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

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----- Forwarded message -----Date: Mon, 20 Sep 1999 22:38:51 -0500

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

To: webmaster@nmia.org

Subject: 21 September 1999 NMIA ZGram

21 September 1999 ZGram?

Good Morning All,

The staff at the ZGram? would like to extend our sincere condolences to the family and friends of Raisa Gorbachev who has now passed away from leukemia. Leukemia is a disease that knows neither geographic nor political boundaries and I feel certain the hearts of all who have lost a family member in this way join in these sentiments.

Security breaches - why do the security offices always get blamed for security "holes"? Do the "blamers" ever stop to think that sometimes that no matter how hard security professionals may try to effect good operational plans, unless people respect and follow them, chaos is bound to result. And then there is always the problem of divisions circumventing the security office totally. Any of you who were recently issued an unsolicited, complimentary, Web based email account from NSI may be vulnerable - yep, I'm one of you. Check it out at <http://www.2600.com/2600new/092099.html>

Today's Updates:

US & RoW?

1. U.S. resident gets life imprisonment for alien smuggling (AP, 20 Sept 1999)
2. Arrest in US online sex case shows dangers for kids (Reuters, 20 Sept 1999)
3. US-based writer on secrets charge (South China Morning Post, 21 Sept 1999)
4. Lobbying for U.S. military aid, Colombian president boasts of reforms (AP, 20 Sept 1999)
5. NATO and former rebel army sign accord on demilitarization (AP, 20 Sept 1999)
6. KFOR Extends KLA Demilitarization Deadline By 48 Hours (Central Europe Online, 20 Sept 1999)
7. Bomb Blast In Central Budapest Injures Seven (Central Europe

Online, 20 Sept 1999)

8. Czech Communists Back Near Top Ten Years After Fall (Central Europe Online, 20 Sept 1999)
9. U.N. Chief Rules Out U.N. Representation For Kosovo (Central Europe Online, 20 Sept 1999)
10. Raisa Gorbachev Dead From Leukemia (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)
11. Terrorist Cancer Infects Russia (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999) Fact or RUMINT?
12. Russian Interior Security Forces To Undergo Rare Review (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)
13. As Russian Planes Hit Chechnya, Putin Urges Unity (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)
14. Belarus Opposition Calls For World Help To Free Leaders (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)
15. Big Five U.N. powers meet on Iraq (Reuters, 20 Sept 1999)
16. Baikonur Continues Launches Despite Toxic Accident (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)
17. Islamic law 'hijacked for political gain' (South China Morning Post, 21 Sept 1999)
18. Kashmir touted as 'like Timor' (Agence France Presse, 21 Sept 1999)
19. China's Flying Leopard Bomber Jet To Make Debut October 1 (Inside China Today, 20 Sept 1999)
20. High-Level Meeting Of Chinese Communist Party Opens (Inside China Today, 20 Sept 1999)
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23. Cambodia to review draft law on Khmer Rouge trial (Reuters, 20 Sept 1999)
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32. The Costs Of Nuclear Weapons In South Asia (by Peter R. Lavoy, USIS, U.S. Foreign Policy Agenda, September 1999)
33. Our Military Condition (by John Lehman, contributed by Ed Blash)

Sunday night the ABC Network aired a Special Report hosted by John Stossel "Is America No. 1?" This was an eye-opening show. A number of people I've talked with today saw the show and are singing it's praises. For a review check out at http://www.abcnews.go.com/onair/ABCNEWSpecials/stossel1990919_usa1.htm 1. If I find out that it's going to be rebroadcast, I'll let you know.

Take care and have a super day,

Zhi

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1. U.S. resident gets life imprisonment for alien smuggling (AP, 20 Sept 1999)

HAVANA - A Cuban-born U.S. resident was sentenced to life imprisonment for alien smuggling and a second got 30 years after a trial that showed the dangers some Cuban immigrants will risk to improve their work situation or be with their families.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.abcnews.go.com/wire/World/ap19990920_1336.html

2. Arrest in US online sex case shows dangers for kids (Reuters, 20 Sept 1999)

PALO ALTO, Calif - Few Internet companies have worked as hard as Infoseek Corp. (SEEK.O) to build a squeaky-clean Web site, but the recent arrest of one of its top executives for allegedly soliciting sex from a minor has refocused concern on the dangers of kids surfing the Web.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.abcnews.go.com/wire/World/reuters19990920_3582.html

3. US-based writer on secrets charge (South China Morning Post, 21 Sept 1999)

Song Yongyi, a Chinese national who works for Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, a United States-based writer and researcher has been arrested on the mainland and charged with illegally gathering state secrets, a human rights group said yesterday.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.scmp.com/News/China/Article/FullText_asp_ArticleID-19990921025721691.asp

4. Lobbying for U.S. military aid, Colombian president boasts of reforms (AP, 20 Sept 1999)

BOGOTA, Colombia - President Andres Pastrana is armed as never before as he tries to convince President Clinton and other U.S. leaders this week to invest massively in this country's military in order to fight drugs and end decades of civil conflict. Colombia's much-maligned armed forces are on a roll against leftist rebels who until recently looked invincible _ and Pastrana has taken the toughest actions ever against military officers accused of human rights violations.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.abcnews.go.com/wire/World/ap19990920_1470.html

5. NATO and former rebel army sign accord on demilitarization (AP, 20 Sept 1999)

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia - Kosovo Liberation Army leaders and the NATO-led peacekeeping force signed an agreement late Monday on the demilitarization of the former rebel army and its transformation into a civilian corps. The agreement ended an impasse that had threatened relations and muddled the future of the war-ravaged province.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.abcnews.go.com/wire/World/ap19990920_1466.html

6. KFOR Extends KLA Demilitarization Deadline By 48 Hours (Central Europe Online, 20 Sept 1999)

PRISTINA -- International peacekeepers said on Monday they had given the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) an extra 48 hours to complete the process of demilitarization.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.centraleurope.com/news.php3?id=93351&text>

7. Bomb Blast In Central Budapest Injures Seven (Central Europe Online, 20 Sept 1999)

BUDAPEST -- A car bomb exploded outside a Turkish restaurant in a busy street in downtown Budapest on Saturday night, slightly injuring seven people, local media said.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.centraleurope.com/news.php3?id=93354&text>

8. Czech Communists Back Near Top Ten Years After Fall (Central Europe Online, 20 Sept 1999)

PRAGUE -- The little-reformed Czech Communists, who still aim to build a socialist society embracing Marxist principles, have pulled nearly even with the most popular right-wing party in an opinion poll released on Friday.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.centraleurope.com/news.php3?id=93394&text>

9. U.N. Chief Rules Out U.N. Representation For Kosovo (Central Europe Online, 20 Sept 1999)

UNITED NATIONS -- U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan on Sunday ruled out "for the foreseeable future" representation at the United Nations for Kosovo.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.centraleurope.com/news.php3?id=93432&text>

10. Raisa Gorbachev Dead From Leukemia (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)

MOSCOW -- Former Soviet first lady Raisa Gorbachev has died in hospital in Germany after suffering acute leukemia, a spokesman for the Gorbachev Foundation said in Moscow on Monday. She was 67.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.russiatoday.com/news.php3?id=93435&html>

See also: Raisa Gorbachev Redesigning the Russian Woman at:
<http://www.russiatoday.com/features.php3?id=93495>

11. Terrorist Cancer Infects Russia (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999) Fact or RUMINT?

Allegations that the recent acts of terrorism in Russia were orchestrated by extreme factions close to the Kremlin have to be considered outrageous. It seems unthinkable to most of us in the

world that such an evil strategy could be contemplated as an attempt to maintain Yeltsin's authority in the Kremlin - the purpose being to raise the temperature of public fear to a point where a state of emergency could be declared. This would provide an excuse to postpone the forthcoming general elections. There have also been other allegations suggesting it is an attempt by the Kremlin to divert attention from international money laundering and corruption investigations.

ZGram Suggested URL:

<http://www.russiatoday.com/special/rod/rod.php3?id=93466>

12. Russian Interior Security Forces To Undergo Rare Review (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)

MOSCOW -- Russia's interior security forces will undergo a rare review from Monday in an attempt to increase efficiency following a spate of bombings throughout the country, an interior forces spokesman said.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.russiatoday.com/news.php3?id=93419&html>

13. As Russian Planes Hit Chechnya, Putin Urges Unity (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)

MOSCOW -- Russian warplanes on Sunday launched fresh attacks against suspected Islamic guerrilla bases in the breakaway region of Chechnya, and Prime Minister Vladimir Putin appealed for unity in the fight against terrorism.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.russiatoday.com/news.php3?id=93407&html>

14. Belarus Opposition Calls For World Help To Free Leaders (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)

MINSK -- Belarus's former parliament called Sunday for international help in freeing or finding missing opposition leaders who have allegedly run foul of President Alexander Lukashenko's regime.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.russiatoday.com/news.php3?id=93439&html>

15. Big Five U.N. powers meet on Iraq (Reuters, 20 Sept 1999)

UNITED NATIONS - Senior officials of the Big Five U.N. powers met on Monday to seek consensus on easing sanctions against Iraq in return for its cooperation with a new disarmament system. Political directors of the United States, Russia, China, Britain and France met at U.N. headquarters after making some progress in narrowing their differences at talks in London last week. After a 2-1/2 hour session, they agreed to meet again on Tuesday, officials said.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.abcnews.go.com/wire/World/reuters19990920_3400.html

16. Baikonur Continues Launches Despite Toxic Accident (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)

Two weeks ago, a Proton rocket was fired from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. That would not, on the face of it, seem to be an extraordinary event, as Baikonur has been launching satellites on Proton rockets since 1965, first for the Soviet Union and then for Russia. But Kazakhstan had been enforcing a ban on Proton launches since an accident on July 5. On that day, a Proton rocket launched from Baikonur exploded in the air. Rocket fuel and parts rained down

over 500 hectares. No humans were reported killed, but a giant piece of wreckage weighing over 200 kilograms came down in the yard of a private house.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.russiatoday.com/features.php3?id=93483>

17. Islamic law 'hijacked for political gain' (South China Morning Post, 21 Sept 1999)

Pakistan - A cleric's call for the death of senators who oppose

Islamic law - and the Government's failure to condemn his statements

- has intensified concern over "Islamisation" and criticism that religion is being used for political gain.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.scmp.com/News/Asia/Article/FullText_asp_ArticleID-19990921025729397.asp

18. Kashmir touted as 'like Timor' (Agence France Presse, 21 Sept 1999)

Kashmiri separatists hope to persuade world leaders at the UN General

Assembly of the parallel between their struggle and that of

independence forces in East Timor.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.scmp.com/News/Asia/Article/FullText_asp_ArticleID-19990921025653871.asp

19. China's Flying Leopard Bomber Jet To Make Debut October 1 (Inside China Today, 20 Sept 1999)

BEIJING -- The first fighter bomber to be produced from scratch by

China, the Flying Leopard, will make its debut over Tiananmen Square

on October 1 to mark the 50th anniversary of Communist rule, a media

report said Monday.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.insidechina.com/news.php3?id=93404&html>

20. High-Level Meeting Of Chinese Communist Party Opens (Inside China Today, 20 Sept 1999)

BEIJING -- A high-level meeting of the Chinese Communist Party set to

focus on economic reforms and entry into the World Trade Organization

opened Sunday, witnesses said.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.insidechina.com/news.php3?id=93392&html>

21. China Pays Dearly To Block Taiwan's Statehood Claim (Inside China Today, 20 Sept 1999)

TAIPEI -- China has paid dearly for international support of its "one

China principle" amid growing tensions with rival Taiwan, the United

Daily News said Sunday.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.insidechina.com/news.php3?id=93395&html>

22. Taiwan Carrier Denies Improper Landing In Hong Kong Crash (Inside China Today, 20 Sept 1999)

TAIPEI -- Taiwan's China Airlines has defended as "proper" all crew

action during an attempted landing by a jetliner which crashed in

high winds at Hong Kong's airport last month.

ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.insidechina.com/news.php3?id=93359&html>

23. Cambodia to review draft law on Khmer Rouge trial (Reuters, 20 Sept 1999)

UNITED NATIONS - Cambodia said on Monday it was reviewing a draft law

on setting up a tribunal to try Khmer Rouge leaders accused of atrocities in the 1970s, taking into account comments made by a U.N. team that visited the country last month.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.abcnews.go.com/wire/World/reuters19990920_3488.html

24. Australia says ships, more troops headed for Timor (Reuters, 21 Sept 1999)

DARWIN - A second wave of the multinational force being deployed to halt the bloodshed in East Timor was heading to the island on Tuesday, an Australian defence official said. Defence force spokesman Colonel Duncan Lewis said there were now about 2,300 troops in East Timor as part of the U.N.-mandated Operation Stabilise, mounted to restore order after pro-Jakarta militia rampaged through the territory following an overwhelming vote for independence last month.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.abcnews.go.com/wire/World/reuters19990920_3435.html

25. Militia leader picked to head secret group (South China Morning Post, 21 Sept 1999)

Eurico Guterres, leader of the Aitarak anti-independence militia, was made the head of a clandestine military-funded organisation earlier this year and supplied with guns and money, a source said yesterday.

ZGram Suggested URL:

http://www.scmp.com/News/Asia/Article/FullText_asp_ArticleID-19990921025703790.asp

26. CDC & USAMRIID Satellite Broadcast on Biological Warfare and Terrorism (Contributed by Fred Battles)

"CDC and the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases will co-sponsor a satellite broadcast on September 21, 22, and 23, 1999, from 12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. eastern daylight time (EDT) and taped rebroadcast on October 2 and 3, from 11:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. EDT. The Broadcast describing the military and public health response is intended for military, medical, and public health professionals who will learn how to recognize a biological attack, investigate the event, treat casualties, prevent the spread of the agent, and manage the proper medical response." The following is provided for your information and action as appropriate.

- Fred

"Additional information about this broadcast, including registration is available from the World-Wide Web, <http://www.biomedtraining.org>, or from Rick Stevens, telephone (301) 619-4880. Continuing education credit is available for a variety of professions."

27. Events Calendar Provided by Olivier Schmidt's "Intelligence Newsletter"

I think many of you are familiar with the French publication by Olivier Schmidt. They keep good track of events that may be of interest to our community and I am posting part of the listing in this issue of the ZGram. Additional information concerning these events, including contact information, is available at 33 (0)1 40 51 85 19 (tel/fax) or adi@ursula.blythe.org (email). You may find more

information about "Intelligence Newsletter" at
<http://www.blythe.org/Intelligence> .

21 September, Washington, Aerospace Power Seminar on USAF
Modernization Priorities & Budget Realities.

21-22 September, Washington, Strategic Capabilities for the 21st
Century Symposium.

21-24 September, Atlanta, Georgia, Annual International Test &
Evaluation Association (ITEA) Symposium.

22-24 September, Los Angeles, California, Advanced Digital
Communications - The Search for Efficient Signaling Methods.

23 September, St. Louis, Missouri, Department of State Export
Regulations (ITAR) Munitions Controls Seminar.

24 September, final call for papers for the Fourth Annual Conference
on Financial Cryptography 2000.

24-25 September, Alexandria, Virginia, Governing the Commons - The
Future of Global Internet Administration.

29 September, Paris, Virtual Private Networks Seminar.

29-30 September, Virginia Beach, Virginia, Attacking Readiness,
sponsored by the US Naval Institute.

28. World Standards Day 1999

The Department of Defense will join the Department of Commerce, the
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the American
National Standards Institute (ANSI) and elements of industry in
celebrating World Standards Day (WSD) Sept. 22, 1999 at the Wyndham
City Centre Hotel, 1143 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
World Standards Day is part of a weeklong event celebrated annually
by the international standards and business communities to recognize
the importance of standardization to the world economy. In the United
States, WSD is celebrated with a series of events starting on Sept.
20, and ending on Sept. 22, with the WSD reception, exhibits, and
annual awards dinner at the Wyndham. The theme for the 1999
celebration is "Building on Standards."

According to WSD planners, exhibits by DoD components will be of
particular interest to the international community. The Navy will
show off its new multi-person life saving survival raft, and the Army
will feature its innovative laser body scanner used to measure
soldiers for uniforms and equipment. The Air Force will provide the
latest information on its international standards program, and the
Defense Logistics Agency will feature support it provides to
warfighters. In addition, the Office of the Secretary of Defense will
highlight the new joint camouflage netting and showcase the winners
of the 1998 Defense Standardization Program Honorary Awards.

The point of contact for additional information is Sharon Strickland,

(703) 767-6870. She also can be contacted by e-mail: sharon_strickland@hq.dla.mil. Internet web sites with information on WSD include ANSI's at http://web.ansi.org/rooms/room_5 and www.ansi.org, and NIST's at <http://ts.nist.gov/ts/htdocs/210/210.htm>.

29. GNU Privacy Guard: Open Source Replacement for PGP Crypto Software (Netsurfer Digest, Vol. 5 #29)

Last week marked the release of an important piece of software by the GNU open software group. GnuPG 1.0 is an encryption program that uses no patented algorithms. And, since it was not developed in the US, it is completely free of US export restrictions. The free software is meant to replace the widely used PGP encryption program. It conforms to the OpenPGP standard, uses up to 128 bits of encryption, and has better functionality than PGP in some areas and a variety of security enhancements. The software runs on a wide variety of Unix systems as well as Windows, but do heed the warnings on the home page regarding specific security issues. It's free, it's sophisticated, and you don't have to jump through hoops to get it anywhere in the world.
ZGram Suggested URL: <http://www.gnupg.org>

30. Georgi Guninski Scores Again: More Explorer 5.0 and Hotmail Security Holes (Netsurfer Digest, Vol. 5 #29)

Bug hunter supreme Georgi Guninski can be credited with a couple more big security bug scores. First is a big security problem with Explorer 5.0. Microsoft has a security bulletin, but in the mean time protect yourself by disabling active scripting. The FAQ instructs how to do that. Just as we were going to press, CNet reported that Guninski found another security problem in Hotmail, Microsoft's free e-mail service. No further details are available just yet, other than that it allows bad guys to spoof a login screen and steal your password.

Guninski: <http://www.whitehats.com/guninski/browsers.html>
Bulletin: <http://www.microsoft.com/Security/Bulletins/MS99-037.asp>
FAQ: <http://www.microsoft.com/security/Bulletins/MS99-037faq.asp>
Explorer Story: <http://news.cnet.com/news/0-1005-200-117462.html>
Hotmail Story: <http://news.cnet.com/news/0-1005-200-117672.html>

31. Barrage Of Government Surveillance Projects (Intelligence, N. 103, 13 September 1999, p. 8)

If the Chinese didn't steal secret US military technology, then the Russians did, at least according to a thoroughly alarmist 25 July "Sunday Times" front page report. Playing the Clinton administration's and US intelligence community's game for the strictest possible control and surveillance of the Internet, the report quoted Deputy Defense Secretary, John Hamre, before a congressional committee, stating that: "We are in the middle of a cyber war" which began early this year, when, according to Curt Weldon, chairman of a congressional committee for military research and development (which could benefit from more money dedicated to Internet surveillance), "there were deliberate and highly coordinated attacks occurring in our Defense Department systems that appeared to be coming from one country." That the attacks were "coming from one country", and not from US hackers, is far from proven. Nonetheless, the congressional committee got a secret briefing on the so-called

"Moonlight Maze" secret Russian operation.

This alarmist report was "right on schedule", preceding by only a day or two a statement that the threat of terrorists -- not US hackers, among the best in the world -- to the US computer network had led the Clinton administration to plan to develop an extensive computer monitoring system. On 26 July, the media identified the plan as the Federal Intrusion Detection Network (FIDNET), to be administered by the FBI and be operating by 2003. The data collected would be stored at the FBI National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC).

According to the FBI, it is not interested in eavesdropping, but in finding patterns in eavesdropped Internet information that suggest illegal activities. Civil liberties organizations immediately protested, and they were far from being alone.

For more information about the Intelligence Newsletter visit <http://www.blythe.org/Intelligence>

32. The Costs Of Nuclear Weapons In South Asia (by Peter R. Lavoy, USIS, U.S. Foreign Policy Agenda, September 1999)

With continued fighting in Kashmir, "the risk of another India-Pakistan conventional war seems higher than ever before," says Lavoy. "Even if India and Pakistan do manage to establish nuclear deterrence, the effect will be that every Indian and Pakistani will live under the threat of nuclear annihilation." Lavoy is Director of Counterproliferation Policy in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan in May 1998 received wide and vocal support in each country. Patriotic Indians and Pakistanis had much to celebrate: their scientists had surmounted high political, financial, and technical barriers to achieve what only five other states had done: develop and detonate nuclear bombs. That their leaders authorized these tests in spite of strong international political pressures, including the threat of economic sanctions, only spurred the nationalist fervor in India and Pakistan. A year and a half after the Pokhran and Chagai Hills explosions, however, public confusion and anxiety have supplanted euphoria. Military clashes bordering on open warfare in Kashmir make even ardent nuclear advocates question the utility of nuclear deterrence, or whether it actually exists in South Asia. And in the face of deep poverty, outdated economies, and teetering governments, Indians and Pakistanis now prudently ask whether they can afford their growing arms competition.

Government officials in New Delhi and Islamabad insist that no expense should be spared to achieve national security. The development of nuclear weapons and missiles, they contend, is required to deter foreign hostility and coercion. This claim could be correct: nuclear deterrence might foster peace and security in South Asia. But then again, it might fail. India and Pakistan could be drawn into a fourth conventional war -- one that could go nuclear. Or, as the Soviet experience reveals, the cost of creating and maintaining a credible nuclear deterrent could climb so high as to bankrupt the governments and societies supporting the development of

weapons of mass destruction. The inescapable conclusion is that India and Pakistan could be threatening their future prosperity, prestige, and security for questionable gains.

The Economic Burden of Nuclear Deterrence

It is not easy to calculate the costs or benefits of the Indian and Pakistani nuclear programs. Citing the need for secrecy, New Delhi and Islamabad refuse to reveal what they spend on nuclear weapons or delivery systems. Based on likely labor, facility, and material costs, however, one can estimate that each state has allocated more than \$1 billion to design and manufacture a small number of nuclear-capable missiles (Prithvi and Agni for India, Ghauri and Shaheen for Pakistan). Each side is likely to have spent five times that figure for the production of fissile materials and the manufacture of a few nuclear weapons. These are only some of the costs involved in their emerging nuclear and missile programs. Of greater concern is the price Islamabad and New Delhi must pay to establish credible and secure nuclear deterrent forces in the future.

Indian defense expert K. Subrahmanyam reveals that in 1985 the Indian military tasked several officers and scientists to calculate the expenditure required for a "balanced deterrent program." They estimated that a force of warheads "in low three digit figures" with aircraft and missile delivery systems would cost 70 billion rupees (180 billion in 1999 rupees, or \$5 billion). Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi evidently rejected this option because of the expense. Ironically, the current government's decision to create a minimum deterrent will cost considerably more. Indian analysts calculate that New Delhi must spend \$1 billion a year for the next 10 years to field a nuclear deterrent force like the one contemplated in 1985. The cost for Pakistan to assemble a similar deterrent arsenal would be slightly less owing to its greater reliance on foreign suppliers.

This level of public expenditure might seem reasonable when compared to the more than \$400 billion the United States reportedly paid from 1940 to 1996 to manufacture nuclear weapons. But building bombs consumed just seven percent of the total cost of the U.S. nuclear weapons program. Washington reportedly spent over \$3 trillion on weapons deployment, nearly \$1 trillion on nuclear targeting and command-and-control, another \$1 trillion on defenses against nuclear threats, and about \$400 million on dismantling old bombs, managing nuclear waste, and cleaning up the environment. India and Pakistan clearly are embarking on a course of enormous -- and partially hidden -- financial costs. India and Pakistan might be able to finance their deterrent programs, lavish as they may be, but at what opportunity cost? Although they have relatively modern industrial sectors with expertise in nuclear energy, missile development, and armaments production (and space, satellite communications, and software design for India), India and Pakistan are afflicted by some of the world's worst poverty. Widespread unemployment, outdated infrastructure, rising food prices, and low living standards beset each society. India's 1998 per capita GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of \$390 ranks in the bottom fifth worldwide; Pakistan's is only slightly better. According to one

Indian estimate, a single Agni missile costs as much as the annual operation of 13,000 health care centers. More than 3,000 public housing units could be built for the price of one nuclear warhead. The expenditures required to develop India's "minimum" deterrent could meet 25 percent of the yearly costs of sending every Indian child to school. Nearly all Pakistani children could be educated and fed for the cost of the nuclear and missile arsenal that is being created for their "protection."

The energy sectors suffer directly from the nuclear arms race. If India and Pakistan abandon their nuclear deterrent programs, sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as non-nuclear weapon states, and accept full-scope safeguards on their civilian nuclear power industries, the energy benefits could be tremendous. Fifteen years ago Indian Atomic Energy officials planned on producing 10,000 megawatts of installed nuclear power by the year 2000. India's 10 aging reactors now produce one fifth of that amount. Although nuclear power production has tapped scarce resources for more than four decades, it generates less than three percent of India's power consumption. In Pakistan, where energy shortfalls have slowed economic growth for years, the situation is worse. China recently built a 300-megawatt reactor at Chashma, but if this facility is used for military purposes, Pakistan's only nuclear energy source will remain the 34-year-old Karachi nuclear power plant, which produces less than 100 megawatts of electricity annually. As NPT members in good standing, Pakistan and India could draw critical infusions of capital and technology to jump-start their ailing nuclear power industries. This investment could stimulate economic growth and lessen dependence on foreign energy sources, thereby enhancing national security.

Conventional Military Costs Also Are Rising

The guns-versus-butter tradeoff is one way to assess the costs of South Asia's nuclear arms competition. The guns-versus-guns tradeoff is another. Indian and Pakistani nuclear hawks argue that developing nuclear deterrent forces will make conventional military buildups unnecessary and reduce overall defense costs. However, Indian defense spending rose 11 percent after the tests; Pakistan's rose, also. And recent experience suggests that conventional military expenditures are likely to soar even higher alongside rising nuclear and missile costs.

During the summer of 1999, Indian and Pakistani troops (and pro-Pakistan rebels) have fought the fiercest military battles ever waged in the mountains of Kashmir. Journalists report that each side has lost more than 1,000 lives. In financial terms, local media place the daily expense of Indian military operations at \$3 million to \$6 million. While Pakistani costs probably are lower because of smaller force commitments, they too are onerous. To offset the expense of staging military operations around Kargil, India's parliament authorized an emergency grant of \$135 million to purchase ordnance, hardware, and high-altitude clothing. The cost of the Kashmir conflict is still climbing. Fighting has abated since its peak in the

summer of 1999, but it has not ended. Indian and Pakistani politicians state that they will meet the financial needs of their militaries to replenish equipment and ammunition and to prepare for more conflict.

The fighting in Kargil shows that nuclear deterrence is unstable between India and Pakistan, if it exists at all. The economic costs of this conflict also suggest the serious damage to both economies of a general war. The large military spending increases that a broader war would cause would trigger higher interest rates and inflation, and the war-time destruction of industrial and infrastructure facilities would reduce productivity and drain already limited foreign exchange reserves. The threat of follow-on hostilities or the breakdown of domestic order in parts of India or Pakistan would discourage foreign investment and financial assistance that is crucial for the long-range economic growth and development in each country. In short, a conventional war could ruin India and Pakistan. The human and economic costs of a nuclear war are beyond calculation.

Mounting Domestic and International Political Costs

The political expense that India and Pakistan will pay to become nuclear powers might rival the economic burden. Ironically, the domestic standing of the Indian and Pakistani governments is lower than it was before the tests. Considering the outbursts of pride and support that swept South Asia last May, it is noteworthy that the coalition government led by India's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) fell in less than a year after the tests.

The BJP lost support because it failed to implement crucial economic reforms and curb rising food prices. Opposition leaders criticized the diversion into the nuclear program of resources that could better be used for basic human needs. Predictably, nuclear deterrence is less salient to India's population than clean water and affordable food.

The same holds true in Pakistan where opposition to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif rose in the wake of the tests and the Kargil fiasco. Pakistan People's Party leaders now question the need for carrying out nuclear tests if a balance of terror cannot be achieved. In the province where the tests were conducted, the Baluchistan National Party criticizes the government's nuclear policy for diverting scarce resources from development to defense. The majority party in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province also condemns these policies.

Internationally, the nuclear tests produced outrage in most parts of the world and spurred costly sanctions. The five permanent UN Security Council states have criticized the nuclear policies of India and Pakistan, as have the Group of Eight industrial nations, key nonaligned states, and many others. The United States, Japan, Australia, and other nations imposed costly economic sanctions and trade restrictions against the two South Asian countries. With new restrictions on U.S. trade with all entities "involved in nuclear and missile activities," the dual-use and conventional military efforts

of scores of Indian and Pakistani firms will suffer. While the overall economic impact of these sanctions is uncertain, international investor confidence in and the flow of capital to India and Pakistan have plummeted. If India and Pakistan had expected the nuclear tests to improve their international standing and prestige, the results must be disappointing.

Rising Military Risks

Continued fighting over Kashmir and the downing of aircraft in other areas indicate that nuclear deterrence has not yet emerged in South Asia. The risk of another India-Pakistan conventional war seems higher than ever before and India's relations with China also have deteriorated. Added to these problems are new risks of inadvertent or accidental nuclear use because of unsophisticated nuclear command-and-control systems and poorly defined nuclear doctrines. And, even if India and Pakistan do manage to establish nuclear deterrence, moreover, the effect will be that every Indian and Pakistani will live under the threat of nuclear annihilation. Welcome to the nuclear club.

Security and Prosperity without Nuclear Weapons

As U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott has stated, "India and Pakistan need security, deserve security, and have a right to determine what is necessary to attain security." Are there ways for India and Pakistan to enhance their security without deploying nuclear weapons and missiles? Considering the dangerous and expensive record of the Soviet-American arms race, the enormous political and economic costs of Indian and Pakistani deterrent programs, and the growing risk of nuclear war in South Asia, India and Pakistan should make every effort to pursue non-nuclear sources of security. And, all concerned states should help them to achieve that security.

33. Our Military Condition (by John Lehman, contributed by Ed Blash)

Here is an interesting article on the state of the military establishment as espoused by Former Secretary of the Navy, John Lehman. You may not agree with all his views, however, one will agree that at least of his views make some degree of sense. I suppose he speaks what many of the his present 'establishment' peers fear to speak. As a citizen, I guess that the real frustration I see with high level bureaucratic and politicians, is their sheer lack of personal candor and individualism. No one of them wishes to offend anyone, thus their lack of color and spirit. They are so indebted to the vote, next election, or next job position, that they dare not voice their own views. I may not agree with views of my fellow citizens, however, I respect and listen to these views because they are honest and not weighed for my personal approval. The only people saying controversial comments are on 'talk radio' and these stations are biased on the views of their indented audiences (far right, far left, religious, etc).

- Ed October 1998 Our Military Condition

America's armed forces have been diverted into "peacekeeping" and domestic policing, subjected to the egalitarian schemes of social engineers, alienated from civilian society, and dangerously deprived of the arms they need. What can be done? A former secretary of the Navy offers his prescription.

By John Lehman

Will Rogers once said that "if you want to know when the next war might be coming you just watch the United States and see when it starts cutting down its defenses. It's the surest barometer in the world."

The history of this country is one of great reluctance to resort to arms, ferocious prosecution once engaged, and euphoric disarmament following victory. After every war we have disarmed, and by the heedlessness of those disarmaments we have usually sown the seeds of the next war. Recent American policy following the historic victory in the Cold War has been no exception to this historical pattern. In his legendary lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Robert Strausz-Hup? used to say that while history doesn't repeat itself, patterns in history do. While we are not repeating exactly what happened after World War II and after World War I, the recent example of our inability to deter Saddam Hussein suggests certain parallels. We have in fact a relatively high level of spending in defense today, but spending does not necessarily produce capabilities. Given the vast global breadth of our vital interests, obligations and entanglements, our interdependence of trade, commerce and resources, we have steeply reduced the capabilities of our forces.

While the cataclysmic perils of the Cold War are gone, the world remains a very dangerous place. We now have only one superpower but no accepted order. The world is a virtual petri-dish of despots, disturbers of the peace and fundamentalist ethnic and economic rivalries not possible under the bi-polar discipline of the Cold War. This disorder flourishes along with a proliferation of horrendous weapons of mass destruction.

We now know that Saddam Hussein has used biological and chemical agents, and continues to strive for nuclear capability even as he gives the U.S. and the U.N. loud raspberries. Irrational, utterly unpredictable rogue states such as North Korea and Libya are developing access to nuclear weapons, biological agents and chemical weapons, and the means to deliver them. Iran has reportedly obtained contraband tactical nuclear weapons. The arsenal of the former Soviet Union remains partially unaccounted for. In the nuclear states of India and Pakistan, ethnic passions can overwhelm caution.

This is not a world in which to indulge euphoria, or to resume the American tradition of drastic disarmament.

What We Need

We need deterrence. We all hope that diplomacy works against Saddam, the Iranian terrorist-supporting state, and against all those ethnic conflicts that are disrupting the orderly pattern of peace that we thought we had won in the Cold War. But a strong diplomacy requires a strong defense. Our credibility in dissuading those rogues from attacking our interests, from developing and then using nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, is diminishing before our eyes and the eyes of the world. Lobbing \$100 million worth of unmanned cruise missiles into Sudan and Afghanistan while otherwise continuing diplomacy as usual suggests to the world that America no longer has the forces or the will to deal effectively with our enemies.

Ironically, the lack of a strong military leads only to its more frequent use. The Reagan administration sent forces abroad eighteen times to tamp down crises; the Bush administration, fourteen times. So far in the Clinton administration, only five years old, forces have been deployed some fifty times. These are costly deployments. Haiti alone cost \$2 billion. Bosnia is well over \$9 billion per year by the most conservative accounting and still climbing. Many have become virtually permanent, like "Operation Constant Vigil," in northern Iraq.

In order to deter our enemies, America needs forces that are recruited, trained, and directed to do not social services, not international welfare, not peacekeeping, not drug interdiction, but to rain fire and destruction on our enemies if they break the peace and seek to attack us and our close allies. The armed services are not just another branch of the civil service.

Our forces must be trained and equipped to exploit the huge technological advantage that we as a free and innovative technological society have over every other potential adversary in the world. We must infuse our armed forces with the same constant innovation, constant velocity of change in the use and development and application of technology and information that has characterized the tremendous renaissance of American productivity over the last decade.

We need forces that are representative of society, drawn from all social levels and welded into forces that are in the tradition of this country's founding fathers; of the Minutemen of the west, George Washington; of the citizen soldiers, and citizen sailors. The military must not be an employment agency of last resort, nor a closed self-perpetuating corps of janissaries remote from the rest of society.

What Is Wrong

There are some glaring things wrong with our defense preparedness. First, the mission of our armed forces is to fight wars. It is to deliver violence and destruction on our enemies when our security demands it. Only with such certain capability, and the undoubted will to use it justly, can wars be prevented.

One grave error has been the excessive use of American troops for peacekeeping. Those 241 marines killed in the bombing of their barracks in Lebanon in 1983 died because--despite the express opposition of the Marine Commandant--they had been turned into diplomats. Used as place holders between warring ethnic factions, and saddled with rules of engagement that guaranteed that they could not fight back, they were inevitably targeted by those who wished to drive us out of Lebanon in humiliation. The lesson has not been learned. Increasingly the way to rise in the armed forces is by serving as a "peacekeeper" in civic action in Bosnia or some other ethnic trouble spot, and in mollifying and mediating disputes among warring factions. Such duty demands very different skills from fighting in a war, and the time devoted to training units for the one directly reduces our capability for the other.

Using the armed forces for drug interdiction is yet another serious mistake. By accepting that new (and I believe unconstitutional) mission, the services have become de facto police. To involve the services in domestic law enforcement is to cross a dangerous line in the separation of powers. Thomas Jefferson would be horrified. Moreover, trying to seal our borders against drug smuggling is hopeless, and actually aggravates the problem by giving politicians an easy substitute for effective action. Like peacekeeping, drug interdiction also distracts from the cultivation of war-fighting skills.

Perhaps the most debilitating disorder afflicting the services today is the primacy of social engineering. We have changed the recruitment, training, and promotion systems of our armed services to make them more socially acceptable, more politically correct, and more gender-conscious. In so doing, we have weakened the ability of our forces to face down, deter, and if necessary smash the Saddam Husseins and Osama bin Ladens of the world.

The political crusade to achieve gender equality is undermining the services' ethical integrity through mandated (though unspoken) quotas, de facto double standards, and McCarthy-style blacklists such as those that followed Tailhook. This administration has required everyone from young recruits to four-star generals to pretend that up is down and day is night, and to parrot statements that clash with what they see with their own eyes every day.

Another serious problem area, emerging in the last decade, has been civil-military relations. Almost unnoticed, the historic concept of the citizen-soldier that George Washington gave to us is disappearing. Today's armed forces are a special caste of highly skilled professionals.

Recruiting norms are set to favor those who will commit to career service. Psychological profiles have been developed to be able to select and give priority for admissions to service academies' officer programs, and technical enlisted programs to those who are most likely to serve a full career. If they don't fit that profile no matter how otherwise talented, they are not desired. It is very hard,

except in the Army, to get a two-year enlistment; six years is what the Air Force and Navy try to sell to every recruit. Those who wish to serve for a period between high school and college with no apparent intent to stay permanently are not encouraged. Anyone who puts his papers in to go from the regulars to the reserves is treated as a defector.

As a result the military does not include anything like a cross-section of our society. This is already reflected in the last class to enter Congress with only 15 percent of its members having had any military exposure at all. And for the first time in history we have a presidential cabinet completely devoid of military experience (the only arguable exception being Vice-President Gore). The rising generation of corporate, professional, and educational leaders is similarly unfamiliar with the military, its virtues and peculiar limitations. Nor is the average American any longer familiar, either directly or through relatives, with our armed forces.

The broader result has been the gradual separation of our military from the society it serves, and a growing feeling of contempt in the career forces for the society that they defend. A recent book by Thomas Ricks, *Making the Corps*, offers a thoroughly researched insight into the trend. Ricks quotes officers who believe that "American society is showing signs of serious decay," and who predict that "the next war we fight is very likely to be here on American soil."

"The subject of domestic peacekeeping," Ricks reports, "is now a hot topic in all of the command and staff college courses in the country. And indeed there are quite a few officers vocally arguing for giving the military the powers to detain suspects, confiscate weapons and conduct searches without warrants as they do on occasion in the drug interdiction campaign."

The last of the serious disorders I see afflicting our services is the de facto unilateral disarmament underway in our defense procurement policies. As we have cut the forces 40 percent over the last five years, the bureaucracy has not been cut at all. There are currently 130,000 civilian bureaucrats, about 5,000 more than there were when the Cold War ended, in the Department of Defense inside the Beltway. Not one even carries a pistol. It is just as bad in each of the services. For every Captain or Colonel in operational command, there are nine in staff jobs. As fighting units have been almost halved, joint staffs have ballooned.

Remedy the Disorders

The first priority should be to restore the war-fighting culture of the forces. We should do our part in international peacekeeping with the United Nations or with regional alliances, but our contribution should never be forces on the ground. As the only superpower, our ground forces are inevitably targets and there are many other non-controversial nations quite willing and able to provide ground peacekeepers. We should be providing what no one else can: the C-5s,

the satellite intelligence, the communications, the aircraft carriers, the 24-hour-a-day air cover.

With respect to social engineering, the solution is simple: no double standards. Women should be allowed into every specialty in which they can compete and win that rating or win that job against all comers. Certainly there are women who have the talent and desire to be attack bombardiers or commandos skilled in hand-to-hand combat. But they should not be artificially pushed into quotas or allowed lower standards of physical capacity and training than men. They must meet standards appropriate to their profession and specialty.

We must also come to grips with the double standard in the draft. Every 18-year-old male has to register for the draft today, but no woman has to. Although it is highly unlikely that we will ever need more troops than the all-volunteer force can provide, this disparity is an intellectual and a moral fissure running right through this ideology of gender equality in the services. Congressmen should either require the drafting of their constituents' daughters into the infantry or drop the registration of males.

As for the civil-military balance, we must increase the importance of the National Guard and Reserves, changing the way we train and pay them in order to give them a real share in the burdens of peacetime deterrence. Under Reagan and Bush, the Guard and Reserve fought in Desert Storm and all of the other conflicts and crises that brought victory in the Cold War. Now they have been cut out of all proportion in order to preserve the bureaucracy. The Navy, for instance, has cut back from over seventy drilling reserve ships to only four. We should offer ROTC service academy graduates the option of performing their obligated service with a long commitment in the drilling reserves.

Increase Procurement

We must have armed forces that are sustainable in cost. One of the great dividends of defeating the Soviet Union is that we now spend only slightly more than 2 percent of the GDP, down from 6 to 8 percent during most of the Cold War. That has helped us to eliminate the annual budget deficit, and has freed up much technical and engineering talent for commercial and civilian technological development. I, for one, do not believe that we need to go beyond the current percent of GDP spent for defense. This should not be an issue of throwing more money at the problem.

Secretary of Defense Cohen just came out with what I think is the best program of reforms that I have seen in the postwar period. Whether they can be carried out in this bureaucracy-loving administration I don't know, but they are targeted on exactly the right things: Cut the bureaucracy by a third. Reorganize and reduce the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the military departments, all the defense agencies, all of the bureaucrats, civilian and military, the staff of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and the proliferating unified command staffs. Push out into the private sector much that is being done in those last pockets of real socialism and state

ownership, the industrial facilities of the armed forces like the Naval Weapons Centers and the Army arsenals and naval shipyards. The tremendous savings to be gained by those measures should be plowed back into new equipment and new research and development.

We need to reduce the pork. It has of course been a part of our system since the U.S.S. Constitution, in the first days of our Navy, when the original six frigates were built in different cities. That's part of democracy. But the scarcity of people in Congress with any military experience has meant that pork barrel runs wild and is grotesquely distorting procurement and the use of the scarce dollars appropriated to the services. When you see liberal Democrats in the northeast pushing through a nuclear submarine that the Navy didn't want, you know that we have got a serious problem of distortion.

All of these afflictions that now degrade and debauch our forces flow from one cardinal sin. The president charged with the sacred duty of protecting the forces under his command, from the braying political mob of partisan hacks, feminazis, porkers, and contract seekers, has instead delivered them over to these enemies who have had their way with them unimpeded. The Republicans in Congress have acted at best like the cowardly neighbors of Kitty Genovese, averting their eyes from a murder, while many have simply joined in the despoliation. The measures of rehabilitation as suggested above, or others like them, can flow only from a single cardinal virtue, the assertion of leadership.

John Lehman is chairman of J. F. Lehman & Company. He was secretary of the Navy from 1981 to 1987.

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21 September 1999 ZGram ?

Good Morning All,

The staff at the ZGram ? would like to extend our sincere condolences to the family and friends of Raisa Gorbachev who has now passed away from leukemia. Leukemia is a disease that knows neither geographic nor political boundaries and I feel certain the hearts of all who have lost a family member in this way join in these sentiments.

Security breaches - why do the security offices always get blamed for security "holes"? Do the "blamers" ever stop to think that sometimes that no matter how hard security professionals may try to effect good operational plans, unless people respect and follow them, chaos is bound to result. And then there is always the problem of divisions circumventing the security office totally. Any of you who were recently issued an unsolicited, complimentary, Web based email account from NSI may be vulnerable - yep, I'm one of you. Check it out at <http://www.2600.com/2600new/092099.html>

Today's Updates:

US & RoW ?

1. U.S. resident gets life imprisonment for alien smuggling (AP, 20 Sept 1999)
2. Arrest in US online sex case shows dangers for kids (Reuters, 20 Sept 1999)
3. US-based writer on secrets charge (South China Morning Post, 21 Sept 1999)
4. Lobbying for U.S. military aid, Colombian president boasts of reforms (AP, 20 Sept 1999)
5. NATO and former rebel army sign accord on demilitarization (AP, 20 Sept 1999)
6. KFOR Extends KLA Demilitarization Deadline By 48 Hours (Central Europe Online, 20 Sept 1999)
7. Bomb Blast In Central Budapest Injures Seven (Central Europe Online, 20 Sept 1999)
8. Czech Communists Back Near Top Ten Years After Fall (Central Europe Online, 20 Sept 1999)
9. U.N. Chief Rules Out U.N. Representation For Kosovo (Central Europe Online, 20 Sept 1999)
10. Raisa Gorbachev Dead From Leukemia (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)
11. Terrorist Cancer Infects Russia (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999) Fact or RUMINT?
12. Russian Interior Security Forces To Undergo Rare Review (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)
13. As Russian Planes Hit Chechnya, Putin Urges Unity (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)

14. Belarus Opposition Calls For World Help To Free Leaders (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)
15. Big Five U.N. powers meet on Iraq (Reuters, 20 Sept 1999)
16. Baikonur Continues Launches Despite Toxic Accident (Russia Today, 20 Sept 1999)
17. Islamic law 'hijacked for political gain' (South China Morning Post, 21 Sept 1999)
18. Kashmir touted as 'like Timor' (Agence France Presse, 21 Sept 1999)
19. China's Flying Leopard Bomber Jet To Make Debut October 1 (Inside China Today, 20 Sept 1999)
20. High-Level Meeting Of Chinese Communist Party Opens (Inside China

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CREATOR: Nick Hopwood <ndh12@hermes.cam.ac.uk> (Nick Hopwood <ndh12@hermes.cam.ac.uk> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-SEP-1999 03:47:44.00

SUBJECT: Cambridge History of Medicine Seminars

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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: history-admin@lists.cam.ac.uk (history-admin@lists.cam.ac.uk [UNKNOWN])
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TO: hps-discussion <hps-discussion@lists.cam.ac.uk> (hps-discussion <hps-discussion@lists.cam.ac.uk> [UNKNOWN])
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TEXT:
University of Cambridge
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

HISTORY OF MEDICINE SEMINARS
Michaelmas Term 1999

EARLY MEDICINE AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY
Series on "Law and Medicine"

19 October
Silvia De Renzi (HPS)
Nature brought to trial: Judges, physicians and the tribunal of the Sacra
Rota in seventeenth-century Rome

2 November
Margaret Pelling (Oxford)
Contractual relations between patients and practitioners in early modern
London

16 November
Ian Maclean (Oxford)
Evidence, logic, rule and exception in Renaissance law and medicine

30 November
Alexander Murray (Oxford)
Suicide and free will in the Middle Ages

(organized by Sachiko Kusukawa and Peter Murray Jones)

HISTORY OF MODERN MEDICINE & BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES

12 October
Angelique Richardson (University of Exeter)
"The new St Valentine will be a saint of science": Eugenics and
love in
late nineteenth-century literature

26 October
Ulf Schmidt (University of Oxford)
Medical films and medical ethics under National Socialism

9 November
Carsten Timmermann (University of Manchester)
Rationalising folk medicine in interwar Germany: Faith, business and
science at "Dr. Madaus & Co."

23 November
Tilli Tansey (Wellcome Institute)
Forgotten partners: Laboratory technicians in British biomedical research

(organized by Nick Hopwood)

The seminars are on Tuesdays at 5:00 p.m. in Seminar Room 1, Department of
History and Philosophy of Science, Free School Lane, Cambridge CB2 3RH. Tea
is available from 4:30 p.m. All welcome!

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SUBJECT: news 9_28

TEXT:

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1. NYT: Drop in Recruits Pushes Pentagon to New Strategy

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2. NYT: PUBLIC LIVES: {Strobe Talbott} An Old Russia Hand Finds Himself the
Focus of Debate

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3. NYT: OP-ED: The Good News From Russia

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4. NYT: In Shift, Secretary Supports Bill That Overhauls Energy Dept.

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5. ABQ Journal: Congress Approves DOE Funding

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6. ABQ Journal: Nuclear Teams Ready To Respond to 'Broken Arrows'

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7. WP: Dole's Top Priority: Missile Defense

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8. NYT: { Hanford } Nuclear Site Is Battling a Rising Tide of Waste

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9. WP: A Gene Dream: Using one of the world's most powerful computer
clusters, Celera Genomics plans to write the 'book of life' -- and make it
a
bestseller.

=====

10. WP: Lockheed Martin May Sell Divisions -- Cutbacks Might Include Part
of
Manassas Unit

... The main element of the asset shedding involves defense electronics
companies, including Lockheed's New Hampshire-based Sanders Inc.
subsidiary,
which makes electronic-warfare equipment for other defense firms.

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11. NYT: The Bright Young Stars of China's Future

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1. NYT: Drop in Recruits Pushes Pentagon to New Strategy

By STEVEN LEE MYERS

September 27, 1999

WASHINGTON -- With more and more young people choosing their challenges in college and their rewards in civilian jobs, a serious shortage of military recruits is forcing the Pentagon to revamp its strategy for filling its ranks.

And some of the Pentagon's own consultants say the armed forces have not yet

faced up to the severity of the recruiting gap and need to do still more.

When the fiscal year ends on Thursday, the Army will fall short of its recruiting goal for the second year in a row, signing up nearly 7,000 fewer enlistees than the 74,500 it needs to maintain its force at current levels.

It is the worst shortfall since 1979, when the Army was recruiting twice as many recruits as it does now.

The Air Force, too, is expected to miss its target of 33,800 by between 1,500 and 1,800 people, despite having paid for commercial television advertising this past year for the first time in its history. The Navy, which fell 12,000 recruits short last year, may just squeak by, but only after lowering its goal from last year and accepting thousands of recruits who never made it through high school but earned only general equivalency diplomas.

Only the Marine Corps, the smallest force and the one with arguably the strongest traditional appeal to prospective recruits, has kept pace.

The recruiting shortfall has prompted growing concern at the Pentagon, where

officials are scrambling to turn the trend around. They stop short, though, of calling it a crisis.

The Army, like all the services, has increased its advertising and raised its signing bonuses: recruits can get \$6,000 just for signing up before Thursday, on top of bonuses. It has also increased the money it offers recruits for college tuition to as much as \$50,000, up from \$40,000.

And in a striking break with tradition, the Army has sent hundreds of fresh young soldiers on recruiting assignments back to their hometowns in the hope

that they can convince others like themselves to join.

Pvt. Dennis L. Neal, who undertook such a mission recently in a tough neighborhood of the nation's capital, where he used to live, has barely been

in the Army long enough to know if he likes it. His entire military experience so far has been a couple of months of basic training and truck-driving school. Now the Army has turned to him to do what veteran sergeants are hard pressed to accomplish these days: find new recruits.

"What I tell them," Neal, 21, said the other day as he stood with colleagues

from one of Washington's two recruiting stations at a street music festival a few blocks from where he grew up, "is that it ain't so bad."

Raising an all-volunteer military has never been easy, but the difficulties with recruiting have been mounting in recent years as the economy courses along and college becomes an attainable goal for more young people than ever. Even as Congress and the Pentagon pour millions of dollars more into advertising and marketing, many officials fear the problem may only get worse.

In a report last week, a federal advisory commission studying national security in the 21st century included recruiting shortfalls as one of the threats the U.S. military is expected to face. The commission, headed by former Sens. Gary Hart and Warren B. Rudman, cited surveys showing a sharp

drop in young men, especially young black men, who even consider joining. "It is not clear how the military establishment, then, will sustain the volunteer force over the next generation and, particularly, how it will manage to recruit and retain enough highly skilled personnel to meet the increasing technical needs of an advanced military," the commission said. Next month the Army plans to inaugurate a pilot program to pay 6,000 high school dropouts to study for GEDs so they can qualify to join the active force or the reserves. And in an effort to tap the growing number of young men and women who go straight to college after high school, another program will let prospective recruits sign up but put off basic training for up to two years to finish college.

"There are so many unexploited opportunities that we haven't taken advantage of to improve recruiting," the secretary of the Army, Louis Caldera, said in an interview.

And yet even Caldera warned that the Army needed to reverse the waning interest in military service among the first generation of young people whose fathers came of age after the draft ended in 1973. "If unabated," he said, "it might not make a difference what kinds of resources you're plowing into recruiting."

Officials at the Pentagon attribute poor recruiting to a variety of forces that have collided at once.

The pool of young men and women between 18 and 22 -- the optimum age for recruits -- has shrunk to roughly 21 million, 5 million fewer than in 1980. Making matters more difficult for the military, the nation's economic boom has resulted in the lowest unemployment rate in years, creating abundant job opportunities for those who might otherwise enlist.

"We are in a very tough environment right now," Gen. Henry H. Shelton, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Senate's Armed Services Committee this month.

But there is evidence that the problems may lie with the Pentagon as much as with economic and demographic trends.

Over the summer, Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen hired two prominent Washington political consultants -- Carter D. Eskew, a Democrat, and Michael

R. Murphy, a Republican -- to review the Pentagon's recruiting strategy and the \$300 million it spends on ads. Their preliminary findings, presented to

Cohen and other senior officials last month, were sharply critical of the services' recruiting efforts.

The Army, Navy and Air Force have failed to articulate a clear image and purpose to prospective recruits, they told the officials. Only the Marine Corps has a distinct image to sell, they said.

"The other services need to find themselves, post Cold War," Rudy De Leon, the under secretary of defense for personnel and readiness, said.

The consultants also recommended that the services conduct more thorough research into the attitudes and habits of the young, and rely less on traditional approaches to television advertising, like buying time during basketball or football games that reach only a certain segment of young people.

They also said that the Pentagon increasingly needed to focus its pitch on "influencers": parents, teachers and coaches, many of whom appear to be discouraging young people from considering the military because either they never served or they have lingering hostility from the Vietnam era.

The Army has already taken the consultants' critiques to heart. One of the first casualties may be the jingle that the Army has used for the better part of two decades -- "Be All That You Can Be" -- even though Advertising Age magazine recently ranked it one of the most memorable of the century.

"There's a lot of value in that, because it's very recognizable," Caldera said. "But the question we have to ask is, is it the right message for the young people you are trying to attract?"

Others have said more drastic measures are needed.

Charles C. Moskos, a sociologist at Northwestern University who served on the national security advisory panel, has been calling on the services to offer shorter enlistments, of 15 or 18 month, a strategy that the Pentagon says wastes money spent on training. Moskos, though, argues that shorter stints could be tailored to college students interested in serving on missions like those in Bosnia or Kosovo that are straining the Army's resources.

"Call it junior year abroad," he said.

But Rep. Steve Buyer, the Indiana Republican who is chairman of the House's subcommittee on military personnel, said the problem was the missions themselves -- a complaint echoed by the leading Republican presidential candidate, Gov. George W. Bush of Texas, in a speech last week.

"We're fooling ourselves if we believe we can solve the problem with more GED programs or more money for ads," Buyer said. "What we need is a change in foreign policy."

In the meantime, the burden has fallen on the Army's recruiters, who put in long days trolling for recruits in an ever-dwindling pool of prospects.

Each month the recruiting station here in Washington, located on Florida Avenue in the Northeast section, is supposed to enlist 12 or 13 new recruits. On average, the station's 10 recruiters have been getting six to eight.

First Sgt. Beth Ann Lockett, a 12-year veteran, said the hardest part is finding people who even qualify, let alone show interest. She has to turn away single mothers, people who score too low on the military's aptitude test and those who have used drugs recently -- not uncommon traits among young people, especially in poorer neighborhoods. Those convicted of serious crimes are also disqualified, though she hastened to add, "We can work with legal problems."

Most of the recruiters' time is spent on the phone chasing down leads, or setting up shop in places where young people gather, as Sgt. Lockett and her

crew of soldiers, including Neal, did the other evening at a radio station's

street festival in Potomac Gardens, a gritty housing project in Washington's Southeast.

As hip-hop music blared, though, the recruiters had little to do. Almost no one over the age of 10 paid much attention to the brochures neatly stacked on two rickety folding tables. Finally, after more than an hour, the first prospect appeared: Damall Kellem, a 17-year-old senior in the Class of 2000.

He took a brochure, but he said most young people do not give military service much consideration. "It's not even in their vocabularies," he said with a shrug and walked off.

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2. NYT: PUBLIC LIVES: {Strobe Talbott} An Old Russia Hand Finds Himself the Focus of Debate

By JOHN M. BRODER

WASHINGTON -- As a longtime news magazine hack and chronicler of government at the highest levels, Strobe Talbott was trained to look for the telling detail, the pivot point that shaped great lives or great events. In his own life, it was the Cuban missile crisis.

He was 16, a sophomore at the elite Hotchkiss School in Connecticut, already

a very, very serious young man hurtling toward a very, very serious adulthood.

"I remember the headmaster summoned us all into the school chapel," Talbott said in an interview late last week. "We got down on our knees and prayed that the world wouldn't blow up."

At a time when his contemporaries were thinking more about dates and dances and Dairy Queens, Nelson Strobridge Talbott III was obsessed with the prospect of nuclear annihilation. It became his occupation and his preoccupation for the next 37 years, as a student of Russian language and history, then as a Time correspondent and author of a half dozen books on the dismal science of nuclear arms control. Since 1993, he has been the Clinton administration's chief policy maker on Russia, a country that is today more threatened by corruption and dissolution than by the prospect of nuclear holocaust.

Talbott, because of his expertise on the Soviet Union and its newly independent fragments, has become the focus of the current who-lost-Russia debate in Washington and beyond. He has become the target of critics of President Clinton's policy of financial and political engagement with Russia

as revelations pour forth of massive money-laundering schemes, the looting of industries formerly controlled by the state and organized corruption in and around the Kremlin.

"Who lost Russia?" Talbott said, is a bad headline over a very important story.

The question, he said dismissively, is "worse than shallow, worse than simplistic."

Talbott went on, speaking in rounded paragraphs occasionally punctuated by the tenting of his fingers or the arching of his patrician eyebrows: "I think it is healthy and necessary that we have an ongoing discussion or debate on the challenges posed not just by the transformation of Russia, but

the transformation of large parts of the world. One theme of this administration is dealing with the transition from closed societies to open societies, not just in Russia, but in Latin America, the Middle East and much of Asia."

Be patient, he advises, nobody said it was going to be easy.

Talbott's critics -- and they span the political spectrum -- accuse him of

a

romanticized view of Russia born of his love of Russian literature and a misplaced faith in America's ability to shape events in a country that has never known true democracy or law-based capitalism.

He has an answer that would fill a thick volume but which he consented to distill to sound-bite length for a poor practitioner of his former trade.

"When the Cold War ended a decade ago, we went from a period of excessive certainty to a much more dynamic, more volatile period. That has had both positive and negative implications," he said, sitting beneath a blown-up image of two hands hovering above a chessboard that served as a Time magazine cover for one of his long essays on arms control negotiations in the 1980s. "The VCR of history is on fast forward. That illusion of progress

led a lot of people to expect that the transformation of Russia would take a lot less time than it in fact will.

"One of my modest suggestions to the world is strategic patience," Talbott continued. "We have to be calm and steady and have a clear sense of purpose when that dynamic is discouraging, as it is today."

Talbott's platinum-plated resume is familiar to those to whom such things matter -- son of a banker in Shaker Heights, Ohio; Hotchkiss; Yale; a Rhodes

Scholarship at Oxford University; translator of Nikita Khrushchev's memoirs;

a distinguished 21-year career at Time, and, importantly, Friend of Bill.

Clinton was Talbott's housemate during part of their time at Oxford. Talbott has served at the State Department since the first day of Clinton's

presidency, first as special adviser on the former Soviet States and since 1994 as deputy secretary of state.

He is -- what's the polite term? -- supremely self-assured in his role, partly because of his breeding, partly because of his record, partly because

of his long relationship with the president. His wife, Brooke Shearer, is a senior official at the Interior Department and a longtime friend of the Clintons in her own right.

His interests include classical guitar -- he keeps a handmade Venezuelan guitar in his private office which he plays only occasionally and "badly, alas." He runs to work from his home in Northwest Washington and rides his bicycle on weekends. He plays squash and entertains official visitors constantly. He said there was precious little time for quiet reflection and the kind of writing he used to do. Now it is all speeches and congressional testimony and memos to his "bosses" (like very few officials in government, he has only two -- the secretary of state and the president).

Talbott said he intended to remain in government, God and president willing,

until the end of Clinton's term. He said he had given virtually no thought to what might become of him afterward. But he is not at all worried about what the future might hold.

"I came into this job serendipitously," he said, not referring explicitly to

his friendship with the president because he doesn't have to. "The best thing I can do to prepare for the next phase of my life is to do this job as

well as I can."

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3. NYT: OP-ED: The Good News From Russia

By THANE GUSTAFSON and EUGENE K. LAWSON

September 28, 1999

Money laundering, corruption, questions about foreign aid and compromised leadership -- all these are adding to the heat of the "Who lost Russia?" debate. But all the doom and gloom that came from the recent Congressional hearings show we are losing sight of the total picture.

Even with all the difficulties the first decade after Communism has not been

a lost decade. Russia has bounced back strongly since its financial collapse

last year and continues to move toward a market economy.

How did this happen? Russia's recovery is the result of a sharply devalued ruble, higher oil prices and what appears to be an emerging consensus on the

Government's economic direction in the country's political class.

Before August 1998, when the ruble collapsed, there was much fear that a sudden devaluation would reignite inflation. But, as it turned out, the devaluation was a powerful tonic. Russia had become addicted to imported food and consumer goods, and the low ruble drove up the price of imports, chasing many off the shelves; sales of imported goods declined more than 50 percent in the last year. Russian entrepreneurs are taking advantage of the low ruble and increasing production in textiles, food, clothing and automobiles.

The result: in 1999, economists have become more bullish. They estimate the economy will grow by nearly 2 percent this year. This is only the second year of growth since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

As the private sector behaves more as a private sector should, Russian Government policies have been surprisingly sound, despite the rapid turnover

of Prime Ministers. When Yevgeny Primakov took office last year, many thought he would roll back reforms and print money to finance a state-led revival of manufacturing, a move that would have led to hyperinflation.

But Mr. Primakov did nothing of the sort. Instead, he and his two successors

have pursued more or less the same low-ruble, low inflation, market-oriented

policies. Such broad agreement, shared by politicians and entrepreneurs, certainly did not exist at the beginning of the 1990's; it is the product of

a decade of painful learning.

Rising oil prices are also stimulating the economy. The collapse of oil prices in 1998 helped bring about Russia's financial crisis. But now, oil dollars are flooding back. Energy exports account for about half of Russia's

export earnings, and taxes on oil alone make up nearly a quarter of the Government's revenues.

The situation is still unstable. Economic growth could still stall. Or, as the stakes rise in the battle to succeed President Boris Yeltsin, economic policy could go awry. And the country needs long-term investment.

Throughout

the 1990's, foreign investors shied away from Russia. Out of \$430 billion invested in foreign countries worldwide in 1998, Russia attracted only \$1 billion.

A big part of the reason is crime and corruption, but the main culprit is the tax system. Tax rates can run over 100 percent, the rules are contradictory and constantly changing, and enforcement is arbitrary. The system turns entrepreneurs into criminals and distracts them from running their businesses. Indeed, a substantial part of what is now called "money laundering" is more likely to be capital flight that results directly from the unreformed tax system.

Clearly, Russian entrepreneurs need good government policies. An increasing number of business owners want protection of their property rights, a ruble they can depend on, taxes that make sense and incentives to start new enterprises.

They are as offended by widespread criminality in Russia as Westerners are -- or more so, because they can measure the costs to their own businesses and their own lives. For their sake and for the sake of Russia's fragile but

real democracy, it is unfair to assume that Russia has been lost.

Thane Gustafson, director of Cambridge Energy Research Associates, is author

of the forthcoming "Capitalism Russian-Style." Eugene K. Lawson is president

of the U.S.-Russia Business Council and former vice chairman of the Export-Import Bank.

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4. NYT: In Shift, Secretary Supports Bill That Overhauls Energy Dept.

By ERIC SCHMITT

September 28, 1999

WASHINGTON -- Reversing course, Energy Secretary Bill Richardson says he will recommend that President Clinton sign a \$289 billion Pentagon budget bill that overhauls the Energy Department, creating an agency within the department to oversee nuclear weapons programs.

For several weeks, Richardson has threatened to ask the president to veto the bill, arguing that the move to revamp the department in response to accusations that China had stolen nuclear weapons information would undermine his authority.

But on Sunday, Richardson relented in the face of veto-proof margins in both

the House and Senate and the prospect of opposing a popular bill that gave 1.4 million troops their largest raise in 18 years.

"I recognize the importance to the troops of the pay raise, readiness and retirement legislation," Richardson said Monday through a spokeswoman, echoing comments he made on Sunday that he would try to redress the parts of

the reorganization he found confusing.

White House officials said Monday that Clinton would sign the bill within the next several days.

The bill would create an agency, the National Nuclear Security Administration, with some autonomy within the Energy Department. The agency's director, an under secretary of Energy, would have broad authority over policy, budgeting and counterintelligence for nuclear programs. The director would report to the Secretary of Energy.

Richardson and some Democrats in the Senate had argued that an agreement hammered out last month between House and Senate negotiators would blur the lines of authority between Richardson and the new agency.

In addition, the National Association of Attorneys General wrote Clinton to express concern that provisions of the bill would weaken existing oversight of the Energy Department's environmental, safety and health operations. Despite Richardson's lobbying, lawmakers brushed aside his concerns. The House earlier this month approved the agreement, called a conference report, by a vote of 375-45. The Senate followed last week, by a vote of 93-5. Both margins were much larger than the two-thirds majority needed to override a Presidential veto.

In the end, many legislators and their aides said it was politically impossible to oppose a raise for the military at a time when the armed services were having trouble recruiting and retaining top-quality troops. In an illustration of how officials in Washington have tried to put the best face on a bureaucratic defeat, Richardson and Democratic critics have changed their tune, saying that provisions they once called untenable are now tolerable.

Sen. Carl Levin, D-Mich., voted against the conference report but voted for the overall bill last week.

"A strong Secretary of Energy may be able to overcome these difficulties and address the Department's problems in an effective manner," Levin said.

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5. ABQ Journal: Congress Approves DOE Funding

By Patrick Armijo

Journal Washington Bureau

Sunday, September 26, 1999

WASHINGTON -- The House and Senate agreed to final 2000 funding figures for the Department of Energy, ending a stormy appropriations cycle for the agency that has been rocked by reports of Chinese espionage in America's nuclear-weapons complex.

The \$21.3 billion Energy and Water Appropriation Bill agreed to by House and

Senate conference members includes \$4.44 billion for DOE weapons activities,

including nuclear-weapons programs that fund a large portion of work at New Mexico's two national laboratories.

The \$4.44 billion for DOE weapons activities is a \$43.9 million increase from 1999. It includes \$2.25 billion for the Stockpile Stewardship program, a \$102.2 million increase from 1999; and \$1.96 billion for Stockpile Management, a \$119 million decrease from 1999. Both fund programs at the nuclear-weapons labs.

In response to the suspicions of Chinese espionage at DOE facilities, particularly at Los Alamos National Laboratory, the bill contains \$39 million for DOE counterintelligence operations -- an \$18 million increase from 1999.

"Overall, I believe funding for the labs will come out fine -- far better than I would have thought a month ago. And in time, probably within 18 months or so, we will find out if new management approaches and better counterintelligence programs can make the labs safer from espionage," said Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M.

The budget, he said, does include warnings to the DOE to straighten management problems at two facilities -- one at Lawrence Livermore National

Laboratory in California and one at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee.

"We saw management problems regarding the Chinese espionage situation, but we have a different aspect of the problem, too," Domenici said. "We have a management problem at a number of DOE facilities and programs."

The bill requires the DOE to develop a new construction schedule that will be approved by Congress for the National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

Also, the bill's final \$117.9 million budget for the Spallation Neutron Source facility at Oak Ridge National Laboratory was a cut of \$49.1 million from the administration request.

Domenici said management problems at the Oak Ridge facility led to the cut.

"We simply cannot continue to fund these ill-managed projects if the DOE fails to develop realistic cost estimates and timetables and then lives within those constraints," he said.

Congress also pared DOE travel costs by capping travel expenses at \$150 million.

Sandia National Laboratory reported 4,500 trips to Washington in 1998 -- about 87 trips a week.

Funding levels for DOE programs in New Mexico include:

- * \$186.4 million to fund operations at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant near Carlsbad.

- * \$10 million to support second-year operations at the Albuquerque-based National Foundation for Functional Brain Imaging.

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6. ABQ Journal: Nuclear Teams Ready To Respond to 'Broken Arrows'

By John Fleck

Journal Staff Writer

Friday, September 24, 1999

Nuclear weapons hold no great mystery for John Taschner.

In October 1958, as a young Air Force officer, Taschner saw the flash and felt the blast wave of his first nuclear test, at the Nevada Test Site.

"Like they say," he recalled of the pre-dawn blast, " 'brighter than a thousand suns.' The whole countryside lit up like it was noon."

Ten years later, he was part of the health safety team involved in cleaning up after one of the nation's most horrific nuclear weapons accidents, when

a nuke-carrying plane crashed near Thule, Greenland, scattering plutonium across a glacier.

Today, after a career in the nuclear weapons business spanning 40 years, Taschner works at Los Alamos National Laboratory and still serves as a member of the federal government's elite Accident Response Group -- the ARG.

This week, the 69-year-old Taschner and a group of ARG group veterans and other nuclear old-timers are gathered at Albuquerque's National Atomic Museum for the annual Nuclear Pioneer Days.

Today, ARG members will give a rare public demonstration of the techniques they use to respond to a nuclear weapons accident.

ARG members are on call 365 days a year to respond to nuclear weapons accidents -- "broken arrows" in the parlance of the weapons business.

There hasn't been a broken arrow since 1980, the government says, but Taschner and his colleagues still go through regular training exercises

just

in case.

"You never know when you're going to have a problem, and the issues involved are big enough that you need to have people qualified to do it," Taschner said.

New Mexico holds a unique place in the nuclear weapons accident world. The state is home to a large contingent of Accident Response Group members, people like Taschner who draw on their expertise working at the state's two nuclear weapons labs.

It's also the only place where two "broken arrow" accidents have occurred. In 1950, a B-29 taking off from Kirtland Air Force Base crashed into the Manzano Mountains, killing its crew of 13 and destroying the nuclear weapon on board.

In 1957, a B-36 Air Force crew accidentally dropped a hydrogen bomb just south of the Albuquerque airport.

Its high explosives detonated, but unlike Thule, there was no radioactive contamination.

Fragments of wreckage from the '57 accident were put on display at the National Atomic Museum this week, on public view for the first time.

Visitors to the museum can park at the Kirtland Air Force Base's Gibson or Wyoming gates, where shuttle buses run every half hour. Admission is \$2.

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7. WP: Dole's Top Priority: Missile Defense

By David Von Drehle

Washington Post Staff Writer

Tuesday, September 28, 1999; Page A09

Republican presidential candidate Elizabeth Dole sketched a world bristling with nuclear threats yesterday and said her top priority, if elected, would be development of missile defense systems for the United States and its allies.

Dole delivered what was billed as her third major address on foreign policy to a standing-room-only audience at the College of Charleston in Charleston,

S.C. As she has in the past, she charged the Clinton administration with weakening the nation's defenses and underestimating the menace of rogue nations.

"Instead of developing a strategic framework for our nation's security," she

said, "surveys and focus groups determine our foreign policy."

Dole's speech was the latest sign that the specter of nuclear war could return to the national debate after a decade on the wane. The subject has appeared in other recent speeches by Republicans; last week, Texas Gov. George W. Bush called for a missile defense system and pledged to spend \$20 billion on new weapons research.

For Dole, the nuclear threat is the thread connecting the pieces of a tough,

internationalist foreign policy. She warned that the United States is vulnerable to devastating attack, denounced two major arms control treaties,

called for heightened security in U.S. nuclear labs and endorsed continued engagement with China and Russia.

"China and North Korea can deliver bombs on Hawaii and Alaska," she said.

"Even our mainland is vulnerable. . . . Some hostile power could launch short-range missiles from ships off our east and west coasts and target 145 million Americans."

Her response: "We will develop and implement national and theater missile defense systems. Once and for all, Americans will be defended from foreign attack. Indeed, there can be no higher priority for any president."

Dole said it is time to abandon the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which restricts the development of defensive systems. And she condemned the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which is pending in the Senate, saying that it would undermine the deterrent value of the U.S. nuclear stockpile.

Rogue states such as North Korea should not be treated as equals, Dole said.

Dealing with China, however, will require a great deal of nuance. Dole described a "two-track approach to foster democratic reform" in China. The political track would involve meetings with key leaders to promote reform, while the economic track would attempt to open up China through increased free trade. At the same time, she would urge Congress to increase aid to Taiwan.

Although Dole blasted the Clinton administration policy toward China, it was

not clear--except in a few details--how her approach would differ from current U.S. policy.

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8. NYT: { Hanford } Nuclear Site Is Battling a Rising Tide of Waste

By MATTHEW L. WALD

September 27, 1999

WASHINGTON -- A giant radioactive souffle is rising toward the top of a million-gallon tank of nuclear waste buried in the desert near Richland, Wash.

Whipped up unexpectedly by a pump that was supposed to dissipate pockets of hydrogen gas, the waste has smothered one tube for vapor sampling, threatens

other instruments and could eventually overflow, according to officials of the Department of Energy and the contractor in charge of the tank, Lockheed Martin Hanford Corp. They are rushing to pump some of the waste into another

tank, possibly within a month.

In May, workers stopped the growth, at least temporarily, by lancing the crust with high-pressure water jets, but the hole they made is beginning to close.

"I don't make any claims about this tank," said Donald Oakley, a retired environmental expert from Los Alamos National Laboratory, hired by the Energy Department as an outside consultant. "I'm not convinced anyone understands the chemistry and physics involved in this crust."

At the Washington State Department of Ecology, Mike Wilson, manager of the nuclear waste program, said that before the crust was lanced, engineers were

predicting the waste would reach the top of the tank this fall. "It was 'The

Blob' kind of thing," he said.

The 20-year-old tank, called SY-101, is buried just under the surface at

the

Hanford nuclear reservation, 20 miles from Richland, a city of about 32,000 people. The tank produces unwanted hydrogen as radiation fields bombard organic chemicals that were added years ago in what officials now say was a mistaken strategy to reduce the waste's volume.

Until six years ago, the hydrogen was emitted in huge releases that official

studies call burps, causing "waste-bergs," chunks of waste floating on the surface, to roll over.

With the tank belching thousands of cubic feet of gas at roughly 100-day intervals, Energy Department officials were afraid that at some point it would burp during a lightning storm and cause an explosion. "Under certain conditions, you could rupture the tank," said Leo Duffy Jr., who was the Energy Department's chief environmental official during the Bush administration. "You'd have a challenge on your hands in the state of Washington," he said.

An explosion would spread radioactive material into the environment, experts say.

In retrospect, the gassy eructations were the good old days.

To reduce the chance of fire or explosion, the Energy Department ordered installation of a huge pump in July 1993 to break the hydrogen into tiny bubbles, which engineers hoped would then rise to the surface like carbon dioxide fizzing out of a soft drink.

For a time that worked. But engineers theorize that the crust started to toughen because it no longer rolled over from time to time, and it prevented

the hydrogen from coming to the surface. In December 1997, the crust began to rise, even though virtually nothing was being added to the tank.

The waste's surface climbed from about 403 inches above the bottom of the tank to 435 inches at its peak, before workers lanced it, with each inch representing almost 3,000 gallons. That level was 13 inches above the maximum specified for the tank's operation. By Friday, the waste had risen again to 432 inches. The tank is protected by a double shell, but the waste is within 2 feet of the level at which the outer shell ends.

"We were getting awfully close, closer than we wanted to be," said Dr. Carolyn Huntoon, assistant secretary of energy for environmental management.

The crust also grew downward, and could eventually threaten the intake nozzle of the mixer pump. Experts say that if it clogged the pump, the hydrogen would begin accumulating at the bottom again and burping to the surface, but the crust that would then roll over would be four times bigger than it was before the pump was installed. And the vapor space at the top of

the tank would be far smaller, making it easier to reach a hydrogen concentration that would support a fire or explosion.

"The rollovers were spectacular, but now we've got another problem, caused by the solution to that problem," said Stephen Agnew, a chemist who worked at Hanford for years. "Unfortunately, there doesn't seem to be an end to it," he said.

Another expert, Robert Alvarez, a former senior adviser to the energy secretary on environment, safety and health, said of the managers at Hanford: "They were lulled into complacency and forgot the fact the pump

was only meant to be a temporary measure to mitigate the problem. They completely ignored the fundamental problem of dispositioning these materials."

Hanford managers should have transferred some of the contents to a different tank and diluted the rest to break up the crust years ago, he and others say.

In fact, in June 1996, the Energy Department crossed hydrogen off its list of problems at SY-101; in October of that year it announced that "all safety issues with the tank are now understood."

Fran DeLozier, president of Lockheed Martin Hanford Corp., said in a telephone interview, "It really wasn't until the fall of 1998 that everyone was convinced the crust was growing, that we didn't know how to stop the growth and that the solution was to do a transfer."

Even then, some people thought the department was moving too slowly. In June

Agnew sent an e-mail to Oakley that said, "It is amazing that the level has reached 435 inches and no one is freaked out yet."

Some experts say that they are not sure the pumping will work and that they will not trade a bad situation (one problem tank) for a worse one (two problem tanks). There is only one spare tank available, and some experts think the wastes may be incompatible with other wastes that are supposed to go into it, organic liquids from older, leaking tanks that the department wants pumped dry, and wastes from a defunct plutonium-processing plant nearby.

"The whole situation at Hanford is a reaction mode rather than a planning mode," Duffy said. "I gather they're baffled by what's going on."

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9. WP: A Gene Dream

Using one of the world's most powerful computer clusters, Celera Genomics plans to write the 'book of life' -- and make it a bestseller.

By Justin Gillis

Washington Post Staff Writer

Monday, September 27, 1999; Page F18

Two buildings trimmed in nautical blue stand in a copse of trees on a little

rise just off Montgomery County's main commercial drag. Car salesmen ply their trade across the street. From the outside, this place looks like nothing more than a pair of office buildings.

Indeed, thousands drive by daily without a clue that one of the boldest experiments in American business is unfolding a few yards from Frederick Road, the highway known a bit farther south as Rockville Pike.

At a stage of life when others dream of slowing down, this is the task that John Craig Venter, 52, has set for himself: to unravel the "book of life," the entire set of genetic instructions that make up a human being, and to do

it faster and more cheaply than an international scientific consortium that embarked on the same task a decade ago. Venter wants to do it by 2001, maybe

sooner, and turn an eventual profit from the work.

Skepticism, even derision, greeted these plans when Venter announced them

months ago. It couldn't be done, the scientists said. A disastrous business plan, the business people said.

It's too early yet to declare the critics wrong, but the auguries inside Celera Genomics these days are not of disaster.

To the contrary, a rising sense of confidence pervades the place. A warm-up project -- a cooperative endeavor with federally funded researchers to unravel the genes of the fruit fly, an important laboratory organism -- fell

a few months behind schedule but now is going well, participants say.

As advisers and employees, Venter has drawn around him two Nobel Prize winners, the former head of the National Cancer Institute, and other stars of medicine and computer technology. Workers are putting finishing touches on a control room at Celera that looks for all the world like the command deck of a starship, complete with overhead screens to monitor every stage of

the company's operations. Earlier this month, lab workers cleared fruit-fly genes out of their gene analyzers and began pumping through genetic material

from human beings. Celera is moving into high gear.

The company is using a fast technique that shreds all of an organism's genetic material into tiny pieces, analyzes them and then tries to assemble the resulting bits of information into a seamless whole. (Gene-reading machines can handle only a few hundred units of information at a time, out of billions.) The method is controversial because it presents researchers with mind-boggling problems of computer analysis: performing quadrillions of

calculations to fit all the little pieces together. The technique has never been proven to work on something as large as the genetic instructions, or "genome," of a human being, which has an estimated 3.5 billion units of information.

Celera's computer experts, who include some of the biggest names in the field known as computational biology, are working furiously to perfect computer routines that can perform the necessary calculations. "Two years ago, there wasn't a computational problem in biology that really stressed the state of technology," said Paul Gilman, director of policy planning for Celera. "Now there is."

To accomplish Celera's goals, Venter has built a striking edifice. The company has installed close to 300 super-fast new gene analyzers, making Celera three times larger than any other gene-sequencing lab in the world. The electric bill alone is \$60,000 a month and growing.

The computer cluster Venter is installing will be one of the world's most powerful, comparable to the machines that model nuclear explosions or global

climate patterns, according to its designers at Compaq Computer Corp.

Celera's computer room will contain 1,200 computer processors known as Alpha

chips, the fastest processor on the market. Already, the hard disks attached

to Celera's computer would hold the contents of the Library of Congress with

room to spare.

It's uncertain how well Celera's chosen analytical technique will work at mapping human genes. But it's clear, nonetheless, that Celera will wind up

with an accurate gene map, perhaps by next year. Even if Venter's technique fails to produce a perfect genome, his critics acknowledge, the company could obtain a good gene map by matching partial data from its own analysis with a "rough draft" of the human genome that is due next spring from the publicly funded Human Genome Project.

Given that reality, Wall Street has begun to focus mostly on Celera's financial prospects. Reaching deep into the pockets of a Connecticut company

backing his venture, Venter is spending some \$410 million to get Celera off the ground, making it one of the priciest biotechnology start-ups in history. The big question for investors is this: With gene information rapidly becoming available for free on public databases, can Celera earn a profit selling it?

Rocking the Scientific World

Celera Genomics is the brainchild of senior executives at a scientific-instrument company in Norwalk, Conn., known as PE Corp. As it was

perfecting a super-fast new gene analyzing machine, the company realized that banks of these instruments working together might permit researchers to

complete a map of human genes sooner than the 2005 deadline set by the federally funded Human Genome Project.

Medical researchers around the world are so eager to have a completed gene map, which promises to jump-start the battle against cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease and a host of other ailments, that the PE executives thought such a venture might have commercial potential.

Tony White, chief executive of PE Corp., said in an interview that he and his aides considered and rejected several candidates to head the new venture. They kept coming back to one name. Craig Venter, then heading a nonprofit gene research institute in Rockville, had made his reputation as a

pioneer of rapid analytical methods.

The executives approached Venter, who was working mainly on mapping the genes of single-celled organisms. "He said, 'You guys are certifiable,' " White recalled. " 'You're crazy. But I'll come listen.' "

The PE plan proved too audacious for Venter to resist. The announcement of the venture in early 1998 rocked the scientific world. "Celera" is taken from the word celerity, meaning swiftness. Federally funded scientists had already considered and rejected the fast method Venter proposed to use, choosing a technique that was more laborious but virtually certain to work.

Now this upstart was threatening to upend all their plans and steal the glory of publishing the first complete map of human genes.

Even as they criticized Venter's proposal as dubious, the federal researchers accelerated their own timetable and promised a "rough draft" gene map by this spring and a final map by 2003, instead of 2005. Both sides

have tried to downplay the notion that they are locked in a race, but that is how it looks to the outside world. Indeed, the Venter announcement spurred other companies to pile in, promising gene maps of their own, though

none is spending the kind of money Venter is.

The Business of Genetic Information

Unlike federal scientists, who doubted Venter's plans would work at all, executives at other biotechnology companies were fairly sure he could

achieve his scientific goals. But they were at a loss as to how he would make money doing it. Bowing to strong pressure in the scientific community, Venter promised to make his raw data public for free. What exactly, other business people asked, did he plan to sell?

To this day, Venter and his aides labor to explain their business plan.

Just because they intend to give away raw data on Celera's Web site doesn't mean they are giving away everything of value, they say.

They foresee Celera doing for genetic information what Bloomberg L.P. has done for financial news or the Lexis-Nexis database service has done for general and legal news. The mere existence of public information, they say, does not mean that information is easy to search or easy to put into useful form. They see their future as making genetic information easy to use, giving researchers around the world powerful tools to compare genes, display

them and understand their function.

Moreover, the fast technique Venter is using, assuming it works, should produce an exhaustive body of information about the minute genetic differences that underlie the diversity of the human race. Celera executives

believe there's a potentially lucrative market for this kind of research as drug companies try to figure out, say, why a drug kills some people but makes others better.

For the first year or so after Venter's announcement, financial analysts weren't sure what to make of Celera. But lately some of them have weighed in. This spring, PE Corp. issued a separate class of stock to track Celera's

market value. Celera is bleeding red ink and will be for at least the next few years, but the handful of financial analysts who have looked closely at the venture see profitability by 2002 or 2003.

While warning that an investment in Celera "requires a high degree of scientific understanding, plus a great deal of faith," Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. said in May that the stock could double over a year to 18 months. It has more than doubled in the four months since the company made that prediction, closing at \$39.31 1/4 on Friday. Bear Stearns has maintained a positive rating on the stock, as have other analysts.

"I would say from a Wall Street perspective, the biggest risk here is no longer scientific," said Eric Schmidt, an analyst with S.G. Cowen Securities

Corp. "It probably is how soon and how large a business this might be. No one has been able to show in the long term that you can make money selling genomic information. But I firmly believe this is the best company in the genomics sector. The capital and the technology are first-rate."

Despite such sentiments, deep skepticism persists among many biotechnology executives. William Haseltine, chief executive of Human Genome Sciences Inc.

in Rockville and a former business associate of Venter's, noted that any venture to sell genetic information will compete with the federal government

and the Wellcome Trust, the world's largest charity and a major backer of genetic research.

Moreover, a coalition of pharmaceutical companies has promised to make public a database of genetic diversity, one of the things Venter hopes to sell. And at least three other genetics companies are offering or planning

products much like those Venter envisions.

Indeed, PE Corp. has itself warned investors, in filings with the Securities

and Exchange Commission, that taking a stake in Celera is a risky proposition. "There is a high degree of uncertainty that Celera Genomics will be able to achieve profitable operations," PE Corp. warned.

Plowing Ahead Toward Profitability?

Inside those buildings off Frederick Road, and at another Celera laboratory in California, worries about long-term profitability are on the back burner.

For the moment Celera has more than enough money to pay its bills, and the company's 405 employees are preoccupied with the immediate scientific problem of unraveling the genes of flies and men.

Long term, they're planning to tackle the genes of mice, corn and many other

organisms. The new gene analyzers were a little shaky when first deployed, Venter acknowledges, but at this point there's no question they can pump out

enormous amounts of information.

Celera already has started signing up customers -- four deals with large pharmaceutical and agricultural companies have been announced, and Venter said more are in the works. In exchange for fees of several million dollars a year, the companies get broad access to Celera's database.

Venter and his ultimate boss, PE chief executive White, readily acknowledge the risks in their business plan. Gene research is moving at such dizzying speed that drug companies still are figuring out how to use the information,

both men say, and its ultimate value is anybody's guess. But they have decided to plow ahead in the belief a profitable market will materialize.

"There's an element here of 'Field of Dreams,' " White said. " 'If you build

it, they will come.' "

The Mapmakers

Every cell of every living organism contains genetic material made up of the

compounds adenine, thymine, cytosine and guanine, represented as A, T, C and

G. The precise order of these letters regulates every aspect of the organism's life from conception to death. Here is how Celera Genomics is unraveling the 3.5 billion letters of the human genetic code.

1. Sperm and blood cells containing genetic material are collected from volunteer donors.

2. DNA is extracted from cells and chopped up into tiny bits.

3. Billions of copies of each DNA fragment are needed to permit efficient machine analysis. So the fragments are spliced into bacteria that work like living copy machines. Each germ produces billions of offspring, each containing copies of the original DNA fragment.

4. The human DNA is extracted and treated with special dyes that make each unit of genetic information glow a particular color under laser light.

5. Hundreds of machines with robot arms pump DNA fragments into thin glass tubes. The negatively charged DNA is pulled toward a positive charge at the end of each tube. As DNA fragments emerge, a laser beam and camera record the dye color. Scientists now have the sequence for one small DNA fragment.

6. Running quadrillions of calculations, computers match each DNA fragment

against every other to find overlapping ends. Ultimately, all fragments are reassembled into a complete genetic sequence.

SOURCE: Celera Genomics

A Who's Who of Celera

Mark Adams, vice president for genome programs, is a leading expert in gene-sequencing technologies and co-discoverer of one particularly fast method.

Peter Barrett, executive vice president and chief business officer, joined Celera from PE Corp., the company in Norwalk, Conn., that is funding Celera's start-up costs.

Samuel Broder, executive vice president and chief medical officer, is the former director of the National Cancer Institute. He was the first scientist

to push the idea, in the mid-1980s, that AIDS could be treated.

Anne Deslattes Mays, vice president of software systems, is in charge of building the complex computer programs that will allow Celera to manage and manipulate huge amounts of genetic data.

Eugene W. Myers, senior director of informatics research, is a star scientist in computational biology. He writes software that assembles millions of pieces of genetic information into a finished map.

Marshall Peterson, senior director of infrastructure technology, is an expert in deploying complex computer systems that must be highly reliable.

Hamilton Smith, senior director of DNA resources, won a Nobel Prize in 1978 for discovering a type of enzyme that permits genetic manipulation. He is regarded as the world's expert at physically manipulating DNA.

J. Craig Venter, president and chief scientific officer, is a pioneer at developing rapid methods of genetic analysis. He has published complete gene

maps for more organisms than any other scientist.

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10. WP: Lockheed Martin May Sell Divisions -- Cutbacks Might Include Part of Manassas Unit

... The main element of the asset shedding involves defense electronics companies, including Lockheed's New Hampshire-based Sanders Inc. subsidiary,

which makes electronic-warfare equipment for other defense firms.

By Tim Smart

Washington Post Staff Writer

Tuesday, September 28, 1999; Page E01

Lockheed Martin Corp. said yesterday that it will attempt to sell off businesses with about \$1.8 billion in annual sales and 9,000 employees in an

attempt to make the \$26 billion Bethesda aerospace contractor quicker and leaner.

Among the businesses being evaluated for sale is a portion of the company's Manassas-based electronics group, a unit that makes radiation-hardened computer equipment for use in space.

"It's been evaluated for divestiture," said Gail Smith, communications manager for Lockheed's Manassas campus.

Local officials are worried. "We are concerned about a loss of local jobs," said Roger Snyder, director of community development for the city of

Manassas. "I've talked with folks at Lockheed Martin who are nervous. There is a lot of angst among employees because of the rumors."

The entire space and electronics operation in Manassas employs about 900 people, but the portion that Lockheed may sell has about 300 workers. Lockheed chief executive Vance D. Coffman also said the company would cut its management support staff in Bethesda by more than 100 positions. "What we're trying to get out is a message that says we're going to focus on our customers and that will have benefits to our shareholders," Coffman told securities analysts in a mid-morning conference call.

Coffman's moves, the result of a strategic review of Lockheed by an outside consulting firm, are designed to restore the company's credibility with Wall

Street and analysts and investors.

Lockheed's credibility has become tarnished since the company surprised analysts last fall with an earnings shortfall. The company also has been bedeviled with difficulties in its space businesses, including launch failures with its venerable Titan family of rockets and quality-control problems with its satellites.

Lockheed shares, which have been flirting with 52-week lows in recent days, rose \$1.56 1/4, to \$32.18 3/4, yesterday, a gain of 5.1 percent.

Prudential Securities Inc. analyst Todd Ernst called Lockheed's streamlining

"a baby step in the right direction" but added that he remained concerned about the company's growth prospects in its military programs.

As part of its revamping, Lockheed named a new chief financial officer, moving current CFO Philip Duke to a new corporate-wide position overseeing all of the company's shared business services. Replacing Duke is Robert J. Stevens, who was formerly head of strategic development at the company. Most of the businesses Lockheed wants to sell are in operations that are not

considered "core" to its primary aerospace, telecommunications and information services businesses. The main element of the asset shedding involves defense electronics companies, including Lockheed's New Hampshire-based Sanders Inc. subsidiary, which makes electronic-warfare equipment for other defense firms.

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11. NYT: The Bright Young Stars of China's Future

By ERIK ECKHOLM and ELISABETH ROSENTHAL

September 28, 1999

BEIJING -- Officially, power in China is concentrated in the hands of a small number of men, all career communist politicians who were alive when the People's Republic was declared on Oct. 1, 1949.

But today a new class of leaders is emerging that will form China's public face in the decades to come. They are men and women in their 30s and 40s whose aims and experiences exemplify the growing diversity of China after two decades of market-oriented change.

While ultimate power remains tightly linked to party politics, many in the new generation exert influence in a wide variety of other fields such as business, art or science.

And in many ways they tend to be different from the ruling generation, more flexible and cosmopolitan in their ideas.

"They automatically accept reform, they know it must happen," Li Qiang, a

sociology professor at People's University in Beijing, said of the generation coming into influence. "They have often been abroad and welcome the cultures of other countries."

Born toward the end of the tumultuous Maoist era, many younger adults did not internalize the fear and caution that were essential to survival then.

"Most older Chinese have the habit of listening to the radio in the morning,

because they did so every day in the 1960s to learn what Mao wanted them to do," Li said. "The younger generation is more independent; it doesn't look for instructions."

Some emerging leaders, to be sure, join the Communist Party and pursue careers in the government. In a country where the party still has the final say in every field, most people who are out to make a mark are careful to cultivate ties with the government.

The six individuals profiled below represent an arbitrary selection, in Beijing, from the multitudes of rising young stars. Together, they provide a taste of the China being born. DONG YUNHU, THE COMMUNIST

He Guides Official Line on Rights

With his striped Pierre Cardin shirt and his easy smile, Dong Yunhu doesn't fit the stereotype of a tow-the-line Communist. Yet at just 37, he is a prime architect of China's sensitive human rights policy.

The phrase "Chinese human rights policy" might seem an oxymoron to many in the West, where China is perhaps better known for silencing political opponents with prison.

But as founder and director since 1993 of the China Society for Human Rights

Studies, Dong organizes human rights exchanges with other countries, publishes articles on the topic and advises the government on how to mold and present its ideas.

With a Ph.D in Western philosophy from a Chinese university, he cites Kant, Hegel and the U.S. Bill of Rights in his quest to develop "a concept of human rights appropriate for China's reality," which he freely acknowledges has non-Western priorities.

"The West stressed personal and individual rights; we stress the need for harmony between the individual and the collective," he said, from his office

in the Tibet Hotel. "The West stresses political liberties, and we stress the right to subsistence.

The child of a poor peasant family with 14 children, he defends China's insistence that freedom from hunger is the most important human right. But he adds, "I don't think we'll ever be totally at one with the West on these issues."

Just a decade ago, Dong was something of an intra-party rebel, daring to write about human rights at a time when the very topic was considered a bourgeois obsession. By laboriously collecting speeches and writings from the likes of Marx and Mao, he attempted to convince party leaders that "socialism and human rights were not incompatible."

At first many balked, even blocking publication of his first book. But ultimately his view prevailed, which he views as a great personal triumph. "This was a very big change for the '90s -- opening up human rights as a legitimate topic of study and concern," he said. "Now we can talk about it with foreign governments."

Of course, he notes that once China entered the world stage, it needed to confront pressure from the West. "Some of the criticism seemed justified,

but it seemed wrong to paint China as black as they did," he said. "China needed to speak out to develop its arguments."

Although he admits that China still has problems, he maintains that it now supports many of the same rights as the West, even signing last year, though

not ratifying, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. To prove his point he, perhaps surprisingly, uses free speech as an example.

He

points out that the streets of Beijing are filled with people grumbling about the Communist Party to each other, a great change from the past.

The difference, he said, is how and where countries limit such freedoms in the interest of national development.

But even skeptical Westerners may find much to support in Dong's human rights agenda. He relentlessly harps on the need for rule of law and for officials to follow legal procedures. He has urged better protection for women against discrimination and more openness in government, including trials accessible to the public and press.

It is because of people like Dong that officials such as U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and U.N. Human Rights Commissioner Mary Robinson say they can now have a human rights dialogue with the Chinese government

--

even though there is little evidence yet that the two sides always speak the

same language.

LIU JUNNING, THE POLITICAL SCHOLAR

He Skirts Boundaries of the System

For the record, Liu Junning does political theory, not politics, which is why this 38-year-old scholar is able to do much of anything at all. As one of China's most influential liberal intellectuals -- that's liberal as in "Western liberal democracy" -- he operates on the boundaries of the permissible here, disseminating ideas that he thinks are vital to the country's progress.

Liu has no illusions about the prospects for change. But when the moment comes, he wonders, will anyone be ready? With their constant talk of "political reform" and "rule of law," Chinese officials and scholars -- let alone common people -- often just show how little they understand the concepts. Hence Liu's mission.

"The Chinese need to know how 'liberal democracy' differs from 'people's democracy,'" Liu said, "They need to know how the rule of law differs from using the law to rule, and how federalism works. They need to know what constitutionalism is, and why it's more than just having a written constitution."

"That's where I see myself," he said. "People have different jobs, and I think it's my job to answer these questions." He pauses, a smile revealing that he knows how pertinent this sounds, especially from such a polite and quiet man.

Liu spends most of his time reading and writing, emerging from his home for the occasional bookstore salon or speech on, say, the relationship between private property rights and limited government.

He writes serious essays, often for the journal he started in 1995, Res Publica, which has given liberals a crucial forum and students an alternative to their sterile textbooks. In keeping with his mission, he also

writes shorter articles for newspapers and magazines. He has not been

silenced, because he does not get involved in political organizing or direct criticism of leaders.

Many of his essays were collected in a recent book called "Republic, Democracy, Constitutionalism: Studies of Liberal Thought." He said he was influenced by Adam Smith, de Tocqueville and the federalists; in print he can sound like Milton Friedman. "Property rights are the core of human rights, economic activity and legal activity, because they are the material precondition for the exercise of other rights," one essay declaims.

Climbing China's educational merit system, Liu emerged from a small town in Anhui province to reach the top scholarly ranks in Beijing. He has a doctorate in political theory from Beijing University and a research position at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

In the late 1980s, as Liu became a figure in the heady intellectual scene in

Beijing, an open-minded editor of the official New China News Agency took him to Hong Kong for a stint in journalism. Perhaps luckily he was there, away from trouble, during the 1989 demonstrations and crackdown in Tiananmen

Square. His boss left for the United States, but Liu decided to return to Beijing.

"I'm not optimistic, but there is still room to do something useful," Liu said of the coming year. "These kinds of ideas are in great demand in China.

The demand is great, the supply is scarce."

ZHAO SHUJING, THE FEMINIST

TV Producer Is From New Breed of Women

Zhao Shujing became a feminist only in 1994, after she read "The Second Sex"

by Simone de Beauvoir, then recently translated into Chinese. Today, she is the executive producer of China's most influential women's show, "Half the Sky," which broadcasts three times a week on state television.

Outspoken and independent, Ms. Zhao represents a new breed of Chinese women who pursue careers at an age when, earlier in this century, they might already be approaching grandmotherhood. And she said she belongs to a new brand of Chinese woman's movement -- one initiated by women themselves rather than being prescribed by the state.

"In the last decade, women's consciousness has been stronger than at any time in the last 100 years," she said recently at a Beijing teahouse, wearing a trendy black pants outfit and lugging a distressed leather bag.

Her show's name is a nod to Mao's line "Women hold up half the sky" -- his statement of female empowerment. But in fact, Ms. Zhao said, reality did not

always live up to that ideal in the early years of communist rule.

"In the past, the women's movement was developed by men -- it was not their own, it was Mao's," she said. The few women in power were mostly wives of important officials and had little independent claim to high status.

For Ms. Zhao's generation that has largely changed, as women's advocates -- often still with some connection to the government, through jobs at state-run news media and universities -- are increasingly vocal and speak their minds.

These women, like Ms. Zhao, are taking on both society and officialdom on topics like discrimination in housing and jobs. They are encouraging open debate on issues not normally mentioned in China, like the changing

relationship between conservative mothers and their more liberal daughters regarding dating and sex.

Ms. Zhao said she never thought about feminist concerns as a girl in Beijing, having absorbed her society's biases. "I thought the difference was

just biological and that being a woman was a lot of trouble," she said with a laugh.

She said the publicity leading up to the 1995 International Conference on Women, which was held in Beijing, impelled her and many others to rethink their ideas. It was then that she switched from general programming to the women's show.

For example, in the early 1990s her television station -- like most state institutions -- would not allocate apartments to single women, who were forced to live in dormitories. Shortly after the women's conference, senior women at the station protested to government officials and, at age 35, she got an apartment for herself.

"In general, I think things are getting better," she said. "But there is still lots to be done."

On her show she has run segments on the discrimination facing women when they enter the job market from college, on domestic abuse and on the educational problems of rural girls. She said Chinese women over 40 carry a particular burden, since they often have little schooling and are dismissed by society as being over the hill.

Still, at 37, she feels confidently unbound by such notions.

"I don't fear the threshold," she said. "Women of my generation, especially educated women, care much more about capabilities."

She is traveling a new route, increasingly common among professional women today: She is now married, but plans not to have children. "Many people in my circle don't want children -- it's too much trouble," she said. "The world has 6 billion people and so many orphans. Is it necessary for me to give birth to be a woman?"

ZENG QIANG, THE SILICON MOGUL

No Profits but Already He's Famous

In China, too, hackers and MBAs dream of silicon jackpots. Among the many start-ups trying to emulate everything from Yahoo to eBay, 3-year-old Sparkice I-Com Ltd. is already the old guard, and its 36-year-old founder Zeng Qiang -- Edward Zeng to foreigners -- is already famous. All this before his company has made a dime or seriously begun carrying out its plan for global e-commerce.

It is all on the verge, said Zeng, who conjures up wild success with his spiel. "We want to be the cyber-bridge between East and West," he said, pointing to the large map of the world behind his desk, next to the picture of President Clinton shaking his hand last year at one of the Internet cafes

that Zeng started here in 1996.

Others may dream of selling the proverbial shirt to a billion Chinese, but Zeng's idea is instead to use the Internet to sell the products of a million

Chinese companies to wholesalers, retailers, factories and individuals abroad.

"We are the future, connecting the merchandise made in China with the global

buyer," he said. "We aim to be the dominant mega-portal," he said, "and I don't think anyone can compete with us." Hedging his bets, though, he and

several competitors are also exploring the potential for domestic e-commerce.

Zeng's history may entitle him to some confidence. Born in Beijing, he studied economics at Qinghua University there and in 1987, after securing a master's degree, he became a policy adviser in the central government's State Planning Commission.

He declines to discuss the tumultuous events of 1989, when Beijing was engulfed in pro-democracy demonstrations, only commenting that things look different in hindsight. But the facts are suggestive: On June 4, when the tanks rolled in, he was attending an econometrics conference in Tokyo. Instead of returning home, he flew to Toronto with scarcely a dollar in his pocket.

As soon as he could save \$20, he bought a book called "How to Succeed in the

Stock Market," he recalls fondly. He soon was in another master's degree program; then he took a job as a statistician for the Canadian government and started building his own capital.

The big flash came in early 1996, he said, when he read about an Israeli company developing an Internet telephone service. He flew to Israel to see for himself, and then hurried to Beijing, establishing his chain of Internet

cafes that are popular with computerless students.

No big business in China is entirely private, and Zeng is building a series of strategic alliances at home, which are necessary to obtain suppliers and gain official cooperation. He already has a partnership with a state telecommunications company and is exploring joint ventures with government ministries and companies. He is also pursuing ties with some giant electronic stores in the United States.

So far the company has relied on capital -- "something over \$10 million," Zeng said -- from his own pocket and a handful of foreign investors. Like other entrepreneurs here, he hopes to raise big money abroad, perhaps with a

public offering in New York. But all investments are in limbo now, after a key minister's surprise claim that foreign investment in Chinese Internet services is illegal.

Projected revenues? "We're targeting billions of dollars a year," he said.

This year, between the cafes and modest Web sales, Sparkice should take in \$5 million, he said, but it projects five times more for next year, and then

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SUN JIANJUN, THE IMPRESARIO

He Wants Only to Entertain, With Quality

His style is more Hollywood than Beijing at the reception announcing his latest baby, an "entertainment gala" featuring Chinese and Russian classical

performers in the Kremlin, destined for broadcast on Chinese television.

Sun Jianjun, the 43-year-old impresario who pulled off a similar event in the Hollywood Bowl two years ago, darts among the celebrities and executives, making sure that the right introductions are made, whispering urgent messages into the right ears.

It is a prestigious project, but Sun's bread and butter right now is the weekly television show he produces, Global Entertainment, which features clips from new movies abroad (endlessly fascinating to Chinese who buy the latest American hits on pirated videodiscs) and interviews with Chinese

directors and actors. It has high ratings on the leading Beijing network, and its sponsors include Hewlett-Packard, Panasonic, Coca-Cola and Pepsi. With longish hair, immaculate clothes and a knack for intricate deals, Sun is emblematic of a new generation of producers and directors who operate on the competitive fringes of the stodgy government studios, trying to entertain and make money rather than preach. His company, Pegasus Film & TV Production Center, produced a modestly successful imitation of the American series "Three's Company" two years ago and is developing a more ambitious family comedy.

"Government control is not the main problem for the entertainment business,"

he said in his spacious, rose-colored office inside the government's aging Beijing Film Studio compound. "The main problem is quality," he said.

"Writers, especially, just don't know how to entertain people."

"Too many people in China -- not just the government, but producers and directors too -- still think that the main purpose of television is to educate people," he said. "They want to tell people how to live their lives,

which is kind of stupid."

He seems to be friends with everyone, from the conductor of the Beijing Symphony to hot film directors like Fang Xiaogang, a neighbor at the hip, expensive Asian Games Village apartments. Sun has cultivated what the Chinese call good *guanxi*, or "connections," not just in the arts but also in

the powerful ministries and networks that still call the shots.

After graduating from art college in the southern city of Nanjing in the late 1970s, Sun found his way to the University of California at Irvine, where he studied fine arts. He stayed in California working as a photographer.

By 1990, Sun and three partners from China and Taiwan sensed that opportunities were opening in the entertainment business. They incorporated Pegasus in the United States and created a joint venture with Beijing Film Studio, in hopes of co-producing movies.

That hope was dampened by the dismal state of the country's film industry, so he dived into television and special events. But now, after six years of experience and contacts, Sun feels ready to make his move.

"I know the people, and I know the industry," he said of filmdom. "I just need the right time."

LU ZHI, THE PANDA PROTECTOR

She Knows Species Like Family Members

Lu Zhi, a leading light in China's nascent conservation movement, was only 16 in 1981 when she was accepted by elite Beijing University from her home in the northwestern city of Lanzhou.

Eighteen years later, she has more than fulfilled her early promise, distinguishing herself as a scientist and an awesomely hardy field researcher who may know more than anyone about China's most famous species, the giant panda.

And now, looking younger than her years, she has thrown herself into the most complicated challenge yet: saving the mountain redoubts of the thousand

or so surviving pandas, regions that happen to be densely populated by poor farmers.

Last year, a government group named her one of China's "Top 10 Young Intellectuals," an unusual honor for a Chinese employed by one of the few foreign-based nongovernmental organizations allowed here, the World Wide

Fund for Nature.

As a college senior and an unhappy biochemistry major, Ms. Lu said, she went

on a field trip with Pan Wenshi, the doyen of Chinese panda researchers, and

found her calling. So for her doctorate, she switched to zoology.

It was a personal breakthrough. "Up to then, I always did what people told me to do," she said in her Beijing office the other day, just before taking off for rugged western Sichuan province.

When she started her research, little was known about pandas' living habits,

and she would spend most of seven years tracking them in the wild, often without adequate food or warmth for herself. Today, she plays down those hardships and notes how lucky she was to find pandas quickly and then come to know them "like members of a family."

In path-breaking publications, Ms. Lu and her mentor, Pan, refuted the impression, derived from pandas in zoos, that the species has trouble breeding. Left alone in their bamboo havens, it turned out, they do fine; the problem is protecting the land.

Another big question was whether pandas are dangerously inbred. So Ms. Lu took a fellowship at the National Institutes of Health in Maryland, where she mastered genetic analysis and found that inbreeding is not yet serious. Passing up offers abroad, she returned home to make another leap, from science to sociology. She now spends her time with local farmers trying to harmonize economic development with wildlife.

No panda pictures grace her office walls. "Sometimes I get tired of them," she said. The panda is the global logo of her organization and a lucrative tool for fund raising, all of which leaves her cold. "To me, the panda picture becomes a symbol of conservation politics," she said. "And a panda in the office is different from a panda in the wild."

She has turned down offers of government jobs, but is well aware of the government's power. She expects to return to Beijing University, where, she said, she could be in a better position to help shape national policies, train a new generation of conservation scientists and perhaps even find time

to reacquaint herself with some pandas.

"I don't see them any more," she lamented. "I see people now."

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Ford's CEO, Jacques Nasser, is off to a jackrabbit start in his quest to transform the highly profitable yet still-stodgy giant into a diversified, consumer-oriented powerhouse. Read all about it in REMAKING FORD, this week's Cover Story. Online-only extras: Q&As with Nasser and Chairman Bill Ford, and a look at the prospects for Ford's stock.

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Highlights from our daily Web site devoted to e-business:

9/30 -- STREET WISE: AMAZON AND ETOYS PUMP UP FOR THE CHRISTMAS RUSH

They both have new initiatives that sent investors wild. But just remember 1998's "post-holiday blues"

<http://www.businessweek.com/ebiz/9909/es0930.htm>

9/29 -- MOVERS & SHAKERS: CAN GOOGLE'S PRODIGIES MAKE A SEARCH TOOL PAY?

Sergey Brin and Larry Page insist that their math wizardry and magical search results can compete with the entertainment-heavy portals

<http://www.businessweek.com/ebiz/9909/em0929.htm>

9/28 -- COMPANY CLOSEUP: CAN SCHOOLPOP MAKE A BUNDLE AS A SCHOOL BOOSTER?

The site uses "cyberscrip" to give school budgets a cut of e-commerce. Now parents may not be able to resist shopping on the Web

<http://www.businessweek.com/ebiz/9909/ec0928.htm>

9/27 -- PERSPECTIVE: P&G COULD FOLLOW IN DELL'S NET FOOTSTEPS

If Reflect.com, its site for custom-made cosmetics, takes off this Christmas, Procter might wallop Net newcomers and -- like the PC giant -- cut out the middleman

<http://www.businessweek.com/ebiz/9909/ep0927.htm>

DAILY BRIEFING [<http://www.businessweek.com/today.htm>]

Some highlights from this week:

10/1 -- BARRY DILLER, A WALLFLOWER AT THE MEDIA MERGER PARTY?

The USA Network CEO says he's not rushing to find a partner -- but the possibilities are dwindling

<http://www.businessweek.com/bwdaily/dnflash/oct1999/nf91001e.htm>

9/30 -- COMMENTARY: THE TARRING OF PAT BUCHANAN

Knives to the Right of him, knives to the Left of him. Why?

<http://www.businessweek.com/bwdaily/dnflash/sep1999/nf90930a.htm>

9/29 -- WHICH OLD-LINE RETAILERS WILL HAVE A HAPPY ONLINE HOLIDAY?

PaineWebber's Jeffery Edelman gives Penney, Dayton-Hudson, and others the edge

<http://www.businessweek.com/bwdaily/dnflash/sep1999/nf90929b.htm>

9/29 -- ARE FLOOR TRADERS NOW AN ENDANGERED SPECIES?

SEC Chairman Arthur Levitt's vision of a central, virtual stock-quote listing may be the handwriting on the wall

<http://www.businessweek.com/bwdaily/dnflash/sep1999/nf90929d.htm>

9/27 -- SECTOR SCOPE: INVESTING WISELY IN THE ENTERTAINMENT BIZ

Big mergers, new technologies, and the Net all hold promise for future profits -- at least for some companies

<http://www.businessweek.com/bwdaily/dnflash/sep1999/nf90927c.htm>

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A Q&A with author Bruce Tulgan on managing younger workers

<http://www.businessweek.com/smallbiz/news/date/9910/f991001a.htm>

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The software giant enters the already packed small-biz portal arena

<http://www.businessweek.com/smallbiz/news/coladvice/trends/tr990930.htm>

9/28 -- ERGONOMICS: THE COMFORT ZONE

Smart planning can take the pain and stress out of work for employer and employee alike

<http://www.businessweek.com/smallbiz/news/columns/99-37/f3646052.htm>

9/27 -- WHAT DO HOTMAIL, EXODUS, AND JUNGLEE HAVE IN COMMON?

How a South Asian networking group became a prodigious high-tech talent

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CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-OCT-1999 18:29:16.00

SUBJECT: Arutz-7 News: Monday, Oct. 4, 1999

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TODAY'S HEADLINES:

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2. RAVIV PLEADS "NOT GUILTY"
3. AUSTRIAN ELECTION RESULTS
4. KNESSET WINTER SESSION BEGINS
5. CROATIAN COURT CONVICTS NAZI WAR CRIMINAL
6. REPORTS OF DEMOLITIONS "HIGHLY EXAGGERATED"
7. MASSACHUSETTS SALUTES ISRAELI HI-TECH
8. MEMRI: MORE DETAILS ON ARABIC "MEIN KAMPF"
9. IN BRIEF

1. BARAK TAKES HEAT FOR APPROVING JABALI TRIP

Prime Minister Ehud Barak today approved a request by Palestinian Authority para-military police commander Razi Jabali to travel by helicopter from Gaza to Ramallah in order to participate in his father's funeral. An arrest warrant is still in effect for Jabali, who participated in terror attacks in the heart of the Shomron two years ago. The Prime Minister's office explained this morning that permission was granted for "humanitarian reasons."

The Terror Victims Association petitioned the Supreme Court today with a demand to arrest Jabali on his way back to Gaza. Rabbi Elyakim Levanon of Elon Moreh, whose family was shot at two years ago - but was not hurt - by terrorists dispatched by Jabali, joined in the petition.

MK Chanan Porat (National Union) joined Likud MKs in criticizing Barak's decision, saying that the Prime Minister "apparently forgot the rabbinic dictum that one who has compassion on the cruel will eventually be cruel to the compassionate." National Union leader MK Rechavam Ze'evi said, "Mr. Barak may have consulted with legal and security officials before he made the decision, but he forgot to consult with people of conscience and straight-thinking."

2. RAVIV PLEADS "NOT GUILTY"

The trial of General Security Services agent-provocateur Avishai Raviv opened yesterday with the accused denying both charges leveled against him: incitement to violence, and failing to report Yigal Amir's intentions to murder Prime Minister Yitzchak Rabin. The next session of the trial will be held on Dec. 16.

Defense attorney Shomroni Cohen told the court that he was unable to prepare a sufficient defense for his client, because he had not been allowed by the state to view crucial evidence or to meet with key figures in the GSS. "The prosecution refused to release the accumulation of detailed evidence regarding Raviv," filmmaker and journalist Adir Zik - who has followed and reported on the Raviv affair for four years now - told Arutz-7 today. "After Atty. Cohen stood firm on his need to see the evidence, the court instructed him to sign a paper of confidentiality, and he is now permitted to view the material. Cohen is also planning to present a new list of GSS figures with whom he wants to meet before the next hearing," Zik said.

"What's amusing about this trial," said Zik, "is that the prosecution is attempting to prove that Raviv established Eyal [a fictitious militant right-wing organization] against the wishes of his GSS bosses. This is really ludicrous... But even if we assume that to be true, GSS chief Carmi Gillon and Raviv's other bosses could have, as soon as they heard about it, simply told him to close it down." Despite his criticism, Zik noted that "the very fact that the trial is taking place at all is a tribute to Arutz-7, HaTzofeh, and Israel's freedom of the press."

3. AUSTRIAN ELECTION RESULTS

President Ezer Weizman has called upon Austrian Jews to come on Aliyah [immigration to Israel] immediately, in the wake of the success of Austria's Freedom Party in yesterday's national vote. The party captured some 27% of the vote, and is now the country's second-largest. Party-leader Joerg Haider's campaign was characterized by calls to stop immigration to Austria, as well as constant warnings against the country's "over-foreignization." Haider, the son of a low-level World War II Nazi Party official, was forced out of his position as Governor of Carinthia eight years ago after saying that Adolf Hitler had "sound employment policies." He also reportedly once called veterans of the Gestapo "men of character."

President Weizman said today, "Austrian Jews should draw the proper conclusions, and the sooner, the better." Foreign Minister David Levy, taking a calmer approach, said that Israel would first wait to see "what kind of government is formed in Austria, and would then decide on what steps to take." He said, however, that the election results "are an insult

to the world and to mankind."

Austrian Chief Rabbi Chaim Eisenberg told Arutz-7 today that the Vienna Jewish community is concerned about the Haider victory, but observed that it is less significant for the local Jewish community than it is for Austrians in general. "I don't understand the Austrian people," said Rabbi Eisenberg. "This kind of election result can only reduce Austria's international political influence and status." He added that Austria's 10,000-strong Jewish community boasts a vibrant cultural and religious life. "We have everything that one needs to live a religious Jewish life. On the other hand, I don't say that this is the best place for a Jew to live, and I don't think that I would be living in Vienna had I not been born here."

4. KNESSET WINTER SESSION BEGINS

The Knesset opened its winter session today. Prime Minister Barak spoke first, followed by Likud MK Moshe Katzav, representing the opposition. Likud leader MK Ariel Sharon left for the U.S. last night to meet with experts on the conducting of national referenda.

The upcoming Knesset session has a packed agenda. Among other legislative initiatives, Knesset Speaker MK Avraham Burg (Labor) plans to push forward legislation for the annulment of the law for direct elections for Prime Minister, while Shinui party leader Tommy Lapid plans to propose a law making army service compulsory for all Yeshiva students. It does not appear that Barak will have a majority for his pet Norwegian law, under which government ministers would be forced to resign their Knesset seats.

In his speech, Barak listed the accomplishments of his young government. "The ninety days of our government have been a time of calm, self-confidence, optimism, and new hope," he said. "Our government has achieved the restoration of trust between the citizens and the executive branch ? It is once again good to live in Israel." Barak's remarks were greeted with scornful laughter from the opposition.

Barak also said that he harbors no illusions about his government's formula for peace, but that he is convinced that "most of the public is willing to pay the price for peace." The Prime Minister further said that he will not agree to the return of Arab refugees to the sovereign borders of Israel.

Likud MK Katzav then took the stand, and blamed the Prime Minister for the diplomatic concessions he made. Katzav said that "Yasser Arafat came out stronger from the Sharm a-Sheikh agreement than he did from Wye." He added that Barak had exempted Arafat from commitments he made to Yitzchak Rabin, Shimon Peres, and Binyamin Netanyahu.

5. CROATIAN COURT CONVICTS NAZI WAR CRIMINAL

The former commander of the Jasenovac extermination camp in Croatia, Dinko Sakic, 78, was sentenced by a court in Zagreb, Croatia today to the maximum 20-year prison term for his role in the World War II murders of 2,000 camp prisoners - including Jews, Serbs and Croatian anti-fascists.

Dr. Efraim Zuroff, speaking to Arutz-7 today from Zagreb, said that his Simon Wiesenthal Center was instrumental in locating and pressuring

authorities to extradite Sakic from Argentina, where he fled after the war. "This is a great day for us," Zuroff said minutes after the sentence was handed down. "Jasenovac was known as the Auschwitz of the Balkans, and for six months during the war, Sakic was responsible for the systematic extermination of the camp's inmates. This judgement is a very important one for the Croatian people, too, who have not always been ready to accept responsibility for their role in the war." Zuroff said that "Sakic made a long statement at the trial in which he accused me personally of being the one responsible for bringing him to justice. I take this as a compliment. It was a great honor for me to be so closely involved in this case."

6. REPORTS OF DEMOLITIONS "HIGHLY EXAGGERATED"

Journalist David Bedein, of Israel Resource News Agency, has discovered that reports of "6,000 demolition orders of Arab homes in the Jerusalem area" are not based in fact. An organization known as Rabbis for Human Rights has been claiming for a year that it has information that the Israeli government has issued orders to demolish the homes, and Bedein says that the Rabbis' campaign has been quoted by international groups and by Arafat at the UN. When asked by IRNA to verify the number 6,000, the organization responded that "the figure of 4,000 for East Jerusalem comes from Meir Margolit, Meretz member of the Jerusalem City Council", and that "the figure of 2,000 for Area C [Israeli-controlled territory] is from the Palestinian Land Defense Committee. They keep lists, and their information is accurate."

IRNA then spoke with Meir Margolit, who strenuously denied that orders had been issued to demolish 4,000 homes in Jerusalem. Margolit explained that this was merely the number of illegal units that had been built by Arabs, but that no such order for the destruction of these thousands of buildings had ever been issued. Asked about the "Palestinian Land Defense Committee," the Meretz city council member said, "I would not rely on their credibility."

7. MASSACHUSETTS SALUTES ISRAELI HI-TECH

The Israel-based Scitex Corporation - a leader in digital imaging solutions for graphics communications - will be saluted this Wednesday at a special ceremony on the steps of the Grand Staircase of the Massachusetts State House. So reports business correspondent Seth Vogelmann. Massachusetts Lt.-Gov. Swift, together with Israel's Consul-General, will present an official citation to company CEO Dr. Shamir to acknowledge contributions made by Israeli companies in general, and by Scitex in particular, to the state of Massachusetts. There are over 70 Israeli-owned companies in the state.

8. MEMRI: MORE DETAILS ON ARABIC "MEIN KAMPF"

Middle East Media and Research Institute <www.memri.org> has just released more details on the sale of Adolph Hitler's Mein Kampf in eastern Jerusalem and the Palestinian autonomy. The Arabic translation is being distributed by Al-Shurouq, a Ramallah-based book distributor, and is now in 6th place on the Palestinian best-seller list. The cover of the book shows a picture of Hitler, a swastika, and the title in both German and Arabic. Following are some excerpts of the introduction by translator Luis Al-Haj:

"Hitler was a man of ideology who bequeathed an ideological heritage whose

decay is inconceivable. This ideological heritage includes politics, society, science, culture, and war as science and culture...

"The National Socialism that Hitler preached for and whose characteristics

were presented in his book My Struggle [Mein Kampf]... this National Socialism did not die with the death of its herald. Rather, its seeds multiplied under each star ?

"This translation of the book My Struggle has never been presented to Arab

speakers. It is taken from the original text of the author, Adolf Hitler.

The text was untouched by the censor. We made a point to deliver Hitler's opinions and theories on nationalism, regimes, and ethnicity without any changes because they are not yet outmoded and because we, in the Arab world, still proceed haphazardly in all three fields..."

9. IN BRIEF

Over 100 gravestones were vandalized in the past day in the Jewish cemetery in Berlin. This is considered the largest Jewish cemetery in Europe...

An Israeli-Arab driver from the town of Lod caused the deaths of two

Israeli travelers early this morning. Driving a stolen car, and in the midst of being chased by police, he drove through a red light into the Beit Dagan intersection, and collided with the car of Fanny Behrman, 53, and her daughter Tatyana, 20. Israel police have announced that the Arab driver had never been issued a driver's license, and had been charged and fined for such behavior on numerous occasions in the past...

Avivit Daboul, 20, who was missing from her home in Moshav Kadima since

Saturday night, was found alive and well today in the Palestinian Authority town of Kalkilya. Police had thought that Avivit, who transports Arab laborers to and from work for a living, may have been kidnapped and brought to the Palestinian autonomous areas, or that she had been attacked by car thieves. Her family began its own search in Palestinian cities today. The circumstances of her disappearance are as yet unknown...

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Ron Meir

9:15 PM - "What's Going On" with Yedidya Atlas

10:00 PM - Weekly Haftara Commentary by Kalman Feder

10:05 PM - "Break On Through" - Hollywood Screenwriter Tzvi Fishman

11:00 PM - Carlebach Music Hour - The Old Stuff with host Rabbi Yosef
Jackson

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TEXT:

In a message dated 9/30/99 10:44:28 AM,
chempstead@hempsteadc.freemove.co.uk
writes:

<< I am looking for 'futuristic literature' published around 1900 - 1914.
Does anyone know of bibliographies, theses, books, etc. >>

Here are a few you might find useful, mostly my list of Wells which you
probably know plus some you may have missed in the socialist utopian vein:

____ William Morris, News from Nowhere, 1891
____ V.N. Chikolev, Ne byl, no i ne vydumka - elektricheskii raskaz
[Fiction
but not Fantasy - an electric tale], 1895
____ H. G. Wells, When the Sleeper Wakes, 1899.
____ Wells, Tales of Space and Time, 1899, includes ?The Man Who Could Work
Miracles ? (1898).
____ H.G. Wells, Anticipations, London?, 1901
____ Wells, The First Men in the Moon, 1901.
____ L.V. Afanasev, Journey to Mars, 1901 anti-technology
____ H. G. Wells, "The Discovery of the Future," Feb, 1902.
____ H. G. Wells, Twelve Stories and a Dream, 1903.
____ Wells, The Food of the Gods, 1904.
____ H.G. Wells, A Modern Utopia, London?, 1905, 1908.
____ Wells, In the Days of the Comet, 1906.
____ N. F?dorov, An Evening in the Year 2217, 1906 bureaucratic dystopia
____ H. G. Wells, First and Last Things, 1908.
____ H. G. Wells, New Worlds for Old, 1908.
____ H. G. Wells, The War in the Air, London?, 1908
____ Bogdanov, Red Star, 1908. Machian ?empiriomonism ? "moving equilibrium"
voluntary labor, anti-Taylorism, robot factories
____ Anatole France, L'Ile des pingouins, 1908. terrorists use pocket-size
atomic bombs
____ London, The Iron Heel, written 1908
____ H.G. Wells, Tono-Bungay, 1909. novel hinging on a find in West Africa
of the
?most radioactive stuff in the world [...] a festering mass of earths and
heavy metals, polonium, radium ?

_____ Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Herland, 1911. Feminist utopia
_____ H. G. Wells, The New Machiavelli, London?, 1911
_____ Victor Appleton, Tom Swift and His Sky Racer, NY, 1911
_____ Bogdanov, Engineer Menni, 1913 written 1912. Mars builds socialism in
17th century
_____ Bogdanov, Tektologiya, Part I, Moscow & St. Petersburg, 1913
_____ H.G. Wells, The World Set Free, London, 1913/1914, dedicated to Soddy
on
 ?atomic energy ? and a ?Last War ?(p160) that would be fought with ?atomic
bombs ?(p68ff) creating a ?moral shock ?(p133ff) that would end all wars.
_____ Zamiatin, We, 1920

Hope they help.

-Bill Everdell, Brooklyn

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CREATOR: PMifsud@aol.com (PMifsud@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

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SUBJECT: Julius Nyerere- A Past & Prologue -African thought piece

TO: MRSearsKLM@aol.com (MRSearsKLM@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

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TEXT:

Subj: Re: Julius Nyerere

Date: 10/4/99 7:59:53 PM Eastern Daylight Time

From: LeBelp@Mail.Montclair.edu (Phillip LeBel)

Reply-to: LeBelp@mail.montclair.edu

To: PMifsud@aol.com

What is your perspective on Nyerere in the context of post-colonial Africa? My own stems not just from reading things like the Arusha Declaration (1967), but also on a visit I made to the country way back then. Tanganyika, which became Tanzania when it formed a union in 1961 with Zanzibar, consisted of a lot of differing ethnic groups at the onset of independence. What Nyerere brought to the table was an effort to change the sense of identity from tribal to nation, and in this he may have succeeded more than others, e.g., Nigeria and Za?re, for example, not to mention Ethiopia of those days and Eritrea and Ethiopia nowadays.

Nyerere forged this union not so much out of force but through the use of socialist rhetoric and the common use of Swahili, which serves well as the lingua franca of Tanzania, as it also does in parts of Uganda, eastern Congo (ex-Za?re), Rwanda, and parts of Burundi. The socialist rhetoric, part of which stands forthright in the Arusha Declaration is that Tanzania is very much a third world country that has suffered at the hands of colonialism. Given this context, Tanzania would not choose to curry favor with the western and ex-colonial powers that were responsible for Tanzania's condition, and as such, would only consider the receipt of foreign aid on Tanzania's terms. Complementary to this, Tanzania would place initial emphasis on raising education and health standards in the country, and then consider what kinds of industrialization would be appropriate, given the country's historical dependence on agriculture.

Heady rhetoric notwithstanding, Tanzania continued to function as a major recipient of foreign aid, in fact one of the highest per capita in Sub-Saharan Africa, and which, at the end of the day, did little to raise Tanzanian per capita income even to the levels of its former colonial neighbors, Uganda and Kenya, until troubles there lowered the gap somewhat. Like Kwame Nkrumah's socialist regime in Ghana, Nyerere sought alliances with non-western powers, initially Soviet and Chinese (the Chinese were building the Tan-Zam railway between Dar es Salaam and Lusaka when I spoke with a few of them in the Nairobi airport back in

1967 - in itself an interesting experience), and then, with emphasis on South-South partnerships.

The problem with all of this determined effort to produce both economic and political independence is that socialism was already moving into senescence in the former Soviet Union, and thus its promises of both sustained economic growth and distributive justice could no longer be put on the table. As a result, when Nyerere finally stepped down, he shared some of the glory of the Pan-African agenda in Africa, but not much else in terms of increases in per capita income. The legacy of all of this is that it embittered the left, who always could claim that there was not enough socialism to produce the desired outcome, much as the kind of swansong we hear out of Havana as Castro moves to the twilight. The legacy also left a largely unorganized right vulnerable to charges of neo-colonial collaboration once any foreign firms took an interest in any part of the Tanzanian economy. Thus, Tanzania has largely been left to float in the world of emerging globalization with no articulated vision of how it could move beyond the African socialist model so strongly espoused by Nyerere. This makes for bad politics, even though the economics may be moving in the right direction.

For far too many countries in Africa, the political fallout from the colonial experience was used way too long to justify the most inept of policies that usually produced rampant corruption as ordinary people struggled just to keep things moving on a day to day basis. The reality is that the historical hostility to foreign direct investment coupled with failed attempts at import substitution have left many countries with woefully uncompetitive economies, even as the World Bank and the IMF preach the virtues of global economic integration. What is needed is the political will to establish credible regimes based on the rule of law, positive incentives to African farmers to enhance agricultural productivity to regain competitive market shares in the global economy, and to nurture export-led growth, much as so many countries in Asia were able to do.

Shifting emphasis to export-led growth will work, however, only if countries also pursue genuine economic liberalization, for the lesson of East Asia's troubles from 1997 stem largely from pursuing export-led economic growth all the while maintaining fairly protective barriers for domestically inefficient industries. In a word, globalization can succeed everywhere but only if the rules are universally applied. This carries, of course, a further implication, namely, that the major industrial countries of Europe, North America, and Japan can not continue a waltz in which they themselves maintain protective barriers that inhibit the potential of the developing world beyond the relatively meager gains that have been realized over the past thirty years. This is why NAFTA is a step in the right direction but only a partial step toward true globalization. It also is why the European Community will need to transform itself from an emerging customs union to a fully open member of the global economy, and why Japan can ultimately succeed only if it does the same, which it now seems slowly in the process of doing.

Open Skies is a piece of this landscape, much as the WTO applies to the rest. However, at the G-7 level almost all of the debate these days is

on how to get Japan back to health, how to rekindle growth in the European Community, and how not to put the U.S. in recession as its trade deficit soars. Nowhere is there any focused discussion on how globalization translates into a tangible partnership for developing countries, and this lack of inclusion will translate sooner or later into a new isolation, especially if things continue to get worse in Russia and China.

PMifsud@aol.com wrote:

> Subj: Julius Nyerere
> Date: 10/4/99 9:32:23 AM Eastern Daylight Time
> From: Phillip LeBel
>
> Nyerere critical
>
> The former President of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, who is
> being treated in a London hospital for Leukaemia is said
> to be in a critical condition.
>
> The former president's daughter Anna Nyerere denied
> reports that her father was in a coma.
>
> She said Mr Nyerere was still able to utter a few words.
>
> Mr Nyerere was taken to the hospital's Intensive Care
> Unit on Friday when his condition worsened.
>
> The 77-year-old former president led his country to
> independence from Britain in 1962.
>
> He stepped down in 1985 and has since played the role
> of elder statesman in Africa. Until his illness he was
> chairman of the on-going Burundi peace process in the
> town of Arusha in Tanzania.
>
> The Tanzanian president Benjamin Mkapa has asked all
> Tanzanians to pray for Mr Nyerere.
>
> From the newsroom of the BBC World Service

<!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">

What is your perspective on Nyerere in the context of post-colonial Africa?

My own stems not just from reading things like the Arusha Declaration (1967), but also on a visit I made to the country way back then. Tanganyika, which became Tanzania when it formed a union in 1961 with Zanzibar, consisted of a lot of differing ethnic groups at the onset of independence.

What Nyerere brought to the table was an effort to change the sense of identity from tribal to nation, and in this he may have succeeded more

than others, e.g., Nigeria and Zaïre, for example, not to mention Ethiopia of those days and Eritrea and Ethiopia nowadays.

Nyerere forged this union not so much out of force but through the use of socialist rhetoric and the common use of Swahili, which serves well as the lingua franca of Tanzania, as it also does in parts of Uganda, eastern Congo (ex-Zaïre), Rwanda, and parts of Burundi. The socialist rhetoric, part of which stands forthright in the Arusha Declaration

is that Tanzania is very much a third world country that has suffered at the hands of colonialism. Given this context, Tanzania would not choose to curry favor with the western and ex-colonial powers that were responsible for Tanzania's condition, and as such, would only consider the receipt of foreign aid on Tanzania's terms. Complementary to this, Tanzania would place initial emphasis on raising education and health standards in the country, and then consider what kinds of industrialization would be appropriate, given the country's historical dependence on agriculture.

Heady rhetoric notwithstanding, Tanzania continued to function as a major recipient of foreign aid, in fact one of the highest per capita in Sub-Saharan Africa, and which, at the end of the day, did little to raise Tanzanian per capita income even to the levels of its former colonial neighbors, Uganda and Kenya, until troubles there lowered the gap somewhat. Like Kwame Nkrumah's socialist regime in Ghana, Nyerere sought alliances with non-western powers, initially Soviet and Chinese (the Chinese were building the Tan-Zam railway between Dar es Salaam and Lusaka when I spoke with a few of them in the Nairobi airport back in 1967 - in itself an interesting experience), and then, with emphasis on South-South partnerships.

The problem with all of this determined effort to produce both economic and political independence is that socialism was already moving into senescence in the former Soviet Union, and thus its promises of both sustained economic growth and distributive justice could no longer be put on the table. As a result, when Nyerere finally stepped down, he shared some of the glory of the Pan-African agenda in Africa, but not much else in terms of increases in per capita income. The legacy of all of this is that it embittered the left, who always could claim that there was not enough socialism to produce the desired outcome, much as the kind of swansong we hear out of Havana as Castro moves to the twilight. The legacy also left a largely unorganized right vulnerable to charges of neo-colonial collaboration once any foreign firms took an interest in any part of the Tanzanian economy. Thus, Tanzania has largely been left to float in the world of emerging globalization with no articulated vision of how it could move beyond the African socialist model so strongly espoused by Nyerere. This makes for bad politics, even though the economics may be moving in the right direction.

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PMifsud@aol.com wrote:

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: jk37@jnpnw.com (jk37@jnpnw.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-OCT-1999 23:20:12.00

SUBJECT: Yes Everyone Starts To Eat Everyone

TO: jk37@jnpnw.com (jk37@jnpnw.com [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

YOU GOT 3 MONTHS TO LIVE

Are you comfortable? Got enough food in the house?

Electricity working? Got fuel for the car?

Well come January 1, 2000 all that is going to change.

You know that little Y2K thing where many of the computers
in the world are just going to shut down on Jan 1.

Well that little problem is going to collapse all the economies
in the world. No more food, electricity, fuel, communications etc.

all those things are going to shut down like that "snap" (maybe a week or
so)

and the survival of the fittest will become the law
until the antichrist takes over the world.

YOU CAN STAY HERE FOR THAT

IT'S BEST TO GET OUT OF HERE BEFORE THAT HAPPENS

BUT THE RAPTURE WILL NOT OCCUR UNTIL
THE UNIVERSE IS PROPERLY DISPLAYED

STAND UP AND OPEN YOUR MOUTH !

THE UNIVERSE SPACE ENDS & MOVES $O \wedge + \vee O$

The discovery of the understanding of the universe.

2

E=MC The equation for the atom bomb. It says that matter and energy
are the same thing. So then what is that? Matter, look at a brick. Its
in a three dimensional form. Its made of electrons, protons and neutrons
(atoms) and they are moving so the brick is moving. Energy, sunlight.
Its in a three dimensional form. It comes to us from the sun therefore
it is moving. 3D and moving Both matter and energy are 3D and moving.
I outproduce Einstein. We already know all matter has gravity. The
bending of light shows that energy also has gravity. So matter and
energy are 3D moving with gravity. The universe is made of matter,
energy, time and space. That just stated is the matter and energy part.
Time and space. Take everything in the universe and stop it. Does time
progress? No. Therefore time is the motion and the understanding of all
the motion is the understanding of all of time. Space. Space ends. Space
does not go on forever. Space is in a three dimensional form. Space
moves but does not have gravity. Space moves like this. $O \wedge + \vee O$
And that is the understanding of time.

○ This is what was first, in the beginning.

∧ This is the old kings and queens.

+ This is democracy.

∨ This is socialism.

○ This is when the Lord Jesus Christ returns.

And that is the understanding of the universe. Glory be to the Father the Son and the Holy Ghost. Revelation chapter 10&11;15-19. It is very important the people receive this information. You may tell someone about this.

Thank You
Robert Lavelle

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Japan Project Papers <2qstreet@nmjc.org> (Japan Project Papers <2qstreet@nmjc.org> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-OCT-1999 11:54:35.00

SUBJECT: JAPAN WASH WATCHB, 10/7 (ISSUED 10/10) NEWS & REPORTS

TO: 2qstreet@nmjc.org (2qstreet@nmjc.org [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

JAPAN WASHINGTON WATCH (JWW)

SECTION B: NEWS & REPORTS

October 7, 1999 (Issued 10/10), Vol. 3 No. 28B

Japan Washington Watch (JWW) is issued twice a week to JIAP members. The JWW B identifies Japan-relevant news, reports, speeches, and testimony for the Japan/Asia-interested US policy community.

If you have any comments/suggestions please contact Japan Information Access

Project (JIAP) Japan Watch Editors Ms. Mindy Kotler, Ms. Eriko Tada, Ms. Hanako Shapiro, and Ms. Kazue Muroi at (202) 822-6040, access@nmjc.org

JIAP is a Washington-based nonprofit research center studying Japanese and Northeast Asian science, technology, economic, and security policy. THIS EMAIL REPORT CAN NOT BE REDISTRIBUTED WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF JIAP.

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All phone numbers are (202) unless otherwise indicated
=====

10/10 - Columbus Day, US National Holiday (markets open)

10/10 - Sports/Health Day, Japanese National Holiday (markets closed)

1) JIAP NEWS

2) NEWS: Antitrust, Asian Economy, Autos, China-Economy, China-Internet, China-50th Anniversary, China-WTO, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, Development, Energy, Global Economy, Healthcare, Hong Kong, IMF, Indonesia, Internet, Japan-Economy, Japan-Deregulation, Japan-Politics, Japan-Tankan, Japan-Tokaimura, North Korea, Obituary, People, Security, S&T, South Korea, Steel, Taiwan, Yen

3) WEBSITE OF THE WEEK: NUCLEAR SAFETY AT RISK, Nikkei

=====
JIAP NEWS
=====

There will be no JWWA this week, October 10. We regret the inconvenience. Key hearings this week on North Korea are noted.

Again please excuse the tardiness of this JWWB issue. We are grateful for your patience.

"Japan's Flawed Antitrust Regime," With Michael L. Beeman, D.Phil.
(Oxford).

10/29/99. Noon (brown bag lunch). FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION PUBLIC POLICY
SERIES, Session V: Competition and International Antitrust. Sponsored by
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission in cooperation with Japan Information
Access Project And Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies. Location
Offices of the Law Firm of McKenna & Cuneo, 1900 K Street, NW, Suite 100,
Washington, DC. Free but reservations necessary. Access@nmjc.org

NEWS QUICK LINKS

*****Please Note *****

- *Asahi Shimbun (AS): <http://www.asahi.com>
- *Asiaweek (AW): <http://www.asiaweek.com>
- *BBC Online: <http://news.bbc.co.uk>
- *Business Week (BW): <http://www.businessweek.com>
- *Congressional Research Service (CRS): US Congress
- *Congressional Quarterly (CQ): <http://www.cq.com>
- *Economist (EC): <http://www.economist.com>
- *Far Eastern Economic Review (FEER): <http://www.feer.com>
- *Financial Times (FT): <http://www.FT.com>
- *Foreign Affairs (FA): <http://www.foreignrelations.org/public>
- *Inside U.S. Trade (IUST): <http://www.insidetrade.com>
- *Japan Digest (JD): <http://www.japandigest.com>
- *Japan Economic Institute (JEI): <http://www.jei.org>
- *Japan Times (JT): <http://www.japantimes.co.jp>
- *Journal of Commerce (JOC): <http://www.joc.com>
- *Kyodo News (KN): <http://home.kyodo.co.jp>
- *Mainichi Shimbun (MA): <http://www.mainichi.co.jp>
- *New Technology Week (NTW): <http://newtechnologyweek.com>
- *New York Times (NYT): <http://www.nytimes.com>
- *Nikkei (NK): <http://www.nni.nikkei.co.jp>
- *Oriental Economist (OE): <http://www.toyokeizai.co.jp>
- *Wall Street Journal (WSJ): <http://www.wsj.com>
- *Washington Post (WP): <http://www.washingtonpost.com>
- *Yomiuri On-line (YM): <http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/index-e.htm>

NEWS & REPORTS

ANTITRUST

10/7 - "United States And Japan Sign Antitrust Cooperation
Agreement," Washington, D.C.: Attorney General Janet Reno signed an
antitrust
cooperation agreement between the United States and Japan that will allow
the two countries to strengthen their enforcement cooperation in the
antitrust area.

Press Release: http://www.usdoj.gov/atr/public/press_releases/1999/3739.htm
great links within release. (NB this agreement took nearly 2 decades to
accomplish in contrast to the other agreements which took only months.)
Agreement: <http://www.usdoj.gov/atr/public/international/docs/3740.htm>

"US, EU Discuss Anti-Trust Co-operation," FT10/7/99, p3.

10/6 - "No Longer 'A Dog That Never Bites,'" speech by Yasuchika Negoro, Chairman of the JFTC at CSIS, Washington, DC. 9 pages. Not online anywhere yet. "Japan is a small country geographically and is poorly endowed with natural resources....Hence, a tendency has taken root in the Japanese society in which people prefer the distribution of such limited resources, based not on competition, but based on consultation and coordination." For copies, Contact Mr. Koki Arai, JFTC rep in the Japanese Embassy, 238-6722, fax 265-9473, koki.arai@mofa.go.jp

"How the Japan Fair Trade Commission Ensures A Robust Economy," September 1999. 40-page pamphlet. Not yet online, English only. Contact Mr. Arai above.

ASIAN ECONOMY

"Demand for ABS-CBN Equity Restrained," FT10/1/99, p20. "The issue...has been seen as a barometer for foreign investor attitudes towards the country's [Philippines] currently listless stock market."

"Malaysian Banks Sign Agreements," FT10/1/99, p20. On 9/29 all 58 domestic banking institutions signed the MOUS linked to the country's ambitious bank restructuring programme." <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

"Singapore's Bank Shares Are Still Attractive On Anticipation of Consolidation in the Sector," WSJ10/5/99, C16.

AUTOS

"Japanese Auto Makers' 'Hybrid' Cars Will Be the First Such to Hit US Market," WSJ10/4/99, A39C. "...Honda Motor Co.'s planned introduction later this year of the Insight coupe...a new type of advanced high-mileage, low-emissions auto." <http://www.honda.com>

"Nissan Weighs Reduction of 25% in Production Capacity in Japan," WSJ10/4/99, A28.
http://www.nissan-usa.com/index_f_2.html

CHINA

"Financial Times Survey: CHINA," FT10/1/99. 10 pages. Articles on E-commerce, trade, reform, foreign investment.

"Disgrace in Shanghai," Op-EdWP10/3/99, B7. Jim Hoagland says, "Corporate bosses from Time Warner, Viacom and other media firms disgraced themselves in Shanghai. They sullied the journalistic profession to which they are loosely attached...The advance of technology...demands a continuity in values and standards that should not come under even indirect attack from

those in positions of leadership."

"China Telecom in \$6.4bn Phone Deal," FT10/5/99, p19. "It is the largest acquisition deal in China's history and one of the biggest in Asia."

"Bertelsmann to Launch Chinese Magazine," FT10/1/99, p24. "...and is in negotiations to establish a printing site and CD-publishing facility outside Shanghai."

"Foreign Firms, China Intensify Joint-Venture Trade Dispute," WSJ10/1/99, A11. China United Telecommunications Corp. www.chinaunicom.net (not yet functions, 10/10) "CTHK's [China Telecom (Hong Kong)] China Deal Puts Spotlight on Redchip Sector Again: \$6.4bn Acquisition of Three Mobile Networks Wins Approval of Beijing, but Not All Investors are Impressed," FT10/6/99, p18.

CHINA - 50th ANNIVERSARY

"China's 50th," Editorial WP10/3/99, B6. "China's attempt to modernize on the economic side while retaining a traditional Communist ideology to monopolize power on the political side sharpens more tensions than it dulls. That does not mean no purpose is served by the US working with China on common concerns, first of all, Taiwan. It means that a realistic attitude, free of happy talk, must guide American policy."

"Will Communism Live Past 50?" Op-Ed WSJ10/1/99, A14. Waldron (Prof. , U-Penn., Director, Asian Studies at AEI) says "So China cannot muddle through this next set of reforms as it has in the economic realm. For the transition to work best, it must be planned by the elite and accepted by the people."

"China's Anniversary Party," Editorial NYT10/1/99, A28. "To maintain the political stability and economic prosperity it boasts of today, the PRC will have to find room for the unscripted voices of China's people."

"Communist China at 50: It's Stability VS. Reform," NYT10/1/99, A1.
"Politics of Old Meets the Economy of the Future."

"HK Feels a Lonely Wallflower at China's Anniversary Party," FT10/4/99, p5.
"City still sees itself apart from mainland two years after hand-over."

"'Only Socialism Can Save China': Jiang Glorifies Past Heroes in Celebrations Marking Half a Century of Communist Rule," FT10/2-3/99, p1.

"China Celebrates Its 50th: Communists' Parade Highlights Military, Political, Economic Might," WP10/1/99, A25.

"China Parades Its Achievements As Communists Celebrate 50 Years' Power," FT10/1/99, p6.

"The Second Republic," Editorial FT10/1/99, p17. "...emerging China is taking on a shape far from the limited imaginings of Mao."

"Where US Foreign Policy Blows Hot and Cold," Comment&Analysis FT10/7/99, p13. Quentin Peel says, "The 50th anniversary of Communist rule in China highlighted the ambivalence of western foreign policy towards Beijing."

CHINA-WTO

"US Reverses Roles With the Chinese Over Negotiations on Joining the WTO," WSJ10/4/99, A44. "After rejecting China's offer of a deal in April, the US has turned hat-in-hand to China."

"Bringing in China," Op-Ed by Sander M. Levin [Ranking Minority Member (D-MI)] of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade, WP10/1/99, A33. "Because of its economic significance for the new millennium, bringing China into the WTO needs to be done and done right."

COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY (CTBT)

Senate set to vote on treaty on Tuesday, 10/12/99. Unlikely to pass. Observers believe the White House was seriously outmaneuvered by the Republicans on this issue.

10/9 - Weekly White House radio address asking the Senate to delay its vote.

See: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/html/radio.html>

White House Website on the CTBT: What You Should Know About the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/New/html/CTBT>

"White House Tries to Woo Senate GOP to Support Global Ban on Nuclear Tests," WSJ10/5/99, A28.

"White House Worries Over Test Ban Vote," FT10/5/99, p4.

"Senate Conservatives to Demand Vote on Test Ban Treaty," WP10/7/99, A8.

"Vienna Hosts Drive to End All Nuclear Testing," FT10/6/99, p9. "A fresh drive to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) gets underway today [10/6/99] with an international conference held in Vienna on the eve of next week's crucial US Senate vote on the pact."

"Test Ban Vote May Be Set Aside: Senate Moving to Avoid Roll Call, Push Treaty to Next Congress," WP10/6/99, A1. "Senate Democrats and Republicans scrambled yesterday [10/5/99] to avoid a high-stakes confrontation over a treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons, as both sides appeared increasingly convinced that they would be better off politically without a vote."

"32 Nobel Laureates in Physics Back Atomic Test Ban: A Diverse Group of Physicists Calls on the Senate to Approve a Curb on Testing Nuclear Arms," NYT10/6/99, A8. "The plea was conveyed by the American Physical Society, the world's leading group of physicists." <http://www.aps.org>

"A Critical Nuclear Moment," Editorial NYT10/5/99, A30, [The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty] is not just one more incremental arms control treaty. It is the capstone of more than a generation of efforts to limit the nuclear arms race that have been supported by American Presidents of both parties since Dwight Eisenhower.... Richard Lugar, R-IN, Pete Domenici, R-NM and Ted Stevens, R-AL "and other undecided Republicans must now summon the courage to break party ranks and vote in the national interest."

"Imperfect but Necessary," Editorial WP10/6/99, A32. "The Test Ban Treaty is an imperfect instrument of pressure and persuasion and at best is more likely to slow than stop, let alone reverse, the proliferation of nuclear arms...but it's necessary for American leadership and security."

Japan's FM Komura's statement to the CTBT Vienna Conference:
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/ctbt9910.html>

DEVELOPMENT

"Loan Guarantees May Cost World Bank: Some Projects May Force Agency to Make Good; Solutions Are Sought," WSJ10/4/99, A26.

"Thai Withdrawal Ends Rubber Pact," FT10/1/99, p26. "The International Rubber Agreement, the world's last surviving commodities pact outside the oil industry, will end next month. The International Natural Rubber Organization (Inro)...failed to persuade Thailand, the largest rubber producer, to stay."

"Danger of Well-Meaning Ambition," Comment&AnalysisFT10/6/99, p15. Martin Wolf says, "WB could achieve too little for the people of heavily indebted poor countries by aspiring to do too much."

"The Rich Must Make Openness Work," FT10/6/99, p15. Rubens Ricupero (Secretary General, UNCTAD) "Developing countries are suffering from persistent biases in the multilateral trading system."

"Unburdening the Third World," Editorial NYT10/4/99, A30.
"...Clinton...[on 9/29/99] pledged to cancel the debt owed to Washington by the world's poorest nations...Congress should quickly approve the President's request."

ENERGY

"Competitors Form Up in the Race for Asian Natural Gas Grid: Three-Way Alliance Has Been Agreed Ahead of Regional Network," FT10/5/99, p23. "The race to dominate a rapidly emerging southeast Asian natural gas grid has begun, with a three-way deal between Petronas, the Malaysian national oil

company, Amerada Hess of the US and Premier Oil, a UK explorer."

"Electricity Competition Expected," NYT10/7/99, C4. "S. Korea's Commerce, Industry and Energy Ministry said it planned to open the local electricity market to competition next year." <http://mocie.go.kr> (E, K)

Energy Supply & Demand Trends in July, 1999, "Korea's energy consumption in July 1999 rose 13.2% from a year earlier to 14.6 million TOE due to the current economic recovery." <http://www.mocie.go.kr/work/what/re1990909.htm>

"Japan Energy to Take Control of Kashima Oil," FT10/6/99, p18. "The move underscores the dramatic transformation of the Japanese oil sector in the last year...the petroleum industry has been forced into mergers and friendly takeovers by deregulation and heated price wars that have devastated profits."

"Japan's Energy Consumption Problem," "Japan is simply not in a position to end its nuclear energy program." Stratfor Commentary. 10/1/99. <http://www.stratfor.com/asia/commentary/m9910012345.htm>

GLOBAL ECONOMY

"Federal Debt: Debt Management in a Period of Budget Surplus," AIMD-99-270. 20 pp. September 29, 1999. Report: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/ai99270.pdf>
"Budget Surpluses May Cause Problems for the US Treasury's Debt Managers," WSJ10/4/99, A39A. "Citing a Congressional Budget Office projection that debt held by the public would drop from \$3.6 trillion in fiscal 1999 to \$865billion in 2009, GAO said that 'as debt held by the public continues to shrink there will be greater pressure on Treasury to further concentrate debt in fewer issues to maintain deep and liquid markets.'"

"Economic Data Show Surprising Strength: Upbeat Indicators Prompt Forecasters to Increase [US] GDP Growth Estimates," WSJ10/4/99, A2.

"Economist in a China Shop," Op-EdWP10/3/99, B7, David Ignatius says, "I don't agree with all of Joseph Stiglitz's (WB Chief Economist) critiques, but I do applaud his willingness to break the code. Washington needs more debate--more loose cannons--not less."

"US Told It Must Pay \$550 Million or Risk Losing UN Vote," NYT10/6/99, A10.
" 'The UN is running on empty, with many miles to travel,' Mr. Connor [the Under Secretary General for Management] said."

HEALTHCARE

"An Army of 'Home Helpers' is Ready to Descend on Japan's Seniors," WSJ10/7/99, B1. "Old folks are a hot market under new insurance plan, as an ex-disco king learns."

HONG KONG

"HK to Spend \$3.8bn on Environment," FT10/7/99, p1. Press release: <http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/199910/08/1008234.htm>

"Hong Kong Chief Plans Pollution Controls," NYT10/7/99, A13.

"Fragrant Future for Hong Kong," Editorial FT10/7/99, p12. "Mr. Tung's yesterday's speech in which he particularly emphasized the importance of environmental issues failed to catch the popular mood. Polls show most are far more anxious about the economy and employment."

- CEO's Annual Policy Address 1999: www.info.gov.hk/pa99/eindex.htm

SEE also CHINA

IMF

"IMF Pressure Mounts on Indonesia to Settle Scandal with Bank Bali," WSJ10/4/99, A26.

"Fund Under Fire," Editorial FT10/4/99, p12. "...IMF asks member governments to be more open in their economic and financial dealings: now it must take some of its own medicine."

"IMF Under Fire Over Cash Levels: Fund Faces Criticism Over Its Plea for More Liquidity and Plans for Y2K," FT10/2-3/99, p1. www.gao.gov

"IMF Takes the Poor to Heart," FT10/1/99, p8. "An internal Bank document suggests that, despite the Bank's professed poverty concerns, many of its loans ignore the poor."

"What Went Wrong at the IMF?: Paul Welfens Argues that Russia Needs a More Intelligent approach From the West After a Disastrous Series of Badly Designed Policies" OpEd by Paul Welfens (President of the European Institute for International Economic Relations at Potsdam University), FT10/5/99, p17.

"The autumn of 1999 should be the starting point for a second and more intelligent western support programme for Russia. Without it, the prospects of a quick reversal of capital flight, sustainable growth and Russia's integration into the world economy will be even further away than they are today."

INDONESIA

See: UN In East Timor, UN Website for detailed information about the peacekeeping operation: <http://www.un.org/peace/etimor/etimor.htm>

MOFA East Timor Situation Website:

http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/indonesia/e_timor/index.html

"New Indonesian Assembly is Set to Meet Today," WP10/1/99, A13. Indonesia's National Election Commission at <http://www.kpu.go.id/english/english.html>

"US Group Mulls Stake in Astra, Signaling an Interest in Indonesia," WSJ10/1/99, A13.

- PT Astra International <http://www.astra.co.id> (They need to update their site!)

"The New Hard Men in Timor's Capital: Freedom Fighters," NYT10/1/99, A4.
"No More Vengeance,' a guerrilla leader says in Dili."

"Radical Chosen as Speaker of Indonesian Legislature," FT10/4/99, p5.
Indonesia's top legislative body yesterday selected as its new speaker
Amien
Rais, the country's most popular radical politician."

"Suharto Case to be Reviewed," FT10/5/99, p8. "Amien Rais, the newly
elected speaker of Indonesia's top legislature, said yesterday [10/4/99] he
would review a decree on corruption which names former president Suharto
among those who could be investigated."

"Indonesia Stalls on Choice of Leader," FT10/2-3/99, p2.

"Maverick's Election in Indonesia Is Step in Democratic Evolution,"
WSJ10/5/99, A23 Amien Rais has been named speaker of the People's
Consultative Assembly.

"Reformist Is Chosen to Lead Indonesia Parliament," NYT10/4/99, A3.
"...chose Amien Rais, a popular reform leader and head of the minority
National Mandate Party."

"Reformer to Lead Indonesian Assembly," WP10/4/99, A24. "...People's
Consultative Assembly elected Amien Rais of the National Mandate Party.
Rais is a leader of...the Axis Front."

"Frontrunner in Indonesia Seems to Fall Off the Pace," NYT10/6/99, A10.
"Megawati Sukarnoputri, the daughter of Sukarno, Indonesia's founding
President, has behaved almost like a President-in-waiting since June, when
her party won the most votes in parliamentary elections. But she has
suffered a startling string of defeats in a pivotal meeting of the
country's
highest legislative body."

"Indonesian Opposition at Risk of Derailing," WSJ10/6/99, A18.
"Presidential
hopeful holds disdain for politicking; ruling party gets a post."

"In East Timor, an, Eerie Emptiness: Peacekeepers Discover Deserted Towns
as
They Push West to Border," WP10/5/99, A11.

"UN to Begin Taking Refugees Home to East Timor This Week," NYT10/5/99
A12.

"As Jakarta Hopes for a Peaceful Transition, Even a Street Rally Turns
Polite," NYT10/5/99, A12 Students held a quiet rally at a traffic circle
while the People's Consultative Assembly convened.

"E. Timor Peace Effort Said 'Eerie' in Its Ease," WP10/1/99, A25.

"...commander of the multinational peacekeeping force...warned that risks will grow as his troops move into the territory's volatile western districts, where pro-Indonesian militia groups traditionally have been strongest."

"Militias Eye Timor Peace Force," WP10/2/99, pA15. "Just as the peacekeepers push into East Timor's unstable western border area, pro-Indonesian militias...are preparing to launch guerrilla actions."

"E Timorese 'Want Portugal Links," FT10/7/99, p6. "Pro-independence leaders seek Portuguese deputy administrator."

"Unity with Timorese Lets Portugal Atone for its Colonial Past," FT10/7/99, p2. "The desire to help a former possession is forging a rare sense of popular purpose."

"Peacekeepers Kill Two Militiamen in First Clash in East Timor," NYT10/7/99, A10.

"UN Governance in East Timor," EditorialNYT10/7/99, A30. "The challenge now is to fill the vacuum with an effective governing apparatus until the East Timorese are ready to rule themselves."

"Jakarta's Leadership Fight Deepens as Islamic Parties Pick a Candidate," WSJ10/7/99, A22.

"Indonesians Anxious As Choice of Country's New Leader Looms," FT10/1/99, p6.

"East Timor's Leaders Set Out Their Case for International Assistance," FT10/1/99, p8.

"Australians in East Timor Keep a Wary Eye on Militias: Thousands are Rumored to be Preparing Attack," WP10/6/99, A24. "...pro-Indonesian militiamen rumored to be massing by the thousands just across the mountain range for an assault on East Timor."

"Australia Counts Defense Cost of E Timor: Canberra May Have to Cut Non-Defense Spending So As to Continue to Show Surplus," FT10/6/99, p4.

"Annan Urges Transfer of East Timor to UN Control," WP10/6/99, A26. Annan asked the Security Council to accelerate the hand-over of authority in E Timor from the Australian peacekeeping mission. A vote is possible the week of Oct 11. http://www.un.org/peace/etimor/news_temp/tempPage.html

"Annan Says UN Must Take Over East Timor Rule," NYT10/6/99, A1. "Would have full control of the battered region and ready it for independence."

INTERNET

"China's Internet Draws \$1 Billion U.S. Bet," WSJ10/5/99, A16. Boston's IDG sees Hotbed, says curbs on foreigners won't affect its efforts."

"Internet Broker Swamped by Extra Trades: Nomura Securities' Computer System Breaks Down as Lower Costs in Wake of Deregulation Attract New Investors," FT10/6/99, p18. "Nomura Securities was scrambling to increase its internet brokering capacity yesterday [10/6/99]...the move comes as a host of foreign and domestic brokers are reporting a flood of interest in internet trading from Japanese consumers, following the abolition of fixed brokerage commissions on October 1."

JAPAN-ECONOMY

"German Bank Will Enter Japan Market," NYT10/1/99, C4. "Deutsche Bank A. G. teamed up today with Sakura Bank Ltd. of Japan in an effort to take advantage of Japan's liberalized market for underwriting bond and stock offerings."

"Japanese Warn on Euro and Sterling," FT10/4/99, p6. "Top Japanese executives from Fujitsu, NEC and others expressed their concern towards UK's single currency policy away from Euro-zone."

"Lehman Brothers Breaches Japanese Supervisory Rules," FT10/5/99, p 20. "US group suspends its structured products operations after regulator uncovers violations."

"Japan's Unemployment Rate in August Fell to 4.7% [from July's record 4.9%]," WSJ10/4/99, A25.
- MoL's Provisional Report of Monthly Labour Survey (Aug. 99) at:
<http://www.mol.go.jp/info/toukei/english/1108/mk1108pe.htm>

"Japanese Jobless Rate Falls to 4.7%," FT10/2-3/99, p2. "...in September from the record 4.9% reached in August."

"Tokyo Expresses Caution over Economic Recovery Prospects," FT10/6/99, p16.
"Planning minister gives strong indication of further stimulus measures."

"Shock Treatment Speeds Reaction," FT10/6/99, VI. "It took some stern words from the top before Japanese business finally woke up to the severe problems which the new millennium could unleash."

"Deutsche Bank Links With Sakura," FT10/1/99, p24. "...for equity and bond underwriting."
- Sakura Bank <http://www.sakura.co.jp/bank/index-e.htm>
- Deutsche Bundesbank http://www.bundesbank.de/index_e.html

"NEC Chief Spells Out Shake-Up," FT10/7/99, p18. <http://www.nec.co.jp>

"French Insurer Targets Japan," FT10/1/99, p19. "Axa, France's biggest insurer, is seeking an acquisition in Japan, the only large industrialised country in which it has no significant presence."

"Airlines Step Up Pressure on Japan Over Fees," FT10/6/99, p4. "The president of All Nippon Airways yesterday stepped up pressure on the Japanese government to cut airport landing fees and signalled his interest in signaling a joint petition on the issue with foreign carriers."

"Skymark to Open Flying School in NZ," FT10/1/99, p20. "Skymark, Japan's pioneering low-fare airline, is to become the first Japanese carrier to open a training school for pilots overseas."

"The Fickle Finger of Fashion: Children Born in the Early 1970s Represent One of Japan's Largest and Most Powerful Consumer Groups," FT10/1/99, p11. "...problem is how to capture the imagination of such a powerful [fickle] segment of the market."

JAPAN-DEREGULATION

10/6 - "United States' Submission to Japan on Deregulation and Competition Policy Underscores the Need for Japan to Adopt Bold New Measures," 45-page submission, which calls on Japan to adopt bold regulatory reforms in key sectoral and structural areas of the Japanese economy, builds on the progress achieved by both governments under the bilateral Enhanced Initiative on Deregulation and Competition Policy. Key sectors addressed by the U.S. submission include: telecommunications, medical devices and pharmaceuticals, housing, financial services, energy, distribution, legal services, competition policy, and transparency.

Press Release: <http://www.ustr.gov/releases/1999/10/99-83.html>

Report: "Submission By The Government Of The United States To The Government

Of Japan Regarding Deregulation, Competition Policy, And Transparency And Other Government Practices In Japan,"

<http://www.ustr.gov/releases/1999/10/fact1.html>

"US Urges Tokyo to Press on with Structural Reforms," FT10/7/99, p4. Submission By The Government Of Japan To The Government Of The United States

Regarding Deregulation, Competition Policy And Other Government Practices.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/n-america/us/dereg9910.html>

10/1 MITI's Structural analysis from the 1995 U.S. Japan international inter-industry relations table (preliminary) Contact: Statistics Analysis Division, Research and Statistics Department, Minister's Secretariat Tel: 81-3-3501-1644, Fax: 81-3-3501-7775

"Busting the Brokers' Cartel: Deregulation is Set to Rock Japan's Cosy Corporate World, write Gillian Tett and Alexandra Nusbaum," Comment & Analysis FT10/1/99, p17. 10/1 - GOJ abolishes fixed commissions on equity broking. Some see an inevitable market-driven economy in Japan.

"Japan Hopes Big Bang Will End Whimpers," WSJ10/4/99, A1.

"Japan Investors Expect to Party Amid New Era For Broker Fees," WSJ10/4/99, C1.

"Japan's Big Bang Helps Domestic Firms," WSJ10/5/99, C25.

"The Biggest Bang Yet," Editorial WSJ10/5/99, A26. "The next phase of Japan's Big Bang begins in 2001 when banks, insurance companies and brokerages will be allowed to enter one another's businesses. This should...[introduce] even more competition, consolidation and innovation."

"Fears for Japan Banking Reforms as Minister is Removed in Reshuffle," FT10/5/99, p18. "[Michio Ochi, a more conservative politician, will replace Hakuo Yanagisawa, a well-known reformer, today (10/5) at the Financial Reconstruction Commission.] Another Western banker said: 'Changing Mr. Yanagisawa in the middle of so much banking reform seems like madness. We can only hope that it does not mean a backlash against reform.'" Financial Reconstruction Commission
<http://www.frc.go.jp/indexe.html>

"Japan Replaces Leader of Bank-Overhaul Agency," NYT10/6/99, C4. "Some industry analysts called it a sign that the Government might not be as aggressive in further reforms of the system."

JAPAN-POLITICS

"Obuchi Picks His Cabinet," FT10/5/99, p8. "A last-minute deal between the Liberal party, the New Komei party and the LDP allowed Mr. Obuchi to put the finishing touches to his cabinet."
For Members See: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/about/hq/profile/cabinet.html>

"Obuchi Stresses Economy in Reshuffle," FT10/6/99, p4. " 'I aim to make all efforts to achieve the 0.5 per cent growth promised this year,' Mr. Obuchi said after forming his new cabinet."
<http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/souri/991006kaiden.html> (Japanese only, English site extremely out of date)

"Japan Forms a New Government: Premier Gets Large, but Unwieldy, Parliamentary Majority," WP10/6/99, A30. "Obuchi announced the formation of a coalition government today [10/6/99] that will give him an extraordinary majority in the parliament...the new three-party coalition may actually be weaker--too unwieldy and filled with wary rivals to get much done, according to analysts here."

"Friends Forever? Will Japan's new spirit of nationalism cause a rift in U.S.-Japanese relations?" Patrick Smith (Journalist), Webmagazine, Intellectual Capital, 10/7/99.
<http://www.intellectualcapital.com/issues/issue308/item6725.asp>

JAPAN-TANKAN

-----"Japan Survey Disappoints Yen Bulls," FT10/5/99, p35. "...Bank of Japan's quarterly Tankan for September disappointed many yen bulls...forced the yen back to Y106.4 against the dollar."

- TANKAN http://www.boj.or.jp/en/siryo/stat/tk9909_f.htm

"Tankan Data May Stem Call to Ease Policy," FT10/5/99, p8 "The survey showed an improvement for the third consecutive quarter, with fastest rate of increase in 12 years.

"Mixed Signals From Japan On Economy: Business Confidence Rises but Not Outlays," NYT10/5/99, C4.

JAPAN - TOKAIMURA

"Japanese Uranium Plant Unleashes Radiation in the Country's Worst-Ever Nuclear Accident," WSJ10/1/99, A11.

- Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. <http://www3.mediagalaxy.co.jp/smm>

- Japan Science and Technology Agency's Press Releases on Tokaimura Accident

<http://www.sta.go.jp/genan/jco/jco-e.html> (E)

- Japan National Institute of Radiological Sciences (Houshasen-Igaku Sougou-Kenkyujyo)<http://www.nirs.go.jp/nirs.htm> (E, J)

"Japanese Fuel Plant Spews Radiation After Accident," NYT10/1/99, A1.

"Reaction finally controlled--35 exposed."

"Plant Flouted Nuclear Safety Rules," FT10/4/99, p1. "Japanese outrage as company admits operating rules were rewritten without government approval."

"Tokyo Orders Nuclear Fuel Inspection: Government Tries to Quiet Public Fears About the Safety of Japan's N-Power Programme," FT10/5/99, p8.

"Urgent Inspections Ordered For Japan's Nuclear Plants," NYT10/5/99, A10.

"Japan Searches Nuclear Plants," WP10/5/99, A12.

"Uranium Leak Feeds Antinuclear Sentiment in Japan: Imports of Fuel Promise to Assume Greater Importance," WSJ10/4/99, A25.

"Worst Effects of Nuclear Leak Are Over, Says Japan," FT10/2-3/99, p1.

"Apocalypse Postponed: Michiyo Nakamoto and Clive Cookson Assess the Impact of Japan's Latest Nuclear Disaster," Comment & Analysis FT10/2-3/99, p6.

"Japan's nuclear industry will probably survive, because this resource poor nation has no alternative. But one thing is clear--the sort of slipshod management and operational practices that may have cost some JOC staff their lives cannot continue."

"Japan Fights Nuclear Accident," FT10/1/99, p1. "Bill Richardson, US

energy

secretary, said the US and Russia had formed a team of experts to assist."

"'Blue Flash' Triggered a Chain Reaction of Alarm," FT10/1/99, p6. "A

"blue

Flash" at 10.35 am yesterday [9/30/99] signaled the start of...crisis at Japan's Tokaimura uranium processing plant."

"Japan Says Nuclear Danger Over: Investigate Suspected Negligence at Uranium Plant," WP10/2/99, A1.

"Nuclear Accident Stuns Japan: Burst of Radiation Injures Plant Workers, Traps 300,000 Residents," WP10/1/99, A1.

"Atom Plant Cut Corners On Safety, Japan Is Told," NYT10/4/99, A8.

"Atomic Plant in Japan Used Illegal Process: 'Faster Procedure Resulted in Accident," WP10/3/99, pA23. "For at least the past two years, the uranium processing plant...had been using an illegal procedure to handle the dangerous material because it was faster."

"Police Raid Offices of Uranium Processor," FT10/7/99, p6.

"Japan Seizes Nuclear Fuel Company's Records," NYT10/7/99, A13.

NORTH KOREA

10/12 - NORTH KOREA HEARING. Senate Foreign Relations. 2PM, SD-419. With William Perry, North Korea Policy Advisor on his report to the President on NK. <http://www.senate.gov/~foreign>

10/13 - NORTH KOREA HEARING. House International Relations. 10AM, 2172RHOB. With William Perry, North Korea Policy Advisor on his report to the President on NK and Wendy Sherman, Counselor, State Dept. http://www.house.gov/international_relations

10/15 - PRESENT AND FUTURE POLICY TOWARD NORTH KOREA. House International Relations. 10AM, 2172RHOB. With Henry Hinton (GAO), Nick Ederstadt (AEI), Joseph Bermudez (Janes). http://www.house.gov/international_relations

North Korea Advisory Group, House International Relations Committee: http://www.house.gov/international_relations/nkag.htm

OBITUARY-MORITA

"Mr. Sony Who Became Mr. Japan," FT10/4/99, p4. Morita's information is available: <http://www.sony.co.jp/soj/CorporateInfo/huhou.html>

"Akio Morita, a Man of Great Import," WP10/5/99, C1.

"Akio Morita, Co-Founder of Sony and Japanese Business Leader, Dies at 78," Obituaries NYT10/4/99, A28.

"Sony Co-Founder Akio Morita Dies: Innovator Built Industry Giant," WP10/4/99, pA1. "...died yesterday [10/3/99] of pneumonia in Tokyo at the age of 78."

"Sony CEO's Management Style Wasn't 'Made in Japan,'" Op-EdWSJ10/7/99, A30. John Nathan (Prof. UC Santa Barbara) says, "...particularly in the days of Akio Morita's Sony, the notion of consensus management turns out to be a canard. Morita was an entrepreneur in precisely the American sense of that word, a bold venturer in the mold of John D. Rockefeller and Bill Gates."

"An Electrifying Epic of Global Expansion," Book Review: Sony: The Private Life by John Nathan, FT10/4/99, p13. Publisher, HarperCollins Business. Story of the personalities that shaped Sony.

PEOPLE

"8/99 - JoAnna Phillips was appointed Executive Director of Washington, DC's Japan-America Society (<http://www.us-japan.org/jaswdc>). The previous director, Patricia Kearns was appointed President, National Association of Japan-America Societies (<http://www.us-japan.org>)..

"Japan's New Ambassador to the U.S. Is Straight -Talking, Fun-Loving Rarity," WSJ10/5/99, A23 Shunji Yanai has been named Japan's Ambassador to the U.S.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

The Pervasive Role of Science, Technology, and Health in Foreign Policy: Imperatives for the Department of State. Available in late October from the National Academy Press, 334-3313 or 1-800-624-6242. The cost of the report is \$29.00 (prepaid) plus shipping charges of \$4.50 for the first copy and \$.95 for each additional copy.

10/7 - "State Department Urged to Take Bold Action to Infuse Science, Technology, and Health Expertise into Foreign Policy Agenda," Press Release:

"The secretary of state should take decisive action to ensure that science, technology, and health considerations are continuously integrated into the nation's foreign policy agenda, concludes a new report by the National Research Council of the National Academies. 'From specific incidences of emerging infectious diseases to the broad concerns about global industrial competitiveness, we know that science, technology, and health considerations

permeate a vast array of issues that the Department of State grapples with every day,' said Robert Frosch, chair of the Research Council committee that

prepared the report, and senior research fellow at John F. Kennedy School of

Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 'Yet ironically, as the world becomes more technologically interdependent, the trend at the State Department has been to downplay science and technical expertise. It's time

to reverse that trend."

Press Release:

<http://www4.nationalacademies.org/news.nsf/isbn/0309067855?OpenDocument>

Japan is mentioned as an example of country with significant issues related to science, technology, and health content and foreign policy relevance, such

as: foreign access to research facilities, emergence of high-tech terrorist groups such as Aum Shinrikyo, earthquake engineering, development of dual-use aerospace technologies, expansion of nuclear power industry, including use of plutonium, fishing activities: southern, northeastern, and northwestern Pacific Ocean, and industrial competitiveness

Information Technologies in the Development Strategies of Asia (9/99), by William R. Boulton (Auburn) and Michael J. Kelly (Cal State), in conjunction with Phyllis Genther Yoshida (Commerce) issued by the Technology Administration, Office of Technology Policy, US Department of Commerce.

With cooperation from NSF and the World Technology Evaluation Center. Examines how five newly industrializing economies-the Republic of Korea (Korea), the Republic of China (Taiwan), Singapore, Malaysia, and the People's Republic of China (China)-have helped shape the new competitive climate in Asia and throughout the world. It analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of the strategies and policies behind Asia's remarkable transformation into a significant contender in today's global information technology marketplace.

It also makes clear that the impact of these development strategies and policies goes well beyond the information technology arena. The current economic difficulties of several countries caution against overly optimistic

predictions of the Asia-Pacific region's ability to exert the economic leadership it seeks. Nevertheless, with Asia's continued strong commitment to technology-led economic growth and a proven record of achievement, these difficulties are expected only to delay, not halt, Asia's economic progress.

"Asian Tigers Gear For Technological Leap, Study Says," New Technology Week,
10/4/99, P1. 638-4260.

SECURITY

10/14 - REGIONAL SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIA. Asia and Pacific Subcommittee of House International Relations. 1:30PM, 2172RHOB. With Karl Inderfurt (Asst. Sec for Southern Asian Affairs, State), Arona Butcher (USITC), Teresita Schaffer (CSIS), Ashley Tellis (RAND), E. Joseph Hillings (Enron).
http://www.house.gov/international_relations/ap/ap.htm

9/29 - Exchange of Notes concerning the acquisition of parts and components to be used for the program in which Japan indigenously develops the Information Gathering Satellite System within the framework of the MDA Agreement between Japan and US.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/1999/9/929-2.html>

"China Eases Military Pressure on Taipei," FT10/7/99, p6. "Beijing mollified by US move to distance itself from Taiwan's ambitions for a place at the UN."

"Beijing Turns Up Heat Over Taiwan's Future," FT10/1/99, p1. "...Beijing yesterday [9/30/99] warned that the use of military force might prove unavoidable in resolving...Taiwan's separation from the mainland."

"Beijing Turns Up Heat Over Taiwan's Future," FT10/1/99, p1. "...Beijing yesterday [9/30/99] warned that the use of military force might prove unavoidable in resolving...Taiwan's separation from the mainland."

"Taiwan Considers its Own Route to Anti-Missile Defense," FT10/7/99, p6.

"White House Opposes Bill on Taiwan: Business Lobbyists Join Bid to Stop Security Measure That Could Anger China," WP10/3/99, A26. "...the bill [Taiwan Security Enhancement Act] would require the administration to upgrade its military relationship with Taiwan."

- H.R.1838: Taiwan Security Enhancement Act at:

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_cong_bills&docid=f:h1838ih.txt.pdf

S. 693 Taiwan Security Enhancement Act at:

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_cong_bills&docid=f:s693is.txt.pdf

" 'Strategic Partnership' Remains Elusive: As the US Strengthens Relations with China's Neighbors, Beijing Increasingly Suspects that the US Administration is Preparing to Contain the Country's Growing Influence in Asia," FTSurvey 10/1/99, I.

"A Long March to Respect: Chinese Military Uses Anniversary Parade to Polish Its Image," WP10/2/99, A15.

"Myanmar Border Shut," NYT10/4/99, A3. "...closed its border with Thailand...after five armed rebels who had held diplomats and others hostage at the Myanmar Embassy...were released on Saturday [10/2/99]."

SOUTH KOREA

"South Korea to Back More Daewoo Debt: A Week's Sharp Drop in the Stock Market Spurs Fear Recovery Could be in Danger," NYT10/5/99, C4.

"Business Investigations Stir Korean Jitters," WSJ10/6/99, A17. "Stock market gets new jolt as prominent firms, executives face charges."

Daewoo Group at: <http://www.daewoo.co.kr>

Hyundai Securities Co. at: <http://www.stockmarket.co.kr/english>

"Tax Evasion Charge," NYT10/5/99, C4. "South Korean Government accused Korean Air and three sister companies of evading \$370 million in taxes."

"Korean Air in Tax Evasion Probe," FT10/6/99, p18. "South Korean state prosecutors launched an investigation yesterday [10/5/99] into alleged tax evasion by national carrier Korean Air Lines, its affiliates and family owners of parent Hanjin Group."

"Seoul Share Prices Fall on Worries About Daewoo," FT10/5/99. "...Seoul bourse yesterday [10/4/99] fell by 2.5 per cent to 818.37 points."

"Foreign Stake in Seoulbank," NYT10/7/99, C4. "Lee Hun Jai, the chair of S. Korea's Financial Supervisory Commission, said a foreign bank or investment consortium was likely to gain a stake in Seoulbank and take over management of the bank."

"Korean Stocks Surge," NYT10/7/99, C4. "S. Korean share prices surged 5.5% as foreign investors returned to the volatile market in search of bargains after steep falls in recent days."

"S Korea Admits Leak at Nuclear Plant.," FT10/6/99, p4. "South Korea belatedly revealed yesterday [10/5/99] it had suffered a nuclear accident on Monday [10/4/99] that exposed 22 workers to radiation from a leak of heavy water at its Wolsung plant in the nation's south-east region."

"Radiation Exposure in South Korea Plant," NYT10/6/99, A8. "Radioactive water leaked inside a South Korean nuclear power plant during repair work on Monday [10/4/99] evening...It said the radioactive water had been contained inside the plant and had not escaped into the environment."

"Leak at South Korean Nuclear Plant Exposes 22 Employees to Radiation," WSJ10/6/99, A18.

- Korea Electric Power Corp. at: <http://www.kepco.co.kr/en/Welcome.html> (E,K)

STEEL

"Global Demand for Steel Set to Rise," FT10/4/99, p21.

- "Short and medium term outlook for steel demand (Annual Report of the Secretary General, IISI) http://www.iisi.org/trends_indicators/demand.html

- Advance Programme of the 33rd World Steel Industry Conference, Mexico City, October 3-6, 1999

http://www.iisi.org/events/cal/reviews/IISI-33_program.html

"China Steel Foresees Rebound," FT10/5/99, p20. "China Steel...yesterday warned that profits this year would be hit by the after-math of the Asian crisis, but forecast a rebound next year."

"US Steel Chiefs Take Aim Over 'Dumped' Goods," FT10/6/99, p10. "US steelmakers have broadened their attack on low cost imports [which contravenes anti-dumping rules], naming China, India, Indonesia and Taiwan as countries selling cheap materials in the US."

<http://www.steel.org/policy>

"Steel Industry Pitches English Bill In New White House Working Group,"

IUST10/8/99, P7. 10/5 White House Working Group on steel had its first meeting. met executives have successfully pressed the Clinton Administration to activate a working group that will consider legislation (English bill, H.R. 1505) to protect the U.S. market from imports. " Another meeting is expected in 2 weeks According to IUST, the Oct. 5 meeting was chaired by Karen Tramontono, senior adviser to White House chief of staff John Podesta, and attended by a number of senior Administration officials, including Commerce Undersecretary David Aaron, Commerce Assistant Secretary RobertLaRussa, U.S. Trade Representative General Counsel Robert Novick as well as Lael Brainard of the National Economic Council.

TAIWAN

"Taiwanese Earthquake Undermines Ruling Party: The Nationalist Party Candidate for the Presidency [Lien Chan] Has Not Come Well Out of the Aftermath of Disaster," FT10/5/99, p8.

" 'Let Banks Decide' on Taiwan Earthquake Mortgages." FT10/6/99, p4. "Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hui said yesterday [10/5/99] that banks should decide for themselves whether to write off the mortgage debts on homes damaged...His statement, however, conflicted with plans by the Finance Ministry to have banks bear most of the mortgage burden."

"Aftershock of Taiwan Quake Includes a Growing Fear of a PC Chip Shortage," WSJ10/4/99, B11.

"Taiwanese Work Quickly to Heal Rifts: Electronics Companies Get Production Back On Line After Quake," FT10/2-3/99, p9.

YEN

"Japan's Currency Tsar is Left Walking on Eggshells: The Finance Vice Minister for International Affairs Can Still Laugh Off His Critics," FT10/6/99, p4. "...a photocopied article from one of Japan's tabloid newspapers has been furtively circulating between junior officials at Japan's Finance Ministry. The piece blames the recent strengthening of the yen on the new team of officials surrounding Haruhiko Kuroda, the current vice minister of finance for international affairs."

"Yen Buying is Curbed Following News of Japan Nuclear Accident; Dollar Falls," WSJ10/1/99, C24.

"Dollar Is Expected to Take More Lumps As Japan, Europe Show Signs of Growth," WSJ10/4/99, C15.

"Japan's Exporters Stay Out of Bitter Debate Over Yen," FT10/1/99, p19.

"A 2,000-Yen Bill for 2,000," NYT10/7/99, C4. "Japan plans to issue a 2,000-yen note next year."

WEBSITE OF THE WEEK

NUCLEAR SAFETY AT RISK

Nikkei's review of its articles relevant to the crisis. Unlike other special

reports on the Nikkei site, this is free with full access to all the articles and information about the companies involved. (English)

URL: <http://www.nni.nikkei.co.jp/FR/FEAT/nuclear>

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Democratic_News@blast.liveonthenet.com (Democratic_News@blast.liveonthenet.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-OCT-1999 16:57:19.00

SUBJECT: Democratic News - October 14, 1999

TO: Democratic_News@blast.liveonthenet.com (Democratic_News@blast.liveonthenet.com [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Welcome to Democratic News! October 14, 1999

IN THIS ISSUE

- On The Web
- Quote Of The Day
- Today's News About GOP Candidate
- Calendar

ON THE WEB

New Democrat Network
Visit <http://www.newdem.org>

QUOTE OF THE DAY:

"People are saying the good thing is we got their team; the bad thing is we got their air."

- Texas Conservation Commission spokesman Patrick Crimmins, on Houston replacing Los Angeles as the nations' smoggiest city and on Houston receiving its highest ozone reading the day after it beat out Los Angeles for a new professional football team. [Los Angeles Times, 10/13/99]

TODAY'S KEY NEWS ABOUT GOP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES:

In This Issue:

1. Gore "Slams" Bush's Labor Record, Minimum Wage Position
2. Houston Replaces Los Angeles As Nation's Smoggiest City
3. Arney: Conservatives Must Convince Public Of Sincere Compassion
4. Bush: In Debates, Has The Most To Lose To Both Republican And Democratic Candidates
5. GOP Candidates: Polls May Change Significantly As Candidates Take Positions On Issues, Reform Party Struggle Makes Impact
6. Forbes: Attacks European "Third Way Socialist And Statist" Politics
7. Buchanan: Adviser Says To "Count On" Him Bolting GOP To Launch Reform Party Candidacy
8. Trump: Business Benefits From Presidential Bid-Generated Publicity

1. BUSH: GORE "SLAMMED" LABOR RECORD, MINIMUM WAGE POSITION

Houston Chronicle: Gore "Slammed" Bush For Support Of Anti-Union Measures, Opposition To Minimum Wage Increase:

"Vice President Al Gore, claiming his long-sought endorsement by the AFL-CIO, Wednesday slammed the labor record of Gov. George W. Bush of Texas and stiffened a pledge to veto anti- union legislation. 'Make no mistake, there is a battle,' Gore told cheering delegates at the labor confederation's convention. 'I stand with you. I will fight with you.' [Hines, Houston Chronicle, 10/14/99]

For more on this story visit: <http://www.democrats.org/news/>

2.HOUSTON: REPLACES LOS ANGELES AS NATION'S SMOGGIEST CITY

Los Angeles Times: Houston's Petrochemical Plant Emissions Helped It Become The Smoggiest City In The United States:

"The Los Angeles Basin has been dethroned as the Smog Capital of the U.S. - at least for 1999. This year is the first in more than five decades without full-scale smog alert conditions anywhere in the region." [Cone, Los Angeles Times, 10/13/99]

For more on this story visit:
<http://www.latimes.com/news/state/19991013/t000092341.html>

3. ARMEY: CONSERVATIVES MUST CONVINCING PUBLIC OF SINCERE COMPASSION:

Washington Times: ArmeY Told Conservatives To "Embrace" Compassionate Conservatism, Accused The "Other Team" Of Stealing The Word "Compassionate":

"House Majority Leader Dick ArmeY urged conservatives yesterday to embrace Texas Gov. George W. Bush's politics of 'compassionate conservatism' but said they must do a better job of explaining what it means. 'I don't mind being called compassionate, because I know our philosophy is the essence of compassion. It's the left's philosophy that lacks compassion. Our problem is we've let the other team steal the 'compassionate' label from us, just as they stole the word 'liberal,' the Texas Republican said. 'It's time we took those labels back.' [Lambro, Washington Times, 10/14/99]

For more on this story visit:
<http://www.washtimes.com/politics/politics.html>

4.BUSH: IN DEBATES, HAS THE MOST TO LOSE TO BOTH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

New York Times' Safire: In Debates, Will "Suffer The Arrows" Of Other GOP Candidates, Democratic Nominee Likely To "Savage" Him:

"George W. Bush, with the most now to lose, can be expected to resist pre-nomination debate as long as possible. Lest this make him seem fearful or unprepared, he will agree to a single debate early next year with as many other Republican candidates as can be rounded up." [Safire column, New York Times, 10/14/99]

For more on this story visit: <http://www.democrats.org/news/>

5.GOP CANDIDATES: POLLS MAY CHANGE SIGNIFICANTLY AS CANDIDATES TAKE POSITIONS ON ISSUES, REFORM PARTY STRUGGLE MAKES IMPACT

Christian Science Monitor Editorial: Poll Numbers May Change As "Public Starts To Pay Attention To The Race," Candidates Make Positions Known, Reform Party "Wild Cards" Make Impact:

"The polls affect the GOP side of the ledger by chasing would-be donors away from other candidates and toward Mr. Bush. At this point, Elizabeth Dole, who gets 11 percent of those surveyed compared to 60 percent for Bush, Sen. John McCain, who gets 8 percent, and the remaining GOP hopefuls can only hope the Bush bandwagon busts an axle. But when the public starts to pay attention to the race, as it will over the next few weeks, all this could change faster than the weather on New Hampshire's Mt. Washington. As voters get to know more about the candidates, their opinions may well shift. Then there are the wild cards. Will Pat Buchanan pick up the Reform Party's hand? Will he have to trump real-estate magnate Donald Trump for the nomination? ... Despite the polls, this race ain't over yet." [Editorial, Christian Science Monitor, 10/14/99]

6. FORBES: ATTACKS EUROPEAN "THIRD WAY SOCIALIST AND STATIST" POLITICS

Washington Post: Forbes: Current European "Third Way Socialist And Statist" Political System Could "Doom" England; Invoked "Reagan-Thatcher-Forbes" Economic Model For Prosperity:

"Presidential candidate Steve Forbes had a lot on his mind as he traveled to London this week. In a speech yesterday at the Eccles Centre for American Studies at the British Library, Forbes 'rails' (that's his campaign's own word) against the European Union's 'Third Way socialism and statism.'" [Neal, Washington Post, 10/14/99]

For more on this story visit:

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/feed/a57236-1999oct14.htm>

7. BUCHANAN: ADVISER SAYS TO "COUNT ON" HIM BOLTING GOP TO LAUNCH REFORM PARTY CANDIDACY

New York Times: Anonymous Adviser Said To "Count On" Buchanan To Announce Reform Party Bid; Reform Party's Verney Said Buchanan Must Clarify Theories On World War II:

"In the clearest indication yet that he is planning to break with the Republican Party, Patrick J. Buchanan has begun notifying supporters that he will make a major speech on Oct. 25 in Falls Church, Va., where he is widely expected to announce that he will seek the Reform Party's nomination for President." [Dao, New York Times, 10/14/99]

For more on this story visit: <http://www.democrats.org/news/>

8. TRUMP: BUSINESS BENEFITS FROM PRESIDENTIAL BID-GENERATED PUBLICITY

Daily News: Trump's Presidential Bid May Be A "Shrewd Business Move," But Could Backfire If He "Makes Mistakes":

"Win, lose or withdraw, Donald Trump may well find his flirtation with running for President has turned out to be a boon for business." [Siegel, New York Daily News, 10/14/99]

For full story visit:

http://www.nydailynews.com/1999-10-14/News_and_Views/Beyond_the_City/a-43770.asp

CALENDAR

October 14-15

Governors 5th Annual Conference on Housing and Community Development

Atlantic City, NJ

contact: (609) 278-7562

October 14-16

Hispanic National Bar Association Annual Conference

Dallas, TX

contact: (202) 293-1507

October 15-16

National Italian American Foundation Annual Convention and Gala

Washington, DC
contact: NIAF (202) 387-0600

October 15-17
California Democratic Party
Executive Board Meeting
Oakland, CA
contact: CA DP (916) 442-5707

October 15-17
National Federation of Filipino American Associations
3rd Annual Convention
New York, NY
contact: John Melegrito (202) 986-9330

October 15-24
North Carolina State Fair
Raleigh, NC
contact: (919) 821-740

October 16
Democratic Women of Essex County
Luncheon/Awards Gala
Belleville, NJ
contact: Thomas P. Giblin (973) 622-8300

October 16
National Italian American Foundation
Annual Youth Gala
Washington, DC
contact: (202) 387-0600

October 16
North Carolina Democratic Party
Party Activist & Party Official Training
Greensboro, NC
contact: (919) 821-2777

October 16
Oregon Democratic Party
State Central Committee Meeting
Lane County, OR
contact: (503) 224-8200

October 17-20
National Indian Education Association
30th Annual Convention
Oklahoma City, OK
contact: (703) 838-2870

October 17-20
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
National Conference
Philadelphia, PA

contact: (202) 289-3500

October 18-20
UNITE
Fall Technology Conference
Minneapolis, MN
contact: (313) 417-0233

October 18-24
Georgia State Fair
Macon, GA
contact: (912) 746-7184

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sjackson@worldbank.org (Sjackson@worldbank.org [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-OCT-1999 10:11:49.00

SUBJECT: Development News Friday, October 15, 1999

TO: mbuitano@worldbank.org (mbuitano@worldbank.org [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This summary is prepared by the External Affairs Department of the World Bank.

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CONSTITUTION, PARLIAMENT SUSPENDED IN PAKISTAN: STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED.

Pakistan's Army Chief General Pervaiz Musharraf declared himself Pakistan's supreme leader today, suspending the constitution, dissolving the legislature and declaring a state of emergency days after toppling the elected civilian government, the Washington Post (p.A1) reports.

?The whole of Pakistan will come under the control of the armed forces of Pakistan,? the story says a proclamation issued early today said. The proclamation, broadcast on national television, said the country's figurehead president would remain in office, but be subservient to the army chief. The military's announcement seemed likely to provoke strong international condemnation and further isolate Pakistan, an impoverished nation that depends largely on Western aid and loans.

The Wall Street Journal (p.A10), the Los Angeles Times (p.A1), USA Today (p.14A) and Washington Times (p.A1) also report.

The move follows yesterday's development where Pakistani troops sealed the parliamentary building in Islamabad in an apparent effort to prevent a session of the lower house of Parliament, reports the Financial Times (p.16). The session of the national assembly and another one in the senate were due on Monday but were scheduled before Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was ousted in this week's military coup.

The rest of the world can damage Pakistan by way of its precarious economy, notes the Economist (p.71). Pakistan is counting on the rescheduling of some \$3 billion of debt to Western governments and a \$280 million loan disbursement from the IMF, both of which are now in jeopardy. The Fund has to decide whether a loan which might save ordinary Pakistanis from some further suffering would be interpreted as approval of the coup. Under US law, a military takeover triggers an aid cut-off.

Meanwhile, the central bank said yesterday it was making all debt payments and that an IMF lending program was still on despite the military coup, Reuters reports. A central bank spokesman said the bank was making all debt payments on "due dates", and senior bankers who were summoned yesterday to attend a meeting at the central bank quoted State Bank of Pakistan Governor Muhammad Yaqub as saying that the IMF and World Bank lending programs were continuing.

WORLD BANK MAY FREEZE AID TO RUSSIA OVER MILITARY SPENDING.

The World Bank will have to freeze its programs in Russia in case of a steep build-up of the country's military spending, Prime-TASS (Russia) reports World Bank country director for Russia Michael Carter said on Echo Mosvsky radio. As a rule, Carter said, an increase of military spending presses down the macroeconomic performance and destabilizes the situation in the budgetary sphere. If this is the case, the World Bank would not find it possible to work with Russia.

The issue is being discussed [only] hypothetically, the story notes Carter said. Prime Minister Vladimir Putin pledged recently to increase the salaries of Russian soldiers fighting in the Chechnya region to \$1,000 a month, in line with those serving in peacekeeping forces, the Financial Times (p.2) notes. A prolonged fight in Chechnya could prove a considerable burden on the budget, which has been supported recently by the effects of devaluation and rising commodity prices.

ITAR-Tass (Russia), Les Echos (France, p.10), and El Païs (Spain, p.14) also report on Carter's remarks. Carter's comments follow a similar warning

earlier
this week from IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus, notes the FT.
While new
IMF money is earmarked for reducing Russia's existing foreign debt, World
Bank
funds are provided without being linked to spending on particular projects.

Carter said the World Bank had tightened control over the money disbursed
to
Russia in view of recent allegations about misdirection of funds, Reuters
adds.
"So far the additional checking of the adjustment loans reconfirms that all
money has reached the appropriate destination," Carter is quoted as saying.

Separately, the Washington Times (p. A22) ran a letter to the editor
entitled:
"International Munitions Fund" which notes President Boris Yeltsin is a
living
example of why it is crucial to study history. The president seems keen to
repeat what he himself has identified as the biggest mistake of his career—the
1994-1996 conflict with Chechnya. The IMF, meanwhile isn't going to stand
in
his way.

The story continues by adding the IMF is therefore unconcerned with the
humanitarian crisis in Chechnya. Mr. Camdessus made chillingly clear the
IMF is
concerned only with the impact that the bloody conflict could have on
Russia's
budget. This is in stark contrast with the IMF's response to the
massacres in
East Timor.

Meanwhile, Paul Georgia wrote an a letter entitled: "Don't Forgive Them"
in the
Washington Post (p. A28) against the HIPC initiative, mentioning
corruption and
fat Swiss bank accounts for Third World Leaders as the real problem.

DONORS HOLD BACK ON FUNDING FOR FIGHT AGAINST RIVERBLINDNESS.

The World Bank may have to scale back efforts to eradicate river blindness
in
some 30 African countries after donors failed yesterday to come up with new
funding, AFP reports. After three days of talks in Paris, no dent had
been made
in the \$8 million shortfall for funding through 2001 for a program to
eradicate
river blindness in 19 African countries, World Bank official Bruce Benton
told a
press conference.

The 19-country African Program for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC) will run

into
funding problems at the end of the year, Benton said, and if no more money
is
forthcoming "it means that we will begin to cut into programs." And the
older
Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP), now in its 25th year, faces an even
greater danger, that of seeing its efforts in 11 African countries wasted
for
lack of full funding for the final three years of effort, he noted.

The APOC program has to some extent been a victim of its own success, said
Benton, who heads the Bank's river blindness program, because after only
two
years of work it is already operating 57 programs, far more than had been
expected. This week's donors meeting reduced the shortfall in the OCP
funding
for the final three years from \$7.5 million to just under \$6 million, and
Benton
said he hoped the rest would be forthcoming at the program's annual
meeting in
the Hague.

Failure to find the money to complete the program would be all the more
embarrassing since OCP and APOC are models of the private-public sector
cooperation being urged by international institutions such as the World
Bank and
the WHO, says the story. Drug company Merck is providing the drug used to
treat
the disease free of charge, and SmithKline Beecham is willing to provide
its
drug abendazole free to extend the program to treat elephantiasis, present
in
most of the same countries as river blindness. But donors at this week's
meeting refused to approve immediately the half-a-million-dollar cost of a
study
to evaluate the exact needs of an elephantiasis program, saying they would
give
an answer at the Hague.

WOLFENSOHN MOURNS DEATH OF AFRICAN STATESMAN JULIUS NYERERE.

World Bank President James Wolfensohn yesterday hailed former Tanzanian
leader
Julius Nyerere as a founder of modern Africa and recalled his "high ideals,
moral integrity, and personal modesty," AFP reports. Nyerere, who guided
his
country to independence from Britain in 1961 and then served as its
president
from 1964 to 1985, died in London yesterday at age 77.

"While world economists were debating the importance of capital output
ratios,
President Nyerere was saying that nothing was more important for people

than being able to read and write and have access to clean water," Wolfensohn is quoted as saying in a statement. Wolfensohn described Nyerere as "one of the founding fathers of modern Africa" and praised his decision to receive hundreds of thousands of refugees in western Tanzania who were fleeing political turmoil in the central part of the continent. "His political ideals, his deep religious convictions, his equally deep religious tolerance, and his belief that people of all ethnic and regional origins should have equal access to knowledge and material opportunities have marked his country and Africa forever."

Reuters also reports on Wolfensohn's remarks.

Nyerere set out his political and economic credo in the 1967 Arusha declaration, in which he proclaimed socialism and self-reliance as the country's twin goals, notes the Financial Times (p.8) in an obituary. Initial gains in literacy, primary school enrollment, and life expectancy in the early post-independence years seemed to validate Nyerere's approach, but by the mid-1970s, several signals were becoming clear: Tanzania was living beyond its means, aid projects were seldom self-sustaining, state-dominated agriculture was increasingly inefficient, and agricultural production was falling.

It was supported by donors, says the story, who share at least part of the blame for its failure, as a World Bank report belatedly accepted in 1990. A confidential internal analysis acknowledged that Bank loans exceeding \$1 billion over three decades since independence in 1962 helped "sustain a poorly thought-out socialist experiment."

Between them, the World Bank and other donors provided more than \$15 billion in aid during the first 30 years of independence, notes the story.

The New York Times (p. C20) reports some Western countries, notably the Scandinavians, were so impressed that they provided billions of dollars, making Tanzania one of the 10 largest recipients of foreign aid per capita.

The story continues by adding that despite this, Tanzania was still one of the poorest countries in the world. The year he left his party post, the World Bank reported that Tanzanians were surviving on a per-capita income of \$200 a year, and that the economy had shrunk on average half a percentage point a year

between 1965 and 1988.

The Los Angeles Times (p. A13), Washington Post (p. B6), Washington Times (p. A16) also report.

MEXICO TRIES TO TAKE POLITICS OUT OF WELFARE AND FOCUS ON NEEDIEST.

Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo and a group of young Finance Ministry bureaucrats have refocused Mexico's social-assistance effort on the countryside, where extreme poverty is six times as common as it is in the cities, the Wall Street Journal (p.A1) reports. They also have focused the effort on those they think will spend the money most responsibly: women.

The centerpiece is an \$800 million annual program called Progresa, which makes cash payments of \$26 a month, on average, or about 250 pesos to mothers in rural areas, provided they keep their children in school and bring them to regular medical checkups. The mothers are also required to attend health, hygiene and family-planning lectures at the local clinic. Started two years ago, Progresa now covers around 13 million Mexicans, many of them living in remote villages of fewer than 20 inhabitants.

Despite the fact that every Mexican president for decades has come from the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, each has retooled social-welfare policy upon entering office. Their efforts did have one thing in common says Judith McGuire, a World Bank nutritionist. "Nothing ever got to the poor, especially in the countryside," she says. "In that sense, Progresa is pretty revolutionary."

Indeed, Progresa marks a radical shift in how help is provided to the 26million Mexicans-a quarter of the population who live below a poverty line marked at around \$3.50 a day in household income. The program targets the very poorest Mexicans, replacing general subsidies on milk and tortillas that drained government finances and benefited the prosperous as well as the poor. Progresa focuses on rural areas, where most of the needy live but where they aren't as concentrated or politically powerful as those in urban slums. Rather than funding the kind of public works projects that politicians like to take credit

for, it aims to improve human potential. And Progresá is allocated?in theory, at least?in a transparent, nondiscretionary fashion that allows scant leeway for manipulation at election time. It also appears to be working.

Also in this edition: RELIGIONS MUST ACT AGAINST SPIRAL OF POVERTY AND WAR: CAREY. US BACKS CALL TO AID POOR NATIONS.

RELIGIONS MUST ACT AGAINST SPIRAL OF POVERTY AND WAR: CAREY. Down the centuries, writes Archbishop of Canterbury George Carey in the Guardian (UK, p.22), religious adherents have been guilty of serious sins of commission and omission and have acted as agents of violence and oppression. So when he addresses the House of Lords today, Carey writes, he shall do so with a proper and genuine sense of humility?but also with a strong belief in the potential of religions and faith communities to make a significant contribution to the search for peace and justice in the next millennium.

When peoples and nations seem to be hurtling towards confrontation, faith communities have a special duty to set the all-consuming passions of the moment in the context of God's creation and the values we share, Carey writes. And this is not a roundabout way of saying all conflicts are evil and indefensible. Even though war and violence are to be deplored, sometimes we do have to fight for what we believe in. But it must be as a lesser evil when all better options are exhausted.

Those in the faith communities need to act with real imagination and conviction, not as a kind of reflex, Carey continues. And that will mean facing some challenges. British Secretary of State for International Development Clare Short offered us one last year when she called on faith communities to help resolve the underlying causes of conflict. His joint initiative on development issues with World Bank President James Wolfensohn, bringing together international finance authorities and nine world religions, is also a reflection of that commitment, says Carey. For while the true roots of conflict in the modern world are deep and tangled, many of them are embedded in the soil of poverty, ignorance and debt.

He is delighted that the efforts on debt relief by so many people, on behalf of

the world's poorest inhabitants, are beginning to bear fruit, Carey says. But as everyone agrees, debt relief will not of itself end poverty and its destructive consequences. The challenge of halving world poverty by 2015 still lies before us.

About half of the world's poorest countries are involved in conflict, Carey notes. And those conflicts of course inevitably serve to aggravate human misery still further. They prevent productive activity, stifle education, enslavewomen and children and destroy communities. These are not the natural elements of peace and stability. We have to break this downward spiral, Carey writes.

US BACKS CALL TO AID POOR NATIONS. The US and five developing countries yesterday called on the WTO to launch a new 'action agenda' to boost participation by poorer nations in the global trading system through strengthened cooperation with other international agencies, reports the Financial Times (p.9). The sponsors'the US, Bangladesh, Lesotho, Nigeria, Senegal, and Zambia'want the proposal to be adopted by trade ministers in Seattle next month to give the go-ahead for further global trade liberalization talks.

The proposal marks a new readiness by the US to embrace some of the concerns of developing nations, which maintain that previous trade rounds have brought them little benefit, says the story. WTO Director-General Mike Moore, supported by the World Bank and the EU, has said the next round should focus on the needs of poorer nations, says the story.

Meanwhile, in the Wall Street Journal (p. A17), and the Los Angeles Times (p. A18) also report.

WORLD BANK LOANS TO EAST ASIA TO FALL-SCHWEITZER. World Bank lending to east Asia is likely to fall to about \$6 billion in the fiscal year that started in July compared with \$9 billion the year before, Reuters reports Julian Schweitzer, director of strategy and operations at the Bank's East Asia and Pacific Regional Office, said today. Schweitzer said lending would decline because a number of countries needed less funding due to economic recovery, while several had reached the upper limits of exposure to Bank lending.

"We want to refocus attention to our real mandate, which is poverty reduction,"
Schweitzer added. Schweitzer said more than half of the \$9 billion in loans extended in the previous fiscal year consisted of fast-disbursement loans aimed at assisting recipients' structural adjustments.

INDONESIAN ASSEMBLY PROPOSES NEW ECONOMIC GUIDELINES. The Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) yesterday proposed state policy guidelines aimed at creating a market economy, giving no room to monopolistic and corrupt market structures developed during the 32 years of former President Suharto's rule, reports the Jakarta Post. The guidelines say the new government must avoid multiple interpretation of rulings and policies and be efficient and transparent in the use of foreign loans.

"The future borrowing of foreign loans must be approved by the House of Representatives (DPR) and regulated by law," the proposed guidelines say. Another directive recommends that the new government "renegotiate and accelerate the restructuring of overseas loans with the IMF, the World Bank, and other donor institutions by considering the ability of the state". Indonesian NGOs have alleged that the Suharto government "corrupted" some 30 percent of the country's foreign loans and are demanding that the World Bank and other donors provide debt relief of up to 30 percent on grounds that the donors were aware of the leakage but failed to stop it, notes the story.

WHO LEADING EFFORT AGAINST MALARIA. On Wednesday, the WHO announced an enormous drive to provide nearly 60 million African families with insecticide-treated bed nets over the next five years the Washington Post (p.C10) reports. The WHO's "Roll Back Malaria" campaign is co-sponsored by UNICEF, USAID, the World Bank, the UNPD, the public and private sector of malaria-ridden countries, along with development agencies, chemical makers and scientific institutions. It is a global public-private partnership. The goal is to cut in half the world's malaria burden by 2010.

Bed nets, by themselves, are not terribly protective. What is so

significant
about this new effort is that the bed nets have been treated with a
nontoxic
insecticide made from the chrysanthemum plant. The insecticide, which has
been
approved by the WHO, creates a chemical barrier that covers up small holes
or
tears.

A study in Gambia in West Africa found child deaths from all causes were
reduced
by a quarter because of the bed nets. "These kids were dying from
pneumonia and
other diseases because they were weakened by earlier bouts of malaria,"
Daulaire
says. "So protecting them from malaria is a huge part of the child survival
picture in Africa."

An estimated 700,000 African children died from malaria last year. Fewer
than 2
million African households have treated bed nets, and the number using them
properly by getting them retreated or replacing them when needed is even
lower.
But their lifesaving potential got an even bigger boost from a recent
review of
bed net studies that found that children sleeping under treated bed nets
were 50
percent less likely to get malaria than control groups.

RELEASE OF PALESTINIAN PRISONERS WELCOMED AS DONORS MEET. UN Special
Coordinator Terjered Larsen released a statement on the eve of the Tokyo
meeting
of the Palestinian Authority's donors, saying the Palestinian economy was
growing by about four percent a year, although its foundations remained
shaky,
reports Agence France-Presse. Israel's release of 151 Palestinian
prisoners
under the Sharm el-Sheikh interim peace accord was also an encouraging
political
development, Larsen said.

The 151 prisoners had been due to go free on October 1 under the terms of
the
Sharm el-Sheikh accord struck between Israel and the Palestinians, the
story
notes. "Japan supports the Sharm el-Sheikh accord and calls for efforts
to meet
the accord," Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, who was co-chairing the
Tokyo
meeting with Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Vollebaek, said. "Japan hopes
to
play a positive political role as well as economic support to that
process."

Officials from Canada, Egypt, the EU, Israel, Jordan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, the US, the World Bank, and the IMF were also attending the meeting, says the story. Larsen urged donors to focus on increasing public investment, enhancing Palestinian access to international markets, and helping to improve governance and management.

He warned that the donors, who had so far disbursed less than \$250 million for 1999, should be handing over \$600 million a year if they were to meet their November 1998 promise of \$3 billion in aid over five years.

US SUPPORT FOR THE IMF CALLED INTO QUESTION. In a letter to the editor by James Chace, author of "Acheson: the Secretary of State Who Created the American World," writes what President Clinton yesterday called "the new isolationism" is the latest incarnation of what has long been a powerful strain in the Republican Party, reports the New York Times (p. A31). In the years immediately after World War II, the America-first unilateralism of the faction led by Taft sought to thwart the internationalism of Harry Truman, George Marshall and Dean Acheson. It was Taft, humorless in debate and determined to curb America's involvement in a world beyond its control, who led the group in the Senate that fought the creation of the IMF, the World Bank, the Marshall Plan and NATO — the building blocks of the American century.

Meanwhile, the Journal of Commerce (p. 7) ran a letter to the editor written by Paul Georgia, a research associate at the Competitive Enterprise Institute in Washington, noting that recent scandals involving the IMF have prompted Congress to seek ways to reform the entity's lending practices. Rather than applying another bandage to the chronically ill patient, however, Congress should pull the plug, the story says. The IMF's ostensible mission, to aid in economic development of countries, will always fail because it encourages risky financial behavior and bad macroeconomic policy.

The story continues by adding Congress should heed this lesson and not allow IMF reform to turn into more funding for a failed institution. The only real solution, as Friedman has proposed, is to abolish the IMF.

Separately, AFP reports A group of South Korean labor unions on Friday sued the IMF for damages stemming from alleged policy mistakes in trying to ease the country's financial crisis.

WORLD BANK FUNDING NEEDS FOR FY00 WILL BE THE SAME LEVEL. Ms. Afsaneh Mashayekhi-Beschloss, Vice President and Treasurer of the World Bank said the funding needs for FY2000 will likely be the same level as this year, the Nikkei (Japan) reports. She added that the Bank does not foresee any economic crisis in the world as last year, but tries to be prepared to respond to any new situations.

World Bank's new lending commitment for FY99 was at a record high for a number of reasons, including the continued financial turmoil in Asia, the story says.

BRIEFLY NOTED?Officials of the UN, the World Bank, and various Australian government departments will meet in Canberra next week to help businesses plan the rebuilding of East Timor, AFP reports, noting that the trade conference organized by Australian government trading arm Austrade and aid agency AusAID will aim to provide a detailed overview of reconstruction requirements for the devastated territory?The World Bank said today its board had approved a \$400 million loan to help Thailand improve efficiency in the public sector, AFP reports, noting that the loan will be for projects focusing on improvements in revenue and expenditure management as well as human resource management.

The World Bank yesterday announced the approval of a \$52.5 million loan for Argentina for public health programs aimed at curbing the incidence of diseases among the poor, Reuters reports.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: PMifsud@aol.com (PMifsud@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-OCT-1999 09:22:13.00

SUBJECT: Julius Nyerere of Tanzania Dies

TO: MRSearsKLM@aol.com (MRSearsKLM@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Julius Nyerere of Tanzania Dies; Preached African Socialism to the World
[See attached photo]

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN

Julius K. Nyerere, the founding father of Tanzania who used East Africa
as a

pulpit from which to spread his socialist philosophy worldwide, died
Thursday

in London. He was about 77 and was being treated for leukemia, and he
suffered a major stroke last week.

An uncharacteristically humble and modest national leader whose preferred
honorific was Mwalimu, the Swahili word for teacher, Nyerere led his
country

into independence and guided it for nearly three decades.

Idealistic, principled, and some would say na?vely misguided, Nyerere
became

one of the most prominent of the first generation of politicians to head
newly independent African states as colonialism ebbed, playing a leading
role

in the debate over economic inequalities between the Northern and Southern
Hemispheres.

When he guided what had been the British Trust Territory of Tanganyika into
sovereignty in 1961, he was the youngest of the continent's triumphant
nationalists, a group that included Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta
of
Kenya, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and F?lix Houphou?t-Boigny of Ivory Coast.

When he stepped down as President 24 years later, he was only the third
modern African leader to relinquish power voluntarily on a continent that
by

then included 50 independent states. He went neither to jail nor into
exile,

but to a farm in Butiama, his home village, near the shore of Lake
Victoria.

Nyerere ascended to power without a single shot being fired, becoming Prime
Minister and then President of a land that at the time contained nine
million

people affiliated with more than 120 tribes, stretching from Lake Victoria

and Lake Tanganyika down to the Indian Ocean.

It was one of the poorest countries in the world. Its mostly illiterate citizens were scattered over remote regions, often unable to find a common language, although they shared ample rigors as they wrested a meager subsistence from the soil or the sea.

Early Progress, Enduring Debate

By the time Nyerere gave up the last vestiges of political power in 1990, when he retired as chairman of the single political party, Tanzania had undergone staggering, often traumatic, changes.

The population had doubled, to more than 20 million. It had merged with Zanzibar in 1964. Almost 70 percent of the people had been prodded to move from traditional lands into paternalistically planned villages -- ujamma -- in what became Africa's largest and most debated example of social engineering.

After vast investment in education, literacy rose phenomenally, and 83 percent of Tanzanians were able to read and write. Nyerere also succeeded in promoting Swahili so that it superseded dozens of tribal tongues to become a true national language.

Some Western countries, notably the Scandinavians, were so impressed that they provided billions of dollars, making Tanzania one of the 10 largest recipients of foreign aid per capita.

But it was still one of the poorest countries in the world.

The year he left his party post, the World Bank reported that Tanzanians were surviving on a per-capita income of \$200 a year, and that the economy had shrunk on average half a percentage point a year between 1965 and 1988.

The debate over Nyerere's leadership extended beyond his tenure, with academics, politicians and development strategists often dividing sharply over his legacy.

His domestic and international defenders, generally people of the left, praised his emphasis on social investments and his egalitarian economic policies, crediting them with creating a culturally cohesive nation that avoided ethnic conflict while life expectancy, literacy and access to water increased.

His Tanzanian supporters took pride in Nyerere's reputation as one of the most prominent proponents of a new economic order that would benefit the developing south in economic relations with the industrial north.

Nyerere also gained international prestige for his principled support of the struggles for majority rule in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola, and for Tanzania's military counter offensive against Idi Amin of Uganda, which routed the dictator and sent him into exile. The third world honored him, and he won the respect of such Western leaders as Olof Palme, Pierre Trudeau, Willy Brandt and Jimmy Carter.

Still, his critics, who included free-market liberals and conservatives, condemned him for adopting paternalistic and coercive policies like ujamaa. They deplored his insistence on one-party rule and price controls, which they said stultified Tanzania's economy, shrank agricultural production, encouraged corruption and led to vast squandering of foreign aid.

From a Modest Home to a Master's Degree

The distance Nyerere traveled from his birth to political power and to the center of an international polemic on development was enormous, spanning ages as well as years.

He was born into the Zanaki people, a small tribe of 40,000 in the hills southeast of Lake Victoria. His mother, Mugaya, was 15 years old. She had been the fifth wife of Burito Nyerere (pronounced nyuh-RARE-ee), a village headman, who was 61 years old when the boy was born. Later, as the village chief prospered, he took more wives, and when he died at 81, he had 22 wives and 26 surviving children.

Mugaya's son was named Kambarage, for a rain spirit, for it had rained on the day of his birth (though the year is uncertain, 1922 or '23). Years later, after he attended mission schools, he became a Roman Catholic and chose Julius as his baptismal name.

He lived the life of a Zanaki child, weeding his mother's garden and going off on bow-and-arrow hunts with the older men. But all that changed when the village chief, with some reluctance, agreed to send his child to board at a school at Musoma, 30 miles from his home.

Quickly, as he learned Swahili and English, he was spotted as an exceedingly bright child by the White Fathers, the priests who ran the school, and in 1936 he placed first in the entire territory on an entrance exam for a school in Tabora. At the school, which was patterned on private schools in Britain, a native elite was to be trained to help administer their homeland under British rule.

He spent six years at Tabora, in central northwestern Tanganyika, graduating in 1943. He went on to Makerere University in Uganda, and after being baptized and teaching for two years in a church school, he won a scholarship to Edinburgh University, where he earned a master's degree in history and economics.

Soon after he went away to school, his father paid a lobola, or bride price, to the family of a girl from his home area as a traditional deposit on a future marriage. But at Makerere, Nyerere met a Christian girl named Maria Magige. In 1948 he asked her to marry him, and when she agreed, the six cows that his father had given to the family of the prospective child bride were returned to the Nyerere family and were passed on to Maria's parents.

Maria Magige Nyerere bore him five sons and a daughter. Mrs. Nyerere and the six children were in London when he died, Reuters reported.

A state funeral is expected to be held in Dar es Salaam next week before Nyerere is buried in Butiama, his home village, in northern Tanzania.

Mrs. Nyerere was the head of the country's major women's organization, the United Women of Tanzania, and she ran a poultry business for some years while her husband was President. But she gave it up when Nyerere imposed a leadership code that forbade government officials from involvement in a private business in order to discourage corruption.

New Teacher Offers a Socialist Lesson

On his return from Scotland, Nyerere worked as a teacher in a government school. He also won election as president of the Tanganyika African Association, an elite social organization that he quickly transformed into a political party that later led the struggle for independence.

That new group, the Tanganyika African National Union, was formed on July 7, 1954, a date now celebrated as a national holiday known as Saba Saba, the seventh day of the seventh month.

When Tanganyika became independent on Dec. 9, 1961, Nyerere became its first Prime Minister, but six weeks later he suddenly resigned. He remained president of his party, Tanu, and spent nine months traveling throughout the country, meeting ordinary people and preparing a document that he issued

under the title "Ujamma -- The Basis of African Socialism."

This was the first of two defining proclamations by which Nyerere sought to blend the major influences of his life: the cooperative forces he had observed in tribal life, with their emphasis on a constant search for consensus; the ideal of a Christian brotherhood, to which he had been exposed at school, and the goals of welfare-state socialism that he had absorbed from British Labor Party teachings while he lived in an Edinburgh housing project.

In "Ujamma" he declared: "In acquisitive societies, wealth tends to corrupt those who possess it. It tends to breed in them a desire to live more comfortably than their fellows, to dress better and in every way to outdo them."

He then depicted traditional African society as providing sustenance to all members of a community. He wrote that in contrast to Europe, where socialism had arisen in opposition to capitalism, Africa had never known either class division or class struggle. He then concluded: "Ujamma, or 'familyhood,' describes our socialism. It is opposed to capitalism, which seeks to build a happy society on the basis of the exploitation of man by man, and is equally opposed to doctrinaire socialism, which seeks to build its happy society on the philosophy of inevitable conflict between man and man."

Habits of Modesty and Strict Ethics

On the first anniversary of independence, Tanganyika became a republic. Portraying ujamma as the national goal, Nyerere was easily elected President.

One element of his position paper that he adopted quickly and adhered to for the rest of his public life was his disavowal of pomp and perquisites.

He never received more than \$8,000 a year as President. A slight man, standing 5 foot 6 and weighing 125 pounds, he appeared both abroad and at home wearing a gray or black safari shirt over his trousers and a white crocheted skullcap of the sort worn on Zanzibar.

In contrast to many African leaders, who often raced through their capitals in motorcades with phalanxes of motorcycle outriders, he moved around Dar es Salaam in an old car with just his driver, who stopped for red lights. In his spare time he had translated "Romeo and Juliet" and "Julius Caesar" into Swahili.

The second of Nyerere's proclamations was delivered in 1967 and came to be

known as the Arusha Declaration, after the northern town where Nyerere read it to party leaders. It called for a commitment to self-reliance and established the leadership code, which obligated government and party officials to give up all sources of income but their salaries.

But the most most important provisions established rural development as the country's chief priority.

In the following months, in town and village meetings, Nyerere expounded on this, calling upon peasant farmers to voluntarily relocate and pool their labors in collectively harvesting common fields. As he repeatedly explained, Tanzanians were too scattered for services to be brought to them. Only if they gathered in villages would they be able to benefit from schools, clinics, libraries.

Befitting the teacher he was, he often resorted to didactic slogans, which party stalwarts were quick to paint all over the country. Decades later the fading mottos can still be read on public buildings or small village shops: "Work Is the Foundation of Progress." "A Poor Country Cannot Rule Itself if It Relies on Foreign Help." "We Must Run While Others Walk."

All too often, the slogans faded in an atmosphere of lassitude.

Seven years after the Arusha Declaration, only some 1,000 ujamma villages had been established and only 2 million of Tanzania's then 14 million people were living in them. Virtually none involved successful collective farming.

A Rocky Descent Into Economic Gloom

Nyerere displayed growing impatience, and in December 1973 he addressed his people on the radio in a scolding tone.

He said that while the Government had abolished poll taxes, ended school fees and extended water supplies and health clinics in rural areas, the people had done almost nothing in return. While the Government could not turn people into socialists by force, he said, it could insure that everybody lived in a village, and he wanted the entire country to be living in planned settlements by 1976.

What followed were campaigns of persuasion, intimidation and coercion. People were told that famine relief would be provided only to those who moved peacefully. Because transport was provided by militias and the army, party stalwarts told peasants that if they did not pull down their houses and load

them on government trucks, the houses would be demolished. Many homes were burned, and there were a few cases in which people were killed.

Nyerere deplored the violence, attributing it to overly zealous local officials, but he insisted that such mistakes should not obscure the success of a program that, he said, had led more than 13 million people to move into ujamma communities by 1976, a movement of close to 70 percent of the population in three years.

The evaluations of more detached observers were far less enthusiastic. James

C. Scott, a Yale agronomist, studied the Tanzanian experience for a book titled "Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed" (Yale University, 1998).

Scott noted that in contrast to Soviet collectivization, the Tanzanian campaign was not conceived as an all-out war of appropriation. He wrote: "The disruptions and inhumanities of Nyerere's program, however serious for its victims, were not in the same league as those inflicted by Stalin. Even so, the ujamma campaign was coercive and occasionally violent. It proved, moreover, a failure, ecologically as well as economically."

With people moved from their traditional fields, food production plummeted. Moreover, according to outside scholars, 60 percent of the new villages were on semiarid land unsuitable for long-term cultivation.

Attempts were made to dictate the growing of certain crops, notably fire-cured tobacco, to be sold at what villagers saw as confiscatory prices set by government agencies. Peasants resisted this, and they also ignored annual work plans and production targets. With people having left their old cashew trees behind, a huge share of that once-important crop went ungathered.

Scott concluded that the failure of ujamma was virtually guaranteed "by the high modernist hubris of planners and specialists who believed that they alone knew how to organize a more satisfactory, rational and productive life for their citizens."

"It should be noted," he continued, "that they did have something to contribute to what could have been a more fruitful development of the Tanzanian countryside. But their insistence that they had a monopoly on useful knowledge and that they impose this knowledge set the stage for disaster."

Finger-Pointing Taints Search for Aid

In Dar es Salaam in the late 70's, tales of such willful and miscalculated planning were widely exchanged by the same diplomats who complimented

Nyerere
for his concern and decency:

After a state agency was organized to market fish, fish disappeared from the market because fisherman no longer found it worth their while to go out.

Norwegian-backed training project to establish coastal shipping was not permitted to carry cargo so it would not compete with the state trucking company.

regulation banning doctors from treating patients privately in their homes after their work in government clinics and hospitals led to the emigration of many doctors.

An Italian agronomist developing export crops promoted strawberries, for which there was a strong market in Europe, but a party official declared that unlike beets and potatoes, strawberries were not a socialist fruit. Over the years Nyerere would sometimes acknowledge that Government mismanagement, particularly its abolishment of functioning producer cooperatives, had contributed to sharp declines in staple crops.

But he placed much more blame on an international economy in which agricultural prices had dropped sharply while the cost of oil, machinery and other imports had risen. He noted that for Tanzania to purchase a seven-ton truck in 1981, it had to produce four times as much cotton, or three times as much coffee, or 10 times as much tobacco as it had five years earlier.

But whatever the accuracy of those calculations, it was also true that farm production was tumbling, with sisal harvesting, for example, dropping to 33,000 tons in 1985 from 250,000 in 1964.

Desperately needing credit, Nyerere turned to the International Monetary Fund and in 1980 began a five-year struggle with the fund, resisting its dictates that he divert funds from education and emphasize export crops while allowing domestic food prices to rise.

In this skirmishing, Nyerere became the third world's most assertive exponent of the new economic order in which the economic imbalance between North and South would be overcome through international law and obligation rather than through markets or charity.

But he was never able to reach an agreement with the I.M.F., and in 1984, when Tanzania could not meet interest payments to the United States, the

Reagan Administration suspended all aid but emergency food allocations.

Nyerere reinforced his reputation abroad by his steadfast support of liberation movements in African countries where majority rule had not been achieved. He provided training camps for the African National Congress from South Africa and diplomatic support for national movements fighting in Mozambique and Rhodesia.

And in 1978, after Uganda annexed a 700-square-mile section of Tanzania, Nyerere angrily denounced Idi Amin, the Ugandan despot, as a man who had killed more people than either Ian Smith, the white leader of Rhodesia, or John Vorster of South Africa.

With startling bluntness, he added: "There is this tendency in Africa to think that it does not matter if an African kills other Africans. Had Amin been white, free Africa would have passed many resolutions condemning him. Being black is becoming a certificate to kill fellow Africans."

Nyerere, who as a youthful pan-Africanist President had considered doing without an army, reasoning that such a force would be useless against great powers and therefore could only fight African neighbors, sent Tanzanian soldiers and Ugandan exile volunteers to push back Amin's forces. They routed the Ugandan dictator, who fled into exile in Saudi Arabia.

After he retired, Nyerere was often asked whether he had any regrets. In a typical interview, he said he was pleased that "Tanzanians have more sense of national identity than many other Africans," and he expressed pride in the nation's high rate of literacy. As for the poor economy, it had resulted from an "a hostile international environment," he said.

"What would I have changed if I had my time again? Not much."

The white-haired farmer, the Mwalimu, then turned to his attempts to instill his idea of African socialism.

"They keep saying you've failed," he mused. "But what is wrong with urging people to pull together? Did Christianity fail because the world isn't all Christian?"

- 101599obit-nyerere.bmp

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
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TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D25]ARMS28316488Q.236 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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

Clinton Presidential Records Automated Records Management System [EMAIL]

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

Hex Dump file is not in a recognizable format, has been incorrectly decoded or is damaged.

File Name: f_p8846136_default_html_1.art

Attachment Number: [ATTACH.D25]ARMS28316488Q.236

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: themail <gimhoff@erols.com> (themail <gimhoff@erols.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-OCT-1999 20:48:52.00

SUBJECT: Advice to themail, October 17, 1999

TO: themail@dcwatch.com (themail@dcwatch.com [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

- att1.htm===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

TEXT:

<!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">

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Advice to themail, October 17, 1999

<p>Dear Advisors:

<p>Newcomer Dru Sefton seeks advice on what the benefits are of living in DC, as opposed to the suburbs. Do you have any answers? How would you try to convince someone moving to the metropolitan area to live within our fair city?

<p>Speed bumps are popular with themail readers, at least on their own blocks and corners. Let's hear more; once you get off of your own quiet residential block, do you want to drive to work or shopping over speed bumps?

<p>Gary Imhoff

themail@dcwatch.com

<p>#####

<p>DC Dog Coalition

Victor Chudowsky, vchudows@meridian.org

<p>Hi all, thought I would bring you up to date on DC Dog Coalition (DCDC), seeing as how the organization was started on themail. We were formed to fight the banning of certain breeds of dogs, so-called "pit bulls," from DC. There is a very nice article in <i>City Paper</i> this week about us.

I would just like to add a few things not covered in the article, which may astound and amaze you. 1) Some Councilmembers support the bill banning "pit bulls" (Bill 13-135) without even so much as calling the Department of Health to get a grip on precisely what the problem is. They do not even have any statistics on dog bites in the District. DCDC had to do this by filing an FOIA request. More entertainment will result! 2) Councilmember Graham refers to an instance where a constituent had to fend off a "pit bull" with a garbage can lid, after the thing killed a cat. What is not mentioned is that the city, through the normal administrative procedure for adjudicating dog bite cases, ruled that the person in question in fact provoked the attack, and was trespassing. 3) Through the existing administrative

procedure, not a single "pit bull" has been deemed "dangerous" by the city.

<p>4) This law, if passed, will result in dozens, if not hundreds, of dogs rounded up and killed (the Humane Society term "euthanasia" does not apply, as that is taking the life of a human or animal which is already suffering).

The vast majority of these pose no danger to the public, and have not bitten anyone. Who will be responsible for this roundup? The police, that's who. So, in a city with over two hundred murders a year and over 1,000 assaults, our police will be playing dogcatcher, rounding up dogs which do not bite. Since an animal is property, they will require a warrant to do so legally. In these cases, our police will be spending time waiting in line to get warrants from a judge to round up dogs that do not bite. Oh, and by the way, you are approximately 4 to 5 times more likely to be MURDERED in the District of Columbia than bitten -- not killed, just bitten -- by a "pit bull." You are many times more likely to be assaulted or raped. But don't bother calling a policeman -- he's busy rounding up Fido! 5) The Washington Humane Society supports this ban -- a bizarre stance given that their own animal control officers are on record as stating that irresponsible owners and dog abusers are at the root of the problem, and not the dogs themselves. Why? They'll tell you that 1/3 of the dogs that come into the shelter are "pit bulls." So because of this storage problem, we have to separate fine dogs from fine homes, so WHS can kill them. If anyone can please explain how this is "humane" or "ethical treatment" please respond. 6) Cleveland and Cincinnati, the first major cities to try such a thing, are reversing their bans. The cost of housing an animal while its fate was decided was \$2500 per dog. The taxpayers paid. Dog bite incidents did not decline. The ban made owners so angry that a lot of money had to be spent installing security equipment at animal shelters, and assaults occurred.

Anyway, thank you everyone for your support. Take a look at our web page, we'd like to hear from you. We've just scratched the surface -- you'll be reading more! DC Dog Coalition: <http://members.xoom.com/dcdcoalition/>

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Don King Day

Tony Ross, rosseroo@erols.com

Last issue, Helen Hagerty noted the unfortunate proclamation of Don King Day here in DC. Lest anyone think he's merely some harmless, colorful boxing "character" with wacky hair, let's please not forget that in the late '60s -- in his previous occupation as a numbers runner -- he beat a man to death. I seem to recall there was some murkiness as to how he got out of that with only a manslaughter conviction and 4 years in prison. Of course, King likes to remind people that he came out of jail totally reformed (shades of Malcolm X, another numbers runner saved in prison), but he's been the subject of multiple investigations regarding fraud, in connection with the management of his boxers' finances. While he is a great promoter, many in the boxing press have strongly criticized his relationship with the young (mostly black) men he manages, characterizing him as exploitative

to the extreme. While under the Barry administration, a Don King Day would simply be par for the course, I'm a bit surprised to see Mr. Evans involved in this.

#####

"Managed" Competition

Richard Stone Rothblum, rothblum@erols.com

If managed competition is forcing governmental service providers to compete with private contractors for the right to provide services, this is an idea that has been around for a long time in the Navy. I watched these exercises in futility for years at the David Taylor Model Basin,

where I worked. With few exceptions, the government's in-house providers got to define the problem, define their contribution, and define the cost of their contribution. The private contractors never had a chance, and there was no independent review of the process. For example, our in-house transportation department defined their job in part as providing a "taxi" service that would pick up anyone anywhere on the base and transport them to where they wanted to go, as a private taxi service would. They defined the in-house cost of this in the most favorable light to them, ignoring many ancillary costs, such as training, insurance, rent, and many capital investments. After the in-house people "won" the contract to provide the services, they then reneged on providing the services. This farce took place annually, and did nothing but undermine morale and waste time and money.

<p>#####

<p>Same Thing Over in London

Ed T. Barron, edtb@aol.com

<p>As I read the <i>Daily Telegraph </i>a couple of Saturdays ago in london while on the way to a grand two week vacation in Spain, I thought I might just be reading an article in the <i>Washington Post.</i> Seems they have the same problems on the UK side of the pond with their public schools that we have in the District. There is public outcry for vouchers that will allow all students to attend the school of their choice, either public or private.

<p>Not too many years ago the British public schools were noted for their high standards and results. Socialism ruined these schools much like the Teachers' Unions have ruined the public schools in the U.S. It is interesting to note that the public schools in Ireland never succumbed, and their public schools are still performing as intended and providing an excellent education to all Irish students, even those in the cities of Ireland.

<p>#####

<p>District Government Numerology

Mark Eckenwiler, eck@panix.com

<p>Ralph Blessing recently suggested that the Citywide Call Center (727-1000) deserves a grade of D. While I'm not sure I'd mark them down that low, I agree that the CCC isn't exactly the answer to our prayers. In my experience,

it is not a good idea to rely on the Call Center alone. It adds another layer of bureaucracy, introduces some additional delay, and makes it harder to push for results if you're calling for a second or third time about the problem. Call them in addition to the specific agency responsible for dealing with your issue, if you call them at all.

<p>BTW, I've created a very no-frills web page listing useful DC government numbers, along with my highly opinionated musings on the best way to cajole/induce/browbeat

DC government agencies into providing the municipal services you need:

http://www.panix.com/~eck/dcphones/dcphones.txt. Parts of the page are

specific to my local PSA (so sue me); the rest may be of value to anyone in the District. Comments welcome. (And yes, I'll HTMLize the page someday in my Copious Free Time.)

<p>#####

<p>Speed Bumps

**
Ralph Blessing, rblessin@usia.gov**

<p>Before we spend too much time discussing the pros and cons of speed bumps, it would be helpful to get the definitive word on their legality in DC. At a recent ANC meeting, a DPW higher up repeated the oft quoted statement that speed bumps are not permitted in DC. I've heard the same from a number of DC police officials. However, Councilmember Graham identifies

a location where the bumps are, in fact, already in place. Likewise, last week's Northwest Current reported that speed bumps were to be installed -- presumably by DPW -- on a short side street in Woodley Park. Does anyone out there know what DC's official policy on speed bumps really is?

<p>#####

<p>Speedbumps

**
Richard Stone Rothblum, rothblum@erols.com**

<p>Speed bumps are the most idiotic traffic control solution ever to be invented. Try driving over them with someone who is infirm, sick or injured. If a driver is determined to speed, the bumps are little deterrent, but might serve to throw a speeding vehicle out of control. Everyone wants traffic to proceed apace, except through his own neighborhood. This is known as "Not In My Back Yard" and is not a tenable approach to anything. Why don't we just let the potholes do the job?

<p>#####

<p>Smooth Streets

**
Barbara Frank, B2Frank@aol.com**

<p>Please, please, please, NO speed bumps on the streets -- they are as bad as I ever want them to be already.

<p>#####

<p>Rumble Strips and Speed Bumps

**
Jessica Vallette, jessica0303@hotmail.com**

<p>Quite possibly rumble strips would severely cut down on the number of cars that try to pass on the right where 11th Street, S Street, and Vermont Avenue converge. The northbound lanes of 11th Street narrow from 3 lanes to 1 just after southbound Vermont Ave. empties out onto 11th. Many drivers don't see the lanes narrowing or just chose to ignore traffic stopped at the light at Vermont and 11th streets. One accident was so bad that a taxi narrowly missed my fiancé as he was working in our back yard after hopping the curb (the taxi took out 5 fences and landed in a brick wall).

<p>The traffic on 11th Street needs to be slowed down and one good way would be to install rumble strips between S Street and Vermont Ave. in the right hand lane of northbound 11th street. To further slow the traffic that speeds up after the light at this intersection to catch the U Street light, a speed bump is needed at 11th and T Streets (only because DC refuses to install a 4-way stop at this very dangerous intersection).

<p>#####

<p>The Steeper the Better

**
Alan Abrams, awabrams@erols.com**

<p>In 1996, I had the opportunity to interview Karen Benefield (then) of the Design, Engineering, and Construction division of DPW, for an article on speed bumps and humps in the "Takoma Voice." At that time, Benefield described the lack of success with DC's pilot speedhump program on 46th St. (dating back to the early 80's). She said the program was ultimately squelched by the Corporation Council, out of fear of liabilities arising

from placing obstructions in a public roadway. However, reflecting on the popularity of speed bumps -- and humps -- in the 'burbs, Benefield told me she would like to revisit the issue. I attempted to reach her by phone recently; the phone call was not returned.

Living on Aspen St. NW, which in the past ten years has evolved from a relatively quiet residential lane to a significant commuter cut-through, I heartily support placement of speed humps. The steeper, the better, too. Nor would I object to a "front-foot" type tax assessment for the purpose.

#####

Slow Traffic

Randi Rubovits-Seitz, rrs2623@gwu.edu

We on Woodley Place will be delighted to have speed bumps on our block. We hope there will be several, to prevent speeding up to or just after the bump. If we could get red-light-runner cameras at Connecticut and Calvert,

that would be very useful, too. Who are the government officials we should contact about this?

#####

Slower Traffic

Elizabeth M Wulkan, ewul@loc.gov

I am unilaterally in favor of any means to slow traffic in D.C. A few years ago, a man waiting for a bus in my neighborhood (Alaska Avenue and Geranium Street NW) was killed by a speeding car that jumped the curb at the bus stop. The city declined to install a traffic light, even after the neighbors collected a petition with dozens of signatures and went to hearings. Traffic still speeds from Georgia Avenue to 16th Street. If a light is not possible, any other means to slow traffic is welcome -- not just on Alaska Avenue but throughout Shepherd Park, other neighborhoods, and city-wide.

#####

Slowest Traffic

Marie Collins, Shaw, marie@gsionline.com

Slowing down cross-town traffic on Q Street NW is a concern of many of my neighbors. Commuters use Q St. as a quick eastern route to NY Avenue or N. Capitol (sometimes I fan my ire by counting the MD license plates). Problem is, Q Street is all residential past Dupont Circle. There are lots of kids walking home from Seaton Elementary (10th & R), Shaw JHS (11th) and Ujoma Elementary (8th & Q). Commuters could use RI or FL Ave. or P St. but like the directness of Q because of one-way traffic lights that seem to favor a +35 mph speed and no city busses to jostle with. We constantly

have cars flying down Q from the turn-off from RI through to FL. We've had more than one incident in the last year of a child being hit by a car (thankfully no serious injuries -- but it's only a matter of time). Our local ANC recently asked DPW to install a stop sign at the intersection between 7th and 6th Sts. in the hopes it would force drivers to slow down. He was told no can do because Q is designated a cross-town thoroughfare. Perhaps I'm ignorant in the ways of urban planning, but why is a wholly residential, one way street that harbors several schools being preserved as a thoroughfare when avenues like RI (three lanes each way and left hand turn lanes) and FL (granted, FL dumps traffic rather awkwardly onto NY Ave. -- but you wouldn't avoid this if you took Q instead) seem designed for heavy traffic. I myself use Q St. a lot to cross town but would gladly accept speed bumps, at least at certain blocks where schools guarantee

a heavy flow of child pedestrians, as a necessary inconvenience.

<p>#####

<p>Wild Enthusiasm

Leslie J. Thompson, LTHOMPSON@doleta.gov

<p>I am wildly enthusiastic about speed bumps. We live on a one-way street with a stop sign at 5th Street, NE, and a traffic signal at 6th Street, NE. When a car is approaching the stop sign at 5th Street and can see the light is green on 6th Street, the driver floors the gas and roars down our block at unbelievable speeds. We have older citizens, kids, and dogs living in our block, and I am just waiting for one of them to get smashed by these drivers.

<p>#####

<p>Traffic Calming in the Wild-Eyed City

Steph "Wearing my traffic safety hat today" Faul, steph@intr.net

<p>Washington definitely needs calmer traffic, and calmer drivers wouldn't hurt either. However. The most effective local example of traffic calming is, of course, "Tim McVeigh Park" in front of the White House, but it's possible to take less drastic measures and still make life safer for pedestrian

s.
Dozens of techniques are available, including installing mini-traffic circles,

as has been done in Seattle and Portland, to visually narrowing streets with paint on the pavement, as has been half-heartedly attempted on Western Avenue west of River Road.

<p>Speed bumps/humps tend to irritate drivers, while other devices such as bulb-outs and chicanes can be more user-friendly. Textured paving is also effective at slowing traffic, which is one reason some of us actually LIKE our potholes. The Dutch have a concept called "woonerf," which basically means that streets should be livable and usable for all types of traffic, including playing children, cyclists, pedestrians, and automobiles. We could use more of it here, that's for sure. For additional information about traffic calming techniques, see these sites:

<p>Charlottesville: http://engineering.ci.charlottesville.va.us/trafficcalming/trafcalm.html

Portland: http://www.trans.ci.portland.or.us/Traffic_Management/Trafficcalming/

Montgomery County: http://www.clark.net/pub/dsmith/kchoa/traffic/

General traffic calming strategies and pedestrian protection:

http://www.its.leeds.ac.uk/primavera/p_calming.html

http://www.ite.org/traffic/index.htm

http://www.walkable.org/

http://www.transact.org/

<p>#####

<p>Gandhi and Collective Heroism

Jonetta Rose Barras, jrbarras@aol.com

<p>Larry Seftor and others miss the point of Gandhi's comment. They may want to revisit the history of slavery in America. Then, tens of thousands

of Africans snatched from their homelands and robbed of their dignity, believed the only vehicle for restoring that dignity and controlling their destiny was, in fact, to take their own lives. It denied their captors the pleasure of stripping them of their humanity while casting them as animals. A man like Gandhi ,who not only believed in non-violent civil disobedience but also the ability of a people to alter their destiny using this seemingly benign weapon, could only have meant to communicate what slaves already knew long before he began his fight with the British and long before Hitler ever thought of world domination.

<p>As to his off-handed comment about the representation of Asian and Pacific Islanders in the mayor's office, Mr. Seftor should be careful. He forgets the history of Jews in this country and their struggle for access and equality. If he doesn't like the statue of Gandhi, that's one thing, but there's no need to taint a great man's reputation or cast aspersion on the government's attempt to serve all its citizens.

<p>#####

<p>Not Everything Is a Case of Anti-Semi tism

Larry Seftor, Larry_Seftor@compuserve.com

<p>Unfortunately David Sobelsohn misrepresented my comments about Gandhi.

I never claim that he was anti-Semitic. I simply argued that there is a case to be made against placing a statue of Gandhi in D.C. I believe in free speech and the right of anyone, including Gandhi admirers, to advocate pretty much whatever they want. However, providing Government support -- in this case by providing public space for a statue -- implies admiration and some sense of support for the associated views. We live in an age where suppressive Governments are giving way, leading to a resurgence of ethnic rivalries, and instances of ethnic cleansing. By this I mean that one group doesn't simply want to gain an advantage, but wants to wipe out/exterminate another group. I don't believe that this is something that citizens of the U.S. (excluding Pat Buchanan) can tolerate, or would support (hence our recent bombing campaign in Europe). I find the concept of standing by and letting one group of people butcher another group of people reprehensibl e.

I don't think it is what American's believe, and I don't think a public space should be given to someone who advocated this position in the quote I recently posted.

<p>#####

<p>The Vibrant Cities of Europe

Ed T. Barron, edtb@aol.com

<p>After ten two week holiday trips to Europe over the last twenty years I have concluded that the Europeans really know how to take care of their aging cities. The last two weeks were spent in Spain in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, and Seville. All of these cities are vibrant. They are alive with residents from early morning until late at night. Most of these folks live and work right in their city. Apartments right in amongst the commercial areas assure that these areas do not go to sleep after the work force goes home. In Spain many of the shops close from 2 PM until 5 PM for a big meal and a siesta (that sounds pretty good to me). Traffic in these big cities (all averaging nearly a Million in population) is very heavy but also very fast moving. You must pay careful attention to the walking green man light.

<p>The city governments and the State Governments seem to spend a good deal of budget on maintaining their cities and it shows. In Barcelona all

the new expansion of the city (which began almost seven hundred years ago) was done with an interesting plan. At every intersection of two right angled streets, the corners of the building are lopped off at a forty five degree angle. This gives every intersection the appearance of being an open square. Actually quite clever, and it really enhances the appearance of the streets. Perhaps converting more of the run down office structures in the city to apartments and condos would enable D.C. to become a more vibrant city. Someone recently suggested that for the old EPA office building down on Maine Avenue. Not a bad start, perhaps.

<p>#####

<p>CLASSIFIEDS -- RECOMMENDATIONS WANTED AND GIVEN

<p>A Newcomer Seeks DC Advice

Dru Sefton, drusefton@hotmail.com

<p>Hello! I'm new to the area, as well as to this list. My husband and I are house hunting and find ourselves overwhelmed with the all the various possibilities: Maryland, Virginia, Annapolis, Inside/Outside the Beltway, this county, that county. What I'd like to ask of all of you is, what are the benefits of living in the District? Other than being closer to downtown, that is. And how about the disadvantages -- does it bother you not having national political representation, for instance? And are the rats really *that* bad? Thanks for any feedback!

<p>#####

<p>Old College and Legal Textbooks

Clare Feinson, cfeinson@erols.com

<p>You're in luck -- Politics and Prose is collecting books, especially educational and legal books, for a books in prison project. I just took all the rest of my law school books up there tonight and it felt wonderful -- it beats using the books to press salmon (see "29 Reasons Not to Become a Lawyer" -- great book!).

<p>#####

<p>Old College and Legal Textbooks

Austin Kelly, austin99@usa.net

<p>Rachel Hines asks about donating old textbooks. If they are still fairly current (not Lotus 2.0 for DOS texts, for instance), the Civic Education Project occasionally ships donated textbooks to Eastern European universities.

They can be reached at cep@cep.yale.edu. As a CEP alum (Bulgaria, 92-93) I can assure you that the odds of the books actually reaching the shelves of a university are much better than average. CEP has lecturers in the universities where the books are donated, and they do check up on these things.

<p>#####

<p>Guide to Private Schools

Sarah Eilers, sarah@dchome.com

<p>Does anyone know where I can find a written guide to area (mainly DC) private schools? If so, please e-mail me at the above address. Any other pointers on the whole information gathering, testing, school application process would be appreciated as well.

<p>#####

Masonry/Plumbing/Chimney Recommendations

Wanted

Mark Eckenwiler, eck@panix.com

My house needs some repair work on the exterior window seams (gap between window frame and brick) and a couple of other leaky brickwork spots (e.g., where an exhaust vent passes through an exterior wall). I'm looking for suggestions on a reasonably priced, competent masonry service. Also needed: suggestions for heating/plumbing repair and chimney service. Bonus points for businesses located on Capitol Hill.

#####

CLASSIFIEDS -- EVENTS

Public Utility Deregulation -- Electric, Gas, Telecommunications.

Evelyn Mittman Wrin, evbobwrin@aol.com

On Tuesday, October 19, Elizabeth Noel, People's Counsel, will discuss public utility deregulation at a meeting of Chevy Chase Citizens Association. The meeting is at 7:30 p.m. and will be held at St. John's College High School, Military Road & 27th St. NW. [Use the driveway on 27th St. near Military Road to park and enter the building.] Representatives of the utility companies have been invited. The meeting is open to all interested persons. For further information call 202.244.5744.

#####

CLASSIFIEDS -- SERVICES

Give History for the Holidays! Do You Know Your House History?

Paul Kelsey, PkelseyW@aol.com

You should! Let us research the owners, architects, and builders associated

with your historic house or building in DC. Find out who they were and where they worked! Its great for renovations, as a marketing tool for sellers,

or provides that perfect gift for someone who has everything. Photos, maps, and written research presented in a full color chronological report at reasonable prices by professional historic preservationists. For more information

or a free estimate contact Paul Williams at Kelsey & Associates at (202) 462-6251 or <http://www.ustreet.com/pkelsey>.

#####

themail@dcwatch is an E-mail discussion forum that is published every Wednesday and Sunday. To subscribe, to change E-mail addresses, or to switch between HTML and plain text versions of themail, use the subscription form at <http://www.dcwatch.com/themail/subscribe.htm>.

To unsubscribe, send an E-mail message to themail@dcwatch.com with "unsubscribe"

in the subject line. Archives of past messages are available at <http://www.dcwatch.com/themail>.

All postings should also be submitted to themail@dcwatch.com, and should be about life, government, or politics in the District of Columbia in one way or another. All postings must be signed in order to be printed, and

messages should be reasonably short -- one or two brief paragraphs would be ideal -- so that as many messages as possible can be put into each mailing.

 </html>

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

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Barak, Eve I" <ebarak@NSF.GOV> ("Barak, Eve I" <ebarak@NSF.GOV> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-OCT-1999 08:51:42.00

SUBJECT: Re: 6 billion and counting (at least, some can count)

TO: Multiple recipients of list BRUNONIA <BRUNONIA@BROWNVN.BROWN.EDU> (Multiple recipients of list BRUNONIA <BRUNONIA@BROWNVN.BROWN.EDU> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Depends on what you mean by compete.

How come the US pupils are so much more ignorant and maleducated that students from those non-competitive countries like Japan or western Europe?

And no, I don't believe that the answer is not that in the US everybody takes the tests and in those other countries only the elite kid take the test.

And no, I also don't believe that the answer is also not that the US Federal government is bloated in bureaucracy.

Your turn.

--- One who believes in Jubilee years and in leaving the corners of the fields for the gleaners.

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Dr. Roger M. Firestone [SMTP:rfire@CHELE.CAIS.NET]

> Sent: Monday, October 18, 1999 8:17 AM

> To: Multiple recipients of list BRUNONIA

> Subject: Re: 6 billion

>
> Bob Munck <robert.munck@GTE.NET> smeared:

>
>>Yeah, those lazy third-worlders, lying around the mud hut all day
>>being fed and clothed by American Ingenuity, Productivity, and
>>plain old honest sweat and hard work. I think that Rog is
>>channeling Pat Buchanan again.

>
> And you are perhaps channeling Josef Stalin? Don't EVER suggest that I
> am getting my ideas from that obnoxious piece of #\$%\$%&^. If you are
> too lazy to get off your fat behind and find out the difference between
> Pat Buchanan and my politics, which are primarily libertarian and would
> have _nothing_ to do with Buchanan's idiotic nativism and isolationism,
> not to mention anti-Semitism, then KEEP IT TO YOURSELF. Your
> cave-dwelling ignorance about any political philosophy other than your
> own is not something that you should be proud to have shared. I know
> you aren't stupid, so there must be some other reason why you want to

> disseminate hatred. Maybe you thought you were being funny. You are so
> far across that line that you can't see it from here.

>

> And now for just a little enlightenment in this dark place: In 1776, a
> Scotsman, having noticed that just a few countries in the world had
> somehow managed to escape what was general poverty and a subsistence
> existence--the state of nature another author had called "solitary,
> nasty, brutish, and short," examined the reasons why just those few
> experienced something in the way of prosperity instead. He published a
> work known as _The Wealth of Nations_, although its original title was
> longer. In that volume, and in the many studies in classical economics
> written since, the economic systems which promote poverty (feudalism,
> mercantilism, socialism--although this one was not known to Adam Smith)
> and the one which has produced wealth (capitalism), have been explored
> in detail. Authors in this century have included Hayek, von Mises,
> Schumpeter, and Friedman, along with many others (including this year's
> Nobel Memorial laureate).

>

> Third-worlders aren't "lazy," and of course, I never said they were.
> When they show up here in the US or in other capitalist countries, they
> turn out to be successful businessmen and entrepreneurs--often in
> greater proportions than Americans by birth. It is not American
> "ingenuity, productivity," etc. that produces this, but the American
> economic system. (Or the system in a few other countries, where the
> Labour/socialist/CSU/whatever governments haven't managed to put enough
> obstacles in the way of entrepreneurship to stifle innovation and new
> business formation.) I've worked for a couple of these immigrants, in
> fact.

>

> But most of the countries of the Third World are kleptocracies, governed
> by thieves (is Kabila any different from Mobutu Sese Seko?), while
> others are stifled by hopeless bureaucracies (India comes to mind).
> Whatever capital _is_ produced by their economic systems' enterprises is
> stolen or wasted by the government officials. Second World regimes
> don't believe in capital and do their best to make sure that it cannot
> be wielded by private individuals, while state enterprises misuse the
> capital they have.

>

> Without capital, there is no way to increase productivity. Increased
> productivity is the key to improved individual welfare. No matter how
> industrious you are, if you have only a shovel, while the fellow across
> the ocean has the capital to buy a front-loader, you cannot hope to
> outproduce him.

>

> The way has been clear since Adam Smith published his book in 1776. The
> verdict of history has always been the same: Feudal societies (African
> tribalism) cannot compete. Socialist societies (not just the Soviet
> Union, but even today's Western European countries) cannot compete. And
> mercantilist societies (Japan) cannot compete.

>

> If I'm channeling anyone (and doesn't it have to be someone who is
> dead?), it would, I hope, be Friedrich Hayek, this century's foremost
> exponent of freedom.

>

> Pat Buchanan? Don't make me puke.

>

> Roger M. Firestone, '67/'67GS