

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Stephanie Streett and Shannon Butler to POTUS (1 page)	04/12/2000	b(6)
002. letter	Jeannie Williams to POTUS [partial] (1 page)	04/04/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
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FOLDER TITLE:

Thursday, April 13, 2000

2019-0990-S

rs3468

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

4-13-00

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 films. *Munyon*

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CHICAGO SUN-TIMES

April 2, 2000

00 APR 10 04:41

Ms. Minyon Moore
Special Liaison to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington. D.C.

Dear Ms. Moore,

I am writing you at the suggestion of Lou Weisbach, who I had dinner with in Las Vegas on Friday. He told me he planned to mention the subject below to the President when he sees him on Sunday.

Two documentaries, "Paradise Lost: The Child Murders at Robin Hood Hills" (1996) and "Paradise Lost 2: Revelations" (2000) have concerned me that three innocent young men have been jailed for a crime while the real killer dares us to apprehend him.

One of the convicted young men, Damien Eccols, faces the death penalty. Almost everyone who has seen the two films, which have been aired on HBO, has been filled with the eerie conviction (backed by circumstantial evidence) that the stepfather of one of the murdered boys is the real killer, and that the three youths were arrested and convicted in a wave of hysteria which painted them as Satanists. This is literally a witch hunt.

In the first film, the stepfather actually gives the documentarians a knife that appears to resemble the murder weapon. In the second, after the mysterious death of his wife, the mother of one of the victims, he refers to her death as a "murder" even though he was the only person present when he died. There is also the peculiarity of a belated discovery of bite marks on the corpses, matched with the stepfather's three conflicting stories about why, and when, he had all his teeth extracted. In both films, the stepfather voluntarily appears on camera for extended

periods, behaving in a bizarre way that actually seems designed to call attention to his possible guilt.

I am asking Joe Berlinger, co-director of the two films, to send tapes of them to you, with the thought that they might be of interest to the President. I am enclosing my reviews of the two films.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roger Ebert", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Roger Ebert

"Paradise Lost: The Child Murders at Robin Hood Hills"

Four stars

Creative Thinking International Ltd. and Hand-To-Mouth Productions presents a documentary about a murder trial directed, produced and edited by Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky. Photographed by Robert Richman. Edited by M. Watanabe Milmore. Music by Metallica. Running time: 150 minutes. No MPAA rating (mature audiences; graphic scenes of murder victims).

Movies / Roger Ebert

(ital) Even Johnny Cash wears black. (unital)
--Parents of defendant Damien Echols

On May 5, 1993, the mutilated bodies of three 2nd graders were found in a wooded area near West Memphis, Ark. A month later, murder charges were filed against three local teenagers, who were accused of killing the children in a Satanic ritual. A police officer, asked how good the state's case was, he said, "On a scale of 1 to 10, it's an 11." But a hypnotic new documentary suggests that the community and the courtroom, inflamed by emotion and sensationalism, rushed to judgment.

"Paradise Lost: The Child Murders at Robin Hood Hills" is unique among courtroom documentaries in that the filmmakers, Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky, seem to have had complete access to both sides of the trial process, including private family meetings, conferences with lawyers, and even sessions in the judge's chambers. The film opens with sad police video footage from the crime scene, showing the bodies as they were first discovered, and then reports how wild rumors swept the area about Satanic rituals, animal sacrifice and blood drinking.

A month after the murders, an undersized 17-year-old named Jesse Misskelly, with an I.Q. of 72, testified that he had been present when Damien Wayne Echols, 18, and Jason Baldwin, 16, killed and mutilated the boys. Local prosecutors brought murder charges against the boys. In the courtroom, they make a poignant trio: Jesse, small and blinking; Jason, who does not testify and indeed hardly speaks except in soft, shy generalities, and Damien,

intelligent and articulate, known locally for dressing in black, listening to heavy metal music, and reading books on Wicca, or "white magic."

There is no significant physical evidence linking them to the crime, and the crime scene itself is without clues. Although one of the victims lost five pints of blood and the others bled freely, there is no blood at the murder site. The state's case is based on Jesse's testimony and hearsay; the defense argues that the statements made by Jesse contained only facts first supplied to him by the police, and there is a fascinating cross-examination in which a police transcript shows Jesse shifting the time of the crimes from morning to noon to after school to evening (when they actually occurred) under leading suggestions by police.

Jesse, whose trial was split off from the others, was found guilty and sentenced to life plus 40 years. He was offered a reduced sentence if he would testify at the trial of the other two teenagers, but refused. His mother says told him she would be sitting right there in the courtroom, and didn't want to hear him lie.

At the trial of Damien and Jason, evidence of the Satanic orientation of the murders is supplied by a state "expert occultist" who turns out to have his degrees from a mail-order university that did not require any classes or schoolwork. For the defense, a pathologist testifies that it would be so difficult to carry out the precise mutilations on one of the boys that he couldn't do it himself--not without the right scalpel, and certainly not in the dark or in muddy water.

Meanwhile, we meet members of the families on both sides. Time and again, the documentary describes someone as a boyfriend, girlfriend, stepfather, stepmother, ex-wife or ex-husband; there seem to be few intact original marriages in this milieu. The parents of the murdered children are quick to believe the theories about the crime, and unforgiving. One mother says of Damien, "He deserves to be tortured for the rest of his life." She curses not only the defendants, "but the mothers that bore them."

In one especially uncomfortable scene, relatives of two of the victims take target practice, shooting at pumpkins which they have named after the defendants, aiming at parts of the "bodies" they have not yet hit.

One of these men is John Mark Byers, stepfather of one of the victims, who earlier has been seen in a video at the crime scene, recreating the crimes in grisly detail while vowing vengeance. In the movie's single most astonishing

development, Byers gives the film makers a knife. They turn it over to the state. Crime lab reports show traces of blood that apparently comes from himself and his stepson. In the witness stand, he testifies that he beat his stepson with a belt at 5:30 p.m. on the day of his death. The welts from the belt buckle had previously been linked to the ritual killing.

We would like to hear testimony from Byers about whether the other victims were then present, or if his son later joined them, and where they were later, and where he was. Either those questions were not asked, or the filmmakers decided not to use them. One of the frustrating things about "Paradise Lost" is that, for all the information it contains, there are key elements that are missing. The three defendants, for example, all claim to have alibis for the night of the murder, but we learn little about them.

The film ends with guilty verdicts against Damien (death by injection) and Jason (life in prison). The sentences are under appeal. At the end of the film I was unconvinced of their guilt.

The film creates a vivid portrait of a subculture in which Satan is a central figure. Where did Damien, Jason and Jesse hear about Satanic rituals? Mostly in church, it would appear. Some members of this community seem to require Satanism as part of their world view; they seize upon the devil to explain what dismays them. Their frequent theme is vengeance, and it is blood-curdling to hear relatives of the victims promise that if the defendants are released, they will track them down and kill them.

The only person in the film who defends a traditional Christian belief system is the grandfather of one victim, who says he believes in forgiveness, and knows he will be reunited in heaven with his loved ones. The others in the room listen without comprehension. We leave the film unsure about who committed the murders, but convinced that an obsession with Satanism extends here far beyond the circle of defendants.

"Paradise Lost 2: Revelations"

Television / Roger Ebert

Three second-graders were brutally murdered on May 5, 1993, in West Memphis, Ark., and three young men are still in prison for the crimes, convicted in a climate which stereotyped them as members of a Satanic cult.

The possibility that they are innocent gnaws at anyone who has seen "Paradise Lost: The Child Murders at Robin Hood Hills." That 1996 documentary argued they were innocent, and implied that the father of one of the victims might have been involved. He even supplied a knife to the filmmakers that seemed to match the profile of the murder weapon, but DNA tests on bloodstains were botched.

When "Paradise Lost" played on HBO, it inspired a national movement to free the three prisoners--Damien Echols, now 24, under sentence of death, and Jessie Misskelley, 23, and Jason Baldwin, 21, with life sentences. Now comes "Paradise Lost 2: Revelations," a sequel that involves their appeals, and also features extraordinarily creepy footage of Mark Byers, the father under suspicion, whose wife has died in mysterious circumstances in the meantime.

The new documentary, directed like the first by Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky, plays at 9 p.m. Monday on HBO, and at 10 p.m. Wednesday. There is unlikely to be anything else on TV this week, or this month, more disturbing than this film. Watching it, you feel like an eyewitness to injustice.

Among new evidence introduced on appeal is the finding that human bite marks, found on one of the child's bodies, do not match the bites of the three defendants. The film points out that Mark Byers had his teeth extracted in 1997, four years after the murders, although on camera he places the extraction much earlier, and gives several contradictory reasons for it.

What does this prove? Not much to prosecution forensic experts, who testify the bite marks were caused by a belt.

Byers spends a lot of time on camera (he accepted an honorarium for appearing in this film). He is described by Echols as "the fakest creature to ever walk on two legs," and that seems the simple truth: He has an odd way of speaking in rehearsed sound bites, avoiding eye contact while using lurid prose that sounds strikingly insincere. Visiting the murder scene, he stages a mock burial and

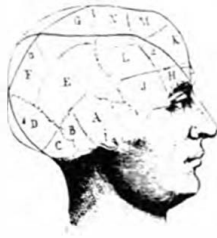
cremation of the three defendants, saying "there's your head-marker, you animal," and then pouring on charcoal lighter, chorting "now we're gonna have some fun," and lighting his cigar before dropping the match.

Did he do it? We hear a litany of his problems: A brain tumor, manic-depression, bad checks, drug abuse, DUIs, hallucinations, blackouts, neighbors who got a restraining order after he spanked their child, and the death of his wife. Byers rants about those who accused him of her death, and says she died in her sleep of natural causes. Later, possibly in a Freudian slip, he says, "after my wife was murdered."

The legal establishment in West Memphis seems wedded to their shaky case--dug in too deep to reconsider. Echols' new attorney claims the original defense was underfunded and incompetent, and indeed we find that one attorney was paid only \$19 an hour, and the defense was limited to \$1,000 for tests and research in a case dripping with forensic evidence.

Questions remain. If the victims were killed in the wooded area where they were found, why was there no blood at the scene? Can a confession by Misskelley be trusted? He has an IQ of 72, was questioned by police for 12 hours without a parent or attorney present, and then was tape-recorded only long enough to recite a statement which he later retracted.

On June 17, the appeal was turned down, by the same judge who officiated at the original trial. Near the end of the film, Byers takes a lie detector test and passes. The film notes that at the time he was on five mood-altering medications. The last shots show him singing "Amazing Grace," very badly.



April 4, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

**RE: FILMS REGARDING DAMIEN ECHOLS'
WRONGFUL CONVICTION IN ARKANSAS**

Dear Mr. President,

Enclosed please find VHS copies of two documentary films made by my partner and me, entitled *Paradise Lost: The Child Murders at Robin Hood Hills* and *Revelations: Paradise Lost 2*.

As you may have heard from Lou Weisbach and Roger Ebert, the films tell the story of the tragic and brutal 1993 murders of three eight-year-old boys in West Memphis, Arkansas, and the subsequent trials and convictions of Damien Echols, Jason Baldwin and Jessie Misskelley, Jr.

Damien, Jason and Jessie were convicted in an atmosphere of hysteria, in a community desperate for answers in the wake of an unthinkable tragedy. The emotions of the case permeated the media and the public at large, who convicted these young men before their trials ever began. However, there has only been extremely limited circumstantial evidence linking any of these young men to the crime. In fact, even one of the original prosecutors (who has yet to come forward publicly) has admitted to us privately that he does not feel the evidence he presented at trial was sufficient to warrant a conviction.

Damien Echols is sentenced to die by lethal injection, which could happen as early as this year. His case is now under review by the Arkansas Supreme Court, which, I fear, will likely echo the prejudiced statements of the lower courts. Those tainted opinions will be all that a Federal Circuit Judge will read before deciding whether or not to grant Damien a federal habeas corpus hearing, unless someone urges the courts to look closer at this case, and take an interest in the execution of this innocent young man.

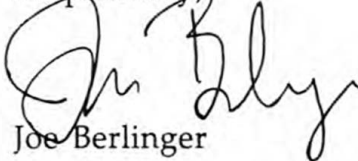
(continued, next page...)

As an Arkansas native, I sincerely hope that you do not perceive these films to be disparaging toward your home state. Although some Arkansans have been displeased with the portrayal of the State, our intention was never to criticize Arkansas, but to shed light on this particular case.

I am currently on location directing a movie (the sequel to *The Blair Witch Project*), but if you have any questions about the case or the films, I can be reached at all times on my cel phone, at (914)325-2409. Additionally, I live only minutes away from your Chappaqua home, in case you or Mrs. Clinton have any interest in meeting with me about the case.

Mr. President, it is imperative that the three young men receive new trials in a neutral environment. I implore you to view these two films and take an interest in this potential gross miscarriage of justice, currently happening in your home state.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Berlinger", written over the printed name.

Joe Berlinger

Enclosures

cc: Roger Ebert (w/o enclosures)

A Crime, and Its Questions, Revisited

By ANITA GATES

If John Mark Byers were a rich man, you might think he had bought his way out of trouble. But Mr. Byers, as he would be the first to tell you, is just plain folks. An apparently uneducated, overalls-wearing Arkansan who once owned a small jewelry store, he is the reason HBO's documentary "Paradise Lost 2: Revelations" is so horrifying and fascinating. It is also as disturbing as a film can be.

At the end of the original HBO film "Paradise Lost: The Child Murders at Robin Hood Hills" three teenagers were in prison, convicted of the 1993 murders of three 8-year-old boys. One of the teenagers, a 19-year-old, was on death row. But everything in the film had begun to point toward Mr. Byers, the stepfather of one of the murder victims.

That was 1994. Many viewers, learning that a sequel has been made, may expect it to be the story of how the young men were exonerated and the real murderer or murderers arrested. It is not.

In the beginning "Revelations" looks as if it will follow the pattern of another real-life case, that of Hurricane Carter as seen in the film "The Hurricane." A group of young people became convinced of Mr. Carter's innocence and devoted themselves to winning him a new trial and getting him out of prison. Happily, it worked.

In the case of the three young men convicted in Arkansas — Damien Echols (then 19, now 24), Jason Baldwin (now 21) and Jessie Misskelley Jr. (23) — a similar support group springs up. But when these advocates come to Jonesboro, Ark., bearing "Free the West Memphis Three" T-shirts, they appear to be greeted with the same warmth that met early civil rights workers arriving in the South.

The fact that some are from far-away states like Ohio, New Jersey and California is not in their favor. There may be a knee-jerk reaction to the term "West Memphis Three," reminiscent of the 1960's radical left.



HBO

Damien Echols, now 24, is awaiting execution for killing three 8-year-olds in 1993.

Or perhaps local residents suspect the group of being a cult. As a teenager Mr. Echols believed in Wicca, a religion that worships nature and advocates a kind of benevolent witchcraft. The prosecutors decided that the murders (in which one of the victims was sexually mutilated) had been ritualistic, committed by devil worshipers; they equated Wicca, and the fact that Mr. Echols was a fan of the rock group Metallica, with Satanism.

Interviewed for the sequel, the chief investigator for the original trial says he is sure the young men in prison are the murderers. For one thing, Mr. Misskelley confessed.

Even local television personalities seem convinced of the young men's guilt. When Burk Sauls, a leader of the support group, says on the air that Mr. Misskelley's confession was coerced, a man at the KAIT anchor desk says skeptically, "What was coercive about it?" It doesn't help that Mr. Sauls, who often seems to be smirking, answers with a reference to "a time line problem" instead of reiterating that Mr. Misskelley was questioned for hours. And when Mr. Misskelley did finally agree with the police officers who were saying he did it, he told them that the murders were committed at noon (when the victims were still at school). Mr. Misskelley has an I.Q. of 72.

The most amazing part of the sequel concerns bite mark evidence. When the defense, with the support

group's help, brings in a criminal profiler, he looks at photographs of the crime and sees bite marks that were either overlooked or ignored during the first trial. The three men in prison give bite impressions for analysis; none match. The prosecution and the defense bring in dueling odontologists. One says yes, these are bite marks; the other says they are not. The judge decides the prosecution odontologist is telling the truth.

As for Mr. Byers, he now has false teeth. But, he says, he has had them since before the murders. Then he says his teeth were knocked out in a fight. Then he says he lost his teeth because of periodontal disease. According to the film, dental records show that an oral surgeon removed Mr. Byers's teeth in April 1997, almost four years after the murders.

In the course of the film Mr. Byers takes a polygraph test with questions about the murders. The man who conducts the test tells him that he appears to be telling the truth about these matters "as far as you see them." (Mr. Byers turns to the cam-

In Arkansas a triple murder, a disputed verdict, but no 'Hurricane.'

era and declares himself vindicated, those last six words apparently not having registered with him.) It is established that Mr. Byers has a brain tumor and is taking several medications.

More than once Mr. Byers kneels beside a grave and speaks to the deceased. In the first film it was his son's grave. In "Revelations" it is that of his wife, Melissa, who died in 1996 of an undetermined cause. "I know your heart was broken," he says as the camera rolls. "I know you couldn't stand the death of your child. But oh God, I wish you hadn't left me." The impression is of a very bad actor imitating grief. If Mr. Byers is indeed innocent, he is doing himself no favors with these performances.

Mr. Byers was arrested last June for selling prescription drugs to an undercover narcotics agent. Sentenced to eight years, he could be paroled in October. Meanwhile Damien Echols is still on death row. He could be executed by lethal injection as early as May. Hearings for his last possible appeal on the state level end

Movie re-casts doubt on child murders

By STEPHEN SCHAEFER

The deaths of three boys, all second-graders who were found mutilated and murdered in a West Memphis, Ark., ravine were dubbed the "Robin Hood Hills murders," after the neighborhood where the killings took place. As it turns out, that wasn't the only fantastical element applied to the case.



ON DEATH ROW: Damien Echols, one of three boys convicted in the Robin Hood Hills murders.

TELEVISION

Three youths who wore black T-shirts and listened to heavy metal music were arrested, tried and convicted in what the prosecution called "ritualistic, Satanic cult" killings. One of them, Damien Echols, now 24, is on death row, the other two imprisoned for life.

That trial was filmed by the award-winning documentary team of Bruce Sinofsky, a Newton native, and Joe Berlinger, who began directing "The Blair Witch Project" sequel last week amid intense secrecy ("I can't tell you where we're filming, who's in it or what is going to happen").

They transformed the tragic and lurid tale into an Emmy-winning 1996 HBO documentary called "Paradise Lost." Not only did it expose (yet again) why poor people without adequate legal representation often end up on death row, it seriously cast doubt on the trio's guilt. "Paradise Lost" suggested that John Mark Byers, the

Bible-spouting stepfather of one of the victims, might be in some way responsible for the murders.

Berlinger, who calls this "My year for sequels," and Sinofsky return to HBO Monday at 10 p.m. with "Paradise Lost 2: Revelations," in which they revisit a case now mired in legal appeals for the imprisoned youths. Their original documentary inspired a nationwide support group called "Free the West Memphis Three," and the sequel pinpoints more bad news for Byers, the stepfather.

His wife died under mysterious circumstances two years ago. He's without a job, takes tons of prescription medication and feels like a pariah thanks to lingering suspicions about his involvement.

Says Sinofsky, "Joe and I weren't thinking, 'Let's go make Part 2.' HBO wanted something shorter, a 45-minute addition to the first film. As we got down there, we saw the West Memphis Three, the bite mark evidence and hearings were pending. We were re-energized.

"One thing that always troubled Joe and I was the first one won an Emmy and Peabody and made many top 10 lists when it was released theatrically, but it never jumped off the entertainment pages to become a news story.

While we tried to be ambiguous in the first film, we never felt they got a fair trial. It wasn't where we were on an advocacy route to prove them innocent like 'The Thin Blue Line,' the documentary by Cambridge's Erroll Morris that prompted a review of a Texas death row case that reversed a murder conviction.

"In the second film we're not doing that either, but we are leaning away from the prosecution and for the defendants."

Sinofsky may be diplomatic, but Berlinger has no qualms about stating the obvious: "Is this an attempt to save somebody's life on death row? Yes!

"I'm not supposed to say that because we attempt to tell both sides of one story. But the truth is the film points so overwhelmingly in one direction: How on earth could the jury arrive at this verdict? There are so many open questions."

If "Paradise Lost 2" strives to tell both sides of the story, "My personal opinion is that Echols is innocent," Berlinger says. "But the film doesn't go that far. The mission is to demonstrate that these guys didn't receive a fair trial. If you're going to put somebody to death, you should be damned sure that person is the guilty party. There are a lot of mind-boggling questions still open."

Even if the case hasn't yet become a news story, it has changed many people's lives, most dramatically the principal defendant's. "Damien did say he'd be dead by now without the first film, the West Memphis Three support group and his appeals," Berlinger says.

The filmmaker revealed one development not included in "Paradise Lost 2": "Damien got married on death row last November. They didn't want to put this in the film and we respected it. He's married a woman significantly older; she's like 34 or 35.

"What happened was when the film was shown in '96 at the Museum of Modern Art's New Directors/New Films series in New York, this woman from Brooklyn came to the screening and asked questions after. She was the last to leave and later she called me with more questions.

"Then I heard she made contact with Damien and visited him and moved to Little Rock after quitting her New York architectural firm.

"She's not a death row wacko at all; she's a very intelligent, nice woman who has an architecture career. She visited him daily even though they have no contact visits, and last November Damien's Buddhist spiritual adviser performed the ceremony."

As "Paradise Lost 2" notes at the end, if Echols' appeals are denied, he could be executed before the end of the year.

Says Sinofsky, "Everybody asks if we'll make 'Paradise Lost 3.' If Damien does get a federal appeal, it would be a story worth telling. If he's put to death, there's not enough, sadly, to tell — other than the loss and grief."

SISKEL & EBERT

"Siskel & Ebert"

Transcript of *Paradise Lost* Mention

As It Appears in Show #1118: "THE BEST FILMS OF 1996"

Tape date: 12-20-96

Air Date: 1-4-97

GENE SISKEL: "Fargo." "Everyone Says I Love You." "The English Patient." What do these three films have in common? They've both made either Roger's or mine or both of our Ten Best Films of the Year lists. And we'll be revealing those lists on this special edition of "Siskel & Ebert," a show with a fistful of thumbs up!

ROGER EBERT: And I'm Roger Ebert of the Chicago Sun-Times.

ROGER: Now Gene and I are both going to give our full lists of the year's best films.

Number 10 on my list: "Big Night", directed by Campbell Scott and Stanley Tucci.

Number 9: "Heidi Fleiss," the year's best documentary, with its stranger-than-fiction story of the Hollywood madam and the sinister figures behind her scandal.

Number 8: Woody Allen's "Everyone Says I Love You."

Number 7: Kenneth Branagh's "Hamlet."

Number 6: "Bound," by Larry and Andy Wachowski.

Number 5 on my list: "Welcome to the Dollhouse," directed and written by Todd Solondz.

Fourth on the list: John Sayles' "Lone Star".

Number 3: Mike Leigh's daring family drama, "Secrets and Lies".

Number 2: Lars von Trier's visionary "Breaking the Waves," with a great Oscar-caliber performance by Emily Watson as a young Scottish woman who loves her man so much she hopes for a miracle.

And Number One, the best film of the year on my list: "FARGO", by the Coen Brothers.

GENE SISKEL: And now for my list of the top films of 1996:

Number 10: "Bound," by the Wachowski brothers.

Number 9: "Kingpin," the year's funniest movie, a laugh riot, directed by Peter and Bobby Farrelly.

Number 8 on my list: Todd Solondz's "Welcome to the Dollhouse."

Number 7: The documentary "PARADISE LOST," by Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky, about a murder trial that could have possibly gone terribly wrong.

Number 6: Another terrific documentary, Al Pacino's "Looking for Richard."

Number 5: "Lone Star," by John Sayles.

Number 4: Anthony Minghella's "The English Patient."

Number 3: "Breaking the Waves," directed by Lars von Trier.

Number 2: Mike Leigh's "Secrets and Lies."

And my Number One pick of the year: "FARGO," by the Coen brothers. I wish they made a movie a week; our lives would be so much better.

ROGER: Well, all I have to say, Gene, is when we disagree one of us is wrong, but when we agree, both of us are right!

GENE: Excellent logic!

ROGER: Thank you! If you would like another look at our Ten Best lists, they're on the World Wide Web at www.siskel-ebert.com.

GENE: Hey, dot and dash yourself to see "FARGO" on videotape!

SISKEL & EBERT

"Siskel & Ebert"

Transcript of *Paradise Lost* Segment

As It Appears in Show #1120: "Memo to the Academy"

Tape date: 12-20-96

Air Date: 1-18-97

GENE SISKEL: "Jerry Maguire." "Surviving Picasso." "Bound." What do these three films have in common? Each contains an element we think is worthy of an Oscar nomination, but may not get it. And reminding Oscar voters of worthy nominations is the subject of this special edition of "Siskel & Ebert" we call our annual "Memo to the Academy." I'm Gene Siskel of the Chicago Tribune.

ROGER EBERT: And I'm Roger Ebert of the Chicago Sun-Times. In presenting our annual memo to the Academy's voters, we hope it functions as a reminder of deserving work that is in danger of being forgotten or overlooked. Now, do we want to influence the Oscar ballots, which are just now coming into the voters' hands? You bet we do!

ROGER: My next suggestion to the Academy voters: in the Best Documentary category please nominate *PARADISE LOST: THE CHILD MURDERS AT ROBIN HOOD HILLS*. This is the unforgettable new film by Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky, whose great *Brother's Keeper* was overlooked a few years ago by the Academy.

CLIP

ROGER: A lot of documentaries traditionally nominated for Oscars are really just TV shows pasted together out of file footage and talking heads. A movie like this--like *Paradise Lost*--represents a year's hard reporting, telling the tragic story of three eight-year-olds who were murdered, and raising the real possibility that three local teenagers were wrongly convicted of the crime.

Satanism the phantom of 'Paradise'

Even Johnny Cash wears black.

Parents of defendant Damien Echols

MOVIES

By Roger Ebert

On May 5, 1993, the mutilated bodies of three second-graders were found in a wooded area near West Memphis, Ark. A month later, murder charges were filed against three local teenagers, who were accused of killing the children in a satanic ritual. A police officer, asked how good the state's case was, said, "On a scale of 1 to 10, it's an 11." But a hypnotic new documentary suggests that the community and the courtroom, inflamed by emotion and sensationalism, rushed to judgment.

"Paradise Lost: The Child Murders at Robin Hood Hills" is unique among courtroom documentaries in that the filmmakers, Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky, seem to have had complete access to both sides of the trial process, including private family meetings, conferences with lawyers, even sessions in the judge's chambers. The film opens with sad police video footage from the crime scene, showing the bodies as they were first discovered, and then reports how wild rumors swept the area about satanic rituals, animal sacrifice and blood drink.

A month after the murders, an undersized 17-year-old named Jesse Misskelley, with an IQ of 69, testified that he had been present when Damien Wayne Echols, 18, and Jason Baldwin, 16, killed and mutilated the boys. Local prosecutors brought murder charges against the boys. In the courtroom, they make a poignant trio: Jesse, small and blinking; Jason, who does not testify and indeed hardly speaks except in soft, shy generalities, and Damien, intelligent and articulate, known locally for dressing in black, listening to heavy metal music and reading books on Wicca, or "white magic."

There is no significant physical evidence linking them to the crime, and the crime scene itself is without clues. Although one of the victims lost five pints of blood and the others bled freely, there is no blood at the murder site. The state's case is based on Jesse's testimony and hearsay; the defense argues that the statements made by Jesse contained only facts first supplied to him by the police, and there is a fascinating cross-examination in which a police transcript shows Jesse shifting the time of the crimes from morning to noon to after school to evening (when they actually occurred) under leading suggestions by police.

Jesse, whose trial was split off from the others, was found guilty and sentenced to life plus 40 years. He was offered a reduced sentence if he would testify at the trial of the other two teenagers, but refused. His mother says she told him she would be sitting right there in the courtroom, and didn't want to hear him lie.

At the trial of Damien and Jason, evidence of the satanic orientation of the murders is supplied by a state "expert occultist" who turns out to have his degrees from a mail-order university that did not require any

classes or schoolwork. For the defense, a pathologist testifies that it would be so difficult to carry out the precise mutilations on one of the boys that he couldn't do it himself—not without the right scalpel, and certainly not in the dark or in muddy water.

Meanwhile, we meet members of the families on both sides. Time and again, the documentary describes someone as a boyfriend, girlfriend, stepfather, stepmother, ex-wife or ex-husband; there seem to be few intact original marriages in this milieu. The parents of the murdered children are quick to believe the theories about the crime, and unforgiving. One mother says of Damien, "He deserves to be tortured for the rest of his life." She curses not only the defendants, "but the mothers that bore them."

In one especially uncomfortable scene, relatives of two of the victims take target practice by shooting at pumpkins they have named after the defendants, aiming at parts of the "bodies" they have not yet hit.

One of these men is John Mark Byers, stepfather of one of the victims, who earlier has been seen in a video at the crime scene, re-creating the crimes in grisly detail while vowing vengeance. In the movie's single most astonishing development, Byers gives the filmmakers a knife. They turn it over to the state. Crime lab reports show traces of blood that apparently came from himself and his stepson. On the witness stand, he testifies that he beat his stepson with a belt at 5:30 p.m. on the day of his death. The welts from the belt buckle previously had been linked to the ritual killing.



Damien Echols

PARADISE LOST: THE CHILD MURDERS AT ROBIN HOOD HILLS

★ ★ ★ ★

A documentary about a murder trial directed, produced and edited by Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky. Running time: 150 minutes. No MPAA rating (mature audiences; graphic scenes of murder victims). Opens today at the Music Box.

We would like to hear testimony from Byers about whether the other victims were then present, or if his stepson later joined them, and where they were later, and where he was. Either those questions were not asked, or the filmmakers decided not to use them. One of the frustrating things about "Paradise Lost" is that, for all the information it contains, key elements are missing. The three defendants, for example, all claim to have alibis for the night of the murder, but we learn little about them.

The film ends with guilty verdicts against Damien (death by injection) and Jason (life in prison). The sentences are under appeal. At the end of the film I was unconvinced of their guilt.

The film creates a vivid portrait of a subculture in which Satan is a central figure. Where did Damien, Jason and Jesse hear about satanic rituals? Mostly in

church, it would appear. Some members of this community seem to require Satanism as part of their world view; they seize upon the devil to explain what dismays them. Their frequent theme is vengeance, and it is blood-curdling to hear relatives of the victims promise that if the defendants are released, they will track them down and kill them.

The only person in the film who defends a traditional Christian belief system is the grandfather of one victim, who says he believes in forgiveness, and knows he will be reunited in heaven with his loved ones. The others in the room listen without comprehension. We leave the film unsure about who committed the murders, but convinced that an obsession with Satanism extends here far beyond the circle of defendants.



Chicago Tribune

Friday, September 27, 1996

Siskel's Flicks Picks

By Gene Siskel



■ **PARADISE LOST.** A brilliant documentary about a sensational murder trial in Arkansas that, according to the filmmakers, may be nothing more than a desperate witch hunt. Three 8-year-old boys are brutally slain, and arrested for the crime are three teen-age boys, including one who has dabbled in the occult. Directors Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky manage to capture trial coverage that goes beyond anything you saw in the O.J. Simpson case. The result is an aching portrait of a small town with small minds and broken hearts. Not rated. ★★★★★

Sun-Sentinel

BROWARD METRO EDITION • SOUTH FLORIDA • MONDAY • MARCH 13, 2000 • SUN-SENTINEL.COM • 354

Is this justice?

HBO takes another look at controversial Arkansas triple murder case.

By KINNEY LITTLEFIELD

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER

Oh boy, we're tough.
We will kill crime.

Our penchant for punishment over rehabilitation, for longer prison terms or even the death penalty, seems increasingly pronounced.

But what if a terrible mistake is made, as we saw in the movie *The Hurricane* when boxer Ruben "Hurricane" Carter was wrongly incarcerated for murder?

What if less-than-affluent murder defendants can't afford the pricey lawyering you'd better well have if you're on trial for your life?

Those crucial questions are pressing in *Paradise Lost 2: Revelations*, an eerie documentary about triple murder and a possible miscarriage of justice in West Memphis, Ark., premiering tonight on HBO.

ON TV

Program:
America Undercover: Paradise Lost 2: Revelations
Airs: 10
tonight on
HBO

The unsettling feature-length film continues where its Emmy and Peabody award-winning predecessor *Paradise Lost: The Child Murders at Robin Hood Hills* (1996) left off. It revisits the 1994 arrest and conviction — with much community

Steven Branch
Age 8



Chris Byers
Age 8



Michael Moore
Age 8



CAUTION: POLICE LINE - DO NOT CROSS

Lloyd Jesse Misskelley Jr.



Wayne Eugene Echols



Jason Charles Baldwin



THE CHILD MURDERS AT ROBIN HOOD HILLS

WANTED: The publicity poster for the documentary shows the victims, Steven Branch, Chris Byers and Michael Moore, as well as the three men convicted of their murders, Jessie Misskelley, Damien Echols and Jason Charles Baldwin. HBO photo

outrage and scant evidence — of Jason Baldwin, now 22, Jessie Misskelley, now 23, and Damien Echols, now 24, for the brutal murder of three 8-year-old boys.

The case gained national notoriety and the trappings of a witch hunt because Echols wore long hair and a trench coat, listened to heavy metal music and was rumored to have made a pact with the devil.

"Every day the press was saying devil worship, Metallica music — guilty, guilty, guilty," filmmaker Bruce Sinofsky said of the 1996 trial. Sinofsky and Joe Berlinger produced and directed *Paradise Lost 2* and the original *Paradise Lost*.

"The jury pool was so polluted there was no way people hadn't made up their minds about guilt or innocence."

Baldwin and Misskelley are now serving life sentences and Echols awaits execution on death row, pending possible review of his case by a federal judge. He has exhausted his state appeals.

Meanwhile, provocative *Paradise Lost 2* aims to stir public support to give Echols a new trial.

Distressing as it is, it is investigative — and advocacy — journalism at its best.

"The defendants' families live on \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year," Sinofsky said. "The way it works in Arkansas with indigent cases, if you're an attorney your name comes up in a lottery and you have to defend that person. Only one of the original attorneys had any murder trial experience."

"To see these people settle for inexperienced attorneys with no war chest — you really see how poor people don't get a fair shake unlike O.J. or the Ramseys [in the unsolved JonBenet Ramsey murder case] or the Menendez brothers — whatever the outcome of the trial."

Paradise Lost 2 also probes the possibility that police may have coerced a confession from Misskelley, who has an IQ of 72.

His interview with the police lasted 12 hours without a lawyer or family member present. It was a linchpin of the prosecution's case.

Watch *Paradise Lost 2* and you can't help but worry deeply how well our get-tough criminal justice system works.

Indeed, the film is styled to achieve a mood of gut-roiling menace.

It meshes fast edits, graphic crime photos, Metallica music and flashbacks to the earlier film with emotionally strident interviews.

Included are straight-up chats with police investigators, a criminal profiler, the victims' parents, the convicted men and their support group "Free the West Memphis Three."

"That group has really jumped in to try and get a new trial," Sinofsky said. "The Internet is crucial at this point — Damien even did an Internet chat from death row."

The documentary includes scenes of Echols' mom tearfully chatting over the Net with her son.

In truly strange segments it showcases the bizarre mindset of John Mark Byers — father of one of the slain boys — who some believe guilty of the triple murder.

Sinofsky: "In our system — in this case — there was just this leap to convict so life can go back to the way it was in the community because fear is running rampant and kids can't go back to the playground."

"Before this case I was a supporter of the death penalty. But after seeing how mistakes can be made I'm now firmly against it."

"Really, this case is a study in poor man's justice. It's just not something you can easily rinse off."

Roger Ebert & the movies

"ROGER EBERT & THE MOVIES" SHOW #1429
TRANSCRIPT OF "PARADISE LOST 2: REVELATIONS" REVIEW
GUEST CRITIC: JOYCE KULHAWIK, WBZ-TV, BOSTON
TAPE DATE: 3/15/00
AIR DATE: 3/18/00

ROGER EBERT: A few years ago we reviewed an extraordinary documentary named "Paradise Lost," that was about the murder of three little boys in West Memphis, Arkansas. Three local teenagers were charged with the crimes and found guilty. One received a death sentence, the other two were imprisoned for life, in a mood of hysteria in which they were stereotyped as members of a satanic cult. And they were heavy-metal listeners. The documentary cast serious doubts on that verdict. And now there is a sequel, called "PARADISE LOST 2: REVELATIONS," which plays this month on HBO. Time has changed Damien Echols, who received the death penalty. We see him defiant after his arrest...

CLIP

ROGER: ...but now subdued and more thoughtful after hard prison time.

CLIP

ROGER: We also see another familiar face: John Mark Byers, stepfather of one of the murdered boys. The first film suggested that he might have been involved in the murders himself, and he is the focus of groups who believe the three young prisoners are innocent.

CLIP

ROGER: Byers' wife died a few years ago, and the death is still under investigation. Here he pays a visit to her grave and rants against any suspicion that he was involved in her death.

CLIP

ROGER: But later in the film he makes what sounds to me like a big Freudian slip.

CLIP

(continued, next page)

ROGER: The film's position is very clear: the three prisoners were victims of hysteria in a climate that claimed they were members of a satanic cult. A lot of evidence points to their innocence, and some evidence, including a bloody knife and some missing teeth, create doubts about Byers. Decide for yourself. "PARADISE LOST 2: REVELATIONS" has played twice on HBO, and plays three more times this month. Check your listings.

JOYCE KULHAWIK: I have to say this was one of the most difficult movies I have ever had to watch. And I watched part two first and then went back and had to make myself watch part one. The filmmakers are absolutely to be commended for throwing a very harsh light on some real dark corners here. And at the very least, this film demands, demands, that the facts be reexamined in a neutral legal setting again. What about those bite marks? What about this stepfather, who has to be one of the most frightening people I've ever seen on screen? And at the very most this film might help prevent a gross miscarriage of justice.

ROGER: You know, when you say a neutral setting I think that's crucial, because it's clear in the first film and clear in the second film that the local people involved have a vested interest in being right about this no matter whether they're right or wrong.

JOYCE: There was a foregone conclusion. And I think that has clearly affected the way the jury behaved here, the way the townspeople behaved, the way the reporters covering this case have behaved in not reporting some of the facts that were very important, not highlighting them, not seeing it, because they just didn't get it.

ROGER: Although, actually, the "Arkansas Gazette" has done a pretty good job of calling a lot of this into question. That woman in the film comes across pretty well. But boy, to see this film really gets you worked up, doesn't it?

JOYCE: Yes, it does.

ROGER: It's disturbing.

THE CRITICS' JOINT COMMENT FROM THE PROGRAM SUMMARY

ROGER: And finally two thumbs up for the very important "PARADISE LOST 2: REVELATIONS," one of the most disturbing films we've seen. Check your local listings for its HBO playdates.

SISKEL & EBERT

"SISKEL & EBERT" Transcript

"PARADISE LOST: THE CHILD MURDERS AT ROBIN HOOD HILLS"

As it appears in show #1103

Tape Date: 9-18-96

Air Date: 9-21-96

GENE SISKEL: Our next film is truly special. It's called "PARADISE LOST: THE CHILD MURDERS AT ROBIN HOOD HILLS," and it is extraordinary, a riveting documentary about a small town and its attempt to deal with the grisly 1993 murders in West Memphis, Arkansas, of three eight-year-old boys, carved up and dumped in a ditch. Now, you might think this subject is too repellant to watch, and I'll admit I did at first. But the movie is as much about the townspeople, the surviving families and the accused killers, as the killings themselves, as "PARADISE LOST" develops all of the energy and drama of a great court case and a social document.

CLIP

GENE: One of those accused is a tiny 17-year-old with an IQ of 72 who, his defense lawyers argue, was coerced into a confession and into implicating two other boys.

CLIP

GENE: The alleged ringleader is a boy who is into heavy metal music and has dabbled with the occult; he acknowledges that. He wears black clothing, and all of that, the prosecutors argue, is what makes this--in their opinion--a Satanic cult killing.

CLIP

GENE: "PARADISE LOST" was created by filmmakers Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky, who four years ago created the similar crime investigation film, "Brother's Keeper." Again they use a murder trial to really give us a memorable portrait of an insular town while we try to sort out a real life and death drama. "PARADISE LOST" runs two-and-a-half hours; I easily could have watched another hour--another two hours--of this material. It's that strong and sad and outrageous.

ROGER EBERT: Oh, it is a great film, Gene, and one of the things it points out is the need, the real need to create the idea of Satanic rituals in order to explain crimes, because it's not enough that there could be a sick deviate out there who would kill these boys. And then the evidence that builds up: there was no blood at the murder site--eight pints of blood disappeared. The kids are too small to have carried the bodies there. The mutilations couldn't have taken place, apparently--at least, a doctor says--at night underwater in the dark. The murders apparently took place someplace else, and there is compelling evidence that these three kids didn't do it. But everybody in the town and in the courtroom and on the jury are all blinded by their fantasies about Satanic cults, and they can't listen to reason.

GENE: The other thing I want to point out is, in addition to that, the portrait of a town...

ROGER: Yes.

GENE: ...and how they band together, how they fight each other, the tragedy unfolding in so many multiple ways, killing so many people's spirits. It's an incredible document about the devastation of a crime, whoever did it.

ROGER: Yes. Yes. And it's a great film.

THE CRITICS' JOINT COMMENT FROM THE SUMMARY PORTION OF THE SHOW

ROGER: Finally, two very enthusiastic thumbs up for "PARADISE LOST." This one also looks headed for our top ten lists.

ADDITIONAL, INDIVIDUAL COMMENTS

GENE: Oh, it'll be there for me, that's for sure.

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"To injure no man,
but to bless all mankind"

BOSTON • FRIDAY
MARCH 24, 2000

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ben Johnson 4-13-00
Bx

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may pivot on which candidate can show he has it. 3

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BOUQUET BUCKS



HOWARD LAFRANCHI

NEXT, NAFTA? Farmers here
want more help from US.

**Colombia's
hope: less coca,
more carnations**

By Howard LaFranchi
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, COLOMBIA

An age of apologies

■ Pope's tribute to Holocaust
victims yesterday is part of a
wider reconciliation trend.

By Scott Peterson
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

AMMAN, JORDAN - Apologies come in all shapes
and sizes, but never before has there been an
era of such public contrition as that for the
mistakes and atrocities of the 20th century.

Pope John Paul II took the
lead yesterday in a very emo-
tional ceremony at the Yad
Vashem Holocaust memorial
in Israel, saying that the
Roman Catholic Church "is deeply saddened
by the hatred and displays of anti-Semitism
directed against [Jews] by Christians at any
time and in any place."

Though not specifically addressing his
church's silence during World War II while
Nazi Germany exterminated 6 million Jews
- an apology many Jews were hoping to hear
- the pontiff said that the memory of the
Holocaust "lives on, and burns itself onto
our souls."

But the pope's Holy Land remorse
which came just days after he made a sweep-
ing millennial appeal for forgiveness of 2,000
years of church sins - is just the latest in a
surge of official apologies that have been
bubbling to the surface from the White
House to Iran, from Bosnia to Vietnam, and
from Rwanda to Japan.

"I call it a *mea culpa* trend," says Judith
See **APOLOGY** page 9



RADU SIGHETU/REUTERS

MAKING AMENDS: The pope met with
Israel's chief rabbis during his historic trip.

US cities face past racial strife

By Suzi Parker
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELAINE, ARK. - Here amid wide cotton fields,
many residents of this tiny Mississippi
River town wish history would just go away.
Others want it to come back - rehabilitated.

For the first time, both sides are con-
fronting the emotional night of Sept. 30,
1919, when gunfire led to a riot in which
posses of white men killed dozens - perhaps
hundreds - of African-Americans.

Even today, the question of who started

the shooting is widely disputed in this tiny
town of warm handshakes and red-brick
storefronts. Yet, in probing its past, Elaine is
joining other US cities - from Tulsa, Okla.,
to Rosewood, Fla. - in an attempt to redress
the racial injustices of nearly a century ago.

Some cities are talking about financially
compensating victims of the race riots and
their heirs. Others are just talking, reopen-
ing long-ignored issues. It's all a sign of how
the South is changing. As blacks learn

See **REPARATION** page 4

Copied
Johnson
Podesta

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Bit by bit, cities confront past racial strife

REPARATION from page 1

about their history - and gain a stronger political voice throughout rural parts of the region - many are now confronting the wrongs committed during the days of Jim Crow.

"Once the United States agreed to make reparations to the Japanese, people saw that as a precedent," says Harry Watson, director of the Center for Study of the American South at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. "As people look at reparations, they begin to identify specific losses and people, which is the case with these race riots."

Race riots were not uncommon in the early 20th century: New York and New Orleans each had one in 1900, and Atlanta had its own in 1906. During six months of 1919, 25 Southern and Midwestern towns endured mass attacks on African-Americans. In north-west Arkansas, for example, black populations vanished completely - having fled or been murdered. Today, the black population there lags behind the rest of the state.

The reasons for repentance and reparations now are myriad, say scholars.

Elazar Barkan, a historian at Claremont Graduate University in California and author of an upcoming book on reparations, says the trend toward taking responsibility for domestic wrongs can be traced to the end of the cold war. In the past 10 years, says Mr. Barkan, the US has turned its attention inward after years of dealing with global crises.

Some scholars also point to a more basic need to purge the past and seek truth. Others add that many African-Americans who heard about such horrific acts as children now hold positions of power to confront the culprits.

In Tulsa, a commission worked for two



years to answer questions about the violence that destroyed 35 blocks of Tulsa's black business district in 1921. The findings resulted in a report to the state legislature this year that gave reparations to riot survivors.

The Florida Legislature accepted responsibility in 1994 for failing to protect the victims of a mass murder that began New Year's Day 1923, when a white mob stormed the town of Rosewood, intent on avenging the rape of a white woman.

Here in Arkansas, many want to see similar action taken, and they hope that Elaine, a town of 920 people, captures the attention of the state's politicians.

But not everyone appreciates fresh questions about the racially motivated events 80 years ago. Elaine lies in the distressed Mississippi delta, where race relations remain strained even as more and more African-Americans are elected to local government.

"People over there don't want to think

about it, and you see a lot of blacks who are still scared to talk," says Griff Stockley, a Little Rock, Ark., lawyer and novelist who is writing a book on the Elaine riots.

Robert Miller, a doctor who last year became the first black mayor of nearby Helena, Ark., echoes those words. He says his father often told him that the race riots were not a matter of discussion.

But that's not surprising. For years, most Arkansians did not even know the riots occurred. Though documentation is sketchy, the story of Elaine - named for Alfred Lord Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" - reads like a tragic Arthurian legend.

WHEN African-American sharecroppers met in the town church with a union organizer, white citizens were worried by their increasing clout. What happened next still generates crossed interpretations - whites say the African-Americans ambushed the white officers; African-Americans insist white officers provoked a gunfight.

Either way, whites formed posses of Arkansians, and even Mississippians who joined as the news filtered through the South. Conflicting reports exist about the death toll: one states that 20 African-Americans died; another says 869 were killed. Army troops in Little Rock were sent to restore order.

Talk now circulates about mass graves, and historians want a Tulsa-like riot commission formed to address concerns and maybe issue future reparations.

"We'd like to be able to get some money to perform an archaeological dig," says Mike Everette, an Arkansas state senator. "It's time for white Arkansians to face up to its terrible history, and blacks to stand up and ask why."

4-13-00

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Bill Joy
Co-founder and Chief Scientist
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Playa del Carmen, Mexico

Monday March 27, 2000

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

(I sent you an earlier version of this letter on March 10, 2000, but am not sure it ever reached you.)

Although we have never met, I was honored to serve as co-chair of your Presidential Information Technology Advisory Committee (PITAC), and am grateful that your administration has included substantial additional funding for information technology (IT) research in your new budget proposal.

4-13-00

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Although we have never met, I was honored to serve as co-chair of your Presidential Information Technology Advisory Committee (PITAC), and am grateful that your administration has included substantial additional funding for information technology (IT) research in your new budget proposal.

I write today on a different subject. Recently I have become very concerned about some clear, and not widely publicized, dangers from new technologies in the 21st century. The risks are very similar to those stemming from nuclear weapons, but are, in fact, even worse, because the technologies involved are commercial and available to small groups. I know that the you share at least some of these concerns, based on remarks you made on the *NewsHour* after your most recent State of the Union address.

I have written about my concerns in the attached *Wired* magazine story, and also suggest how we might proceed to limit the otherwise large dangers—it will not be easy. I have also presented these issues at the Council on Foreign Relations meeting in New York on Monday March 13, and also enclose a tape of the *Charlie Rose* show and articles from the Washington Post, New York Times and Newsweek.

The most immediate danger is that the further exponential improvements in knowledge and technology will allow crazed individuals to engineer pathogens, what I call in the article a “white plague.” I would note that we are making all the relevant information

public, that the equipment required is the same for both good and bad uses, and declining rapidly in cost. Such pathogens can spread rapidly, like a bad flu.

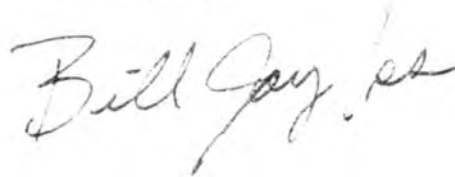
Going beyond the article, I would note that designer pathogens don't need to obey the normal law that widespread bugs tend to be less virulent: a widespread deadly pathogen would normally go co-extinct with its target which is an evolutionarily bad strategy, but not a constraint for one designed in a laboratory. Laboratory pathogens can also be designed so that we have no natural immunity; designing a shield against them is effectively asking for improvements to the human immune system, no small task. Such pathogens could also be aimed at the relative monoculture of our crops—there is no shortage of dangers.

I don't believe that any of this is controversial. What hasn't been appreciated fully is the danger of the confluence of Moore's law improvements, empowering so many people, with the power that the self-replication in these technologies brings. We face for the first time a situation where many individuals and small groups can now fatally affect large groups—an essentially unbounded increase in the power of extremists.

We have some time for discussion and action, but the time is relatively short.

I would be grateful for the opportunity to discuss this with you further, if you wish, and at your convenience.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill Joy", followed by a small flourish or mark.

AFTER SHEEP AND PIGS, GOO

An eminent computer scientist on threats to the international order—and everything else

By MICHAEL ELLIOTT

THE PANELED ROOMS OF THE Council on Foreign Relations in New York are not normally the place where you expect to see ponytailed computer scientists strut their stuff; ambassadors, academics and Wall Street old-money-with-a-conscience are more the council's style. But at a dinner last week, the New Economy met the Old Establishment for a dizzying, fascinating few hours. The crowd had gathered to hear Bill Joy, chief scientist of Sun Microsystems—and, for the record, as neatly groomed as any diplomat—expound on a long article of his in the April issue of *Wired* magazine. (The full text can be found at wired.com/wired/archive/8.04/joy.html.) Few of those gathered, I imagine, left doubting that Joy had initiated a debate that will increasingly absorb all those concerned with the state of international relations.

For someone whose work as a computer scientist is legendary, Joy is mighty worried. To quote: "The 21st-century technologies—genetics, nanotechnology and robotics (GNR)—are so powerful that they can spawn whole new classes of accidents and abuses. Most dangerously, for the first time, these accidents and abuses ... will not require large facilities or rare raw materials ... It is no exaggeration to say that we are on the cusp of the further perfection of extreme evil, an evil whose possibility spreads well beyond that which weapons of mass destruction bequeathed to the nation states."

This isn't science fiction. The incredible power of the revolution in genetics now makes headlines virtually every day; last week's offerings saw the first cloning of pigs, a plea by the president of the United States and the prime minister of the United Kingdom that the results of research on the human genome should be made publicly available and the revelation that a high-school student in New York state could win a science prize by encrypting data in a strand of DNA. ("It is not really complicated," 17-year-old Viviana Risco told *The New York Times*. Quite something, the teens of today ...) Less well known are advances in nanotechnology, which builds "machines" by manipulating atoms and molecules. Joy guesses that by 2030 such technology may produce computers a million times more powerful than the PCs of today. Place such computers in a robot, and you risk—actually, pretty much guarantee—that you will have built something that can do anything imaginable better than humans.



Prophet of doom: Joy warns of 'extreme evil'

Frightened yet? There's more. For Joy, the real danger from GNR technologies comes from the fact that they have the ability to produce matter that is "self-replicating"—in other words, that can breed. That leads to the possibility of true horror, that an organism accidentally created could simply obliterate all other life on the planet. (To those in the know, apparently, this is known as the "gray goo" problem, though there isn't any particular reason the stuff that might take over the planet must be either gray or gooey. Joy notes: "Gray goo would surely be a depressing end to our human adventure on earth ... and one that could stem from a simple laboratory experiment. Oops.")

Admittedly, those who think this dystopia the product of fevered minds have some arguments on their side. Through a combination of self-restraint and international regulation, humankind has learned how to live with and contain devastatingly dangerous technologies. No nuclear bomb has been exploded in anger since 1945; at a more mundane level, it took us only about 20 years to develop social rules that rendered reasonably safe the mass use of that deadly projectile, the automobile.

But in the new world, such comfortable analogies may not hold. The democratiza-

tion of technology—the speed with which computing power increases as the price of information shrinks—has placed extraordinary resources in the hands of individuals as well as states. International treaties between nations may prohibit the development of GNR technologies into instruments of war, just as they have in the case of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. But those 20th-century weapons are made from rare natural resources like uranium; GNR technologies, on the other hand, depend on nothing more than the manipulation of weightless information. In those circumstances, says Joy, "the control mechanisms that have worked for thousands of years don't work anymore."

So what can be done? Joy advocates a policy of "relinquishment"—a self-denying ordinance by which nations, commercial organizations and scientists would agree that certain technological advances were simply too dangerous to be worth pursuing. Verifying such relinquishment would be a nightmare, partly because any regime of inspection would have to exist partly in cyberspace. (By contrast, detecting nuclear tests is child's play.) It follows that any regime to control the development of GNR technologies would inevitably imply a massive invasion of privacy.

That's just one of the issues with which the new century will have to come to grips. ("Privacy," as one Silicon Valley hero has said; "get over it.") The information revolution has changed the way we shop, work and communicate; quite soon it will change the way we have sex and reproduce. Why should we ever have thought that it would not change the way we think about international relations? Geeks and diplomats have not, hitherto, been natural bedfellows. But if they take the right lesson from Joy's work, they will soon start learning each other's language. That; or prepare for a world of gray goo.

From Internet Scientist, a Preview of Extinction

By Joel Garreau

Washington Post Staff Writer

Sunday, March 12, 2000; Page A15

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A respected creator of the Information Age has written an extraordinary critique of accelerating technological change in which he suggests that new technologies could cause "something like extinction" of humankind within the next two generations.

The alarming prediction, intended to be provocative, is striking because it comes not from a critic of technology but rather from a man who invented much of it: Bill Joy, chief scientist and co-founder of Sun Microsystems Inc., the leading Web technology manufacturer.

Joy was an original co-chairman of a presidential commission on the future of information technology. His warning, he said in a telephone interview, is meant to be reminiscent of Albert Einstein's famous 1939 letter to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt alerting him to the possibility of an atomic bomb.

In a 24-page article in the *Wired* magazine that will appear on the Web Tuesday, Joy says he finds himself essentially agreeing, to his horror, with a core argument of the Unabomber, Theodore Kaczynski--that advanced technology poses a threat to the human species. "I have always believed that making software more reliable, given its many uses, will make the world a safer and better place," Joy wrote in the article, which he worked on for six months. "If I were to come to believe the opposite, then I would be morally obligated to stop this work. I can now imagine that such a day may come."

Joy enjoys a level-headed reputation in the industry. "Nobody is more phlegmatic than Bill," said Stewart Brand, an Internet pioneer.

"He is the adult in the room."

Joy is less clear on how such a scenario could be prevented. When asked how he personally would stop this progression, he stumbled. "Sun has always struggled with being an ethical innovator," he said. "We are tool builders. I'm trailing off here."

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VIEWPOINT

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Back to the roots

TODAY'S ISSUE: Bill and Hillary Clinton and their daughter Chelsea returned to Northwest Arkansas last weekend to visit friends and reminisce about earlier days.

OUR OPINION: We can only imagine what went through the couple's mind during and in the quiet hours after their stay.

It had to have been a deeply nostalgic trip for the Clintons, who visited lifelong friends and landmarks for about nine hours in Fayetteville last weekend.

Fayetteville was the first home of the Clintons as a married couple, when both taught law at the University of Arkansas.

Just seeing the many familiar places, from the University of Arkansas Law School to the Jim and Diane Blair family home, as well as others whom Clinton has known and helped over the years, had to have stirred memories and emotions long buried beneath the passage of numerous political campaigns and eight years inside the out-of-touch Beltway.

Clinton, while serving as governor, performed the wedding ceremony between the Blairs in 1979, and the Blairs had hosted the Clintons' reception in their back yard when they were married.

At the University, the president was surprised to find a commemorative plaque bearing his name, as well as

“

By the time they departed on Air Force One about 10 p.m.

Sunday, there is no doubt the Clintons had traveled in thought back to the hope-filled era of their life together, when the allure of an undeniably promising future in national politics and boundless potential hummed in unison like a fueled rocket on the launch pad.

”

Hillary's, on the lawn of Old Main. Both had served in the mid-1970s as law professors on the campus.

By the time they departed on Air Force One about 10 p.m. Sunday, there is no doubt the Clintons had traveled in thought back to the hope-filled era of their life together, when the allure of an undeniably promising future in national politics and boundless potential hummed in unison like a fueled rocket on the launch pad.

They doubtlessly reflected on the difference 26 years can make in everyone's lives. And they may have wondered quietly to themselves about the time Air Force One crossed somewhere over Kentucky, what if?

□ □ □

The opinion is that of the newspaper, as determined by members of its editorial board. Dissenting views are welcome.

Tuesday

April 11, 2000

High: 63
Low: 54
70 percent
chance of rain.
Weather A12.



Rain

Today is the
100th day of the
year. There are
264 days left.
Sunrise 6:48 a.m.
Sunset 7:48 p.m.



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Volume 134, No. 287

Monday
April 10, 2000



High: 67
Low: 48
Breezy, chance
of rain.
Weather A12.

Partly cloudy

Today is the 101st
day of the year.
There are 265
days left.
Sunrise: 6:50 a.m.
Sunset: 7:45 p.m.



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NORTHWEST Arkansas TIMES

Fayetteville's hometown newspaper proudly serving Washington County

Volume 134 No. 286

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Visiting their first home

Presidential family makes Sunday visit to Fayetteville

From staff and Associated Press reports

President Clinton and his family took time during their trip to visit a sick friend Sunday to see some familiar sites.

President Bill Clinton, his wife, Hillary and daughter, Chelsea arrived on Air Force One at the Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport about 1:45 p.m., about 20 minutes later than their scheduled arrival time.

They were greeted by about a dozen relatives at the airport terminal, as a small group of area residents and Ozark Aircraft Systems employees waited to see presidential entourage arrive.

The presidential family and motorcade spent about 15 minutes at Northwest Regional Airport before departing for Fayetteville to visit longtime close friends Jim and Diane Blair.

Diane Blair, who served as a bridesmaid in the Clintons' wedding, is suffering from terminal



President Clinton talks with longtime friend, Jim Blair, right, as his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, left, and daughter, Chelsea, admire a plaque erected on the University of Arkansas campus in honor of the president and first lady's service as professors at the UA Law School.

PIERCE PRESLEY Staff

■ See Clintons / A10

A6
B1

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Clintons

■ Continued from A1

cancer.

Bill Clinton performed the vows at the Blair's 1979 wedding while he was serving as Arkansas' governor. The Blairs also played host to Clinton's wedding reception in their backyard in Fayetteville.

But before traveling to the Blair's Fayetteville home, the motorcade first stopped to allow the family to admire the newly renovated offices of Jim Blair, a former Tyson Foods lawyer, in Springdale.

The next stop was the historic Fayetteville Square where the Clintons spent several minutes

visiting the home of longtime friend and supporter Hayden Mellroy. Mellroy has renovated the building, which housed his family's first bank, into a downtown apartment.

The Fayetteville Square holds a bit of history for the president as his campaign headquarters when he ran against John Paul Hammerschmidt for the 3rd Congressional District House seat in the 1970s was there.

The Clintons, Blairs and the host of security and press who followed left the Square to travel to the University of Arkansas, where they visited the UA Law School where both Bill and Hillary Clinton served on the faculty.

President Clinton was a law professor from 1973 until 1976, when he was elected attorney general. Hillary Clinton joined the faculty in 1974.

The Clintons were especially proud to find a plaque on the lawn of Old Main — a building which the president helped to restore — honoring their service as law

professors at the University.

"It's a nice surprise," the first lady told reporters.

The Clintons and Blairs were greeted on campus Sunday by UA Chancellor John A. White.

They visited the Fulbright Peace Fountain erected in honor of the late U.S. Sen. J. William Fulbright, for whom Clinton once worked in the nation's capitol.

Looking frail and pounds lighter than when she taught political science at the University, Diane Blair grabbed the first lady's arm in stepping off a curb. Otherwise, she apparently had no trouble getting around.

Diane Blair taught political science at the UA for 20 years.

During Clinton's 1992 campaign, she was a senior researcher, defending and promoting Clinton's record as governor. Four years later, she was a senior adviser, providing information about the president from the perspective of someone who knows him personally.

She also chaired the governing board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for several years.

The first family spent Sunday evening at the Blair's home on Tanglebriar Lane on Mount Sequoyah.

While Chelsea Clinton left to

return to school at Stanford University around 5 p.m., the rest of the president's party didn't depart until around 10 o'clock Sunday night. They were scheduled to arrive back in Washington, D.C., around 2 a.m. CST Monday.

The trip was a private one, with the press kept at arm's length for almost the entire time. No press conferences or announcements were made.

But still, among the group gathered Sunday afternoon to meet the president, were Jackie Land, Bertha Davis, Sherry Davis and Barbara Rogerson, all of Bentonville. The women said Sunday afternoon's springtime weather brought them out to watch the presidential plane land.

Bertha Davis, who said she had written several letters to the president, said she thought it was interesting to see the taxpayers' dollars at work as security agencies prepared for the visit.

Area law enforcement officers helped to control traffic and steer the motorcade through Fayetteville and on its way to and from the Regional Airport.

□□□

Staff writers Shirley A. Johnson-Wolfe and Pierce Presley contributed to this report

The Morning News

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Clintons in Fayetteville

First family visits friends, tours former hometown

Amy Schlesing
The Morning News

President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton made a reminiscent tour of Fayetteville on Sunday while spending the day with close friends, Jim and Diane Blair of Fayetteville.

The Clintons were in town to see Diane Blair, who is battling cancer. The trip was a last-minute arrangement with plans falling together as late as Wednesday. Initially, the trip was planned solely to visit the Blairs, and the decision to tour the Clintons' former hometown was made as the motorcade drove through the area.

The importance of visiting Blair in her sickness was evident with the planning involved to come to Arkansas. The first lady came off the campaign trail in New York, where she is running for the U.S. Senate. The couple's daughter, Chelsea, took time away from classes today at Stanford University in California to make the trip.

Air Force One touched down shortly before 2 p.m. Sunday at the Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport in Highfill.

Greeting the Clintons were cousins of the family — Martha and Mark Haguewood and Roy and Flo Cornwell.

A small motorcade left the airport at 2 p.m. and headed south to Springdale. Few people lined the route because the trip was not well-publicized. It was described as a private trip to visit dear friends. White House staff said, with no public agenda.

The motorcade wound through Johnson from the U.S. 71 freeway to get to Jim Blair's law office on U.S. 71B with a string of limos and support vehicles crossing the one-lane bridge as local police officers stopped traffic. People exited their vehicles to wave as the motorcade went by.

In Springdale, the Clintons met the Blairs at the law office on the border of Fayetteville and Springdale. After a brief visit there, the

Please see VISIT, Page A2



AARON SKINNER / THE MORNING NEWS

President Clinton waves to the small crowd gathered at the Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport to watch him, first lady

Hillary Rodham Clinton, and daughter, Chelsea, arrive Sunday for a visit with friends Jim and Diane Blair of Fayetteville.

VISIT: Clintons see sights on downtown square, campus of university

From Page A1

Blairs and the Clintons left the office, heading south on U.S. 71B to Fayetteville in the presidential limousine.

They stopped on the Fayetteville square, toured the renovated loft of a mutual friend and reappeared moments later with the Clintons and Blairs exchanging hugs and laughs. From there, the motorcade proceeded to the University of Arkansas campus.

The group stopped for a photograph in front of the Leflar Law School on campus, around a plaque commemorating the Clintons' Fayetteville history. The plaque was titled, "Clintons On Law Faculty," and it tells the history of the Clintons' time in Fayetteville.

The Blairs and Clintons met at the university when Diane Blair and the Clintons taught there in the mid-1970s. The Clintons left the law school in 1976, when Bill Clinton was elected Arkansas attorney general. A young Gov. Bill Clinton performed the vows at the Blairs' 1979 wedding.

Blair resigned her position last year as a professor of political science. She taught at the university for 20 years.

During the tour, Blair looked physically weakened, grabbing Hillary Clinton's arm at one point while stepping down a curb.

During Clinton's 1992 presidential campaign, she was a senior researcher, defending and promoting Clinton's record as governor. Four years later, she was a senior adviser, providing information about the president from the perspective of someone who knows him personally.

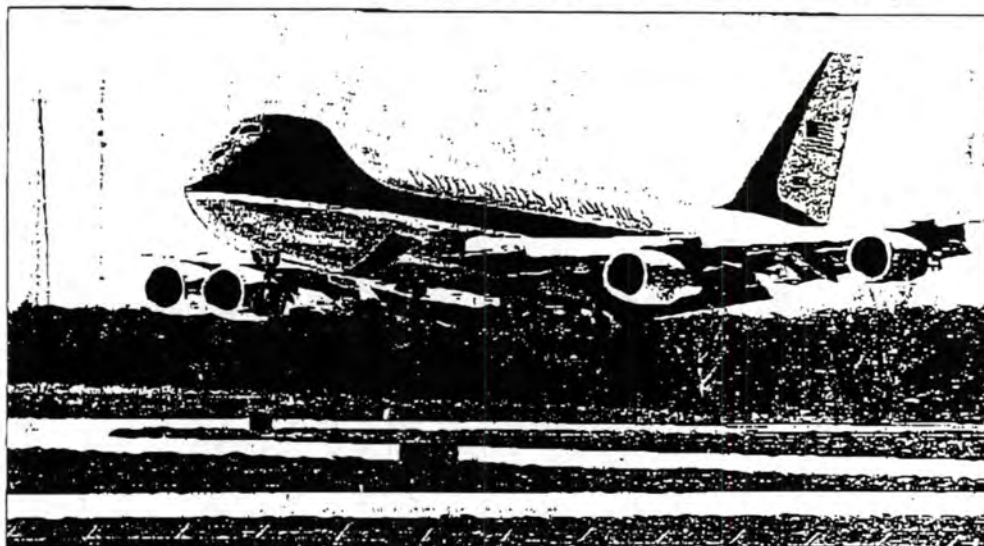
She also chaired the governing board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for several years.

After reading the plaque, the group proceeded to the center of campus, to the Fulbright Peace Fountain, where Chelsea Clinton met UA Chancellor John White for the first time, greeting him with a hug.

Diane Blair and Hillary Clinton walked, chatting and laughing, around the fountain as Bill Clinton told the press some of the history of Old Main, the oldest building on campus.

After speaking about efforts to save Old Main as a historic building when he was governor, Clinton said, "I don't believe in tearing things down."

After speaking briefly with White, the Clintons and Blairs got back into the limousine and rode to the Blairs' home on Mount Sequoy.



AARON SKINNER / THE MORNING NEWS

Air Force One is seconds away from touching down Sunday afternoon at the Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport bringing President Clinton and his family to the area.

ah, where they continued to visit until late Sunday.

Although there was no formal greeting at the airport and people gathered there were mainly members of the media, some area residents witnessed the procession and area law-enforcement agencies were involved in preparation for the visit and in providing security for it.

Secret Service agents awaited the Clintons' arrival at the airport raised three stories high on a hydraulic boom using high-powered binoculars to keep an eye on the area.

Helicopters with the Benton County Sheriff's Office circled the area as vehicles with various local agencies and the Arkansas State Police cruised the runways just moments before Air Force One touched down. Support vehicles and aircraft arrived Thursday in Northwest Arkansas with some stored in various fire stations, and at least one helicopter was kept at the Springdale municipal airport in preparation for the president's arrival.

Air Force One departed at about 10 p.m. from the Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport en route to Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.



THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton walk with Diane Blair (center) during a visit Sunday to Fayetteville.

AMY SCHLESING can be reached at aschlesing@meuonline.net

Lowell • Monday, April 10, 2000

36 PAGES 6 SECTIONS

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Clintons visit home state

1st family spends Sunday at home of ailing friend

BY ROBERT I. SMITH
ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE

FAYETTEVILLE — The Clintons' private visit to Fayetteville on Sunday to see an ailing friend turned public only briefly as the first family stopped at the University of Arkansas campus to see a fountain honoring J. William Fulbright.

Most of the Clintons' visit was spent behind closed doors at the home of their longtime friends Jim and Diane Blair on Mount Sequoyah in Fayetteville. The couples have been close since both Clintons taught at UA during the 1970s.

Diane Blair, who retired from teaching political science at the university, has terminal cancer, aides traveling with the Clintons said on Sunday.

The Clintons were expected to leave the Blair home about 9:15 p.m. Sunday to return to Washington, aides said.

It was unclear whether their stop at the Fulbright Peace Fountain in the courtyard west of Old Main had been planned.

The fountain was dedicated in October 1998 in honor of the late Fulbright, who is best known for his role in establishing the exchange program that bears his name. President Clinton was a likely candidate for the program because of his belief in the benefit of foreign study and his background as a Rhodes scholar.

At the fountain, which was designed by architect Fay Jones, University Chancellor John A. White chatted with the president and Chelsea Clinton for several minutes. Press secretary Joe Lockhart joked that White's visit was a coincidence.

"He did just show up," Lockhart said. "I defy any of you to prove that it wasn't by accident."

It was onlookers' best chance



Arkansas Democrat-Gazette/CINDY BLANCHARD

President Clinton talks with Jim Blair (to his right), while University of Arkansas Chancellor John A. White chats with Chelsea Clinton in front of the university's Fulbright Peace Fountain on Sunday afternoon.

to get a glimpse of the president, although the crowd was kept several hundred feet away.

The president made his only public remarks when he stopped to talk to reporters near the fountain. He pointed toward Old Main and recalled the groundswell of public support that guaranteed the building's restoration, despite a plan to tear it down.

As chairman of the UA board of trustees, Jim Blair led the call for Old Main to be saved.

"It's a beautiful, beautiful building," the president said. "I don't believe in tearing stuff down."

The Clintons' motorcade couldn't have been missed as officers from numerous agencies blocked traffic for a procession

of nine vehicles traveling from the Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport at Highfill to points in Springdale, downtown Fayetteville, the UA campus and finally the Blairs' residence on Tanglebriar Lane in Fayetteville.

The Clintons arrived at the regional airport at 1:54 p.m. aboard Air Force One and were greeted by six family members they hadn't seen in some time, aides said. The president waved briefly for the television cameras as he walked down the steps.

The president, Hillary Rodham Clinton and Chelsea Clinton hugged and shook hands with Roy and Flo Cornwell, Martha and Mark Hagewood and their children, Amanda, 14, and

See CLINTON, Page 8A

Clinton

• Continued from Page 1A
Jonathan, 19.

"It was a real special private time for us," said Martha Hague-wood, the president's cousin, who said she hadn't seen him since Christmas.

Her parents, the Cornwells, hadn't seen the president and his family in a year, she said.

About 30 people waved and cheered as the Clintons left the Tyson Foods Corporate Jet Facility at the airport. Jim Blair, who the Clintons were visiting, is chief counsel for Tyson Foods Inc.

The Clinton motorcade cruised on Arkansas 264 before going south on the U.S. 71 Bypass to Johnson.

People along Arkansas 264 were prepared for the president's visit. Cave Springs' downtown was crowded — men waving from pickups and children, some waving American flags, sitting with their parents along the curbs and sidewalks.

Near the end of the drive to the Blairs' home, someone had posted a sign that said "Clinton for Governor."

The motorcade arrived about 2:30 p.m. at Jim Blair's law office on Thompson Street in south Springdale.

About 40 people gathered near the Subway restaurant next to the office as the Clintons spent 30 minutes there, accompanied by the Blairs, aides said.

The president, who had taken off his jacket by the time he left Blair's office, spent the rest of the day in a blue shirt and gray sweater vest on a windy but sunny day.

After leaving Blair's office, the motorcade drove south into Fayetteville on College Avenue before stopping on the Fayetteville square, where the Clintons visited a loft apartment built by a friend, Hayden McIlroy.

The motorcade continued on to the campus, where the Clintons stopped to look at a plaque in their honor in front of the Leflar Law Center on the southeast corner of Garland Avenue and Maple Street. Both Bill and Hillary Clinton were on the faculty of the school during the mid-1970s.

It was the first time the Clintons had seen the plaque.

The Clintons had planned to visit the Blairs at their house on Beaver Lake in Lowell but those plans apparently changed on Sunday. Instead, the motorcade cruised to the Blairs' home on Mount Sequoyah, where aides said the Clintons would stay until the late evening.

The friendship between the Clintons and Blairs dates back more than 25 years. Jim Blair and Bill Clinton met at the Democratic convention in Miami in 1972 and learned they'd soon be neighbors, as Clinton had accepted a job teaching law at the UA, where Blair was an adjunct professor.

When Clinton was governor,



President Clinton (left), Diane Blair and Hillary Rodham Clinton make a stop Sunday afternoon at an apartment built by a friend of the Clintons in downtown Fayetteville. The Clin-

Arkansas Democrat-Gazette/CINDY BLANCHARD

tons and the Blairs, whose friendship began when both the Clintons were teaching at the University of Arkansas School of Law, headed to the Blairs' home on Mount Sequoyah.

the Blairs' homes in Fayetteville and Lowell served as a kind of retreat, friends have said.

As governor, Clinton performed the marriage ceremony for the Blairs. Hillary Clinton was "best person," Diane Blair was once quoted as saying.

Through the years, the Blairs

were frequent political advisers, and during the 1992 campaign Diane Blair worked as a senior researcher, troubleshooting for Clinton and defending his career as governor.

In an interview before Clinton visited Fayetteville in 1998 to take part in the dedication of the air-

port, Diane Blair said the couples' visits after Clinton became president reverted "back to normal" after the doors closed to media glare.

The couples loved to spend their time together talking about books and arguing politics, she said.

March 13, 2000, Monday
Business/Financial Desk



TECHNOLOGY; Technologists Get a Warning and a Plea From One of Their Own

By JOHN MARKOFF

An unlikely prophet is voicing **a plea** for reason and restraint in the increasingly chaotic stampede toward the technological future.

Breaking ranks with the customarily optimistic and self-congratulatory high-**technology** industry, Bill Joy, the chief scientist of Sun Microsystems, has issued an impassioned critique of uncontrolled progress in digital, biological and material sciences. He has challenged scientists and engineers to rethink **their** ethical standards and step back from advances that might ultimately threaten the human species.

In **a** 20,000-word essay in the April issue of Wired magazine, which goes on sale today, Mr. Joy, **a** computer industry pioneer and **one** of the nation's leading technical authorities, writes that although the world has survived any number of potentially devastating technologies developed in the 20th century, several new branches of research pose threats of technological devastation at the hands of **a** small group or even an individual.

"The 21st century technologies -- genetics, nanotechnology and robotics -- are so powerful they can spawn whole new classes of accidents and abuses," he writes in the article, titled, "Why the Future Doesn't Need Us."

"Most dangerously, for the first time, these accidents and abuses are widely within the reach of individuals or small groups," he writes. "They will not require large facilities or rare raw materials. Knowledge alone will enable the use of them."

Such warnings about unbridled progress are not new, but until now they have typically come from social critics or scientists outside the mainstream.

In contrast, Mr. Joy is **a** leading computer researcher who developed an early version of the Unix operating system while **a** graduate student at the University

Evolution of Global Intelligence").

In genetics, Mr. Joy worries that the widening availability of knowledge about powerful genetic engineering will lead to a "white plague" -- a human-designed disease that can kill selectively.

In nanotechnology, he describes the increasing possibility of an accidental or intentional release of a submicroscopic self-replicating mechanism that could cause widespread destruction.

Such a calamity was first suggested by Kurt Vonnegut. In his novel "Cat's Cradle" a substance called ice-nine sets off a thermal chain reaction that leads to the freezing of the oceans.

"A lot of people have looked at all of this as science fiction, and as a result they haven't taken it seriously," Mr. Joy said.

At the heart of his **warning**, he writes, is an attribute that has not been true of destructive technologies until now but is a part of all of the most compelling 21st-century technologies: the ability to self-replicate.

"While replication in a computer or a computer network can be a nuisance," he writes, "uncontrolled self-replication in these newer technologies runs a much greater risk: a risk of substantial damage in the physical world."

Mr. Joy insists he is not a Luddite, and yet he also argues that the issues raised by the convicted bomber Theodore Kaczynski have not been adequately addressed by the nation's **technologists**.

"Kaczynski's actions were murderous and, in my view, criminally insane," he writes. "But simply saying this does not dismiss his argument; as difficult as it is for me to acknowledge, I saw some merit in the reasoning."

Mr. Joy suggests parallels between the ethical dilemma faced by nuclear physicists in the invention and the use of the atomic and hydrogen bombs and similar challenges facing **technologists** today.

"We should have learned a lesson from the making of the first atomic bomb and the resulting arms race," he writes. "We didn't do well then, and the parallels to our current situation are troubling."

He argues that today's scientists must find a path that was not taken by physicists during World War II: "I feel, too, a deepened sense of personal responsibility -- not for the work I have already done, but for the work that I might yet do, at the confluence of the sciences."

"The only realistic alternative I see," he writes in *Wired*, "is relinquishment: to limit development of the technologies that are too dangerous, by limiting our

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4-13-00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Copied
Lovell
Podesta
Verveer
Lew
Burkhardt
Kountoupas

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

PR 12 PM 5:09

From: Ellen McCulloch-Lovell,
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Advisor to the First Lady on the Millennium

Cc: John Podesta, Chief of Staff to the President
Melanne Verveer, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Jacob J. Lew, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Dan Burkhardt, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Correspondence and
Presidential Messages

Date: April 12, 2000

Subject: Hot Springs National Park Historic Bathhouses

I received a copy of Courtney Crouch's letter asking if Save America's Treasures could assist the restoration of historic Bath House Row at this national park, and have looked into the possibilities.

BACKGROUND

The Hot Springs historic bathhouses were renovated over a three-year period by the National Park Service and opened to the public as a national park in May, 1989. The Park protects eight historic bathhouses in this former 19th century spa, as well as the forty-seven hot springs and their 5,550-acre surrounding. Work has been progressing for over a decade and park managers estimate they need another \$16.4 million in construction funds for the bathhouses.

This project is not earmarked by the Department of Interior in its FY 2000 budget, although improvements to several bathhouses are in the agency's long-range plan.

The Park did not submit an application for the FY 2000 round of federal Save America's Treasures grants because those funds must be matched, and park managers do not see raising the money. Their Friends' group is being directed to a different project within the park.

Their Congressman, Jay Dickey (R-AR), told park managers last week that he was going to seek \$8 million in the FY 2001 Interior appropriations bill for the bathhouses. Senator Lincoln supports the restoration of the bathhouses.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

- Recommend to Secretary Babbitt that planning for the two construction projects at Hot Springs National Park be accelerated by reallocating FY 2001 planning funds within overall totals. This could facilitate requesting construction funds in FY 2002. (The National Park Service now has restoration of the Maurice and Lamar bathhouses on its five-year priority list for FY 2003 and FY 2004 respectively.)
- Work with the Park to apply for FY 2001 Save America's Treasures Funds (if this year's appropriations is successful) and engage their Friends' association to raise the match.
- Ask the National Trust to designate the park as an "Official Save America's Treasures Site" to spur local awareness and fundraising. (This could happen in April or May 2000)

Please let me know if you would like any or all of these options pursued.

yes - pls pursue all - & let me know if I need
to call Babbitt

4-13-00

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War-crimes prosecutor not afraid to make waves

Western officials wary of del Ponte

By Betsy Pisik
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

THE HAGUE — When she was attorney general of Switzerland, Carla del Ponte accused Boris Yeltsin of money-laundering, froze millions of dollars of Benazir Bhutto's secret assets and escaped a roadside bomb planted by the Italian Mafia.

So it should have been no surprise to see the United Nations' chief prosecutor of war crimes in the Balkans and Rwanda proceeding vigorously against NATO generals as well as Yugoslav war criminals last year.

"I was very surprised at the reaction" to a preliminary probe of NATO's air raids over Kosovo, Mrs. del Ponte said in a recent interview. "In my experience, if you have nothing to worry about..."

In the six months since Mrs. del Ponte took charge of the international tribunal at The Hague, she has stepped on the toes of many powerful and influential people,

angering the very government officials who are, or should be, most helpful to her.

In December, she shocked Western governments when she acknowledged her staff was investigating charges that NATO had

targeted Kosovar civilians and acted recklessly during last spring's air raids.

And she rarely passes up an opportunity to goad the standing international force in Bosnia, known as Sfor, for failing to arrest indicted Yugoslav war criminals who are leading very public lives.

Earlier the same month, she riled Rwandan officials when an appeals chamber ordered the release of an indicted Hutu official whose genocide trial had not started after two years in custody. Rwandan officials denied her a visa when she announced a visit to their capital, Kigali, before having sought an invitation.

These diplomatic dust-ups are largely settled now: The Rwandan government appears mollified by her successful efforts to keep Jean-Bosco Barayagwiza in custody for an accelerated trial; and after indignant protests from coalition governments, she has all but shelved the NATO investigation.

But Western officials, many of whom vigorously praised her efforts to rout organized crime and

drug lords, are still unsure how far to trust her.

For example, there's her desire to command a SWAT team.

Mrs. del Ponte remains so frustrated by the failure to capture high-ranking Balkan war criminals that she rhapsodizes about having a small international task force, heavily armed and independent of their national commanders.

"I want a special police force," she said on a drizzly day in her well-secured office deep inside the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

"Not a big one, but international. Well trained. Your best military, a force that can go in quickly and zzzt," she said, smiling broadly, and made a plucking motion, her gold bracelets jangling. "They can move secretly, without all the military structure. Just arrest the fugitives with stealth and speed."

She scoffed at concerns that NATO soldiers not be injured in apprehending indictees, especially the architects of the Bosnian war: Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and his senior commander, Gen. Ratko Mladic.

"All the governments tell me the difficulties they have, not to lose the life of the military when arrest-

ing the fugitives," Mrs. del Ponte scowled, clearly indignant from the glowing tip of her Marlboro Light to her audibly tapping foot. "This I cannot understand."

Following a dramatic pre-dawn raid last week in the Bosnian Serb capital, Pale — when French NATO forces captured senior Karadzic aide Momcilo Krajisnik — there are 39 suspected Balkan war criminals in custody. But that does not satisfy Mrs. del Ponte.

"Mladic! Karadzic! Milosevic!" she chants in Italian-flavored English, slapping the table with each name. "Our mandate is to pursue those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and the most responsible are Mladic, Karadzic and Milosevic. We can go after the others, but if we are to achieve our mandate, we must have the top."

By all accounts, Mrs. del Ponte is an intense, aggressive and ambitious prosecutor.

"She's a bulldog — in the best sense," said U.S. Ambassador for War Crimes Issues David Scheffer, who described her as more detail-oriented than her predecessors. "Madame del Ponte is not someone afraid to express her point of view."

Her staff, some of whom have been with the tribunal for years, agreed the 53-year-old prosecutor

with silver hair and funky black glasses is not afraid to shake things up.

Detractors and fans alike consider her something of a character — energetic and demanding, a high-strung chain-smoker who can be difficult to work with. Unlike her predecessor, Louise Arbour of Canada, Mrs. del Ponte travels behind a permanent security cordon and does not socialize easily with diplomats or staff members.

Several U.N. and government officials who have worked with and for her mention her formality, intensity and, inevitably, distance.

"There is no question that Arbour was the better diplomat," said one official who has watched her work.

The Rwandan government, for example, remains impatient with the glacial pace of international trials and is desperate for a piece of the U.N. tribunal's \$75 million budget.

Although Mrs. del Ponte inherited the Barayagwiza case from Miss Arbour, there is still considerable tension, with Rwandan officials often reluctant to grant visas and security to U.N. forensic investigators or allow witnesses to travel to the Tanzania-based tribunal to testify.

Mrs. del Ponte has vowed to spend half her time at the Arusha court complex, and has even rented a house there.

None of the dust-ups is likely to surprise those who knew her in Switzerland, where Mrs. del Ponte was a high-profile and controversial attorney general.

She won few friends in government or the financial services sector when she indicted bank directors for conspiracy and tried to open up Switzerland's secret bank accounts.

Before leaving in September to come to the Hague-based tribunal, she opened an investigation accusing Boris Yeltsin, his family members and several Kremlin officials of taking bribes.

During five years as Swiss attorney-general, Mrs. del Ponte also ordered the confiscation of accounts of ousted Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and her husband, Asif Ali Zardari; Raul Salinas, brother of former Mexican President Carlos Salinas, and close Yeltsin associate Boris Berezovsky, among others.

4-13-00
TO POWER

April 4, 2000

ry American actors will come together at
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ave spent the last several years writing. I
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d the world, and your willingness to speak

years interviewing human rights defenders
of courage for TRUTH TO POWER, a
ring exhibition, an education and advocacy
of powerful interviews and photographs
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examines issues of human rights in over
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Republic, Baltasar Garzon of Spain, Helen
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ndaries, such as environmental feminist
sexual slave and leading abolitionist Juliana
nce activist Marina Pisklakova of Russia,
bor Gombos of Hungary, leading human
ster Asma Jahangir of Pakistan, and over

For many of these heroes, their understanding of the abrogation of
human rights has been profoundly and personally affected by their experience
of imprisonment, death threats, and in some cases, bodily harm. However, this
is not, by any measure, a compilation of victims. Rather courage, and its
quality is the focal point of the project. The individuals profiled are the Martin

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Kerry Kennedy Council

4-13-00
TRUTH TO POWER

April 4, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

On October 2, 2000, legendary American actors will come together at the Kennedy Center for a one-night performance of selected readings from TRUTH TO POWER, the book I have spent the last several years writing. I would like to devote the evening to you and your extraordinary efforts to secure the rights of women and men around the world, and your willingness to speak the truth to those in power.

I have spent the last several years interviewing human rights defenders around the world about the quality of courage for TRUTH TO POWER, a book, a theatrical presentation, a touring exhibition, an education and advocacy packet and a web site composed of powerful interviews and photographs celebrating the courageous actions, lives, and dreams of human rights activists from around the world. The work examines issues of human rights in over forty countries, spanning six continents, with topics as far ranging as political rights, free expression, honor killings, demilitarization, environmental activism, mental health, children's rights, and national self-determination, to name just a few.

The individuals portrayed include the internationally celebrated, such as Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic, Baltasar Garzon of Spain, Helen Prejean and Marian Wright Edelman of the U.S.A., as well as Nobel Prize laureates His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Elie Wiesel, Oscar Arias, Rigobeta Menchu, Jose Ramos Horta, and Bobby Muller. But the vast majority of the defenders are mostly unknown and (as yet) unsung beyond their national boundaries, such as environmental feminist Wangari Maathai of Kenya, former sexual slave and leading abolitionist Juliana Dogbadzi of Ghana, domestic violence activist Marina Pisklakova of Russia, mental disability rights advocate Gabor Gombos of Hungary, leading human rights lawyers Hina Jilani and her sister Asma Jahangir of Pakistan, and over thirty more.

For many of these heroes, their understanding of the abrogation of human rights has been profoundly and personally affected by their experience of imprisonment, death threats, and in some cases, bodily harm. However, this is not, by any measure, a compilation of victims. Rather courage, and its quality is the focal point of the project. The individuals profiled are the Martin

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April 4, 2000

Luther King's of their countries. They come from all parts of the world and face every form of oppression and abuse, but they hold in common a record of accomplishment and a profoundly inspiring capacity to ignite change.

Crown Books/ Random House will publish the book in October 2000. It will be the cover story of *Parade Magazine* on October 8th, which, as the largest circulation magazine in the world, will bring the book to the attention of 80 million readers.

The book will be launched at an evening at the Kennedy Center during which actors will read excerpts taken from the book re woven into a theatrical presentation by Broadway playwright and human rights defender, Ariel Dorfman.

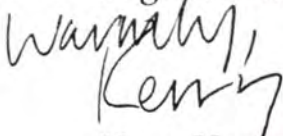
Among the actors will be: Glenn Close, Edward James Olmos, Kathleen Turner, Sigorney Weaver, Scott Wolf, and Alfre Woodard. Whoopi Goldberg and Oprah Winfrey have also been invited to participate.

The audience will be made up of decision makers from the administration, Senators, Members of Congress, cabinet secretaries, State Department Officials, leaders of major non-governmental organizations, and others who have the institutional capacity to make a difference on the issues which will be addressed.

Public Television is considering filming the evening for broadcast. The performance at 8pm that night, will be followed by coffee and dessert with the audience and actors.

Mr. President, you, too, have taken great risks to protect and preserve human rights. I hope you will honor us by allowing us to honor you

In great anticipation,



Kerry Kennedy Cuomo

PS.

I have been asked to define how I will measure the success of this endeavor. By the number of books sold? Theatre seats filled? Packets distributed? Hits on the web site? All of these, yes. But what else? A few weeks after I interviewed one of the leading human rights attorneys in Mexico, two armed, masked gunmen broke into her small apartment, tied her up, interrogated her for hours, then set off a gas canister in her closed apartment. Miraculously, she survived. She contacted me, and I, in turn, spoke to several

others about her plight and the need to protect her. Did all those voices on behalf of a nun in Mexico help shield her from some atrocity? We will never know for sure, but in the human rights world you must act on faith that what you are doing might make a difference, and is therefore worth doing. How you measure success in that context, I'm not sure. But I do know from the reaction of the people who have transcribed tapes that the experience of the interviews is transformative. That lift to the human spirit is difficult to measure, but well worth undertaking.

I asked Abubacar Sultan, a man who risked his own life again and again to rescue child soldiers in Mozambique why he continues his work. He explained "It is something strong which is within yourself. You feel you are a human being and there are other human beings there. Those who are close to you are in a better position than them. So you need to sacrifice. It's hard to explain. It's perhaps, a kind of a gift that you have inside yourself."

Exposure to these heroes will help readers and viewers alike discover that gift inside themselves, and in turn help them transform their worlds and ours.

4-13-00

*NSC
Press*

**INDIA
TODAY**

Raj Chengappa
Deputy Editor

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Cc: George F.
Lina R.
Can we do
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E WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 2000

Richard H. Mason
200 North Washington
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730

Dear Richard:

Thank you for your letter.

I'm sorry to learn of Don Echols' worsening illness and will have someone on my staff look into the situation.

Thanks, too, for suggesting the Ouachita River be named a National Heritage River. I appreciate your concern and efforts very much and will review the suggestion carefully with appropriate staff.

Please give my best to Vertis. I do hope to see you both in the fall.

Sincerely,

Bill

I'll see what I
can do about the
Ouachita - Thanks
I hope to see you
up here -

Richard H. Mason



200 North Washington
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730

April 3, 2000

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

My Dear Mr. President:

Several months ago I forwarded a letter to you from Dr. Don Echols. Don appreciated your personal response, as I did. As you know he has had prostate cancer for several years. Just this week, after several months of infections and other problems, Don's doctors determined the cancer had spread from his lymph glands to his pelvis and ribs. After a discussion with Dr. Bill Trantum of Little Rock, Don has decided not to pursue radiation or chemotherapy. His doctor concurs. They have instead decided to see if the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland will take Don into one of their experimental programs. This is Don's only chance.

Mr. President, I don't know if you can do anything to help Don get into one of the experimental programs, but as Don's lifelong friend, I wanted to let you know just in case anything could be done from your end. I know you have felt the anguish that cancer causes in so many families in America. I hope and pray that in the not too distant future we will see a cure.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your efforts in increasing cancer researches funding.

On another subject, your comments on the death of columnist **John Robert Starr**. You were very gracious, considering some of the many negative remarks Mr. Starr has made concerning the first family. I was proud of you.

And on a final note; thanks again for the numerous presidential designations preserving our national forests, canyonlands, and other national monuments.

Before you leave office I would like you to consider making the Ouachita River a National Heritage River. Our worthless congressman, Rep. Jay Dickey, has publicly stated he is opposed to any designation of the Ouachita River.

Democrats are gearing up in the 4th district to make every effort to make sure this is the last term for Mr. Dickey. I know the national party is committed to help.

Hope your family is well. Vertis and I are looking forward to seeing you possibly in the fall when we will be in Washington.

Mr. President, your are doing a wonderful job. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dick', written in a cursive style.

Richard H. Mason

cf



• Delhi Secretariat

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN

U-9, IInd Floor, Green Park Extension, New Delhi-110 01

Tel : 011-6171446 • Telefax : 6178622 • e-mail : nawo@

4-13-00

TO NSC FOR
REPLY

To

Mr. William J. Clinton,
President of United States of America,

24th March 2000.

Mr. President,

I am sure your visit to this part of South Asia has been as fruitful, as it has been eventful for the host nations. I would like to thank you for taking time to pay a visit to our part of the world.

As citizens of India, representing the largest democracy of the world, I feel we have in the past given this region a commendable leadership and will continue to play a positive role in the future leadership of the sub continent. Though we may not be economically well placed, we are rich in human as well as natural resources. If the US is a world leader, India too is a leader of the region. Towards this end, the World Leader must show understanding and extend partnership.

I come from the tribal state of **Arunachal Pradesh**, in the remote north-east tip of India. It is known as the Land of the Rising Sun by some and also as the Island of Peace by many others. You would be glad to know that we are also the most peaceful and peace-loving state in India. My state and its people have joined the mainstream process of development just fifty years ago. And I happen to be the second generation of educated people in Arunachal Pradesh.

Following are a few key issues of which I am very concerned about and would like to share with you at this Round Table Meeting - the Next Generation Roundtable.

Chakma Refugees

In the early 1960s, **Chakma refugees** from the Chittagong Hill Tract of Bangladesh, then Pakistan, were given refuge in some pockets of our state without consultation of the local indigenous people. Today, it has become a volatile question of ethnic assertion. Though so far under control, when the handle goes off is just a matter of time. These people were displaced from their indigenous homeland because of the construction of the Kaptai Lake Hydel project, which, we have been told, had the financial support of the USAID. These people have been uprooted and thrown into a situation where they have become threats to the political, social, economic and demographic balance of the indigenous tribes of Arunachal, their host state. America - being the number one nation in the world, ensuring rights and dignity of people everywhere - will it be willing to pay for the rehabilitation of these Chakma refugees in some place other than my state? Or, rather, can some action be possibly initiated to bring them back to their homeland? It is not only an issue of solving a problem that a well-intended US-aided development project has created. More than that, it

would be saving a people from undesirable circumstances of existence and also contributing to conflict resolution as a world leader.

Hydro-Power Potential

My state, Arunachal Pradesh is very rich in **hydro-power potential** - which is still untapped and unharnessed. The state is not able to do it on its own. We are concerned about the ecology and also need to look after our resource generation. This is the reality we are learning about in the globalised economic order. It is also a fact that no financial institution will be ready to put their money into any project or development efforts where there is no likelihood of immediate returns. But, if there is any possibility of support for proper planning and implementation of eco-friendly and people-friendly hydro-power projects on our rivers, both the people and the environment of this state will be saved and sustained well into the future.

Mr. Clinton, Sir, let me inform you that my state is the custodian of one of the **World Heritage sites for Bio diversity**. The province of Arunachal Pradesh, along with the Western Ghats of India, is recognized as **Bio diversity Hotspots** of the world by environmentalists and ecologists. So, our homeland is a world heritage site which also provides us food, shelter and security. Everyone today is concerned about the conservation of environment and forests. And you have expressed your serious concerns about the global warming. If this be so, can the US take the lead in providing some kind of economic package for the people of these parts to assist their eco-conservation efforts and also ensure that we are not affected negatively in any way. The economic development packages for our part of India ought to come as compensation or subsidy to the conservation of its environment and forests, without any strings attached. I am also equally concerned about the rights of the indigenous tribals of my state to the management of the natural resources and their indigenous knowledge system.

Indo-US Relations

A globalised world order seems to underscore the roles and the needs of the women, specially of the third world nations. The Indian women's movement, to which the NAWO and the Arunachal Pradesh Women's Welfare Society (APWWS) belong, is deeply concerned at the status of deprivation of the marginalized people. The issue of **PATENTS** is one of the questions. Terms like **WTO, GATT, IMF, World Bank** and the like are all very alien to us - words that our people are still trying to learn and understand, and are yet to grapple with. Many of our leaders are themselves not aware of the globalised scenario, its impacts and potentials. You talk about IT and here, most of us have not even seen the outdated good old typewriter. Sudden jumps, like this, are taking its toll.

The pace of scientific and economic progress that your Nation is used to is an alien stride to most Indians. But, at the same time, we cannot just be left behind to fend for ourselves. And the Government of India must take care of our needs and express its understanding of our problems in different forms, notwithstanding the pressures on it at the global level. America, or any other developed nation, must acknowledge that, and come forward to support India in its attempts to carry along its people in the path of development.

The possibility of India giving leadership to the developing and the underdeveloped countries is being viewed with some anxiety by certain quarters and a great deal more eagerness from the rest of the concerned people. Needless to say, India will not fail to give the much needed leadership to this region. What remains to be seen is **the sensitivity of powerful nations like the US, and its role in the efforts towards sustenance of PEACE in our region.**

Role of Women in Conflict Resolution in South Asia –

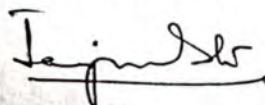
At present, the literacy rate of our people is not comparable to the best in the world. And that of the women requires still greater improvement. National Alliance of Women (NAWO), the group of women and women's organizations that I represent, are very concerned about the status of women in India in general and that of the tribals, the *dalits* (broken people) and the minorities in particular. We are also very much concerned about the tensions building up in this region, particularly about Indo-Pak relations. Women want peace and prosperity for all the nations, but the arms race, the cross-border terrorism and the militarisation of certain regions is a matter of great concern to women of India; since valuable national resources are diverted to expenditures on these areas whereas we need to allocate larger sums to the socio-economic development of our country. Women are looking for, and trying to create spaces to play an effective role in resolving conflict situations at both the micro and the macro levels.

Towards this, we look for assistance to educate our girls, particularly those belonging to the tribal, *dalit* and minority communities who are ever on the fringes of development processes. We are looking for resources to train our women in skills of advocacy, negotiation, decision-making and leadership. We talk of technology transfer to the fields where our peasant women are toiling and of accessing of credits and other resources to the women who are providing for their families and children. We are bogged down with the problem of unemployment, with large numbers of our educated youths - our future leaders - jobless. We need to look for ways to harness their potential. India does not lack in trained human resources - it just needs the right opportunities to come by so that they can be tapped.

I am sanguine your trip to India at the turn of the new century is also the beginning of an open, more understanding and positive reorientation of a new Indo-American relationship which, hopefully, will be committed for the larger cause of peace and development in South Asia.

Thank you for your historic visit and for the time given to peruse this submission.

With best wishes,



Jarjum Ete,
National Alliance of Women (NAWO),
Arunachal Pradesh.

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

58 EAST 68TH STREET • NEW YORK • NEW YORK 10021
Tel 212 434 9677 Fax 212 861 2504 Email lsbiels@cfr.org
www.cfr.org

APR 13 PM 4:53

Campaign 2000 Project

Lisa Shields
Director

Advisory Committee

Jacslie H. Gelb
President, CFR
Anne R. Luzzatto
Project Coordinator, CFR
Lee Cullum
Dallas Morning News
Paula Dobriansky
Council on Foreign Relations
Thomas E. Donilon
Melveny & Myers
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The Duberstein Group
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Council on Foreign Relations
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Penn, Schoen & Berland Associates
Daniel K. Tarullo
Georgetown University Law Center
Robert M. Teeter
Coldwater Corporation
Daniel Yankelovich
Public Agenda
Frederick Zakaria
Foreign Affairs

cc:
Sandy Berger
NSC

TD: Mignon Moore
Please review & advise

FROM: LISA SHIELDS
Thanks
Mignon

VIA FAX: (202) 783-0007

I'm fedexing
copy to you

Thank

4-13-00
NSC
Send to ~~Scheduling~~?
for reply
Yes ☒
No ☐

Carl

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

58 EAST 68TH STREET • NEW YORK • NEW YORK 10021
 Tel 212 434 0677 Fax 212 861 2504 Email lsbiels@cfrr.org
 www.cfr.org

Campaign 2000 Project

March 22, 2000

Lisa Shields
 Director

The Honorable Bill Clinton
 The White House
 Washington, DC 20050-2000

Dear Mr. President,

Advisory Committee

Leslie H. Gelb
President, CFR
 Anne R. Luzzatto
Project Coordinator, CFR
 Lee Cullum
Dallas Morning News
 Paula Dobriansky
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 Daniel K. Tarullo
Georgetown University Law Center
 Robert M. Teeter
Coldwater Corporation
 Daniel Yankelovich
Public Agenda
 Farred Zakaria
Foreign Affairs

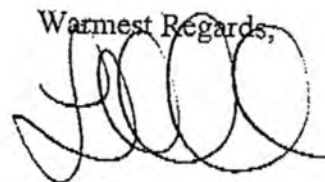
It was such a pleasure to see you again at the DNC strategy lunch. I enjoyed reminiscing with you about our mutual friend John Kennedy, and later remembered his conclusion after we first saw you speak nearly a decade ago. "That man's going to be the next president," he declared with characteristic conviction. I responded with some equally characteristic cynicism (I was a journalist, after all), to which he replied, "You know, Lis, it's very easy to sit on the sidelines and criticize – and much harder to actually do something." Well, I never forgot those words – and here I am now, at the Council on Foreign Relations, trying to actually do something.

As I mentioned to you in our brief chat after lunch, Campaign 2000 is the Council's initiative to educate the public and engage the parties and their candidates on foreign policy. We have launched a website, www.foreignpolicy2000.org, where, for the first time, people can be briefed on all major foreign policy issues and compare what the candidates have to say about them. The Council, in conjunction with the washingtonpost.com, will be initiating the online debate area of our website this Friday with a discussion on oil and energy featuring Secretary Bill Richardson.

Being the busiest man in the world, you've obviously not had time to peruse the site. So, I'd like to propose a meeting in which I will demo the site for you. Knowing how passionate you are about these issues, I'm sure you'll enjoy the exercise. I'd love to hear your thoughts on the site, and get your advice on how to proceed further. I'll contact your office in the next week to see if you might have a few available minutes in the near future.

I hope to see you soon.

Warmest Regards,



| Campaign 2000 |

Log on to the Campaign 2000 website

Log on to the Council's Campaign 2000 website through the Council's home page (www.cfr.org) or www.foreignpolicy2000.org to access the first public website dealing exclusively with foreign policy and the 2000 U.S. presidential election. It is designed to foster serious public debate between the parties and their candidates about America's foreign policy, international and economic policy, and national security policy as the presidential hopefuls pursue paths to the White House. Internet users may explore a virtual briefing room on international issues, engage in online debates, and read what contenders have articulated on specific foreign policy topics. For help with the website, email webmaster@cfr.org.

PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY

SITE NAVIGATION

- Home
- Foreign Policy Issues
- Candidate Positions
- Online Debates
- Link to CFR

MISSION STATEMENT

The Council's Campaign 2000 website is designed to foster serious public debate between the parties and their candidates about America's foreign policy, international economic policy and national security policy.

Campaign 2000 Advisory Committee

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press poll result:

Did you know that: 72% of Americans believe that the spread of weapons of mass destruction are a major threat to the U.S.

To read the whole survey, click here.

Welcome to Campaign 2000, the first public website dealing exclusively with foreign policy and the U.S. presidential election. ForeignPolicy2000 was conceived by the Council on Foreign Relations, a national think tank dedicated to fostering America's understanding of other nations, and thus to serve our country through high study and debate, private and public.

The Council is host to the widest possible range of views and advocates of none. However, we do share the belief that the United States needs a coherent post-Cold War foreign policy, and that our candidates for president must articulate one.

To that end, we have created this website, an evolving educational tool designed to encourage debate on issues of foreign policy.

The means:

ForeignPolicy2000 is a virtual briefing room on the international issues facing the future president of the United States.

ForeignPolicy2000 is a comprehensive library designed to compare and contrast candidate positions on issues of foreign policy.

Online Debates will be launched soon.

There are a compendium of public opinion data compiled by the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press.

We hope you share our enthusiasm for foreign policy. Please be patient as elements of this website are still a work in progress.

Site created and maintained by
Council on Foreign Relations

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Campaign 2000: New producer launches interactive website to encourage debate

Lisa Shields leads effort to engage candidates and public

"The most important goal we can accomplish during this election year is to get the candidates to focus on foreign policy," said Council President Leslie H. Gelb at a recent Pratt House meeting. In order to accomplish this, the Council's Campaign 2000 initiative is designed to foster serious public debate between the parties and their candidates about U.S. foreign policy, international economic policy, and national security policy.

Term Member Lisa Shields has been hired to lead the Campaign 2000 effort. She played a similar role in last January's very successful Peterson Center Inaugural Event at the Council.

The first part of Campaign 2000 focuses on member meetings and debates in New York, Washington, and across the country—including the recent Term Member Conference. Additionally, Al Gore, Bill Bradley, George W. Bush, and John McCain have been asked to debate at the Council in the near future.

Rounding out the first phase of Campaign 2000 is an interactive website, www.foreignpolicy2000.org. Designed and developed by Tree Media Group, run by Council Term Member Leila Conners Petersen, this new website will generate an on-line debate among the candidates and/or their surrogates. The debate will



Anne Luzzatto, Mike McCurry, and Lisa Shields discuss Campaign 2000.

focus on the issues and region-specific questions developed last spring by the Council's bipartisan advisory committee (see list below).

To ensure that the project covers the issues clearly, with the breadth and depth they deserve, the website lays out the candidates' positions in their own words by extracting information from the foreign policy related materials generated by the campaigns. The Pew Research Center for the People and the Press has also developed a compendium of survey results pertinent to these foreign policy questions, which will be posted on the website.

Council members and staff with specific expertise are welcome to critique the candidates' positions, and encourage the



The Council's new Campaign 2000 website, www.foreignpolicy2000.org.

candidates and/or their surrogates to respond in kind. This effort will be key to the success of the on-line debate.

Council members can use the website to access a comprehensive library of the candidates' statements (including speeches, position papers, and interviews) on key foreign policy issues and to engage in the debate themselves.

Although the website is accessible only to members at this point, the Council's goal is to promote broad participation by the public and help generate interest in foreign policy issues during the campaign. Toward this end, the Council plans to work closely with several graduate university programs across the country, as well as a virtual newsroom, which the press can access for the most important foreign policy highlights of the campaign.

After the election, the Council plans to publish a book based on this national dialogue.

Bipartisan Advisory Committee

Lee Cullum, *'Dallas Morning News'*
Thomas E. Donilon, *'Fannie Mae'*
Kenneth M. Duberstein,
The Duberstein Group, Inc.
James R. Hoge Jr., *'Foreign Affairs'*
Morton L. Janklow, *Janklow &
Nesbit Associates*
Joseph A. Klein, *'New Yorker'*
Andrew Kohut, *Pew Research
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William Kristol, *'Weekly Standard'*
Frank Luntz, *Luntz Research
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Robert M. Teeter, *Coldwater Corp.*
Daniel Yankelovich, *Public Agenda*
Fareed Zakaria, *'Foreign Affairs'*

Maia / Little Rock

*Pls see what you
can do re: record
of Session - Admin*

WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

*Copied
Echaveste
Kouentoupe*

April 13, 2000

Charlotte Schexnayder
Post Office Box 160
Dumas, Arkansas 71639

Dear Charlotte:

Thank you for your letter and for your
continued efforts on Dumas' behalf.

Though I will be in Little Rock later this
month, there will not be enough time for me to
visit Dumas on this trip. I do hope I can get
there before my term is up. You are all so
special to me, and I care deeply about the
issues you're facing.

Many thanks again for all you do, friend.

Sincerely,

Trin

*Pls see what I
can do about the
record of session*

Trin

SCHEXNAYDER ENTERPRISES

EB / Schud

CHARLOTTE AND MELVIN SCHEXNAYDER
PHONE 870-382-5395 -- FAX 870-382-1509
P. O. BOX 160, DUMAS, ARKANSAS 71639

April 2, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President, The United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

We've read that you are coming to Arkansas for a memorial for the late Mrs. Daisy Bates, and we hope that you can come to Dumas. We are excited that you responded in January that you planned to visit us.

I am very grateful for your efforts in behalf of the Great River Bridge, and hope you can expedite the Record of Decision, which we need in order to proceed with construction funding requests and Interstate 69 designation. Our area has cooperated on the environmental impact statement for nearly three years, and I feel that ample opportunity has been given to everyone to be heard. Moreover, you are our major hope to get start-up funding for the project.

Your trip to India and Pakistan in an effort to defuse a dangerous problem for the world is surely appreciated. I was so relieved when you returned home safely.

We do hope to see you in Dumas soon.

Your friend,

Charlotte

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Melinda gave HRC knows
She worked w/ him
+ wrote an article
w/ him

Brc

copied
HRC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 2000

Sonja L. Goldstein
40 Overhill Road
Woodbridge, Connecticut 06525

Dear Sonja:

Hillary and I were saddened to learn of your husband's death and wanted you to know we're thinking about you and your family during this difficult time.

~~Joseph~~ Joseph was a remarkable man, and he will be deeply missed by those privileged to have known him. We hope your sorrow is eased somewhat by the knowledge that he touched so many lives, and in that sense, he'll live on.

We send our heartfelt condolences to you all and will be keeping you in our prayers.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 2000

Anne Goldstein
36 Westfield Road
Hartford, Connecticut 06119

Dear Anne:

I was so sorry to learn of your father's death and wanted you to know I'm thinking about you during this difficult time.

Hillary and I send our heartfelt condolences to you and your family. We'll be keeping you all in our prayers.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 2000

Jeremiah Goldstein
217 West Mount Airy Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119

Dear Jeremiah:

Hillary and I were saddened to learn of your father's death, and we wanted you to know we're thinking about you during this difficult time.

We send our condolences to you and your family and will be keeping you all in our prayers.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 2000

Joshua Goldstein
78 Buckingham Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Joshua:

Hillary and I were so sorry to learn of your father's death, and we wanted to extend our great sympathy for your loss.

Our hearts go out to you and your family, and we'll be keeping you in our thoughts and prayers.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 2000

Daniel Goldstein
105 El Cajon Avenue
Davis, California 95616

Dear Daniel:

I was saddened to learn of your father's death and wanted you to know I'm thinking about you during this difficult time.

Hillary and I extend our great sympathy to you and your family for your loss. We'll be keeping you all in our prayers.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton





① Needs to be sent to Betty Currie for Betty + Stephanie Street POTUS

Dear President and Mrs. C

Greetings from the

② Copy to Pam for personal response from HRC

on

Send to Burkhardt for

re r
tation

Reply

- COO. advise w/ Counsel for response on

re: Stephen Lieberman/Judge Nomination

ted -

- scheduling on invitation

and

- HRC's office on response

③ Keep copy for me - Patti Solis Doyle

will in our pool room.

cc: scheduling
HRC

behalf of the nephew of

a friend of mine, Stephen Lieberman of Reading, Pa. who is a candidate for Federal Circuit Court Judge in Pennsylvania. He is apparently on a short list submitted to you this month for your consideration.

Finally, this is also a chance for me to wish you both well early in



00 APR 12 AM 11:56
February 16, 2000

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton,

Greetings from the desert. Stockard Channing and I are making a film for lifetime (it's a cable station) and I'm playing as much golf as I can on days off.

This is a belated thank you for the beautiful Christmas card you sent to Pam and me. It's on the wall in our pool room.

This is also a note on behalf of the nephew of a friend of mine, Stephen Lieberman of Reading, Pa. who is a candidate for Federal Circuit Court Judge in Pennsylvania. He is apparently on a short list submitted to you this month for your consideration.

Finally, this is also a chance for me to wish you both well early in



this 21st Century and to add my voice to the throng cheering Hillary's run for the Senate in New York. If there is anything I can do, please don't hesitate to call on me.

I imagine your schedules are by normal human standards, ridiculous, but if either of you is in Manhattan on Monday night, April 24th, we'd love to have you join Paul Newman, Gwyneth Paltrow, Stockard Channing and some other friends including Walter and Selma Kaye, Liz Robbins, Richard Holbrook, at the Copacabana to benefit the Blue Light Theatre Company. It's a good show and a lot of laughs. Pam joins me in sending

ours

Best wishes, Jim Naughton

24th Street and Missouri, Phoenix, Arizona 85016 602.955.6600 FOR TOLL FREE ROOM RESERVATIONS CALL (800) 650-0086

my cell phone: (914) 325-5990

April 11, 2000

Dear Mr. President:

My name is Sherrill Herbert, I am a single African American Mother of two girls. I am 26 years old and I live in New York City. I'm sending this package to you on behalf of a very good friend of mine who's name is Michelle Washington. She is an African American school teacher, writer/poet who lives in Alabama. Her challenge to each child who comes through her class is "Strive for excellence, strive for the best, and do your best".

We are now in the year 2000, and we as a people have come a long way, but we still have a long way to go. More and more each day we are experiencing racial inequality in the school system directed at minority children. They are being labeled as lazy Black and Hispanic kids who really don't want to learn. The average reading test scores among African American children vs. children of other nationalities are among the lowest. Ms. Washington has committed her life to turning around the stereotypes that have been placed on them.

Enclosed you will find poetry that Ms. Washington has written as a legacy for our children. She asked me to write you and send these poems to you before you step down as our President. She has always admired your dedication and commitment to underprivileged minority children, and we feel that if no one else believes in our children's history, education, and future, you do. I am honored to send this poetry to you, and I believe that one day Ms. Washington's wish to finally meet and shake hands with you will come true. Thank you Mr. President, May God continue to bless you and your family.

Sincerely,

Sherrill Herbert

Sherrill Herbert

enclosure

cc: Betty Currie

4 2-00
Send to Bushhardt?
Yes ☒
No ☐

Can

WHO ARE WE AMERICA?

Who are we America? What cause do we aid?
What have we become? Are we unafraid?
Who are we America? Just where do we stand?
We say we're united, yet look through this land...
Who are we America? What makes our country?
How can we sing freedom yet view bigotry?
Who are we America? Examine our wealthy,
Our tables are full, our homeless unhealthy...
Who are we America? Where are our gray haired???
They helped build our nation, In their youth they dared...
Who are we America? Our red natives ask,
We show off their customs, but is this a mask???
Who are we America? Black neighborhoods see...
...gang violence, injustice, and true poverty...
Who are we America? Have we truly grown?
The answer we seek waits in what is now shown...
Who are we America? Do we still have pride
while our own dear children can not play outside...
Who are we America, the land of the free?
Chains still bind our students with illiteracy...
Who are we America, the home of the brave?
The drug war still rages, Cocaine keeps its' slaves...
Who are we America? Our nation must ask,
A nation divided must not be our task...
Who are we America? What is our tomorrow?
We're building a bridge, Will it change our sorrow???
Who are we America and when will we know?
For years we have reaped, Now it's time to sow...

WHO ARE WE AMERICA?

Who are we America? The answer's within...
each person with purpose behind racial skin.
Who are we America? The question rings loud,
We must give an answer. Will it make us proud?

January 21, 1997

Written By: Michelle L. Washington

SLAVE ANTHEM

Oh say can you see, far across the blue sea?
There on African Soil, slavery began its' toil...
Men and women were bound, and on slave ships they found,
a new dark destiny, that would not let them be free...
Their hearts yearned for much more, They had freedom before,
As they slaved on this Earth, they were shown little worth...
Oh say does the Black Man remember the slave,
who just wanted to be free,
from his birth to his grave...
As the years passed on by, brave black soldiers would die,
for their country was torn, and dark slavery a thorn...
Thus this country would fight, and end slavery's' might,
Bitter war was the key, to give Black People freedom...
Black Men stood on front lines, they fought not to repine,
They marched into the fight, to receive what was right...
Oh say does the Black Man remember the slave,
who just wanted to be free,
from his birth to his grave...
After years of "Jim Crow", look at all that we know,
The slave yearned to be free, Don't you wish the slave could see,
how our race has grown up, far beyond slavery's' cup...
Blacks have marched many years and have conquered some dark fears...
Still Blacks toil in this land, and they still take a stand,
to uphold liberty, they stand for dignity...
Oh yes how the Black Man remembers the slave,
who just wanted to be free,
in the land of the brave...

Written: July 19, 1997 By: Michelle L. Washington

**African American
Nursery Rhymes
by
M. Washington**

Mack and Lil

Mack and Lil could not sit still
When they were watching T.V.
Mack would clown and not sit down.
Then Lil would yell, "I can't see!"

Mary Had a Brand New Jam

Mary had a brand new jam, brand new jam, brand new jam.

Mary had a brand new jam and it was smooth and slow.

Everywhere that Mary went, Mary went, Mary went.

Everywhere that Mary went, she played her radio...

Little Brown Boy

Little Brown Boy
Your pants are worn,
What have you been playing?
Your new shirt is torn.

Where is your sister?
Has she gone away?
I do not know Mother.
She never did say.

Brown Boy go and find her.
Oh Mama, not I!
Boy, go find your sister
And don't even try...

There was a rich woman,
Who lived near the bank.
She married a husband,
And his name was Hank.

She counted Hank's money,
And then went to bed.
While Hank thought about
All the dreams in his head...

Jerry Jones was a cute little boy
Who loved to sing about Math.
He counted bubbles in the tub
Every night as he took his bath.

When Jerry went to bed at night
He'd have to sing some more,
Because his father snored so loud
It came right through the door.

Mama

Mama, you can surely make,
The best dark chocolate cake.
Mama, when you kneel and pray.
All of my fears go far away

Mama, Daddy says you're fine,
He says you are his sweet sunshine.
Mama, you're the best, brown queen
My eyes have ever seen.

Teri, Teri, you're so merry
How do you double dutch?

With lots of fun
Until I'm done.

I love to jump rope so much!

Little Miss Mable sat at the table
Eating her grits and eggs...

Her sister sat down
And made Mable frown
When her sister started to beg.

Dan

Nana calls me "Puddin",
Daddy calls me "Man",
Mama calls me "Baby",
But my real name is Dan.

Your braids are black,
Your skin is too,
Brown sugar is special
And so are you....

Black Child's Lullaby

Little Black Baby love your black skin,
You have a great dream deep down within...
When the world sees what you will become,
Then they will know where your strength comes from.

We play "Mother May I",
We play "Hide and Seek",
We play "Red Light, Green Light",
Almost every week...

We play "Sally Walker",
We play Kick Ball too,
We play and have lots of fun
When you play, do you?

Fancy Nancy

"Fancy Nancy" got a new dress,
Mother told her don't make a mess.
When she went to play dolls with Gertie,
"Messy Bessie" got her dress dirty.

My teacher's name is Mrs. Green
She keeps our classroom very clean.
When school is out I get the broom
And help my teacher clean the room.

I like to read
I like to write
I like to learn,
That's why I'm bright.

Michael is my best friend,
He lives right next door.
When I go to his house
We play down on the floor.

Mr. Slack's got a great barber shop,
Great barber shop, great barber shop.
Mr. Slack's got a great barber shop
Just ask my Pop!

Mr. Slack's got a great barber chair,
Great barber chair, great barber chair.
Mr. Slack's got a great barber chair
Where he cuts hair!

Aunt Cassie's husband's name is Ted
She loves to bake him "Monkey Bread".

When she gets all her cookin' done,
Then my Aunt Cassie has some fun.

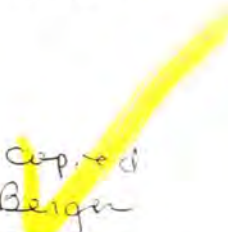
My birthday is coming
I want a brand new bike,
Mom please buy me something
That you know I like!

If you can't buy me a new bike
Some "Air Jordans" will do,
If you can't buy me some
"Air Jordans" I'll still love you!

Now I'm going to bed
Lord, keep your angels 'round my head.
Please give me some good dreams tonight,
And wake me with the morning light.

Sandy 4/9
This is a wonderful
idea - I hope you can
get the global effort on
ground.  Be

4-12-00


Copied
Bergen
Podesta
NSC W W Desk
Sandy Thurman

Africa's Plague, and Everyone's

By Nadine Gordimer

SIXTY-NINE percent of the world's victims of H.I.V. and AIDS are in sub-Saharan Africa. This figure is not easy to take in. AIDS seems to have come upon everyone while we were looking the other way: it happened to some sex or color other than our own; it was endemic to some other country.

In South Africa it was quite some time before the realization that the disease was not the unfortunate problem of our poorer neighboring countries, but was our own. Now, out of South Africa's 43 million people, about 4 million have been infected by H.I.V. and a further 1,700 are infected daily. Recently, in a Johannesburg home caring for orphaned or abandoned babies born with AIDS, there was a service in memory of 40 who had died there not long before. While South Africa is the most highly developed country on the African continent, we are faced with this kind of future for the generations to come.

But every community, every affected country, has to decide how to approach what is no longer a problem but a catastrophe. There is prevention, and there is cure. The ideal is to seek both at once, but this is beyond the capacity of most countries where the disease is rampant.

Cure, and prevention by inoculation, are not within the capacity of lay people; these are in the hands of medical science, which implies money to be provided to advance research. Immediate prevention is in the hands and initiative of each population itself.

I believe we cannot emphasize bluntly enough that the cure and vaccine development depend on money. And until recently, the country that has the money, the United States, perhaps inevitably has concentrated on a vaccine for a subtype of AIDS prevalent in the Northern Hemisphere. It was only at the World Economic Forum's meeting this year that President Clinton announced that large-scale aid for vaccine development would be forthcoming from the United States. Only now has the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative announced a third international development project, based on those subtypes of the virus most prevalent in the direly affected regions of Southern and East Africa, the subtypes C and A.

It is encouraging that the project is being pursued in wide collaboration among researchers of the United States, South Africa, Kenya and Oxford University, and that the philosophy of the initiative is that of "social venture capital," meaning that in return for financing, it has secured rights to ensure that a successful vaccine, when it is achieved, will be distributed in developing countries "at a reasonable price." The formation of an International Partnership Against HIV/AIDS in Africa is to be welcomed as extremely important in the same context.

The question of money — price — is vital in terms of the palliatives available to arrest the disease and alleviate symptoms. It is another piercing ex-

ample of the gulf between the world's rich and the world's poor that the suffering from AIDS may be alleviated, and even the lives prolonged, of those victims who can afford expensive treatment. The same principle applies to prevention. Everywhere in Africa moral and humanitarian decisions are a common dilemma, with money the deciding factor.

At the level of international — global — responsibility, the total sum needed annually for AIDS prevention in Africa is on the order of \$2.3 billion. Africa currently receives only \$165 million a year in official assistance from the world community.

Other questions that rest with the world community become relevant:

H.I.V thrives on a paucity of hope among the poor and of love among the rich.

debt relief for developing countries, for example. The director-general of the World Health Organization said last year that debt relief should be reviewed in light of the resources that governments with large debts need to confront H.I.V.

The role of governments in financing is another example. Where does the defense budget not far exceed the public health budget to combat AIDS? Nevertheless, what H.I.V. and AIDS mean to the capability to govern, ultimately, was revealed in South Africa by the minister of public service and administration in February. The public service is the largest employer in the country and the fundamental government structure. In 1999, one in eight South Africans was H.I.V.-positive. It is estimated that 270,000 out of 1.1 million public servants could be infected by 2004. This looming crisis in governance exists almost everywhere on the African continent. If, in developing countries, defense budgets continue to leave H.I.V. budgets relegated to a footnote, all we shall have left to defend in the end is a graveyard.

AIDS is not only a health catastrophe, a challenge to medical science. It is socially enmeshed in the conditions of life that obtain while it spreads, just as the medieval plague was in its time. Although AIDS is no respecter of class or caste, slum conditions, ignorance and superstition (it is a white man's disease; it is a black man's disease) make the

poor its greatest source of victims.

In working to prevent the spread of the virus, we must accept the idea that promiscuity is difficult to condemn when sex is the cheapest or only available satisfaction for people society leaves to live on the street. On another socioeconomic level, casual sex thrives among young people who are materially privileged yet whom society has failed to endow with the real values of human sexuality, the knowledge that fulfillment involves contact with the other's personality, that the sexual act is not some mere bodily function like evacuation — which is what some campaigners seem to reduce it to.

There are subtleties, important ones, connected with any campaign against H.I.V. and AIDS, if it is to succeed in changing attitudes toward sexual mores. For there will be a cure discovered, there will be a vaccine — and after that? How shall we restore the quality of human relations that have been debased, shamed, reduced to the source of a fatal disease? The free condom dispenser is not the panacea. Neither, alone, is sex education restricted to anatomical diagrams and dire warnings in schools. The entire meaningfulness of personal sexual relations will need to be restored. That is what social health means, along with inoculation and survival.

Self-interest cannot be discounted. So, to the developed world, a pragmatic word from the stricken African continent: Call not to ask for whom the stock exchange bell tolls and the figures on the computer sound the alarm — the toll is for Europe, for the United States, even for those countries where H.I.V. and AIDS victims are few. For if the markets and vast potential markets for the developed world's goods fail — if decimated populations mean there is no one left economically active with money to spend — that bell tolls for thee, globally.

H.I.V./AIDS is everyone's disaster. It has, finally, something to do with our whole manner of existence. It confronts us with questions that must be answered historically: What have we done with the world, politically? What are we doing with the world? What do we mean by development? Some Ugandans who had been in the audience of an AIDS information play were asked what message it had brought them. One said, "Don't go out with bar girls." Another said, "Stick to one partner." Then an older woman said: "AIDS has come to haunt a world that thought it was incomplete. Some wanted children, some wanted money, some wanted property, and all we ended up with is AIDS."

Maybe she spoke for Africa. □

Nadine Gordimer, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1991, is a goodwill ambassador for the Race Against Poverty project of the United Nations Development Program.

The New York Times

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4-12-00

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By Lawrence J. Korb

The Plane That Nobody Wanted

Grounding the remaining 12 V-22 Osprey airplanes, after the crash that killed 19 marines this weekend, is only the beginning of what the Pentagon and Congress should do. Immediately, the government should stop production of any more new Ospreys. This plane should never have been built; 3 of the 15 that have been delivered so far have already been lost in crashes.

The Osprey, a tilt-rotor aircraft that takes off and lands like a heli-

copter but flies like a plane, was conceived two decades ago, at the height of the cold war, as a joint Army-Marine Corps plane. In the 80's and 90's, high-level officials from the Reagan, Bush and Clinton administrations all recommended canceling it. Their objections, which have been echoed by the General Accounting Office, were that the V-22 is too expensive and too technologically troubled.

Present plans call for building 458 Ospreys for \$37.3 billion, or more than \$80 million apiece for a plane that carries just 24 marines. This is twice as much as an F-16 fighter plane and about the same as the projected cost of another new plane,

the joint strike fighter.

The original recommendation to cancel the Osprey was in 1986, when the Pentagon budget was 40 percent higher than it is now and the cost of a single V-22 was estimated at \$24 million, with 923 aircraft to be built.

The project was actually canceled in 1989 by the Bush administration — by that time the unit cost had risen to \$35 million, with 602 planes to be built, and the Army had dropped out of the program. But Congress, concerned about the loss of 125,000 jobs, kept the V-22 alive. Then, in the 1992 presidential campaign, Bill Clinton championed it, offering the rather far-fetched reasoning that it would have not only military value but also commercial

applications, notably, as a solution to traffic congestion in larger cities. In the waning days of the 1992 election, President Bush, in a desperate attempt to win Texas, also changed his mind about the plane.

Once in office, President Clinton endorsed building the plane even though his deputy secretary of defense, John Deutch, had recommended canceling it and the commercial sector had withdrawn from the project.

Even if the program were canceled, the Marine Corps could still get some return for the tens of billions of dollars invested by fielding the existing V-22's to develop innovative tactics. This is what the Air Force did with the one squadron of B-2 bombers that was built before that wasteful program was scrapped. As for transporting soldiers and equipment, the Marines could buy Army Blackhawk helicopters at one-sixth the cost of Ospreys.

Canceling the V-22 now would also free up money for more critical uses. Gen. James Jones, the Marine Corps commandant, has said that despite the \$30 billion rise in the defense budget in the last two years, this year the Marines are short \$1.4 billion for improving pay and conditions for personnel, modernizing repair shops, and maintaining and improving equipment. Canceling the V-22 in the 2001 budget

The Osprey is not only too costly, but too unreliable.

would more than pay for those items. Cutting the V-22 would also help the Pentagon deal with a coming threat to its aircraft budget as \$400 billion in other planned new airplanes begins to come due.

Stopping the Osprey before it goes any further would also be in keeping with the sensible argument (espoused by George W. Bush, among others) that with the end of the cold war, the United States should skip a generation of producing new aircraft and put the money into research. The country can do better for its money than it is doing with the Osprey. □

Lawrence J. Korb, the director of studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, was an assistant secretary of defense in the Reagan administration.

4-12-00

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as opposed to New Democracy's 127.

"The difficult electoral battle has given us a significant political victory, much bigger than the numbers show," a jubilant Simitis told reporters early Monday after winning a second four-year term.

In a backhanded concession, Karamanlis, 43, acknowledged the Socialists' first-place finish but argued that their mandate was not big enough to enable them to govern without consensus.

His 2:30 a.m. appearance capped a night of seesaw emotions that began with exit polls projecting a slim opposition victory. Tens of thousands of New Democracy activists took to the streets of Athens, dancing, shooting flares and honking horns, only to be subdued by Socialist celebrations as the returns trickled in.

In the northern city of Thessalonica, rowdy bands from the rival parties lobbed firecrackers at each other.

Both leading candidates supported Greece's bid to join the 11-member European Monetary Union. But Karamanlis fought a vigorous battle for the votes of pensioners, farmers, jobless youth and others who have felt left out of Greece's remarkable economic turnaround.

The stolid, pragmatic Simitis capitalized on his image as a can-do statesman. Many voters leaving the polls Sunday said he was more qualified than his inexperienced rival to lead Greece into the union, which uses the euro.

"Simitis has shown that he knows what he is doing and is good at it," asserted Gerasimos Constandatos, 46, a habitual conservative voter who said he changed his mind on the way to cast his ballot here in the capital at a school near the Parthenon.

"I know it's fashionable to choose national leaders in their 40s, as Americans did with Clinton, but Karamanlis just doesn't have the experience," added Constandatos, a commercial artist.

Simitis has put a damper on the flamboyant, free-spending populism and anti-American venom of his late Socialist predecessor, Andreas Papandreou. Simitis has accommodated the United States, worked to improve relations with archrival Turkey and, like other European Socialists, embraced the free market.

Karamanlis is a nephew of the late Constantine Karamanlis, a respected, long-serving president and prime minister. A member of Parliament for 11 years, the young Karamanlis rose to lead his party in 1997 and was making his first run for national office.

When its richer neighbors formed the currency union at the end of 1998, Greece was the only EU country that flunked the economic and budgetary tests for joining.

But by that time, Simitis had put Greece on a rigid program aimed at putting it in a position to pass those tests this year.

When Greece declared in February that it had met the currency union's standards, Simitis' re-election chances looked good. Ahead by 2 to 3 points in the polls, he called elections six months ahead of schedule.

But Karamanlis' party campaigned strongly against the government's failures to stem violent crime, reverse falling standards in public schools and hospitals, make a serious dent in an 11 percent unemployment rate or improve the lot of farmers, many of whom have lost government subsidies.

Pre-election polls narrowed to a dead heat after the Athens Stock Exchange, which had attracted more than 1 million small investors in the drive toward the euro, took a mysterious tumble March 9, the day Greece formally applied for the currency union. Many stocks lost up to 10 percent of their value that day.

Foundation's Human-Rights Dialogue Has Trade Implications By Anthony Kuhn Special to the Los Angeles Times

BEIJING Almost a year after China suspended official dialogue with the United States on human rights, Beijing has recently revived unofficial communications through a California human-rights group in a move that could influence Washington's debate about granting normal trade ties to China.

In late March, the Chinese Justice Ministry released information on 15 political prisoners to the San-Francisco-based Dui Hua Foundation. The group, whose name means "dialogue" in Chinese, is the creation of U.S. businessman and well-known activist John Kamm.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4-12-00

Kamm personally engages with China on two fronts. He advocates closer trade ties with Beijing, and he has journeyed there 50 times in the past decade to question officials about the fate of prisoners of conscience, most of whom the outside world has never heard of.

"Their names are not known. I feel there's a humanitarian imperative to ask about them," Kamm said by telephone from his home in San Francisco.

His low-profile, nonconfrontational approach has gotten results where others have been stonewalled.

"If you talk to them (Chinese officials) in the right way and in the right atmosphere, they will readily acknowledge that they have political prisoners" and will provide information on them, he said.

Since 1990, Beijing has given Kamm information on about 150 prisoners. The reports were delivered verbally at first and then, after 1994, in writing. Kamm has shared his findings with U.S. officials, human-rights groups and the media. Last year, Kamm established the Dui Hua Foundation and got funding for his project from the Washington-based International Republican Institute and the Smith Richardson Foundation.

In May, Beijing suspended official exchanges about human rights in response to NATO's bombing May 8 of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and to Washington's perennial, if unsuccessful, efforts to censure China's human-rights record at the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

On March 16, Senate Finance Committee Chairman William V. Roth Jr., R-Del., wrote a letter that Kamm passed on to the Chinese government. In it, Roth asked about the status of Kamm's inquiries and noted that some members of the Finance Committee wanted to "confront China in very strong terms by withholding PNTR (permanent normal trading relations) until such time as China has improved its human rights record." The Finance Committee is due to vote on PNTR this month, ahead of other congressional committees.

Within a week, China's Justice Ministry sent its letter detailing the status of 15 prisoners.

"We hope that your efforts will result in a better understanding of the developing democratic legal system in China," the letter said.

In his research, Kamm scours Chinese bookstores and pores over legal statistics, newspapers and local government records. His efforts have yielded the names of more than 800 political prisoners undocumented by foreign governments or human-rights groups.

Many of the prisoners are ordinary Chinese who have been sentenced to long prison terms some for life for criticizing the government or the Communist Party. Most of them were charged with endangering state security or counterrevolution, a crime that China abolished in 1997.

Kamm has so far received information on 66 of 100 names he submitted to Beijing in 1995. Of the 66, roughly half have had their sentences reduced or have been paroled, usually on medical grounds.

Some U.S. officials charge that Beijing cynically uses prisoners as bargaining chips to achieve political objectives. But in his mission to free prisoners, Kamm finds the leverage these objectives give to him useful.

"Whether it's the Olympic Games or it's PNTR or it's (the World Trade Organization) or it's a visit by a premier to a certain country, China as a developing country is always going to want something," he said.

Signs of Hope Emerge In Mideast Peace Process By Rebecca Trounson Los Angeles Times

JERUSALEM As Prime Minister Ehud Barak prepared to head to Washington for a hastily arranged summit with President Clinton, speculation was rife in Israel on Sunday about flickerings of life in the moribund Israeli-Syrian peace process.

Last month, the negotiations appeared all but dead after a summit in Switzerland between Clinton and Syrian President Hafez Assad that not only failed to produce progress but demonstrated, perhaps more clearly than ever before, the gulf still separating the Israeli and Syrian positions.

But a flurry of recent diplomatic activity, along with what appeared to be an unusual test balloon floated by Syria in the

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-12-00

April 10, 2000

00 APR 10 PM 5:43

RECOMMENDED PHONE CALL

TO:

Governor Ben Nelson
U.S. Senate Candidate from Nebraska

RECOMMENDED BY:

Minyon Moore, Director of Political Affairs
Andrew Mayock, Senior Advisor to the Political Director

PURPOSE OF THE CALL:

Former Governor Ben Nelson has requested to speak with you regarding his campaign. Governor Nelson has heard that we have been considering possible Nebraska event options so that you could visit the state. We have talked to his campaign manager who has told us that Governor Nelson, 'from a purely political perspective, would love to have you visit in November or December.' They believe a visit prior to the November election may not be helpful.

BACKGROUND:

As you know, Nebraska remains the one state you have not visited during your time in office. Articles in the Nebraska and national media have appeared over the past six months highlighting your absence, and we expect this notice to increase as the term draws closer to its close without a Nebraska stop. Recently, we have been reviewing Nebraska event options and we're seriously considering a recommendation to attend an NEA teachers' summit in Kearney, Nebraska on June 14. That said, the current political environment is not terribly conducive to a visit. As outlined below, there are equities favoring each position, and either approach will probably have some negative ramifications.

Pre-Election Visit. If you visit prior to the election, the Republicans will surely try to attach you and Nelson (and will do so anyway). Nelson's approval numbers are high and Clinton/Gore approval numbers in Nebraska are fairly low. If Nelson appears at an event with you, the Republicans will use it as fodder for anti-Nelson campaign. If Nelson does not attend an event with you, stories about Nelson ducking the event will surely follow.

Nebraskans in the Administration tell us that the people of Nebraska want you to visit and the Republicans may overplay their hand here. There are a number of Nebraskans in the Administration who believe that if you go to Nebraska soon, there will be little damage, if any, to the Nelson campaign. Unlike

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Are there absolutely
any business going here before
the election - He's Ben's call and he's
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I told
Nelson
I wouldn't
come for
after
election
BT

Nelson, the Republicans have a race on their hands for the primary, which is May 9. If you were to visit prior to May 9 or not long after, then there may be plenty of time in between a presidential visit and the November election so that a visit will not have any appreciable impact. Also, Nebraskans in the Administration and Nelson's campaign staff believe that a bi-partisan event that included Senator Chuck Hagel (R) and/or Governor Mike Johanns (R) could be quite innocuous.

Post-Election Visit. Waiting until after the election will have ramifications. If you do not visit prior to the election, pressure from the state and the media will only build as your term ends. Also, your calendar will surely be burdened by other "last minute," must-do events.

Fundraising. Nelson's campaign staff reported that they need to raise \$4.5 million (\$3.2 - \$3.7 from the Nelson campaign and \$1.4 in issue advertising). Their next quarterly report should show \$575,000 on hand.

Republican Primary. On the Republican side, Attorney General Don Stenberg is leading but is not considered a good campaigner. Stenberg is on the far right of the political spectrum. Stenberg recently argued in favor of the state's "partial birth abortion ban" in the U.S. Supreme Court. His closest challenger is insurance businessman George Grogan who is pouring a lot of money into the race. Businessman David Hergert, Secretary of State Scott Moore, physician Elliot Rustad, former state senator John DeCamp trail badly.

POLLING

Recent Approval Ratings

	<u>very/somewhat positive</u>	<u>very/somewhat negative</u>
Ben Nelson	70%	13%
Bob Kerrey	65%	22%
President Clinton	29%	59%
Vice President Gore	29%	50%

General Election Matchups

Nelson	53%	Nelson	58%	Nelson	58%	Nelson	61%
Stenberg	22%	Grogan	18%	Moore	15%	Rustad	12%
Undecided	25%	Undecided	25%	Undecided	27%	Undecided	27%

Nelson	65%	Nelson	67%
Hergert	7%	DeCamp	13%
Undecided	28%	Undecided	20%

Republican Primary

Stenberg	36%
Grogan	15%
Moore	7%
Rustad	5%
DeCamp	4%
Hergert	1%
Unsure	32%

Nelson Personal Rating

Favorable	71%
Unfavorable	12%

Conservative State

Nebraska is of course a very conservative state. All state-wide offices are held by Republicans, as are the three U.S. Congressional seats. The unicameral legislature is controlled by Republicans. Clinton/Gore were beaten decisively in 1992 and 1996.

<u>1992</u>		<u>1996</u>	
Bush/Quayle	47%	Dole/Kemp	54%
Clinton/Gore	29%	Clinton/Gore	35%
Perot/Stockdale	24%	Perot/Choate	11%

4-13-00

To Burkhart +
for Reply

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 JEANNIE WILLIAMS, GRI, CRS
 SALES ASSOCIATE
 20 Year Life Member
 Million Dollar Club

April 4, 2000

 President William Jefferson Clinton,
 White House
 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
 Washington, D.C. 20500

 5532 JFK Boulevard
 No. Little Rock, AR 72116

Dear President Clinton,
 Just a note to ask a favor of you, as you know your mom
 Virginia and me were friends and good racing fans, we sat
 in Dr John Handley Box every year. This is just to remind
 you who I am.
 You have invited us over to the white house many years with
 the Realtors as well as the Home Builders, we will be coming
 up May 10 till the 19th.
 I have a problem and only you can solve it, as you know women
 in service do not get promoted very often but my daughter
 Major Pamela (Pam) Ward was promoted on December 5th 1999
 from Arkansas Guard, she is a full time army, she did work
 in the medical (AMEDD) but now she has been promoted to
 and assigned to a FORSCOM Branch immaterial position at
 5th Army Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas.
 Arkansas has already sent her promotion to Lt. Col. I am asking
 for your help in facilitating her promotion, she is on List #9 and
 at the white house to be signed off on, there could be 10 people or
 more on List #9. Please pull Pams name and sign off for her
 promotion it should have already been done for it is April now.
 Please make it retroactive to Dec 5th when Arkansas sent it up
 there. I will forever be grateful to you. Please call me at 501-
 758-0001 or Home 753-6390 if I need to explain this any more.
 Sincerely, Jeannie (Mrs Harold) Williams. (over)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. letter	Jeannie Williams to POTUS [partial] (1 page)	04/04/2000	b(6)

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Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Chron Files
OA/Box Number: 21415

FOLDER TITLE:

Thursday, April 13, 2000

2019-0990-S
rs3468

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P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



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JEANNIE WILLIAMS, GRI, CRS
SALES ASSOCIATE
20 Year Life Member
Million Dollar Club

5532 JFK Boulevard
No. Little Rock, AR 72116

5 (2)

Pamela J. WARD-

Major (Pan) Ward's Number in San Antonio is 1-210-545-4998
her SS # is (b)(6)

We know you have a lot more important things to do but
this is very important to us.

Thanking you in advance for your help in this matter.

Look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Jeannie