UNWAY PEACE
U.N.'s Long Stay, Power in Kosovo Stir Resentment

By Yvonne Botteman

Pristina, Yugoslavia—Here in the heart of Kosovo, in the capital, Pristina, the U.N. mission, which has run the province for more than three years, is raising more and more resentment. Many Kosovars accuse the U.N. of being an extension of the Serbs' rule, when in fact the U.N. has been here to help

Kosovo is still recovering from the brutal Yugoslav wars, and international officials, who run the province, have had little success in improving conditions or creating a sense of normalcy. The province, which is the largest in Serbia, is still divided into warring Serb and Albanian enclaves, and many Kosovars feel that the international community has done little to help them.

The United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) was established in 1999 to help Kosovo recover from the war and to create a future for the province. However, many Kosovars feel that the mission has not been effective in improving their lives, and they are disillusioned with the international community.

The mission's mandate includes promoting peace and stability, supporting the development of institutions, and helping to prepare Kosovo for eventual integration into Serbia. However, many Kosovars feel that the mission has not been successful in these areas.

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Manufacturing-Activity Gauge Increases More Than Expected

By Jon Hilsenrath

In a bénéficie sign that the nation’s healthy industrial sector is beginning to recover from a recession, the purchasing managers’ index, a barometer of manufacturing activity expanded in December for the first time since last summer.

The Institute for Supply Management said its index, which measures conditions in the nonfarm business sector, rose to 47.3 in December from 46.2 in November. The larger-than-expected increase of 1.1 points in December and a much larger rise than econ-

omists expected, readings above 50 indicate expansion in the man-

ufacturing sector, while readings below 50 point to declines. In December, the index was at its highest level since May. The index was above 50 from October through August, but fell to 46.2 in September. The December rise was the largest since October 1991 and a much larger rise than econ-

omists expected. The index is based on a survey of 300 companies. Economists had expected the index to rise to 46.7 in December. In October, it hit a 13-month low of 43.8.

Economists said that the index’s rise in December was partly due to industries that have been hit by the downturn in the automotive sector. Many economists said that the rise reflected growth in the manufacturing sector, particularly in the aerospace and defense industries. The index was above 50 in October and 49.5 in September.

The Fed has cut interest rates, and the reviv-

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ery. The current current is determined by the growth of consumer spending, which has been weak. Although consumers have been forecasting a pickup in business since summer, many economists said that the rise in the manufacturing sector was due to factors other than a pickup in consumer spending.

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