

## More E. Germans attempt emigration

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia -- A West German diplomat rescued an East German grabbed by a policeman Monday as he tried to scale a fence into Bonn's mission. However, most Czechoslovak police relaxed their controls, letting hundreds more refugees enter the compound as a new diplomatic dispute built over the issue.

East German refugees inside the embassy said they numbered more than 2,000 by late Monday and more than 100 additional refugees were arriving hourly.

In a formal protest delivered to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's office, East German envoy Horst Neubauer said his government demanded that the new refugees be "turned out of the embassy and returned to East Germany."

The latest rush came after 7,000 East Germans were allowed to leave West German embassies in Prague and Warsaw over the weekend for West Germany.

More than 32,000 East Germans have arrived in West Germany since Sept. 10, when Hungary opened its western border with Austria and the numbers of refugees occupying Bonn's embassies swelled.

On Monday, both East Germany and Czechoslovakia accused West Germany of breaking its word by harboring new refugees, going back on conditions it agreed to in gaining release of the earlier refugee throng.

Kohl spokesman Hans Klein denied any such agreement.

West German officials said they would press East Berlin to let the new arrivals leave for the West.

Czechoslovak police continued patrols outside the embassy Monday but relaxed controls on pedestrians and drivers, witnesses reported.

Nearly 10,000 people marched through Leipzig, East Germany, on Monday, demanding legalization of opposition groups and adoption of democratic reforms.

## Disagreement persists

# Bush, Mubarak discuss peace efforts in Mideast

WASHINGTON -- Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak met with President George Bush Monday on Mideast peace efforts and said he saw a "golden opportunity" for a breakthrough between Israel and the Palestinians.

Mubarak said failing to seize the opportunity "would be a grave mistake" and that he and Bush agreed "to work closely together in order to utilize the existing momentum."

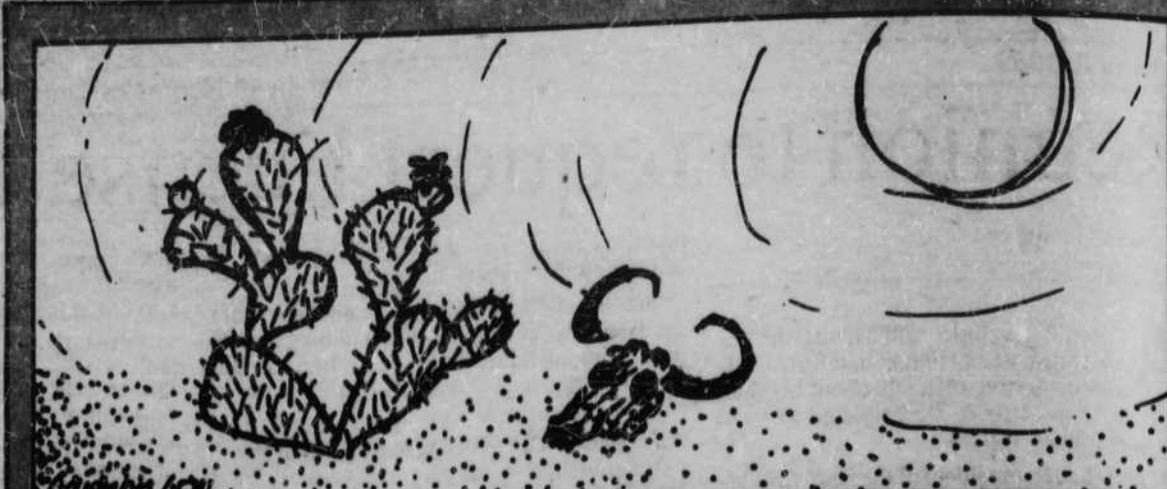
"The continuation of the status quo is hazardous to both" Israel and the Palestinians, the Egyptian leader told reporters after an Oval Office session lasting nearly an hour.

As Mubarak promoted his plan,

which includes a demand that Israel agree in principal to giving up seized lands, aides to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said the Israeli leader does not intend to alter his own Palestinian peace initiative.

Shamir's plan calls for elections in the occupied territories to choose delegates for negotiations with Israel. However, final status on the lands occupied by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war would be decided later.

Mubarak told reporters here the essential next step in the peace process is to persuade the Israelis and the Palestinians to enter into a dialogue "without preconditions."



## Texans plan to cultivate cactus

KINGSVILLE, Texas -- If they heard what their descendants were up to these days, the pioneers who settled Texas might think somebody had been out in the sun too long.

Ranchers on the vast stretches of semi-arid range are learning to love the prickly pear -- the same spiny cactus they have cursed, chopped, dug up and tried to get rid of for as long as anyone can remember.

They're looking at the ubiquitous prickly pear as a new way to make money, as a fruit and vegetable crop, as a feed for livestock and feed for wild birds.

More than 100 ranches are growing prickly pears in abundance in Texas and Oklahoma. The crop is being used for everything from fruit and vegetable products to animal feed.

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"We're looking at the prickly pear as something that could be very profitable," says Thomas Martinez, who has a ranch near Alice.

Still, the prickly pear has an image problem.

Rep. Kika de la Garza, a Texas Democrat and chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, calls the prickly pear fruit the "Texas kiwi." He told the conference last 10 years ago that it was a "desert fruit" and should be marketed as such.

Some see the prickly pear as a weed, for the prickly pear fruit, which varies from green to white to red, is a pest on many crops.

The fruit is composed of small, round, fleshy segments.

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They're looking at the prickly pear also can be eaten in Mexico, says the author of a book on Texas Agri-Center for Semi-Arid Forest Resources. The water leaves, with spines removed, normally sell in the United States during Lent, when many Mexican-Americans use them as a local substitute. They're also sold round as a vegetable.

Some people think nopales are a vegetable. The taste has been compared to green beans.

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# Yeutter promotes elimination of non-tariff trade barriers

MILWAUKEE -- U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter told Midwest governors Monday non-tariff trade barriers must be eliminated to restore order to international agriculture.

"For all practical purposes, agriculture is an anarchy in terms of international trade," Yeutter said during the keynote address to the Midwest Governors' Conference.

He called upon the governors to make a top priority of working with the federal government and business leaders to eliminate export subsidies, which he said impeded U.S. farmers competing in international markets.

"Export subsidies are probably the most onerous of all the trade barriers. They probably

hurt your states more than anything else," he said.

He said import constraints, which can be hidden from negotiations, are another type of trade barrier that hurts international agriculture.

"We wear a relatively white hat in this area compared to some of our trading partners. Everybody has a technique designed to keep out imports," he said.

The United States should convert non-tariff barriers into tariffs because the latter cannot be hidden and can be negotiated down, he said. As an example, he cited negotiations last year that opened the door for U.S. exporters to trade in Japanese beef markets.

"We convinced the Japanese to convert all their barriers into tariffs," he said.

Yeutter said the farm bill Congress must write next year will have to alter national agriculture policies to encourage the development and sale of new products.

He cited Canada's decision to grow canola, a better oil seed than soybean, as an example of how research and development can spawn new markets.

"Canola is today being grown primarily in Canada and shipped into the U.S.," he said.

"We ought to be growing canola in the U.S. and shipping it to Canada."

"Who is it that says we should be growing corn and soybeans in Iowa and Nebraska for

the next thousand years? We ought to be growing what is most profitable," he added.

States should allocate more money to research and technology, even in these times of budget constraints, Yeutter added.

"If we don't retain our edge over the rest of the world through research and technology, we are not going to be competitive internationally," he said. "We've got to open market opportunities from value-added products around the world."

"It is important, imperative, indispensable that we sell aggressively overseas. He who is not aggressive internationally is lost. Market shares are the name of the game," he said.

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## White supremacists plan march in Tennessee

PULASKI, Tenn. -- Strip away the orange ribbons, and Pulaski's courthouse square could be a movie set for an archetypal Southern town, where a Confederate hero stands on a pedestal and pickup trucks sport Dixie flags.

But the orange "brotherhood color" affixed to storefronts, lamp-posts, car antennas and coat lapels is meant to make sure no one confuses Pulaski residents with the white supremacists who plan to march through town Saturday.

"These people are outsiders and this county is a victim of rape by these groups," said author Gregory McDonald, who owns a farm in the area and helped organize the anti-march campaign.

Restaurants, stores and markets have agreed to close for the day throughout the town of about 8,000 people 90 miles south of Nashville, Tenn. Residents have been asked to

stay off the streets, and churches have planned activities to keep children and teen-agers away from downtown.

The racists are attracted to Pulaski by the town's role in the history of the Ku Klux Klan. The group was founded in Pulaski in 1865 as a reaction to what community leaders saw as a threat by carpetbaggers and former slaves after the Civil War.

It was disbanded four years later after the Legislature passed an anti-Klan law. The modern Klan was formed outside Atlanta in 1915 by a former minister who added Jews and Catholics to the group's list of enemies.

The Klan began marching in Pulaski annually in 1986 to protest the Martin Luther King national holiday.

The parades typically draw fewer than 100 marchers. Community leaders say as long as the racists obtain the proper permits and follow other rules they can't be stopped.

"It started out as 35 to 40 old boys putting on their bed sheets and marching around the square haranguing," said McDonald, author of the "Fleeth" mystery novels. "These people considered the town's silence tacit approval. Nothing could be further from the truth."

Town leaders decided it was time to act when the Aryan Nations of Hayden Lake, Idaho, announced plans to march here this year.

"We're just not going to let our town be taken over by bigots and hate mongers," said Bettie Higgins, director of the Chamber of Commerce.

Butler's group claims several hundred members across the county, but he did not know how many to expect on Saturday. "All members of our race are welcome," he said when asked whether Klan members and skinheads would march.

He said the town's condemnation "doesn't bother us a bit."