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NATIONAL
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS
SOCIETY

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
Southern California Chapter
2440 S. Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 115
Los Angeles, CA 90064
TEL 310-479-4456 or 1-800-FIGHT-MS
FAX: 310-479-4436

Southern California Chapter

FAX

To: Betty Curry FAX Number: (202) 456-1210
 From: Bobby Piña Our FAX Number: 310-479-4436
 Date Sent: 6/10/99 Time Sent: _____
 Number of Pages: 3 (including cover page)

Message:

Dear Ms Curry
 any awareness that yourself or the white-
 house could provide about M.S. would be very
 much appreciated. I'm going to be bold
 and ask for a Autographed picture of your-
 self and the President. We would love to Auction
 it off at this event. All proceeds would go
 directly to the M.S. Society. The best case
 scenario would be you, being able to attend
 and we would even let The President get his
 minutes in the game. Thank you for
 anything you can do. Bobby Piña

The National Multiple Sclerosis Society....One thing people with MS can count on.

6-10-99

Carolyn -

Positive we
 can't do ? ! ?

B

Send to Burkhardt?
 Yes ☒
 No ☐

C



NATIONAL
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS
SOCIETY

CYLK COZART

Southern California
Chapter

Via Facsimile

June 3, 1999

Dear President Clinton,

I am recruiting a team of celebrities to join me in the battle against Multiple Sclerosis and I would like to personally invite you to join me and my friends for the first **MS HOOPS FOR HELP BASKETBALL CHARITY GAME**. Your participation would involve your spending a few hours, on a Saturday, to show support for charity that is in dire need of our help. The game is scheduled for Saturday, June 26, 1999 at 1pm. The event is at UCLA's Pauley Pavilion Gymnasium and there will be a VIP reception, shortly following the game.

You may already be aware that every week some 200 Americans learn they have multiple sclerosis. Between the approximately 350,000 people who have the disease and those who love and care for them, close to a million and a half Americans are directly affected by multiple sclerosis. Typically striking young adults between the ages of 20 and 40, multiple sclerosis randomly attacks the central nervous system. It can rob one of the ability to walk normally, speak properly, or see clearly. It can even paralyze completely. Multiple sclerosis is a devastating disease because it is so unpredictable. The progress, severity, and specific symptoms of the disease cannot be foreseen. One never knows when an attack will occur, how long they will last, or how severe they will be. As yet, there is no way to prevent or cure multiple sclerosis, but there is hope.

All proceeds from this charity event will go to The National Multiple Sclerosis Society and the donation will be presented in honor of Melissa Sherak. Melissa Sherak, a MS survivor, has been a soldier in the battle against MS for several years. The money raised at special events like this allow the National MS Society to continue supporting numerous important research projects. There is still so much to learn about this devastating disease.

The MS Hoops For Help Basketball Charity Game is sure to be filled with fun and competition. It would be great to have you aboard.

Please let me know if you are interested in joining us for this event on June 26, 1999. Once you have made a decision, please call Bobby Pina at (310) 369-4132 or Tonya Thomas at (310) 369-2552 and let him or her know if you will be joining us. Once we have heard from you, I'll be sending you a follow-up letter that will give you all the details of the event.

For your perusal, enclosed is some information about The National MS Society.

Please help us to win the fight against MS!!!

Hoping You'll Join Me.

Your Friend,

Cylk Cozart

Attachment

National Multiple Sclerosis Society

The National Multiple Sclerosis Society is committed to ending the devastating effects of MS. Founded in 1946, the National Multiple Sclerosis Society has over 90 Chapters and branch offices throughout the United States. The National Multiple Sclerosis Society is the leading, non-governmental funder of multiple sclerosis related research in the nation.

Great progress has been made in just the past 6 years in treating some individuals with multiple sclerosis. Three drugs have been developed (funded in part by the NMSS), that actually slow the progression of the disease and lessen the severity of attacks. Many other important treatments are being researched, as are possible causes for multiple sclerosis. It is with the money raised at special events and other fund raising campaigns that the National MS Society is able to continue supporting numerous important research projects.

Locally, the Southern California Chapter of the National MS Society provides critical programs for the 7,500 individuals with multiple sclerosis and their families living throughout Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino and Inyo counties. Over five million dollars is raised locally each year to fund programs such as peer counseling, information and referral service, aquatics and yoga programs, occupational therapy, newly-diagnosed seminars and self-help and support groups.

One Giant Step for Humankind



**NATO intercession
advances the march
toward ending evil
and enforcing
accountability.**

STANLEY K. SHEINBAUM

It may be that Kosovo will punctuate one of the most significant steps in human relations in history. Fifty years ago, thanks to Eleanor Roosevelt, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the member states of the United Nations. While the declaration has not been firmly established as international law, infinitesimal steps in the few decades since have served to assure that humanitarian and human rights criteria have become respectable both in diplomatic and political arenas.

Humanitarian concerns are no longer merely matters for the idealistic dreamer. The rhetoric of human rights is now clearly part of the discourse, as an infinity of organizations, public and private, are constantly promoting these values at a pace undreamed of before World War II and Nuremberg.

Regardless of the depth of their commitment, politicians understand that even they have to live by and join in the chorus. Inch by inch the International Court of Justice at the Hague has been strengthened and the battle cry for accountability has mounted, painfully slowly.

In the case of Kosovo it is no surprise that the bombing is resisted by those very people for whom humanitarian concerns dominate. "Collateral

damage" is readily pointed to as one of the evils of the policy. No argument, but then it becomes a judgment call between short-run culpability and building the longer-run vision.

There are those who oppose the bombing for the straightforward reason that they are simply opposed to

violence. Again, no argument. However, they then weaken their own position by purporting that ethnic cleansing would not have occurred had not the bombing commenced, a highly questionable premise. Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic, a very deter-

**'Can anyone who looks at
Pablo Picasso's Guernica
today argue that the civilized
nations should not have
interceded earlier against the
fascists?'**

mined man, had resorted to that policy long before the failure of Rambouillet. Eyewitness accounts testify to executions designed to effectuate his evil policy.

There is no doubt that the critics of the bombing are handicapped as they try to prove a negative. The evidence is overwhelming, no matter how discomfiting it may be even for the 1960s-type anti-Vietnam peaceniks. The experience of Vietnam is not itself a sound basis for objection. In that case, the devil was in the form of the anti-communist hysteria created by the

House Un-American Affairs Committee, and the likes of Martin Dies, Joe McCarthy and Richard Nixon, then intensified by "the best and the brightest" who saw it as their mission to fight any linkage to the Soviets no matter how unthreatening. That was no less than invented hysteria generated for domestic political reasons.

In Kosovo and in Yugoslavia the devil exists in the real form of ethnic that cleansing, although not adding up to the intensity of the Holocaust, or even "mere" genocide, nevertheless, is very real. That the U.S. and Europe did not intercede in Rwanda and elsewhere is not a reason for passing on Kosovo. As for not interceding in the affairs of another country, why then have we elevated Lafayette for his actions against the English during our Revolution?

As for the justness of any military action consider the eradication of American slavery resulting from our own Civil War. Can anyone who looks at Pablo Picasso's Guernica today argue that the civilized nations should not have interceded earlier against the fascists? Instead, we labeled those who did as "premature anti-fascists" (read communists) and allowed the march of that hysteria to continue even through World War II with traceable steps all the way to Vietnam.

The values of humanitarianism and human rights are sometimes not easy to apply clearly. But that is no reason to avoid action in cases such as Kosovo. Each succeeding application will make it more difficult for the next violation. Human rights can be on the march but only if, as in Kosovo, we keep them on track and fight for them.

Stanley K. Sheinbaum is founding publisher **NEW PERSPECTIVES Quarterly**.

THE P...NT HAS SEEN

6-10-99

6-10-99

After you have seen,
we will send to Burkhardt.

Carl

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-10-99

Do try to
win by the
end

Michael E. Ryan

Air Power Is Working In Kosovo

For the past 2½ months I have been perplexed by people who assert that the air campaign in Yugoslavia has been effective. Misin-

6-10-99

After you have seen
we will send to
Berkhardt —

Carl

formed how we came to this conflict. It is odd that Milosevic refused his promise to halt the activities of his forces in order to negotiate, and began the "ethnic cleansing" of Kosovar Albanians. He has committed similar atrocities in Bosnia, the Balkans, and its NATO allies are compelled to act. The effective and rapid response back against Milosevic was air power. The campaign did not say that America nor apply air power—massing at strategic centers that support Milosevic's aggressive regime. But we are in this conflict alone. We

now have 18 NATO partners, some of whom were prepared to wage only a phased air operation to show NATO's resolve in the hope of achieving an early settlement. There were few who believed that tactically constrained air attacks on a dispersed infantry force, brutishly looting and burning villages, could alone halt the atrocities or reverse the refugee flow. But we can and will destroy the army that has perpetrated those acts. It may take time, but it is inevitable.

By the time of NATO's summit in Washington—almost a month into the air campaign—it became apparent to NATO that a constrained, phased approach was not effective. At the insistence of U.S. leaders, NATO widened the air campaign to produce the strategic effects in Serbia proper. The results are becoming obvious.

Serbia's air force is essentially useless, and its air defenses are dangerous but ineffective. Military armament production is destroyed. Military supply areas are under siege. Oil refinement has ceased, and petroleum storage is systematically being destroyed. Electricity is sporadic, at best. Major transportation routes are cut.

NATO aircraft are attacking with impunity throughout the country. With the continued buildup of our aircraft and better weather, the attacks are intensifying and the effects are mounting.

Cracks in the Yugoslav military and police forces are widening. Draftees are failing to report for duty. Unit desertions are on the rise. Protests against the regime are increasing. Serbian civilian leaders are calling for a settlement.

As President Clinton said about Milosevic, "He can cut his losses, now and accept the basic requirements of a just peace, or he can continue to force military failure and economic ruin on his people. In the end, the outcome will be the same." Now Milosevic may be accepting the inevitable.

The air campaign has been executed with great precision and with great valor by NATO forces. Admittedly, we have had instances of collateral damage and unintended loss of life, but they have been few and inadvertent. We go to great lengths to avoid harming innocent people. In fact, our air crews often put themselves at greater risk just to minimize it.

Our forces have seen firsthand the destruction Milosevic has perpetrated against his own people, in Kosovo solely because of their ethnicity and religion. We must stay the course. We know NATO's mission is just and NATO's actions justifiable, and we know NATO's forces will prevail.

It may take time, but it is inevitable.

Gen. Ryan is the Air Force chief of staff.

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1999

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 1, 1999

Breid (Jennings)

Mr. President:

*This is very important
Pls get on this*

John Podesta wanted you to see the two items attached:

*Advising auto liability
of not much, can perhaps*

1. A memo from Senator Kennedy about children's access to health care; and *do this up*
2. A memo from Senator Breaux *Bx* about the proposed bipartisan Social Security reform plan.

David Goodfriend

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-10-99

*copied
Reed
Jennings
Podesta*

EDWARD M. KENNEDY
MASSACHUSETTS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2101

May 22, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**FROM SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY****UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN--AN ENDURING
LEGACY OF THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION**

Passage of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) stands as one of your foremost achievements. This program places within reach the possibility of offering health coverage to every uninsured child in America by the end of your Administration.

There are an estimated 11.3 million uninsured children in America. Of those:

- 5.1 million are potentially eligible for Medicaid,
- 4 million are eligible for CHIP under current federal rules, and
- the 2.2 million remaining can be covered if states adjust CHIP income eligibility levels, or through new federal legislation.

Three basic steps are required to reach the goal of health coverage for all children.

First, make the promise of CHIP a reality for the nation's children through a major outreach campaign to enroll every qualified child in CHIP or Medicaid. While there is every expectation that a large proportion of the 4 million children qualified for CHIP will eventually enroll, so far only one million children have registered. States are finding that for every child they reach for the CHIP program, they discover another two children who qualify for Medicaid.

Second, end the confusion in the Medicaid and CHIP programs in which low-income families moving from welfare to work lose their Medicaid coverage, even though they may still qualify for the program. In 1997, an estimated 400,000 children lost insurance coverage when their parents left welfare, even though the children remained eligible for Medicaid or CHIP.

Finally, once more children are enrolled in CHIP and Medicaid, expand CHIP criteria to cover all uninsured children. This can be accomplished either by working with states to expand CHIP's flexible criteria or by proposing new federal legislation to accomplish the same goal. Currently, most states offer CHIP coverage only to children from families earning less than 200% of the poverty level. However, CHIP provides states with flexibility to exceed that level. Preliminary estimates suggest that this may be accomplished within current funding levels or with minimal additional funding.

Thank you for your continued leadership on so many issues of vital importance to the nation. As always, I look forward to working with you to bring greater opportunities to children and families.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPANDED OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Your Administration has already taken some aggressive steps to encourage families to sign up their children for Medicaid or CHIP health coverage. These are additional suggestions for outreach.

- o Redouble the effort to implement your Executive Memorandum directing relevant agencies to launch campaigns to identify and enroll eligible children. You should make it clear to the Cabinet that this is a personal priority. The Education Department should work with school systems. HUD should work with public housing authorities, mayors' offices, and community agencies. The Labor Department should work with job training programs, and so on.

- o Plan a national back-to-school week enrollment effort in which every school system would be asked to provide information about the program to every child and every parent.

- o Urge broadcasters and cable companies to run public service ads encouraging parents to enroll their children and giving them appropriate information about how to apply.

- o Launch an effort with the American Hospital Association, AMA, and Academy of Pediatrics to not only provide literature in their offices and urge enrollment through personal contact, but include a state-appropriate information packet in every bill.

- o Provide quarterly tracking reports on numbers of children enrolled, so that advocates can target states that are not doing the job.

- o Improve enforcement of rules requiring that children screened for CHIP and found eligible for Medicaid must be enrolled in Medicaid. There are anecdotal reports that, in some states, evidence that children found eligible for Medicaid are either illegally enrolled in CHIP or required to go through a separate application process for Medicaid that is so burdensome that many never enroll.

- o Reach out to immigrant communities to clarify that enrollment in CHIP or Medicaid does not jeopardize their immigration status.

- o Assure that families leaving welfare are informed of the availability of transitional Medicaid and the continued availability of Medicaid or CHIP for their children.

- o Call a White House summit this summer or fall to mark CHIP's anniversary, highlight the good work that CHIP has done, and reinvigorate the effort to assure that eligible children are enrolled and receiving the services that they need.



THE TIDES
IRVINGTON, VIRGINIA

To: POTUS
From: BREAU X

5/22/99

This is the outline of S.S. plan
we introduced - We'd like to meet
with you on it - It's not perfect,
But a lot better than Archer/Shaw
and as you said we can't just
do nothing & argue over failure -

Thanks!
John

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-10-99

~~Boeing~~
fly - ps

copied
Reed
Podesta

Faulty Warning Labels Add to Risk in Prescription Drugs

By SHERYL GAY STOLBERG

WASHINGTON, June 3 — The computer printout that Pat and Ben Christen picked up along with their son's medicine included a string of warnings: Dry mouth. Constipation. Blurred vision. Drowsiness. Dizziness. These were just a few of the side effects of the drug imipramine, which a psychiatrist had prescribed for the Christens' 7-year-old son, Cory, who suffered from attention deficit disorder.

Cory had been taking the drug for several months when his second-grade teacher noticed that his hands were trembling. His parents checked the warning sheet for guidance, but "there was nothing in it," Mrs. Christen said. Soon after, while he was leaning over a school water fountain to take a sip on the way to gym class, Cory collapsed and died. "His heart just gave out," his mother said.

An autopsy concluded that Cory had overdosed; lawyers for the Christens and the doctor, who settled a lawsuit with the parents without acknowledging wrongdoing, disagree on who was responsible. But experts say Cory's tremors may have been a sign he was getting too much of the drug: cardiac arrhythmia, a heart-rhythm disturbance, is a well-known side effect that was not listed on the warning.

Flaws in publicizing risks of prescription medicines.

Cory's death in his tiny hometown, Weimar, Tex., on Sept. 19, 1996, highlights what drug safety experts describe as a dangerous flaw in the way consumers are informed of the risks of prescription medicines.

While officials at the Food and Drug Administration will soon begin requiring standard, easy-to-read labels for all over-the-counter drugs and dietary supplements, the Government does not control the information that patients receive with their prescription medicines, which are typically much more dangerous.

That is not for lack of trying. Four years ago, the F.D.A. announced a plan to require drug manufacturers to publish "med guides," Government-approved patient brochures for prescription drugs fashioned after the popular "nutrition facts" labels on food. But the plan drew intense opposition from the drug industry and pharmacists, and Congress rejected it in 1997, deciding that private companies could do the job better.

As a flood of new prescription medications fills the nation's pharmacy shelves, however, drug safety experts and F.D.A. officials are growing increasingly concerned about deaths and injuries from the drugs that the agency approves. And so on Tuesday the F.D.A. put into effect a rule allowing it to require med guides for a handful of especially risky prescription medications, no more than 10 each year. The precise drugs will be announced later.

DEATH BY PRESCRIPTION

Second of two articles.

"Congress specifically said that we could not implement a comprehensive program, but we felt that there was sufficient support for us to insure that people taking these special drugs were warned," said Dr. Nancy Ostrove, the agency official in charge of the med guides plan.

Dr. Ostrove said the guides "will become a signal to consumers that this is a product that you really need to be careful about."

But experts in prescription drug safety say the new rule does not go nearly far enough.

"On boxes of cereal we have a very standard label that tells the content, and it is the same on every one of them," said Dr. Lucian L. Leape, a health policy analyst at the Harvard School of Public Health. "I don't know why cereal is more important than medicines."

Scientists estimate that more than 100,000 hospital patients each year die of adverse reactions to medication, and 2.2 million are injured. At least some of those deaths, Dr. Leape and others say, could be prevented if patients had concise information about how to use their medication.

In the absence of Government-approved guides, consumers are left to rely primarily on computer printouts of the sort the Christens received. But few people realize that these printouts, "patient information leaflets," are manufactured by private companies and are not required by any Government agency.

Drugstores distribute the leaflets voluntarily, but not all do so. And authorities on drug safety complain that the leaflets are inconsistent; they say the pamphlets vary from pharmacy to pharmacy and omit information or contain errors that contribute to the deaths of patients like Cory Christen.

"If it had been on the warning labels we would have realized it was him being overdosed," Mrs. Christen said. "I don't understand how a prescription that is supposed to help people, how a label that goes with it, is not going to warn you about toxic overdose or what the maximum amount is for a child."

She said she had kept the warning leaflet on her kitchen counter and had referred to it often. "That's what you take home and look at."

The voluntary system is the result of more than two decades of debate among regulators, the pharmaceutical industry and consumer advocates about how to provide patients with accurate, complete information about the risks of prescription drugs.

At the crux of the discussion is a delicate risk-versus-benefit analysis: experts want consumers to be well-informed about the risks that drugs carry, but they do not want to scare patients away from taking medicine that might save their lives.

In the late 1970's, the F.D.A. tried to require drug companies to provide written information for consumers, but the plan was quashed by the Reagan Administration. In 1995, Dr. David A. Kessler, then the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, resurrect-

ed the idea with the med guides plan.

"I went to pick up a prescription for my daughter the other day," Dr. Kessler said in a recent interview. "There were all these little stickers on it and they were covering each other and I had to peel them off. That's no way to provide information."

But pharmacists complained about the F.D.A.'s plan to restrict the content of the guides to information about Government-approved uses of the drugs. Doctors can prescribe medications "off label" — that is, in a manner not approved by the F.D.A. — for any condition; the drug thalidomide, for instance, is commonly used to treat AIDS patients but was initially approved only for leprosy. The agency's med guides, pharmacists argued, would leave many patients ill-informed.

Drug manufacturers also objected, fearing that they would be sued if they provided patients with a condensed, simpler version of the risk information they were already required to give doctors.

And, said Marjorie Powell, a lawyer for Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, a drug industry trade group, the manufacturers feared that if the F.D.A. had to approve information given patients, it would take longer to get new drugs approved.

"We didn't need to convert a commercial program into a Government-run program," Ms. Powell said.

Congress was sympathetic and rejected Dr. Kessler's plan.

One result was a compromise adopted by the Department of Health

1/2
The New York Times

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1999

and Human Services: by next year, 75 percent of all prescriptions must be accompanied by leaflets that contain "useful" information; by 2006, the figure must rise to 95 percent. If those standards have not been met the F.D.A. will be free to propose the med guides plan again.

The agency is now trying to determine how close the voluntary system is to meeting the goal. Dr. Ostrove, the F.D.A. official, said the agency was evaluating the leaflets in more than 350 pharmacies in about 10 states and planned to conduct a larger study next year.

Dr. Raymond Woosley, chairman of the pharmacology department at the Georgetown University Medical Center in Washington, said a study he conducted several years ago found that "a third of the time people get nothing, and what they do get is often inadequate or misleading."

In 1997, Public Citizen published an analysis of the patient information leaflets for 18 different pain relievers in the class known as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. It found that only one-fourth of the leaflets warned patients to stop the drug if they experienced abdominal pain, a symptom that can signal serious, and potentially life-threatening, internal bleeding.

The leaflet that Cory Christen's parents were given, for example, lacked information on serious, lasting side effects of imipramine.

Thomas J. Moore, a drug safety expert at the George Washington University Medical Center, said this was not surprising; he said the leaflets typically leave out information about the most dire side effects.

PATIENT MEDICATION GUIDE



Brand Name: PROPULSID® (pro-pul-sid)
Generic Name: cispripide
Available as: 15 mg & 30 mg Tablets
(P/O, P/O)
1 mg/ml Suspension
(liquid form)

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION I SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PROPULSID® (cispripide)?

PROPULSID® may cause serious irregular heartbeats that may be fatal. Taking PROPULSID® together with certain other medicines increases the likelihood that you will have irregular heartbeats. PROPULSID® should never be taken with these other medicines. A list of these medicines is supplied below. If you faint or feel faint, become dizzy, or have irregular heartbeats while using PROPULSID®, stop taking your medicine and seek medical attention immediately.

A medication guide for Propulsid, a drug for nighttime heartburn in adults. The manufacturer is providing this information voluntarily.

Historically, it has been left to doctors and pharmacists to educate their patients about the dangers of prescription drugs. But with the rise of managed health care, doctors have less time to talk to their patients. In a 1997 survey of 1,000 patients, the F.D.A. found that only one-third had received information from their doctors about the dangerous side effects of drugs they were taking. Pharmacists, too, say they are often too busy filling prescriptions to counsel patients.

Dr. Sidney M. Wolfe, director of Public Citizen's Health Research Group, an advocacy organization based in Washington, says this is all the more reason to have Government-approved med guides for all drugs.

"You need to have some backup," Dr. Wolfe said. "And the backup is a mandatory patient information leaflet."

The printout that accompanied

Cory Christen's prescription was produced by Medi-Span of Indianapolis, one of a number of commercial vendors that supply computer software to pharmacies. Citing the lawsuit, the company declined to comment. But Jim Breen, an official at Medi-Span's parent company, First Databank, said the guides were "merely a supplement for the pharmacist," and were not intended to replace the advice of a doctor.

Even so, Susan Winckler, director of policy and legislation for the American Pharmaceutical Association, which represents 52,000 pharmacists, acknowledged that her profession could do better.

"We are trying to remind our members that we fought the mandate but they have to do it voluntarily," Ms. Winckler said.

As to the quality of the leaflets, she said, "A lot of them are good." But she added, "They all should be improving."

2/2

The New York Times

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-10-99

Sandy
This is a Hong Kong
we should be
in mind - ~~JS~~

Copied
Berger
Podesta

6-10-99

Independence For Kosovo

By Noel Malcolm

LONDON
If war is the continuation of policy by other means, then it helps to know what the policy is and whether it makes sense. Most of the debate about Kosovo until last week concentrated on military and moral issues — the need for ground troops, the justifiability of bombing, and so on. Even during the now stalled peace talks, questions about the long-term political future of Kosovo have received little attention. Yet these are the most important questions of all.

The official line of the NATO governments goes something like this: Under the protection of an international force, Kosovo will develop its own autonomous administration, while remaining within the federal Yugoslav state. This means that the Kosovars will have Yugoslav passports, be liable for call-up to the Yugoslav army, pay Yugoslav taxes and pass through Yugoslav controls at the borders (the same borders where the Yugoslav police robbed them and drove them through minefields a few weeks ago).

Meanwhile, say the NATO politicians, Slobodan Milosevic will have fallen from power and a new, democratic leadership in Belgrade will recognize the rights of the Kosovo Albanians, no longer regarding them as second-class Yugoslav citizens.

Unfortunately, no one has yet told us which of the available political leaders will take on this enlightened task. Certainly not Vojislav Seselj, the fanatical Serb nationalist who has publicly advocated infecting Kosovo Albanians with the AIDS virus. Not Vuk Draskovic, whose political career arose from his notoriety as a mouthpiece of anti-Muslim prejudice. And probably not Zoran Djindjic, the Democratic Party leader, who gave unstinting support to the Bosnian Serb extremists during the Bosnian war.

As we know, most Serbs do not wish to see the Kosovars as equal partners in a Yugoslav state; they would rather not have them in their country at all. The sad truth is that Mr. Milosevic's overall policy on Kosovo — keeping the territory and getting rid of the people — continues to be genuinely popular in Serbia.

Once it finally becomes clear that this policy has been thwarted, Serb politicians will start working toward a scaled-down version of the same goal: a partition of Kosovo, whereby Serbia will keep the northern half of the province and eject all the Albanians from it. If the deployment of an international force involves creating a special zone for Russian troops in the north, de facto partition will quickly follow, as few Albanians will be willing to return to their homes under the "protection" of Belgrade's closest allies.

Some Western commentators are already advocating partition as the best long-term solution. The argu-

ment is usually dressed up with assertions about the northern half of Kosovo's being more of an ethnically Serb area anyway, or with references to the Serbs' "holy places." But in fact the northern half of Kosovo was just as much an Albanian-majority area as the south: in the last reliable census (in 1981) the large northern municipalities of Vucitrn and Podujevo, for example, had Albanian majorities of 88 and 96 percent.

As for the use of churches and monasteries to justify partition, this is merely a pious fiction: Mr. Milosevic's real interest in northern Kosovo is economic, not monastic. He wants the rich mines of the Trepca district and their associated factories and power plants — the essential assets

Nationhood, not partition, is the only good choice.

without which any independent southern rump of Kosovo would not be economically viable at all.

Of course the monasteries and churches should be cared for, and the rights of those who worship in them (a small minority of the Serbs, whom all surveys before the war showed to be the most nonreligious population in the former Yugoslavia) should be respected. But it is hard to believe that, in the late 20th century, hundreds of thousands of Kosovar citizens might be told that they must permanently abandon their homes in cities like Vucitrn and Mitrovica simply because of the physical presence of a monastery building 20 miles down the road.

If partition is unjustifiable, and if the reintegration of Kosovo into Yugoslavia unworkable, what long-term options remain? There are only two possibilities. Either the situation stays frozen after the deployment of tens of thousands of NATO troops, who are then committed to exercising a permanent de facto protectorate over Kosovo, or Kosovo is allowed eventually to become independent and to guard its own borders with its own army.

In the long term, the second option is more in the interests of the West. It is certainly the strong preference of the Kosovo Albanians themselves, who voted overwhelmingly for independence as long ago as 1991. It is what the volunteer soldiers of the Kosovo Liberation Army were fighting for; without some assurance on eventual self-determination, they will be very reluctant to give up their weapons, and their leaders will become more radical, not less.

Such an assurance on self-determination (albeit in ambiguous phrasing) was included in the Rambouillet accord; otherwise the Albanians would never have signed that document. Their acceptance of the Rambouillet plan is taken for granted today. And yet that key assurance

clause was dropped from the plan put forward last week by the Russian envoy, Viktor Chernomyrdin, and President Martti Ahtisaari of Finland.

Western governments have always said that they are against the idea of independence for Kosovo. Why are they so keen to rule out the one long-term option that offers a genuine, and just, solution? Although I have discussed this question with many politicians, diplomats and academics over the last few years, I have never heard a convincing (or even a well-informed) answer to that question.

One standard response is that granting independence to Kosovo would encourage the Albanians of Macedonia to demand a territorial carve-up of that state, too. This is to

misrepresent the aims of the Macedonian Albanian politicians, who have always campaigned for greater political rights within Macedonia, not separation from it. And in any case, the biggest threat to Macedonia's stability today is the sheer presence of hundreds of thousands of Kosovar refugees — people who will not return to Kosovo if they think they will eventually be subjected, once again, to Yugoslav rule.

The other standard reply is that an independent Kosovo would set a precedent for all kinds of other breakaway ethnic groups: Basques, Kurds or whatever. This is to misunderstand the basis of Kosovo's legal claim to independence. In the old Yugoslavia, Kosovo functioned as a federal unit and was formally defined not just as a province of Serbia but also, and more important, as a component of the federation.

When that federation dissolved in 1991 and '92, each unit had a legal right to self-determination. Independence for Kosovo would thus follow an old precedent: the one set by Slovenia and Croatia. And no other places could follow this precedent unless they were federations in a process of complete dissolution — a rarity in modern political history.

The only dangerous new precedent here is the one the West is actually planning to create: the permanent NATO occupation of one part of a sovereign state. Such an outcome is not in the interests of the West, and will certainly never satisfy the Kosovars, whose interests this entire Western policy was designed, allegedly, to protect. □

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1999

Noel Malcolm is the author of "Kosovo: A Short History," a new edition of which has just been published.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
L-10-99

Podesta

What an awful set
of coincidences - Let's show
how Slater / Felt saw a check of
all newspapers near water, got the
attention and ~~find~~ find an engineering
fix to the break away lighting problem fix

POS

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Podesta

3 Safety Features Absent At Airport in Little Rock

By MATTHEW L. WALD

WASHINGTON, June 8 — Whatever error or malfunction may have caused the crash of an American Airlines flight last week in Little Rock, Ark., an unlucky series of circumstances may have made the outcome worse.

The Federal Aviation Administration helps pay for three safety measures designed to reduce the damage when a plane runs off the end of the runway, as this one did. But none of those steps had been taken at Little Rock National Airport.

The 1,000-foot buffer zone now required at the end of runways is not in place in Little Rock because construction of the runway began before the rule took effect.

The airport does not have break-away light poles, common at the edges of airports, because the flood-prone ground is too soft.

And it does not yet have a safety trap for airplanes, called an arrestor

bed, designed to break away on impact, so they do not break up the airplane. But the stanchions this plane hit sit in the flood plain of the Arkansas River, and their bases had to be made sturdier to avoid having them tilt or fall, officials at the aviation agency said.

At the National Transportation Safety Board, which is in charge of the investigation, officials are trying to determine why devices on the wings that help cut lift after landing, called spoilers, did not deploy.

On the MD-80, standard procedure is to "arm" the spoilers by setting a control in the cockpit before landing, allowing the spoilers to pop up when the wheels stop spinning. Reducing lift gives the wheels more traction as the plane's weight settles on them.

The first officer told investigators that he saw the captain arm the spoilers, but the flight data recorder indicates that they were never deployed. Experts say that investigators might be able to hear the sound of the spoilers being armed on the cockpit voice recorder.

George W. Black Jr., the safety board member in charge at the scene, said there was no mention of the spoilers on the tape by the captain or first officer. But investigators say that does not establish that they were not armed.

Officials in Little Rock reopened the runway today, although for planes landing in the opposite direction, it is available for visual approaches only, because the MD-80 destroyed some navigation equipment at the far end.

Investigators continued to examine the wreckage of the plane, some of which was inaccessible until it was moved off the field. Matthew Furman, a spokesman for the National Transportation Safety Board, said that one of the landing gears, for example, was only now available for study.

The runway the plane used is 7,200 feet long, on the short side for an MD-80, which is known to pilots as a heavy plane with relatively low aerodynamic drag, and thus harder to stop. Airport engineers had to fit the runway into a space 8,650 feet long, because the flood plain of the Arkansas River is at the northeast end. They did take 1,000 feet for a buffer zone, but they put it at the other end of the runway, so it is a buffer for planes coming in the other direction.

It is not clear why the plane used 4 Right instead of 4 Left, which is 1,000 feet longer. Both were available that night, an airport spokesman said.

Arrestor systems, first put in use at Kennedy and La Guardia International Airports in New York, are rare. One at Kennedy got its first operational use last month, saving a commuter plane from taxiing into the water at the end of a runway.

Asked whether adding them was often a consideration of airport managers, David L. Bennett, the director of the F.A.A.'s office of airport safety and standards, said, "If it wasn't before, it probably is now."

A look at what might have prevented a fatal crash.

bed, although one was approved before the June 1 accident.

Nine people, including the captain, were killed in the crash, and 80 were injured.

The 1,000-foot buffer zone has been required on new runways since Jan. 1, 1988, and the runway used by the plane, American Airlines Flight 1420, opened in 1991. But work on the runway began in the early 1980's, so the airport did not have to comply with that rule, Federal Aviation Administration officials said.

The overrun area for the runway, 4 Right, was 450 feet. The jet went through that area, smashed into stanchions holding lights that direct planes approaching from the opposite direction, and broke up and caught fire.

The parallel runway, 4 Left, has a 1,000-foot buffer zone, recently expanded from 766 feet, when the runway was rehabilitated. But 4 Right is too new to be rehabilitated and thus still is not subject to the rule, which requires 1,000 feet wherever practical. Exactly how far the zone could have been extended on 4 Right is uncertain, because the Arkansas River's flood plain is off the northeast end.

For the very spot where the crash occurred, the airport has been promised money from the aviation agency for an arrestor bed, designed to catch and safely stop airplanes from doing just what American's MD-80 did, overrun the runway. The project is supposed to be built next year, at a cost of \$1 million to \$1.5 million.

Lighting stanchions like the ones that Flight 1420 hit are supposed to

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-10-99

Sawney
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NATO Won. But Can It Undo Milosevic's Evil?

By DANA H. ALLIN
And ANATOL LIEVEN

Yesterday's agreement between NATO and Yugoslavia provides for the withdrawal of Serb forces from Kosovo, the return of Kosovar refugees and an end to NATO air strikes. Clearly NATO has won. But Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic achieved his own dark victory by uprooting 1.5 million Kosovars. We don't yet know whether NATO's victory really can undo Mr. Milosevic's

Belgrade won its battle against its own Albanian citizens partly because of a Western misunderstanding of Mr. Milosevic's psychology and, more important, his morality or lack thereof. Despite the recent history of wars directed mainly against civilians in Croatia and Bosnia, the West generally assumed that Mr. Milosevic and his henchmen could not cleanse Kosovo of its two million Albanians. Yet from March through May, Serb forces demonstrated their capacity to do just that, driving nearly a million people across Kosovo's borders and another half million into the hills.

Grim Achievement

To reverse this grim achievement, the West will have to accomplish something that would be daunting under the best of circumstances: the massive and almost complete return of an entire displaced people. Imagine what it means to ask a Kosovar mother who has seen her husband murdered, her daughter raped and her house burned to return to the scene of these horrors. Her plight explains why NATO could not afford many compromises. For even marginal concessions to Belgrade would have an enormous impact on the decision of that woman and hundreds of thousands like her.

Insofar as the future of Kosovo remains unclear, those who have the opportunity will be tempted to join the Albanian diaspora communities of Western Europe. In general, it will be the better educated and wealthier who have that chance. And this will make more difficult the challenge of

rebuilding a viable Kosovar society. Serb army and paramilitary forces have attempted a kind of "noliticide" (the term, coined by Fouad Alami referring to Bosnia, means the decapitation of a society by getting rid of its elites). The Serbs detained thousands of ethnic Albanian Kosovar men, and NATO estimates that at least 4,000 have been murdered. Refugees report that intellectuals, doctors, teachers and village elders were special targets.

When Serb forces withdraw, NATO must fill the security vacuum as soon as



Can they go home again?

possible to forestall a recurrence of the chaos that ensued in Bosnia after the Dayton peace agreement, when Serbs marked their exodus from the Sarajevo suburbs by setting them ablaze. Peacekeepers will also have to protect Serb civilians from Kosovo Liberation Army reprisals. Belgrade apparently conducted a conscious effort to make those Serbs complicit in the crimes against the Albanians. This will make it all the more difficult for them to stay in Kosovo after the Albanians return.

In the longer term, there are four key problems:

- **Russia's Role.** Mr. Milosevic thrives on polarization. Divisions among NATO allies and within the United Nations Security Council have constituted the oxygen with which he fanned the flames of four Yugoslav wars. One reason for his latest capitulation is that he realized—to his shock and dismay—that he had no wedge to drive

between the allies. Even Russia had given up trying to soften NATO's basic demands. But Russia remains furious about this war and will be constantly on guard against further humiliations. The real question for the West is how anxious it is to keep up the fig leaf of Russian participation as a "senior partner" in the management of a Kosovo protectorate. Such a pretense may prove a source of serious friction on the ground. If Russian troops do participate, they will insist that the KLA be disarmed and that Kosovo remain part of Yugoslavia.

- **Kosovo Independence.** Disarming the KLA and extinguishing hopes for formal secession are sure ways to bring NATO forces into early conflict with the Albanians. It is difficult to imagine the Kosovars accepting the sovereignty of a state that has tried so hard to get rid of them. Yugoslav sovereignty, however, is precisely what NATO has committed itself to. As long as Kosovo is an international protectorate, this sovereignty will be more theoretical than real. But don't underestimate the importance of theories and symbols to inflamed nationalists.

- **Serbia's future.** Serbia's fate is tied to Mr. Milosevic's as long as he stays in power. NATO leaders hope that he finally will have lost the confidence of his people and elites. The return of a defeated army, which according to NATO has suffered 5,000 deaths and at least as many wounded, poses a classic prerevolutionary situation. Serb military commanders cannot be happy. Extreme nationalists are furious at his effective surrender of Kosovo. The democratic opposition, although further crippled by the war, may be emboldened by the peace. Assuming that Mr. Milosevic goes, can the West use this cathartic moment to help bring Serbia back into the European mainstream? The alternative is another decade of Serbia as a black hole in Europe, a pariah state.

- **Montenegro and Macedonia.** Recent visitors to Serbia's last remaining sister republic in Yugoslavia worry that Montenegro feels eerily like Bosnia before the

war. The danger the republic faces is not ethnic war, but a mixture of political, nationalist and clan conflict. President Milo Djukanovic is known to feel that Montenegro cannot remain in Yugoslavia if Mr. Milosevic remains in power in Belgrade. But the West should discourage independence, for the simple reason that Montenegrin society is too bitterly divided. Already it is a temptation for Mr. Milosevic to stir up another crisis, and the presence of the Yugoslav army gives further cause for caution.

Underlying Resentments

As for Macedonia, the underlying resentments between the Slav majority and Albanian minority is comparable to the ethnic antagonisms in Bosnia and Serbia. Those resentments have been inflamed by the presence of a quarter million Kosovar refugees. The outstanding difference, so far, is that successive Macedonian governments have been determined to solve these tensions through democratic means. But Skopje will also now be expecting some tangible rewards for its moderation.

NATO's victory gives the alliance a chance to shape this plastic moment in history. But it can be shaped for ill as well as good. The Yugoslav tragedy through this entire decade teaches us that nations and international systems can go backward as well as forward. Such diverse observers as former NATO Commander George Joulwan and the French philosopher Bernard-Henri Levy have compared this moment in history to the Spanish Civil War. It is an important analogy, so long as it is not overdrawn. Europe and the international system are very different today from what they were in the 1930s; there is no equivalent today of a fascist ideology, backed by rising fascist powers who see Yugoslavia as their first test. But Yugoslavia has been and remains a test for the democracies.

Messrs. Allin and Lieven are research fellows at the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-10-99

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What does
Reichman think
we should do?
BC

6-10-99

Economic Scene | Michael M. Weinstein

A political remedy for Medicare could become economic poison.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S plan to revamp Medicare is shaping up as a clever device for election-year politicking. But whether it succeeds as health care policy is unclear.

According to Administration officials and internal documents, the Medicare proposal, which is expected to be announced later this month, will expand Medicare benefits by adding coverage for outpatient prescription drugs, heavily subsidizing the cost to the elderly so that they pay perhaps only half the costs. To pay for the new drug benefit, the proposal would gobble up nearly a trillion dollars of future budget surpluses, stripping Republicans of money to pay for their tax cuts.

Though details are unsettled, the proposal will also seek to inject more vigorous competition into the Medicare market from private managed care plans but in a way that will not raise premiums the elderly must pay to stay in traditional fee-for-service coverage. This provision is catnip to powerful Democratic constituencies that cling to traditional Medicare and whose support Vice President Al Gore desperately needs in 2000.

All this makes for deft politics, but, depending on final details, dubious economics. Even those like Robert D. Reischauer of the Brookings Institution, who think the Administration's ideas are a "step in the right direction," lament the lost opportunity to fix glaring flaws in Medicare. Indeed, how well the plan fixes Medicare will largely depend on which officials win out: those whose primary focus is on Medicare or those who are concentrating primarily on the elections in 2000.

Medicare needs a fix. Costs are rising fast. Benefits are skimpy compared with those of employer-based plans. The program lacks many innovative techniques that the best private managed care plans use to raise the quality of care.

The Administration's plan seriously tackles only one of these flaws: expanding Medicare to



include prescription drugs. Some officials say the cost need not be prohibitive because prescription drugs substitute for expensive hospital and nursing home care. But most independent estimates put the cost of drug coverage at about \$40 a month for every Medicare participant. If the charge were passed onto the elderly, their monthly premium, now \$45.50, would nearly double. Private companies that provide supplemental drug coverage charge about \$90 a month. The Administration plan would cover a substantial part of the cost by tapping future budget surpluses.

The Administration also plans to restructure the way that Medicare plans compete. Most of the elderly enroll in the Government-run fee-for-service plan. About 15 percent of the elderly enroll in private managed care plans. But the competition is stunted because Federal regulators decide, largely independent of market forces, how much the plans charge their enrollees and collect from the Government. The system of Government-set prices causes problem. Managed care plans have been dropping out of the program, contending that the Government fees are set too low.

Here the Administration is caught in a political bind. Most economists recommend moving to a system of competitive bidding. Plans, including the Government-run fee-for-service option, would

compete for enrollees by setting premiums, and the Government would base its contribution to private plans based on market bids. The idea is let market competition drive the Government's cost to the proper level.

But the system that makes good economic sense makes little political sense. The problem is that under competitive bidding, the price of fee-for-service coverage is expected to rise faster than the price of managed care because managed care does a better job controlling costs. If so, the elderly will find themselves financially compelled to switch to managed care, and that is not a threat the Administration is likely to pose in an election year. Some economists ask, however, why the elderly should be better insulated from the rising cost of fee-for-service coverage than are taxpayers who pay the bill for Medicare.

One option the Administration has considered is moving to partial competitive bidding. Managed care plans — but not the fee-for-service plan — would submit bids. The purpose is to unleash competition to drive down the Government's costs.

This proposal is not new. A version will be tested in Phoenix and the Kansas City area early next year. But economists are not sure it will work. Gail R. Wilensky, chairwoman of the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, fears that competition limited to managed care plans will drive down their revenue even as the cost of the protected fee-for-service plan spirals upward. That could drive managed care from the market. The Administration is working on variations that would put competitive pressure on the fee-for-service plan but in a way that keeps the premium in check.

Despite potential defects, Mr. Reischauer argues that the Administration's tentative proposal would do more good than harm. It takes at least a half-step toward competition and adds a desperately needed drug benefit. Of course, that drug benefit would place a heavy toll on general revenues, guaranteeing a run-in with Republicans. Campaign 2000 may shape up as a test whether the Democrats can sell an expensive drug benefit for the elderly better than the Republicans can sell an expensive tax cut for everyone else.



THE WHITE HOUSE

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To Sean/DAVID

To DAN B

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From Anne McGuire
Cab Affairs

67069





THE PRESIDENT'S EXPORT COUNCIL

THE PRESIDENT'S EXPORT COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

April 14, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Mr. President:

A wide variety of U.S. industries rely heavily on the protection of intellectual property rights to safeguard their ideas and inventions, which form the essential basis for their products. These industries, which employ thousands of American workers and contribute several hundred billion dollars to the U.S. economy annually, include some of the country's largest and most vibrant sectors and are global leaders in their respective fields given the continued strength of American creativity and ingenuity. However, these IPR-reliant U.S. industries continue to be the victim of massive piracy of their products overseas.

As members of the President's Export Council, we wish to underline the importance of, and seek your support for, continued strong U.S. leadership in seeking full enforcement of the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). The enactment of the TRIPS agreement in 1994 was critical in establishing multilateral standards for the protection of intellectual property rights, and in creating a binding dispute settlement system to address the failure of any WTO member countries to meet their TRIPS commitments.

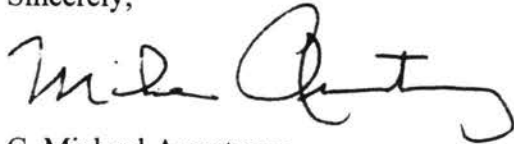
However, despite the important benefits of the TRIPS agreement, the accord has several drawbacks which have limited its effectiveness for U.S. industries. Most importantly, the agreement granted developing countries a transition period lasting until January 1, 2000 to meet their TRIPS commitments. Furthermore, although less than one year remains before the end of the transition period, many of these developing countries do not appear to be taking adequate steps to ensure that they will meet their TRIPS commitments on time.

The impending failure of developing countries to meet their TRIPS obligations by 2000 will have several adverse results. First, the long-awaited commercial gains for the United States and other developed countries that have already met their TRIPS commitments will not be realized, effectively providing an extended implementation period for developing countries. Second, while the WTO dispute resolution system offers a means for the United States to challenge the developing countries' failure to meet their TRIPS commitments, the sheer number of complaints expected to be filed will likely overwhelm this dispute resolution system. Finally, a wide-spread failure by developing countries to meet their commitments will call into question the viability of the WTO to develop and enforce rules governing the international trading system.

Given the global leadership position of the many U.S. industries dependent on intellectual property rights, the United States must take the lead in establishing a strategy to ensure that developing countries meet their commitments under the TRIPS agreement. Therefore, we urge that you and the Administration continue to support ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring strong IPR protection safeguarding U.S. ideas and inventions in both developed and developing countries. Attached you will find a description of some of the various initiatives the Administration should undertake to meet this objective.

We look forward to receiving your support and hope to work with you and the Administration in continuing to seek the protection of intellectual property rights worldwide.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Armstrong", with a stylized flourish at the end.

C. Michael Armstrong
Chairman

Attachment

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE: June 8, 1999TO: Ms. Allie WinesCOMPANY'S NAME: The White HouseCOMPANY'S FAX NUMBER (202) 456-1210FROM: Lion Bill Hadden - Field Representative/Trustee
LEADER DOGS FOR THE BLIND, INC.PHONE: (804) 239-3193FAX: (804) 239-1479NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER PAGE: 4

COMMENTS:

Ms. Wines, once again I am in deep need of your assistance regarding "a visit with the President" by Mr. Charlie Daniels, 111- 10th Street, Norton, VA 24273. I am in need of your immediate assistance in getting "this visit" scheduled as quickly as possible. As a matter of information, and please share this with the President, Mr. Daniels is already legally blind in one eye with rapidly diminishing vision in the other eye. As a matter of fact, his condition, Macular Degeneration, cannot be treated and it is progressing very rapidly. The concern of everyone, including especially Mrs. Daniels, is that Charlie's vision will become so severely impaired and/or deteriorated that he would be unable to see "what's going on" and therefore unable to relate to a re-visit with the President.

I will be most grateful if you will either phone or FAX me at the above captioned numbers so that Mr. Daniels will be advised regarding this matter.

Please see the attached correspondence from the President dated 3/19/99 and from Mr. Daniels to Ms. Victoria Lance dated April 12, 1999.

Again, I am most grateful for the assistance in concluding this matter and as my voice mail message to you at Easter indicated, I was most grateful for your assistance at Eastertime in obtaining the congratulatory letter from the President to Mr. Daniels. Mr. Daniels requested my involvement in attempting to expedite this visit since all of us are Lions members.

Scheduling

6-9-99

To Burkhardt for
reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

cc Scheduling?

Yes ☒ No ☐

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1999

Charles L. Daniels
111-10th Street
Norton, Virginia 24273

Dear ~~Charles~~ *Charlie*

Thanks for your letter and all the news. I was sorry to hear about your recent health problems, but you sound upbeat and nonetheless active.

I've passed along a copy of your letter to my scheduling office. Although I'm not certain what my schedule holds, we'll see if there's a possibility of your Lions International group making a visit here.

Thank you for all your kind words. You should be hearing from my schedulers in the near future.

Sincerely,

Bill

*I'll get the meeting
set by Charlie
Maule*

April 12, 1999

Victoria Lance
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Victoria,

As per our telephone conversation of April 12, 1999, I'm enclosing a list of the people whom I wish to bring to see the President.

Charles L. Daniels
Ethel M. Daniels, Wife
P.O. Box 188
Norton, Virginia 24273
show list 540 6497451

Kajit Habanananda
President of Lions Clubs International
Panida Habanananda, Wife
10 Soi Soonvijai, New Petchburi Road
Bankok, Thailand
Telephone: (66-2) 318-1516, 318-1517 (bus)
(66-2) 318-1518 (res)
Fax: (66-2) 319-1828

James E. Ervin
First Vice President Lions Clubs International
Betty Ervin, Wife
164 Lovers Lane Road
Albany, Georgia 31701
Telephone: (912) 436-0000 (bus)
(912) 432-2246 (res)
Fax: (912) 436-0094

Dr, Jean Behar
Second Vice President Lions Clubs International
Stella Behar, Wife
20 Avenue De'sire' Dehors
76310
Saint Adresse, France
Telephone: (33-2-35) 46-24-35
Fax: (33-2-35) 46-30-51

Judge Howard L. Patterson, Jr.
Immediate Past President Lions Clubs International
Brenda Patterson, Wife
P.O. Box 687
Hattiesburg, Mississippi, 39403
Telephone: (601) 264-3809 (res)
Fax: (601) 264-4506

Joseph L. Wroblewski
Past International President Lions Clubs International
Normajean Wroblewski, Wife
1442 Wyoming Ave
Forty Fort, Pennsylvania 18704-4238
Telephone: (570) 283-0994
Fax: (570) 283-0654

The only dates that it would be impossible for these officers to come to the White House are the dates of the International Lions Convention which are June 25 through July 4, 1999. Thank-you for your help.

Sincerely

Charlie

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-10-99

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Justice Department, which polls 100,000 people twice a year on crime-related issues, will more fully probe their dealings with police, including whether they believe race played a part in those contacts and whether excessive force may have been used.

The focus on racial profiling drew strong support from many delegates, but others appeared less convinced.

A few civil libertarians suggested that they had heard similar promises from Clinton administration officials before with few results.

In his remarks at the conference, Clinton also hailed the recent convictions of two New York City police officers for brutalizing a Haitian immigrant.

"The vast majority of police officers do great honor to the badges they wear with pride, but we must continue to hold accountable those who abuse their power by using excessive or even deadly force. These cases may be relatively rare, but one case can scar our hearts forever."

And he credited law enforcement for declining crime rates "in nearly every category, in virtually every community in America."

But Clinton also raved: "People of color continue to have less confidence and less trust, and believe that they are targeted for actions by the police not because of their illegal conduct but because of the color of their skin."

"We have to restore the trust between community and police in every community in America."

Peace Prize Winner Says NATO Troops Must Be 'Living Buffer'

By Norman Kempster and Edwin Chen
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON Holocaust survivor and Nobel Peace Prize winner Elie Wiesel told President Clinton on Wednesday that NATO troops will have to remain in Kosovo for many years as a "living buffer" to prevent old hatreds, newly enflamed by the Serb campaign of "ethnic cleansing," from erupting into a bloodbath.

Reporting on a visit to refugee camps in Albania and Macedonia housing hundreds of thousands of ethnic Albanians who had been driven from Kosovo, Wiesel said he feared a cycle of escalating vengeance.

A survivor of Auschwitz and Buchenwald who has spent his life trying to keep fresh the lessons of the Holocaust, Wiesel said the refugees told him: "What do you know about these things? You can't understand us."

"I didn't speak; I came only to listen, and listened and listened and listened," Wiesel said. "But I would have said to them, 'Look, I belong to a generation that has suffered, and we built on ruins. We managed to channel our anger into something constructive for the benefit of human beings.'"

Wiesel talked to reporters in the White House driveway following a meeting with Clinton, who sent him to the Balkan refugee camps as a special representative.

Although some ethnic Albanians have told reporters that they are determined to take revenge once the Serb army and police are driven out of Kosovo, Wiesel's report was the first one with the imprimatur of the U.S. government to warn of postwar violence.

"Too much has been done," Wiesel said. "Too much cruelty has been endured by the victims. Too much brutality has been demonstrated by the victimizers. It will take a long time for Serbians and for Albanians to live together again as they had done before 1989." In 1989, Slobodan Milosevic, the Yugoslav president, revoked the autonomy of the province where Albanians outnumbered Serbs by 9-1.

Wiesel said Clinton told him that an immediate return of refugees would be traumatic because of the fresh hatreds on both sides. Wiesel replied that mutual hatred could not be used as an excuse to delay their return. Instead, he said, the international community must

strive to overcome the animosity. In the meantime, the NATO-led peacekeepers must protect each community from the other.

Asked how long that would take, Wiesel said: "I don't know how many years. They will have to stay there a very long time. It takes time to cure a person, a community, of its disease, for hatred is a disease."

He said he urged Clinton to "organize a seminar or a symposium of spiritual and moral leaders and try to bring the two communities together. It's going to be very, very hard, but the beginning must be made sometime."

Asked by a reporter if he had forgiven the Nazis, Wiesel answered: "I didn't speak about forgiving. ... Nobody asked me to forgive, nobody authorized me to forgive. I speak on behalf of memory without hatred, and I think memory, in my case, is a shield against hatred. (But) in Bosnia and in Kosovo, memory fed hatred. For me it was a discovery which hurt me personally, because they remember that they hate."

Wiesel endorsed NATO's war aims from the beginning, helping the alliance to rebut critics who complained that the bombing caused civilian casualties and only made conditions worse.

"I'm against war," he said. "War is always ugly. War only has victims, not winners. ... I am against it. And nevertheless, I accepted this war."

Hollywood Film Studios Squirm in the Hot Seat By Patrick Goldstein Los Angeles Times

HOLLYWOOD Several years ago, President Clinton came to Hollywood for one of his bully-pulpit lectures about the entertainment industry's need to tone down the explicit violence in film, TV and music. After his speech, then-Sony Pictures Chairman Mark Canton, caught up in the gravity of the moment, remarked, "I'm going to think about what the president said all weekend long."

That's been the customary Hollywood response to worries about entertainment violence: After a momentous speech or a tragic shooting, everyone spends a few days of soul-searching, then returns to business as usual.

But that was Hollywood B.C. (Before Columbine). Many industry leaders believe that things today are different. The studio brass still isn't bold enough to make any comment on the record, but behind the scenes many top executives concede that the widespread public revulsion over entertainment violence has finally hit home.

Long accustomed to a hands-off attitude by the government, the industry suddenly finds itself the target of an unprecedented political probe into entertainment violence by the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department, two agencies with the subpoena power to obtain confidential documents and correspondence. Worse still, the probe focuses on one of Hollywood's most vulnerable areas: marketing violence to teen-agers.

In recent weeks, private debate has produced cautious action:

20th Century Fox, insiders say, recently canceled several teen horror projects because of the films' violent content.

Disney has decided to keep guns out of future movie ads.

Miramax, having already changed the title of its upcoming Kevin Williamson film from "Killing Mrs. Tingle" to "Teaching Mrs. Tingle," is toning down the violence in "Scream 3," its teen horror film scheduled for release in December.

One major studio has even considered moving the opening date of an especially violent film so that it won't be in release when Congress is in session this fall, fearing that it could become a target of political attacks.

Meanwhile, sources say the Motion Picture Association of America rating board is reacting to the Columbine High School massacre and the new political

mood in Washington by taking a closer look at violent scenes.

"Filmmakers are going up against a very different, stricter set of standards than they were a year ago," said one studio executive. "If I were Fox, I'd be worried about how the board will react to 'The Fight Club' (a film by 'Seven' director David Fincher set for an August release). And I'll bet Miramax has big trouble with 'Scream.' The board doesn't want any politicians pointing fingers at them, demanding to know why this or that movie got past them so easily."

That doesn't mean Hollywood has had an overnight conversion. Many executives still sound angry and defensive. After Clinton announced his probe of the marketing of violent entertainment, one studio official promptly termed the investigation "a witch hunt."

But so far, the entertainment industry hasn't done the one thing that would help stem the mounting tide of Hollywood bashing from politicians, pundits and parents: accept responsibility for being part of the problem. (The one exception being ABC Chairman Bob Iger, who said of his TV peers: "When the finger is pointed at them about violence, they say their media has no influence, but they turn around and say just the opposite to advertisers.")

Since the Littleton, Colo., shootings, even while privately instituting changes, the industry has largely engaged in cosmetic public relations gestures. The WB network yanked a "Buffy the Vampire Slayer" episode featuring a high school student attack but said it would air the episode later in the year. CBS pulled "Falcone," a Mafia drama, off its fall schedule, saying it was too violent, but network insiders say the real reason the show didn't make the cut was that it didn't test well with female viewers.

But when it comes to style over substance, nothing could top Sony Pictures, which released the bloody teen horror spoof "Idle Hands" right after the Columbine shootings but took down a huge billboard in its lot touting the film, replacing it with a poster of "The Donny and Marie Show."

For years, Hollywood has kept the regulatory wolves at bay with its voluntary MPAA-governed ratings system. But for many parents, the rating system is barely a factor anymore, not when grisly thrillers such as "Natural Born Killers," "Seven" and "Payback" end up with R ratings.

To make matters worse, in the era of the multiplex, even the theater owners who honestly try to keep teenagers out of R pictures have trouble policing kids who have bought tickets for a PG-13 film but, once inside, duck into a theater showing an R-rated movie.

In fact, the entertainment industry's biggest fear is that the way it markets violence to teenagers could easily be portrayed as hypocritical at best, deceptive at worst.

With influential politicians such as Sen. Joseph Lieberman, D-Conn., warning that studios could be prosecuted for marketing violence to minors, industry leaders are concerned about being treated like the tobacco chiefs who were called before Congress to testify about the perils of their product.

But taking responsibility is a complicated issue. As one studio chief recently explained, any industry leader who publicly admitted that movies played a role in teen violence would instantly put his studio in legal jeopardy; Time Warner is already facing suits claiming that "Natural Born Killers" and "The Basketball Diaries" inspired copycat teen murders.

So with the pressure mounting, Hollywood is in a bind. In the past, the studios relied on self-censorship. During the Red Scare, the studios organized their own blacklist, firing everyone themselves. When anti-sex and violence crusaders pushed for a new production code in the 1960s, the MPAA invented its own rating system, which has been adopted, in similar forms, by TV and the music industry.

Now the talk is of restricting R-rated movie advertising or agreeing to take guns out of movie ads entirely. Theater owners will feel the heat about more strictly enforcing teen admissions. Video stores will get

similar pressure about preventing kids from renting R-rated films. There's even discussion of a new R-type rating that would specifically label violent movies.

But it won't be easy for Hollywood to squirm out of the hot seat. The connection between teens and violence is an especially profitable one. Teens go to more movies than any other age group; and action movies, the genre with the most violence, have the most profit potential in a global marketplace. Adam Sandler comedies

Almost Half of New TVs to Have V-chips Installed by July 1

By Stephen Fuzesi

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON Almost half of the new television sets in the United States will be equipped with a V-chip by July 1, and manufacturers are on track to meet a year-end deadline for including the blocking device in all new sets, federal officials said Wednesday.

The V-chip is designed to allow parents to black out shows that they find objectionable. The industry rates programs on content and suitability for age.

"After years of being talked about as if it were real, the V-chip is actually about to become a reality for all Americans," Federal Communications Commission member Gloria Tristani said.

The announcement comes amid increased scrutiny of the entertainment industry in Washington in the wake of the Columbine High School massacre that took 15 lives in Littleton, Colo., in April. President Clinton last week launched an inquiry into the marketing of violent movies, music and video games.

The Consumer Electronics Manufacturing Association reported that the leading TV manufacturers accounting for 90 percent of all sets sold in the nation will meet or beat the July deadline for installing V-chips in 50 percent of their sets and a Jan. 1, 2000, deadline for placing the chips in all their new sets.

Tristani said she is "fully confident" that the remaining companies also will comply with the requirement, which applies only to sets with screens that are 13 inches or larger.

Flanked by representatives of major television manufacturers, Tristani said to those who maintain there is little consumer demand for the V-chip: "Let's give the V-chip a chance before we rush to any judgment about what parents do or do not want."

A campaign is planned to alert parents to availability of the V-chip and to explain how the device will operate, officials said. The manufacturing association said that it is designing a sticker and logo that will alert consumers to which sets are equipped with the chips. Whether the V-chip will increase the price of TV sets will depend on the manufacturer, an association spokeswoman said.

FCC Chairman William E. Kennard said the Littleton, Colo., tragedy boosted his resolve to support the V-chip initiative. "(The shootings) focused a lot of attention on the V-chip, and we realized that it's imperative that this tool work for the American public," Kennard said.

He added that the V-chip can be an important element in changing the culture of how people view television when coupled with an aggressive advertising campaign similar to those waged over smoking, drugs and drunk driving.

Study Sees a Gender Gap in Social Security Proposals

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON Raising to 70 the retirement age for full Social Security benefits would cost male workers 36 percent more than women, according to a study by the Social Security Administration.

By contrast, slicing one percentage point from the annual cost-of-living benefit increase would hit women 21 percent harder than men, the study found.

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Energy Secretary Delays Disciplining Staff Over Spy Case

By JAMES RISEN

WASHINGTON June 9 — Energy Secretary Bill Richardson has put off for at least a month disciplining or firing any Energy Department employees as a result of the mishandling of the espionage investigation at Los Alamos National Laboratory, department officials said today.

Mr. Richardson decided to delay any reprimands after he received an internal review that he believed did not hold enough senior officials at Energy Department headquarters accountable for the blunders in the Los Alamos spy case, officials said.

Dissatisfied with the review, prepared by the Energy Department's counterintelligence office, Mr. Richardson has ordered a new investigation by the Energy Department's inspector general. Even an expedited investigation by the inspector general's office will take 30 days, an Energy Department official said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Richardson told a Senate panel today that he would urge President Clinton to veto legislation that would create a new national security agency within the Energy Department to handle its nuclear weapons program.

The legislation, proposed by three leading Republican senators, is one of the first of many bills being crafted in Congress to restructure the Energy Department in the wake of evidence of Chinese atomic espionage at the national weapons labs, which are owned by the department.

As many as 10 congressional committees have been investigating aspects of the spy case, including the Clinton Administration's handling of the matter, and lawmakers in the House and Senate are already rushing out proposals aimed at reform. In fact, the House today unanimously passed the first package of measures incorporating many of the recommendations of a select House panel that investigated Chinese nuclear spying and illegal transfers of sensitive United States technologies to Beijing.

But the Administration plans to fight many of the broader legislative

The energy secretary found an internal review was too easy on senior officials.

proposals now under consideration on Capitol Hill, which include breaking up the Energy Department, transferring the nuclear weapons program to the Pentagon or creating new lines of authority over the nuclear weapons programs within the Energy Department.

Testifying before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Richardson complained that the proposed national security agency to be created by the Senate bill would "create a new fiefdom in a department of fiefdoms," and would reduce his author-

ity to hold people accountable for counterintelligence and security matters at the national labs.

But the rapid pace of such legislative proposals being thrown at Mr. Richardson and his department reflects the charged atmosphere that has gripped Congress over the China spy scandal. "We have a crisis on our hands," said Senator Frank H. Murkowski, a Republican of Alaska and one of the measure's sponsors, who also testified before the intelligence panel. "The time is now to fix this problem," added another sponsor, Senator Pete V. Dominici, Republican of New Mexico. "If we don't do it now, the pressure will grow to move all of this out of the Energy Department."

The intense Congressional pressure on the Energy Department began to show in today's hearing, when Ed Curran, the department's counterintelligence chief, was sharply

criticized by the committee's chairman, Senator Richard C. Shelby, Republican of Alabama, and the vice chairman, Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, for attacking the panel's role in the spy case in a recent appearance on NBC's "Meet the Press."

After Senator Kerrey told Mr. Curran that his televised comments seemed like they had been written by "the political shop at the White House" and were "inappropriate and inaccurate," Mr. Curran assured him that his remarks had not been scripted by the White House, and were the result of his "frustration at having to testify about this before 14 different committees for two months."

Meanwhile, the White House on Wednesday rejected Republican calls for the National Security Adviser, Samuel R. Berger, to testify before Congress on the spy case.

The New York Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1999

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For Serbs in Kosovo, Frustration and Anger

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By STEVEN ERLANGER

LAPUSNIK, Kosovo, June 9 — Todor is a soldier, a factory worker from northern Serbia who volunteered to come here to Kosovo and defend it for his country.

He knows his war is about to end. But in this blasted, burned-out village, where Serbian soldiers keep guard from inside destroyed Albanian houses and shops, he wondered today whether the outcome was worth the price, to his own comrades and to the Albanians of this southern Serbian province.

"I'm angry about how it's ending," he said, rubbing his hand along his dirty blond beard. "This should have been done better. A lot of people have died for nothing. And I believe that in four or five years, no Serb will still be living in Kosovo."

Todor is 30, with a wife and a daughter, Tijana, 7, and he asked that his full name not be printed. He was waiting at a military checkpoint here, near a large Albanian business, smashed and looted, that now bears a spray-painted inscription: Hotel Serbia. Bricks are piled in front of a broken window, creating a sniper position.

No civilians are left here. A helmeted soldier watches from the balcony of a nearby house. Like every house here, it is burned out, its roof gone. He waves an informal salute as trucks of soldiers move past, turning onto the Malisevo road, which does not run out of Kosovo, but toward the fighting.

Kosovo is where the Serbian national consciousness is rooted and where its cultural treasures mostly lie. For the Yugoslav Army its loss, even against NATO's overwhelming firepower from the air, feels like a professional catastrophe.

Another soldier said the army did not feel defeated. "People here feel that Milosevic capitulated because Belgrade did not have electricity for a few days," he said caustically, referring to the Yugoslav President, Slobodan Milosevic.

That soldier and two of his colleagues, who did not give their names, were just returning from a couple days of home leave.

Unlike Todor, they are local men, mobilized for duty with this war.

Asked if it was hard to return to the front, one said: "It's not difficult at all. We have to defend Kosovo. Do they think we should give Kosovo back to them so easily?"

They had heard little of the news and were skeptical that 50,000 NATO troops were about to pour into this little province.

Nearly the only traffic here, as NATO planes still roared overhead, was military. Lapusnik is only 30 miles west of Pristina, on the road to Pec. But civilians, less worried now about being bombed, are now more frightened of renewed sniping by groups of Kosovo Liberation Army fighters, especially in this interlude between full-scale war and NATO-led occupation.

Asked if the snipers had reinfiltated Kosovo, the soldiers said they suspected that the guerrillas, organized in small bands, had never left, but simply picked up their arms again as the war appeared to be ending.

On the road there are endless reminders of the peculiar horrors of this war. Near the crossroads town of Komorane, an Albanian cafe called Kosovar is burned out, its red metal Coca-Cola sign the only spot of color against the smoky charring.

Two red tractors, also burned, their tires melted or missing, sit at crazy angles to the road, pushed out of the way. A filthy pile of clothes lies by the roadside, near a mattress that presumably fell off the tractor of a fleeing or expelled Albanian.

At Komorane military trucks with soldiers turn north toward Banjica and Srbica, where Todor and two comrades were wounded on April 7 in a firefight with the rebels. "They made an ambush, a horseshoe, and shot us," Todor said, describing how his unit had been surrounded on three sides.

He pulled back his sleeve to show where a rifle bullet had passed through his triceps. The wound still looks raw, as red as beefsteak, but he says it bothers him less and less.

Asked what he thinks when he looks at the destruction around him, at the ruins of the lives and dreams of Albanian civilians, he went silent for a moment.

"This is about pushing the people back," he said. Back how? "Historically." He shook his head. "We ought to be able to live together. I don't really understand why this happened."

Is he ready to go home? "If I'm ordered to go," he said. Does he blame Mr. Milosevic? "I'm not a political person," he said. "Serbs should defend their country."

But closer to Pristina, there are more signs that the army is preparing to move out of Kosovo. A few military trucks are bearing equipment and men back toward Serbia proper. In Pristina, outside apartment buildings, some military trucks were being loaded today with officers' furniture and household goods.

Serbs are anxious about the end of this war and the return of the Albanians and the guerrillas. They are not afraid of mistreatment by NATO forces, but they have a hard time believing that NATO will demilitarize and pacify the very rebels for whom this fearsome bombing campaign was waged. They do not regard NATO as neutral, and they believe that NATO countries support Kosovo's independence under the rule of the Albanians for NATO's own, mysterious ends.

But in the last few days, the sharp panic over the sudden decision by Mr. Milosevic to accept NATO's terms has begun to recede, and many Serbs now say they owe it to future generations to remain in Kosovo. Before the war, perhaps 180,000 Serbs lived in Kosovo, compared

with some two million Albanians.

Numbers are unobtainable, but some Serbs have already left Kosovo, and others will certainly go. Many wives and children of Serbian men left the province because of the war and the bombing, and they will not soon return.

"Some of these families already have one leg out of Kosovo," said one respected Serbian journalist here, Milivoje Mihajlovic. "It may be easier to lift the other foot." That will be particularly true of Serbs who live in predominantly Albanian villages or cities, like Podujevo.

"The dilemma for people here is to decide either to change the way they live or where they live," Mr. Mihajlovic said. "There has been too much damage now for things to be the same."

Still, under the sponsorship of the local Serbian Orthodox Bishop of Raska and Prizren, named Artemije, and of the local Serbian Resistance Movement, a small rally was held today at Pristina's sports center to urge Serbs to stay in Kosovo.

About 1,000 people came in the hot sun to the meeting, called the People's Zbor, a traditional village council, to listen to the Bishop and to a Serbian community leader, Momcilo Trajkovic.

Mr. Trajkovic told the quiet crowd that the local authorities had urged

him not to hold the meeting, "that they will solve all this for us." But it is important, he said, "that we as a people continue to organize ourselves."

He cited Bishop Artemije, saying: "If we leave here, we will never have the right to come here again. We will not leave our holy Kosovo and Metohija to anyone."

Kosovo and Metohija is the formal name of the province. Metohija means "land of churches" and refers to the western part of the province, near the Albanian border, where many of the finest Orthodox monasteries and holy sites are located.

"We will not be led to be sacrificial lambs on our own doorsteps," Mr. Trajkovic said. He called on the United Nations Security Council to protect the Serbs. But his only mention of the Albanians was no apology, but an indirect plea. "For those who want revenge on us, revenge is not an answer," he said. "Peace cannot be achieved through mutual revenge."

A few policemen listened but did not interfere. The crowd clapped softly a few times but moved away quietly, still anxious.

Tatjana Surlic, 40, who works at the local army officers club, said the rally was a positive step. "Serbs should organize ourselves to stay," she said. "We have nowhere else to go. With all the damage in Serbia, too, where would we live or work?"

She is less nervous than "a little angry," she said. "The honest working people here, who kept their honor, must stay, and they want to stay."

Moma Djokic, 42, has also been mobilized into the army. "NATO is fighting for the other side, for the terrorists," he said. "They're not interested in me." He, too, intends to stay where his family has lived for generations. "I'm not leaving this Kosovo alive," he said.

He did have one request for NATO, and insisted that an American journalist take down his words. "I just ask the Americans and the others not to shut both eyes about the K.L.A."

The New York Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1999

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Israel Is Easing Refugees' Return To Gaza Houses After 17 Years

JERUSALEM, June 9 (Reuters) — Some 1,500 Palestinian refugees stranded in Egypt since 1982 will be allowed back into the Palestinian-ruled Gaza Strip over the next two years, Palestinian and Israeli officials said today.

The refugees are the last of 4,000 who became "victims of peace" after the Camp David accords of 1979, under which Israel returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt. When the countries set up borders in 1982, a barbed-wire border fence was built, dividing the Canada refugee camp in

southern Gaza, named for the Canadian peacekeeping contingent at the site in 1956, and leaving the 4,000 on the Egyptian side.

Under a Canadian initiative, Israel has allowed 2,500 refugees to return since 1994. A Canadian official, Jonathan Laine, said, "The process to return the families has been much slower than everyone had hoped, mostly because of Israeli bureaucratic obstacles."

The United Nations, drawing on donations from Canada and Kuwait, provides \$12,000 to each family to move back and build a house. The Palestinian Housing Ministry allots 2,200-square-foot plots. Israel lets the head of the household and the eldest son enter during the construction and the rest of the family to return when the house is complete, a draw-out process.

On Tuesday, Israel allowed 17 heads of households to return. Officials expected an additional 18 today. An official of Palestinian Preventive Security, Rashid Abu Shback, said 18 were expected to return every month under an accord reached on Monday with Israel.

Canadian officials reached an agreement with Israel in January to accelerate the process and complete it by 2001. Palestinian officials have urged that all the remaining 1,500 be returned by the end of this year. The Israelis have said their goal is to finish next year.

REFUGEES

Some Kosovar Albanians Doubt They Will Ever Go Home

By ELISABETH BUMILLER

KUKES, Albania, June 9 — There may be a relative peace in the Balkans, but the 120,000 Kosovar Albanian refugees who have staggered across the border into this hot, dusty and rubble-strewn mountain town are still anxious about how they will ever safely go home again.

Many refugees were stripped by Serbian officials of all identity cards, driver's licenses and passports as they fled Kosovo. And if Serbs control the re-entry process, as Yugoslav officials are insisting is essential, then the Kosovar refugees say the Serbs will keep them out by telling them that they have no proof that they belong in Kosovo.

The refugees say this was part of a long-range Serbian plan. "They're going to say we have no identity cards, and we're not Albanians from Kosovo, we're from Albania," said Murtez Zeqiri, 30, an unemployed graduate of the University of Pristina, who talked today in his tent at one of the seven refugee camps here.

Mr. Zeqiri added that he had heard on the radio that Secretary of State

REFUGEES ON LINE

For many Kosovo refugees in America and Europe, Internet connections offer a link to those still in the Balkans. *Circuits, page D9.*

Madeleine K. Albright was opposed to a Serbian control of re-entry, but was nonetheless worried.

"The Serbian intellectuals were working a long time on this project, to have ethnic cleansing in Kosovo," he said.

Mr. Zeqiri came across the border on May 16, and told a story similar to those heard many times in the camps. On May 15, Mr. Zeqiri said, Serbian police took over the streets of his neighborhood in Mitrovica, a town in northern Kosovo, then came to his door and ordered him with his parents, sister and sister-in-law to the yard of the local elementary school.

The police separated the men from the women and children, then transported the men to Smrekovnica, a prison north of Pristina, Kosovo's

capital. There they were beaten, fed only bread and tea and ordered to sign papers "confessing" to being members of the Kosovo Liberation Army, the separatist rebel force.

"They said, 'If you don't sign, you can be killed,'" Mr. Zeqiri said. He added that although he sympathized with the K.L.A.: "I wasn't an armed member. I never used a gun."

After 11 days, Mr. Zeqiri said, the Serbian police drove him and a busload of other prisoners to a village near the border. "We heard the police talking, how they were going to kill us," Mr. Zeqiri said. Instead, the men were released and told to walk to the border. "I cannot express my feelings at the moment when the police separated us. You should be there to see how we cried, all the men together," Mr. Zeqiri said. "To separate young boys from their parents, it was terrible to see and feel."

Other men in Mr. Zeqiri's camp agreed that the Serbs would give them trouble in re-entering Kosovo. "They don't want to let us inside," said Nezir Rexhepi, 33, from the southern Kosovo city of Prizren, who

owns a supermarket and a barber-shop. "For 50 years, they're thinking about this project."

Cynicism was rampant among the refugees. "If they control the re-entry, of course we can't go back," said Nashide Kulceci, a 29-year-old woman from the village of Vranik, near Prizren. "It's better for us to stay here."

The refugees have not been issued any identity cards in Albania, although plans are under way for registration system to be run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Albanian government.

Microsoft and Hewlett Packard have donated computer hardware and software, but a UNHCR spokesman here, Rupert Colville, said there were logistical delays. "The problem is, however super-duper the equipment, you've still got to go out and find the refugees," Mr. Colville said.

There are 450,000 ethnic Albanian refugees in Albania, two thirds of them in private homes and apartments.

Albright Rebukes Iran

BONN, June 9 (AP) — Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright condemned Iran today for prosecuting 13 Jews on charges of spying for the United States and Israel.

Ms. Albright called the detentions "unacceptable," a sign that the incident could dampen tentative efforts to improve relations between the United States and Iran. Iran and the United States severed ties in 1979, but there has been a slight thawing since the May 1997 election of President Mohammad Khatami.

State-run Iranian news media announced the prosecutions this week and said the 13 were living in the southern province of Fars. An American Jewish figure, Malcolm Hoenlein, described the detainees earlier this week as Iranian rabbis and religious teachers.