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001. memo	From Johnny Hayes re: Arkansas Event/Gore 2000 Finance Board (10 pages)	08/02/1999	Personal Misfile
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Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Sean Maloney (Chron File (Aug 99))
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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8-4-99

Dear Mr. President:

99 AUG 5 PM 1:28

Thank you ever so much
for Awarding The Freedom Medal to
Pres. & Mrs. Carter. This means
more to them than you can
know.

You may have heard this,
but President Carter when I asked
him as to why he presented The
Medal to Strauss, he said "I
Always wanted to present it to
someone who would wear it every
day even on his pajamas." At least,
Strauss got his earlier.

On another subject, if Gore
wants to win he should place
Hillary as The Ticket now.

Again, Thanks for honoring
The Carters. All The best.

Letter from
Bert Lance on
Medal to the
Carters

8/5/99
Send to Burchardt?

Yes ☒
No ☐

Agony
Bert



President Clinton
The White House



"Personal"



JANE C. SCHULTZ
HORSESHOE FARM
142 WILTON ROAD WEST
RIDGEFIELD, CONNECTICUT 06877

Proven
JCS

99 AUG 5 4 11 PM

July 25, 1999
Dear President Clinton,

I am pleased and proud to show the profile on page 33. Yours is one of the Washington friendships that has added a whole new dimension to my life.

Just as I am most grateful to you for all your help in regards to the Pan Am Flight 103 issues, as a mother who has had to bury two sons I know Mrs. Freeman is grateful for your exact and compassionate decision to continue the search for the bodies of her two daughters and John Kennedy. The events of this past week have brought back such vivid memories and reminders of the devastation that occurred in Lockerbie.

When I was approached to do this article I thought it strange that the public interest would be there for a tragedy that occurred 10 years ago. Now, I am struck at the poignancy and appropriateness

8-5-99

Send to Burkhardt -

Yes ☒

No ☐

c

of the last paragraph. Andrew and Thomas definitely had a hand in this!

Mr. President, I would like to meet with you to exchange the mini Cairn that Lord Monro presented to you at the dedication of the Cairn on 11/3/95. I took the liberty of having the Courshill Quarry cut a new Cairn for you and have had a granite base added, it is cut to the exact proportions of the base that encircles the Cairn at Arlington National Cemetery. I feel it most important that you have a historically connected Cairn to place in your Presidential Library.

I look forward to visiting with you in the meantime, enjoy your well deserved vacation.

Sincerely yours,
Jane

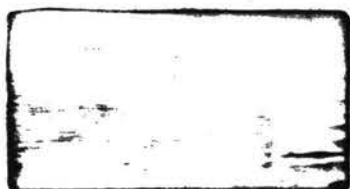
President Clinton

Personal
By Hand





Jane C. Schultz
Horseshoe Farm, Box 1106
142 Wilton Road West
Ridgefield, Connecticut 06877



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LEADER OF SISTER CITIES

Focus on Washington D.C.

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JANE CRILLY SCHULTZ A PORTRAIT OF COURAGE

By Katherine Phelps

For Jane Schultz, mother of Ohio Wesleyan University student, 20 year old Thomas Britton Schultz, one of the victims of the Lockerbie air disaster, Pan Am Flight 103 memories are as clear and daunting as that cold winter day she received the news of the tragedy.

A priest, and close family friend, Father Robert Weiss, who had once helped her through a desolate period following the accidental death of her younger son Andrew, called to pass along news of a plane crash in Scotland. In all probability, Jane's only remaining child, returning from a 3 month study program in London, had been on board and was presumed dead. It seemed almost impossible to believe that Thomas's life could have come to such a senseless end in a random stroke of fate.

However, as we know with certainty today, this incident was not a mere random act of fate. It was a terrorist atrocity.

Large-scale tragedies capture the world's attention with regularity then fade. Usually, those

affected recover along their own unheralded paths, but for Jane Schultz the path would be dramatically different. Jane, along with a group of other family members and friends of the victims, formed the "Victims of Pan Am Flight 103." The group banded together for emotional support, as well as to improve airline safety and security and to raise awareness for seeking the truth regarding the disaster so that justice would be served.

The group organized and began to meet regularly. A political agenda was quickly developed. Monthly meetings featured grief counselors, FBI officials, and State and Justice Department representatives, and Scottish officials. Gradually it became evident to Ms. Schultz that the Lockerbie air disaster was being intentionally downplayed in Washington. Pressure for a Presidential Commission on the disaster seemed fruitless at first. Representatives from the group met with President Bush in April 1989, at which time he stated that he did not feel that an investigation was necessary. The group then lobbied Congress for a Congressional Investigation. By August, President Bush had changed his mind and appointed his own commission.

Jane wrote to President Bush asking for "a personal reply or none at all", with regard to several issues surrounding Pan Am Flight 103. Jane received her reply. In a two-page letter President Bush stated "I am as determined as ever to get to the

bottom of the Pan Am Flight 103 terrorist attack." Two days later she received another letter, this one from President Bush's personal secretary who had read and been personally touched by Jane's correspondence to President Bush. The pair met for breakfast at the White House and they remain firm and fast friends. "Something good comes out of even the most tragic circumstances," says Jane. "The Washington friendships I have established are a meaningful part of my life today."

In Scotland "Cairns", (mounds of rock or stones used to commemorate a special date, event or person's life), are seen throughout the countryside. The Lockerbie Air Disaster Trust, funded by donations from countries around the world felt that a Scottish Cairn would make an especially poignant memorial to honor those who died in the disaster. This particular Cairn would be made from red sandstone mined at the Coreshill Quarry located on ground that the doomed flight passed over only seconds before the plane exploded. The monument is deemed even more significant based on the fact that the base of the Statue of Liberty is lined with stones from this very same quarry. "My purpose in finding a home for the Memorial Cairn was to know

continued next page

Photo by Don Hammerman courtesy of Hood College



www.rende-zine.com



"Even though it is painful today to remember what happened 10 years ago, it is necessary."

President Bill Clinton at the 10th Anniversary of the Pan Am Flight 103 Disaster, December 21, 1998

that my son's name along with the other innocents killed would forever be recorded in our national cemetery. As his mother I believed Thomas died for his country."

On November 18, 1993, President Clinton signed a bill to place the Memorial Cairn in Arlington National Cemetery. On December 21, 1993, Jane along with President Clinton and George Esso, the Scottish Police official who headed up the Lockerbie investigation overseas, and seven year old Nicholas Bright, whose father had been on the flight broke ground on the long awaited Memorial Cairn. President Clinton said in his speech that day, that Pan Am Flight 103 was "an act of terrorism directed against the United States of America." Pan Am Flight 103 is to date the largest act of terrorism ever committed against American civilians. 189 Americans died, 270 in all total.

On November 3, 1995, President Clinton returned to Arlington National Cemetery to dedicate the Memorial Cairn given as a gift from the people of Scotland to the United States. "I do believe that the Memorial Cairn was a driving force in propelling our government forward in pursuing a venue that could open up the possibility for the Libyans to be handed over for trial," says Jane. In 1991 the Justice Department indicted 2 Libyans suspected in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. The United Nations placed sanctions against Libya in order to force the Libyan government to hand the two accused suspects over for trial. Finally on April 6, 1999, the two Libyans were in fact handed over for trial by Colonel Momar Khadafi. The

trial is to be held in the Netherlands and will begin February, 2000.

According to Jane, "The Memorial Cairn stands as a testament to our national will against terrorism. It serves as a witness to the tragedy and a voice for the victims. The families over these past ten years have never allowed the world to forget. We have kept the issues of Pan Am Flight 103 in front of the media and have quietly worked behind the scenes at the White House, State and Justice Departments to keep the issues 'on the front burner.' We have many unsung heroes, President Clinton certainly being one. Through two administrations, he has always treated the families with the utmost respect and showing total compassion whenever meeting with us or speaking out on our behalf. His unwavering determination, has given the families a most generous and extremely healing gift, our desire to see justice served."

"Many positives have sprung forth from the ashes of destruction", says Jane. "So many Scotts have become my extended family across the sea, They not only opened their homes—they opened up their hearts. To me this is friendship in its purest form. My Irish ancestry propels me to think that Thomas and Andrew keep a constant watch over me making sure that their mother is 'okay'. If you put your trust in God and let your heart and soul receive the love and support of family and friends, the sun will eventually shine again. It is up to you to decide how much brilliance and warmth will penetrate your entire being." ■

WOMEN TO

atcl



SHIREEN DODSON

Assistant Director for The Smithsonian Institution's Center for African-American History and Culture.

Shireen Dodson grew up in Vauxhall/Union New Jersey, in a household where her mother read constantly (even her name is taken from a book her mother read while carrying her).

With a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry and her Juris Doctorate from Seton Hall Law School, Ms. Dodson and her husband moved to Washington, D.C. in 1979. A year later, she was appointed to the staff of the Smithsonian Institution, where she went on to hold various management positions in accounting.

In 1985, Ms. Dodson, now Comptroller, was awarded the Smithsonian Robert A. Brooks Award for Excellence in Administration. She became active in community work (her son Leroy attended many a meeting of the Coalition of 100 Black Women of D.C. as an infant sitting on a conference table in a baby seat!) In 1993 Ms. Dodson was appointed Assistant Director for Administration and Planning for the National African American Museum Project.

Currently, Ms. Dodson, a mother of three, lives in Washington, D.C. with her family. She is still employed with the Smithsonian as Assistant Director at the Center for African American History and Culture and also continues with her community work, feeling strongly that "we each must give something back to our communities," a value she hopes to instill in her three children. She serves on the Board of Directors of The Girl Scout Council of the Nation's Capital, and the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce. ■

8-5-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached are memos from Ann Lewis and Sandy Berger concerning women in Afghanistan. Ann forwards a letter from Linda Bloodworth Thomason that includes recommendations from the Fund for a Feminist Majority (FFM) concerning the Taliban. Ann's cover note suggests that the biggest obstacle for Afghan refugees continues to be lack of INS presence but that Chuck Ruff understands that INS plans to open a facility in Pakistan soon. She also raises the issue of changing the immigration status of Afghan refugees to bypass UNHCR screening and allow the refugees to enter the U.S. without proving case-by-case persecution.

Sandy disagrees with Ann's assertion that a lack of an INS presence in the region is the biggest obstacle to resettlement because UNHCR plays an important screening role and should continue to do so. He also cautions that no one has analyzed the budgetary, social, and congressional implications of changing Afghan women's immigration status, and that such a change could translate into hundreds of thousands of new immigrants. Sandy thinks NSC can work with the FFM and State to address problem cases and to protect Afghan women truly at risk, without compromising basic principles of the resettlement program. *Chuck has reviewed both memos.*

Sean Maloney 
David Goodfriend 

Copied
Berger
Lewis
Podesta

8-5-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

99 JUL 27 12:00

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER *RB*
SUBJECT: Women in Afghanistan

I want to share with you my perspectives on the issues Ann raises in her memo.

P-2 status: Ann's memo implicitly suggests we designate Afghan women for P-2 processing status, which would effectively mean that all Afghan women outside of Afghanistan would have the right to a refugee resettlement interview with the INS. Since there is a female in most Afghan refugee families, most families would be eligible for resettlement consideration. This policy change could translate into many hundreds of thousands of additional refugees in Pakistan seeking admission to the U.S. The budgetary, social and Congressional implications of this have not been explored, nor its impact on Pakistan. Our refugee program is not designed to resettle every refugee throughout the world, but only for those who cannot obtain protection in the country where they currently are located. (We expect to resettle a total of 90,000 refugees into the U.S. this year.)

INS presence: Ann suggests that the lack of an INS presence in the region is the biggest obstacle to the resettlement of Afghan women because it means that all such requests must go through UNHCR. This is not accurate. Under the current resettlement process, UNHCR screens all refugee cases first to determine whether the refugee meets the criteria for third country resettlement in the U.S. or elsewhere. As the international expert on refugees, we believe it is important for UNHCR to continue to perform this screening function. Thus, even if INS were to open an office in Islamabad, it would not translate into increased access to the U.S. program. The question of UNHCR's performance in the screening process is a separate matter that may be worth reviewing.

I believe that we can work with the Fund for a Feminist Majority and State to address problem cases and on procedures to protect Afghan women who are truly at risk without compromising the basic principles of our resettlement program.

8-5-99

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN LEWIS 
DA: JULY 23, 1999
RE: WOMEN IN AFGHANISTAN

You received a letter from Linda Bloodworth Thomason which included recommendations by the Fund for a Feminist Majority concerning the Taliban. I thought you might want an update on the issues she raises.

Refugees: The biggest obstacle for Afghan refugees continues to be the lack of an INS presence in the region. This means that all requests must go through UNHCR, and we have many reports that they have been unresponsive. Linda cites some of these examples in her memo.

After my last meeting with FFM, I asked Chuck Ruff to follow up with DOJ. He told me that based on his conversations, he believes the INS is planning to open a facility in Pakistan soon. I also raised the general issue with the Attorney General, who told me she is seriously considering it and has asked for an internal memo.

I can ask Chuck Ruff to get back to DOJ or ask him to prepare a memo for you directly.

Change of Refugee Status to P2: P2 status would allow Afghan refugees to bypass UNHCR and enter the U.S. without having to prove persecution case by case. This would ease the issue of processing but it would require defining eligibility: only Afghan women and girls? What about members of their family?

At our last meeting, which included lawyers working on behalf of Afghan women, I raised this question and asked that they draft a definition of eligibility.

Individual Cases: I've passed the information about these cases to Chuck Ruff to raise with DOJ. Since then, I have heard from Ellie Smeal that they had a "breakthrough" with the case involving a journalist; that UNHCR has moved it to INS.

I also discussed with the group the value of having members of Congress raise individual cases. They met with Senator Harry Reid and Congressman Sam Gejdenson, who had expressed interest in being helpful, and expect them to pull together a larger congressional meeting.

Scholarships: We continue to work with FFM to follow up on this idea. Establishment of an INS office in Pakistan will also be very helpful in enabling us to reach potential students.

MOZARK PRODUCTIONS

1. cc
Ann Lewis
not
milli - just
2. 8000
conducted
pg

July 14, 1999

President Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you again for taking the time last March to meet with my friends at the Feminist Majority. As you know, some progress has been made involving the issues discussed that day, but there's still much that has not been done that could be done.

I know that you have a larger picture to consider, and are certainly in possession of more information than is available to us. However, in the spirit of moving forward and achieving our mutual goals, I am enclosing a list which enumerates our most current concerns and recommendations. Ann Lewis, who has been so receptive and helpful to us, has also been provided with a copy.

We are extremely encouraged and grateful for all that you have already done on behalf of restoring human rights to the women of Afghanistan. Our event in Los Angeles (of which your film was such a compelling part) was so successful, we are planning to duplicate it in New York in the fall. We feel the momentum is with us and our just cause.

Anything you can do to address any of the enclosed recommendations will be received with profound and lasting gratitude from all concerned.

Sincerely,

Linda

P.S. That was a fabulous Saturday soccer day! Another great memory for Harry and me, made possible by you - thanks and love, LBT.

Feminist Majority Foundation
Campaign to Stop Gender Apartheid in Afghanistan
Policy Recommendations

1) We commend the Executive Order blocking property and prohibiting commercial transactions with the Taliban. However, the Taliban should be isolated not only because of Osama bin Laden and terrorism, but also because of their abhorrent treatment of women and girls. We urge that the sanctions should include in their purpose U.S. opposition to gender apartheid and that the sanctions should not be removed until the rights of Afghan women and girls to education, to health care, to employment, and to mobility are restored fully and permanently. We are concerned that if the Taliban turns over bin Laden that the sanctions would be removed and that the willingness and ability of the U.S. to pressure the Taliban to restore women's human rights would be diminished.

The U.S. should also place additional sanctions on Pakistan and condition trade with Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates until they withdraw all support from the Taliban. The Taliban depends on Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE. The sanctions should be widened to include institutions within Pakistan, which extend expertise, ship equipment and fuel, provide funds, and dispatch personnel into Afghanistan.

2) The United States has essentially closed the door on Afghan women and girl refugees. Blocking the admission of Afghan women and girls as refugees, shores up the Taliban. Despite numerous meetings with the State Department since our meeting with the President, we are no closer to increasing the admission of Afghan women and girls overall and only somewhat closer on the scholarship program. On the scholarship program, we now have a letter from the State Department endorsing the scholarship program, but we are worried that very few women and girls will be allowed to enter the country for this program and that there has been no commitment of U.S. dollars to this program. We have found it extremely difficult to get Afghan women and girls into the U.S.. For example, we have hit nothing but roadblocks in our efforts to assist in three tragic cases of Afghan women and girls trying to gain refugee status. We believe that the UNHCR is hindering the ability of Afghan women and girls to come to the U.S.

To overcome this stalemate, we must streamline the process of admission of Afghan refugees by creating a P-2 Category that includes Afghan women and girls. P-2 status would allow admission of Afghan refugees without involvement of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) and without the need for each person to show how they individually were persecuted by a regime which clearly persecutes classes of people along gender and ethnic lines. Moreover, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) must set up a processing center in Pakistan to further facilitate the admission of women and girls to the United States.

The United States also must significantly raise the quota of refugees allowed into the U.S. from Afghanistan. One of the cases that we are trying to help involves a well-known Afghan woman journalist whose family members are being terrorized by the Taliban because she has spoken out against the Taliban in Afghanistan. If her family were safe in the United States, this journalist could help expose the brutalities of the Taliban to the U.S. public and policy makers. On the scholarships,.

3) The Feminist Majority Foundation is assisting in the cases of several specific women and their families who are seeking admission to the United States as refugees.

The first case involves the niece of Dr. Zieba Shorish-Shamley, an Afghan-American who directs the Women's Alliance for Peace and Human Rights in Afghanistan. The niece's dying mother arranged for her daughter, Maryam Shams, to marry an Afghan-German doctor so that she could escape the Taliban. Rather than saving Maryam's life, this man, who has a record of trafficking young women in these dire circumstances, brutally raped, sodomized, and abused the nineteen-year-old for

TEL :

Apr 11 '01

5:00 No. 005 P.09

the three months that she has been in Germany. She is now in hiding with her American aunt in Germany. Currently, she is seeking both Humanitarian Parole status from the INS in Rome and refugee status from UNHCR in Germany.

The second case is Dr. Sohaila Nader, who is an Afghan woman doctor of Hazara ethnicity seeking admission to the U.S. for herself, her two children, and her mother, who are currently in hiding from her husband who is a member of the Taliban. Her husband in his position as a Talib has used beatings, threats, and imprisonment to apply Taliban law to her and her family. UNHCR denied her application because she is not divorced from her Talib husband, who will not allow a divorce and if he gained custody of the children would prohibit the daughter from attending school and force the son to go to a madrasa (Taliban training school).

The third case is the family of the Afghan woman journalist, Nazira Karimi. After a long battle, Ms. Karimi was admitted as a U.S. refugee last year. Her widowed mother, teen-aged sister and young brother have been targeted, tortured, and threatened with death by the Taliban. Despite a Taliban decree against the Karimi family, the UNHCR denied her family's application which prevents them from entering the United States.

THE PRESIDENT - L. J. VEEN
8-5-99

BZ
can we appeal?
any chance to win
PK

copied
Lindsey
Podesta



RULING BOLSTERS CHRISTIAN GROUP

Judge Rejects Most Charges of Illegal Role in Elections

A1

By RICHARD L. BERKE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 — In a victory for the beleaguered Christian Coalition, a Federal judge rejected most charges today in a Federal lawsuit that accused the group of illegally distributing millions of voter guides and mailings to promote Republican candidates.

Judge Joyce Hens Green of Federal District Court here took issue with the Federal Election Commission, which in filing the lawsuit three years ago argued that the coalition's nonpartisan posture was a sham. Judge Green dismissed accusations that the organization sought to improperly help candidates, including former President George Bush and Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, through its literature, telephone banks and other efforts.

The coalition, which held that its activities were covered by free speech, was not completely vindicated. Judge Green ruled that it must pay a civil penalty — to be determined — to the election commission for advocating the election of Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia in his drive in 1994 to become Speaker of the House. She also ruled that the coalition improperly shared its mailing list with the Senate campaign in 1994 of Oliver L. North, the figure in the Iran-contra affair who became a talk-radio personality.

Still, the overall ruling was welcome news for the coalition, the nation's largest organization of religious conservatives, which has been riven by deep financial problems and leadership turmoil.

In June, the coalition acknowledged that its application to the Internal Revenue Service for tax-exempt status had not been approved and that the organization would reorganize in a move to retain its influence. The I.R.S. action is separate from the court ruling today.

"This is a decisive victory for First Amendment freedom for all groups that want to involve themselves in Federal issues," Pat Robertson, the television evangelist who founded the coalition in 1989, said today in a telephone interview. "It shows that all of those critics who have been trying to scare the churches under the guise of revocation of tax exemption are just not telling the truth."

Brushing aside the group's internal troubles, Mr. Robertson, who has reasserted control over the organization, declared that the verdict ushered in a new era for the coalition.

"I'm back in charge," he said. "We have a new sheriff in Dodge, and it's a brand new game. The coal-

tion, based on this ruling, becomes extremely significant in the year 2000 race."

Ron Harris, an F.E.C. spokesman, said: "We don't normally comment on litigation matters. We're still looking at the ruling — it's 117 pages."

In an interview when the suit was filed, Lee Ann Elliott, a Republican who was the commission's chairwoman, said of the coalition, "There was a majority of the commission that felt they had gone too far."

Advocates of tightening campaign finance laws argued that today's ruling would encourage other organizations — from environmentalists to abortion groups to unions — to bend and stretch the laws by trying to help candidates but not reporting their efforts as independent expenditures or in-kind contributions.

"This is certainly another large piece of plaster which is falling off the ceiling of campaign finance regulation," said Robert F. Bauer, a Democratic lawyer who specializes in campaign finance law. "It's a serious setback for the commission's ability to control unregistered organizations or issue advertising of independent groups of all stripes."

Barry W. Lynn, executive director of Americans United for Separation of Church and State and a longtime critic of the coalition, called the ruling "disappointing but not surprising" because "the courts have been lax in enforcing Federal election law."

"The decision still provides plenty of evidence that the Christian Coalition is a hardball partisan political operation," Mr. Lynn said.

Judge Green gave a detailed definition of what constitutes improper coordination between a campaign and an outside group, but she said that the coalition did not appear to cross that line.

"A corporation's mere announcement to the campaign that it plans to distribute thousands of voter guides on the Sunday before Election Day, even if that information is not yet public, is not enough to be coordina-

tion," she ruled.

One reason the coalition did not act improperly, the judge said, was that the Bush campaign refused its entreaties during the 1992 campaign. She wrote that "it appears that the coalition avoided impermissible coordination" of its spending on voter guides and get-out-the-vote efforts "although not for lack of trying."

"The primary reason that these expenditures were not coordinated," she continued, "is that campaign staff, armed with foreknowledge of the coalition's plans, chose not to respond to the coalition's implicit offers to discuss or negotiate those plans."

The suit took aim at one of the coalition's most effective — and controversial — organizing tools: the millions of voter guides that list candidates' records on assorted issues. The suit asserted that while the guides distributed from 1990 to 1994 did not expressly advocate the election or defeat of candidates, legal questions arose because the coalition coordinated the distribution and content of the guides to favor particular candidates.

The suit, which sought fines amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, resulted from a four-year inquiry by the commission that was prompted by complaints from the Democratic National Committee and the Virginia Democratic Party.

Fred Wertheimer, president of Democracy 21, a public policy organization that deals with campaign finance, said the verdict was not likely to have major implications beyond the coalition's health.

"This is obviously significant to the coalition," Mr. Wertheimer said, "but it's not determining new campaign finance principles."

Jim Bopp, a lawyer who argued the case for the coalition, said: "This ruling represents the most significant defeat for the Federal Election Commission in 20 years. The F.E.C. has repeatedly tried to block citizen groups from this kind of activity."

The New York Times

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1999

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Kosovo Rebels Said to Allow Violence Against the Serbs

By CARLOTTA GALL

PRISTINA, Kosovo, Aug. 2 — The murders, abductions, threats and beatings of Serbs and Gypsies in Kosovo have largely been the work of members of the Kosovo Liberation Army, says Human Rights Watch in a report, asserting that neither the guerrilla army's leaders nor the international force are doing enough to stop the violence.

The report, a copy of which was shown to The New York Times by an author before its official release on Tuesday, details cases in which Kosovo Albanians are believed to have intimidated, beaten or killed members of ethnic minorities.

In many cases the perpetrators were wearing the liberation army uniforms or identified themselves as members, the report says, adding that the security forces have said that not everyone arrested in a liberation army uniform is a member.

The report does not accuse the rebel leadership of directing the violence, but condemns the inability to stop it.

"We do not have any evidence of a policy or of official sanctioning, but it is clear it is widespread, and in some cases local K.L.A. units are involved," said Ben Ward, a researcher for Human Rights Watch who contributed to the report.

The report includes 40 documented killings of Serbs and two of Gypsies, as well as recounting 30 documented cases of beatings or abductions.

"The most serious incidents of violence have been carried out by members of the Kosovo Liberation Army," the report states.

It includes testimony by a young Gypsy who said liberation army members had interrogated and abused him. It also details slayings of elderly Serbian civilians by men described as uniformed liberation army members.

"The frequency and severity of such abuses make it incumbent upon the K.L.A. leadership to take swift and decisive action to prevent them," the study contends.

Human Rights Watch suggests that the motivation is largely revenge for violence by Serbs and that the goal is to drive the Serbs out of Kosovo. Some 100,000 non-Albanians have fled Kosovo in the six weeks since NATO forces arrived, and there has been widespread looting and arson of their houses.

The report does not try to cover the spectrum of the violence that has erupted since the conflict ended and ethnic Albanians began returning. The security forces reported 198 murders in the period that ended on July 26.

Security forces and foreign observers here said that although they were sure guerrilla leaders did not condone the violence, they did tolerate it.

"There is tolerance for this rather than deliberate coordination," said a military observer who works for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The rebel army has denied that its members are responsible for most of the killings. A senior commander

and the chief of the military police, Fatmir Limaj, said that criminals were responsible for the murders and intimidation and that some of them might have posed as guerrillas.

"The K.L.A. had every possibility during the war to attack Serb civilians, but we never did," Mr. Limaj, now deputy defense minister of Kosovo's self-appointed government, said in an interview today. "We have won our freedom and we want to build the future of our people, but not at the expense of other people. That has always been the political-military philosophy of the K.L.A."

Mr. Ward said the response by the NATO force and the United Nations administration had been "belated and insufficient."

"There is little evidence of a firm commitment to a new and tolerant Kosovo," in which minorities can live without discrimination, the report concludes.

According to the report, the southern town of Prizren, once renowned for its ethnically mixed population, was the scene of particularly brutal murders of two elderly Serbs, Marica Stamenkovic, 77, and Panta Filipovic, 63, on June 21. Mrs. Stamenkovic's husband, Trifun, and Mr. Filipovic's wife, Marica, returned from shopping in midmorning to find their spouses' throats cut. Security forces arrived soon after.

The Filipovics' neighbors said they had seen rebel soldiers enter the house. The killings occurred after days of intimidation from guerrillas who had demanded money and threatened the couples, who had decided to stay on in Prizren, although most Serbs had left.

Although some cases in the report detail the deaths of Serbs who had been accused of atrocities against Albanians, many appear to have been innocent civilians. Some have been caught up in what Human Rights Watch describes as an "ongoing conflict" between armed Serbian civilians and rebel units in eastern Kosovo.

Gypsies have also experienced severe violence at the hands of returning Albanians. Widely accused of collaborating with the Serbian police and military forces, they have been subjected to beatings, abductions and threats that have forced most to flee or seek protection in a tented camp outside Pristina.

One account in the report is from a Gypsy identified as F. F., 23, who said he was abducted near his house in Pristina by uniformed rebels on June 21 and taken to a base in the Dragodan district.

"They beat me until I fainted," he is quoted. "Then they put water on my face, and when I woke up, they beat me again."

"Then they asked me who was in uniform and which ones did some killing. They asked me if I was in uniform. After that, they brought photos with names on a piece of paper. They would show me a picture and say, 'Do you recognize this man?' All the time beating me."

He said a man who identified himself as the commander for Dragodan and Pristina, joined by others, "took me to another room."

"He had a pair of scissors," F. F. recounted the interviewers, "and told me, 'We're going to cut your fingers and ears off.'"

The report urges the immediate deployment of the promised 3,000-member international police force. Kosovo now has 35 foreign officers, and the burden of policing is left to the military police in the NATO-led force.

Human Rights Watch called for guerrilla leaders to investigate and

prosecute members who have been involved in abuses of human rights and to curtail further abuses.

Mr. Limaj countered accusations that the rebels were not doing anything to stop the violence, saying movements and activities were restricted by the demilitarization agreement that confines its members to base.

"But we will try," he said, "to create conditions for all people to stay. It is our duty to do that."

The New York Times

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1999

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Colorado Reverses Course, Resumes State Gun Checks

Holes Found in Federal System After Slaying

By MICHAEL JANOFSKY

DENVER, Aug. 2 — After scrapping its own criminal background checks of gun buyers to use a system the Federal Bureau of Investigation began eight months ago, Colorado has resumed the efforts, certain that the Federal system has weaknesses.

A triple slaying in June convinced state lawmakers that Federal records often did not reflect a gun buyer's complete criminal history, so on Sunday Colorado resumed checking state and local records for the first time since March. Eight of 76 potential buyers were turned away, including 2 who local officials said had criminal backgrounds that would not have shown up in F.B.I. records.

"I'm glad it's back," Gov. Bill Owens said today. "It's something we should have. I just regret that we had to have a tragedy as the proximate cause for my reinstating it."

After Federal gun legislation known as the Brady Bill passed in 1993, creating a five-day waiting period for prospective gun purchases, 18 states, including Colorado, were supplementing the measure by conducting checks of state and local records for criminal activity that would deny an applicant the right to buy a firearm.

Since the F.B.I.'s system of instant checks replaced the waiting period, Colorado, New York, Delaware and Missouri abandoned the checking systems they had run as an adjunct to the Federal efforts, assuming the instant checks would perform adequately and eliminate some bureaucratic redundancy.

But unlike the other three, Colorado has now reversed course, largely because of Simon Gonzales's purchase of a 9-millimeter Taurus handgun on June 22. His application, made through a licensed gun dealer in Castle Rock, a distant suburb of Denver, failed to show that his estranged wife had secured a restraining order against him through a state court, which under Federal law would have disqualified him from owning a gun.

Hours after his purchase, Mr. Gonzales shot and killed his three daughters, ages 7, 8 and 10. Shortly after that, he died in a gun battle with the police.

State officials said one gun application on Sunday was denied after a search of state records revealed an outstanding restraining order, which was not included in Federal records, and another applicant had a felony charge that did not show up because the buyer had not been fingerprinted.

A typical Federal background check will deny a prospective gun buyer for any of a variety of reasons, including evidence that the applicant has a felony conviction, has been dishonorably discharged from military service, has renounced American citizenship or suffers from men-

tal disability.

But Federal checks do not always have access to state or local records that would show, for example, restraining orders or misdemeanors. In Colorado, more than 50,000 people have restraining orders against them at any given time.

"For the F.B.I. to have all the data states have, it would take years to convert all that information," said Robert Cantwell, director of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. "There is so much information. To capture it all is almost impossible."

Governor Owens, a Republican who took office this year, conceded that the decision to end the state checks was made largely for cost considerations and that even though he supported state background checks as a supplement to Federal review, "We did not put the full force and majesty of the Governor's office behind it, so it died."

But days after the Gonzales killings, Governor Owens set aside \$604,000 in emergency money, order-

An review by the F.B.I. cleared a gun buyer, who then shot to death his three children.

ing the Colorado Bureau of Investigation to resume the background checks temporarily until the Legislature considers a permanent program when it returns to session in January.

Fifteen states, including Connecticut and New Jersey, conduct criminal background checks on anyone who tries to buy a gun. Another 10 states initiate checks on anyone buying a handgun.

While Governor Owens said state efforts, as a supplement to the F.B.I. checks, might help discourage criminal behavior, no credible studies have shown that background checks have played a role in the overall decline of crime rates throughout the country.

Bill Powers, a spokesman for the National Rifle Association, which supports instant checks over any waiting period for gun purchases, said the Federal system "seems to be working reasonably well."

But Robert Walker, president of Handgun Control Inc., a nonprofit organization that favors tighter gun-control laws, predicted that more states would follow Colorado, adopting their own system of checking for criminal activity out of "a creeping awareness that the national system does not have access to everything."

The New York Times

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1999

Much-Troubled Missile System Passes Second Test in a Row

By ELIZABETH BECKER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 — In a second straight success, an experimental missile defense system intercepted a target today at a New Mexico test site, prompting the Pentagon to predict that the system would graduate to its second stage of development next year.

The \$3.9 billion Theater High Altitude Area Defense, or Thaad, has been plagued with problems, and it failed six earlier tests. It intercepted its first target in June. One failed test in March led the Pentagon to impose \$15 million in penalties against the developer, Lockheed Martin, and

members of Congress had asked the Pentagon to find another contractor. Today's test involved the interceptor missile's ability to hit its first target outside the earth's atmosphere as well as hitting a separated warhead for the first time, said Jennifer Canaff, of the Pentagon's Ballistic Missile Defense Organization.

Ms. Canaff said today's test was more difficult because the cooling of the target in outer space reduced the ability of the missile's infrared sensors to detect it.

Approved in the early 1990's, the program to create a mobile ground missile defense system against me-

dium-range ballistic missiles would be used overseas, if it is ultimately deployed.

China has protested American plans to create theater missile defense systems with Japan, South Korea and possibly Taiwan to protect allied and American troops based in northeast Asia.

Several independent scientists questioned the importance of today's tests and said that until the missile system was tested against targets that more closely simulate those in war, the results were going to be misleading.

"You've got to test against realis-

tic targets that actively try to evade the defense system — simulate real world targets — and not just hit missiles on a test range," said Tom Collina, director of the arms control program at the Union of Concerned Scientists, a Washington watchdog group.

Officials at Lockheed Martin say those tests will come in the next phase of development. But the missile defense system must still pass one of two final tests to be held in September and next February before it can move to that phase.

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NW SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1999, THE HERALD

Ex-welfare recipient inspires others

Mom of 4
attends Barry,
mentors others

By JASMINE KNPALANI
Herald Writer

At 15, Queen Esther Thompson Brown decided to move out of her house — leaving behind an alcoholic father, her mother and one younger sister.

Brown, who had dropped out of school in the eighth grade, moved in with her aunt.

A year later, Brown ran away to England with a man 25 years her senior. She left him later, and after another bad marriage to a different man, Brown became a single parent with four children.

Between the ages of 16 and 24, she was on welfare — living off \$340 a month or less.

"I had to be strong and I had to do it for them," Brown said.

That was 14 years ago — a history some would probably rather forget. But today, Brown, who is months away from getting her bachelor's degree in human resources management from Barry University, is being recognized for sharing her past — and inspiring others to overcome obstacles.

On Wednesday, the Human Services Coalition of Dade County is giving the 39-year-old single mom its first Heart Award — for her commitment to serving others in the community.

"That's what she does. She gets everything done from the heart and is loving and personal," said Daniella Levine, the coalition's executive director.

Levine first met Brown at a January welfare-to-work conference, when Brown, who was a member of the audience, stood and spoke about her life experiences. In attendance were members of the Miami-Dade/Monroe WAGES (Work and Gain Economic Self-sufficiency) board and Miami-Dade Mayor Alex Penelas, among others.

All were impressed. It was the first time Brown had told her story. She has spoken at 10 conferences in the past six months and has also mentored more than 20 women in the welfare-to-work program.

"My reward is seeing my women working," Brown said. "I'm looking to be rewarded, not awarded."



MATTHEW J. LEE / Herald Staff

PROUD FAMILY: Queen Brown, center, gets a high from sons Eylon, left, and Ewan, right; daughter Monique is in background.

For Brown, those rewards have come later in life.

Growing up, she said, her future looked bleak. She heard it all from friends and relatives, from "You'll never make it" to "You're no good."

It wasn't until after the oldest of her four children turned 9 that she heard the first words of encouragement.

It came from the president of the PTA at Parkview Elementary, where her children attended school. He asked her if she wanted a job. After eight years on welfare, Brown said she didn't know employment was an option.

In 1984, she got a job as an office assistant at Hertz Rent-a-Car.

"For the first time, I wasn't going to get judged on what was in my past," Brown recalled. The job brought her closer to the world she wanted.

"It did more for me than just putting files in order," said Brown, who got her GED a year after landing the Hertz job. "I realized the women in the office were dealing with the same problems I was dealing with."

In 1987, she applied for and got a job as a parking lot attendant for Miami-Dade County.

From there, she worked her way up to bus shelter enforcement specialist, a management position she still has.

Brown said she's proud of what she's been able to accomplish with her children.

Daughter Elizabeth Thompson, 22, attends Barry University with her mom and is studying business administration. Son Ewan Brown, 20, is a second-year student studying elementary education at West Virginia State College. The two youngest children, Monique Brown, 17, and Eylon Brown, 16, are students at Norland Senior High.

"She's been there as a friend for advice," Thompson said of her mom. "As long as I'm doing what I love, she motivates me. She's a cheerleader."

Brown also had to juggle two roles.

"I was a student in the work force and a teacher when I came home," she said. "I taught my kids through my own experience."

Brown credits a professor she had last fall with sparking her interest in her minor — social work. Susan Gray, a professor of social work at Barry, met Brown through the school of adult and

just needed someone to tell her."

Brown has become a mentor herself in the WAGES program. Many are where she was 15 years ago — women raising children alone, with little or no job prospects. The WAGES program requires them to gain employment skills to help them find jobs within two to three years.

"I am a reformed welfare recipient," Brown said. "I open my life up and show them that I did that [collected public assistance] for years."

She added: "You have to be an example. I love it when there is a success story."

Today, Brown boasts about Kaylor Yancey's story. Brown became her mentor in March, when Yancey was supporting her three children on welfare. After much coaching from Brown, Yancey got a part-time job at a day-care center. The position provided little income, but she accepted the four-hour-a-day job.

The following month, Brown ran into Yancey at Winn-Dixie store. Screaming across the grocery aisle, an elated Yancey told Brown: "I work full-time now."

Brown's own success story

IF YOU GO

The Human Services Coalition of Dade County will hold its 1999 annual meeting from 4 to 7 p.m. Wednesday at Coral Gables Congregational Church, 3010 DeSoto Blvd. Registration starts at 3:45 p.m.

Queen Brown will receive the Heart Award. Others being honored are Florida International University professor

and former Miami Herald publisher David Lawrence Jr., who will get a Vision Award, and Anita Bock, the former head of the Miami-Dade/Monroe district of the state Department of Children and Families, who will get a Spirit Award.

The cost is \$10 for members and \$15 for nonmembers. Call 305-578-5001.

continuing education. Gray thinks Brown is a natural leader.

"I wish I had a whole classroom full of Queen Browns," Gray said. "She takes a theory and brings it to life."

And when the county offered a mentorship program five years ago — pairing younger employees with seasoned county workers — Brown was among the first to sign up. She chose Judy Seidner, 58, a high-ranking administrator for the Miami-Dade Transit Agency.

"All she needed was encouragement," said Seidner, who met with her once every two weeks for more than a year. "She always had it in her. She

may also be something to scream about. When she went up to Tallahassee in February with Levine and 200 other human-services coalition members for a summit, she met with Gov. Jeb Bush.

Brown yelled to Bush from the crowd: "Thank you for the WAGES program."

Life's been a bumpy ride, but Brown said she doesn't let it hold her back.

"It doesn't matter how late you start in the game," she said. "It just matters that you start."

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