analysis proves correct, however, pilots and engineers are puzzled as to what would cause a plane to go through such a series of maneuvers. They questioned how the plane could withstand the gravitational forces of beginning a sharp climb from a rapid dive.</P>

<P> The keys to solving the mystery are the plane's cockpit voice recorder and flight data recorder, often called "black boxes" although they are almost always encased in an orange crash box.</P>

<P> Ships have heard the distinctive locator "pingers" of both recorders, sitting in wreckage more than 250 feet beneath the surface. However, it is not possible now to know whether they have usable data and locating them in the shredded wreckage and body parts on the ocean bottom will be no easy task.</P>

<P> If the Grapple is able to launch the remotely operated vehicle (ROV) Deep Drone, investigators will have their first look at the wreckage. The electrically operated ROV, made by Oceaneering International Inc.'s Advanced Technologies Group in Upper Marlboro, has cameras, lights, sonar equipment and various other equipment. If it locates the recorders, it can grasp them and bring them to the surface.</P>

<P> Sutton said the decision whether to dive will be based solely on whether it would be safe for the ship's crew.</P>

<P> "We do not want to increase this tragedy any more than it is," he said.</P>

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<P>Pacific Stars and Stripes

November 6, 1999

Pg. 4</P>

<P>U.S. Officials Apologize For Sailors Actions During Visit </P>

<P>By Greg Tyler, Stripes Sasebo Bureau Chief</P>

<I><P> SASEBO NAVAL BASE, Japan U.S. officials apologized for the actions of U.S. sailors from the USS Belleau Wood who tossed firecrackers at cars from their taxi, did not pay a pizza bill and damaged two Jet Skis during a recent visit to the Philippines, Foreign Secretary Domingo Siazon said Thursday.</P>

<P> The incident was the first reported since May, when the Philippine Senate approved the Visiting Forces Agreement, allowing major joint military exercises and visits by U.S. military ships.</P>

<P> During the four-day port visit the 1,800 sailors and U.S. Marines onboard Belleau Wood visited locations in Cebu City, an industrial and recreational center.</P>

<P> "Full restitution has been made, apologies have been expressed, and thankfully, no one was hurt," said Lt. Lisa Brackenbury, public affairs spokesperson for Amphibious Group ONE.</P>

<P> The incidents involved only sailors from the amphibious assault ship based at Sasebo Naval Base. The four-day port visit ended Wednesday.</P>

<P> Siazon said sailors damaged two rented jet skis at a Cebu City beach resort. They abandoned the equipment on a beach and left without paying, he said.</P>

<P> Other sailors threw firecrackers from a taxi, damaging several cars, and a third group left without paying their bill at a pizza restaurant, Siazon said.</P>

<P> Siazon said officers of the Belleau Wood settled damages from the firecracker and Jet Ski incidents and the amount paid would be deducted from the salaries of the sailors involved. U.S. Ambassador Thomas Hubbard has promised to settle the bill from the restaurant, Pizza Hut, as soon as the embassy receives it, he said.</P>

<P> <I>(The Associated Press contributed to this report.) </P></I>

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<P>Colorado Springs Gazette

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>Air Force's Computers Ready For Y2K, General Says</P>

<P>By John Diedrich/The Gazette</P>

<P> With \$300 million spent in the past year, the Air Force is ready for Y2K, the general in charge of preparations said Thursday.</P>

<P> "We will have the ability to fly, fight and take care of our people," said Brig. Gen. Gary Ambrose.</P>

<P> Last week, the Air Force declared the service's 400 mission-critical computer systems ready and it's close to clearing 2,200 non-critical systems, he said. In addition, every Air Force base has been checked and is close to being ready, Ambrose said.</P>

<P> In giving such an assurance, the Air Force joins scores of other institutions - banks, airlines, utilities - that are saying they are Y2K ready.</P>

<P> But in the case of the military, national security could be at stake when the clocks roll over. The bottom line, Ambrose said, is the Air Force will be able to use anything in its arsenal.</P>

<P> "People who want to do evil may try to take advantage of a unique situation like Y2K to advance their goals," he said. "We are going to be ready for that and we want the world to know that."</P>

<P> Ambrose was in Colorado Springs to give a Y2K briefing to the CORONA conference, a meeting of top Air Force leaders, being held at the Air Force Academy this week.</P>

<P> For the Air Force, Y2K is simply another reason to test emergency plans already in place, Ambrose said.</P>

<P> "Overall, the Air Force and DoD (Defense Department) will be better, much better off because of preparations for Y2K," he said.</P>

<P> Y2K work in the Air Force began 18 months ago. During that time, workers checked out computers that run satellites, control fighter jets and perform myriad other tasks. They also worked on the systems that cut pay checks, control building temperatures and reset the pins at the base bowling alley.</P>

<P> On New Year's Eve, Ambrose doesn't expect much to look different at Air Force bases. Leave will not be canceled, though each base will likely have Y2K observers on hand, he said. </P>

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<P>New York Times

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>Russia Opens Chechen Border To Flood Of Refugees Fleeing Bombs</P>

<P>By Michael R. Gordon</P>

<P> MOSCOW -- Busloads of desperate refugees poured out of Chechnya Thursday, as Russia opened the border following Western criticism that it was needlessly endangering civilians. </P>

<P> Tens of thousands of civilians have been stranded on the Chechen side of the border, as women, children and the elderly have fled the Russian bombardment of Chechnya. Moscow, which began a military campaign against the breakaway region in September, had effectively sealed the border for almost two weeks. The Russian decision to admit the refugees -- who have been living in the open, often without food or water, as temperatures have plummeted -- comes as Western observers have stepped up their criticism of the Yeltsin government's handling of the crisis. </P>

<P> Human rights organizations have reported that Russian artillery attacks and bombing raids have killed and injured many civilians, based on interviews with refugees in neighboring Ingushetia. </P>

<P> Human Rights Watch reported Thursday that many civilians are pinned down in basements and that the conflict has overwhelmed Chechnya's hospitals. </P>

<P> "Russian shelling complicates medical evacuations," the organization reported. "Injured civilians who do attempt to flee face potentially life-threatening delays at the Chechen-Ingush border." </P>

<P> Amnesty International has expressed similar concerns, adding that it is worried by the relatively restrained criticism on the part of Western governments. </P>

<P> The Clinton administration, for example, has sought to balance its support for the Yeltsin government, and its fight against Islamic militants, with its concerns about civilians. Russia, which fought a war in 1994-96 to suppress a Chechen bid for independence, blames the militants for incursions into the neighboring republic of Dagestan and a series of terrorist bombings. </P>

<P> Although Washington has said it deplores the danger to civilians, it has not pressed for an end to Russia's offensive by threatening a cutoff in international assistance or the curtailment of other cooperation, a senior U.S. official said. </P>

<P> Still, the intensity of the fighting and the plight of the refugees has led some Western governments to become more vocal. </P>

<P> The British prime minister, Tony Blair, has sent a letter to his Russian counterpart, Vladimir Putin, urging Moscow to refrain from a bloody assault on the Chechen capital of Grozny and to help the refugees. </P>

<P> Russia has rejected most of the Western criticism, and the current military campaign has helped boost Putin's popularity rating to 29 percent, higher than that of other potential presidential candidates, according to the Public Opinion Fund, a Russian polling organization. </P>

<P> But Russia is also due to attend an important meeting of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Istanbul this month. Russia has sought to promote the organization as an alternative to NATO, and does not want the meeting to be dominated by criticism of the Chechen conflict. </P>

<P> Russia's response Thursday was to press on with its military campaign while taking some visible steps to ease the plight of civilians. </P>

<P> Thursday, Russia allowed busloads of Chechen refugees to enter the neighboring region of Ingushetia. Ingush authorities said that more than 3,000 people had crossed in a 24-hour period, compared with a small trickle in previous days. </P>

<P> Sergei Shoygu, the head of the Russian emergencies ministry, said that efficient exit routes would be established. He said that a two-week supply of food would be brought to the border region in Ingushetia, but that many refugees would have to be resettled elsewhere in the northern Caucasus. </P>

<P> Still, Russia has provided little assistance to the 200,000 who have already fled to Ingushetia, raising questions about how much help Moscow is prepared to give those in the new influx. </P>

<P> The Ingush government has complained that the refugees lack food, shelter and medicine. Aid from the Russian government, it says, is woefully inadequate and international support is needed. </P>

<P> Ruslan Aushev, president of Ingushetia, said that the actions of Russian troops manning the Ingush-Chechen border over the last two weeks have been "inhumane and humiliating." </P>

<P> Chechen civilians, not Islamic terrorists, have borne the brunt of the suffering during the military campaign, he said. </P>

<P> While Russia promised to help the refugees Thursday, there is no doubt about its ultimate aim: the defeat of Islamic militants and the seizure of Chechnya. </P>

<P> Defense Minister Igor Sergeyev said on Tuesday that Russian forces plan to take firm control of the entire region, a goal that eluded them in the previous war. Russian troops have already taken up positions outside Grozny and are also deployed near Gudermes, Chechnya's second-largest city. </P>

<P> Putin also said that Russia should try to protect itself against Chechen guerrillas by restricting travel from some Caucasian nations. He proposed that entry visas be required for travel from Georgia and Azerbaijan. Georgia and Azerbaijan criticized the proposal, saying it would complicate relations. </P>

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<P>London Times

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>Russian Power Plants 'At Risk'</P>

<P>By Giles Whittell </P>

<P> RUSSIA'S power grid could be at risk of seizure by the military if the army is allowed to repeat stunts such as the one in which troops took control of several substations in Siberia last month, a senior official has said. </P>

<P> Soldiers and armoured personnel carriers were dispatched to take over the electricity network in Sibirsky, a military settlement near the Altai mountains, when the local energy company cut off power because of unpaid bills totalling 1 million. </P>

<P> In a ten-day showdown, with grave implications as Russia's energy needs rise with winter, the army barred all but essential civilian personnel from generating and relay stations to guarantee continuous power for Sibirsky's military housing and command centre. </P>

<P> "As commander of the unit, I made the decision to take over the power station," Major-General Konstantin Svidersky told yesterday's Moscow Times, adding that he acted under a 1997 edict banning deliberate power cuts to strategic installations. </P>

<P> Russia's electricity giant, United Energy Systems (UES), has, in turn,

accused the army of exploiting the law to ignore mounting unpaid bills. "What will happen tomorrow if the military doesn't like something else?" Sergei Pinchuk, a UES spokesman, asked. "What will happen if they break into nuclear power stations?"</P>

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<P>New York Times

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>Gypsies And Others Said To Draw Kosovar Fury</P>

<P>By Carlotta Gall</P>

<P> PRISTINA, Kosovo -- Kosovo Albanians have become increasingly aggressive in attacking not only Serbs in this battered province, but also Gypsies and other ethnic minorities, according to foreign officials in charge of restoring peaceful administration in Kosovo. </P>

<P> A joint report issued here on Wednesday by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees described "a climate of violence and impunity." </P>

<P> Attacks by the Albanians against the dwindling Serbian population and the Gypsies are continuing unabated, officials of the European organization said

, and, in a new step, Muslim Slavs in the Prizren area in southern Kosovo are suffering intense intimidation and violence. </P>

<P> The officials said there was growing evidence that the Kosovo Albanian leadership was behind some of the harassment and was encouraging the formation of an intolerant monoethnic state. </P>

<P> Moderate Albanians who have spoken out against the violence have been subjected to threats. Minorities in Kosovo, confused and frightened, are retreating behind a wall of silence, as they lose faith in the international organizations that are on the scene to protect them. </P>

<P> Monitors from the European organization, entrusted with the democratization of Kosovo and preparations for elections next year, have expressed especially strong alarm over the ugly atmosphere that is spreading across the province. </P>

<P> The Prizren region has become a source of particular concern, said the head of the regional security group here, Benedicte Giaever. </P>

<P> A center of culture and learning, ancient Prizren had always been regarded as an example of tolerance and multiethnic harmony in Kosovo. The slender minarets of its mosques mingle with the solid proportions of the Orthodox churches and monasteries, and Turkish is the common language, spoken alike by the Albanian, Serb, Turkish and Gypsy communities. The townspeople largely escaped the ethnic purges that ravaged the province this year. Yet they have not avoided the purging of Serbs and other minority groups since then. </P>

<P> A retired government clerk, Vojislav Stankovic, 80, was one of the few Serbs still living in his own house -- until the weekend. Youths broke into the house and struck him in the face with a stone. The next day they returned, tied him up and threatened him with a knife. They told him that they wanted his house and that he should leave. </P>

<P> "They said they would slaughter me," he recounted. "I asked them, 'Why, what have I done?' And they said, 'If you do not leave by 10 tomorrow, we will cut you into pieces and throw you into the river.' " </P>

<P> He was sitting on a bed in the Serbian Orthodox seminary in Prizren, where he had sought refuge. His tone was deadpan, his face and eye a bruised mess from the stone. Beside him was a plastic bag of clothes, the only belongings that he had taken. Some 160 Serbs and members of other minority groups, mostly old people and children, are taking shelter in the seminary, guarded by German troops. </P>

<P> The Serbian quarter, a collection of old tiled town houses, climbs the hill behind the seminary. The steep cobbled streets wind through a scene of devastation of charred rafters and rubble. One house was still smoking, set afire a few days ago. </P>

<P> An Albanian couple in the area said a house was burned almost nightly. They said they did not know who was responsible and refused to give their names or be interviewed. </P>

<P> Albanians appear uncomfortable about the burnings. But few publicly condemn the violence against the Serbian neighbors. "It is the same to me whether the Serbs stay here or go," the man said. </P>

<P> In the western part of the town, 2,000 Gypsies are starting to experience a similar fate. On Monday night Isa Viseli, 27, a street cleaner, fled with his family when Albanians shouted a warning that they had arrived to burn their house. </P>

<P> "They shouted, 'Leave the house, go!' " Viseli said. "So we left. When we had gone halfway, I looked back and saw the house was burning." </P>

<P> He scrambled down the hillside with his wife, three children, his brother's family and his parents. They are living in a relative's house, joining other refugees in the increasingly overcrowded Gypsy community clustered around the city hospital. They had lost everything, he said, and were worried that they would be thrown out of their new refuge. His father, Bajram, sat silently, his dark eyes troubled. </P>

<P> "The Albanians have changed since the war," he said. "But I never expected them to burn our house." </P>

<P> Albanians have often accused Gypsies of collaborating with the Serbian forces in the conflict. Now they are turning to the 17,000 Goranis, or Muslim Slavs, who live in the mountainous southern tip of Kosovo. In the last two weeks, European security officials in Dragas, the administrative center of the Gorani district, have reported seven grenade attacks on Gorani families. </P>

<P> Tossed into gardens, courtyards or shops, the grenades are intended to intimidate, to make the Goranis leave or to stop those who had left from thinking of returning, said Maria Avello Martinez of the European group. </P>

<P> The Goranis' misfortune is that their language is close to Serbian and that they were loyal to the Belgrade government. "We are not being pushed out," Merfid Huseini, a young lawyer in Dragas, said. "But these attacks are a warning to those who did collaborate." </P>

<P> Some people profit from the general anarchy, too, Huseini said. </P>

<P> Lt. Col. Peter Michalski, a spokesman for the German commander of the NATO forces in the region, denied knowledge of the grenade attacks in Dragas and questioned the veracity of many of the accounts of violence in Prizren. </P>

<P> "The situation is very calm now and has been for several weeks," Colonel Michalski said. </P>

<P> But another German officer, who insisted on anonymity, said the NATO troops were eager to avoid clashes and were choosing not to tackle the rampant crimes head on. "They want to go home with a clean uniform," the second officer said. </P>

<P> A result is that Albanians are being allowed to threaten and even kill unprotected minority members with impunity, Ms. Giaever said, adding: </P>

<P> "We have to increase security. We have to find out who is doing it." </P>

<P> Ramush Haradinaj, a senior commander of the Kosovo Liberation Army and, now, of the Kosovo Protection Corps in Prizren, denied that the violence was organized. He also said it was no longer his responsibility, since the insurgents had been disarmed and converted into a civilian organization. </P>

<P> "It is not our task," Haradinaj said, "to keep law and order." </P>


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<P>Washington Post

November 5, 1999

Pg. 26</P>

<P>Milosevic Declares Rebuilding A Success</P>

<P> BELGRADE--Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic declared yesterday that the country has successfully rebuilt after this spring's NATO bombing, and he claimed that "all citizens" are united. Speaking at an award ceremony for officials and companies that took part in the reconstruction, Milosevic's upbeat comments appeared to be part of an effort to counter growing U.S. support for the Serbian opposition.</P>

<P> "Small exceptions are so small they are not worth mentioning," he said, alluding to pro-democracy leaders who won a pledge Wednesday from the United States that it would lift a ban on oil sales and flights to Serbia--the larger offshoot of Yugoslavia's two republics--if free and fair elections are held.</P>

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<P>Wall Street Journal

November 5, 1999

Pg. 1</P>

<P>Washington Wire</P>

<P>By John Harwood</P>

<P> SOME OFFICIALS say Albanians inflated casualties to spur NATO action.</P>

<P> One American in the region now pegs civilian deaths in Kosovo last spring at no more than 2,500, blaming a "disinformation campaign" by ethnic Albanian leaders for much higher earlier estimates. But another official says that scores of suspected mass graves have yet to be examined, as investigations wind down amid bitter weather.</P>

<P> The administration predicts that winter suffering in the region won't be as bad as feared. Since not all refugees have returned, Kosovars won't need as much housing as once expected; some families also are doubling up. "Winter will be bad, but not that bad," says one U.S. military officer back from Kosovo duty.</P>

<P> Every European head of state except Milosevic is invited to a meeting on emerging democracies during Clinton's coming trip to Turkey.</P>

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<P>New York Times

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>U.N. Says Yugoslav Poverty Is Soaring</P>

<P> UNITED NATIONS -- Poverty in Yugoslavia has nearly doubled since the Kosovo conflict, with almost two-thirds of the population, predominantly Serbian, living at or below the poverty line, the senior U.N. relief official there reported Thursday. </P>

<P> The official, Steven Allen, said at a briefing for journalists that the number of people in poverty, which he defined as earning \$60 a month or less, reached 63 percent in September. By comparison, 33 percent of the people were earning that amount or less in July 1998, when the Serbian police and paramilitary units started harassing ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, the province in Serbia where Albanians accounted for 90 percent of the population. </P>

<P> The spread of poverty is but one measure of the price that Serbs have paid for President Slobodan Milosevic's attempt to rid Kosovo of Albanians and NATO's 78-day campaign of retaliatory airstrikes. </P>

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<P>Washington Post

November 5, 1999

Pg. 26</P>

<P>U.S. Chides Israel Over Yugoslav TV Deal </P>

<P> JERUSALEM--The United States is "furious" with Israel for allowing the pariah Yugoslav government to use the Israeli Amos-1 satellite for television broadcasts, a U.S. official said.</P>

<P> An official with Spacecom, which operates Amos-1, said the company has stopped the broadcasts by order of the Israeli government.</P>

<P> The U.S. official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright raised the issue with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak at a summit in Oslo this week.</P>

<P> In Washington, State Department spokesman James P. Rubin said, "We are deeply concerned about this cooperation that has enabled [Yugoslav President Slobodan] Milosevic's propaganda machine to stay on the air in certain areas."</P>

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<P>New York Times

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>Iraq: New Allied Sorties </P>

<P> Air defense artillery drove back a total of 56 sorties by American and British warplanes over northern and southern Iraq, an Iraqi military spokesman said, quoted by the official news agency. He said the flights brought to 15,031 the number of sorties since December. </P>

<P>--(Agence France-Presse)</P>

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<P>Washington Post

November 5, 1999

Pg. 25</P>

<P>Pakistan's New Attitude </P>

<I><P>Opponents of Military Rule Now See It as 'Last Chance'
</P>

</I><P>By Pamela Constable, Washington Post Foreign Service </P>

<P> ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 4 Maleeha Lodhi is the sharp-tongued, iconoclastic editor of Pakistan's best-known English language newspaper, a woman remembered by many in Washington for her three-year stint as the cultured ambassador of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and the left-leaning People's Party government in the mid-1990s.</P>

<P> Until three weeks ago, Lodhi says, she never would have dreamed of going to work for a military regime, much less becoming one of its most visible mouthpieces. But three weeks is a long time in Pakistan, where political fortunes can shift overnight, democratic rule often proves dictatorial, and many people today view the army as the country's last remaining credible institution.</P>

<P> So Lodhi, 48, is about to return to Washington, this time as the ambassador representing Gen. Pervez Musharraf, who seized power Oct. 12, suspended parliamentary rule and declared himself chief executive. Her rationale--one echoed by many Pakistani democrats who now say Musharraf deserves the benefit of the doubt--is simple.</P>

<P> "I feel that this is my country's last chance," she said this week. "My whole life I have opposed military rule, so I had to think long and hard" about accepting the job. But after meeting with Musharraf, she said she came away "extremely reassured. I've decided to put my career on the line, because I think the military are our last chance to reform or perish."</P>

<P> Similar arguments are being made by an array of liberal, secular Pakist

anis, from journalists to scholars to politicians. Some endured jail and beatings as part of an opposition movement against martial law under Gen. Zia ul-Haq in the 1980s, but now they, too, are becoming apologists for a new military regime. Their change of heart may be genuine, but it is also practical, because Musharraf has made it clear he does not plan to relinquish power any time soon.

In his first news conference Monday, he repeatedly brushed off questions about a timetable for the return to democracy, saying he intends to stay until he is satisfied that his sweeping agenda of uprooting corruption, reviving the economy and reforming the political system is well underway. He hinted at a possible referendum and pledged to keep the army out of daily governance, but his message was clear.

"I will act according to the requirements of the nation and not the outside demands," Musharraf, 53, told reporters. Members of the suspended parliament "were not the true representatives, and I want to give real democracy to the people," he said.

As the general settles into power, critics have begun to grumble about several of his controversial choices for top civilian advisory jobs, and about the unhurried pace at which he has begun establishing his government and policies. They note with concern that his top legal aide held a comparable position during Zia's repressive tenure, and that his foreign minister-designate had prickly relations with India as an ambassador there.

Even Lodhi's appointment, clearly an effort to reassure Washington, has been criticized as an example of cynical opportunism. One group of Pakistani Americans in Washington circulated a statement this week decrying her as a corrupt, "glorified hustler" and "controversial feminist" who is not fit to serve as ambassador.

Today, Musharraf named six ministers who will run the country's day-to-day affairs.

Some Pakistanis, while they welcomed the unpopular prime minister Nawaz Sharif's ouster, now say they worry that Musharraf will become too comfortable in power, or that despite his promises to respect civil rights, he will be tempted to clamp down if public discontent spreads or his reform efforts become mired in legal and institutional resistance.

"The best martial law is worse than the worst democracy," said Dawood Hassan, 40, a shopkeeper in Lahore. "There are no troops on the streets, but there is also no constitution. If you get arrested, where is the law? The army's job is to protect our borders, not to rule the people. Let us solve the problems with the leaders we choose."

<P> But others, including those who were outspoken critics of Sharif's dictatorial style, insist that Musharraf must be given a chance to enact long-overdue reforms, from instituting a uniform sales tax to prosecuting wealthy bank loan defaulters. Once powerful and moneyed Pakistanis begin to feel the pinch, they argue, the firm hand of the military may well be needed to resist their pressure.</P>

<P> Najam Sethi, a prominent newspaper editor in Lahore whom Sharif briefly jailed this year for criticizing his government, said it is too soon to demand a timetable for restoring democracy. But he added that Musharraf must act quickly, make tough decisions while he is still popular and put lawbreakers behind bars before the public becomes impatient.</P>

<P> "It's too early to say if these guys will be as good as their word. We are keeping our fingers crossed," Sethi said.</P>

<P> Abroad, governments that initially expressed alarm about the coup d'etat continue to soften their stance. U.S. diplomats now say they will be looking for "benchmarks" rather than "timetables" in progress toward democratic rule. Last week, a visiting delegation of leaders from the Commonwealth countries, which had threatened to suspend Pakistan's membership, went home praising Musharraf--even though he refused their key demand, to meet with Sharif.</P>

<P> In his first weeks in power, the general has continued to make shrewd public relations gestures aimed at sustaining the initial goodwill. Departing from Pakistan's traditional VIP behavior, his motorcades are said to stop at red lights, and his aides declare imported goods at customs. Musharraf has also dispatched a distinguished former foreign minister and army chief to Washington, Europe and Japan as a special envoy.</P>

<P> Another reason for his honeymoon at home is that the failings of Sharif and Bhutto, who each served twice as prime minister after martial law ended in the 1980s, soured many Pakistanis on parliamentary politics. Both Sharif's Pakistan Muslim League and Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party are now widely viewed as corrupt and incompetent, leaving the country with no credible alternative to military rule.</P>

<P> Today, both parties are essentially leaderless--Sharif is in military custody and Bhutto, convicted of corruption, lives in exile in London. With parliament suspended, party officials are struggling to position themselves vis-a-vis the military and find a new voice in a society that stopped listening long ago. Some Muslim League members are trying to win military approval, while others insist on remaining loyal to Sharif; but few appear to be engaged in serious soul-searching.</P>

<P> "Our party is at a crossroads. Our leaders have acted like dictators, a

nd politics have been personalized instead of institutionalized. This is our last chance to learn democratic values," said Mian Azhar, a senior Muslim League dissident who broke with Sharif months ago.

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<P>Philadelphia Inquirer

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>Bombs Rock Tent Village In Pakistan </P>

<I><P>Two people were killed. About 300, 000 Islamic militants had gathered to condemn India and the U.S. </P>

</I><P>By Munir Ahmed, Associated Press</P>

<P> MURIDKE, Pakistan - Three bombs exploded yesterday outside a vast tent village where an estimated 300,000 followers of a militant Islamic group had gathered to praise holy wars and to condemn India and the United States. </P>

<P> The bombs went off in rapid succession near the gathering of Lashkar-e-Tayyaba - one of the most militant Islamic groups - killing two people and injuring at least 23, police and eyewitnesses said. Two of the wounded were reported in critical condition. </P>

<P> There was no immediate claim of responsibility. Police were investigating. </P>

<P> Lashkar-e-Tayyaba is fighting India for control of its portion of Kashmir. Both India and Pakistan lay claim to a united Kashmir, which was divided between the two countries after British rule of the subcontinent ended in 1947. </P>

<P> The first bomb went off outside a small hotel, and the second and third exploded nearby within minutes. Bomb-disposal units found and defused a fourth bomb, police said. </P>

<P> Lashkar-e-Tayyaba fighters were among those who took control of Indian territory this summer. The resulting border dispute between India and Pakistan threatened to escalate into an all-out war but ended after Pakistan's then-prime minister, Nawaz Sharif, orchestrated the withdrawal of the militants from the Indian-ruled areas. Sharif was deposed in a military takeover Oct. 12. </P>

<P> "He betrayed Kashmir and Kashmiri freedom fighters," conference leader Qasi Abdul Wahid Kashmiri told followers yesterday. </P>

<P> Kashmiri praised the coup, led by Gen. Pervez Musharraf, as having saved militant groups. Two days before the army takeover, Sharif's interior minister had said Pakistan planned to crack down on such organizations. </P>

<P> Lashkar-e-Tayyaba, which the United States is considering declaring a terrorist organization, openly recruits volunteers to fight India in Kashmir. </P>

<P> At yesterday's gathering, group leaders asked followers to contribute 10 rupees the equivalent of about 23 cents - toward the war against India, saying the donation would cover the cost of one bullet. </P>

<P> "Your 10 rupees could mean the death of one Indian soldier," said Jamil-ur-Rehman, who was collecting money. </P>

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<P>Washington Post

November 5, 1999

Pg. 27</P>

<P>Taiwan's '2 China' Policy Restated</P>

<P>By Steven Mufson, Washington Post Staff Writer </P>

<P> Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hui has written an article in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs magazine reiterating the "state-to-state" formula that angered China in July and heightened tensions between the island and the mainland.</P>

<P> In the article, Lee says that Taiwan and China now have a "special state-to-state relationship," a description that Beijing believes suggests independence for Taiwan, which Chinese leaders regard as part of one China.</P>

<P> "If peace and stability are to be maintained in the Taiwan Strait area, the perceptions underpinning policies involving Taipei and Beijing must be more firmly grounded in reality than in ideological wishful thinking," Lee wrote. "It is fiction to claim that the Chinese nation is not divided--and pernicious fiction to assert that the People's Republic of China has any right or imperative to claim sovereignty over Taiwan."</P>

<P> While Lee's argument is not fundamentally new, its formal elaboration in the prestigious journal is likely to harden the positions of the Taiwanese and Chinese governments.</P>

<P> "One would have hoped for a little bit more of an outstretched hand to get dialogue going again," said a Clinton administration official, calling the article "an opportunity missed."</P>

<P> Taiwan has been a self-governing island since 1949, when Chinese Nationalists fled there after losing a civil war with Chinese Communists. For most of the past 50 years, both governments have insisted that they were the rightful rulers of all China. In the past 20 years, however, Taiwan has increasingly pursued a separate identity.</P>

<P> China has advocated that Taiwan be reunited with China under a "one country, two systems" plan that would recognize Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan but allow Taiwan to maintain its democratic government, economic system and military.</P>

<P> But Lee writes that "people in Taiwan remain highly suspicious of the Chinese communists" and that "democratic development in Taiwan has now reached the point of no return." In Chinese, the word "state" is the same as "country" or "nation" and therefore Beijing sees Lee's "state-to-state" formulation as a rejection of the policy that there is only one China.</P>

<P> Lee's article, published Nov. 1, also attacks China for regarding Taiwan as "a renegade province," a phrase Beijing generally doesn't use anymore. The Beijing government usually refers to Taiwan as an island or entity and often describes its own officials by their party titles to avoid the issue of how to describe leaders on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, a Chinese embassy official said in an interview last week.</P>

<P> The Clinton administration official said Lee's use of "renegade province" was "a canard."</P>

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<P>New York Times

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>India: Seeks To Defer Meeting </P>

<P> India asked for a seven-nation regional summit meeting set for Nov. 26-28 in Nepal to be deferred because of the military takeover in Pakistan, but Islamabad called the move interference in its domestic affairs. The foreign ministry said India sought the deferral because of the "concern and disquiet" over the coup. </P>

<P>--(Reuters)</P>

<P ALIGN="JUSTIFY"></P>

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<P>Pacific Stars and Stripes

November 6, 1999

Pg. 3</P>

<P>Former GI Meets No Gun Ri Survivors </I> </P>

</I><P>By The Associated Press</P>

<I><P> </I>SEOUL A tearful U.S. veteran of the Korean War on Thursday hugged five survivors of an alleged mass killing of civilian refugees by American soldiers in the early days of the conflict.</P>

<P> Ex-Lt. Edward L. Daily of Clarksville, Tenn., traveled to South Korea to talk to survivors about the tragedy at No Gun Ri village in July 1950.</P>

<P> "Just think of the mental anguish and pain that they have endured over the years. They expressed that today and I recognized that," Daily said.</P>

<P> On Sept. 30, The Associated Press reported accounts by Daily and other American veterans and South Korean villagers that U.S. soldiers killed up to 300 civilian refugees cowering under a railroad bridge at No Gun Ri. Both Washington and Seoul are investigating the claim.</P>

<P> Daily said he was ordered to fire his machine gun at the refugees. At the time, there were widespread reports that North Korean soldiers had infiltrated groups of civilians fleeing south.</P>

<P> The meeting between Daily and the survivors was held near the killing site at a hotel in Taejon, 93 miles south of Seoul. Daily's trip was paid for by the NBC television network.</P>

<P> At one point during the five-hour talks, one 61-year-old survivor sobbed as he recounted the killings and others wept also, said Chung Eun-yong, a representative of the victims.</P>

<P> "He held our hands and embraced us. He said he was sorry," Chung said of Daily.</P>

<P> Chung said the meeting took so long because he wanted to narrow some differences between Korean survivors and American veterans over details of what happened a half-century ago.</P>

<P> Daily said he saw shooting directed at U.S. soldiers from under the bridge, which the survivors vehemently denied. Also, the survivors said U.S. soldiers had searched them for weapons before they arrived at the bridge. Daily said he didn't remember any search.</P>

<P> "We'll never, ever find out the real truth of the story. There are just too many conflicting comments of what did happen that tragic day," said Daily, who went on to earn a battlefield commission in Korea. </P>

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<P>USA Today

November 5, 1999

Pg. 3</P>

<P ALIGN="JUSTIFY">No Gun Ri</P>

<P> South Korean survivors and U.S. Army veterans of No Gun Ri, the hamlet where witnesses say American troops killed hundreds of refugees in 1950, will meet and pray together next week in a Cleveland church, the National Council of Churches said. After the "recognition and remembrance ceremony," the South Koreans, who seek a U.S. apology and compensation, will fly on to Washington for a meeting with Pentagon officials. The Associated Press reported

d Sept. 29 that a dozen 2nd Battalion veterans had admired that their unit killed a large number of civilians at No Gun Ri, South Korea, in July 1950, early in the war.</P>

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<P>Inside the Air Force

November 5, 1999

Pg. 4</P>

<P>DOD Leader Says Critics Misunderstand Realities Of Fighting With NATO</P>

<P> Deputy Defense Secretary John Hamre this week challenged critics who contend Kosovo air operations fell victim to "political micromanagement," saying that the United States would not have fought the war without its NATO partners.</P>

<P> "I think it's obvious that we wouldn't have fought the Kosovo air operation the way we did had we been doing it alone. We would have done it quite differently," Hamre said Nov. 3 in Washington, DC. "But the reality is we wouldn't have been able to fight that war alone." </P>

<P> Hamre spoke at a conference on strategic responsiveness sponsored by th

e Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, and the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis. </P>

<P> NATO's 19-nation alliance this spring launched weeks of air strikes to stave off further ethnic cleansing in the Serbian region of Kosovo and to assure stability in Eastern Europe. </P>

<P> Hamre noted, for example, that without the NATO alliance the United States might have been denied the use of air bases in Italy or overflight access in Hungary. </P>

<P> Had the United States gone it alone, Hamre said, there would be no incentive for the Europeans to contribute 80 percent of the investment in the ground forces to secure peace in the region, once the bombing concluded. </P>

<P> Despite operational problems posed by fighting outside the alliance, he noted that the American public may have proven unwilling to go to war outside the confines of NATO. </P>

<P> "Like it or not, NATO went to war, not the United States," Hamre said. </P>

<P> Discussion continues within the Pentagon and national security community on the success of the Kosovo air campaign and gathering lessons learned for the United States military and the NATO alliance. The Defense Department released in October a preliminary post-war report on the campaign and its implications for U.S. defense. </P>

<P> But Hamre told the conference that the administration has started a cabinet-level interagency look at how the federal agencies performed as part of Operation Allied Force. </P>

<P>-- Gigi Whitley </P>

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<P>International Herald Tribune

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>China Says U.S. Provoked Russian Anti-Missile Test</P>

<P>By The Associated Press</P>

<P> BEIJING - China said Thursday that U.S. efforts to set up an anti-missile defense shield had provoked Russia into testing an antiballistic missile and restarting the arms race.</P>

<P> A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Zhang Qiyue, said she had no details and thus could not confirm the test-firing on Tuesday of the missile, reported by the Interfax news agency.</P>

<P> But she said the reported test grew out of Washington's plans to amend the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and build a national missile defense system.</P>

<P> Miss Zhang said that this was a direct consequence of the U.S. attempt to revise the ABM treaty and to develop a national missile defense system. She added that it would "undermine the strategic balance and stability and spark a new round of an arms race."</P>

<P> China has repeatedly opposed U.S. plans to build missile shields either at home or for East Asian allies, fearing that an arms race could derail Beijing's economic modernization.</P>

<P> Washington wants to revise the ABM treaty, a cornerstone of Cold War arms control, so it can build a defense system to protect against missiles from small, rogue states.</P>

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<P>Washington Post

November 5, 1999

Pg. 13</P>

<P>Congress Nears Agreement On Foreign Aid </P>

<I><P>Republicans Decry Overseas Funding as Wasteful, Drain
on U.S. Programs</P>

</I><P>By Eric Pianin and Juliet Eilperin, Washington Post Staff Wri
ters </P>

<P> Congressional Republicans and the White House moved close to an agreeme
nt on foreign aid late yesterday even as GOP leaders sought to capitalize on pu
blic resentment toward overseas assistance.</P>

<P> After what some Democrats described as a disastrous bargaining session
late Wednesday, the two sides exchanged offers that brought them close to a fin
al deal. While Republicans have granted the administration the \$1.8 billion it
sought to implement the Wye River Middle East peace accord, President Clinton d
emanded \$956 million more in fiscal 2000 for Kosovo, international debt relief,

the Export-Import Bank and other overseas priorities.</P>

<P> The administration signaled that it would come down a little, and the two sides appeared within \$30 million of each other, according to Democratic and GOP aides. The House and Senate, meanwhile, approved another continuing resolution to keep the government operating through Nov. 10, and the president was expected to sign it.</P>

<P> Although the roughly \$14 billion of foreign aid the administration is seeking in the new fiscal year is less than 1 percent of the \$1.7 trillion annual budget, Republicans complained that it was too much and charged yesterday that Clinton was advocating increases at the expense of domestic programs including Social Security.</P>

<P> "The White House only wants . . . to give the taxpayers' money away to foreign aid and be damned what happens at home," said Rep. Harold Rogers (R-Ky.), an Appropriations Committee member.</P>

<P> House Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) told reporters that it was a "disgrace" to "rob the Social Security surplus to underwrite the national debt of Nepal."</P>

<P> "For years, American taxpayer dollars have been sent overseas to subsidize the corruption and mismanagement of foreign countries," he said. </P>

<P> Foreign aid has become a popular target of conservatives in the post-Cold War era. Even Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that oversees foreign operations, blasted Clinton last month for handing out money to anybody who walks into the White House "with a turban on his head."</P>

<P> Clinton and his aides have complained in the wake of the Senate's rejection of the nuclear test ban treaty and attacks on foreign aid proposals that the GOP Congress was becoming dangerously isolationist.</P>

<P> In a letter to lawmakers yesterday warning that the president was firm on foreign aid, White House Budget Director Jacob "Jack" Lew said: "The central lesson of this century is that we cannot protect American interests at home without active engagement abroad."</P>

<P> "I don't know that Republicans are right to think they'll get a lot of political mileage" out of the issue, said Robert Kagan of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "Certainly some of their constituents will applaud them, but I don't know that it's a big winner with the public in general or a help in the presidential campaign."</P>

<P> The initial \$12.7 billion foreign aid bill approved by Congress was one of four bills that Clinton has vetoed. His primary concern was that Republicans had denied his request for financial assistance to enable Israel and the Palestinians to carry out the peace agreement they reached in Maryland last year.</P>

<P> Even after House and Senate GOP leaders conceded full funding for the Wye River agreement this week, the White House complained that the bill still "dramatically underfunds" international debt relief, aid to Kosovo and other priorities. By late yesterday, however, both sides said a deal was in sight.</P>

<P> While the two sides have yet to resolve a dispute that is holding up payment of nearly \$1 billion in back dues to the United Nations, a breakthrough on foreign aid would greatly enhance prospects for a budget deal in the coming week or two.</P>

<P> Despite some of the political fireworks yesterday that served as a backdrop to the talks, House Speaker J. Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) struck a conciliatory posture. "We need to get this bill settled so we can move on to other things," he said. "For the president, foreign aid is the most important thing . . . and he doesn't want that to be the last bill out there. We don't probably put our priorities first on foreign aid. We focus on domestic things."</P>

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<P>Washington Post

November 5, 1999

Pg. 8</P>

<P>U.S. Near Decision On Indicting Lee In Los Alamos Case</P>

<P>By Walter Pincus, Washington Post Staff Writer </P>

<P> The federal government is in the final stages of determining what classified information could be presented in court against Wen Ho Lee, clearing the way for a possible indictment of the former nuclear weapons scientist as early as next week, according to senior administration officials.</P>

<P> Justice Department prosecutors have been wrestling for months over whether to seek an indictment against Lee, a U.S. citizen from Taiwan who was fired in March for alleged security violations at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, where he had worked for almost 20 years.</P>

<P> Officials indicated the government has decided not to prosecute Lee for espionage, since there is no evidence that he deliberately turned over nuclear secrets to China. However, the U.S. attorney in Albuquerque, John J. Kelly, may seek an indictment for gross negligence in handling classified information.</P>

<P> Energy Secretary Bill Richardson was briefed last week on the types of classified information that might have to be made public as evidence in a trial.</P>

<P> "Energy's security office has been working with other federal officials to make sure that if we do declassify information, that there is no harm to national security," a spokeswoman, Brook Anderson, said yesterday. "The actual declassification decision has not yet been made."</P>

<P> The FBI focused on Lee three years ago as the main suspect in China's alleged theft of secrets about the W-88, the most advanced warhead in the U.S. nuclear arsenal. He was fired from Los Alamos after he admitted failing to report some contacts with foreigners and after a polygraph test indicated he gave deceptive answers to questions about espionage.</P>

<P> A subsequent search showed he had downloaded top secret "legacy codes"--essentially, mathematical models of nuclear explosions--from the classified computer system at Los Alamos to his unclassified office computer.</P>

<P> Lee has denied giving classified information to China and has maintained that the legacy codes on his office computer were protected by at least three passwords, making unauthorized access all but impossible.</P>

<P> Together with a dire report by a congressional committee headed by Rep. Christopher Cox (R-Calif.), Lee's case created a furor over Chinese espionage early this year. Yet scientists, federal investigators and members of Congress still debate whether China stole important secrets and, if so, who is to blame.</P>

<P> Several officials involved in the probe have claimed that investigators focused on Lee because of his ethnicity. Bowing to widespread criticism, the FBI announced this fall that it would widen the probe to consider other suspects and, indeed, whether espionage occurred at all.</P>

<P> The Justice Department, meanwhile, has been considering whether to indict Lee under various statutes.</P>

<P> One section of the federal law on espionage makes it a crime for any person who is entrusted with classified defense information to allow it "to be removed from its proper place of custody" through "gross negligence." Another section requires anyone who knows that such information has been illegally removed to report the loss promptly.</P>

<P> Violations of either of these provisions are felonies that carry a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison. Prosecutions for such cases are rare but not unknown.</P>

<P> In 1994, for example, Marine Sgt. Rickie L. Roller was convicted for transferring classified materials from his desk to his garage while preparing to move to a new assignment. Roller argued that the documents had not been turned over to a third party and thus were not compromised. But the court ruled that the law prohibits removing classified information from its proper place and "does not necessarily imply the involvement of a third party."</P>

<P> "It is clear that Congress intended to create a hierarchy of offenses against national security, ranging from 'classic spying' to merely losing classified materials through gross negligence," a court said in another case.</P>

<P> In the Los Alamos case, the Justice Department also could bring a lesser charge against Lee: removing classified information "without authority and with the intent to retain such documents or materials at an unauthorized location." This is a misdemeanor that can be punished by a \$1,000 fine and up to a year in prison.</P>

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<P>Defense Daily

November 5, 1999

Pg. 9</P>

<P>Analysts: DOD Shares Blame For Companies Troubles On Wall Street</P>

<P>By Vago Muradian</P>

<P> One day after Deputy Defense Secretary John Hamre criticized Wall Street for pounding defense industry stock values, analysts and executives lashed back by blaming the Pentagon for a series of actions that have contributed to the financial ill-health of firms vital to national security.</P>

<P> "While there are significant management problems at some of these companies, the markets verdict is as much about the industrys only customer as it is about the industrys management," Loren Thompson of the Lexington Institute told Defense Daily. "The market pays for predictability and stability, but military services and the Pentagon are doing a wonderful job of destroying their industrial base by ignoring the business logic of much of what they do. Look at the F-22. First, the Pentagon wanted 750, then 648, then the

y wanted 438. Now they want 339...What kind of screwy business environment is that?"

During an address at the Strategic Responsiveness conference in Washington, D.C., Hamre blasted investors and fund managers for their short-sightedness in abandoning defense and aerospace stocks, in the process financially undermining an industry critical to national security.

Hamre questioned why investors would be willing to pour money into cooking and style guru Martha Stewarts initial public offering for her ability to carve pumpkins, but take such a dim view of the defense industry which is developing some of the worlds most sophisticated technologies and products. Why cant investors, Hamre asked, be satisfied with the mid-single digit growth rates of defense companies.

The Pentagon and Congress, Thompson and other analysts said, habitually hurt the industry by fiddling with production quantities, redirecting funding, delaying contracts or blocking mergers and acquisitions, all of which have a direct bearing on the financial well being of the industry. And as stocks lose value, it becomes harder for companies to attract and retain top talent while at the same time forcing them to increasingly dip into precious research and development funding to remain in the black.

"Maybe Martha Stewart gets a billion dollars because people know that 10 years from now shell still be carving pumpkins, but people are questioning whether Lockheed Martin is going to be building F-22 fighters," said Byron Callan of Merrill Lynch.

Although defense procurement spending will rise from about \$55 billion in 2000 to about \$75 billion over the next five years, investors have abandoned defense and aerospace stocks over the past several months in the wake of large losses and weak future earnings projections by such leading firms as Lockheed Martin [LMT] and Raytheon [RTNA/RTNB]. Shareholders have been so unnerved by a string of performance and management gaffs that they have raced away from a number of other companies that have been performing well financially, such as Boeing [BA] and smaller firms including General Dynamics [GD] and L-3 Communications [LLL].

While management has contributed to the financial ills by underestimating the cost of consolidation and not tackling performance problems before they became costly, theres no denying the governments role in low stock values, analysts said.

Lockheed Martins collapse has been traced to the Pentagons surprise decision in March 1998 to oppose the companys planned \$11.6 billion merger with Northrop Grumman [NOC].

<P> Lockheed Martin had delayed its overdue consolidation to avoid having to press ahead with one consolidation, and the charges that go with it, only to repeat the process later with Northrop Grumman assets. And as executives fought to save the merger, many now admit that focus shifted from bread-and-butter programs leading to performance problems such as failed rockets and missiles. The failure of the Lockheed-Northrop deal was a major event for the stock market that battered both companies, and others.</P>

<P> The services themselves also take decisions that hurt the contractors they depend on to upgrade their systems.</P>

<P> For example, the Air Force late last year promised to sign a contract with Lockheed Martin for C-130J transports by the end of 1998, but failed to do so. While the timing of the contract was irrelevant to the government given its fiscal year starts in October, Lockheed Martin had included the C-130J contract as part of its fourth quarter earnings projection. The lack of the multimillion dollar award, combined with other problems, drew Wall Street's fury.</P>

<P> Congress also plays a major role by controlling the nation's purse.</P>

<P> This summer, Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.), the chairman of the House Appropriations defense panel, proposed terminating Lockheed Martin's F-22 program, a multibillion effort to furnish the Air Force with a new generation fighter. While funding for the program was restored this year, Lewis has vowed to keep working to kill the effort. Lewis' surprise attack on the F-22 sparked a panic as scared investors bailed out of companies large and small, while further undermining Lockheed Martin given the program is a major bread-winner for the corporation.</P>

<P> "If you look at the F-22 program or you look at the C-130J program what you see is the sort of totally unpredictable and economically illogical behavior that contractors have to deal with from this customer," Thompson added. "What other major industry in America has as its main source of demand a customer whose behavior would be regarded as irrational by any economist."</P>

<P> P.J. Crowley, a Pentagon spokesman, explained that while DoD may make decisions that negatively impact contractors, the bottom line is that the industry is in fundamentally good shape. </P>

<P> "The defense industry is healthier than the market gives it credit for," Crowley said. "Internet firms are soaring, yet these companies have yet to turn a profit. Within the defense sector, however, you have very stable companies that are going through a historic transition through a massive consolidation from a large number of major firms to a half dozen. Despite this short-term turmoil, they remain vitally important to our economy and national security." </P>

ecurity."</P>

<P> He stressed that DoD is not looking to "pick a fight" with Wall Street, but help educate investors to prevent them from making short-term decisions that could hurt the viability of companies in the future, such as forcing them to trade research and development funding for profits.</P>

<P> "Were not out to pick a fight with Wall Street, but what we're trying to do is help people understand the connection between the long-term viability of these firms and our economic and national security," he said. "Giving these companies fair valuation in the market is an ingredient that will help determine their future direction so we have a competitive industrial base to help support our future modernization needs."</P>

<P> He added that the degree and nature of performance problems on a program-by-program basis in terms of cost and schedule slips are well within historical norms.</P>

<P> "The fact is, these [defense] companies are stable. They may have underestimated the difficulties of going through this consolidation, but the way the stock market values these companies in no way reflects their fundamental strengths and it has implications over the long-term. Having a healthy and stable industrial base is a priority of DoD."</P>

<P> Crowley took exception with the notion that the decision of an Air Force contracting officer on C-130J or another program is reason enough for the abuses dealt companies by Wall Street.</P>

<P> "A decision by one contracting officer doesn't account for the stock market discounting the value of a stock in some cases by 50 percent or more," he said. "The point is, you have to look at these companies in broader terms than just their last quarterly earnings. Part of our responsibility is to have stable budgets and sensible long-term planning so we don't go through a roller coaster process. That's one of the reasons we have pressed for multiyear funding of major programs so you have the kind of stability that will enhance our planning and enhance our contractors long-term performance."</P>

<P> For his part, Callan minimized the role of the Pentagon in the industry's woes, placing blame largely on problems individual to each of the major players. The downfall of the industry leaders, unfortunately, has dealt severe blows across the sector to hurt smaller, but well-run and profitable smaller firms, he said.</P>

<P> Earlier this year, Pentagon acquisition chief Jacques Gansler explained that DoD tries to minimize the impact of its decisions on the market, but Wall Street would not dictate the process.</P>

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<P>Washington Post

November 5, 1999

Pg. 33</P>

<P>Sanctions, Suffering And Blame</P>

<P>By William Raspberry</P>

<P> The United States and U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan are squabbling-politely, so far--over the effects of economic sanctions against Iraq. The heart of the dispute is whether the suffering of the ordinary Iraqi people is the result of the sanctions themselves or of President Saddam Hussein's refusal to do what's necessary to get the sanctions lifted.</P>

<P> It's unresolvable, of course--like arguing whether the slaughter of innocents at Waco was caused by the government assault on the Branch Davidian compound or by David Koresh's refusal to surrender.</P>

<P> I'm more interested right now in another question: What do we expect the sanctions to accomplish?</P>

<P> Long ago, when it started to become clear that allied Desert Storm forces had stopped regrettably short of demolishing Saddam Hussein's military capacity, sanctions were imposed to force him to allow U.N. inspectors to locate and destroy Iraq's "weapons of mass destruction." Hussein affected compliance, then defiance. The inspectors were allowed back in--but without producing much sense that anything useful was being accomplished.</P>

<P> The sanctions continue--ostensibly until Saddam complies fully with terms he long ago agreed to. But it isn't at all clear that even compliance would result in a complete lifting of the sanctions. The United States seems to cling to the forlorn hope that the sanctions will provoke an uprising among the Iraqi people, or within Saddam's military establishment, that will eliminate him, thereby solving our problem with that awful man.</P>

<P> Meanwhile, most of the suffering appears to be among those least in position to do anything about it. You suppose they love us for it and hate their leader? The leader, our intended target, surely isn't suffering major deprivation as a result of the sanctions, and I doubt he's fool enough to send his top military leaders to bed without their suppers either.</P>

<P> But if it's an impossible situation for the Iraqi people, it's not much easier for American (and British) leadership. Continuing the sanctions will only increase the suffering of innocents; ending it without Saddam's utter--and utterly unanticipated--capitulation will seem irresolute. And absent some unmistakable provocation (which the Iraqi leader is hardly fool enough to provide), we cannot go in militarily to finish what wasn't finished nine years ago.</P>

<P> And even if he caved completely in order to get rid of the sanctions and the U.N. presence in his land, what's to keep him from resuming his deadly work afterward? Surely we aren't insisting that we have the right to thoroughgoing inspection of every inch of Iraqi soil in perpetuity.</P>

<P> On the other hand, we don't dare be exposed as uttering empty threats.</P>

<P> So we continue the sanctions, cozy up to (and openly fund) dissident Iraqi expatriates and hope to get lucky.</P>

<P> And we argue over who is responsible for the plight of the little people of Iraq. Iraqi children, according to a recent UNICEF survey, are dying at twice the rate they were before sanctions were imposed.</P>

<P> We argue about whether the Americans are hamstringing--or the Iraqis subverting--the oil-for-food program that permits Iraq to sell some of its oil pr

provided it uses the cash for food and humanitarian purposes. We argue over whether Iraq should be allowed to rebuild its petroleum-producing capacity, over whether the Iraqis are illegally exporting foodstuffs while many of their own people go undernourished--about everything except the obvious senselessness and futility of our approach.</P>

<P> And what might be a better approach? I don't know. So much depends on whether we believe Saddam Hussein has the capacity and the intention to launch his weapons of mass destruction against his enemies. If we believe it, then maybe a good deal more than sanctions is called for. If we don't, then a good deal less.</P>

<P> What? Just walk away and leave everything unresolved?</P>

<P> Maybe. Remember how Iran used to be our bete noire? How'd we get out of that one?</P>


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<P>Fort Worth Star-Telegram

November 4, 1999</P>

<P>Can't Tell Good Guys From Bad, Even With A Program</P>

<P>By Molly Ivins</P>

<P> AUSTIN -- Watching the U.S. slog deeper and deeper into the Big Muddy in Colombia is so painfully familiar, so eerily reminiscent of earlier foreign policy disasters, that it should be enough to make us all wake up screaming in the middle of the night. But part of the nightmarish quality of repetition is that we're sleepwalking into this one too -- just the way we did in Vietnam, El Salvador and Nicaragua -- with practically nobody paying attention. </P>

<P> An angry expert at the U.S. War College claims, "The Vietnam analogy is not applicable." Right. This one is worse going in. </P>

<P> It's not McNamara's War. It's McCaffrey's War. Gen. Barry McCaffrey, the U.S. drug czar, has made just one mistake in Colombia: He thinks he can tell the good guys from the bad guys. Try it yourself and see what you think. </P>

<P> The civil war in Colombia began almost 40 years ago. It started with rebels fighting for the rights of poor peasants. Same old story: poverty, neglect, exclusion and abuse. So unless you have a knee-jerk reaction to the words 'leftist rebels,' they're the good guys. </P>

<P> But over the years the rebels have taken to protecting poor farmers in the south who grow coca and opium to support their families. According to U.S. officials, 80 percent of the cocaine and 80 percent of the heroin in this country come from Colombia. The rebels style themselves the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, leaving them with the James Bond-ish Spanish acronym FARC. McCaffrey calls them "narco-guerrillas." </P>

<P> So if the lefties are the baddies, the righties must be the good guys? No. The drug trade is also protected by right-wing paramilitary groups, and the paramilitaries have in turn thoroughly infiltrated the regular Colombian army. The army, in turn, has a horrible record of human rights abuses, one of the worst in the world, and corruption going back for decades. Very bad guys running a secret, dirty war, assassinating intellectuals and human rights defenders who speak out against them. </P>

<P> At least 35,000 Colombians have been killed in this struggle during the past 10 years. Kidnappings and extortion are common, and 1.5 million Colombians have become refugees -- more than there were in Kosovo. The economy is wrecked. And we, oh happy day, are arming both sides. </P>

<P> U.S. aid to Colombia shot from \$85.7 million in 1997 to \$289 million last year. Now McCaffrey wants a billion in "emergency assistance" for fighting drugs in Colombia and other countries. Republican hawks in Congress are pushing for \$1.5 billion, so they call the Clinton administration "soft on the drug war." </P>

<P> Most of the U.S. media have been wretchedly indifferent to this mess. But according to a superb series that has been running in two Florida papers -- it's a joint project of 'The Orlando Sentinel' and the Fort Lauderdale 'Sun-Sentinel' -- there are about 300 U.S. military personnel in Colombia at any given time. Five of them died in a spy-plane crash in July. Our special forces are busy training the Colombian army while we are supplying spy planes, helicopters and other equipment. And, of course, we supply the FARC by buying cocaine and heroin. The entire disaster is the consequence of American demand for drugs.</P>

<P> So how's the drug war going? According to Ana Carrigan in 'In These Times,' since 1985, nearly 500,000 acres have been sprayed with chemicals, and the environmental damage is incalculable. But the Colombian drug crop has expanded to almost 300,000 acres of coca and 7,000 acres of poppies.</P>

<P> On top of everything else, there's a real risk that the refugees and the violence will spill over onto neighboring countries such as Venezuela, Peru and Ecuador, destabilizing them in turn. Plus, many of our Latin allies think we're going to use the drug war as an excuse for direct military intervention, which they all hate with a passion for historical reasons.</P>

<P> In our usual happy effort to solve actual problems with better public relations, there is now a campaign out of Washington to convince us that the Colombian army is no longer rife with paramilitary types. According to those in-country, it's not only still full of right-wing paramilitary but has been heavily infiltrated by rebel spies as well. What a jolly outfit.</P>

<P> There is a chance, maybe just this one chance, to stop this madness before it gets even worse. The rebels and the government are sort of having peace talks, which is to say they're talking but not getting very far. The people are so desperate for peace that last month, by most reports, as many as 10 million Colombians took part in peace demonstrations, hoping to give some impetus to the peace talks.</P>

<P> So far our only contribution to peace talks is McCaffrey's demand for \$1 billion more to sink into the conflict (he must see light at the end of the tunnel), and the Republicans' see-you-and-raise-you \$1.5 billion proposal. The negotiations are complicated by the fact that there are two rebel groups, and both the Colombian army and the notorious paramilitaries are far less anxious to settle than the government itself.</P>

<P> These folks need all the help they can get to achieve peace; we have clout at least with the army. And if we really wanted to help, we could do something about the demand instead of trying to kill the supply.</P>

<I><P> Molly Ivins is a columnist for the 'Star-Telegram.'</P></I>

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<P>Washington Post

November 5, 1999

Pg. 33</P>

<P>The Hole In The Bush Defense Plan</P>

<P>By Michael O'Hanlon</P>

<P> In September, Texas Gov. George W. Bush laid out his initial vision for U.S. defense policy. His speech contained a sound proposal to increase spending on military research and development. The governor also advocated deploying strategic missile defenses, further increasing military pay and rethinking the desirability of some overseas military deployments. </P>

<P> One overarching problem complicates Mr. Bush's proposals, however: He cannot begin to pay for them. His support for tax cuts is at direct odds with his Pentagon plan. Yet while Bill Bradley and Al Gore constantly challenge the affordability of one another's agendas, Bush's ideas have not yet been subject to similar review.</P>

<P> Congress and President Clinton have demonstrated how hard it can be to

reduce funding for federal programs by just one percent. Bush's problem is more difficult. His defense vision appears to cost almost 10 percent more than the resources he would actually provide the Pentagon. </P>

<P> U.S. defense spending is now about \$280 billion a year. Under the Republican Congress's tax-cut agenda, which Mr. Bush supports, real defense spending would more or less remain constant over the next decade (actually it would increase modestly in the next few years but then decline even more thereafter). To see why that conflicts with the governor's defense plan, it is necessary to do some simple defense spending arithmetic.</P>

<P> There are basically five main pieces of the U.S. defense budget. Four are pretty much holding steady in cost. The remaining category, procurement, is about to go through the roof.</P>

<P> * "Procurement" of military hardware. The United States is now spending about \$50 billion a year to buy military equipment. Under current Pentagon plans, that number will soon have to increase to some \$80 billion, as recent Congressional Budget Office studies show, for two reasons.</P>

<P> First, the Pentagon has kept its Cold War habit of buying ever-more expensive weaponry. Second, it needs to replace hardware bought largely during the Carter and Reagan years that is beginning to wear out.</P>

<P> Bush cannot change the second situation. As for the first, he did suggest that the military services "skip a generation" of weaponry. But he provided no concrete suggestions in his speech about how to do so. That vagueness suggests that if elected, he would not expend the political capital necessary to force the services, Congress and the U.S. defense industry to cancel programs they hold dear.</P>

<P> * Operations and maintenance. This catch-all account now costs the Pentagon \$100 billion a year, covering the salaries of civilian defense employees, health care, environmental cleanup at bases, overseas military operations, combat training and purchases of spare parts.</P>

<P> The Pentagon can save some money in this account by closing more bases and privatizing some support activities. That might reduce annual costs by \$5 billion. If Bush can really streamline U.S. involvement in places such as the Balkans, he might save another \$3 billion.</P>

<P> * Military personnel. This category funds salaries plus pensions for uniformed troops and costs just over \$70 billion a year. Given the recent decision to give military personnel much-deserved pay raises, its inflation-adjusted level will increase modestly in the future. It might be possible to prevent that increase, perhaps by adopting a less demanding type of "two-war strategy" and

reducing troop numbers slightly. But Bush has not advocated such a change. In fact, his call for another pay raise would increase costs further.</P>

<P> * Research and development. The Pentagon spends about \$35 billion annually researching, developing and testing weaponry. Bush would add \$4 billion a year to the Pentagon's plan--not a bad idea. Among other things, it could help the Army develop the light but lethal armored forces that it knows it needs but cannot yet build.</P>

<P> * Miscellaneous. Four other accounts add just over \$20 billion to the U.S. defense budget. They include family housing and military construction within the Department of Defense, as well as nuclear waste cleanup and nuclear weapons stewardship conducted by the Department of Energy. Bush has not proposed cutting these expenses, and it is doubtful he could reduce them much.</P>

<P> Added up, annual defense spending would have to increase perhaps \$25 billion, above and beyond inflation, under Bush's plan. That is \$25 billion a year more than recent Republican tax-cut proposals would provide the military. The governor has to decide what he wants more, tax cuts or such a defense buildup, because he probably can't have both. </P>

<I><P> The writer is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and adjunct professor at Columbia and Georgetown universities.</P></I>

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<P>Jerusalem Post

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>Is The Arrow Really Needed? </P>

<P>By Mark Heller </P>

<P> (November 5) - This week's successful test of the Arrow anti-ballistic missile has provoked another round of debate about the advisability of deploying such a system. Those who have followed this debate since development of the Arrow began must have a sense of déjà vu because virtually the same arguments, for and against, were heard during the American debates 30 years ago over the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty and 15 years ago over the Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars").</P>

<P> The debate essentially revolves around three questions:</P>

<P> 1. Can it work?</P>

<P> Nothing in the idea of ballistic missile defense (BMD) violates the laws of physics. The technical feasibility of intercepting an incoming missile has been proven before, and this week's test reinforced that message.</P>

<P> However, tests of this sort only demonstrate technical feasibility; they say little about how a system will actually operate "in the field." In a test, the "defenders" deal with a single attacking missile, they know when the attack will take place, they know the trajectory, and they have had lots of time to prepare. In real life, none of these conditions prevail.</P>

<P> Besides, there is no such thing as a "last move" in an arms race between offense and defense. In response to more effective defenses, attackers can develop ways to regain the advantage: penetration aids (decoys), maneuverable warheads, or simply an increase in the number of offensive missiles and/or warheads to overwhelm the defenses.</P>

<P> The threat to Israel stems from sources without the financial or technological resources available to the Soviet Union at the height of the Cold War. Nevertheless, the idea that there is a foolproof technical response to anything the adversary might do flies in the face of both logic and history.</P>

<P> 2. Is it necessary?</P>

<P> The need for missile defense appears to stem from elementary common sense

se: If someone has the capacity to harm you, you should try to develop the means to blunt that capacity. Stones and swords led to shields and armor, the development of artillery led to the development of fortifications, and the development of airplanes led to the development of anti-aircraft systems.</P>

<P> Since the development of ballistic missiles, the instinctive response of every incoming American president, upon learning that the United States was exposed to attack, was to think "We should really do something about that." But on greater reflection, it became clear that the most reliable and cost-effective way to protect against ballistic missiles was to make a credible threat to inflict unacceptable damage in response to an attack, i.e., to deter the adversary.</P>

<P> Even in the US, this was not always an easy political argument to make, because the popular image of the Soviet adversary was one of ruthlessness, insensitivity to costs, and even a propensity to act irrationally. The argument encountered even more resistance in Israel because of the experience with failed deterrence in the conventional sense (1973) and the assumption of failed deterrence with respect to missiles (1991).</P>

<P> Besides, even the proponents of BMD rely on deterrence as a fallback position. If the defenses can reliably catch "only" 95% of incoming warheads and the other 5% are enough to destroy the United States (or Israel), what's to stop a determined adversary from trying his luck? The answer: The response would be devastating.</P>

<P> 3. Is it advisable?</P>

<P> If BMD is not foolproof or absolutely necessary, doesn't it still make sense to deploy in order to reduce the damage in case deterrence fails? The original American answer was that the only thing an ABM system would reduce was stability, especially in crisis situations, and that it therefore increased the risk of major damage.</P>

<P> If Side A had a semi-effective defense, the argument went, it would have more confidence in its ability to deal, not with a full-scale attack, but with the remnants of Side B's forces, and it would therefore be more tempted to attack Side B in situations of uncertainty.</P>

<P> And Side B, fearing precisely this sort of thinking, would be tempted to attack Side A first in order to forestall that possibility.</P>

<P> As a result, BMD was seen, not only as unnecessary, but also as not advisable. This logic applies with equal validity to the Middle East (where leaders are not nearly as irrational as they are made out to be). Besides, there are lots of ways other than with missiles to deliver weapons of mass destruction.</P>

P>

<P> All in all, the strategic case for BMD is not very compelling. Of course, there remains a very strong political incentive to appear to be providing the population with some kind of protection against a dramatic threat - which is why even American political leaders, who have killed BMD several times, refuse to bury it once and for all.</P>

<P> But despite the technical advances and increased funding, it is still uncertain whether full-scale deployment will ever be approved. And despite the success of the Arrow test, many more questions should be asked before Israel goes down that road.</P>


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<P>USA Today

November 5, 1999

Pg. 16</P>

<P>Anthrax Threat Is Real</P>

<P>At least 10 countries, including Iraq and North Korea, now have -
- or are attempting to acquire or produce -- deadly chemical and biological weapons. Within the realm of germ warfare, anthrax remains the weapon of choice ("

Anthrax vaccine injects anger into military," Life, Oct. 19).

In an effort to protect our military personnel from this very real and growing threat, the Department of Defense has begun immunizing our forces with the FDA-approved anthrax vaccine, which has had an excellent safety record since it was first licensed and approved by the FDA in 1970.

For those who inhale anthrax but have not been vaccinated or treated, death is the ultimate and predictable outcome. For the unvaccinated, the onset of clinical symptoms means that most will die, despite the most heroic, state-of-the-art, post-exposure medical intervention and treatment.

The anthrax vaccine provides our men and women in uniform with their best chance of survival.

Vaccination is a requirement for all service members and must remain so. Voluntary participation is not an option, for it would mean a less-well-protected force, which would create unnecessary vulnerabilities for our troops, endanger mission accomplishment and impact the overall combat effectiveness of our personnel.

While it is true that some service members have concerns about the anthrax vaccination program, we are working tirelessly to alleviate those concerns through an intensive educational and leadership outreach effort. The vast majority of those currently requiring vaccination have taken the anthrax shots.

We have an obligation to give our personnel the best protection available from all major threats.

Anthrax is one of the most deadly threats our forces face, and the vaccine offers safe and effective protection.

Charles L. Cragin, Principal deputy undersecretary for personnel and readiness, Defense Department, Washington, D.C.

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<P>Washington Post

November 5, 1999

Pg. 32</P>

<P>Russian Revenge</P>

<P> IT SEEMS THE Russians not only supported Slobodan Milosevic during his dirty war in Kosovo; they took lessons from him too. Now they are following a Milosevic strategy, destroying the rebellious province of Chechnya in the name of pacifying it. They bomb villages and towns from afar, creating tens of thousands of refugees. Then they open and close borders seemingly at random, so that desperate, displaced people crush each other at crossing choke points. Finally, they deny access to international aid workers, so that refugees who manage to escape to neighboring provinces of Russia face hunger and exposure.</P>

<P> What would prompt the Russian government to engage in such behavior, knowing as it must that its already clouded reputation can only suffer further? The outgunned, outmanned Chechens, a Muslim people who had long chafed under Moscow's rule, subjected the Russian army to a humiliating defeat in 1996. The Russian military has been looking for revenge ever since. Attacks by Chechen guerrillas on villages in neighboring provinces, along with apartment-building bombings that Russian authorities blamed (without providing evidence) on Chechen terrorists, gave the military a reason to act. But it now seems determined to go far beyond its stated goal of eliminating Chechen terrorists; the entire population seems to be a target.</P>

<P> During the 1994-96 war, Russians killed an estimated 50,000 civilians, a breathtaking loss from a pre-war population of less than 1 million. At least 6,000 Russian troops also died. This time the military has adopted a strategy that reduces its own casualties while putting more innocent people at risk.</P>

<P> Because of lawlessness and kidnappings in territory controlled by Chechens, few foreign reporters or aid workers will travel to afflicted regions. Thus do Chechen civilians suffer twice: directly from Russian brutality, and indirectly from the thuggishness of Chechen warlords. The ruin that Russia is visiting on its wayward province goes largely unreported.</P>

<P> The absence of television pictures explains in part the mildness of foreign criticism, but it is not the whole story. The United States has other priorities in Moscow--renegotiating the ABM treaty, for example--so why squander diplomatic capital on a lost cause? The Russian military may be beyond civilian control; Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin in any case has no desire to rein in the army, because the war is making him more popular than ever. Russian liberals, once the conscience of the nation, hold their tongues because they prefer Mr. Putin to any likely alternative.</P>

<P> At least until the war turns sour for Russian troops, the calculations add up nicely for everyone--everyone, that is, except the growing thousands of women and children bedding down each night in bombed-out railway stations and muddy wheat fields.</P>


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<P>Christian Science Monitor

November 5, 1999

Pg. 10</P>

Milestones For Peace

In an era when military might is still often used to either split up a country (NATO in Yugoslavia, for instance) or force it to stay united (Russia in Chechnya), it's worth noting two peaceful but necessary land transfers taking place between sovereign nations.

Next month, the United States hands over the Panama Canal to Panama, while Portugal gives back the tiny enclave of Macau to China after more than 400 years of rule.

Both transfers end a worn-out chapter from the days of Western imperialism, when the flag followed a nation's business interests and a superiority of arms implied a natural right to rule.

These milestone events in December follow the 1997 British handover of Hong Kong to China and the 1992 exodus of the US from its largest overseas military bases, located in the Philippines, a former US territory.

Then, of course, this week we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, which led to the peaceful reunification of Germany and then, two years later, the independence of many nations as the Soviet Union imploded from a failure of communism.

Correcting historic mistakes or living up to treaty obligations was not easy in handovers of Macau and the canal. But careful negotiations paved the way.

For the US, there's still some anxiety over whether Panama or a foreign power might someday choke off ship traffic in the canal for political purposes.

But the canal is much less critical for the US economy these days. And Panama has a self-interest in maintaining the waterway's commercial role. The US also retains the right to intervene if the canal's security or its neutrality are ever threatened.

For Portugal, giving up Macau, which lies near Hong Kong and has only 430,000 residents, will be much easier. The enclave has become crime ridden, with Chinese gangs, smugglers, and gambling joints. The transfer comes just in time to close out the millennium, for the Portuguese were the first Europeans to sail into the Far East nearly 500 years ago. Now they will be the last European power to leave.

<P> That both transfers of land are happening calmly should be a marker for the 21st century that peace can have more victories than war.</P>

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<P>Washington Times

November 5, 1999</P>

<P>The Imperial Presidency</P>

<P> Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has gained a certain reputation abroad, among foes and friends alike, for imperious high-handedness.

Now the U.S. Senate has gotten a taste of Mrs. Albright's personal style, though naturally she speaks in the name of the administration she serves.</P>

<P> Even though on Oct. 13 the U.S. Senate turned down the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) on nuclear weapons, by a 51-48 vote at that, Mrs. Albright does not think it is any reason for the administration to accept defeat. Accordingly, she has written to foreign leaders to let them know not to worry, the Clinton administration will continue to abide by this ill-fated document. Regarding the Senate's constitutional obligation to advise and consent on international treaties, who cares? Not Mrs. Albright. This is indeed a fine signal to send to the rest of the world about how much this White House respects the practice

e of democratic governance.</P>

<P> As reported by The Washington Times' Bill Gertz Tuesday, Mrs. Albright sent out a formal diplomatic notice to the international community that the administration will abide by the CTBT. "We will not abandon the commitment inherent in the treaty and resume testing ourselves." While sorely disappointed, indeed, so Mrs. Albright wrote, "I want to assure you that the United States will continue to act in accordance with its obligations as a signatory under international law, and will seek reconsideration of the treaty at a later date when conditions are better suited for ratification." It is certainly fair to say that conditions are not likely to improve before the next presidential election.</P>

<P> It appears that the administration argues it is bound by a treaty which has been turned down by the U.S. Senate simply because it says it has not given up on future ratification of the document. How bizarre.</P>

<P> Now, if Mr. Clinton wants to announce a zero-testing policy -- such as has actually been in effect throughout his presidency -- that is his prerogative. (A lot of people don't believe zero testing is advisable and may be dangerous for the reliability of the U.S. nuclear arsenal, a reason considered sufficiently persuasive by a number of the senators who voted against the CTBT.) But to say that a treaty is binding just because it may be resubmitted, is making a mockery of the U.S. Constitution and the ratification process itself. In that case, each and every treaty fancied by the White House would be binding, circumventing completely the responsibility of the Senate.</P>

<P> One can assume, however, that cutting Congress out would not create sleepless nights for this president. In fact, he has made something of a specialty of so-called recess appointments of nominees for high office, judgeships and ambassadorial postings because his controversial nominees have not had the support of the Senate. In Judge Ronnie White of Missouri and former Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun, Mr. Clinton may, however, have reached his limit. "If he really sticks his finger in the eye of the Senate as far as confirmation process, he may not get another person confirmed," Senate majority Whip Don Nickles said yesterday. That should go for the treaty ratification process as well, and one could only hope that the Republican majority would make good on Mr. Nickles' threat. For too long Mr. Clinton has gotten away with thumbing his nose at the rule of law in this country. </P>

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