

Chron

JK

NOTE OF ~~GOOD~~
CONGRATS ON
IRELAND FROM
JEAN SMITH

26/1/98
NSC

5/5/98

Send to
Burkhardt for
reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐

good
with
NSC



April 28th

Jean Kennedy Smith

5-5-98

Ambassador of the United States of America

Dear President Clinton

I tried to reach you by phone since after the Belfast Agreement had been unable to get through. — so I used the kindness of Tim to deliver this note.

I did want to add my heart-felt congratulations to you for all your hard work for peace — during the last five years. Because I have been here, I have seen firsthand how people

have come to know with respect
that you have done much
to help the world & that you are
a great asset to us.

As much as you care to me,
where there is a history
will mark your great contribution
but it is written today is
the faces of the Irish who
are really "believe in miracles"

My heartfelt
congratulations to you
U.S. President.

Warm regards,
Sean.



① *Call me back 5/5/98*
 98 MAY 5 PM 2:50
 May 5, 1998

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you so much for your interest in Fibromyalgia Syndrome. It is my understanding that it is very low on the funding end for study and research.

We appreciate you and your leadership of our country.

If more information is needed, please let me know.

*Sincerely,
 Lea Ellen Witt*

James L. Witt
 Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency

**Fibromyalgia Association
 of Greater Washington, Inc.**
 13203 Valley Drive
 Woodbridge, VA 22191-1531 USA

TO: President Bill Clinton

5/5/98

To Burkhardt
 for a reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Executive Committee

Tamara Liller, President
Director of Publications
Jackie Yench, Vice-President
Director of Educational Programming
Meg Lytton, Vice-President
Director of Telephone Outreach
& Orientations
Daniel Desmond
Director of Financial Planning
Michael Yench
Director of Online Services

Fibromyalgia Association of Greater Washington, Inc.

13203 Valley Drive • Woodbridge, VA 22191-1531

Phone: 703/790-2324 • Fax: 703/494-4103

Internet: www.fmagw.org

Medical Advisory Board

Russell Rothenberg, M.D.
Advisory Board Chair
Elliott Alpher, D.D.S.
Daniel Clauw, M.D.
Vicente Figueroa, M.D.
Les Gavora, M.D.
Robert Gerwin, M.D.
Susan Lacks, M.D.
Cynthia Pearlman, R.P.T.
H. Bernard Smith, L.C.S.W.
Thomas Wise, M.D.
David Zohn, M.D.

April 16, 1998

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC

Dear President Clinton:

I would first like to thank you and the First Lady for your efforts on behalf of health care reform in the United States. I know it is not an easy or popular agenda to pursue, but it is a crucial one and it means a lot to people like myself who are trying to make a difference in the status quo.

Because you have been sensitive to health care issues, I am sure that you get many letters from advocates of various diseases/syndromes who are working hard to promote research and public education for very "deserving" illnesses and syndromes. I would like to take a few moments to tell you (1) why fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) is different from other medical conditions, and (2) how increased support of FMS research and education can have far-reaching effects on other chronic conditions as well.

As you will see from the enclosed materials, fibromyalgia syndrome is a complex chronic condition which causes widespread pain in the muscles and connective tissue of the body along with a variety of other disabling symptoms. An estimated seven to ten million Americans suffer from this condition, 80% of them women. Although all age groups can develop FMS, the syndrome seems to predominate among working-age adults with obvious consequences in terms of employment and increased family stress. Since inadequate research has been conducted on women's health issues in past years, FMS would be a worthy candidate for increased attention on this basis alone. However, there are other compelling reasons.

As I indicated above, FMS commonly involves not only musculoskeletal pain but a wide array of associated symptoms/syndromes which involve the nervous system, the cardiovascular system, the endocrine system, the gastrointestinal system, the genitourinary system, and more. Accordingly, both treatment and research necessarily span many disciplines. Today, fibromyalgia syndrome is officially under the auspices of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS) of the NIH. However, because available research advises that FMS may be caused by abnormalities in the neuroendocrine system (not in the musculoskeletal system as in arthritic diseases) and because effective treatment of its many symptoms encompasses a variety of medical specialties, fibromyalgia syndrome has become a child with

many caretakers. As a result, research into etiology, pathophysiology, and treatment has neither been optimally coordinated nor adequately far-reaching.

The good news is that because fibromyalgia syndrome involves so many body systems, interdisciplinary FMS research can have profound benefits for other chronic conditions as well. Not only can important advances be made in the important field of pain research, but they can also be realized for conditions like irritable bowel syndrome, chronic fatigue syndrome, Persian Gulf syndrome, interstitial cystitis, temporomandibular (jaw) joint dysfunction, vulvodynia, sleep disorders, and other health problems which overlap significantly with fibromyalgia syndrome, according to new research.

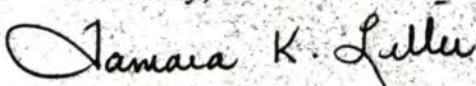
To improve the quality of life of millions of Americans with fibromyalgia syndrome and to give them hope for the future, your assistance is greatly needed in the following areas.

1) Greater emphasis on FMS research in general and interdisciplinary FMS research in particular via the National Institutes of Health and other research institutions: Dr. Stephen Katz, Director of the NIAMS Institute at NIH has made several good faith efforts to promote interdisciplinary research for FMS. A multi-institute RFA for fibromyalgia research was issued late last month. However, this is only a first step for a syndrome which has seen very little research money to date. Dr. Harold Varmus, Director of the NIH, (and medical research centers in general) need to be asked to promote/fund rigorous interdisciplinary FMS research and stimulate the creation of research centers nationwide devoted to the study of FMS and allied conditions.

2) Financial support for aggressive fibromyalgia education in the medical and lay communities: It is already unfortunate that the cause of FMS is unknown and that its successful treatment is complex and often limited. What is perhaps even worse is that awareness of the condition among medical professionals and the lay community is very low which means unconscionable delays in diagnosis and treatment for many patients--sometimes several years. To date, funds for public education are not available through the NIH, and grants for this purpose (because of low FMS awareness) are very difficult to obtain. While many grass roots organizations have sprung up across the country, their operating funds are minimal, and staff members are either unpaid or wildly underpaid. Since many activists are unable to work and earn an income in traditional settings due to the limits imposed by their fibromyalgia, their financial situations are already very precarious, if not downright disastrous. Even attempts at fund-raising by regional or national FMS organizations are hindered (as they are for all non-profit organizations) by requirements that registration be made in every state where soliciting is to be done--a time-consuming and expensive proposition even if staff are available to do the work. (Consideration of a federal system for fund-raising registration would benefit non-profits in all fields of charitable work.) In short, there are people out there willing and able to provide fibromyalgia education if only they had some financial assistance, federal or otherwise.

Thank you for listening to my brief overview of the current state of fibromyalgia in America and to my suggestions for needed improvements.

Sincerely,



Tamara K. Liller
President

Order Form

☐ I want to support the programs and activities of FMAGW. I am enclosing my tax-deductible membership (\$25/yr. for standard membership; \$12/yr. for students). Send me a new member packet and add my name to your newsletter mailing list. (Note: FMAGW's membership records are kept strictly confidential.)

☐ Renew my membership. I am enclosing my membership dues (\$23/yr. for standard membership; \$12/yr. for students).

☐ I want to learn more about fibromyalgia syndrome. Send me FMAGW's *Monograph on Fibromyalgia Syndrome*. I am enclosing \$1.
(Note: New members receive the *Monograph* in their packets.)

I learned about your organization from:

I am enclosing my check for \$ _____ payable to "FMAGW". (U.S. Dollars Only)

Charge my ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard

Expiration date: _____

Cardholder Name: _____

Card # _____

Signature: _____

Please Print!

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Please mail this form with your payment to: FMAGW,
13203 Valley Drive, Woodbridge, VA 22191-1531 USA.

Form B0298

FMAGW

13203 Valley Drive, Woodbridge, VA 22191-1531 USA

Fibromyalgia Association of Greater Washington, Inc.



13203 Valley Drive
Woodbridge, VA 22191-1531 U.S.A.
Phone: 703/790-2324 • Fax: 703/494-4103
Internet: <http://www.fmagw.org>



A Non-Profit, Educational Organization
National In Scope, Regional In Emphasis

Informational Services

It has been estimated that between five and ten million people in the United States have fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS). Of those, many have yet to be diagnosed because FMS remains unknown in many parts of the country, and its symptoms mimic several other more easily diagnosable conditions. Those fortunate enough to have received an accurate FMS diagnosis often find available information scanty or unreliable.

In its ongoing efforts to help raise national awareness about FMS, the Fibromyalgia Association of Greater Washington, Inc. (FMAGW) produces a variety of excellent written materials for patients, caregivers, and the general public. Our *Monograph on Fibromyalgia Syndrome* is such a document. Available in both English and Spanish, it provides a comprehensive yet concise introduction to FMS symptoms, diagnostic criteria, and management techniques. It is suitable for both lay and professional readers who are encouraged to photocopy and distribute it for educational purposes.

FMAGW's *Fibromyalgia Frontiers* newsletter is also praised for its excellent and medically-accurate feature articles which are authored by reputable researchers and clinicians in the field of fibromyalgia syndrome. The publication also contains research/treatment updates, announcements of conferences and workshops nationwide, publication reviews, and more.

For those with access to a computer, FMAGW's website contains a wealth of information on fibromyalgia syndrome and related conditions, a calendar of upcoming speaker presentations, and resource materials available for sale. If you haven't already done so, be sure to visit us at: <http://www.fmagw.org>.

The Fibromyalgia Association of Greater Washington, Inc., is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization which has been in existence since 1992.

Our Mission is to make available medically-accurate, quality resource information on fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) to our membership, healthcare professionals, and the community-at-large.

Our Goal is to provide informational tools so as to promote the timely and appropriate diagnosis and treatment of fibromyalgia syndrome.

Objectives:

- ❖ To disseminate up-to-date, accurate information concerning the etiology, pathophysiology, and management of fibromyalgia syndrome;
- ❖ To foster public awareness about fibromyalgia syndrome and its legitimacy as a verifiable and treatable condition;
- ❖ To track and report on new medical research related to FMS and associated conditions;
- ❖ To provide informational materials, technical support, and other appropriate assistance to health organizations which are concerned, either directly or indirectly, with FMS education, treatment, or research;
- ❖ To furnish adjunct resource information (i.e., availability of self-help, legal, or financial assistance organizations) which can assist patients and caregivers with FMS management; and
- ❖ To monitor and support legislative activities which have a bearing on FMS research and treatment, as permitted by our designation as a charitable organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Educational Programs

Thanks to its location in the Washington, D.C., area, FMAGW has access to the National Institutes of Health, the national headquarters of many health organizations, and several leading university research centers. Such access, together with contacts made through its newsletter and ongoing networking with distinguished researchers/clinicians worldwide, allows FMAGW to offer first-rate speaker presentations to both patients and professionals. Patients learn techniques to help them manage their FMS or familiarize themselves with new developments in treatment or research. Health care providers hear from leading researchers and clinicians in an interdisciplinary setting often earning continuing medical education (CME) credits. For those unable to attend seminars and conferences, the Association also offers the proceedings of speaker presentations on audiotape.

Why You Should Join

When you send us your tax-deductible FMAGW membership, we will immediately mail you a "new member packet" containing a *Monograph*, valuable information on fibromyalgia syndrome, a program calendar, a catalog of available publications and audiotapes, and your first issue of *Fibromyalgia Frontiers*. (Note: FMAGW members receive discounts on all Association programs and sale products.)

Your support is vital to FMAGW. It enables us to continue distributing a lifeline of FMS information to patients, medical professionals, and health organizations nationwide. It ensures that we bring you the very best in speaker programs. It allows us to attend medical conferences and keep up with the latest developments in FMS research. It helps to employ essential staff and obtain needed services.

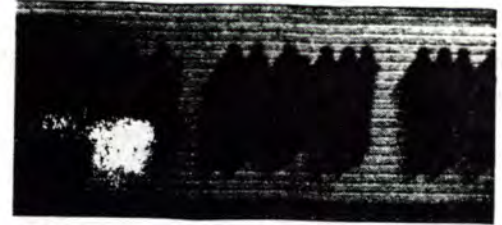
CIS
Fyl-BK
KAREN SKELTON FATHER

California ar



CAPITOL JOURNAL
 GEORGE SKELTON

copied
Smith
COS



Open Primary Makes Republican the One to Watch

SACRAMENTO

Want to get a fix on the race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination? Watch the Republican—Atty. Gen. Dan Lungren.

California's new running track is such that the Democratic winner may well be determined by how fleet-footed the Republican is.

That's the nature of the new open primary—open to all voters, regardless of party, with one "blanket" ballot that lists every candidate. A voter of one party can vote for a candidate of another. So a candidate must run as if it were a general election.

The current dynamic is this: Among the three Democratic contenders, megabucks businessman Al Checchi is the chief competitor for Republican votes. But Lungren, who has no serious competition for the Republican nomination, now is running full steam for GOP votes, trying to lock them up early for November.

Every Republican vote that Lungren gets on June 2 is one less potential vote for Checchi, who sorely needs any he can muster. Checchi's base is in the center, among swing voters of both parties (and with Latinos).

Conversely, Lt. Gov. Gray Davis and Rep. Jane Harman are the chief competitors for hard-core Democrats. Initially, these voters tended to side with Davis. Then they moved to Harman when she entered the race. Now they've flipped back to Davis, according to the latest Field poll. This shift has propelled Davis into a slight lead over Checchi and dropped Harman to third place among Democrats.

maps everything from microbreweries to airports to the
 Atlas of the New West is missing one key thing: most
 the Colorado-based editors say the Pax
 doesn't fit in with the res of



Source: Atlas of the New West

LESLIE CARL



tended to side with Davis. Then they moved to Harman when she entered the race. Now they've flipped back to Davis, according to the latest Field poll. This shift has propelled Davis into a slight lead over Checchi and dropped Harman to third place among Democrats.

Lungren runs ahead of everybody. (Lungren 27%, Davis 19%, Checchi 17%, Harman 11%.)

Two weeks ago, Lungren and Davis made strategic decisions that have paid off: They began airing TV ads.

Now, Lungren's share of the GOP vote has increased from 47% to 54%. Checchi's has been frozen at 11%, the same as the other two Democrats combined. One-fourth of Republicans still are undecided.

Checchi's own polling provides proof that the better Lungren runs, the worse off Checchi is: If Lungren voters were not supporting him, they allsters, they'd likely be backing Checchi.

"The race boils down to a couple of simple elements," says Kam Kuwata, Harman's campaign manager. "Can Harman get women? [Not so far.] Can Lungren get so many Republicans that it hurts Checchi?"

□

There's hardly anything Lungren would love more than to hurt Checchi. Checchi gets under Lungren's skin.

At first, it was the fact that here was a guy who never had paid any dues—never run for anything, often not even voted—but was distorting the election process by spending unlimited millions of his own immense fortune. He could outspend an opponent 4 to 1 and not even blink.

But Checchi especially has riled Lungren—and the two Democrats, as well—by attacking his opponents after repeatedly promising not to. "I'll take my chances on a positive message," Checchi had said. "I would rather lose than prostitute myself." Then in late March he *went negative*.

Checchi ran negative TV ads against Harman and severely wounded her. But he hurt himself, too. The Field poll found dramatic rises in unfavorable opinions of both Harman and Checchi. Now, Checchi has begun running attack ads against Davis. Unlike Harman, however, Davis has countered with ads attacking Checchi.

Lungren scoffs at Checchi's denial that his ads are negative, his contention that they're merely "comparative." He's "just a political hack with a lot of money," Lungren asserts.

"He said one thing [he'd stay positive] and did another. Just because you have a lot of money doesn't change that. You know, there was always somebody in school who thought he could get away with something because he had more money. And most of the kids saw through it pretty quickly."

□

So far, Lungren has escaped Checchi's TV ads. But Checchi did mail Republicans an absentee ballot application charging that the AG is "too extreme"—on abortion, the environment—and is a tool of "the religious right."

Lungren, like Checchi, is Catholic. Unlike Checchi, Lungren opposes abortion rights. Moreover, Lungren has raised eyebrows by promoting "religious values."

"I'm not here to impose my Catholic tenets on anybody," Lungren insists. "What I've said is there's a common set of values that are most



John Cort, a physical education teacher

Nearby Crop

■ **Environment:** Some say complex health problems are ignored. District contends adequate safeguards are

By DARYL KELLEY
TIMES STAFF WRITER

OXNARD—Teacher John Cort has tended playing field at a local junior high since president.

Early on, he hardly noticed when pests sprayed lemon orchards once or twice a year.

But now, with tractor rigs or crop-dusters strafing nearby strawberry fields every week, Cort and his physical education sometimes flee indoors to escape the possible noxious fumigants, toxic fungicides and insecticides.

"They're supposed to check the wind spray, but they don't always do it," Cort has been told by my doctor that we're basic group for the next generation to study. Those iceberg issues where someone five years now will say, "Wow, what happened here?"

After years of silence, teachers in the District are publicly protesting what they see as pesticide poisoning because of recent statements from their superintendent that heavy spraying on campus is not a health problem.

"It is a big safety problem," said Rebecca

Asians, Latino

■ **Services:** Over the last 10 years, everything from treatment programs to court services have been modified to address the needs of immigrants.

By TINI TRAN

take my chances on a positive message," Checchi had said. "I would rather lose than prostitute myself." Then in late March he *went negative*.

Checchi ran negative TV ads against Harman and severely wounded her. But he hurt himself, too. The Field poll found dramatic rises in unfavorable opinions of both Harman and Checchi. Now, Checchi has begun running attack ads against Davis. Unlike Harman, however, Davis has countered with ads attacking Checchi.

Lungren scoffs at Checchi's denial that his ads are negative, his contention that they're merely "comparative." He's "just a political hack with a lot of money," Lungren asserts.

"He said one thing [he'd stay positive] and did another. Just because you have a lot of money doesn't change that. You know, there was always somebody in school who thought he could get away with something because he had more money. And most of the kids saw through it pretty quickly."

□

So far, Lungren has escaped Checchi's TV ads. But Checchi did mail Republicans an absentee ballot application charging that the AG is "too extreme"—on abortion, the environment—and is a tool of "the religious right."

Lungren, like Checchi, is Catholic. Unlike Checchi, Lungren opposes abortion rights. Moreover, Lungren has raised eyebrows by promoting "religious values."

"I'm not here to impose my Catholic tenets on anybody," Lungren insists. "What I've said is there's a common set of values that are most eloquently expressed in the great religious traditions. . . .

"Maybe you can explain to me why I frighten people as a mainstream Catholic and why Al Checchi can get away with calling me an extremist. Because the last time I looked, mainstream Catholicism is not considered right-wing or extreme. Am I a little sensitive about that?"

Yes he is. And he's very sensitive about Checchi. He should be. Checchi needs Lungren's votes.

Early on, he hardly noticed when pesticide was sprayed lemon orchards once or twice a year.

But now, with tractor rigs or crop-duster copters strafing nearby strawberry fields every couple weeks, Cort and his physical education students sometimes flee indoors to escape the possible drift of noxious fumigants, toxic fungicides and poisonous insecticides.

"They're supposed to check the wind before they spray, but they don't always do it," Cort said. "I've been told by my doctor that we're basically a danger group for the next generation to study. This is one of those iceberg issues where someone five years from now will say, 'Wow, what happened here?'"

After years of silence, teachers in the Rio School District are publicly protesting what they see as pesticide poisoning because of recent statements by their superintendent that heavy spraying near the campus is not a health problem.

"It is a big safety problem," said Rebecca Barber.

Asians, Latinos N

■ **Services:** Over the last 10 years, everything from treatment programs to court services have been modified to address the needs of immigrants.

By TINI TRAN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WESTMINSTER—With her husband's fist clutching her throat, Maria Mercado felt she had her last chance to escape.

For a year, off and on, she had tried to leave her abusive husband. But every time she called battered women's shelters in Los Angeles and Orange County for help, the pregnant mother of two told she would have to go elsewhere because they didn't have Spanish-speaking staff members.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-5-98

May 5, 1998

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached Berger/Stein memo asks you to authorize State to begin Congressional consultations on a national security interest waiver so that the U.S. can contribute an additional \$5M this year to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Corporation (KEDO). In February, you issued a PD and waiver to release \$30M that Congress appropriated in FY98 -- those funds have run out.

KEDO needs the additional money for both heavy fuel oil purchases due to be delivered this year and administrative costs. The \$5M is available from previously appropriated Economic Support Funds.

To contribute these funds, you must exercise your authority under section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act to waive various prohibitions on assistance to North Korea. Upon signature of the attached authorization, State will begin the consultation process with Congress. Once the consultations are complete, State will then ask you to issue a section 614 waiver. State has previewed this action with several key Members and does not expect significant Congressional opposition.

☒ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Discuss

Copied
Berger
Stein
Bawks
w/ing desk

Phil Caplan *Phil*
Sean Maloney *SM*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1998

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5-5-98

ACTION

'98 APR 30 PM6:24

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK FROM: SAMUEL BERGER 
LARRY STEIN SUBJECT: Presidential Action Required to Supplement FY98
Funds to KEDOPurpose

To authorize the Department of State to initiate consultations with Congress concerning your intention to waive legal restrictions on assistance to North Korea to the extent necessary to contribute an additional \$5 million to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization.

Background

For the past three years, you have been required by law to make a series of determinations and waivers to release the annual U.S. contribution to KEDO. You recently completed the process to release \$30 million that Congress appropriated for KEDO in FY98.

Even with the FY98 U.S. contribution, KEDO has run out of money for heavy fuel oil purchases (HFO). We have identified \$5 million in prior year Economic Support Funds to supplement our FY98 contribution. The \$5 million will be used to fund a portion of the HFO due to be shipped in FY98 and for KEDO administrative costs.

As you have done previously, you must also use your waiver authority under section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act to waive the various prohibitions against assistance to North Korea to the extent that they prevent assistance to KEDO. Madeleine requests that you authorize State to consult with the appropriate Congressional committees, as required under section

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

614, including provision of a written justification explaining your intention to use the section 614 waiver authority (Tab A).

Some members of Congress may object to this augmentation of the FY98 contribution to KEDO. State has previewed the proposal for the \$5 million contribution with key members and it does not expect significant opposition.

Once State's consultations with Congress have been completed, you will be asked to issue a section 614 waiver to release the \$5 million in prior year ESF funds to KEDO.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize the Department of State to initiate consultations with, and provide a written justification to, the appropriate committees of Congress concerning your intention to use section 614 authority to reprogram \$5 million in prior year ESF funds for a contribution to KEDO.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab A Draft Congressional Notification Letter From State with attachment: Justification for Intended Use of Section 614 Waiver

DRAFT

To be sent to Chairs of Appropriations and Foreign Relations Committees:

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We wish to inform you that the President proposes to exercise his authority under section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the "Act"), to authorize the use of \$5 million in prior years Economic Support Funds as a supplementary contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), without regard to provisions of law within the scope of that section.

This letter also provides required notification pursuant to section 515 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-118) and section 634A of the Act.

The funds will be used to help pay FY 1998 heavy fuel oil expenses and administrative costs of KEDO, an international organization established to implement the Agreed Framework between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), signed on October 21, 1994. Under the Agreed Framework, the United States agreed to organize under its leadership an international consortium to finance and supply two light-water reactors (LWR) to the DPRK. The United States also agreed to make arrangements for the provision to the DPRK of annual shipments of heavy fuel oil. For its part, North Korea agreed to "freeze" and eventually dismantle its potentially dangerous graphite nuclear reactor program. It also agreed to allow implementation of full-scope safeguards by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on its nuclear facilities in accordance with the timetable specified in the Agreed Framework.

Over the past year, there has been significant progress in implementing the Agreed Framework. Building on their 1995 agreement for the provision of the two light-water reactors specified under the Agreed Framework, KEDO and the DPRK have agreed on six additional implementing protocols. On July 2, 1997, KEDO and the DPRK signed 19 separate agreements paving the way for site preparation to begin. Groundbreaking at the LWR site took place on August 19, 1997. KEDO has also been making regular shipments of heavy fuel oil to the DPRK in accordance with its obligations under the Agreed Framework. In the

meantime, North Korea continues to maintain the freeze on its nuclear facilities; that freeze is being monitored by international inspectors from the IAEA. Canning of the spent fuel from North Korea's 5MW(e) reactor began in April 1996; by the end of October 1997 all intact fuel rods had been canned and placed under IAEA seal.

The United States, Japan and South Korea have played and will continue to play a leading role in KEDO through the organization's Executive Board, its main decision-making body. The Republic of Korea (ROK) will play the central role in financing and constructing KEDO's reactor project and has already contributed \$7.665 million for KEDO administration and \$6 million for site survey costs. The ROK has also advanced a \$45 million credit to finance the initial LWR site preparation work. Japan will play a significant role in financing the reactor project, and has already contributed \$3 million for the initial reactor site survey and \$9.73 million for KEDO administrative costs and heavy fuel oil shipments, as well as advancing \$19 million to provide liquidity to support the financing of heavy fuel oil and KEDO expenses. We expect further financial contributions from both countries in 1998 to KEDO's administrative costs and its projects.

Progress has been made in securing additional members and contributions for KEDO and its activities, although much work remains to be done. On September 19, 1997, the European Union (EU) became the fourth member of KEDO's Executive Board. It has promised to contribute 15 million ECU (approximately \$17 million at current exchange rates) to KEDO annually for five years. Since KEDO's establishment in March 1995, the original three Executive Board members have approached more than thirty-five countries from Europe, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East to ask their support for the organization. As of December 31, 1997, KEDO has eight additional members: Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Finland, Argentina, Indonesia, Chile, and Poland. Several other countries have informed us they intend to join.

A number of other countries -- Brunei, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, the Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, and the UK -- have made contributions in support of the organization. We look forward to additional pledges from members of the international community to join KEDO and to contribute to it over the coming year.

As described in more detail in the enclosed Memorandum of Justification, we believe that the use of the \$5 million in the manner described is essential to carry out the terms and conditions of the Agreed Framework and to achieve our high-priority nuclear nonproliferation objectives.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you believe we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Barbara Larkin
Assistant Secretary of State
for Legislative Affairs

Enclosure

Memorandum of Justification

MEMORANDUM OF JUSTIFICATION
UNDER SECTION 614 OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT
TO PROVIDE A U.S. CONTRIBUTION TO
THE KOREAN PENINSULA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

The Administration proposes to reprogram \$5 million in prior year Economic Support Funds to provide assistance to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), an international organization established to implement portions of the Agreed Framework signed between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on October 21, 1994. KEDO would use this U.S. contribution to help cover its FY 1998 heavy fuel oil shipment expenses and its administrative costs. The President would exercise his authority under section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the "Act"), to authorize the voluntary contribution to KEDO of these funds without regard to applicable statutory restrictions within the scope of that section. (Potential legal restrictions on direct or indirect assistance to the DPRK include sections 307, 620A, and 620(f) of the FAA, section 530 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, and sections 507, 516, 523, and 527 of the FY 1998 Appropriations Act.)

The Agreed Framework addresses U.S. and international concerns about the DPRK's nuclear weapons program and, if fully implemented, will lead ultimately to the complete dismantlement of North Korea's current nuclear program. Under the U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework, the United States represented that it would "organize under its leadership an international consortium to finance and supply the light-water reactor (LWR) project to be provided to the DPRK." To meet this pledge, the United States, South Korea (ROK), and Japan agreed on the creation of an international organization, KEDO, to implement the reactor project, the annual delivery of 500,000 metric tons of heavy fuel oil to North Korea and other possible projects called for in the Agreed Framework (e.g., the transfer of spent nuclear fuel out of the DPRK for ultimate disposition). The United States, the ROK and Japan have played and will continue to play leading roles in KEDO. They have recently been joined on the KEDO Executive Board by the European Union.

KEDO's purpose is to coordinate cooperation among interested parties in the international community and to facilitate the financing and execution of projects needed to implement the Agreed Framework. KEDO members have agreed to cooperate in taking the steps necessary to implement the Agreed Framework consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the North-South Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Moreover, KEDO will obtain assurances that nuclear materials, equipment, or technology transferred to the DPRK in connection with projects undertaken by KEDO will be used exclusively for such projects, only for peaceful purposes, and in a manner that ensures the safe use of nuclear energy. The continued funding of KEDO is critical to the success of the specific objectives of the Agreed Framework, the general goals of international nuclear nonproliferation, and the aim of maintaining peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

KEDO is located in New York and is directed by an Executive Board consisting of representatives of the original member countries -- the United States, the ROK, and Japan -- and of the EU. Other KEDO members may participate in its activities by serving on advisory committees covering the organization's projects, attending KEDO General Conferences, participating in ad hoc technical meetings relating to KEDO projects and, in some cases, sending technical experts to serve in the KEDO secretariat. The day-to-day operations of KEDO are directed by Executive Director L. Desaix Anderson, a former senior U.S. Foreign Service Officer, assisted by two Deputy Executive Directors (one from the ROK and one from Japan). KEDO has contracted with private firms for the bulk of the legal, technical, and financial expertise required to oversee the LWR project and other projects. It has a secretariat consisting of approximately 30 people, many on detail from member countries, to carry out its functions.

The \$5 million will be used to supplement the FY 1998 contribution of \$30 million appropriated by Congress for KEDO to help fund a portion of the estimated \$65 million worth of heavy fuel oil due to be shipped in FY 1998 and for KEDO administrative costs. These funds are essential to KEDO's ability to meet the terms of the U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework regarding the provision of heavy fuel oil. KEDO contributions chronically fall short of HFO costs, and KEDO's HFO debt had reached about \$47 million at the end of 1997. Should KEDO fail to deliver heavy fuel oil in

accordance with the Agreed Framework, the DPRK might renege on its Agreed Framework obligations, including possibly breaking the freeze on its nuclear program. Rather than have KEDO take on new debt, it is our intention that KEDO cover as much as possible of its 1998 HFO obligations through the use of this \$5 million and other available funds, while we seek international contributions to relieve KEDO's existing HFO debt.

At present, the Governments of the Republic of Korea and Japan are at critical stages in raising through their legislatures the bulk of the \$5.2 billion required to fund the Light Water Reactor (LWR) project. By providing an additional \$5 million to KEDO for FY 1998, the U.S. Government would demonstrate to the Governments of the ROK and Japan that it is making every effort to fulfill the commitments of the Agreed Framework.

For these reasons, it is important to the security interests of the United States to provide \$5 million in prior year ESF funds to KEDO notwithstanding any provision of law within the scope of section 614(a)(1).

To
Steve Silverman
with proposed to order
for your four books - you continue
from the beginning
Bill Clinton
5-5-98

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-5-98



Ign to Steve
Silverman -
No going away
party is today
He is terrific
was there in
'91

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

Hyatt Hotel, Santiago, Chile

April 18, 1998

Good morning. Although Hillary and I are in Chile, far from home today, our thoughts and prayers are with the people of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas, who have suffered the latest in a series of tornadoes that have swept through the south with ferocious force.

Yesterday I spoke with the Vice President, who was in his home State of Tennessee to see the damage, comfort the victims, and reassure the people of Tennessee that we're standing ready to help them in this time of crisis.

It's often been said that when disaster strikes, the things that divide us fall away, as neighbor helps neighbor, and stranger reaches out to stranger. We saw this just a year ago tomorrow in Grand Forks, North Dakota, when flood and fire nearly destroyed the entire city, but could not destroy the spirit of its residents, or stop its newspaper, *The Grand Forks Herald*, which just this week was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for public service. We saw it again this winter in New England, when ice storms isolated entire communities, but couldn't keep people apart. And we saw it in Florida and Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas, as tornadoes have torn towns to pieces, but have not taken away people's hope.

These natural disasters have tested our faith, and tragically, they have taken many lives. But they've also reminded us of the enduring power of the American people to overcome calamity, and the commitment of our national community to help people rebuild their communities. There are some challenges no individual - indeed, no community - can handle alone. When faced with them, all of us have a responsibility to act through our national government.

For more than 5 years, we've worked hard to make our government smaller, but more effective, with less red tape and more flexibility. Under the leadership of Vice President Gore, we have reinvented government so that it better serves the American taxpayers, more effectively targets its efforts, and can respond more quickly to crises.

There's no better example of what this new kind of government can do than FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency. I was governor of a State that had more than its fair share of natural disasters for a dozen years. So when I became President, I vowed that the federal government would help communities respond to the ravages of nature. When I took office, disaster relief became one of our highest priorities. And our efforts were led by the very able person who had headed our effort in Arkansas when I was Governor -- James Lee Witt.

With the Vice President's commitment and James Lee Witt as its driving force, FEMA has gone from being a disaster itself -- in the eyes of many -- to becoming a model of disaster relief, recognized around the world for its skill, speed, and dedication. It used to take hours of waiting in line to register for assistance -- now it takes only minutes over the telephone. It used to take over a month to receive that assistance -- now it takes about a week. And our "one stop shopping" disaster recovery centers are helping people to rebuild their lives, their businesses, and their homes more quickly than ever.

We know every dollar spent on disaster preparedness and prevention saves two or more dollars in future costs. That's why FEMA also has launched Project Impact, building disaster-resistant communities through partnerships with the private sector, volunteer groups, community organizations. FEMA has already started seven of these pilot projects and we're working to put a Project Impact community in every State by this fall.

I thank the dedicated public servants at the reinvented FEMA and other agencies for restoring citizen confidence in their government simply by doing their jobs well.

One year after the flood waters receded, the work of rebuilding communities continues in Grand Forks. And FEMA is still there to help, just as it is there to help in tornado-ravaged Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

In the worst of situations, we see the best in our citizens and our public servants. As I work here in Chile with other democratic leaders from our hemisphere at the second Summit of the Americas to bring the benefits of the modern world to all our people, it's reassuring to know that old-fashioned American values of neighborly care and concern will be a constant in our lives, no matter what good fortune or new trials the 21st century brings.

Thanks for listening.

On Abortion, It's Clinton vs. the U.N.

By MARY ANN GLENDON

Those who hold hopes for the United Nations, especially in the developing world, must be baffled and disappointed by President Clinton's announced intent to veto a bill that provides, at long last, for payment of U.S. arrears to that organization. What great principle justifies the sacrifice of such an important goal of this administration? The U.N. has a well-established policy that "abortion is never to be promoted as a means of family planning." Mr. Clinton is threatening a veto over a provision of the bill that would prevent federal money from going to organizations that lobby against the U.N.'s longstanding abortion policy.

Watered Down

The U.N.'s position on abortion was adopted at its 1984 International Population Conference in Mexico City by the votes of an overwhelming majority of member states. It was reaffirmed at the 1994 Cairo population conference and again at the 1995 Beijing women's conference. The Reagan and Bush administrations accepted the U.N.'s Mexico City policy; their policy was that abortion would not be part of the population programs sponsored by or through the U.S. Agency for International Development. President Reagan issued an executive order barring the use of federal money for international organizations, such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation, that perform abortions as a family planning method or that lobby for unrestricted abortion overseas. That remained U.S. policy until 1993, when, in one of his first acts on his first day in office, Mr. Clinton reversed Mr. Reagan's executive order.

The current bill on U.N. dues contains

a watered-down version of the Reagan-Bush policy. It would bar federal funding for groups that perform abortions in violation of foreign laws (late-term abortions, for example) or that lobby for abortion in foreign countries.

Though hotly contested, this modest restriction is no threat to family planning groups. Organizations like Planned Parenthood, the world's largest abortion provider, are hardly suffering from a lack

control over the funds. Rather, its agencies must submit proposals for approval by a foundation headed by a man Mr. Turner chose because "he thinks as I do." The individual who will have the chief say in allocating the Turner millions is Timothy Wirth, a Democrat who has served as a senator from Colorado and as Mr. Clinton's undersecretary of state for global affairs.

Mr. Wirth's main claim to fame is that he led an unsuccessful attempt at the

The president is apparently ready to sacrifice the payment of U.N. dues rather than endorse the U.N.'s own policy established 14 years ago in Mexico City.

of funds. They are bankrolled by foundations such as Rockefeller and Packard with assets that dwarf the budgets of most countries. They already exert great influence, within U.N. agencies and upon domestic political processes in many member states.

Much of their political energy is aimed at population control on the cheap, through programs in developing countries that pressure poor women into abortion, sterilization or the use of risky contraception methods. The U.N.'s chronic financial distress, together with the relative distance of its agencies from public scrutiny, has rendered it especially vulnerable to the influence of such special-interest groups.

A case in point is CNN founder Ted Turner's \$1 billion gift to the U.N., announced last fall. Many who remain committed to the original purposes of the U.N.—promoting peace, freedom and humanitarian aid—were overcome with joy when Mr. Turner announced his donation "to help the poorest of the poor." Paid out in annual installments of \$100 million for 10 years, the Turner gift would rank behind the annual contributions of only the U.S., Japan and Germany.

It seemed too good to be true. It was. It now appears that the U.N. will not have

U.N.'s 1994 Cairo population conference to make abortion part of "reproductive rights" and therefore an integral part of family planning. Mr. Wirth's lengthy paper trail, forging links between population, the environment and immigration, epitomizes the world view of those who see the poor as a threat to their own consumption, a menace to the ecosystem and a portent of social unrest.

As its details have unfolded, Mr. Turner's massive donation looks less like a gift and more like an offer to acquire the services of U.N. agencies with privileged access to target populations. In view of Mr. Turner's challenge to his fellow philanthropists to follow his lead, this will be a time of testing for the U.N. Are its prestige and organizational resources literally for sale?

Given the power of private groups bent on channeling humanitarian and development aid into "reproductive services," the funding restrictions in the dues bill before the president would likely have little practical impact on aggressive population controllers. But the restrictions would send an important message from an affluent nation to the poorest and most vulnerable citizens of the world: that American taxpayers do not endorse a program to reduce the

size of the world's poor population by any means possible.

The congressional bill, which has bipartisan support, reinforces both the great purposes for which the U.N. was founded in the aftermath of World War II and the largely sensible population-stabilization efforts to which the U.N. has long been committed—family planning, education of women and development aid. All these measures respect the freedom of people to decide for themselves how many children to have and when.

To reject the bill's restrictions would send a very different message to peoples and nations without political clout. Oxford economist and social philosopher Amartya Sen described it best when he noted a "dangerous tendency" on the part of affluent nations to search for solutions to overpopulation that "treat the people involved not as reasonable beings, allies faced with a common problem, but as impulsive and uncontrolled sources of great social harm, in need of strong discipline."

Woman Flatly Opposed

Adding injury to insult, the president is apparently ready to sacrifice the payment of U.N. dues rather than endorse the U.N.'s own policy established 14 years ago in Mexico City.

What principle is important enough to justify his veto? It is the one principle from which Mr. Clinton has never wavered: unrestricted abortion, up to and including birth itself. That principle, let it be said, has nothing to do with women's rights. The majority of women are flatly opposed to it—more so than men. As with his veto of the ban on partial-birth abortions, the president is preparing to demonstrate his loyalty once again to the only constituency he has never disappointed—a loose-knit coalition of abortion extremists whose "solution" to poverty is to get rid of poor people.

Ms. Glendon is a professor of law at Harvard University.



Ted Turner

*VP Polenta
What's the answer
to this - B.*



Irish American Families Against Political Deportations
314 West 231 Street, Suite 460
Bronx, New York 10463
718- 884-6921

Good

April 19, 1998

Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton,

98 MAY 5 AM 8:09

We, the Irish American Families who have been fighting political deportations would like to express our deep appreciation for all of your efforts in achieving a peace agreement for Ireland.

As people who are very familiar with the Irish political struggle, we know that peace would not have been possible without your interest, influence and personal involvement.

The efforts that you made will make it possible for the children of Ireland to grow up in a peaceful country. As in South Africa, we realize that Ireland's road to peace will be a long one, but we believe that the first major hurdle has been cleared with the new peace agreement.

Mr. President, in September of 1997 you helped our families by directing the Attorney General to suspend the deportation cases against our husbands and the fathers of our young children. Although the immediate threat of deportation is off, we continue to live with the uncertainty of deportation, and feel we cannot make concrete plans for the future. We do not know what the future holds for us, because the cases against our husbands are not resolved.

Each of us longs for the day when these cases can be permanently ended and we will never again have to fear that the next administration may reverse your Irish policy by deporting our husbands and ripping our families apart.

Your intervention again at this time would mean a great deal to our families and to Irish America. We respectfully request that in the same spirit of peace, you grant our husbands permanent residency in the United States. Your kind consideration would be appreciated by all.

Very truly yours,

The Saylor Family
The Megahay Family
The Crossan Family
The McElean Family
The Morrison Family

5-5-98

TO BURKHARDT FOR
REPLY ?

yes ☒

no ☐

coordinate w/ NSC ?

yes

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Date 5-4-98

To: Nancy Hernandez

Telephone 456-6610 Fax Number 456-6703

From: Bruce Morrison

Telephone 408-2587 Fax Number 408-2950

Message:

I would appreciate it if you would bring this
to the President's personal attention. I have
been providing suggestions to the National
Security Council and would be pleased to be
helpful to the President in figuring out how to
be responsive on this matter.
Thanks.

Number of Pages including cover: 2

PLEASE DELIVER IMMEDIATELY