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SUBJECT: ABC THIS WEEK, April 25, 1999

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TEXT:
ABC THIS WEEK
APRIL 25, 1999

ANNOUNCER: From ABC News Washington, This Week with Sam Donaldson and Cokie Roberts, featuring George Will, and our roundtable with ABC News analysts George Stephanopoulos and Bill Kristol.

SAM DONALDSON, ABC News: (voice-over) This week, one month of war. Air strikes escalate as NATO leaders convene in Washington for the 50th anniversary.

Pres. BILL CLINTON: Our message is clear -- Peace and humanity will prevail in Kosovo. The refugees will go home.

SAM DONALDSON: (voice-over) But NATO sidesteps on the issue of ground troops. What is the next step. We'll ask Javier Solana, NATO's secretary general; And in his first in-depth interview since the bombing began,

we'll hear from Senate Majority Leader, Trent Lott.

COKIE ROBERTS, ABC News: (voice-over) And this week, terror in Littleton, Colorado -- the deadliest school shooting incident in American history, fourteen students and one teacher dead.

DAVID THOMAS, Jefferson County District Attorney: These deaths cannot be in vain. We can't walk away from here and wait for the next incident to occur, and then go cover that incident and not learn from this.

COKIE ROBERTS: (voice-over) What lessons can we learn. Could this have been prevented? We'll ask the President's top advisor on mental health, Tipper Gore.

SAM DONALDSON: (voice-over) NATO in Washington and tragedy in Colorado this Sunday morning.

COKIE ROBERTS: Good morning.

The NATO summit continues in Washington today with the country's debating the policy in Kosovo and that, of course, will be the ongoing public policy question. But the story gripping the country is the school shooting in Colorado.

Sam.

SAM DONALDSON: That's exactly right, Cokie, and it's a very emotional weekend in Littleton, Colorado. Let's go there now and get the latest developments from our man on the scene, Tom Foreman.

Tom, another big memorial service planned for today.

TOM FOREMAN, ABC News: Sam, I think this one will be very, very big. They're anticipating at least 30,000 people. I think there maybe a lot more. The preparations are under way behind beyond this memorial. We're about a quarter mile north of the school where the shootings began.

The Vice President going to be there, the governor will be there, Christian singer Amy Grant (ph). They're expecting a huge outpouring because this has touched this community in a very, very profound way.

SAM DONALDSON: And it's actually going to be held in a parking lot. I mean, they expect so many people there.

TOM FOREMAN: Yes, they're holding it in a parking lot of a popular theater complex here. This whole area has grown up enormously and there are so many people who have centered their lives around here.

My own family lives a few miles from here. We play in this park. We all gather here, we all know this school, we all know this area, and that's why it's happening right in the middle of everything.

COKIE ROBERTS: Tom, we read stories overnight about diaries, a diary of one of the suspected killers in this situation. Tell us a little bit more about that.

TOM FOREMAN: This diary, which was found in the home of one of the killers by the authorities, outlined what they say are a year's worth of at least some form of planning for this. Now we don't know if that means careful, analytical planning as much as a year ago, or if they just started writing about the idea a year ago, but along the way, it became analytical. They'd write about the school, describing hiding places, places where the lights good, where the lights bad. Where you might be able to store ammo, that sort of thing.

COKIE ROBERTS: And does that indicate that there are other accomplices or not?

TOM FOREMAN: That is very unclear at this point. There are some initials in the diary which possibly refer to other people and whether it refers to other people who knew about this, is unclear. This whole question of a third suspect, or a fourth suspect, or a fifth suspect is

very uncertain at this point.

Authorities say right up front, that they know they have to look for all these people because that's their job. They ought to go look for them. At the same time, they all say it's possible they will get finished with all of this and find out that these two young gunmen did it all by themselves.

SAM DONALDSON: Thanks very much, Tom Foreman in Littleton, Colorado.

Later on our program, Cokie will talk to Tipper Gore about what happened in Colorado this week.

COKIE ROBERTS: The man in Congress who'll be called upon to make major decisions about Kosovo policy is Majority Leader Trent Lott. He's been pretty quiet up to now, we'll talk to him in a minute.

But first, ABC's Linda Douglass on what Lott's been up to lately.

LINDA DOUGLASS, ABC News: (voice-over) Between meetings with NATO heads of state, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott takes a break to rehearse for a very different leadership role.

Sen. TRENT LOTT, Majority Leader: Well, of course you'll have to get their attention, first, you know? And then you go like that.

LINDA DOUGLASS: (voice-over) This weekend, Lott conducted the National Symphony Orchestra. In the Senate, he is engaged in a much more difficult balancing act, trying to keep the GOP's domestic agenda on the front burner, even as Congress becomes consumed by Kosovo.

Lott must weigh competing views among Republican senators on ground troops and on how much to spend on the war. Though he was adamantly opposed to the bombing, his own comments lately have been restrained.

Sen. TRENT LOTT: Once the order was given, we have to support the men and women. And frankly, I'm prepared to be patient, to be supportive of what they're doing.

LINDA DOUGLASS: (voice-over) But he tell a friend in Mississippi, he wants it to be over.

Sen. TRENT LOTT: We have got to find a way to win it or end it. Quick.

LINDA DOUGLASS: (voice-over) He intends to deliver that message to President Clinton, he says, the next time they talk privately.

Sam?

SAM DONALDSON: Thanks, Linda.

Joining us now from Meridian, Mississippi, where he conducted the National Symphony Orchestra, the Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott.

Welcome, Senator.

Sen. TRENT LOTT: Thank you, Sam, glad to be with you again.

SAM DONALDSON: Always good to see you.

Now, John McCain is arguing that the Senate and the Congress should pass a resolution saying that all necessary force be used to end the war in Kosovo. Are you going to have that resolution come to a vote and are you going to vote for it?

Sen. TRENT LOTT: Well, I certainly can understand the frustration that Senator McCain and Senator Lugar and others feel. They're very worried about the incrementalism. They're worried that the bombing campaign alone is not going to be enough. They also want to make sure that Congress fulfills its role constitutionally if this is, in fact a war, if it's going to involve steps down the road beyond the bombing campaign -- Congress should have a debate and a vote.

But, I think it's important that Congress do no harm first. We don't need a divisive debate that could maybe give aid and comfort to Mr. Milosevic. Remember, he's the problem here. He's the guy that for a decade

now has been causing havoc in the Balkans. He's the guy that's been participating in the ethnic cleansing. We should not give any kind aid or comfort to him.

So, the direct answer to your question is, while I understand what Senator McCain is trying to achieve, I think we should bide our time, hope that the bombing campaign will have the desired affect.

Finally at least, they'll let the bombing campaign be administered by the military and not by some kind of NATO committee, or that's what it appears that came out of the NATO meeting.

SAM DONALDSON: In other words, you're saying there will be a vote, but you're not for the resolution?

Sen. TRENT LOTT: At some point, there may very well may be a vote.

I think the President needs to show leadership. I think the President needs to tell Congress what the plans are. There are a lot of unanswered questions here.

What if the bombing campaign does not work? If we had ground troops, under what conditions? How long would they be there? How is this going to be paid for? How are we going to bring this to an acceptable conclusion?

I don't think we're to the point yet where we need that debate in the Senate or a vote. I would not be prepared to vote for Senator McCain's resolution at this time.

SAM DONALDSON: Senator Lott, the chiefs at the Pentagon told the President and yesterday the President acknowledged they told him that air power alone cannot stop the killing. And if that's correct and if the goals are to require Milosevic to remove all his forces and bring the Kosovars back under secure conditions, how are you going to do it without ground troops?

Sen. TRENT LOTT: Well, I had my doubts about just an air campaign working from the beginning. I expressed those concerns. I asked the question, "Well, what if the bombing doesn't work?"

I never got a satisfactory answer so that's why I voted against the bombing campaign.

But once the President gives an order, we have to support that effort. We have to support our men and women that are doing a tremendous job in the region, in the air campaign. We have to hope for the best and at least now they're hitting more targets and hopefully they'll be able to focus more military targets. I think we should cut off the oil that's coming in. But if it does not work then, we've to give a lot of thought to what happens next.

I think we need to encourage a negotiated settlement. If the Russians can be helpful, if Mr. Chernomyrdin can be helpful, so be it. We need to find a way to achieve some peace in this situation without getting into a protracted, very difficult war.

GEORGE WILL: Senator Lott, how might the debate on the McCain measure give aid and comfort to Milosevic? Are you afraid that it might come up and lose and that would give aid and comfort to the Serbians?

Sen. TRENT LOTT: Well, there's one of only two things that could happen; One, it could fail. And then it would show a lot of disagreement and, you know, chaos among the leaders in Washington and in the Congress between the Congress and the President. I don't think that would be a positive development or conversely, it might pass. And if it passes, it could give an effect carte blanche authority to the President to do, as it says, use all necessary force. I'm not sure Congress is prepared to do that yet. Senator Max Cleland of Georgia, for instance, who voted earlier

for the bombing campaign, now says that he has a lot of reservations about what happens next.

GEORGE WILL: "Roll Call," the newspaper that covers Capitol Hill, and some other publications, have reported that the real reason Republicans don't want a war powers resolution or any other resolution to come to a vote, is that they would like this to be the Clinton-Gore war and that they would be remain free to criticize it. Is there any truth in that?

Sen. TRENT LOTT: No, that's not true. This is too serious a business for that sort of partisan thinking. There is legitimate concern about how the decisions are being made and warning the President to further clarify what he expects of what he's trying to seek. There's concern about how we got into this situation, but now, we're in it.

And we're Americans and we're part of NATO. The NATO meeting has been going on in Washington, there's been a very positive event. I've met with a lot of the leaders from around the world. Spent almost two hours with Prime Minister Tony Blair. We need to be, you know, a part of that effort.

But, it's interesting to note that while all the NATO countries agree, it's the United States that's doing the job. We're providing 90 percent of the firepower. We're paying the bulk of the cost.

GEORGE WILL: Senator, you said in a clip we have of you speaking on the phone I guess to a constituent, saying, we must win it or end it quickly. Winning it quickly doesn't seem to be in the offing. Ending it quickly would be by negotiation. Can you suggest which of the five NATO conditions should be compromised in order to get a negotiated settlement?

Sen. TRENT LOT: Well, I hate to get into negotiating. That's what I said from the beginning. I don't think Congress would want to get involved and maybe cause problems.

But, for instance, I understand that the sticking point may be if Milosevic pulls back his troops, the Kosovars are allowed to return to their homes, if they will, what would be the conditions? Who would escort them back in and provide them safety? I see that there's one argument over whether or not they'd be armed or not. Well, they'd have to be armed. One of the sticking points is, though, would U.S. troops be a part of that group that would escort the Kosovars in? Perhaps, it could be a U.N. force. Perhaps other countries -- perhaps even the Russians could be involved. I don't think that there has to be a U.S. component in that arrangement.

But there are a lot of things to consider. I know the Kosovars would be hesitant to go back into that area without the assurances that the U.S. provides. We are the facilitators. We are the country that really has the capability to do the job.

COKIE ROBERTS: Senator, you say you won't bring up the McCain resolution, but you will be forced to bring it up at some point, a funding request. The President's apparently going to ask for about \$6 billion. There's been talk in the House -- one member of the House, a Republican conservative says \$20 billion. Throw in every defense request that anybody's had for a long while there. What's going to happen on that?

Sen. TRENT LOTT: Let me go back to the first part of your statement. Senator McCain can very well find a place any day that he could offer his resolution. I would hope that he would hold back on that. And if he did, I'd be inclined to offer a substitute amendment, but I hope we don't get into that kind of discussion. Let's wait. The time may come when we have to have a full debate, amendments and votes on whether and how to go forward.

With regard to the funds for this effort, I think that Congress has to act on the President's request. This is like a credit card. We've already spent over a \$1 billion. I think we need to support the men and women, the troops that are doing the job. Make sure that they have ammunition, the missiles, the equipment, the spare parts, all that they need to do the job that they've been ordered to do so.

COKIE ROBERTS: What about everything else? What about all the other goodies?

Sen. TRENT LOTT: I don't think we should take this opportunity to look at adding every military need we may have been aware of. Clearly, the President has not been asking for an adequate amount for defense for the last several years. We have real problems with readiness, operation and maintenance, the personnel -- morale is a problem now, and so I think we should look at this, not as an opportunity to make it -- everything that we'd like to replace, but replace what has been used, project what we'll need to the end of the fiscal year and also go beyond just a bullet for bullet or missile for missile as the Speaker has said, and look at some of the operation and maintenance, some of the wear and tear.

For instance, I personally think we should include pay raise, some modifications of the retirements. Give the troops the assurances that we know they're there -- that they're doing a great job.

COKIE ROBERTS: How big a bill does that come to, Senator?

Sen. TRENT LOTT: I think it would probably be somewhere in the range of \$10 or \$11 billion.

COKIE ROBERTS: And does that come out of Social Security trust fund?

Sen. TRENT LOTT: The President has asked that this be treated as an emergency. As an emergency, if it is approved, that means it doesn't have to be offset by cutting other programs or other spending. It comes out of the surplus then. The only surplus we have is Social Security. But that's what the President has asked for. I think that the American people understand that in a case of an emergency, military action, that the surplus would have to be used. But I think we need to understand that's where it's coming from, it's really coming from Social Security that we need to protect, and certainly we need to make a commitment now. We need to have a safe deposit box that says that Social Security cannot be used for all the other spending program that the President maybe asking for.

SAM DONALDSON: Senator, we're out of time, but I've got to ask you, House, counterparts, Republicans there, are saying Social Security reform this year is dead. Won't happen this year. How say you?

Sen. TRENT LOTT: Once again, we need some leadership of the President. He backed away from real reform in Medicare. He's really proposed nothing on Social Security.

But there are two things that we can do on Social Security. One, put it in a lock box, have a procedure where it can't be just used for every spending program or for that matter, tax cuts that comes along. And secondly, we should set that surplus that Social Security surplus aside and keep it for future reform.

SAM DONALDSON: Senator, in a word, is it dead, the reform for this year?

Sen. TRENT LOTT: I don't see it happening this year because I don't believe the President will really honestly address it.

SAM DONALDSON: Senator Lott, thanks very much, please come back. Good to see you.

Sen. TRENT LOTT: OK. All right, sir.

SAM DONALDSON: Coming next -- President Clinton's mental health policy advisor, Tipper Gore.

And later -- our weekly round table with ABC News analysts Bill Kristol and George Stephanopoulos.

COKIE ROBERTS: Tipper Gore is attending the memorial service in Colorado today, not just in her role as the Vice President's wife, but also in her capacity as the President's mental health advisor.

(voice-over) We visited with Tipper Gore at the vice president's residence to talk about the lessons of Littleton.

Mrs. Gore, when you looked at those pictures this week, those kids coming out of the school, hands over their heads, crying, hugging each other, holding each other, did you just think the kids who did this must be crazy or more politely, mentally ill?

TIPPER GORE: Well, I think like all Americans, I didn't know what to think. My first reaction was just to be completely heartsick and shocked and stricken, and then to offer prayers immediately to everyone on the scene, and I think we can continue that love and support and comfort to people.

And then my reaction was to be in touch with my own children because I thought they may be seeing these things, too, and I want to talk with them. And I think that's probably what most people -- I hope that's what most adults and most parents thought of when they saw this. But, yes, just shock and complete -- heartsickness.

COKIE ROBERTS: And for the parents of these children who did it, as well for the other children, they've lost their children almost -- twice.

TIPPER GORE: I think so, too. And you know, little has been said about this, but I think that as we talk about reaching out and comforting, and that our prayers go out to the victims and their families and the whole community, we must include, of course, the members of the community who include the parents of the young men who did kill people, but who also took their own lives. They have suffered loss on a scale that is hard to imagine -- their own children and the guilt and the burden that they will have to live with all the rest of their lives of what their children did.

COKIE ROBERTS: You've spent an enormous amount of time on this question of mental illness and young people and mental illness. What -- you've said the community should be reaching out more. What should it do?

TIPPER GORE: Well, I have spent a lot of time talking lately to young kids. In fact, just a couple of days ago, after this event, two high school students in a school up in New Hampshire, we really had a great conversation about what should be done. All of them said that they knew kids who were troubled. Most of them said they knew kids who were depressed or had attempted suicide or who were thinking of committing suicide, and some of them knew kids who were talking about being involved with violence to the point where they were afraid. So I said, "You are the first early warning signs." You know which kids are in trouble, so take it seriously. Go to some adult who can offer you help. The thing that really tore my heart strings was all the kids who talked about this said, "my friends know they need help, and we know who needs help, but we're ashamed or they're ashamed to come forward." The stigma is so great that it prevents them from getting help. As adults in our society, we have got to do something about the stigma associated with getting mental health help.

COKIE ROBERTS: Of course, with parents busy...

TIPPER GORE: Yes.

COKIE ROBERTS: The kids become even more subject to the culture.

TIPPER GORE: Right.

COKIE ROBERTS: And you, in the past, spoke out a great deal about that. Have you pulled back from talking about those problems in the culture?

TIPPER GORE: I've talked about the problems in the culture whenever I've been asked or whenever I've had an opportunity, and often it has come up. A lot of kids are talking about the fact that we're in a toxic culture, one that seems to commercialize violence and sell it to kids.

What we need to do, I think, is tune in, ask all adults in the community to tune into that and listen to kids, to find out what it is they're involved in, and to what degree, how intense it is, how powerful it is in their lives, and then to listen to them as they talk about it, and then take a measure of that child. Does that child need help or intervention or not?

COKIE ROBERTS: But beyond listening to what the kids are listening to...

TIPPER GORE: Right.

COKIE ROBERTS: You know, you at one point, really took on the people producing this stuff.

TIPPER GORE: Well, I don't mean to leave those folks off the hook at all. I just think that it's a complex issue and that you have to talk about tuning in, knowing what kids are listening to. I certainly think that the industries that are responsible for producing this, whether it's violence in a movie or a TV screen or in the music, should ask themselves, "do I have to really profit from selling this mayhem to kids?" And I think they should ask themselves and hold themselves accountable.

COKIE ROBERTS: You know, somebody said to me today, the Democrats talk about guns and the Republicans talk about the culture. Have the Democrats given that up?

TIPPER GORE: Well, I'm a Democrat and I talk about both guns and the culture, and most of the Democrats that I know are really concerned about that, particularly where easy access to guns and a toxic culture with at-risk youth can come together. That's a very lethal mix, and we as adults, have got to tune in.

COKIE ROBERTS: But is there a Democrat -- I'm not saying you -- but a party shying away from offending a liberal constituency?

TIPPER GORE: I think the kinds of things that we're dealing with and the wake-up call that we as a nation have heard, most lately from Littleton, but certainly before and in other communities, should speak to all of us, as all Americans, regardless of party, to ask ourselves how can we be more supportive of kids in our community? There's a role for government, there's a role for bipartisanship. There's a role for volunteers. There's a role for employers to figure out how to give families more time together.

COKIE ROBERTS: But is there is a role, as you -- and wrote in that book years ago, "Raising a PG Kid in an X-rated Culture"...

TIPPER GORE: Right.

COKIE ROBERTS: Is there a role for just screaming and yelling at this stuff and saying, "stop it"?

TIPPER GORE: Well, I think there is. I think if you -- of course there is. I mean, our country is based on grassroots organizations often raising issues to a much higher level, raising awareness of people. I think that this is a clear wake-up call to all Americans to ask themselves what can we do. But as we talk about what some of the elements are, yes, it's fair

to talk about easy access to guns. It's fair to talk about troubled kids, suicide being the second leading cause of death among adolescents. It's fair to talk about their need for -- better access to mental health help, and it's fair to talk about a toxic culture in which a lot of the entertainment includes excessive violence, which, for kids who are marginalized and alienated anyway, and who are drawn to that kind of entertainment, we have to recognize it might have a very powerful influence on them. But we have to look at the whole.

COKIE ROBERTS: Thank you very much. Thanks for taking the time.

TIPPER GORE: Thank you, Cokie.

SAM DONALDSON: Coming next, our weekly roundtable with ABC News analysts Bill Kristol and George Stephanopoulos. In a moment.

COKIE ROBERTS: The situation in Littleton, Colorado, has everybody once again trying to find out the reasons why this could happen? What can be done to prevent it again? What about guns? What about the elements in the culture?

George Will, I know you always worry that these are moments where we might commit sociology, but is there something to be learned here?

GEORGE WILL: Well, there's a normal human impulse to try and locate in the social environment some cause of an outrage like this. And it does seem to me clear that when you have desensitizing violence so saturating what Tipper Gore calls a toxic culture, it has to have an effect on society's most susceptible members.

But there's another point. We've had a number of these episodes and they've all happened at public schools where you cannot have a meaningful dress code. You could not have a Trenchcoat Mafia if you had school uniforms. Now try, if you're running a public school to ban a kid coming to school with a Swastika on and you'll be in court with the American Civil Liberties Union before noon.

GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS, ABC News Analyst: But those trench coats are hiding guns. Of course, I mean, we have violence all over the world. We have violent movies, violent videos, the Internet. Only in America do we have easy access to guns and we can legislate against that. There were more handgun deaths in America, twelve times more than the whole rest of the industrialized world. We can do something about that.

SAM DONALDSON: Guns aren't the basic problem. They're the instrument of death, I agree, and we need to get them off the streets and out of schools. But the basic problem is how do kids learn to glorify Adolf Hitler? Who told them that? Or, who told them not to -- the parents?

GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS: There are always going to be sick kids. There's always going to be evil in the world. You can't legislate against that but you can legislate against that.

COKIE ROBERTS: But you can also say, what makes kids sicker?

GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS: Absolutely.

COKIE ROBERTS: And guns are not what is making them sicker. Look, I agree with you, there's no reason on earth, as far as I'm concerned, for anybody to be walking around with a semi-automatic gun? Are you going to get a deer with it, please. But the fact is, is that you can see things that have on a young mind very impressionable -- to make them sick.

GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS: Fair point.

SAM DONALDSON: Cokie, my point was -- my point about guns was, when I grew up in the southwest, we all had guns, 22s, 38s, 30.6s, 20 gauge shotguns. No one thought about killing people -- a mud hen, a jack rabbit, so I don't think the fact that guns are there, again I say, we should get

them off the streets and out of the schools, are the root cause of this.

COKIE ROBERTS: Bill, get in here Bill.

BILL KRISTOL, ABC News Analyst: In churches across America today, ministers and priests are trying to make sense of this. And I hope they're doing a better job than I could because what can one say when kids kill other kids.

What I was struck by -- and there are many amazing stories and moving stories -- Isaiah Shoels, the young black man killed apparently because he was black, Dave Sanders, the teacher who saved a bunch of students and bled to death in the hours it took the police to get in there.

COKIE ROBERTS: The SWAT team to get in.

BILL KRISTOL: But I think the story that might resonate, and this really could become a day that sort of is remembered in history, is the story of Cassie Bernall and the young girl in the library, who was kneeling and praying, and one of the gunman came upon her and said, do you believe in God? And she said, yes, I believe in God.

And the gunman killed her.

GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS: And then laughed.

BILL KRISTOL: And then laughed, I mean, that is such an amazing story, it's something if you read it in a book, you wouldn't believe it, and I wonder if there's going to be a religious revival in the country, and I think we may be at the beginning of one. I think this episode will become a sort of famous episode in the sense that -- if you have a post-Christian America, post-religious America, there's no right and wrong, there's no good and evil, you get people behaving this way and then she poses the alternative, so starkly.

COKIE ROBERTS: But, you know, if we're talking about that, and we start to talk about good and evil, one of the things that struck me so much in reading all these stories the last few days, is how mean some kids in high school are to other kids. Now, look, this is not new. We've all been in high school.

SAM DONALDSON: I was going to say, you were lucky if you didn't get it.

COKIE ROBERTS: Most of us had kids in high school. But these kids felt -- I think we ought to -- the so-called good kids, the jocks, who have been doing this kind of thing, should also be called to task and should be examining their selves a little bit here.

GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS: And one good things that did happen in schools across the country this week, is a lot of schools did have assemblies where they did come together and talked about it. And the kids confronted each other and tried to figure out where their responsibility lies.

SAM DONALDSON: The terrible thing is, schools are now more and more saying we'll going to have to security guards, and I guess that's going have to be the case. In which case, security guards like people in the armed services are just going to have to understand like policemen, they have to lay down their lives if necessary.

GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS: There was a security guard in the school.

SAM DONALDSON: They have to lay down their lives for the students.

COKIE ROBERTS: But they mainly kept them from parking in the faculty parking places, they said.

SAM DONALDSON: You can't establish a perimeter on the outside, that doesn't help.

COKIE ROBERTS: Well, we'll be back in a moment to talk about the bigger violence in Kosovo.

(Commercial Break)

END

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-1999 18:06:23.00

SUBJECT: Does DPC really handle GAMBLING/Thursday guidance for Joe

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul J. Weinstein Jr. (CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP on 04/28/99
06:07 PM -----

Laura Emmett
04/28/99 06:04:18 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

please get to me by 10:30 if you have any updates or let me know if you do
not. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP on 04/28/99 06:01
PM -----

Erica S. Lepping
04/28/99 05:56:47 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

As I will be out of the office on Thursday, please forward your guidance
to Heather Riley by 11 a.m..

At this point, we are anticipating the following (and may request more in
the morning):

- * Social Security -- anything new? NEC
- * Kosovo Supp. -- latest movement RICCI
- * Tobacco -- Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids report DPC

- * Gambling -- Supreme Court movement DPC
- * Y2K -- McCain bill movement NEC
- * Violence in Entertainment/Internet -- Lieberman
- * NSC -- including War Powers
- * Ed Flex

Thanks in advance.

Message Sent

To:

Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP@EOP
Peter_A._Weissman@oa.eop.gov
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Sarah Ahmed/NSC/EOP@EOP
Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Jim Kohlenberger/OVP@OVP
Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP@EOP
Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

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To:

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Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP@EOP

Message Sent

To:

Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP
J. Eric Gould/OPD/EOP
Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP
Jonathan H. Schnur/OPD/EOP
Bethany Little/OPD/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-1999 18:21:28.00

SUBJECT: Re: Thursday guidance for Joe

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: J. Eric Gould (CN=J. Eric Gould/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I expect our Q&A to remain the same -- pending some new story tomorrow morning -- but we'll need Elena to sign off on statement and get it to the press office.

Laura Emmett
04/28/99 06:04:18 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

please get to me by 10:30 if you have any updates or let me know if you do not. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP on 04/28/99 06:01 PM -----

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04/28/99 05:56:47 PM
Record Type: Record

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cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

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- * NSC -- including War Powers
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Thanks in advance.

Message Sent

To: _____

Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP@EOP
 Peter_A._Weissman@oa.eop.gov
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-1999 18:30:35.00

SUBJECT: Re: Thursday guidance for Joe

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I don't know if it is the Indian gaming or something else.

Laura Emmett

04/28/99 06:13:23 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP, Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

is this gambling issue a DPC issue or Counsel's office issue?

----- Forwarded by Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP on 04/28/99 06:11 PM -----

Erica S. Lepping

04/28/99 05:56:47 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

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- * Gambling -- Supreme Court movement DPC
- * Y2K -- McCain bill movement NEC
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- * NSC -- including War Powers
- * Ed Flex

Thanks in advance.

Message Sent

To:

Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP@EOP
Peter_A._Weissman@oa.eop.gov
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To:

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Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Charles Konigsberg (CN=Charles Konigsberg/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-1999 23:11:39.00

SUBJECT: OMB Legislative Report - April 28, 1999

TO: Jacob J. Lew (CN=Jacob J. Lew/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: nicole r. rabner (CN=nicole r. rabner/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
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CC: sally katzen (CN=sally katzen/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
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CC: david e. tornquist (CN=david e. tornquist/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
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CC: eugene m. ebner (CN=eugene m. ebner/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
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CC: toni s. hustead (CN=toni s. hustead/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
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CC: mary jo siclari (CN=mary jo siclari/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: julie e. mason (CN=julie e. mason/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: oliver_a@a1 (oliver_a@a1 @ cd @ lngtwy [UNKNOWN]) (OMB)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mark a. weatherly (CN=mark a. weatherly/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
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CC: janet e. irwin (CN=janet e. irwin/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
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CC: melinda d. haskins (CN=melinda d. haskins/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
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CC: phillip caplan (CN=phillip caplan/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
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CC: mickey ibarra (CN=mickey ibarra/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
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CC: todd stern (CN=todd stern/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
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CC: annette e. rooney (CN=annette e. rooney/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
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CC: robert j. pellicci (CN=robert j. pellicci/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
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CC: james a. brown (CN=james a. brown/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ingrid m. schroeder (CN=ingrid m. schroeder/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
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CC: james j. jukes (CN=james j. jukes/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: bruce w. mcconnell (CN=bruce w. mcconnell/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ellen j. balis (CN=ellen j. balis/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert e. barker (CN=robert e. barker/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: barry t. clendenin (CN=barry t. clendenin/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: kathleen peroff (CN=kathleen peroff/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: janet l. graves (CN=janet l. graves/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: joseph j. minarik (CN=joseph j. minarik/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert g. damus (CN=robert g. damus/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jacob j. lew (CN=jacob j. lew/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: elizabeth r. newman (CN=elizabeth r. newman/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: broderick johnson (CN=broderick johnson/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: carol r. dennis (CN=carol r. dennis/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: julie b. goldberg (CN=julie b. goldberg/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: rhodia d. ewell (CN=rhodia d. ewell/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard e. green (CN=richard e. green/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mindy e. myers (CN=mindy e. myers/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard p. theroux (CN=richard p. theroux/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: arthur g. fraas (CN=arthur g. fraas/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jefferson b. hill (CN=jefferson b. hill/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jasmeet k. seehra (CN=jasmeet k. seehra/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: leticia sierra (CN=leticia sierra/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: david r thomas (CN=david r thomas/O=ovp@ovp [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: william h. white jr. (CN=william h. white jr./OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: keri a. eisenbeis (CN=keri a. eisenbeis/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: nanda chitre (CN=nanda chitre/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: charles m. brain (CN=charles m. brain/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sylvia m. mathews (CN=sylvia m. mathews/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: paul w. baker (CN=paul w. baker/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert l. nabors (CN=robert l. nabors/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: elizabeth gore (CN=elizabeth gore/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jade l riley (CN=jade l riley/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert d. kyle (CN=robert d. kyle/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: lisa m. kountoupes (CN=lisa m. kountoupes/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: gary c. reisner (CN=gary c. reisner/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: chandler g. spaulding (CN=chandler g. spaulding/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: gina c. mooers (CN=gina c. mooers/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: michael l. goad (CN=michael l. goad/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: martha foley (CN=martha foley/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: linda ricci (CN=linda ricci/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ronald l. silberman (CN=ronald l. silberman/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: david a. bernell (CN=david a. bernell/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: anna m. briatico (CN=anna m. briatico/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: barbara chow (CN=barbara chow/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: theodore wartell (CN=theodore wartell/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: bendick_g@a1@cd@lngtwy (bendick_g@a1@cd@lngtwy [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: stephen g. elmore (CN=stephen g. elmore/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sandra yamin (CN=sandra yamin/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: wayne upshaw (CN=wayne upshaw/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: eric r. anderson (CN=eric r. anderson/O=ovp@ovp [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: gene b. sperling (CN=gene b. sperling/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: bruce n. reed (CN=bruce n. reed/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: paul j. weinstein jr. (CN=paul j. weinstein jr./OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jennifer ferguson (CN=jennifer ferguson/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: carol thompson-cole (CN=carol thompson-cole/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: janie l. jeffers (CN=janie l. jeffers/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mathew c. blum (CN=mathew c. blum/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: charles r. marr (CN=charles r. marr/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: andrew m. schoenbach (CN=andrew m. schoenbach/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: edward a. brigham (CN=edward a. brigham/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: david j. haun (CN=david j. haun/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard j. turman (CN=richard j. turman/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: gary l. bennethum (CN=gary l. bennethum/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: david h. morrison (CN=david h. morrison/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: elena kagan (CN=elena kagan/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: barry j. toiv (CN=barry j. toiv/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: brian a. barreto (CN=brian a. barreto/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: justine f. rodriguez (CN=justine f. rodriguez/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard a. mertens (CN=richard a. mertens/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: james b. kazel (CN=james b. kazel/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert s. fairweather (CN=robert s. fairweather/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert j. nassif (CN=robert j. nassif/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: anita chellaraj (CN=anita chellaraj/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: douglas b. sosnik (CN=douglas b. sosnik/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: john podesta (CN=john podesta/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: philip r. dame (CN=philip r. dame/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: e. holly fitter (CN=e. holly fitter/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: constance j. bowers (CN=constance j. bowers/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jeffrey a. weinberg (CN=jeffrey a. weinberg/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: janet r. forsgren (CN=janet r. forsgren/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: elisa millsap (CN=elisa millsap/OU=who/O=eop@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: alicia k. kolaian (CN=alicia k. kolaian/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: susanne d. lind (CN=susanne d. lind/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard p. emery jr. (CN=richard p. emery jr./OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ronald m. cogswell (CN=ronald m. cogswell/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: alan b. rhinesmith (CN=alan b. rhinesmith/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: william a. halter (CN=william a. halter/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: joshua gotbaum (CN=joshua gotbaum/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: charles e. kieffer (CN=charles e. kieffer/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Brian S. Mason (CN=Brian S. Mason/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

TO: DIRECTOR JACK LEW
DEPUTY DIRECTOR SYLVIA MATHEWS
ACTING DEP DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT DEE LEE
EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR JOSH GOTBAUM

FROM: OMB LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

DATE: April 28, 1999

SUBJECT: LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Ways&Means Chairman Archer and Social Security Subcommittee Chairman Shaw today unveiled their Social Security reform plan, which includes establishment of personal retirement accounts with a 2% income tax credit, funded initially by budget surpluses. The annuity from those accounts would replace some of the funds that would have been paid to the worker directly from the Social Security Trust Funds.

Lott filed another cloture motion today on the Social Security Lockbox. The cloture vote will occur on Friday.

The House Appropriations Comm. is scheduled to markup the Kosovo Supp.Thursday at 1pm.

House Republican Budget Committee staff said they expect to markup the Nussle-Cardin budget process reform bill prior to the Memorial Day recess.

Highlights of the bill:

C Title I of the bill would convert the concurrent resolution on the budget into a joint resolution having the force of law and requiring the President,s signature.

C Title II of the bill would repeal the BEA waivers for emergency discretionary and mandatory spending; in its place, it requires the budget resolution to include a reserve for emergencies that is not less than the average in the preceding 5 years for BA and outlays for emergencies.

C Title III would require each bill to include a budget compliance statement prepared by the Budget Committee.

C Title IV would require Congress to vote each time it increases the debt ceiling; and would sunset all authorizations after 10 years;.

C Title V would phase in accrual budgeting for Federal insurance programs (excluding social, retirement, and medical insurance programs).

C Title VI would establish an automatic CR; a lockbox for appropriations savings; and would prohibit the budget from including current services estimates.

C Title VII would amend the BEA to permit the on-budget surplus to be spent on tax cuts or other programs, without offsets.

The Senate Finance Committee today held the first in a series of five Wednesday hearings on Medicare.

Wednesday's Legislative Activity:

SENATE:

Continued consideration of S. 96 the Y2K liability legislation. [SAP sent 4/27: Attorney General veto threat]. During consideration of the bill, Senator Kennedy offered a motion to commit the bill to the HELP committee with instructions to report back with an increase in the minimum wage. Lott's motion to table the Kennedy motion was approved 55-44.

HOUSE:

House passed, 213-210, H.Res.151, providing a rule for the consideration of the four Kosovo measures.

[Albright/Cohen letter sent April 28, 1999 opposing HR 1569, H.Con.Res. 82, and H.J.Res 44; and supporting S.Con.Res. 21.]

House passed, 249-180, H.R.1569, which would prohibit obligation or expenditure of Department of Defense funds for deployment of ground elements of the U.S. Armed Forces in Kosovo unless specifically authorized by law. (Note: a veto-proof majority requires 290 votes)

House rejected, 139-290, H.Con.Res. 82, directing the President, pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution, to remove United States Armed Forces from their positions in connection with the present operations against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

House rejected, 2-427, H.J.Res. 44, declaring a state of war between the United States and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

House rejected, 213-213, S.Con.Res. 21, A concurrent resolution authorizing the President of the United States to conduct military air operations and missile strikes against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). [Passed the Senate March 23 by a vote of 58-41].

CONGRESS -- THIS WEEK

SENATE

Thursday, April 29:

Senate will convene at 9:30am and at 10:30am a cloture vote will occur on S. 96, the Y2K liability bill. Following the cloture vote, the Senate could turn to the Y2K bill, the Lockbox legislation, or any other items cleared for action.

Friday, April 30:

A second cloture vote will occur on the Republican & Social Security Lockbox 8 proposal.

HOUSE

Thursday, April 29:

The House will meet at 10:00 am for legislative business.

H.R. 1480 - Water Resources Development Act (subject to a rule)
[Rules SAP sent 4/27: Sec. of the Interior and Administrator of EPA would recommend that the President veto the bill in its current form; Floor SAP is pending that &strongly opposes 8 (objectionable California project stricken under the Rule).]

Friday, April 30:
No votes are expected.

Next Week:

H.R. 833 - Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1999 (subject to a rule)

[SAP under discussion; senior advisers veto threat]===== ATTACHMENT 1

=====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D83]ARMS25039443O.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

**TO: DIRECTOR JACK LEW
DEPUTY DIRECTOR SYLVIA MATHEWS
ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT DEE LEE
EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR JOSH GOTBAUM**

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DATE: April 28, 1999

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- Title IV would require Congress to vote each time it increases the debt ceiling; and would sunset all authorizations after 10 years;
- Title V would phase in accrual budgeting for Federal insurance programs (excluding social, retirement, and medical insurance programs).
- Title VI would establish an automatic CR; a lockbox for appropriations savings; and would prohibit the budget from including current services estimates.
- Title VII would amend the BEA to permit the on-budget surplus to be spent on tax cuts or other programs, without offsets.

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H.J.Res 44; and supporting S.Con.Res. 21.]

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No votes are expected.

Next Week:

H.R. 833 - Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1999 (subject to a rule)

[SAP under discussion; senior advisers veto threat]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jon_Rosenwasser@budget.senate.gov (Jon Rosenwasser) (Jon_Rosenwasser@budget.senate.gov (Jon Rosenwasser) [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-1999 10:35:57.00

SUBJECT: Rule: Wednesday's Schedule and Trivia Challenge

TO: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Senate Senate Senate Senate Senate Senate Senate Senate Senate Senate

The Senate will convene at 10:30 a.m. with a period for morning business until 12:00 noon, with senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each with the following exceptions:

- * Senator Lott or designee.....30 minutes
- * Senator Durbin.....30 minutes
- * Senator Kerry.....15 minutes

At noon the Senate will resume consideration of S. 96, the Y2K liability bill. A cloture motion was filed on the McCain substitute amendment (#267) to the Y2K bill. To be considered timely filed, if cloture is invoked, all first degree amendments to the McCain amendment must be filed prior to 1:00 p.m.

House House House House House House House House House House

The House will convene at 10 a.m. and may consider one or both of the resolutions introduced by Rep. Tom Campbell regarding the War Powers Resolution.

???????????????????????????? Trivia Challenge ??????????????????????

What is the only country with a single solid-colored flag?

Yesterday's Q&A: Who was the first African-American to hold a cabinet post? Answer: Robert Weaver, Secretary of HUD under LBJ.

- Erudite budgeteers:
- Jane McFarland
 - Jim Esquea
 - Mitchell Feuer
 - Michael Herson

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-1999 18:13:28.00

SUBJECT: Thursday guidance for Joe

TO: Irene Bueno (CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

is this gambling issue a DPC issue or Counsel's office issue?

----- Forwarded by Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP on 04/28/99 06:11 PM -----

Erica S. Lepping

04/28/99 05:56:47 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

As I will be out of the office on Thursday, please forward your guidance to Heather Riley by 11 a.m..

At this point, we are anticipating the following (and may request more in the morning):

- * Social Security -- anything new? NEC
- * Kosovo Supp. -- latest movement RICCI
- * Tobacco -- Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids report DPC
- * Gambling -- Supreme Court movement DPC
- * Y2K -- McCain bill movement NEC
- * Violence in Entertainment/Internet -- Lieberman
- * NSC -- including War Powers
- * Ed Flex

Thanks in advance.

Message Sent

To:

Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP@EOP

Peter_A._Weissman@oa.eop.gov

Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Sarah Ahmed/NSC/EOP@EOP
Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Jim Kohlenberger/OVP@OVP
Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP@EOP
Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

Message Copied

To:

Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP
Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Erica S. Lepping (CN=Erica S. Lepping/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-1999 19:32:09.00

SUBJECT: Re: Thursday guidance for Joe

TO: James E. Kennedy (CN=James E. Kennedy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irene Bueno (CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Jim -- if there is movement on gambling in the Supreme Court and you see a reason for Q&A, can you produce guidance for Joe tomorrow? Am copying DPC on this...

If so, please send it to Heather Riley (I will be out tomorrow)... thanks.

----- Forwarded by Erica S. Lepping/WHO/EOP on 04/28/99

07:28 PM -----

Laura Emmett

04/28/99 07:15:52 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Erica S. Lepping/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Thursday guidance for Joe

----- Forwarded by Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP on 04/28/99 07:15

PM -----

Mary L. Smith

04/28/99 06:30:30 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

bcc:

Subject: Re: Thursday guidance for Joe

I don't know if it is the Indian gaming or something else.

Laura Emmett
04/28/99 06:13:23 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP, Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

is this gambling issue a DPC issue or Counsel's office issue?
----- Forwarded by Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP on 04/28/99 06:11 PM -----

Erica S. Lepping
04/28/99 05:56:47 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
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- * Y2K -- McCain bill movement NEC
- * Violence in Entertainment/Internet -- Lieberman
- * NSC -- including War Powers
- * Ed Flex

Thanks in advance.

Message Sent

To: _____
Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP@EOP
Peter_A._Weissman@oa.eop.gov
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Sarah Ahmed/NSC/EOP@EOP

Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP@EOP
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Jim Kohlenberger/OVP@OVP
Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP@EOP
Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

Message Copied

To: _____

Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP
Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-1999 18:06:33.00

SUBJECT: Thursday guidance for Joe

TO: Natasha F. Bilimoria (CN=Natasha F. Bilimoria/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeff B. Liebman (CN=Jeff B. Liebman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah Rosen (CN=Sarah Rosen/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FOR TOMORROW. Thanks

----- Forwarded by Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP on 04/28/99

06:06 PM -----

Erica S. Lepping

04/28/99 05:56:47 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

As I will be out of the office on Thursday, please forward your guidance to Heather Riley by 11 a.m..

At this point, we are anticipating the following (and may request more in the morning):

- * Social Security -- anything new? NEC
- * Kosovo Supp. -- latest movement RICCI
- * Tobacco -- Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids report DPC
- * Gambling -- Supreme Court movement DPC
- * Y2K -- McCain bill movement NEC
- * Violence in Entertainment/Internet -- Lieberman
- * NSC -- including War Powers
- * Ed Flex

Thanks in advance.

Message Sent

To:

Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP@EOP
Peter_A._Weissman@oa.eop.gov
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Sarah Ahmed/NSC/EOP@EOP
Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Jim Kohlenberger/OVP@OVP
Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP@EOP
Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

Message Copied

To:

Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP
Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Natasha F. Bilimoria (CN=Natasha F. Bilimoria/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-1999 18:35:55.00

SUBJECT: Thursday guidance for Joe

TO: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Anything new to report for tomorrow?

----- Forwarded by Natasha F. Bilimoria/OPD/EOP on
04/28/99 06:35 PM -----

Melissa G. Green

04/28/99 06:06:26 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sarah Rosen/OPD/EOP@EOP, Jeff B. Liebman/OPD/EOP@EOP, William
G. Dauster/OPD/EOP@EOP, Natasha F. Bilimoria/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

FOR TOMORROW. Thanks

----- Forwarded by Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP on 04/28/99
06:06 PM -----

Erica S. Lepping

04/28/99 05:56:47 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

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Peter_A._Weissman@oa.eop.gov
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David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Sarah Ahmed/NSC/EOP@EOP
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Jim Kohlenberger/OVP@OVP
Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP@EOP
Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

Message Copied

To:

Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP
Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-1999 18:06:19.00

SUBJECT: Thursday guidance for Joe

TO: Jonathan H. Schnur (CN=Jonathan H. Schnur/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: J. Eric Gould (CN=J. Eric Gould/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bethany Little (CN=Bethany Little/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tanya E. Martin (CN=Tanya E. Martin/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

please get to me by 10:30 if you have any updates or let me know if you do
not. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP on 04/28/99 06:01
PM -----

Erica S. Lepping
04/28/99 05:56:47 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

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Sarah Ahmed/NSC/EOP@EOP
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Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Jim Kohlenberger/OVP@OVP
Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP@EOP
Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

Message Copied

To:

Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP
Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-1999 12:55:31.00

SUBJECT: FOX Special Report, April 27, 1999

TO: Lindsey E. Huff (CN=Lindsey E. Huff/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven Reich (CN=Steven Reich/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly S. Anderson (CN=Kimberly S. Anderson/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin J. Bachman (CN=Robin J. Bachman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas D. Janenda (CN=Thomas D. Janenda/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Toby C. Graff (CN=Toby C. Graff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael A. Hammer (CN=Michael A. Hammer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Victoria L. Valentine (CN=Victoria L. Valentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracy Pakulniewicz (CN=Tracy Pakulniewicz/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jon P. Jennings (CN=Jon P. Jennings/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alejandro G. Cabrera (CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Clara J. Shin (CN=Clara J. Shin/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa J. Prober (CN=Melissa J. Prober/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steve Ricchetti (CN=Steve Ricchetti/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachael E. Sullivan (CN=Rachael E. Sullivan/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey A. Shesol (CN=Jeffrey A. Shesol/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gordon Li (CN=Gordon Li/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura D. Schwartz (CN=Laura D. Schwartz/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gene B. Sperling (CN=Gene B. Sperling/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (CN=Anne M. Edwards/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa M. Murray (CN=Melissa M. Murray/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia M. Ewing (CN=Patricia M. Ewing/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William A. Halter (CN=William A. Halter/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa J. Levin (CN=Lisa J. Levin/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer Ferguson (CN=Jennifer Ferguson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan A. Kaplan (CN=Jonathan A. Kaplan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Siewert (CN=Richard L. Siewert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: gamble-bennett@dol.gov (gamble-bennett@dol.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dag Vega (CN=Dag Vega/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Chandler G. Spaulding (CN=Chandler G. Spaulding/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anthony R. Bernal (CN=Anthony R. Bernal/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jenni R. Engebretsen (CN=Jenni R. Engebretsen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann C. Hertelendy (CN=Ann C. Hertelendy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Erica S. Lepping (CN=Erica S. Lepping/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Saladbar 23 <saladbar23 (Saladbar 23 <saladbar23 @ hotmail.com> @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rajiv Y. Mody (CN=Rajiv Y. Mody/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. O'Shea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura J. Lewis (CN=Laura J. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James E. Kennedy (CN=James E. Kennedy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James T. Heimbach (CN=James T. Heimbach/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca L. Walldorff (CN=Rebecca L. Walldorff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan M. Prince (CN=Jonathan M. Prince/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Justin Coleman (CN=Justin Coleman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Edward F. Hughes (CN=Edward F. Hughes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Susanna B. McGuire (CN=Susanna B. McGuire/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie B. Goldberg (CN=Julie B. Goldberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rochester M. Johnson (CN=Rochester M. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June Shih (CN=June Shih/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alison Muscatine (CN=Alison Muscatine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie E. Mason (CN=Julie E. Mason/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul K. Engskov (CN=Paul K. Engskov/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Waldman (CN=Michael Waldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter A. Weissman (CN=Peter A. Weissman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark D. Neschis (CN=Mark D. Neschis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lowell A. Weiss (CN=Lowell A. Weiss/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julianne B. Corbett (CN=Julianne B. Corbett/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jordan Tamagni (CN=Jordan Tamagni/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brenda M. Anders (CN=Brenda M. Anders/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dominique L. Cano (CN=Dominique L. Cano/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin M. Roland (CN=Robin M. Roland/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
FOX SPECIAL REPORT WITH BRIT HUME
Aired April 27, 1999

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: This is about our community. This is about our responsibility to our children. This is about protecting our children and the vulnerable children themselves from people who are about to go over the line here.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BRIT HUME, HOST, SPECIAL REPORT: President Clinton on the issue of gun control.

Welcome to Washington. I'm Brit Hume.

In the aftermath of the killings in Colorado, the president is pushing -- with some feeling -- for new regulations on firearms, regulations he had been planning to propose for some time anyway. As our White House correspondent, Wendell Goler, reports, the president gave his proposals quite an emotional launch.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

WENDELL GOLER, FOX NEWS (voice-over): With a moment of silence for the victims of the Littleton massacre, the White House launched a new gun control effort, though several lawmakers warned more controls might not be the proper response to the tragedy. The president pleaded for understanding from sportsmen, and there was raw emotion from New York congresswoman Carolyn McCarthy, whose husband was killed by a gunman aboard the Long Island Railroad and her son left gravely wounded.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE CAROLYN MCCARTHY (D-NY): There is something we can do. There has to be something that we can do.

GOLER: Mr. Clinton didn't claim his package would prevent another high-profile tragedy like that in Colorado, but he vowed it would reduce gun violence overall.

CLINTON: Just because it won't make all the difference doesn't mean it won't make a difference. It will make a difference.

GOLER: The president's package would ban ownership of handguns and assault rifles by people under 21. Right now the age is 18. It would require a background check for the purchase of explosives. Right now it's easier to buy dynamite than a handgun. Mr. Clinton would limit handgun purchases to one a month to curtail gun-running, and he would make all guns sold at gun shows subject to background checks.

The president is also resubmitting several proposals Congress has rejected in the past. He wants a three-day waiting period for handgun buyers reinstated, a cooling-off period, now that there are computer background checks. He wants all handguns to be sold with safety locks. Mr. Clinton wants increased parental responsibility for securing firearms with felony charges for those parents who carelessly let their children get ahold of guns. And he wants a lifetime ban on gun ownership by violent juveniles. The president says people need to learn to live with the restrictions the same way they live with metal detectors at airports.

CLINTON: It's going to be a hassle for them. It's worth it. It's worth it. We're sorry, it's worth it.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

GOLER: His aides say the president didn't make his proposals in response to the tragedy in Littleton, but he is counting on the country's outrage over what happened in Colorado to help push the package through Congress.

Brit?

HUME: Wendell, the president mentioned today that a number of Democrats had lost seats in the House as a result of their last go-round on gun control. What is the White House's take on the politics of this?

GOLER: Well, lawmakers were punished in 1994, Brit, but the president's popularity soared when he took on the gun lobby then, and polls suggest he could use a boost right now.

HUME: All right, Wendell. Thanks very much.

The president encouraged those gathered around him at the White House to try to convince people around the country that more gun control is a good idea, and thereby make it easier to sell this package on Capitol

Hill. As Carl Cameron reports, the immediate prospects there do not look especially promising.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

CARL CAMERON, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Congressional leaders have decided it's a bit too soon for a political debate about gun laws.

U.S. SENATOR TRENT LOTT (R-MS), SENATE MAJORITY LEADER: Let's allow a period of mourning and grief. Let's allow these families to bury their children.

CAMERON: Lawmakers bowed their heads in prayer, then joined the House in passing a measure that expresses grief and sympathy. The Senate will allow two weeks to pass before taking up the types of gun law reforms that the president has proposed. Already one of the Senate's premier liberals has suggested that Colorado's school tragedy shows the need for new laws in other areas.

U.S. SENATOR TED KENNEDY (D-MA): We'll try to see what we can do about not only the problems of the schools, but what's happening in other communities, as well, in the inner cities and other communities that are affected by guns.

CAMERON: But Republicans and many Democrats have doubts about throwing new laws on the books, suggesting that the president has missed the point that the nation faces a values crisis.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TOM DAVIS (R-VA): We have to start taking a look at the culture, and we have to take a look at some of the other issues that would move young kids to do the kind of things that they did. It's not just the availability of guns.

CAMERON: From the Senate's top Democrat, similar apprehension that more gun control may satisfy lawmakers' needs to feel proactive, but accomplish little.

U.S. SENATOR TOM DASCHLE (D-SD), SENATE MINORITY LEADER (April 26, 1999): I think that for me the question has always been how enforceable, how practical are additional laws when it comes to guns. There may be some, and we ought to look at them, but I'm skeptical...

CAMERON: And if Democrats are skeptical that future school gun violence can be prevented, Republicans who tend to oppose gun control are more so.

LOTT: I understand that 17 laws were violated by these actions, and with relation to guns and bombs, you know, so I don't know that we necessarily can solve this problem with more laws on the books.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

CAMERON: Several Senate Democrats have already stepped forward and offered to take the lead sponsoring legislation that would include the president's gun reform proposals. Senator Lott has suggested that many of them could perhaps be included in a broader package of juvenile justice legislation, but that has Democrats worried because a number of people in both parties believe the juvenile justice legislation was itself flawed, and Republicans are setting it all up to fail because the underlying bill has problems.

Brit?

HUME: Well, that takes care of the Senate. Any better prospects for this package in the house?

CAMERON: Not particularly. There are a couple of the less intrusive articles that may be supported by Republicans, but already House Republican leadership saying, "Look, any prohibition on violent offenders getting guns after they turn adult is unlikely," and the idea that they

would up the age to get a gun license to 21 will probably go nowhere.

HUME: All right, Carl. Thanks very much.

Next up: The president calls up the reserves for Kosovo. A full report in just a moment.

(18:08)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: For the first time since the Gulf war, the Pentagon is ordering National Guard reserve units to report for active duty. Secretary of Defense William Cohen said the call-up would be made in stages, reflecting the needs of NATO commanders as they expand the air campaign against Yugoslavia. FOX NEWS correspondent David Shuster has the story.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

DAVID SHUSTER, FOX NEWS (voice-over): The reserve units called to duty support air refueling tankers such as these based in Detroit, Michigan. More than 2,000 reservists are part of the deployment. Pentagon officials predict the number will eventually swell to 33,000 as NATO seeks additional aircraft and personnel.

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL KUDLAC (ph), U.S. AIR FORCE: These forces are needed to increase the tempo of air operations, allow us to keep planes on station for longer periods of time and increase the number of planes participating in operations over Yugoslavia and Kosovo.

SHUSTER: In recent days, those operations have included sharper attacks on oil refineries and fuel storage bunkers. And while NATO seeks to cut off the supplies needed by the military of Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic, allied pilots are also stepping up the strikes on Army barracks and communications centers such as this radio relay station near Belgrade. Here's a look at the attack from the ground.

GEN. WESLEY CLARK, NATO SUPREME COMMANDER: His personnel and materiel losses are mounting. We know a number of key facilities that they value highly have been destroyed, and we're seeing daily evidence of declining morale and increasingly widespread avoidance of the draft. We're winning. Milosevic is losing, and he knows it.

SHUSTER: One NATO political leader said the number of Serbian defections was running at several hundred a week, and there are reports that Serb authorities are having to go door to door to find new army recruits. Meanwhile in Belgrade, the International Red Cross had another meeting with three American POWs. A doctor was allowed to examine the U.S. soldiers for 45 minutes. According to Red Cross officials, each of the soldiers were in satisfactory condition with no apparent serious injuries.

KEN BACON, PENTAGON SPOKESMAN: We're encouraged by the fact that this happened, and also encouraged by the fact that the ICRC says that they expect to have future meetings with the three POWs.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

SHUSTER: The International Committee for the Red Cross has faxed some letters from these POWs to their families here in the States, and as you might imagine, the families are said to be ecstatic.

As for the reservists in the deployment order issued on Tuesday, most of the 2,000 are expected to start arriving at some bases in Europe by the end of the week. One of the bases that the reservists are heading to is near Budapest, Hungary. This marks the first time that Hungary's been involved in the NATO air strikes. Hungary, as you know, Brit, is one of NATO's newest members.

Brit?

HUME: All right, David. Thanks very much.

As you might have noted, the man in uniform in that package there was not Ken Bacon. He was the second person who spoke. That, of course, was NATO commander Wesley Clark.

As numerous observers have pointed out, one of the first actions the U.S. and its allies took against Saddam Hussein and Iraq was an embargo and blockade. A month into the air campaign over Yugoslavia, that step has not been taken, and the NATO commanders want to do it. But that might lead to trouble with Russia, which has diplomatic implications. Our senior White House correspondent, Jim Angle, reports on where this seems to be going.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JIM ANGLE, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Supreme allied commander General Wesley Clark recommended to NATO's political leaders that they approve the use of force to stop oil shipments to Yugoslavia, a move American officials embraced.

JAMES RUBIN, STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN: There are a range of options, and he indicated that the threat of force was part of that consideration.

ANGLE: That raises the possibility of an armed confrontation with Russian ships which have supplied Yugoslavia, shipments some Russian officials say will continue. That came up during discussions in Moscow with deputy secretary of state Strobe Talbott, but officials here are convinced that Russia does not want a confrontation.

RUBIN: My understanding is that the Russians did not indicate strongly an intent to push forward with plans to provide fuel to the Serb military machine.

ANGLE: Talbott met with several Russian officials to get a briefing on their discussions with Milosevic last week and to find out if he showed the slightest inclination to back down.

RUBIN: Whether this discussion with the Russians will translate into a change in the Serb position is obviously the \$64,000 question.

ANGLE: But the fighting must stop at some point, and everyone seems to recognize that Russia will be a crucial player in ending the conflict.

JOE LOCKHART, WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN: It's part of an ongoing effort to make sure that the lines of communication with the Russians and the NATO alliance stay open because we believe they do have a positive role, a constructive role to play in this process.

ANGLE: NATO even wants the Russians in a peacekeeping force that would go into Kosovo after the fighting. And in what could be an important reversal, Serbia's deputy prime minister, Vuk Draskovic, is now suggesting Serbs may have to accept a U.N. force in Kosovo. But for now, the U.S. is insisting on a NATO force.

WILLIAM COHEN, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE: It must be an armed peacekeeping force, international peacekeeping force. We believe it should be led by NATO.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

ANGLE: Does that mean that NATO would reject a U.N. force even if the Serbs were willing to accept it? Secretary Cohen said at the very least, NATO must be involved in its management. And officials say privately that the U.S. might not even participate in a force if it were run, as one official put it, by "some bozo at the U.N." Brit?

HUME: Jim, what's the status of the \$6 billion in additional money

the president's asked for for the Kosovo affair?

ANGLE: Well, both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Brit, are doubling that amount of money. The White House had worried that adding more would delay things, but they seem to be moving pretty fast. That boxes the White House in because, after all, what's the president going to do, veto more money for the military while they're overseas fighting? I don't think so.

HUME: Gotcha, Jim. Thanks very much.

Coming up next, an interview with New Jersey's Republican governor Christine Todd Whitman.

(18:16)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

Interview with Christine Whitman

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP - April 8, 1999)

CHRISTINE WHITMAN (R), NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR, SENATE CONTENDER: This is a major change for me, and it will be something that I look forward to. I'd be very excited by the challenge, and I believe I can contribute a great deal for the state of New Jersey in the United States Senate.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

HUME: That, of course, was New Jersey governor Christine Todd Whitman three weeks ago, announcing she was setting up an exploratory committee to raise money of a possible U.S. Senate campaign to succeed retiring Senator Frank Lautenberg. Governor Whitman has been a popular chief executive in New Jersey who's cut taxes and enacted reforms in Welfare and health care. She is also an outspoken member of the moderate wing of the Republican Party, and has criticized the party's stand on divisive issues such as abortion and gay rights. Governor Whitman joins me here now.

Welcome. Nice to have you.

WHITMAN: A pleasure. Nice to be with you.

HUME: First of all, you set up the exploratory committee. You've gotten a response, such as it is, to that. How do you feel, more or less likely?

WHITMAN: Well, it's not really an exploratory committee. We set up a regular committee to do full-fledged fund-raising. It's just that I'm not going to take on the mantra of a candidate for at least a year. The election isn't until 2000. People have enough coming on their plate. There's plenty of election time. So I'm going to wait before I fully become a candidate, in the sense of campaign mode, till next year some time.

HUME: But this committee would...

WHITMAN: But we're raising...

HUME: ... give you a vehicle for...

WHITMAN: It's the vehicle for raising the money. It's not limited -- it's required to have the same kind of reporting that a regular campaign committee. It is a regular campaign committee. An exploratory committee, as you know, doesn't have to do all the reporting that a regular campaign committee does, and we just went right ahead and -- and did the regular campaign committee.

HUME: So it's beyond an exploratory committee...

WHITMAN: Yes.

HUME: ... but you, in fact...

WHITMAN: I'm just not...

HUME: ... believe you're less...

WHITMAN: ... campaigning. I'm not a candidate in an active sense, at the moment.

HUME: Can you get any feel from the...

WHITMAN: I am for fund-raising.

HUME: ... from such fund-raising as you've been able to do about how it's going?

WHITMAN: Well, from what I gather, it's going very well. And certainly people have been very friendly, and people have been very supportive. And I get people stopping me and people writing and calling and saying that they'd love to do whatever they can.

HUME: Now, you've probably seen your colleague from Colorado on the TV screens doing what he can to react to the events out there the last week. The debate on gun control and other issues has now been clearly joined. How do you come out on all of that and on those events out there?

WHITMAN: Well, the more important thing, I think, as we all recognize -- we've got to keep guns out of the hands of kids, and that's why I put money in the budget a year ago to offer people incentives to put gun locks on their guns, child locks on their guns. We have now some sheriffs and some local officials are buying gun locks and giving them to gun owners. I proposed in my state of the union address this year that we ensure that no guns sold in the state of New Jersey didn't either have a gun lock on it or the smart-gun technology, when that's ready, which it isn't at the moment. But the more important thing is we have got to keep them out of the hands of kids. We have got to enforce things, such as we have in New Jersey, which we have is a zero tolerance for guns. We also are doing some other things, and I talked to Bill Owens, actually, the day after the shootings, obviously, to commiserate with him and...

HUME: He being, of course, the governor.

WHITMAN: ... the governor of Colorado -- offering whatever help I could because we -- a year ago, my attorney general put together a pamphlet -- well, it's 200 pages -- for superintendents and school administrators on safe policies within schools and guidelines to prevent violence in school that is listed by the National School Board Association as one of the five best tools in the country.

We also have in New Jersey something called a Violence Institute. It's the only one of its kind. It's at the University of Medicine and Dentistry, which particularly focuses on juvenile violence. And that's put together a sheet of tips for parents and for teachers on behavior that could indicate that something's going wrong, that this is a child you ought to look a little more closely at. And we've been disseminating that to schools, as well.

HUME: You know, it apparently did happen that these two young men were arrested, charges with breaking into a car, and were sent for counseling, the result of which their counselors felt they had done very well...

WHITMAN: Yeah.

HUME: ... and were promising young people. I wonder if that gives you pause as to the efficacy of therapy in some of these -- what appear to be quite extreme cases.

WHITMAN: Well, what it tells you is that no law, no initiative can ever fully protect us, unfortunately. We can write the laws. We can put in place the protocols. We can train the very best of therapists. We can lock up people who are violent. But nothing is going to guarantee 100 percent

safety. All we can do is the best we can. And if somebody is extremely bright and is very committed to doing something bad, it's going to be difficult. But there are things, and it's hard to say. I mean, I hate second-guessing, and right now, of course, we're all -- everybody's hindsight is 20/20 and, "Oh, well, I would have known, because the kid said this or that, that this was aberrant behavior." But...

HUME: It's not that easy, is it.

WHITMAN: It's not that easy. But if you put things together, if all the various components that we're hearing were, in fact, taking place, if they did make videos that were very violent, for instance, and if they did ever have an incident with a gun -- and at one point, I read that one of the boys had, nothing that was reported to the police, but may have been reported in the -- in school -- of course, their Web site -- now, who's going to go on

the Web? But if that father of the classmate did, in fact, go to the Web site, pull off 15 pages and share it -- what I think this calls for, and it's a reminder, is we have to have a better ability for agencies of government to share information.

It's one of the first things I did when I became governor was lift the -- we've always treated juveniles separately, and we've put this veil of kind of secrecy around them because they were juveniles, in order to protect them. Well, that's fine, and that's good, as far as the public perhaps is concerned.

But we need -- and we took it off in New Jersey, some of that secrecy, so that agencies could share, so a superintendent could say, "Hey, I've got a kid that I think has gotten in trouble," or a police officer could say to a superintendent, "You better watch this kid because we're seeing some activity here," or they could pull in a social worker or somebody, so that at least the resources that are available can be brought to bear early on. But even so, you're dealing with human beings, and you're never going to be 100 percent accurate.

HUME: I think Senator Lott made the point today that they estimate now that some 18 laws appear to have been broken in this incident. And I wonder if that gives you pause as to the efficacy, perhaps, of gun control in a situation like this.

WHITMAN: Well, again, all of it tells you that all of our best efforts are only going to go so far. And really, what you say -- if there were 18 laws broken, what you need to do is go back and find out how each one was broken, and is there a loophole that we need to close here? What can we do better to keep this from ever happening again?

But remember that in any sort of criminal activity, the frustrating thing for everyone is that you pass a law, and the police get smarter on how to stop criminals, and the criminals spend a whole lot of time studying how they can get around that, and then they figure out the next way. And it's a constant game of catch-up, trying to be one step ahead.

HUME: We got about a minute and a half. I don't want to limit you too much, but can you give us your general take on what's happening Kosovo and whether you feel that the president's got us on the right course?

WHITMAN: Well, my problem with what's occurring now in Kosovo is that we had a Dayton -- the Dayton accords more than 30 months ago, and for 30 months we really did nothing to implement those. In fact, we had opportunities to implement some of...

HUME: In what sense? Which...

WHITMAN: Well, I mean, there were times, for instance, where -- part

of the Dayton accord called for bringing to justice some of the generals who had been accused of some of the more heinous of crimes. We were close to getting some of those, and we let them go. We had them at checkpoints at various times and didn't enforce it. Twice the president laid down rules and said, "If you take one step further, if you do anything more, you'll cross this border and we're going to act," and then we didn't act. And I think that part of what that did is it led Milosevic to think that "I can get away with just about anything, and I'm going to continue to push the envelope."

But we're there now. I think it would be disaster if we were to walk away from it. I don't think we can. It would be...

HUME: Would you stay to the point of ground troops? Last question.

WHITMAN: I think all of us hate the idea of ground troops. I don't think we ever should take them off the table publicly. We don't want to use them, but we sure shouldn't be telling them "You can go ahead and do whatever you want because whatever happens, we won't use ground troops."

HUME: Governor Whitman, thanks for coming. Appreciate having you.

WHITMAN: A pleasure.

HUME: Hope you'll come back.

WHITMAN: OK.

HUME: We're going to take a break to do the news. Much more to come. Congressman Tom Campbell will be with us shortly. Stay tuned.

(18:27)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

Interview with Tom Campbell

HUME: The House International Relations Committee took up two measures on Kosovo put forth by California Republican congressman Tom Campbell. The measures, however, seem to be at odds with one another. The first would withdraw U.S. forces from Yugoslavia, while the second would declare war. Both measures ultimately were defeated. They will be sent to the floor with a recommendation -- negative recommendation, but they'll go to the full House anyway. Congressman Campbell himself indeed voted against one of the measures.

With me now to help explain them is the sponsor himself, Congressman Tom Campbell, who joins me from Capitol Hill.

Congressman, the War Powers Act, which has never really been able to be made effective in any of these situations, is a factor in all this. Can you explain how all that works?

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TOM CAMPBELL (R-CA): I'll try. The war powers resolution gives any member of Congress the right to bring a vote to the House Committee on International Relations and then to the House floor when United States armed forces have been inserted into hostilities overseas. And so I made use of that authority. Any member of Congress could do it, but I was the only one who did bring them forward.

And it seemed to me fair to say, "Look, there are two alternatives. Either we recognize that we are, in fact, in war and vote that way or withdraw the troops." So my objective, let me be clear, was that we should not be in this war, that this is a civil war, and that we are headed now towards ground troops, and it will be to our great dismay, and it won't do any good for the Albanian Kosovars, but that at least we get the members of Congress on the record one way or the other instead of dodging the issue, as has happened so often in the past.

HUME: Now, the war powers resolution has been on the books, as I recall, since the early 1970s. It was an attempt to reassert Congress's constitutional authority to make war and to declare war. It hasn't ever really worked. As I recall it -- and you correct me if I'm wrong -- the idea is that there's a clock that starts running if the War Powers Act is, in effect, activated, which gives the president what, 60, 90 days, something like that, either to...

CAMPBELL: Right.

HUME: ... get out, if no war is declared -- is that correct?

CAMPBELL: That's right. It was passed in 1973, and it was an attempt by Congress never to again do what we did in Vietnam, which was essentially let a war take place without congressional approval or disapproval. So it says if the president puts armed forces into hostilities, 60 days later they have to come out unless Congress has affirmatively voted, explicitly voted to keep them there. That 60-day period can be extended by the president by a finding that it would be dangerous to our troops to pull them out at the 60-day point, and that can only be extended 30 more days to 90. And the 60-day point is going to be reached on May 23rd.

HUME: Now, theoretically, is the law in -- is the law, theoretically, at least, in effect now, or does it have to be activated by some act of Congress?

CAMPBELL: No, it's automatic. It's in effect right now, and the clock is ticking. There's another provision in the act, however, which says that any time, including during the 60 days, if a member of Congress wants to put a resolution forward to withdraw the troops, that resolution must be heard within the committee and then to the House floor within a 15-day period. And that's what we're operating under now and will tomorrow on the House floor.

HUME: So you'll have a debate tomorrow. What do you think -- the measure was unfavorably reported, as they say. What do you expect to happen on the floor?

CAMPBELL: Well, the declaration of war was also unfavorably reported. In fact, it was unanimous against the declaration of war, which to me is a most significant finding. Not a single member of Congress is prepared to say this is a declared war, we should declare this war. Now, since the facts are clear that it is a war -- no sensible person denies that it's a war -- I have a rather clear statement that Congress has chosen not to declare it.

As to the other side, if members of Congress want to authorize it, there's a split. Some members of Congress want to give the president all the authority, including ground troops. That was the opinion of the ranking Democrat on the committee. The president needs no authority from Congress. Go right ahead whatever he wants. Secretary Albright took the same position before the committee. Others are saying, "Well, maybe not. Let's allow the bombing, but ask for permission if he wants to put in ground troops." So one of those options will probably carry the day tomorrow.

HUME: Now, you -- Congressman, this was -- this was an anti-Vietnam war quagmire measure, in part. Do you think what's happening here is akin to what happened in Vietnam?

CAMPBELL: I do. Obviously, we are all making analogies -- Second World War, Hitler, on the one hand, Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, Viet Cong on the other. The aspects that cause me to want to stop the bombing and oppose

the use of ground troops are that it is much more like Vietnam. It's a civil war. What are the lesson that we learned? Were our intentions good? Yes, I think our intentions were excellent in Vietnam. But we found that we could not help the people we intended to help. We found that a civil war could not be undone by outside troops. We found that bombing was not enough. How much ordnance did we bomb on North Korea?

HUME: Well, what would be your option...

CAMPBELL: On North Vietnam, excuse me.

HUME: Yeah. What would be your option, Congressman, for dealing with this humanitarian disaster there, that would have -- I think most people agree would have happened in some timeframe or other, one way or the other?

CAMPBELL: I think the compassion of the American people is engaged, and for the same amount of money -- I mean, let's not quibble on dollars here -- we could do so much for the Albanian refugees who are now in Albania and Macedonia, as opposed to what, a ground war to drive the Serbian army out of Kosovo, then rebuild Kosovo, keep our ground troops there stationed probably for as long as they have been assigned to Korea, which is another analogy, to protect against a recursion of the Serbian army.

It seems to me that is a non-starter. It costs more in lives, certainly -- Serbian lives, innocent Albanian Kosovar lives, innocent NATO lives, and probably dollars will end up even more costly.

HUME: But in the end -- but under the scenario you outline, for whatever good we may be able to do those refugees, Milosevic gets to win, doesn't he.

CAMPBELL: And if -- yes, you're right, and if that's the only argument on the other side, it's not enough, any more than it was enough to say ``We got to stay in Vietnam 58,000 American lives worth lest Ho Chi Minh be allowed to say he won."

HUME: All right, so Congressman, it goes to the floor. You don't expect it's going to -- that either of these measures is going to be voted up on the floor. What then?

CAMPBELL: Well, I think a third...

HUME: We've got about 20 seconds.

CAMPBELL: A third or a fourth will be voted, and if all of them are defeated, then I go to court, and I argue that we have an opportunity to stand up for the Constitution. Look, whether I'm right or wrong on the merits, this is a war. Constitution says only Congress can declare war. Let's put members of Congress on the record tomorrow.

HUME: Congressman Campbell, thanks very much for coming. Hope we can check back with you on this issue in the future.

CAMPBELL: Thanks. You bet. Nice to be with you, Mr. Hume.

HUME: Are border guards at Macedonian refugee camps cracking down on TV journalists? We'll tell you. Stay tuned.

(18:38)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: Refugees continue to cross the Kosovo-Macedonian border, and aid workers fear humanitarian relief will not be sufficient. FOX NEWS's David Lee Miller looks at how the refugees are coping inside those tent cities.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

DAVID LEE MILLER, FOX NEWS (voice-over): As many as 30,000 Kosovar Albanian refugees are heading to Macedonia. Aid workers fear a potential

humanitarian catastrophe is in the making. Refugee camps here are filled to capacity. New arrivals will have to sleep under plastic sheeting because of a shortage of tents.

YAN SIGISMUND, UNHCR FIELD OFFICER: We have been at the breaking point for some time now. I don't know how we manage. You get close to believing in miracles.

MILLER: This is as close as you can get to the Kosovo side of the border, but even our vantage point from this Macedonian hilltop was not safe from Serb aggression. As we watched a steady stream of Kosovar Albanians slowly making their way through this Serb checkpoint, one of the border guards, the man on the right of the screen, aimed his rifle as if preparing to pull the trigger.

(on camera): Despite heightening tension at the border, as best we know Serb troops have not opened fire into Macedonia. Ironically, shortly before the war, villagers on both sides would cross freely from one country to the other through an open pasture. Now it is a minefield.

(voice-over): Meanwhile, as the refugees pour in, we are hearing more first-hand accounts of Serb atrocities. Fifty-year-old Tufit Reja, who lived near the town of Ferazad (ph), says along with a group of 50 other ethnic Albanians, he was rounded up for execution.

TUFIT REJA, REFUGEE (through translator): The Serbs gathered us. They made us take off our clothes and then robbed us, even tearing off women's earrings. Four men were stabbed. They said they would cut off all our heads if we didn't leave. Then a Serb civilian from our own village pled for our lives. He stopped a massacre. We ran to the mountains.

MILLER: After watching his village burn, Reja says, along with his neighbors he fled to Macedonia. From here a small number of refugees have been selected for airlifts to other countries, but the overwhelming majority of Kosovar Albanians will be staying at the camps, only miles from their homeland, but months, maybe years from returning to Kosovo.

In Skopje, Macedonia, David Lee Miller, FOX NEWS.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: And we've got to take a brief break here, but stay tuned. Our all-star panel will be here next.

(18:44)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

Special Report Roundtable

HUME: A little news from the political front, courtesy of our man Carl Cameron, who reports that Congressman James Rogan, the Republican from California who was one of the House prosecutors, you'll recall, and who was thought to be in tremendous political jeopardy in his district because it's a very marginal district which President Clinton had carried, and was thought to be prepared to run for the Senate, has now decided instead to seek reelection to the House. That will be news in California and elsewhere.

Now, a little perspective from Fred Barnes, executive editor of "The Weekly Standard," Mort Kondracke, executive editor of "Roll Call," and from the White House lawn, as always, Mara Liasson, White House correspondent, National Public Radio.

First a quick take from everybody on what appears to be Mr. Rogan's decision.

FRED BARNES, "THE WEEKLY STANDARD": No, I'm surprised. I thought

he was going to run for the Senate against Dianne Feinstein, and a lot of Republicans in California expected him to. And even if he lost, but made a strong showing, and then he'd run statewide in 2002. I thought that was his plan, but I guess not.

MORT KONDRACK, ``ROLL CALL": Yeah. This is going to be difficult even in a confined area. I mean, the state is a lot of fund-raising, a lot of travel, and apparently he's got family that he'd like to stay close to, and he really means it. But -- but he's going to have a tremendous battle because Hollywood wants to pour all this money into -- in against him in order to beat him in his congressional district.

MARA LIASSON, NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO: Yeah, I...

HUME: Yeah, the White House has had him in their sights, too, haven't they, Mara.

LIASSON: That's right. And I'm kind of surprised because he was the fearless prosecutor. I mean, he was the one who had the most at risk. He had the lowest margin of victory the last time around, and he seemed like he was going to go for it. But he's going to -- like you said, he's going to have a tough race just hanging onto his seat.

HUME: What, apparently, he is saying is that he has a son who has some health problems and that he feels the need to spend more time, and a local race would allow him to do that, whereas a statewide race would not. At least, that's the word, at least from the congressman.

Now, today the president, in full -- I think everyone will agree, full Clinton form, introduced or announced these gun control proposals that he's been working on or the White House has been working on for some time. Let's look at a little of what Mr. Clinton was saying about this today.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

CLINTON: And I want to make a plea to everybody who is waiting for the next deer season in my home state to think about this in terms of what our reasonable obligation to the larger community of America are. Do we know for absolutely certain that if we'd had every reasonable law, and the ones I'm going to propose here, that none of these school violence things would have happened. No. But we do know one thing for certain. We know there would have been few of them, and there would have been fewer kids killed in the last several years in America. We know that for certain. We know that.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

HUME: Mara, one senses that the president think he's got an issue here that works for him, at least. He did mention it hasn't worked so well for members of his party.

LIASSON: That's right. He still blames the '94 loss of the House on the votes that members took on the assault weapons ban and the Brady bill, and he's said that several times. He repeated it today.

But you know, it's interesting. He did make a very impassioned appeal. He spoke directly to the members of the NRA. He said, ``I can relate to you. I grew up," you know, ``hunting. I grew up in a rural part of the country. And what I'm asking you to do is basically agree to go through the equivalent of a metal detector at the airport. That's how much inconvenience we're asking you to go through in exchange for protecting the lives of children."

And he said to the NRA he doesn't want them to scare their members into thinking that these modest proposals that he's making are the first step down the slippery slope towards an outright gun ban.

I think what the president proposed today was quite modest. There were many members of the audience today, and they were gun control advocates, who would have liked him to go all the way to a handgun ban, but he didn't. And it still remains to be seen whether this thing is going to pass through Congress. You've got Tom Daschle, the Democratic Senate leader, saying he doesn't think more gun laws is the answer, so...

BARNES: Yeah, I think that was the death knell right there, Tom Daschle. I believe Richard Gephardt, the House Democratic leader, was also not there at that event. And the president -- actually, look, the president didn't oversell the legislation he's proposing. He didn't say that it was going to solve all of the problems. And in fact, he described it as rather modest.

And I don't -- I'm not sure that's the best way to sell it. It might have been good for him, but he didn't give a compelling reason, and he didn't prove his case. You know, one of the things he said in that clip, Brit, was that "We know that some of these shootings wouldn't have occurred in schools had these law I'm proposing already been enacted." I don't think we know that at all.

KONDRACKE: Well, look, it -- I think what he said and what he proposed is all fine, you know, and if he were -- if he had the moral authority to speak to members of the NRA, speak across ideological lines, then I think it would be great. I don't -- I think what you -- what all he does -- him for gun control, the Republicans all against gun control, and saying "We're going to study the youth culture" is just going to polarize this debate, and nothing is going to happen.

I wish we had more people who were -- who were willing to say -- willing to cross ideological lines and suggest new ideas, talk about the culture. If -- if Al and Tipper Gore would actually go to Hollywood again and start talking to them about violence, that might help. You know, if Charlton Heston or somebody like that would actually say, "We don't need to be selling assault weapons at every one of these gun shows around the country and opposing identity checks and stuff like that all the time," we -- you know,

"There are some things we could do," maybe you could actually...

BARNES: Well, I don't...

LIASSON: Well, you know, Mort...

KONDRACKE: ... in this case, in this tragedy...

(CROSSTALK)

HUME: Mara, hold it a second. Go ahead, Fred.

BARNES: Say, Mort, you must not have heard of the legislation that passed, you know? A bunch of these assault weapons were banned. WE do have insta-check in many, many states now...

KONDRACKE: And I'm for insta-check.

(CROSSTALK)

BARNES: Here's something that could happen, something like 12,000 felons have been found trying to buy guns, and they were instantly exposed by insta-check. How many of those do you think have been prosecuted? I mean, that's illegal...

(CROSSTALK)

KONDRACKE: They ought to be prosecuted.

BARNES: I think none. I think it's zero. Why don't you get the Clinton administration to start prosecuting these people?

KONDRACKE: Good. Good.

LIASSON: Well, you know, the fact is that...

KONDRACK: The point is, let's do...

(CROSSTALK)

HUME: Mara, go ahead.

LIASSON: The kinds of things that -- I think Mort is onto something. The first party or the first politician who figures out how to combine modest gun control measures and a critique of the culture, I think, is going to be the one who's going to tap into Americans' feelings on this. I think most people think it's more than just guns, but some kind of modest gun control, gun restrictions, are reasonable.

And you know, it's interesting. This was the president's first big day talking about guns. Up until now, he's spoken every day since the massacre, and he's talked about the culture, he's talked about other things. He hasn't pointed the fingers at guns until now. And you know, even Trent Lott said today, "Well, you know, maybe we could do trigger locks. Maybe we could raise the age for possession of handguns and assault weapons." He just doesn't want to get into some big gun control measure.

HUME: But Mara, Lott also made the point that what, 17 or 18 laws were broken, by his count anyway...

LIASSON: That's right. In that shooting.

HUME: ... in the commission of this -- of these crimes last week in Colorado. And it does raise a good question, Mort, which is that -- that, you know, it's not as if there's a lack of laws here.

KONDRACK: But it's...

LIASSON: But you know what...

KONDRACK: Look, Christie Whitman...

LIASSON: Oh, go ahead.

HUME: Go ahead.

KONDRACK: I mean, Christie Whitman said a lot of things that were absolutely right, that you cannot guarantee that -- that laws -- more laws are going to solve these problems. Enforcement of the existing laws may be part of the answer, and there are some other things that she recommended, like having juvenile records be available more widely among the -- among the authorities...

BARNES: Mort...

KONDRACK: ... so they can -- they can track kids who are...

BARNES: Look, why is it...

LIASSON: You know -- you know, a lot of this...

BARNES: Why is it that liberals...

LIASSON: ... is about...

BARNES: ... and people like you, Mort -- why is it that liberals and people like you...

KONDRACK: Here we go.

BARNES: We have this horrible killing, and you immediately jump to something that even you admit won't do much!

KONDRACK: No, I'm saying...

BARNES: And spend all your time...

KONDRACK: Look -- look, there are...

BARNES: ... talking about gun control...

KONDRACK: Well, there are a lot of...

(CROSSTALK)

KONDRACK: Look, you yourself -- you're the one who suggested greater enforcement of the -- of the laws we've got.

BARNES: I -- well, OK, let's see if it works first.

LIASSON: You know, the fact is...

KONDRACKE: OK? Let's do that.

(CROSSTALK)

LIASSON: It's hard to draw a direct line between any legislative measure and, you know, absolute proof that it could have prevented one of these massacres. But I think that American parents have the feeling that it would be a good idea if guns were harder to get by kids. I mean, if those kids couldn't have gone and bought guns legally when they were 18 but had to wait till they're 21, maybe that would have helped. If you had a background check at a gun show...

HUME: But Mara, let me...

LIASSON: ... if you couldn't buy...

HUME: ... ask you this question...

LIASSON: ... explosives without a background check -- I mean, maybe the Web sites would have come up.

HUME: Well, what about -- what about -- what about the ingredients, though, that we now know were used in the building of those pipe bombs? I mean, we're talking about...

LIASSON: Well, most of those...

HUME: ... stuff that's commonly available.

LIASSON: Commonly available, except for now, but the president is proposing a background check for purchasers of black powder. But you can't say that any of these things would have absolutely stopped that...

(CROSSTALK)

LIASSON: ... but maybe they would help.

KONDRACKE: You know, what's happening here -- and it happens again and again. Every time one of these things happen, all the liberals line up and say that it's guns, and all the conservatives line up and say it's the culture. For God's sakes, why can't we have some intermixing of ideas and try to come up with something that might actually work?

HUME: You got 10 seconds, Fred.

BARNES: Let me clarify it for you. The -- what -- the problem with the liberals is they think guns are the problem. The problem -- what conservatives think it's the people using the guns. Send them to jail, you won't have as many guns on the street.

KONDRACKE: The answer is both. Both!

HUME: OK, Mort, you got the last word. Thanks to you, to Fred, to Mara, as well.

Next up, we'll brief you on Topper Gore's Pampers pitch. Stay tuned.

(18:56)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: Finally, we give you an example of the perils of public people reading statements written for them on subjects where even the slightest fluff can be a problem. Tipper Gore, the vice president's wife, was endorsing a diaper company's campaign to encourage babies sleeping on their backs, which is believed to help avert sudden infant death syndrome. Listen.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

TIPPER GORE: Pampers diapers has joined in the effort and is bringing this life-saving message right to the nursery. In July, 1999, all newborn diapers -- all diapers for newborns, I think I should say -- although this is a newborn diaper because it has a new message on it!

(END VIDEO CLIP)

HUME: Well, that was kind of a tough fluff, but a nice recovery.

And that's SPECIAL REPORT for this time. Join us again next time,

and in the meantime, stay tuned. More news is next.

END

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-APR-1999 10:20:02.00

SUBJECT: Thursday guidance for Joe

TO: Sharon H. Yuan (CN=Sharon H. Yuan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lael Brainard (CN=Lael Brainard/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah Rosen (CN=Sarah Rosen/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP on 04/29/99
10:19 AM -----

Heather M. Riley

04/29/99 10:15:17 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

Just a reminder that we need this by 11:00--thanks

----- Forwarded by Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP on 04/29/99
10:15 AM -----

Erica S. Lepping

04/28/99 05:56:47 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

As I will be out of the office on Thursday, please forward your guidance to Heather Riley by 11 a.m..

At this point, we are anticipating the following (and may request more in the morning):

* Social Security -- anything new? NEC

- * Kosovo Supp. -- latest movement RICCI
- * Tobacco -- Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids report DPC
- * Gambling -- Supreme Court movement DPC
- * Y2K -- McCain bill movement NEC
- * Violence in Entertainment/Internet -- Lieberman
- * NSC -- including War Powers
- * Ed Flex

Thanks in advance.

Message Sent

To:

Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP@EOP
 Peter_A._Weissman@oa.eop.gov
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Message Sent

To:

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 Peter_A._Weissman@oa.eop.gov @ inet
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-APR-1999 11:47:51.00

SUBJECT: CNN Inside Politics, April 28, 1999

TO: Ann F. Lewis (CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TEXT:
Inside Politics
Aired April 28, 1999 - 5:26 p.m. ET

A Producer Gives His Perspective on Violence in Films

JEANNE MESERVE, CNN ANCHOR: Let's return now to the influence

of the media, specifically the movies, on youth violence. Joining us now is

Gary Levinsohn of the Mutual Film Company, who has served as producer

on a number of movies, including "12 Monkeys," as well as "A Simple Plan,"

"Primary Colors" and the upcoming "Man in the Moon." Also among his

credits, the Oscar-award-winning "Saving Private Ryan," which was one of

the movies under discussion today on the Senate floor.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

SEN. JOSEPH LIEBERMAN (D), CONNECTICUT: We're not calling for censorship. We're calling for better citizenship by

the people who run the entertainment industry, because they know the difference between "Saving

Private Ryan" and "Schindler's List" on the one hand and "Natural Born

Killers" and "Basketball Diaries" and video games like Doom and Quake.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

MESERVE: Joining us now Mr. Levinsohn. Do you as a producer of some

violent movies bear some responsibility for the events in Littleton?

GARY LEVINSOHN, PRODUCER, MUTUAL FILM COMPANY:

Well, I mean I think that, for example, "Saving Private Ryan," which was one

of the films that I was involved with and in, for example, Steven's ideas very, very early on were about a vilification of violence.

MESERVE: But some of your other movies have not been. "12 Monkeys," as I recall, was quite a violent film.

LEVINSOHN: There were definitely very violent parts of "12 Monkeys,"

and again Terry Gilliam, as the storyteller, I think used violence: For him it was a symbol of what he deemed oppression.

I think that it's very, very true, it's incumbent on all of us to be responsible citizens. I would daresay that nobody should be pointing fingers at anybody

else saying they should be more responsible. It's something we should all be doing, is be as responsible as we can.

MESERVE: Do you think you have been a good citizen?

LEVINSOHN: I

have certainly tried to be. And in the choices that we make in our films and the films that we get involved in, yes, there is definitely -- we try to tell stories that we think matter and that we think have some importance and relevance to people. And at the same time when developing those stories there is certain moral lessons and certain conclusions that we think can be drawn from those stories that we hope are responsible.

MESERVE: Is there sort of an arms race going on in Hollywood, that one movie tries to one-up the previous movie where violence is concerned?

LEVINSOHN: You know, I think that the reference to Hollywood is really what we should look at here, because Hollywood is this town located in California. The truth is Hollywood is directors from Hong Kong, it's directors from Germany, it's directors South American, it's directors from all over the world.

And those principal storytellers and the influences on them, which then, I think, decide how they would like to tell their stories, and the people that back them in telling those stories really are from all over the world.

So I don't see it so much as a Hollywood issue as much as I see a worldwide issue. But one does feel from time to time that there is a sense of one-upmanship in terms of the fireworks and the explosions and the sort of the carnage that can be perpetrated in any one 15-minute sort of segment of film.

MESERVE: It would appear that violence makes money, which leads me to ask the question, Can anything change?

LEVINSOHN: Oh, I would disagree with that. I don't think that violence makes money. I mean, I think good storytelling is sort of what makes money. And I think that people don't flock to see films because they are violent or at least I like to believe that, and certainly we try to run our business with that in mind. I think people go and see good stories well told, and very often there are some great directors and storytellers and writers that tell stories in which violence is part of that story.

MESERVE: Is Littleton going to change the way you make movies? Or which movies you make?

LEVINSOHN: I think, Littleton is going to make me ask questions when I think about telling stories and telling stories and when developing films in the sense that as a prospective parent for example, the vigilance that is required -- and what it might mean to live in today's society which in and of itself is an interesting story. There's no doubt that Littleton both reflects a part of the society that we live in and is now -- is a cause and effect.

MESERVE: Gary Levinsohn, I'm afraid we have to leave it there. I want to thank you, though, for your perspective.

LEVINSOHN: OK. MESERVE: And there is much more ahead on INSIDE POLITICS.

Local Politics Could Affect George W. Bush in National Election
Aired April 28, 1999 - 5:35 p.m. ET

JEANNE MESERVE, CNN ANCHOR: And now to Governor Bush. When he's not raising money, he often has his hands full dealing with the Texas legislature.

Ron Brownstein of the "Los Angeles Times" has been talking to Bush in Austin, Texas and keeping tabs on the governor's legislative wins and losses.
Thanks for joining us, Ron.

RON BROWNSTEIN, CNN POLITICAL ANALYST: Hi, Jeanne.

MESERVE: First, let's talk about that legislature. Going to help him, going to hurt him?

BROWNSTEIN: Well you know the old saying, you should never watch law or sausage being made, and they are deep into the sausage part of the process here with about a month to go in the session. Some of the things the governor cares about very much that could be useful to him in a presidential campaign are moving forward. A plan to require parental notification on abortion; his proposal to end social promotion in the schools; both of those seem to be moving toward passage. Another priority, testing school vouchers which incidentally his brother won approval of this week in Florida.

On the other hand seems to be cratering here with very little chance of moving forward, and the biggest question of all the combination of his tax cut, education funding, the overall budget; that one is really hanging fire with some big differences between what the Senate -- Republican-controlled Senate wants; what the Democrat- controlled House wants, and in either case it looks like he's going to have to compromise and move down on what he originally proposed in his tax cuts.

MESERVE: There's been some gun legislation; talk about that and how it may impact him.

BROWNSTEIN: Well, the gun issues are interesting because if you think about presidential politics you have the set of issues as a governor that you want to move forward and you want to stress, then there are the others that you really have to react to and you want to deal. And guns certainly is that. In the wake of the Colorado shooting those issues are receiving more prominence here. They have not really been part of his agenda one way or the other. There are two big questions. One was a

proposal to require an
instant check at gun shows which are not now covered
under the Brady Bill.

Governor Bush said he support that idea in principle,
though not necessarily
the specific bill. He said it after the bill -- a few
hours after the bill was
actually killed. Now he's talking about maybe there
needs to be federal
action on that question.

The other issue that's moving toward him, I think, could
have even more
impact in a presidential race than it does here, and
that is the legislation
which is going on in a number of states backed by the
National Rifle
Association to prevent cities from suing gun
manufacturers in lawsuits
analogous to the suits against tobacco industry. That's
passed the Senate. It's
moving forward in the House. It's not clear whether he's
going to sign it. He
seems to be leaning toward it. And if he does sign it, I
suspect that it's
something that Democrats will want to highlight should
he become the
Republican presidential nominee.

So, it's the classic kind of issue where you're dealing
with a two chest. In the
state it may not be controversial, but how it plays on
the national scene may
be very different.

MESERVE: A hate crimes bill in Texas has been generating
a lot of
publicity. Talk for a minute about that.

BROWNSTEIN: Well, that is very similar. The House
yesterday passed a
bill -- passed a hate crimes bill -- the House of
Representatives here that
included sexual orientation in -- in the list of sort
of, you know,
characteristics for which you could be found guilty of a
hate crime. The
governor has not said specifically whether he'd sign a
hate crime, but he has
raised questions, and has said he has doubts about
singling out sexual
orientation, sexual preference for those kinds of
protections.

Now, if he does not sign the bill should it get to him,
it would obviously be a
target for some of the more conservative Republicans in
the primary. If he
does sign the bill, if it does get to him, it would be
something the Democrats
might go after him on in November. It is, again,
something he's going to have
to react to. It's less clear, though, that could get out
of the Senate and out of
the conference in the form that it came out of the House
yesterday.

MESERVE: When a governor runs for president, just how
important is his
legislative record? How do things translate onto the
national stage?

BROWNSTEIN: Well, I think -- I think it translates in
two almost
diametrical ways. On the one hand clearly from Michael
Dukakis to Bill
Clinton and I am sure George W. Bush, they in a positive
way want to look
at their record and say: look, I have done things; I
have achieved things,
therefore you can have confidence that I can bring
change to Washington. I
am an executive; I can get things done; I have a record
of achievement.

On the other side of the ledger, I think the precedent
of the past is that
opponents both in your party and the primaries and in
the general election
look for individual issues that can be sort of pulled
out of the fabric that
might look very different on the national level than it
did at the state. Michael
Dukakis vetoing a pledge of allegiance bill in
Massachusetts was not a huge
rupture, in the states's political culture. It became
one at the national level.

Question here would be whether some of these gun issues,
like the conceal
carry law that Governor Bush signed in 1995 which is
quite popular in Texas
may look very different elsewhere in light of, for
example, the Missouri
referendum going down.

So it's really an offense and defense. You try to focus
on the forest as a

governor. I think your opponents tend to look at the individual trees and try to find one that looks vulnerable.

MESERVE: You had an interview with George W. Bush this morning. Give us the headline.

BROWNSTEIN: I think he's raring to go. I think he's itching to be out there and to be part of the debate. I think he's very committed to trying to position himself largely in the center, the center right. He wants to go out and defend the compassionate conservatism idea that some of his opponents have criticized. He wants to talk about moving power out of Washington back to the states. And I think he wants to defend his idea of a different Republican Party that is more inclusive.

He's not going anywhere until after session. He's got a rough month ahead.

He may even have a special session, if they can't resolve these issues. But he's talking about moving around the country in June.

And I think my overall feeling was that he's very eager to be engaged in this debate with the other Republicans.

MESERVE: Ron Brownstein, thanks a lot.

BROWNSTEIN: Thank you.

Congress Takes on the Kosovo Issues; Specter of Youth Violence Prompts Calls for Gun Control
Aired April 28, 1999 - 5:00 p.m. ET

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: I stress that the 19 NATO allies are speaking with a single voice. America must continue to speak with a single voice as well.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

JEANNE MESERVE, CNN ANCHOR: In the Kosovo crisis, President Clinton tries to keep things quiet on the congressional front, but some

lawmakers still refuse to march in step.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

REP. TOM CAMPBELL (R), CALIFORNIA: If it is something that the American people do not wish to become engaged in, this is the moment to say "No," this is the moment to remove the troops, and this is the moment to help the Albanian-Kosovars where they are.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MESERVE: Also ahead: a bipartisan call for action after the Colorado school shooting; we'll ask a film producer to weigh in on Hollywood violence and the industry's responsibilities.

ANNOUNCER: From Washington, this is INSIDE POLITICS, with Bernard Shaw and Judy Woodruff.

MESERVE: Thanks for joining us. I'm Jeanne Meserve. Bernie and Judy are off today.

President Clinton has scheduled a trip to rally some of the troops supporting the NATO airstrikes against Yugoslavia, even as members of Congress have been debating the mission and Mr. Clinton's power to widen it.

We begin on Capitol Hill with CNN's Bob Franken -- Bob.

BOB FRANKEN, CNN CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Well Jeanne, the votes are just now being counted, but a resolution that would have required the president to end any military involvement in the Balkans is going down to defeat as expected. It's part of a day and evening of debate on various resolutions concerning the military action in the Balkans.

Earlier in the day, as expected, a Republican-backed proposal that would require President Clinton to get permission from Congress before sending in troops was passed, in spite of the fact that President Clinton tried to deflect it.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

REP. RICHARD GEPHARDT (D-MO), MINORITY LEADER: The language in this resolution is unclear.

FRANKEN: After meeting at the White House with a large bipartisan congressional delegation, President Clinton sent a letter to Speaker Dennis Hastert: "I would ask for congressional support before introducing U.S. ground forces into Kosovo in a non-permissive environment.

Question: Why then are the president's supporters so opposed to the legislation?

The answer: Slobodan Milosevic.

GEPHARDT: Do you really want to say to him today, "We don't know what we're doing. We probably won't be for ground troops." You want to take that option off the table? I don't think so.

REP. ELIOT ENGEL (D), NEW YORK: We tell Milosevic, "Just hunker down, wait us out, and you'll win," because we're announcing ahead of time what we won't do. This, in my estimation, aids and abets Mr. Milosevic.

FRANKEN: Republicans shot back; what they really wanted to do was strengthen the president's hand by strengthening theirs.

REP. RICHARD ARMEY (R-TX), MAJORITY LEADER: If Mr. Milosevic should ever see American ground troops on the ground, he should have no doubt that that has been the product of a unified decision between the presidency and the Congress prior to those troops being present on that soil.

FRANKEN: This whole debate was forced by Congressman Tom Campbell. Republican Campbell insisted, over the objections of his GOP leaders, to impose the War Powers Act and demand votes on his two resolutions: either A: remove all U.S. military forces from the Balkan conflict;

or B: officially declare war.

CAMPBELL: If it is war we declare it and then the president conducts it,
but if it is something that the American people do not wish to become engaged in, this is the moment to say "No," this is the moment to remove the troops.

FRANKEN: Campbell's resolutions never had a chance, but they exposed the mixed feelings about the Balkan conflict that riddle Washington, sometimes the hard feeling.

REP. JOHN KASICH (R), OHIO: In fact, to put troops on the ground reinforces a failed policy that is frankly a sign of arrogance. What should we do? Mediate.

REP. STENY HOYER (D), MARYLAND: As kindly as I can let me say that Neville Chamberlin rose up and said, "Let us mediate."

(END VIDEOTAPE)

FRANKEN: With some impassioned debate late in the day, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Secretary of Defense William Cohen sent another letter, this one to the speaker also, saying that -- this was a reminder that the president of the United States who has quote, "responsibilities as commander in chief, and responsibilities to conduct foreign policy." A not so gentle reminder that the Congress could be undermining of the president if the members weren't careful -- Jeanne.

MESERVE: Bob, in their meeting with the president this morning, did lawmakers get any indication that he has any intention of asking for ground troops?

FRANKEN: They were very careful always to suggest that there is no intention right now. But they did get that assurance -- many people took it as assurance -- that he would consult with Congress, he

would seek their
approval. What they did not get, apparently, was the
assurance that he
would abide by an authorization or lack of authorization
by Congress.

MESERVE: Bob Franken on Capitol Hill, thank you.

And now the White House view of the Kosovo debate on the
Hill and
details of Mr. Clinton's upcoming trip overseas. We're
joined by CNN's
senior White House correspondent Wolf Blitzer -- hi,
Wolf.

WOLF BLITZER, CNN SENIOR WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENT: Jeanne, as far as the president's
position is
concerned, White House officials insist the president is
only promising he will
seek congressional support; they're insisting flatly he
will not seek
congressional approval or authorization, something that
officials here think
would undermine his responsibility as commander in
chief.

As far as the president's travel schedule next week,
we've now been told
Tuesday night the president will fly off to Germany,
spending all day
Wednesday at various locations in Germany meeting with
U.S. troops
including at the Ramstein Air Base. Mr. Clinton anxious
to underscore his
support for the troops involved in the airstrikes
against Yugoslavia.

At the same time, Mr. Clinton is urging Congress to pass
the emergency
funding request he submitted last week -- \$6 billion.
Republicans -- many
Republicans want to double that amount to \$12 billion
perhaps \$13 billion.
Mr. Clinton is afraid if they go ahead and include that
much funding, it would
create a massive debate in the U.S. Congress and delay
passage. He issued
this warning today:

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

CLINTON: My request fully funds our military and
humanitarian needs in

Kosovo. Congress should resist the temptation to add unrelated expenditures, even important ones, which could delay the process, because that would undermine the very goals that this funding is intended to meet. We must get a Kosovo funding measure passed and to my desk now.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BLITZER: Meanwhile, White House officials say they're continuing to see some cracks in the Yugoslav government, referring specifically to the firing today of the Deputy Prime Minister Vuk Draskovic, who earlier this week was saying that the NATO allies would win and the Yugoslavia government should see the light -- Jeanne.

MESERVE: Wolf Blitzer at the White House, thank you.

The Kosovo debate is apparently causing tension between two prominent Senate Republicans. Bob Novak, of "The Chicago Sun-Times," joins us with that and more. Bob, who exactly is angry with whom?

ROBERT NOVAK, "CHICAGO-SUN-TIMES": Jeanne, Senator John McCain may be the flavor of the month in Washington. He's been called the de facto commander in chief for his strong stand on Kosovo, but he is not number one on the dance card of Senate majority leader Trent Lott. Lott and lot of other Republicans are furious with McCain putting in this resolution which -- under the War Powers Act, which would give the president full authority in Kosovo. It's a no-win proposition they say: either the president is denied the authority, which is a bad message to Milosevic, or it gives him unlimited authority.

There's one thing that's very interesting: the first time the resolution under the War Powers Act can be voted on is Monday, and Senator McCain is out of town on Monday. Would Senator Lott be nasty enough to bring it up on Monday? Nah, I don't think so.

MESERVE: Kosovo, of course, the subject of the NATO meeting here in Washington last weekend; any new rumblings on the Hill about what went on there?

NOVAK: Well you know, most of the members of Congress just ran for the hills so they missed the crush last weekend, but some of them are discovering that, between the cocktail parties and the dances, the NATO summit gave NATO a new authority to intervene any time they want in any country that displeases them, such as Yugoslavia. Now there's some Republicans who really wonder whether that requires Senate authority for ratification, and at least there's some conversation about that. A lot of the Republicans, though, and a lot of the senators haven't caught on that this is a new NATO if it works.

MESERVE: And let's turn the corner here to the Colorado school shooting; what maneuvering is going on the Hill in that regard?

NOVAK: Well, there is a tremendous push for anti-gun legislation, particularly a lot of Republicans joined the liberal Democrats in wanting to have some regulation of the sale in these gun shows. And now Senator Kennedy, who is sponsoring anti-gun legislation, got a promise from majority leader Lott that the bill would come up in two weeks. They gun lobby is very grateful for the two weeks, because they think they would have lost if the vote were held right now.

You -- Jeanne, you're going to see in the next two weeks lobbying like you've never seen before, mail campaigns by the National Rifle Association. This is going to be one of the great -- can I use the word? -- shoot-outs on the Senate floor over gun legislation.

MESERVE: Bob Novak thank you.

And when INSIDE POLITICS returns former Vice President Dan Quayle

joins us with his views on the Colorado shooting, school violence and gun control. And later:

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, "Saving Private Ryan")

TOM HANKS, ACTOR: Some private in the 101st lost three brothers and he's got a ticket home.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MESERVE: More on the culture of violence. We'll ask the producer of "Saving Private Ryan" if Hollywood is to blame.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

MESERVE: More than a week after the Columbine shooting, the political reaction here in Washington seems to be growing more intense, but as many lawmakers point fingers at America's culture of violence, the battle is not a typically a partisan one, as CNN's Candy Crowley reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

CANDY CROWLEY, CNN CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Ever wonder what this guy is singing? Republican Senator Sam Brownback did, and found out.

SEN. SAM BROWNBACK (R), KANSAS: "Tomorrow's turned up dead.

I have it all, and I have no choice but to. I'll make everyone pay, and you will see. You can kill yourself now, because you're dead, in my mind. The boy that you loved is the monster that you fear."

CROWLEY: Brownback and others have asked Seagrams Inc., the parent company of Marilyn Manson's record label, to think hard about their product.

Ever wonder if there is a redeeming quality to this movie? Ever question the need for this video game? Yes, and yes on both counts from these four lawmakers -- two Republicans and two Democrats.

SEN. JOSEPH LIEBERMAN (D), CONNECTICUT: Our children are growing up in a culture of carnage; that the reports coming out of Littleton and elsewhere persuasively indicate that media violence is a contributing factor.

CROWLEY: The quartet wants an emergency White House summit meeting to lean on the entertainment industry, and a surgeon general study on children and media violence. In some ways, the political response to Littleton is predictable. The people who want gun control want it more, now. The people who think Hollywood is running amok still think that. Usually that's a recipe for a legislative stalemate. But there are signs, small ones, that this time is different.

There is conservative Republican Dan Burton, who opposes most gun control.

REP. DAN BURTON (R), INDIANA: I think the industries that we're talking about need to take a hard look at the problems that this society faces, and really come together and deal with them - the entertainment industry, the gun industry -- everybody needs to sit down and try to figure out ways to solve the problems.

CROWLEY: There is the first lady, half of a first couple that has been the darling of Hollywood.

HILLARY R. CLINTON, FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES: We can no longer shut our eyes to the impact that the media is having on all of our children, and on the potentially violent impact it is having on some.

CROWLEY: It is as though the tears of Littleton have blurred the party lines of Washington. The awful truth is that in the debate over whether guns, or permissiveness or a culture of violence are to blame, everybody is right.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

CROWLEY: Senator John McCain says, from the conversations he has had with both Democrats and Republicans, many lawmakers are ready to be supportive of some things they have not been supportive of in the past. However, another lawmaker cautioned, "We have to seize this terrible moment, lest it leave us and we do nothing."

Jeanne.

MESERVE: Candy Crowley on Capitol Hill, thank you.

And let's talk more, now, about the political fallout from the Columbine High shooting with Jay Carney of "Time" magazine.

Jay, thanks a lot for coming in.

Is Congress ready to take legislative action on this culture issue?

JAY CARNEY, "TIME": Not immediately, Jeanne, because everyone up on the Hill right now is groping for the right response. Candy's report was quite accurate, that there is a blurring of party lines, there is a searching for an answer -- whether it's more gun-control legislation, whether it's an emergency conference on the media and its violent output and the way that it affects children; or as the Majority Leader Trent Lott and Speaker of the House Denny Hastert called for earlier this week, a conference on youth and culture, a broader, sort of bigger conference.

But what's interesting about this is the way that it is reminded, I think, Democrats especially and to -- much to their fears, Republicans, how good President Clinton can be on issues like this. They saw the president speak yesterday in a way that we haven't seen him since before the Monica scandal. He was very expansive, and I think very emotional and effective yesterday. And that can only help him and remind Republicans that many of them trace Bill Clinton's comeback to a political comeback to the Oklahoma City bombing and his reaction to that.

MESERVE: Are the political risks here much higher for the Republicans?

CARNEY: I think they are. They're very defensive right now, because when something like this happens, there is an immediate public reaction about the utter violence that they've just seen and the fact that it came from weapons, gun, and whether gun legislation will work or not -- and there are many instances where it can be proven that more gun control wouldn't help in a situation like this -- the visceral reaction is a negative one toward guns and toward the people who defend the NRA and the gun lobby.

MESERVE: And so what do the Republicans do -- how do they handle this one?

CARNEY: The Republicans have to be very careful about not being too defensive and not defending the gun lobby. Again, Burton's comments were very interesting, trying to sort of straddle the situation, and say maybe the gun lobby and the manufacturers need to be looked out, and maybe some more legislation is helpful. But what the Republicans want to do is broaden the discussion to include cultural topics, so that they are not to blame politically for the situation.

MESERVE: Jay Carney, "Time" magazine, thanks so much.

CARNEY: My pleasure.

MESERVE: In the wake of the shooting in Littleton, President Clinton called for new gun control measures, but former vice president Dan Quayle says that is not the answer.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

DAN QUAYLE (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: It's human behavior. Do you really believe that if we had stricter gun control laws in the state of Colorado, that this accident, this tragedy, would not have happened? Of course not. They're going to pursue guns;

they're going to be
able to get these things, unless you are just going to
take them off the streets
completely and go to a gunless society, and that's not
going to happen. So I
hope that we don't try to use this as an excuse to go
and to take away guns.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MESERVE: The former vice president and current
presidential candidate
joins us now from Atlanta.

If gun control is not the answer, Mr. Quayle, what is?

QUAYLE: Well, it's clearly behavior; it's values. Of
course, we're all
opposed to gun violence.

And one of the things that the Republicans -- I listened
to your segment
before -- can do, is to really encourage the enforcement
of the laws that we
have right now.

For example, the "instant check" is a good idea, but the
Clinton
administration has put in zero funds for that. We ought
to fully fund that
"instant check."

And then when you find a former felon that's trying to
buy a weapon, in fact,
that is illegal, and we ought to have full prosecution
then.

So we have laws on the books -- they just need to be
enforced. But this
really come down to values to behavior. You know, some
of the questions
that I have: Where are the parents involved in this? I
mean, is there parental
accountability in this situation? Did school officials
not think anything was a
little bit strange where you had students walking
through the halls in trench
coats saying "hail Hitler!" I believe that was very
strange activity and
something should have been done.

So we're all in this together, and we need to work
together and we need to
reason this through.

Clearly -- the media, the entertainment community, Hollywood -- those that have great influence on our society, they need to be held accountable as well, and help us. We can't pass a law on content legislation, but exercise good citizenship, good corporate responsibility. Ask yourself: Is this really going to help children? Or is this really going to help our society? Or is this going to create more mayhem and murder?

MESERVE: We don't have answers to some of the questions you posed.

But how do you change the culture? Isn't the genie out of the bottle when it comes to violence in our culture?

QUAYLE: I hope not. We can put it back in the bottle just like it got out.

For example, if, in fact, we talk in school and teach our children right from wrong more than trying to have this moral ambiguity. You know, if somebody does something wrong, we say, well, we understand that. You know, carrying a gun to school in that Salem tragedy way back when, in Salem, Oregon, you remember that the child had brought a gun to school several days before he went and killed a couple kids. Why was he allowed back in?

One time you bring a gun to school, and you're out of there. I mean, this is being firm. It's having discipline. It's having accountability. So I think that we can put that genie back in the bottle, and it does come down to character, education, values, family values, parents.

When you are a parent, raising children, especially teenagers, you have got to be in their face. You have got to know where they are. You have got to know what they're doing. You've got to monitor the situation. You've got to have curfews. Nothing's good going to happen after midnight.

Marilyn (ph) and I, we had curfews for our children.
They didn't like it. But it
was the right thing to do.

MESERVE: Let's talk again for a minute about the easy
access to guns in
our society. Let me bounce off you some of the ideas the
president has put
forward. One is to raise from 18 to 21 the legal age for
handgun possession.
Strike you as a good idea or a bad one?

QUAYLE: I don't think it would make much difference. I
don't think there
will be much of a quarrel with that, if you want to
raise it from 18 to 21. But
I think that that's a rather simplistic solution to a
very complicated issue. This
is complicated. We have had how many tragedies...

MESERVE: But is -- but is some type of gun control part
of the answer to a
very complex question?

QUAYLE: Gun safety, absolutely. Trying to deal with gun
violence,
absolutely. Look at what they've had -- the success
they've had in
Richmond, Virginia with Project Exile, where the federal
district attorney
went to the chief of police there and said, you know,
someone that has a gun
violation, I am going to prosecute immediately. And they
did. And guess
what happened? The murder rate if the first year went
down 60 percent.

That's saving lives. That's doing something with guns.
And it happens to be
enforcing the laws that we have.

And we ought to be more...

MESERVE: Let me ask you about another...

QUAYLE: We ought to be -- we ought to be more adamant in
enforcing the
laws.

MESERVE: Let me ask you about another thing the
president has put
forward, that any adult gun owner should be held liable
if their guns fall into
the hands of children and are used in a violent act.

Make sense? QUAYLE:

I think on the surface there is probably something to that. If, in fact, a burglar would come in to someone's home and steal it from a law-abiding citizen and then commit an act, is that person going to be held accountable for that? You wouldn't want that to happen.

But I do think that there's probably something to that.

I want to have parents be responsible. And when you have criminal activity by your children -- and you should have reason to believe, or let's say the standard of gross negligence is involved -- why shouldn't parents be held accountable? Why shouldn't parents be more responsible?

You know, this does begin at the home. We want it to be reinforced in our schools. Our religious institutions can play a role. But let's not just focus just on the gun.

Gun safety is a good idea. We all condemn and want to do something about gun violence. But we really need help from a lot of the nongovernment institutions: institutions that we cannot regulate, institutions like the media and the entertainment community. And it would be a good idea to have a conference on this.

MESERVE: You talk about parents, and I'm just curious, as someone who's raised children, if you think parents really can control what their 15-, 16-, 17-year-old kid is doing, seeing, being exposed to? Kids keep secrets.

QUAYLE: Of course they do and it's up to parents to find out as much as possible. Did our parents keep secrets from us? I'm sure they did. And they probably won't reveal some of them. But we tried the best we can and we knew exactly -- at least we thought we did -- where they were going.

They had curfews. We asked questions. We were there.

As I said, being a parent, it's not just being the best

friend to the child. A
parent demands responsibility. A parent demands
discipline.

You better find out what that child is doing. And if in
fact you see a
sawed-off shotgun laying around the house, which
incidentally is illegal, why
aren't you reporting that? This is where criminal
liability can come in play and
you can hold parents accountable for these types of
things.

MESERVE: Former Vice President Dan Quayle, thanks so
much for joining
us today.

QUAYLE: Thank you.

MESERVE: When we return, movies and violence from the
Hollywood
perspective. We'll find out what one veteran film
producer has to say.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

MESERVE: Let's return now to the influence of the media,
specifically the
movies, on youth violence. Joining us now is Gary
Levinsohn of the Mutual
Film Company, who has served as producer on a number of
movies,
including "12 Monkeys," as well as "A Simple Plan,"
"Primary Colors" and
the upcoming "Man in the Moon." Also among his credits,
the
Oscar-award-winning "Saving Private Ryan," which was one
of the movies
under discussion today on the Senate floor.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

SEN. JOSEPH LIEBERMAN (D), CONNECTICUT: We're not calling
for censorship. We're calling for better citizenship by
the people who run the
entertainment industry, because they know the difference
between "Saving
Private Ryan" and "Schindler's List" on the one hand and
"Natural Born
Killers" and "Basketball Diaries" and video games like
Doom and Quake.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

MESERVE: Joining us now Mr. Levinsohn. Do you as a producer of some violent movies bear some responsibility for the events in Littleton?

GARY LEVINSOHN, PRODUCER, MUTUAL FILM COMPANY:
Well, I mean I think that, for example, "Saving Private Ryan," which was one of the films that I was involved with and in, for example, Steven's ideas very, very early on were about a vilification of violence.

MESERVE: But some of your other movies have not been. "12 Monkeys," as I recall, was quite a violent film.

LEVINSOHN: There were definitely very violent parts of "12 Monkeys," and again Terry Gilliam, as the storyteller, I think used violence: For him it was a symbol of what he deemed oppression.

I think that it's very, very true, it's incumbent on all of us to be responsible citizens. I would daresay that nobody should be pointing fingers at anybody else saying they should be more responsible. It's something we should all be doing, is be as responsible as we can.

MESERVE: Do you think you have been a good citizen?

LEVINSOHN: I have certainly tried to be. And in the choices that we make in our films and the films that we get involved in, yes, there is definitely -- we try to tell stories that we think matter and that we think have some importance and relevance to people. And at the same time when developing those stories there is certain moral lessons and certain conclusions that we think can be drawn from those stories that we hope are responsible.

MESERVE: Is there sort of an arms race going on in Hollywood, that one movie tries to one-up the previous movie where violence is concerned?

LEVINSOHN: You know, I think that the reference to Hollywood is really what we should look at here, because Hollywood is this town located in California. The truth is Hollywood is directors from

Hong Kong, it's
directors from Germany, it's directors South American,
it's directors from all
over the world.

And those principal storytellers and the influences on
them, which then, I
think, decide how they would like to tell their stories,
and the people that
back them in telling those stories really are from all
over the world.

So I don't see it so much as a Hollywood issue as much
as I see a
worldwide issue. But one does feel from time to time
that there is a sense of
one-upmanship in terms of the fireworks and the
explosions and the sort of
the carnage that can be perpetrated in any one 15-
minute sort of segment of
film.

MESERVE: It would appear that violence makes money,
which leads me to
ask the question, Can anything change?

LEVINSOHN: Oh, I would disagree with that. I don't think
that violence
makes money. I mean, I think good storytelling is sort
of what makes
money. And I think that people don't flock to see films
because they are
violent or at least I like to believe that, and
certainly we try to run our
business with that in mind. I think people go and see
good stories well told,
and very often there are some great directors and
storytellers and writers
that tell stories in which violence is part of that
story.

MESERVE: Is Littleton going to change the way you make
movies? Or
which movies you make?

LEVINSOHN: I think, Littleton is going to make me ask
questions when I
think about telling stories and telling stories and when
developing films in the
sense that as a prospective parent for example, the
vigilance that is required
-- and what it might mean to live in today's society
which in and of itself is an
interesting story. There's no doubt that Littleton both

reflects a part of the
society that we live in and is now -- is a cause and
effect.

MESERVE: Gary Levinsohn, I'm afraid we have to leave it
there. I want to
thank you, though, for your perspective.

LEVINSOHN: OK.

MESERVE: And there is much more ahead on INSIDE
POLITICS.

Up next, is Governor Bush getting anything out of the
Texas legislature to
help his presidential prospects? We'll ask Ron
Brownstein and look to the
past.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

KEN RUDIN, POLITICAL EDITOR, NPR: It's really a steep
hill for a
sitting governor to run, and it just so happens I have
buttons to prove it.
(END VIDEO CLIP)

MESERVE: Our campaign buttonman offers examples G.W.
Bush may not
want to follow. And later, Al Gore and the women's vote.
Is he losing
ground secured by his boss?

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

MESERVE: Elizabeth Dole is on the defensive in the race
for cash on the
GOP Presidential campaign trail. Dole picked up a half
million dollars last
night at the first fund-raiser of her unofficial White
House campaign. By
contrast, George W. Bush has been raking in nearly
\$300,000 a day. In an
off-handed way, Dole addressed concerns she's getting
off to a slow start.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

ELIZABETH DOLE, FORMER PRESIDENT, AMERICAN RED
CROSS: This is exciting. It really is almost
overwhelming, and I am very
pleased with the organization that we have got in place
in Washington and
also in Iowa; in New Hampshire now we're working with a

number of you
and in other states as well. So we're really moving, and
we're excited about
it. I keep reminding people that I left the Red Cross
only three months ago,
and I abided by our fundamental principles to the last
day I was there. Red
Cross is absolutely non-partisan. Red Cross does not get
involved in
politics.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MESERVE: And now to Governor Bush. When he's not raising
money, he
often has his hands full dealing with the Texas
legislature.

Ron Brownstein of the "Los Angeles Times" has been
talking to Bush in
Austin, Texas and keeping tabs on the governor's
legislative wins and losses.
Thanks for joining us, Ron.

RON BROWNSTEIN, CNN POLITICAL ANALYST: Hi, Jeanne.

MESERVE: First, let's talk about that legislature. Going
to help him, going to
hurt him?

BROWNSTEIN: Well you know the old saying, you should
never watch
law or sausage being made, and they are deep into the
sausage part of the
process here with about a month to go in the session.
Some of the things the
governor cares about very much that could be useful to
him in a presidential
campaign are moving forward. A plan to require parental
notification on
abortion; his proposal to end social promotion in the
schools; both of those
seem to be moving toward passage. Another priority,
testing school
vouchers which incidentally his brother won approval of
this week in Florida.

On the other hand seems to be cratering here with very
little chance of
moving forward, and the biggest question of all the
combination of his tax
cut, education funding, the overall budget; that one is
really hanging fire with
some big differences between what the Senate --

Republican-controlled

Senate wants; what the Democrat- controlled House wants,
and in either
case it looks like he's going to have to compromise and
move down on what
he originally proposed in his tax cuts.

MESERVE: There's been some gun legislation; talk about
that and how it
may impact him.

BROWNSTEIN: Well, the gun issues are interesting because
if you think
about presidential politics you have the set of issues
as a governor that you
want to move forward and you want to stress, then there
are the others that
you really have to react to and you want to deal. And
guns certainly is that.
In the wake of the Colorado shooting those issues are
receiving more
prominence here. They have not really been part of his
agenda one way or
the other.

There are two big questions. One was a proposal to
require an instant check
at gun shows which are not now covered under the Brady
Bill. Governor
Bush said he support that idea in principle, though not
necessarily the
specific bill. He said it after the bill -- a few hours
after the bill was actually
killed. Now he's talking about maybe there needs to be
federal action on
that question.

The other issue that's moving toward him, I think, could
have even more
impact in a presidential race than it does here, and
that is the legislation
which is going on in a number of states backed by the
National Rifle
Association to prevent cities from suing gun
manufacturers in lawsuits
analogous to the suits against tobacco industry. That's
passed the Senate. It's
moving forward in the House. It's not clear whether he's
going to sign it. He
seems to be leaning toward it. And if he does sign it, I
suspect that it's
something that Democrats will want to highlight should
he become the
Republican presidential nominee.

So, it's the classic kind of issue where you're dealing with a two chest. In the state it may not be controversial, but how it plays on the national scene may be very different.

MESERVE: A hate crimes bill in Texas has been generating a lot of publicity. Talk for a minute about that.

BROWNSTEIN: Well, that is very similar. The House yesterday passed a bill -- passed a hate crimes bill -- the House of Representatives here that included sexual orientation in -- in the list of sort of, you know, characteristics for which you could be found guilty of a hate crime. The governor has not said specifically whether he'd sign a hate crime, but he has raised questions, and has said he has doubts about singling out sexual orientation, sexual preference for those kinds of protections.

Now, if he does not sign the bill should it get to him, it would obviously be a target for some of the more conservative Republicans in the primary. If he does sign the bill, if it does get to him, it would be something the Democrats might go after him on in November. It is, again, something he's going to have to react to. It's less clear, though, that could get out of the Senate and out of the conference in the form that it came out of the House yesterday.

MESERVE: When a governor runs for president, just how important is his legislative record? How do things translate onto the national stage?

BROWNSTEIN: Well, I think -- I think it translates in two almost diametrical ways. On the one hand clearly from Michael Dukakis to Bill Clinton and I am sure George W. Bush, they in a positive way want to look at their record and say: look, I have done things; I have achieved things, therefore you can have confidence that I can bring change to Washington. I am an executive; I can get things done; I have a record

of achievement.

On the other side of the ledger, I think the precedent of the past is that opponents both in your party and the primaries and in the general election look for individual issues that can be sort of pulled out of the fabric that might look very different on the national level than it did at the state. Michael Dukakis vetoing a pledge of allegiance bill in Massachusetts was not a huge rupture, in the states's political culture. It became one at the national level.

Question here would be whether some of these gun issues, like the conceal carry law that Governor Bush signed in 1995 which is quite popular in Texas may look very different elsewhere in light of, for example, the Missouri referendum going down.

So it's really an offense and defense. You try to focus on the forest as a governor. I think your opponents tend to look at the individual trees and try to find one that looks vulnerable.

MESERVE: You had an interview with George W. Bush this morning. Give us the headline.

BROWNSTEIN: I think he's raring to go. I think he's itching to be out there and to be part of the debate. I think he's very committed to trying to position himself largely in the center, the center right. He wants to go out and defend the compassionate conservatism idea that some of his opponents have criticized. He wants to talk about moving power out of Washington back to the states. And I think he wants to defend his idea of a different Republican Party that is more inclusive.

He's not going anywhere until after session. He's got a rough month ahead.

He may even have a special session, if they can't resolve these issues. But he's talking about moving around the country in June.

And I think my overall feeling was that he's very eager

to be engaged in this
debate with the other Republicans.

MESERVE: Ron Brownstein, thanks a lot.

BROWNSTEIN: Thank you.

MESERVE: George W. Bush obviously has a lot of
advantages going into
this campaign -- he's got money, connections, and for
now, a sizable lead in
both the GOP primary and the general election polls. But
as National Public
Radio political editor Ken Rudin tells us, history is
not necessarily on his
side. And as always, Rudin brought along his political
buttons to illustrate the
point.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

KEN RUDIN, POLITICAL EDITOR, NPR: To talk about George
Bush,
obviously -- George W. Bush -- the buttons are out for
George W. Bush,
his exploratory committee is ready; he has endorsements;
he's raring to go,
but it's really a steep hill for a sitting governor to
run.

What Jimmy Carter had, the advantage Jimmy Carter had
and Ronald
Reagan is they had off-time -- they were out of office
and they could
prepare.

We found that sitting governors who have run for
president, at least since
World War II, sitting governors who have run for
president had to contend
with fact that they had states to worry about. And
often, the duties at home
conflicted with running for president. And it just so
happens I have buttons
to prove it.

In 1996, Pete Wilson, the governor of California, of
course, wanted to
become president. But what happened was, when he ran for
re-election as
governor in 1994, he promised California voters: I will
finish out my term
and not leave to run for president. When he decided to
run for president, it

backfired, he lost all support at home and his
presidential candidacy
collapsed.

Doug Wilder -- a different example -- Doug Wilder, the
first
African-American governor elected governor. He was
governor in Virginia
when he was elected in '89. In Virginia, they have term
limits, so basically,
there's nothing else for him to do. So I'm thinking if
I'm governor and have
no other plans, I am going to go run for president.
That's what Doug Wilder
did; didn't really do so well. He dropped out before
primaries got under
way. But he was a hopeful for 1992.

Michael Dukakis was the sitting governor of
Massachusetts. He talked a
lot about the Massachusetts miracles. Well, the miracle
was that he got the
nomination, because there was so much opposition to him,
back home even,
because he didn't fulfill a certain amount of promises.
He had the Willie
Horton issue that came up. Michael Dukakis is a perfect
example of how
something back home could come out and try to derail
your candidacy.

So obviously, George W. Bush -- we're talking about
history here, and
while he -- the polls show he's overwhelmingly the
favorite against Al Gore
or whoever the Democrats put up -- of course he has to
get by the
nomination -- George Bush as a sitting governor knows --
should know that
history at least is against him, that no sitting
governor on the Republican side
has been elected president since Rutherford B. Hayes,
before buttons --
what the "B." stands for -- in 1876. And that's it.

(END VIDEO CLIP) MESERVE: And coming up after the break,
as heir
apparent, Al Gore stands to inherit the Democrats'
traditional advantage
among women voters. So why are Republicans doing the
celebrating? Find
out next on INSIDE POLITICS.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

MESERVE: Along with raising cash and building an organization, this early stage of the 2000 presidential race is a good time to shore up your base. For Democrats, that means unions, minorities and women. But there's a problem for Al Gore: Women appear to be deserting him.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

MESERVE (voice-over): For seven years, women voters have solidly supported Bill Clinton: They sent him to the White House in '92, and kept him there in '96.

Will that support transfer to Al Gore? Not automatically, at least according to the polls. In 1996, Clinton beat Bob Dole among women by 16 points, easily overcoming Dole's lead among men. In our latest 2000 hypothetical match-up, a complete and dramatic reversal: George W. Bush is beating Gore among women by 18 points. And it's not just Bush. That same mid-April CNN/"USA Today"/Gallup Poll shows Elizabeth Dole ahead among women by 14 points.

What's going on? Dole's pollster believes unease over the president's Kosovo policy is dragging Gore down, and she sees evidence of scandal fatigue.

LINDA DIVALL, DOLE POLLSTER: Voters are not inclined to further reward President Clinton or Vice President Gore and forgive those transgressions by giving Al Gore a blank check at the voter box in 2000. So he has a little bit higher bar to cross, I think, because he also has to overcome some of Bill Clinton's personal problems.

MESERVE: Mark Penn is Al Gore's pollster.

MARK PENN, GORE POLLSTER: It's really too early to look at these horse-race numbers and make any conclusions about how women are going to vote in 2000.

MESERVE: Penn says Democratic women are solidly behind Gore, and that the independents will come around.

PENN: Independent women don't know Al Gore yet, haven't heard his full message. As they hear where he stands on education, health care, crime, Social Security, Medicare -- when they hear where he stands on these issues, I think they're going to look at his leadership, look at the kind of things that he's going to do for families, and they're going to say, you know, Al Gore is my choice.

MESERVE: But if Gore's early weakness among women holds up, it could point to a fundamental realignment in American politics. For 20 years, women have tended to vote Democratic, the so-called gender gap. If the Republicans close that gap, they'd break one of the foundations of Democratic power, and have something to really cheer about in 2000.

(CHEERING)

(END VIDEOTAPE)

MESERVE: The Gore camp is quick to note that the 2000 election is a year and half away, more than enough time to turn around the polls. As evidence, they cite Bill Clinton's performance in 1996; 18 months before the election, polls showed Clinton in a dead heat with Dole. We all know what happened after that.

When we return, Margaret Carlson and Tucker Carlson with their thoughts on campaign 2000, and the political fallout of the Colorado school shooting.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

MESERVE: And joining us now with their perspectives on the issues of the day, Margaret Carlson of "TIME" magazine, and Tucker Carlson of "The Weekly Standard." Thank you both for coming in.

Let's talk first about Colorado and the political fallout. Trent Lott says,
"We'll vote within two weeks on gun control amendments."
Why'd he do this
Tucker?

TUCKER CARLSON, "WEEKLY STANDARD": Well, because he has to. I mean, at a certain point, like gun control or not, when everybody from "People" magazine to CNN to every media outlet in the world is suggesting that maybe if we'd had gun control this wouldn't have happened, you know, even a resolute leader like Trent Lott crumbles.

The Republicans, of course -- this makes them very nervous -- against gun control. Most of them, and so Hastert and Lott have apparently come up with this idea that they will have a series of having town hall meetings -- a very Clintonesque notion -- across the country with actors, and inner-city community activists, and intellectuals to talk about culture and children. This will end up, of course, producing nothing. But it -- politically I think it could be effective for the Republicans.

MESERVE: You think it could defuse the situation?

T. CARLSON: Well sure, people like that. They like town hall meetings.

MARGARET CARLSON, "TIME": Forgetting that everything that could be said has been said, but not everybody who could say it has said it, so I guess we'll go around the country now -- Trent Lott and Dennis Hastert had to schedule a war bill. They didn't want to schedule that. Now they have to schedule a gun bill. They don't want to schedule that. And yesterday Trent Lott was saying it was a knee-jerk reaction to the shooting to talk about gun control, and then he jerked his knee and scheduled it.

But Republicans are very nervous because their voters -- many of their voters -- the suburban moms -- are very much in favor of gun control, and they don't just want to hear about Marilyn Manson.

MESERVE: Is anything actually going to happen on the gun control issue?

T. CARLSON: Boy I hope not. I mean, people spend -- you know, people

-- criminologists, sociologists have spent literally hundreds of years thinking about, "Why do people commit crimes?" They still haven't figured it out, and they're nowhere close to figuring out why demented people do demented things like what happened in Littleton. There's no conceivable -- I don't think any sober criminologist will tell you there's no conceivable way a gun-control bill of the kind that's being discussed would have an effect on a tragedy like this, and yet public policy is going to be made in response to this -- there's no question about it.

M. CARLSON: Well, you make lemonade out of lemons. We don't know

why they killed, but we know how they killed. And so if you can regulate say, other rights, like partial-birth abortion is regulating abortion, why can't you regulate guns? Inconvenience the deer hunters who, I think, may not mind being inconvenienced as much as Charlton Heston says they mind.

T. CARLSON: Oh no, sure, they'll love it.

M. CARLSON: In favor of, maybe, keeping one or two guns out of the hands of maniac children.

MESERVE: As you've mentioned, the Republicans are going to be talking a lot about the culture of violence; are they going to propose any legislative steps to deal with that?

T. CARLSON: I can't imagine they will. I mean, I think everybody in politics

-- everyone who needs to raise money in national politics certainly, is wary of pointing fingers too directly at Hollywood, or of raising the specter of censorship. I think they'll probably set on a Bill Bennett-like solution where, you know, they make a lot of noise about Hollywood's

responsibility to
America. But you know ultimately there's not a really
clear legislative
solution for the culture.

MESERVE: So, as shattering as this event has been for
the nation, basically
it doesn't sound like either of you think it's changed
the political equation on
Capitol Hill.

M. CARLSON: I think it has changed the political
equation on Capitol Hill.

MESERVE: You do?

M. CARLSON: I think Democrats can talk about both the
culture and guns.

Clinton's kleptomania has now extended to stealing the
culture issue as well
from Republicans. So he's comfortable talking about
both, whereas
Republicans are reluctant to take on the gun lobby, and
so can only talk
about the culture freely. So -- and Republicans sense,
though, that the public
is moved by this. So it's changed it to the extent that
Republicans are now
willing to at least put the bills on the table.

T. CARLSON: So sad.

(LAUGHTER)

T. CARLSON: Poor Republicans: every time they grow, they
disappoint
me. But I think there's also one of the big changes
taking place, that you
wouldn't have expected 10 years ago, is the expectation
now that national
political leaders will jet to the site of whatever
tragedy it is and wring their
hands and offer empathy. That really is a product of the
Clinton years, and I
don't think that's going away.

MESERVE: So who gets the political opportunism award
this time around?

T. CARLSON: Well, I mean, Clinton always wins it. He is
sort of a standing
-- you know, he always gets first place, but the
Republicans will probably
edge their way in there somewhere.

M. CARLSON: Right, they're jerking their knees now in response to -- they see that actually maybe this time it does have some legs, and that they will have to do something.

MESERVE: Campaign 2000 -- let's talk about it for a bit. Tucker, you have a little tidbit about the Alexander campaign.

M. CARLSON: News Tucker?

T. CARLSON: Well, I'm not sure it's news, but I think the word is that there is an awful lot of pressure on the Alexander campaign -- on Ted Welsh, Alexander's head fund-raiser, one of the best, if the not the best Republican fund-raiser in the country -- to raise a couple of million dollars at the national fund-raiser coming up in a week or so. And the notion is that, unless the campaign can show that it can raise a million or two dollars, that it may have to fold up.

M. CARLSON: Well, that fund-raiser is on Tuesday, and when you talk to the Alexander people, they won't tell you what the response has been, how many tables are filled, who's coming; they're pretty quiet about it, while kind of giving themselves an ultimatum which is, if we don't really produce here we're in trouble.

MESERVE: Margaret Carlson, Tucker Carlson, thank you both for joining us. And that's all for this edition of INSIDE POLITICS.

END

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FOX THE CRIER REPORT
Aired on April 28, 1999

CATHERINE CRIER, HOST: Are new charges imminent in the Littleton shooting? We'll get the latest. What do today's House votes on the

conflict in Kosovo mean? And we'll have shocking new details into just how much nuclear technology was stolen by the Chinese.

But first the headlines from the FOX newsdesk.

(NEWS BREAK)

CRIER: Well, if you thought it was bad China stole our nuclear technology, you ain't heard nothin' yet. Stick around for some new information about Chinese espionage that you may not believe.

And in just a few minutes, we'll be joined by the attorney general of Colorado. But first, the investigation into the tragic shooting at Columbine High School continues, and joining me now with the latest from Littleton is FOX NEWS correspondent Shepard Smith.

Shep, what is the latest?

SHEPARD SMITH, FOX NEWS: Well, Catherine, we've been -- we've gotten some cleared-up information today, if nothing else. One thing we've been reporting for a few days that has finally been confirmed is this. Robyn Anderson, the girlfriend, the 18-year-old girlfriend of one of the two suspects, Dylan Klebold, has now been confirmed to have bought three weapons. We've been reporting that for a couple of days. Today the sheriff's office says that's absolutely true, and they do believe that those three weapons were used in the commission of this crime.

Now the question is did she know in advance that those weapons would be used in that crime, and if so, she's in world of hurt. If she didn't, that's another story. Investigators haven't cleared that up yet. They say they'll let us know when they know.

Additionally, the sheriff last night, in an interview with the Associated Press, initially said that three boys who were seen coming out of -- or seen around the building and taken into custody by police for questioning in the moments following the shooting -- the sheriff yesterday to the Associated Press referred to them as "possible co-conspirators." He backed off that on a very late-night press conference last night held here, says now that they were interviewed and now says they have been cleared, which is not to say, he goes on to point out, that they will not be brought back in for more questioning or cannot become a suspect at some point. For now at least, they're not on a suspect list, and in fact, the cops tell us there isn't a suspect list, not today anyway.

We know there were 67 bombs inside that building. We know they've been tested. We know they've been fingerprinted. We're not sure if those results are back yet, but if they are back, cops sure aren't sharing them with us. And we've also learned today that there were cops up on top of the building searching for any kind of evidence. They believe they'll be out of there by some time next week, or at least, Catherine, they're hoping so.

CRIER: OK, well, let me start with the top. You talked about Robyn Anderson. The thing that boggles my mind -- she's not a suspect, but she, if she transferred those guns to a minor, that's a felony, and they're not talking about charging her with anything.

SMITH: Well, they're not, not at this point. And you know how that sort of thing works, Catherine. They want to make sure and have all the evidence that they can together because in Colorado, like in so many states, once you bring somebody in, you have to charge them within 72 hours. They want to have more information, or at least more -- more evidence together. And the bar here says she was legal to buy. The question of legal to transfer -- well, you know.

CRIER: Yeah, that's another story. All right, the three boys --

there were reports that they had showed up at the school before information had gone out over the radio, while saying they'd heard this, knew who the gunmen were. Has this been clarified?

SMITH: Well, the clarification from the sheriff is this, that that was the statement they made, that they came up with information that they could not have known from the radio, but attributed it to the radio. It wasn't happening on the radio at the time. That was a gray area for the sheriff. He said that was accurate. But in the same breath, said today that they have been cleared of any possible charges.

Is there suspicion around those guys? You talk to the chief assistant district attorney here, and he says, "Yeah, there's some suspicion." There's some suspicion about a lot of people. And in fact, this particular DA, chief assistant DA, telling me tonight, "Look, Shepard, we go through this every day. The truth of the matter is," from Mark Pautler (ph), "that there are people out there that we want to talk to. There are names that are going to come forward. Are we going to make arrests? We think so. But you guys in the media don't know these names yet. We're not going to give them to you, either. And if you don't rush us, we won't mess this thing up, and down the road we'll have some justice here."

CRIER: Yeah, being very cautious, given recent history. Let me ask you one more thing. The bombs -- there have been reports tonight that one of the bombs was found in a blue Toyota in the parking lot, apparently not a car belonging to one of the gunmen. Any idea who this belongs to?

SMITH: Well, I can tell you this. We reported five days ago that bombs were found in not two cars, not just those of Klebold and Harris, but in a third car, as well. And the information which we got from very well-placed sources was that that was in a blue Datsun, possibly a blue Datsun B-210. Cops just won't go there. They won't talk about it. But now these reports are coming more and more and more, and eventually they probably will.

Could that blue Toyota be the same vehicle as the blue Datsun? And if so, who does that belong to? Could that have been a person who was bringing things in and out for them, helping them in all of this process? It's a possibility. Cops tell us "Slow down. Quit pushing us. We're going to get there. We're watching people who need to be watched, and there's going to be justice in this case, you can rest assured."

CRIER: So a lot of talking in the first couple of days, but you get the sense now they're shutting down as the investigation gets serious and they're starting to think about prosecuting cases?

SMITH: I think they are, Catherine, because it's my sense -- and the sense of most of the reporters here -- that some of the information that was put out by folks within the sheriff's office and folks in other departments shouldn't have gone out. In fact, the sheriff last night held this news conference, saying that all this information he gave to the Associated Press last night was not new information. He said, "This isn't new. We've known this sort of thing for a long time. We knew these details of the diary. We knew this detail -- these details of the videocamera in the cafeteria. We knew all of these things."

But you know what? We didn't know it. They hadn't told us that sort of thing in a news conference. And when he said all of those things last night and they ended up on Associated Press from a very well-respected reporter in this area and became gospel all of a sudden, he came back and tried to back up from them all, but he couldn't say that the quotes

weren't true, and he couldn't say that the article was inaccurate. So loose lips sink ships and mess up investigations sometimes. And my guess is they're about to shut up.

CRIER: OK. Shepard Smith, thanks very much.

Now, coming up next, Colorado attorney general Ken Salazar. We've got much more ahead tonight. Don't go away.

(22:08)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

(BEGIN AUDIO CLIP)

TEACHER: Oh, God!

911 OPERATOR: Stay on the line.

TEACHER: Oh, God! (INAUDIBLE) stay down!

911 OPERATOR: Do we know where he's at?

TEACHER: I'm sorry?

911 OPERATOR: Do we know where he's at?

TEACHER: OK, on the (INAUDIBLE) He's upstairs! He's right outside of here!

911 OPERATOR: He's outside?

TEACHER: He's outside of this hall.

911 OPERATOR: Outside of the hall? Outside...

(CROSSTALK)

911 OPERATOR: OK.

TEACHER: Smoke is, like, coming into this room, OK?

911 OPERATOR: OK.

TEACHER: I've got the kids under tables here. I don't know what's happening in the rest of the building.

(END AUDIO CLIP)

CRIER: All right, that was a teacher calling in to police during the shooting at Columbine High School there in Littleton, Colorado.

Joining us now to discuss recent events is the Colorado attorney general, Ken Salazar.

General Salazar, thanks very much for joining us.

KEN SALAZAR, COLORADO ATTORNEY GENERAL: It's good to be here.

CRIER: Appreciate it.

SALAZAR: Thank you very much for having me on the show.

CRIER: Well, let me ask you a question. I was just talking to our reporter, Shepard Smith, there in Littleton. As the legal end of all of this -- that's your job. Are you worried that too much information is getting out that might, in fact, thwart potential prosecutions?

SALAZAR: You know, this is an investigation that needs to take place at the local level with the Jefferson County sheriff's authority, as well as the Jefferson County district attorney. And it's an ongoing investigation, and I think that they are controlling the information flow to make sure that the investigation is not in any way compromised by information that has leaked out prematurely to the media.

CRIER: And given recent history, we know that investigations can find themselves in tremendous difficulty with too much of this. Are you worried at all as to the transmissions to the media, the way things are going thus far?

SALAZAR: Well, you know, I've had conversations with Jefferson County officials, as well as other state officials, and I think that we all recognize the fact that this is an ongoing investigation, and we are still days, perhaps weeks, away from being in a position where the investigators will come to conclusions about what exactly happened. And at

that point in time, you know, the appropriate press releases, obviously, will be made by the Jefferson County district attorney and the Jefferson County sheriff.

CRIER: OK, tell me something. Are people going to be prosecuted for crimes that may not be directly related to the shooting itself? And what I mean is, is in talking to investigators, talking about Robyn Anderson, they now say she bought three of these guns. She apparently transferred these to at least one minor, Dylan Klebold. Will she be prosecuted for a felony offense of buying these weapons to transfer to a minor?

SALAZAR: You know, Catherine, it's still too early to tell. That's part of what the investigation will be able to demonstrate. There are over 300 leads, as I understand, that are being followed up by the various agencies that are involved in this investigation. And until the investigation is concluded, it really is too early to tell as to who is going to be named and whether or not there are going to be additional prosecutions.

CRIER: OK, I hate to criticize, but unfortunately, there are questions I want to ask about the police. One is there are reports that the two gunmen tried to get out of the school on several occasions, but were thwarted by gunfire, went back in, ultimately killed themselves. You know, my question is, is this wise -- a wise decision when you've got a school full of children, not to let these guys get out, but in fact, return to the building where all of these potential hostages are hiding?

SALAZAR: Well, Catherine, my -- I have been on the crime scene and I've talked to many of the officials that have been involved in the investigation and that were involved in the initial response. And as Colorado attorney general, I can tell you that I'm very proud of the law enforcement officials that responded and the kind of inter-governmental cooperation that was shown during that response. We live in a community of two million people. Jefferson County has 500,000 people, and there were a number of different jurisdictions that responded and did everything that they possibly could to try to address the problem. You know, the scene itself and the investigation continues in terms of trying to reconstruct what exactly happened. But I think until the point in time where the investigators can make an official statement about what happened, I think it is far too early to criticize those officials. From my point of view, and from what I know, I think that there was a lot of courage shown...

CRIER: Well, I...

SALAZAR: ... by the officers who responded.

CRIER: Certainly not. You -- I mean, we cannot disagree with that at all, and it's difficult to ask these questions, but I've got to ask another one. The number's now up to 67 bombs, including five propane, 36-pound propane tanks, five of these. Are you satisfied that all of the bombs have been located, including those potentially in other locations?

SALAZAR: You know, the investigation continues. There are a number of agencies that are still inside of the school, taking a look at what occurred and continuing with the investigation.

CRIER: OK.

SALAZAR: I think they are confident that they have located at least the bombs that are within the school, but they're still moving forward with the completion of their assessment as to...

CRIER: OK...

SALAZAR: ... what exactly happened.

CRIER: One real quick question. We're almost out of time. And that

is, at the time of the shooting, there was a bill being proposed, or going to be proposed in the legislature to permit a wider concealed carry of handguns. What is your position on expanding the right to carry weapons now in Colorado?

SALAZAR: I think that it makes sense to have sensible gun control within our states, and I think that if you look at Colorado back in 1993 during the summer of violence, as the result of a special session there were gun control measures that were passed by the state legislature and signed by the governor. And it may be time to revisit some of those issues to see whether or not there are additional reasonable controls of guns that we can move forward with.

You know, on the other hand, I am a farmer, and I grew up on a farm and recognize the importance of having firearms both for hunting, as well as for protection.

CRIER: OK...

SALAZAR: And so I think that what we have to do is we have to look at what is reasonable that might be a possibility for additional legislation.

CRIER: All right, General -- Attorney General Ken Salazar, thanks so much for your time.

We'll talk about Congress's action today right after this.

(22:16)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

Conflict in Kosovo

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: I stressed that the 19 NATO allies are speaking with a single voice. America must continue to speak with a single voice, as well. I told them we would welcome the support of the Congress so that Mr. Milosevic will have no doubt that we have the determination and the patience to persevere until we prevail.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CRIER: In our next half hour, we'll have some disturbing new information about theft of America's nuclear secrets. It's information you need to know, so please stay with us.

But in the meantime, it was another schizophrenic day in Congress. The House deadlocked on, and thus failed to pass, a measure supporting NATO air strikes after members did pass a measure stating the president must seek approval to use ground forces and the House voted down a resolution on declaring war on Yugoslavia over the conflict in Kosovo.

Congressman Tom Campbell was instrumental in bringing all these resolutions to the floor, and he joins us now from Washington.

Welcome, Congressman Campbell.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TOM CAMPBELL (R-CA): Good evening. Nice to be on the show.

CRIER: It was a very strange day, a very mixed day. Let me start with the resolution about getting congressional approval for ground troops. The thing I found puzzling was -- and you were going to do this well before the president took action -- but he told members of Congress, he says, "I'm going to come to you. Don't worry. I'm going to come to you." Then the House takes action, takes away a little of the bravery, the bravado there on the Hill.

CAMPBELL: Well, it does, and it also is very deserving of the

constitutional scheme that Congress is supposed to declare war in advance of the president actually commencing war. And of course, in this case, it was reversed. The president commenced war and then came to Congress, although I must say, he came unwillingly. He did not want us to take these matters up today.

CRIER: Well, it seemed to me sort of a kick in the teeth of the War Powers Act because this resolution is doing essentially what the War Powers Act requires, so why not just say, "We're going to demand that 60 days after instituting action, the president must," you know, "cease and desist or get congressional approval"? What is all this resolution for?

CAMPBELL: Well, you're quite right, but 60 days is a long time. And remember the president...

CRIER: Well, it's almost up!

CAMPBELL: Well, it is, but the president can extend the 60 days by another 30 if he makes simply a finding of fact that it would be hurtful to the United States military forces to have a vote in the -- excuse me -- to withdraw them in 60. He can extend it to 90. So that would take us into about June 23rd.

So the motion to say, "Mr. President, don't send in ground troops without the approval of Congress," was meaningful. Perhaps even more meaningful, though, was the fact that the Congress overwhelmingly voted down a declaration of war. And constitutionally, there's only one reference to the Congress in connection with war, and that's the declaration of war. That vote only had two yesses in favor of it.

And then lastly...

CRIER: Well, before you go to the last -- and I apologize for interrupting...

CAMPBELL: Sure.

CRIER: ... but talk to me...

CAMPBELL: No, that's all right.

CRIER: ... about that just a bit.

CAMPBELL: Sure.

CRIER: Are we not engaged in war?

CAMPBELL: Oh, we are. And indeed, I brought this argument precisely for that reason. I drafted a resolution to say that we ought to withdraw our troops within 30 days or we ought to declare war because that is what we are in. And I interrogated the secretary of state in the International Relations Committee as to whether we were at war. She said, "No, we're not." I said, "Well, are we in hostilities?" And she said, "I refuse to answer." That was very unfortunate, the secretary of state refusing to answer whether we are in hostilities. The reason, as you know well, is that -- that she refused to answer is that the War Powers resolution says that U.S. armed forces having been inserted into hostilities have to be removed 60 days after the insertion or 90, if the president extends it.

I then asked, "Well, if it's not war, what is it?" And she said it was armed conflict. The next day, her deputy was up, and I asked her, "What's the difference between armed conflict and war?" And she said, "I can't answer, but I'll have our attorney answer." I'm not making this up. So the attorney from...

CRIER: Oh, I wish you were!

CAMPBELL: ... the State Department -- the State Department's attorney then steps forward, and I ask him, "All right, what is the difference?" And he says, "Well, it's war when you declare it to be war," and that completes the circle.

CRIER: OK. You know, it sounds like Dr. Strangelove is going to come out at any moment. What...

CAMPBELL: This is war. Let's agree on that.

CRIER: Yeah. What about the deadlock on supporting the air strikes?

CAMPBELL: That's quite significant because the president needs the authority of Congress in order to conduct war. And the exceptions to that, by the way, are legitimate, where there is an attack on the United States -- not the case here -- an attack on U.S. citizens, civilians or military overseas -- not the case here -- where there's an attack on a United States ally that seeks our aid -- not the case here. Kosovo we recognize as part of Serbia. We've never denied that it was part of Serbia, and Serbia isn't asking us to bomb them.

So the president has no authority except if he comes to Congress. The Senate about three and a half, four weeks ago, approved the bombing. Today the House failed to approve the bombing, leaving the president without authority even for the bombing. And then the House also voted to say "Don't even start a ground war unless you have the prior approval of both houses of Congress."

CRIER: All right, what happens at the end of the 60 days, or if the president makes an extension, the 90s days?

CAMPBELL: Under the War Powers resolution, the troops come out automatically. And I interrogated the attorney, since he was at the witness stand anyway in the International Relations Committee, whether the administration was going to challenge that under constitutional grounds. And he said that they were reserving for the moment, that they were not concluding whether it was constitutional or not.

Ms. Crier, I fully expect that when that time happens and we are still at war in Yugoslavia, the president will say that that is an unconstitutional provision. And to deal with that and the fact that we are presently at war -- any human being would recognize that -- but without Congress having declared war, I and my colleagues, many colleagues, are bringing a lawsuit in federal district court on Friday morning.

CRIER: Oh, we're going to have a serious constitutional challenge. Time to get my law books back out. Let me ask you a question. The president of the United States has been -- has been very reticent in his public comments about ground troops. This is -- this is not the thing we ought to do, and yet we hear all of the talk, all of the build-up. Is President Clinton, in your opinion, the man to lead a ground war on behalf of the United States?

CAMPBELL: I may not answer your question directly, and you have the right to call me on it. I would say that a ground war in Kosovo is not in the United States' interest, and it's not in the interest of those we're trying to help, the Albanian Kosovars. Look, a ground war is going to drive out the few remaining Albanians that are in Kosovo who are not used as human shields. It will utterly destroy the country that we're trying to get them to return to. Every bomb that drops on a bridge or an electrical generating plant will then be rebuilt by U.S. taxpayers within the next year. You know that's going to happen.

A far more compassionate approach is to help the refugees where they are, spending all the same money, if you want, or certainly less. And then when and if there's a change in the government in Yugoslavia, we can certainly try to assist in their return. So rather than make it personal regarding the president of the United States, if you'll permit me, let me just say that the war itself, a ground war itself in Kosovo, whoever our

president is, would not be in our interests or in the interests of the people we're trying to help.

CRIER: We only have about 15 seconds. Are you voting to issue anywhere from \$6 billion to \$12 billion to support this?

CAMPBELL: I will not. The president's expenditure is about \$700 million a week. That money comes directly out of the Social Security surplus. Make no mistake, there is no source...

CRIER: OK...

CAMPBELL: ... for this money other than Social Security.

CRIER: Congressman Tom Campbell, what a pleasure. Thanks for coming on.

CAMPBELL: Thank you, Miss Crier.

CRIER: We've got much more ahead, a look at the Chinese espionage story. Don't go away.

(22:27)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

Are America's Secrets Safe?

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP - April 21, 1999)

BILL RICHARDSON, ENERGY SECRETARY: Let's not wallow in the past. There was a problem. There was staff (ph). It was serious. But let's move on, and give me the tools to implement the recommendations needed so this never happens again.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CRIER: I don't know where to start.

Are America's nuclear secrets safe? Well, apparently not. U.S. officials have confirmed that a scientist suspected of spying for China transferred top-secret nuclear weapons data from a highly restricted computer system to his own, where the material could be made widely accessible. Most of the transfers, including millions of lines of computer codes designed to design and evaluate weapons took place in '94 and '95.

Well, this latest incident was only discovered last month after the scientist, Wen Ho Lee, had been fired from the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. Now, Mr. Lee has been the target of an FBI investigation since 1996. The data included computer codes used in weapons design and analysis of nuclear tests.

Joining me now is Michael Ledeen, Freedom Chair scholar for the American Enterprise Institute and author of "Machiavelli on Modern Leadership," and Lawrence Korb, former assistant secretary of defense under President Reagan and director of studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, and John Fund from "The Wall Street Journal."

John Fund, let me start with you. It's sounding like the Keystone Kops. This guy is under investigation. They move him to a supposedly less sensitive area, but they keep him on despite the fact that he's under investigation. He ultimately takes this lie detector test and passes. Finally he gets fired this year. And they're just now going in to check his computer?

JOHN FUND, "WALL STREET JOURNAL": Well, the chief of the Keystone Kops is President Clinton, who at a news conference barely more than a month ago said he was not aware of any espionage that took place under his watch. He mentioned the Reagan and Bush incident. And when FOX NEWS asked him about the electromagnetic pulse weapon, he said...

CRIER: "Oops."

FUND: ... ``Well, no one has ever said anything about that to me," leaving open the question perhaps he read a written memo.

CRIER: Neutron bomb, as well. We've got a few other things in there that seem...

FUND: And the W-88s.

CRIER: ... that seem to be, though, in Clinton's watch. But beyond that, Larry, I'm concerned because I was reading information where the Justice Department withheld from the FBI the right to wiretap Wen Ho Lee's phones. And of all the wiretaps they granted, didn't have enough on this guy! Now, this is in our national laboratory with nuclear technology. On top of that, they go in now, after failing the lie detector test, knowing this guy is going out the door, and try and get a warrant to go in and check out his computer system, and that took a considerable amount of time. What's going on!

LAWRENCE KORB, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE: Well, you always have struggle between different agencies. That's why you need good leadership from the top, as John was saying. You're always going to have agencies worried about their own interests and not the national interest, but you need...

CRIER: Our Justice Department is not worried about our national interests?

KORB: Well, I mean, the Justice Department is worried about protecting the rights of individuals, and they don't see the whole picture. I mean, that's why you have inter-agency groups. That's why you have a National Security Council that's supposed to ensure that these things don't happen. I mean, we could -- there are hundreds of times that things get -- don't get done at lower levels in the government because of inter-agency fighting, and that's why you need to have a chief executive to...

CRIER: If this isn't going on at the top levels, then I'm a monkey's uncle!

FUND: Catherine, this is not normal bureaucracy turf wars.

CRIER: No.

FUND: Danny Colson (ph), who founded the FBI hostage rescue task force, was on this networks saying he had been an FBI agent for 31 years. This is the most politicized Justice Department he's ever seen. And he has talked to FBI agents who have been steered away from certain elements of this campaign finance scandal, which, of course, as we know, involves China trying to influence our elections.

Here's the problem. We have had espionage cases in our past -- Truman and the Rosenbergs. We ferreted them out, but we did not have at the same time a parallel campaign finance scandal affecting possibly the president and other high officials in his government, which might color their enthusiasm in making all of this available to the public, like the Cox report.

CRIER: Well, Michael Ledeen, we also learned a little interesting tidbit. ``Newsweek" was reporting that, by the way, Wen Ho Lee's wife was an FBI informant until about '91, when they decided she wasn't particularly useful to them. And they were concerned at one point about her being a double agent, and all of this apparently was a revelation to both Louis Freeh and George Tenet.

MICHAEL LEDEEN, AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE: Well, I mean, the pattern that's so chilling in all of this is the one that you and John have pointed out, which is that the Justice Department has blocked any

kind of inquiry into anything having to do with China in this administration. It's just taboo. And it's not simply a matter of stopping the FBI from tapping phones or examining computers. I mean, there's a whole crackdown on whistle-blowers in the Department of Energy. I mean, you had one of them on the other night, but yesterday there was a long article in the "Washington Times" written by Frank Gaffney (ph), in which he pointed out that whistle-blowers in Energy had been trying to call attention to this kind of thing for years, and they've been told to shut up. And when one of them came forward and insisted that his concerns be addressed, he was put on something that I never even heard of called "unlimited unappealable administrative leave."

CRIER: You're talking about Trulock (ph)?

LEDEEN: No. This is a guy named McCollum (ph), a retired Army colonel. And he was just locked away. He was sent to the Department of Energy's version of Siberia. They didn't want to listen to him at all. They haven't wanted to listen to this story ever, and they have not wanted this story to come out. If Secretary Richardson on his watch, with all these stories, had shown half the energy in investigating this matter that he's showed when he was asked to find a job for Monica Lewinsky at the United Nations, we'd be much further along here.

CRIER: OK, well, we got -- we got to take a real quick break. When we come back, Secretary Richardson says we're all protected now. They put up a firewall. They fixed the computers. Well, wait'll you hear what's happening with the paper. Don't go away.

(22:37)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

CRIER: Welcome back. I'm talking about the latest security breach at our nuclear labs with Lawrence Korb, Michael Ledeen and John Fund.

Larry, I was talking to our Capitol Hill correspondent, Carl Cameron, and he said yes, Secretary Richardson has gone in. In fact, he shut down the computers at our labs recently to put up firewalls to make sure this sort of security breach couldn't take place. And Cameron said "But there's a slight problem." Right now, between the four major labs, there's some 100,000 documents, pieces of paper, top-secret documents unaccounted for that apparently have just walked out of the labs in someone's pocket.

KORB: Well, two things have happened. One, when the cold war ended, people relaxed about, you know, what the labs do. The labs also try to get in to doing commercial business to keep themselves going, so they had a new openness policy, and they talked about dual use.

The other with the Chinese -- and John and Michael talked about the campaign finance scandals, but I think another thing happened is we thought that since the Chinese were our allies against the Soviet Union that they were our friends. And we forgot this was a marriage of convenience, that they see themselves having different interests than us, and they would take advantage of any opportunities we gave them. So it shouldn't be surprising that they try to do this. What is surprising is that we allowed it to happen or didn't take the steps that we should have.

CRIER: Well, John Fund, it's one thing -- and one can understand a scientist saying, "I want to work with my community of researchers, and we want to exchange information, regardless of the country we work for," but when you look at what the labs did, allowing very sensitive countries -- we talk about whether it's Pakistan or India, Russia, China, countries who might be concerned are developing the technology, to wander through

where these foreign visitors are not getting background checks, they are being caught in inappropriate places and not stopped as they wander through, and possibly literally pocketing material that's laying out on desks...

FUND: Well, two points. One is I can understand a lot of scientists having access to the labs, and the administration had a policy. It thought that it could spread -- it could stop the spread of nuclear proliferation by allowing scientists to see some of our processes. I think that's fine, to a point. But when North Korean and Iranian scientists were given access or potential access to some very sensitive areas, I think that perhaps is a little short-sighted.

But the second point is, the really damaging security breaches didn't occur from people picking up papers at Los Alamos. They occurred from scientists who were invited on exchange trips to China. They were wined and dined, and then late one night, you know, the scientists would sit down and say, "We have this problem. We can't solve it." You know, "I might not get promoted next year." And some things were let out.

The one thing we did not do is we didn't send over our scientists in pairs. The Chinese are very good at getting information inadvertently, accidentally out of people one on one. We should have sent people over in pairs. We didn't do that. The most damaging lapses occurred on scientific exchange missions in China.

CRIER: Well, it's interesting, though, because what I'm getting is that it's not just that, which would be more traditional espionage, I think, or making their way in, working in the lab or getting things out of the lab, but literally, when documents are walking out -- we're talking about metal detectors in our schools, and we're not doing checks on the people wandering through our nuclear laboratories. I find it astounding.

But you haven't heard everything yet. I want to hear what you think about the China scandal in the meantime. Send me an email. The address is crierfoxnews.com.

We're going to talk about the effect of supercomputers when we come back.

(22:44)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

CRIER: Welcome back. Talking about the latest in the China scandal with Michael Ledeen, Freedom Chair scholar for the American Enterprise Institute, Lawrence Korb, director of studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, and John Fund of "The Wall Street Journal."

Michael, let's talk about computers because we got the story in "The New York Times" about these codes going through Wen Ho Lee's computer, this sort of thing. But it's interesting to note the value. And I want to talk about the transfer of computer technology that can be used for military purposes to China. It seems like we've been sending over computers that will do a lot more than take care of your bank account.

LEDEEN: Yeah, well, supercomputers are really the spinal column of modern warfare. They do everything. They coordinate communications. They run the various cryptographic programs that keep your information secret from people probing you. In this case, what was so interesting about the story in "The New York Times" was that they talked explicitly about the Chinese using supercomputers to reverse-engineer our missile systems and our nuclear technology with the stuff that they had stolen from Los Alamos, and they needed supercomputers to do it.

And you'll remember that this was virtually the first act of the

Clinton administration in this field. They had a massive decontrol of computers, specifically supercomputers, specifically to China within the first year of the administration, a decontrol way beyond anything that even the computer industry was asking for.

CRIER: Well, you're right. Let's clarify for people because there's something I -- I think it's called a "multiple technology system" or MTOP (ph), which is a very high-level, almost the highest level -- which we've retained in this country -- of computer, a system that we didn't allow the Chinese to have before '92, but Clinton started shipping over when -- after he took office. This opened up a whole new avenue of nuclear technological development, didn't it.

LEDEEN: Yes, and we did it ostensibly to help the Chinese do nuclear modeling so that they wouldn't have to conduct real nuclear tests. They could simulate nuclear tests by supercomputer.

But I want to make a broader point and come back to things that John and Larry said in the last segment. Larry's absolutely right that with the end of the cold war, there was decreased sensitivity to security matters. But this administration has gone way beyond that. This administration has effectively armed the People's Republic of China. What we're talking about tonight with nuclear information is only a pinprick of the vast body of military technology that we have sold to the Chinese, never mind making them steal it from us. I mean, it's amazing, in a way, that they felt they had to steal, since we were willing to share or sell or give them most anything they wanted, from telecommunications to missile-launch technology.

CRIER: Absolutely.

LEDEEN: Anything they wanted.

CRIER: I want to stay with the computers for just a minute because they may not sound as sexy as missiles, but in fact, I think they are because...

LEDEEN: Oh, you're right.

CRIER: ... it's my understanding that one of the things Clinton -- Clinton brags about -- maybe rightfully so -- that his cooperation got China to sign the comprehensive test ban treaty. But prior to that is when he lifted the ban on the exportation of these computers, which allegedly mean they don't have to set off things. It makes the ground testing obsolete. But it also does other things, like allows you to maintain and stockpile your weapons, and instead of deteriorating and becoming unusable, these very sophisticated computers allow the tweaking of those nuclear weapons so they remain good. Isn't that right, John?

LEDEEN: Yes, right you are. But there's another thing, too. It enables them to modernize their nuclear weapons and improve them without our knowing how good they are. So it gives them an additional level of secrecy, makes it harder still for us to know what they are up to and what they may have.

FUND: Catherine, China is not our enemy. We can have a working relationship with them, but it should be with our eyes open and not closed. And what we have here is the Chinese basically signing treaties such as nuclear proliferation and then not honoring them. Talk to the Iranians. They're happy with their Chinese technology transfers. So were the Pakistanis. The North Korean missile that went over Japan was based, in part, on the Chinese model. The Chinese sign agreements and don't keep them. And when we remain silent, we're the suckers. We're to blame.

CRIER: All right, Congress is stepping in, it seems, Larry, and in

fact, Richard Shelby, Republican senator, is now saying maybe we need to limit visits. Maybe we need to cut back on contacts with sensitive countries. The Cox report is due out in the next couple of weeks, we hope, which may have recommendations that Congress is going to address. Is it really one of these, well, you're closing the barn door, but the problem has been released?

KORB: Well, yeah. I mean, you're -- it's -- obviously, a lot of stuff has gotten out because we haven't been as sensitive and, as I mentioned earlier, didn't realize that the Chinese have interests different than ours and are going to take advantage of the -- of the opportunities.

But it's good that we woke up now because I think we need to put our relationship with China on a different basis. John is right, we need to engage them, but there have to be clear rules of the game. And I think if we make it clear to China and we put curbs in, it'll prevent more of this from getting to them.

You can't undo the damage you've done, but this is not the first time this has happened to us in relations with countries we thought were our friends that turned out to be our enemies. But I think this is a good time. We're going to be having a new administration. You'll start a new relationship with China.

One of the things we've got to do which Congress has already kind of pushed us in the direction -- you can't put the Commerce Department in charge of what goes overseas. It should be the State Department or the Pentagon, as it was in previous administrations. Of course, when you have the Commerce Department, their intention is the trade balance, to sell as much as you can, where State and Defense look at some of the things that we've been talking about today.

FUND: But it is unfortunate that Mr. Gore, who is "Mr. Technology" in this administration, seems to be completely blase about what has happened. He's very interested in technology, but he has not said a word about any of this, and he has not pressed within the administration to try to figure out what in the world is going on. We've had scandals in the past regarding technology, but there's been at least a desire to figure out what went on and let the public know about it.

LEDEEN: John?

FUND: Now we have an investigation that has gone nowhere.

CRIER: Yeah, Michael?

LEDEEN: Yeah, John, Larry, Catherine, we have to find out what this all means. And the first order of business is to ask the military to do a damage assessment, take all the military technology that the Chinese have gotten and translate it into military power. We have to know what kind of army the Chinese can put in the field in 5, 10, 15 years so that we will know what we might need to protect against. That's the urgent order of business. We have to figure out what this means in terms of the balance of power.

CRIER: All right.

LEDEEN: We don't know. Nobody's done this.

CRIER: All right. On that question, disturbing question, that's all we've got time for. Michael Ledeen, Lawrence Korb, John Fund -- thanks very much.

But don't go away. Now, the White House has a beef with me and some of the facts we've been reporting regarding the China story. They sent me a letter saying we were wrong. Well, we did some research, and I'll share

it with you after this.

(22:54)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

CRIER: OK, I got an interesting letter after our one-hour special on China on April 7th from Jim Kennedy, special adviser to the White House counsel, addressed to me. He says, "I reviewed the transcript of your April 7th program on China. There are several false statements I want to call to your attention. Number one, you stated that Sandy Berger, when he was in private practice, was a chief lobbyist for the Chinese government trade office. That is not true. He never represented China or the Chinese government trade office."

Let me tell you what we found when we did a little more research, other than what we'd done for the show. The facts: From 1973 to '77, '81 to '92, Sandy Berger worked for the Washington, D.C., law firm Hogan and Hartson (ph), one of the oldest firms in Washington. Several articles when he joined the Clinton administration -- the "National Journal" reported that, quote,

"a significant player will be missing from the U.S. Business Coalition for China Trade when it gears up to lobby this year for continued Most Favored Nation status for the People's Republic of China. He is Samuel R. Berger, who as an attorney with the Washington law firm of Hogan and Hartson has represented Payless Shoe Stores, a firm with Chinese business and trading relations."

Doesn't sound like much, but a biography by "The New York Times" in '96 said that "As a partner with that firm, Mr. Berger directed the firm's international trade group. Among the clients were foreign governments, including Poland, Japan and China's trading arm, raising the possibility of conflict of interest when he oversaw national security in Mr. Clinton's transition into office." "The Times" went on to say, "At the time of the transition, Sandy Berger said he would walk out of campaign meetings when trade issues arose."

Well, it's not clear whether he represented the Chinese government or his firm, and his clients, Payless and others, were actually working for Chinese trade interests. But in fact, it was uncomfortable enough that the White House counsel needed to investigate that relationship and, in fact, sent an assurance letter of no conflict of interest to a congressional committee. Furthermore, if he never represented China, then why did he need to tell that "New York Times" reporter that he walked out of the room when there were trade discussions during those initial days in the Clinton White House? Interesting question.

Secondly, Jim Kennedy says "You stated that 'President Clinton's waiver for Loral apparently thwarted the prosecution of the initial transfer. Then all of a sudden, a waiver comes along saying whatever you did in the past is really OK. You can do this, and boom, the prosecution goes away.'" That's what I said. He says, "That is not true. The Justice Department investigation has not been thwarted, not gone away, continues unaffected by the waiver. The waiver has no bearing on what's investigated."

Well, in fact, several reports, memos out of the White House reported on May, '98, characterize the waiver similarly. I said "thwarted," they said "jeopardized." Those memos, the White House documents, quote, "Clinton authorized a Loral satellite deal earlier this year despite warnings from the Justice Department that the move would jeopardize an ongoing investigation of the campaign."

Sandy Berger said the Justice Department believed a jury would not convict Loral if it knew Clinton had approved a waiver and, in fact, wrote a memo to the president, Berger, that the waiver might be criticized for letting Loral off the hook on criminal charges for its unauthorized assistance to China's ballistic missile program.

As we close tonight, Sandy Berger is welcome on this program any time to discuss this story. I would love to hear from him. Jim Kennedy, certainly, you, as well.

That's it for this edition of THE CRIER REPORT.

END

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Charles E. Kieffer (CN=Charles E. Kieffer/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-APR-1999 20:25:57.00

SUBJECT: Suppdate

TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Keri A. Eisenbeis (CN=Keri A. Eisenbeis/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Theodore Wartell (CN=Theodore Wartell/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James T. Heimbach (CN=James T. Heimbach/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian S. Mason (CN=Brian S. Mason/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles Konigsberg (CN=Charles Konigsberg/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Miles M. Lackey (CN=Miles M. Lackey/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ingrid M. Schroeder (CN=Ingrid M. Schroeder/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert L. Nabors (CN=Robert L. Nabors/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry T. Clendenin (CN=Barry T. Clendenin/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry White (CN=Barry White/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ronald M. Cogswell (CN=Ronald M. Cogswell/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kenneth L. Schwartz (CN=Kenneth L. Schwartz/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rodney G. Bent (CN=Rodney G. Bent/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert D. Kyle (CN=Robert D. Kyle/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert G. Damus (CN=Robert G. Damus/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel N. Mendelson (CN=Daniel N. Mendelson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elwood Holstein (CN=Elwood Holstein/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lawrence J. Stein (CN=Lawrence J. Stein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra Yamin (CN=Sandra Yamin/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David A. Bernell (CN=David A. Bernell/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nancy L. Brandel (CN=Nancy L. Brandel/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Zweig (CN=Lisa Zweig/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Gore (CN=Elizabeth Gore/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Victoria A. Wachino (CN=Victoria A. Wachino/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Ricci (CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce D. Long (CN=Bruce D. Long/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen Peroff (CN=Kathleen Peroff/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert E. Barker (CN=Robert E. Barker/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alan B. Rhinesmith (CN=Alan B. Rhinesmith/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David H. Morrison (CN=David H. Morrison/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Deich (CN=Michael Deich/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard P. Emery Jr. (CN=Richard P. Emery Jr./OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara Chow (CN=Barbara Chow/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Martha Foley (CN=Martha Foley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua Gotbaum (CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jacob J. Lew (CN=Jacob J. Lew/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

On April 29th, the House Appropriations Committee approved a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for the Kosovo mission. House Rules Committee action is expected on Wednesday, May 5th with floor action on May 6th. The Senate Appropriations Committee canceled their Tuesday mark up and will deal with Kosovo in conference on the Central America bill. Speaker Hastert and Senator Lott have set a goal of May 14th to have a Kosovo bill to the President, including funding for Central America, Jordan and agricultural relief.

The House Committee-reported Kosovo bill totals \$12.9 billion, including \$12.3 billion for defense and \$.6 billion for State/AID. Defense funding exceeds the request by \$6.8 billion and State/AID exceeds the request by \$45 million. Chairman Young and Representative Murtha stressed that the increases above the request are contingent and the President does not have to use the funds unless he determines that they are needed.

The Obey amendment, described later, was defeated by 20-35 (with Murtha, Moran, Dicks and Mollohan voting no). Representative Obey asserted that the Committee should not use the Kosovo mission as an excuse for making room for goodies in the FY 2000 Defense bill.

Defense Subcommittee Chairman Lewis characterized the package as the minimum necessary to maintain readiness worldwide, while funding Kosovo. He asserted that the services indicated that as much as \$20-29 billion was necessary. Representative Murtha

said the package not only takes care of the Kosovo mission but provides additional resources in the event that they are necessary.

Foreign Ops. Subcommittee Chairman Callahan described the package without comment. Ranking member Pelosi urged the Committee to provide additional funding for humanitarian assistance.

Military Construction Chairman Hobson characterized the \$1.1 billion Mil Con chapter as "force protection". He said that many of the facilities in Europe were built in the 1950's and are not capable of handling our high tech weapons systems.

CJS Chairman Rogers noted that his chapter is \$45 million above the request, primarily for construction of a secure embassy in Albania.

Representative Obey spent most of his presentation blasting the House for its War Powers Act votes, characterizing the votes as shortsighted and reckless and warning that the votes may embolden Milosevic. The Obey amendment would have :

- reduced the unrequested defense spending by \$ 3 billion (\$1.0 billion from Mil Con and \$2.0 billion from Operations and Maintenance "readiness" funding).
- added the \$ 956 million request for Central America as an emergency.
- added \$100 million for the Jordan request with offsets from ESF, FMF, GEF and Intel funding.
- added about \$500 million for agricultural relief as an emergency, about \$350 million above the request and \$100 million below the Senate bill.
- stricken the military pay/retirement authorization requirement
- added \$175 million for State/ AID humanitarian activities in the Kosovo region.
- added several non-emergency items (with offsets) such as CPB Satellite funding, Interior Special Trustee funding and Postal Service funding.
- The Obey amendment did not include objectionable offsets such as Callable Capital, Russian plutonium, PL480 and Ex-Im Bank.

The Istook amendment was defeated (voice) after Chairman Young and other Republicans urged him to withdraw the amendment. The amendment would have prohibited the use of funds for ground troops in Kosovo.

An Obey amendment to take about \$400 million from mil con and give it to school violence prevention programs was defeated (voice).

A Hoyer sense of the Congress Amendment was adopted (voice) that expresses the desire to have military and civilian pay treated comparably.

An Emerson amendment to add \$149 million for the PL 480 (title 2) commodity program was withdrawn at Chairman Young's request, based on his commitment that the issue will be addressed in conference.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-APR-1999 11:45:52.00

SUBJECT: Re: Tobacco guidance AND POTUS STATEMENT

TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: j. eric gould (CN=j. eric gould/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: barry j. toiv (CN=barry j. toiv/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: paul j. weinstein jr. (CN=paul j. weinstein jr./OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: heather m. riley (CN=heather m. riley/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

this statement is good to go, can we hold it until 2pm and give it to The Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids so they can announce it at their press conference - can you send it to them? thanks.

Cynthia A. Rice

04/29/99 09:19:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP, Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP, Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP@EOP,

J. Eric Gould/OPD/EOP@EOP

Subject: Tobacco guidance AND POTUS STATEMENT

Yesterday's tobacco guidance is still good. We also want to release the following statement from the President today. This has been cleared by DPC, OMB and Leg Affairs. The Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids' press conference is at 2:00 pm in the Senate Russell Building -- does that mean we have to wait until after 2:00 to release it?

Statement by the President on Tobacco

April 29, 1999

I am disappointed that so few states are devoting tobacco settlement funds to reducing youth smoking, as shown by the new report from the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids and the American Heart Association. This new report underscores why I strongly oppose any legislation waiving the federal government's claim to tobacco settlement funds without a commitment from the states to fund youth tobacco prevention efforts. In the absence of such a commitment, states won't have to spend a single penny of the \$246 billion tobacco settlement to reduce youth smoking. We must act now: every day, 3,000 children become regular smokers and 1,000 will have their lives cut short as result.

----- Forwarded by Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP on 04/29/99
09:16 AM -----

Erica S. Lepping
04/28/99 05:56:47 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: Thursday guidance for Joe

As I will be out of the office on Thursday, please forward your guidance to Heather Riley by 11 a.m..

At this point, we are anticipating the following (and may request more in the morning):

- * Social Security -- anything new? NEC
- * Kosovo Supp. -- latest movement RICCI
- * Tobacco -- Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids report DPC
- * Gambling -- Supreme Court movement DPC
- * Y2K -- McCain bill movement NEC
- * Violence in Entertainment/Internet -- Lieberman
- * NSC -- including War Powers
- * Ed Flex

Thanks in advance.

Message Sent

To: _____
Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP
Peter_A._Weissman @ oa.eop.gov
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP
Sarah Ahmed/NSC/EOP
Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP

Jim Kohlenberger/OVP @ OVP
Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP
Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP

Message Copied

To:

Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP
Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP
Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 18:02:40.00

SUBJECT: OMB Legislative Report - April 30, 1999

TO: Brian V. Kennedy (CN=Brian V. Kennedy/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carl Haacke (CN=Carl Haacke/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Natasha F. Bilimoria (CN=Natasha F. Bilimoria/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI

----- Forwarded by William G. Dauster/OPD/EOP on 04/30/99

06:00 PM -----

CHARLES

KONIGSBERG

04/30/99 05:47:19 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Charles Konigsberg/OMB/EOP@EOP

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: OMB Legislative Report - April 30, 1999

TO: DIRECTOR JACK LEW
DEPUTY DIRECTOR SYLVIA MATHEWS
ACTING DEP.DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT DEE LEE
EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR JOSH GOTBAUM

FROM: OMB LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

DATE: April 30, 1999

SUBJECT: LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Senate Republicans' second attempt to invoke cloture on the

Abraham/Domenici "Social Security Lockbox" amendment failed, 49-44 (60 votes being required to invoke cloture).

UPCOMING HEARINGS/Markups:

- o May 4 - House Budget Committee: Dan Crippen re: Retirement Systems in Foreign Countries
- o May 4 - House Judiciary Committee markup of HR 775 Y2K Liability
- o The House Budget Committee and Rules Committee hearings on the Nussle-Cardin budget reform bill may occur on May 11 and May 13, respectively.

Friday's Legislative Activity:

SENATE

Failed (49-44, 60 votes being required) motion to invoke cloture on the & Social Security Lockbox 8 amendment to S. 557.

[SAP sent 4/20/99: Senior Advisors veto recommendation]

Adopted (93-0) S.Res.33 - Designating May 1999 as National Military Appreciation Month

HOUSE

Not in session.

CONGRESS) NEXT WEEK

SENATE

Monday, May 3:

The Senate will convene at 12 Noon for morning hour and at 1:00 pm for legislative business.

Begin consideration of and attempt to complete action on S.J. Res 20 - regarding the deployment of US Armed Forces to Kosovo (McCain War Powers resolution). A vote on passage is expected at 5:30pm on Monday. Text of the resolution: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to use all necessary force and other means, in concert with United States allies, to accomplish United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization objectives in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)."

Tuesday, May 4 and the balance of the week:

The Senate is expected to take up S. 900 - Financial Services Modernization on Tuesday and work to complete action on the bill by Thursday evening.

[SAP under development: POTUS will veto]

HOUSE

Monday, May 3:

Pro forma session.

Tuesday, May 4:

The House will meet at 12:30pm for morning business and 2:00pm for legislative business.

The House is scheduled to consider the following bills under suspension of the rules:

o H.Con.Res. 84 - urging the Congress and the President to fully fund the Federal Government's obligation under IDEA

[No SAP]

o H.Con.Res. 88 - urging the Congress and the President to increase funding for the Pell Grant Program and Existing campus-based aid programs

[No SAP]

o H.Res. ____ - Granger/Pitts resolution on teacher appreciation

[No SAP]

o H.R. 459 - to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for the Mt. Hope Waterpower Project

[No SAP: no objection]

o Items 5-11: naming various buildings, bridges, courthouses and post offices

Wednesday, May 5 and Thursday, May 6:

The House will meet at 10:00 am for legislative business.

HR 833 - the Bankruptcy Reform Act (subject to a rule)

[SAP under development: senior advisors veto recommendation]

H.R. ____ - Emergency Kosovo Supplemental (subject to a rule)

[SAP under development]

-Conference report on HR 4 the National Missile Defense Bill (possible)

Friday, May 7:

No votes.

Message Copied

To: _____

jacob j. lew/omb/eop@eop

brian s. mason/omb/eop@eop

jacob j. lew/omb/eop@eop

charles e. kieffer/omb/eop@eop

robert g. damus/omb/eop@eop

joshua gotbaum/omb/eop@eop

joseph j. minarik/omb/eop@eop

william a. halter/omb/eop@eop

janet l. graves/omb/eop@eop

alan b. rhinesmith/omb/eop@eop

kathleen peroff/omb/eop@eop

ronald m. cogswell/omb/eop@eop

barry t. clendenin/omb/eop@eop

richard p. emery jr./omb/eop@eop

robert e. barker/omb/eop@eop

susanne d. lind/omb/eop@eop

ellen j. balis/omb/eop@eop

alicia k. kolaian/omb/eop@eop

bruce w. mcconnell/omb/eop@eop

elisa millsap/who/eop@eop

james j. jukes/omb/eop@eop

janet r. forsgren/omb/eop@eop

ingrid m. schroeder/omb/eop@eop
jeffrey a. weinberg/omb/eop@eop
james a. brown/omb/eop@eop
constance j. bowers/omb/eop@eop
robert j. pellicci/omb/eop@eop
e. holly fitter/omb/eop@eop
annette e. rooney/omb/eop@eop
philip r. dame/omb/eop@eop
todd stern/who/eop@eop
john podesta/who/eop@eop
mickey ibarra/who/eop@eop
douglas b. sosnik/who/eop@eop
phillip caplan/who/eop@eop
anita chellaraj/omb/eop@eop
alphonse j. maldon/who/eop@eop
robert j. nassif/omb/eop@eop
melinda d. haskins/omb/eop@eop
robert s. fairweather/omb/eop@eop
janet e. irwin/omb/eop@eop
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rosemary evans/omb/eop@eop
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ruby shamir/who/eop@eop
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sally katzen/opd/eop@eop
ronald l. silberman/omb/eop@eop
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linda ricci/omb/eop@eop
judy jablow/ceq/eop@eop
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gina c. mooers/omb/eop@eop
dianne m. wells/omb/eop@eop
chandler g. spaulding/who/eop@eop
steven d. aitken/omb/eop@eop
gary c. reisner/omb/eop@eop
wendy r. fink/omb/eop@eop
lisa m. kountoupes/who/eop@eop
john a. gribben/who/eop@eop
robert d. kyle/omb/eop@eop
jack a. smalligan/omb/eop@eop
jade l riley/who/eop@eop
bonnie galvin/omb/eop@eop
elizabeth gore/omb/eop@eop
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marty j. hoffmann/who/eop@eop
charles m. brain/who/eop@eop
victoria a. wachino/omb/eop@eop
nanda chitre/who/eop@eop

virginia a. huth/omb/eop@eop
keri a. eisenbeis/omb/eop@eop
jill g. crann/omb/eop@eop
william h. white jr./who/eop@eop
michael e. young/omb/eop@eop
david r thomas/ovp@ovp
mark j. schwartz/omb/eop@eop
leticia sierra/omb/eop@eop
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jefferson b. hill/omb/eop@eop
john f. morrall iii/omb/eop@eop
arthur g. fraas/omb/eop@eop
daniel j. chenok/omb/eop@eop
richard p. theroux/omb/eop@eop
matthew j. bianco/who/eop@eop
mindy e. myers/who/eop@eop
john d. burnim/omb/eop@eop
richard e. green/omb/eop@eop
ronald e. jones/omb/eop@eop
rhodia d. ewell/omb/eop@eop
randolph m. lyon/omb/eop@eop
julie b. goldberg/who/eop@eop
sarah e. gegenheimer/who/eop@eop
carol r. dennis/omb/eop@eop
maria echaveste/who/eop@eop
broderick johnson/who/eop@eop
elizabeth r. newman/who/eop@eop
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william g. dauster/opd/eop@eop

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D10]ARMS26776163N.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

**TO: DIRECTOR JACK LEW
DEPUTY DIRECTOR SYLVIA MATHEWS
ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT DEE LEE
EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR JOSH GOTBAUM**

FROM: OMB LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

DATE: April 30, 1999

SUBJECT: LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Senate Republicans' second attempt to invoke cloture on the Abraham/Domenici "Social Security Lockbox" amendment failed, 49-44 (60 votes being required to invoke cloture).

UPCOMING HEARINGS/Markups:

- o May 4 - House Budget Committee: Dan Crippen re: Retirement Systems in Foreign Countries*
- o May 4 - House Judiciary Committee markup of HR 775 Y2K Liability*
- o The House Budget Committee and Rules Committee hearings on the Nussle-Cardin budget reform bill may occur on May 11 and May 13, respectively.*

Friday's Legislative Activity:

SENATE

Failed (49-44, 60 votes being required) motion to invoke cloture on the "Social Security Lockbox" amendment to S. 557.

[SAP sent 4/20/99: Senior Advisors veto recommendation]

Adopted (93-0) S.Res.33 - Designating May 1999 as National Military Appreciation Month

HOUSE

Not in session.

CONGRESS - NEXT WEEK

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

SENATE

Monday, May 3:

The Senate will convene at 12 Noon for morning hour and at 1:00 pm for legislative business.

Begin consideration of and attempt to complete action on S.J. Res 20 - regarding the deployment of US Armed Forces to Kosovo (McCain War Powers resolution). A vote on passage is expected at 5:30pm on Monday. Text of the resolution: "*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to use all necessary force and other means, in concert with United States allies, to accomplish United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization objectives in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).*"

Tuesday, May 4 and the balance of the week:

The Senate is expected to take up S. 900 - Financial Services Modernization on Tuesday and work to complete action on the bill by Thursday evening.

[SAP under development: POTUS will veto]

HOUSE

Monday, May 3:

Pro forma session.

Tuesday, May 4:

The House will meet at 12:30pm for morning business and 2:00pm for legislative business.

The House is scheduled to consider the following bills under suspension of the rules:

- o H.Con.Res. 84 - urging the Congress and the President to fully fund the Federal Government's obligation under IDEA

[No SAP]

o H.Con.Res. 88 - urging the Congress and the President to increase funding for the Pell Grant Program and Existing campus-based aid programs

[No SAP]

o H.Res. ___ - Granger/Pitts resolution on teacher appreciation

[No SAP]

o H.R. 459 - to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for the Mt. Hope Waterpower Project

[No SAP: no objection]

o Items 5-11: naming various buildings, bridges, courthouses and post offices

Wednesday, May 5 and Thursday, May 6:

The House will meet at 10:00 am for legislative business.

HR 833 - the Bankruptcy Reform Act (subject to a rule)

[SAP under development: senior advisors veto recommendation]

H.R. ___ - Emergency Kosovo Supplemental (subject to a rule)

[SAP under development]

-Conference report on HR 4 the National Missile Defense Bill (possible)

Friday, May 7:

No votes.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 11:46:56.00

SUBJECT: FOX Special Report, April 29, 1999

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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jenni R. Engebretsen (CN=Jenni R. Engebretsen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

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TO: Ann C. Hertelendy (CN=Ann C. Hertelendy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

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TO: Erica S. Lepping (CN=Erica S. Lepping/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Saladbar 23 <saladbar23 (Saladbar 23 <saladbar23 @ hotmail.com> @ inet [UNKNOWN])

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TO: gamble-bennett@dol.gov (gamble-bennett@dol.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
FOX SPECIAL REPORT WITH BRIT HUME
Aired on April 29, 1999

BRIT HUME, HOST, SPECIAL REPORT: Welcome to Washington. I'm Brit Hume.

It was hardly a welcome development for the White House Wednesday when the House of Representatives voted to demand that the president come to Congress before introducing ground forces into Kosovo. But when the House subsequently refused to support the air campaign, that left the president's spokespeople with some explaining to do. Here's our senior White House correspondent, Jim Angle.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JIM ANGLE, FOX NEWS (voice-over): The White House had warned Congress that even a debate on military action against Serbia would give comfort to Milosevic, but officials quickly shifted after the votes, saying they send no message because they make no sense.

JOE LOCKHART, WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN: Congress took four different votes yesterday and seemed to come out on every side imaginable that you could come out without making a clear statement.

ANGLE: Another official pointed to the votes on committing ground troops, getting out altogether or supporting the air strikes and said Congress voted ``No" on moving forward, ``No" on moving backward and tied on standing still. At the State Department they tried another way of belittling the House votes.

JAMES RUBIN, STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN: As far as I can tell, they chose not to put themselves in first gear, not to put themselves in second gear, nor would they agree on putting themselves in reverse.

ANGLE: As a result, officials seemed to take back their warnings that a divided Congress would only encourage Milosevic.

RUBIN: So they're idling in neutral with such a muddled message that I'm confident President Milosevic will not be -- take any comfort from it.

ANGLE: In short, officials argued, the votes were so contradictory and confusing that they're meaningless. In fact, one day after the House refused to even endorse the air strikes already under way, the White House was claiming widespread support.

LOCKHART: The president believes that we have an imperative to move forward with this. He believes he has the support he needs to move forward, and we will continue to move forward.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

ANGLE: Now, support from the Senate, support in public opinion polls and, oddly enough, Brit, even a sign of support in the House, which is on track to approve \$13 billion to cover the cost of the war. One White House official says that that's important because Congress speaks most loudly when it is talking about money. A Democratic congressman pairs that vote with the other votes yesterday and says this is like someone divorcing his wife on Monday and marrying her again on Tuesday.

Brit?

HUME: That's a pretty good job of putting the best face on things. What, though, when you get past all that, do people there think happened on this vote?

ANGLE: Well, they think there was an internal fight in the Republican Party, that Speaker Hastert said they had -- he had the votes, gave the White House the impression he had the votes. The White House believes, then, that Tom DeLay of Texas undercut the Speaker and moved to generate support for not supporting -- well, to generate votes for not supporting the president's position, made his leader look bad in the process, the White House argues. But they think it was all because of Tom DeLay and an internal fight in the Republican Party.

Brit?

HUME: Not their fault, of course.

ANGLE: No, absolutely not.

HUME: All right, Jim. Thank you.

If the House vote was a stumble for the White House, it did also raise questions about the leaders of Congress in both parties. And as Carl Cameron reports, there were plenty of hard feelings there on all sides.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

CARL CAMERON, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Unable to get the resolution supporting U.S. air strikes in Kosovo past, House Democratic leaders now accuse Republicans of undermining President Clinton's foreign policy.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE DICK GEPHARDT (D-MO), HOUSE MINORITY LEADER: A small but determined extreme majority in the Republican Party is running the Republican Party in the House.

CAMERON: But the House majority whip in charge of mustering GOP votes says the lack of leadership is at the White House.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TOM DELAY (R-TX): This is the president's war. He should have gone to the American people and, more importantly, gone to their representatives and consulted with them and worked with them and convinced them this was the right thing to do. He did none of those things. He pulled the trigger. It was the wrong trigger. It was without a plan. And it's created a lot of problems.

CAMERON: Though more than two dozen Democrats added their votes to what many say amounts to a stinging rebuke of the president's Kosovo policy, Democratic leaders blasted the GOP, specifically DeLay, as all but unpatriotic and hypocritical.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE DAVID BONIOR (D-MI), HOUSE MINORITY WHIP: The same time Mr. DeLay is leading the charge to scuttle our air campaign, he is scheming to lard up the president's request for funds of our troops.

CAMERON: House Republicans have pressed ahead with plans for more than \$12 billion in emergency funds, more than double what the president has requested. Most is for Kosovo, but Republicans say they do plan to increase other spending for military needs they say the president has ignored.

DELAY: What went on on the floor of the House is that most of the Republicans and some Democrats in a bipartisan way rejected the president's policy. But they did not reject their support for the military, and they also understand that because this president in his adventures, he has gutted the defense of this country, and we are using this opportunity to start and continue rebuilding our ability to defend ourselves.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

CAMERON: And this afternoon the House Appropriations Committee by a voice vote did pass the \$12.9 billion for Kosovo and other projects. It will go to the full House floor next Thursday for a vote. Republican leaders say that the White House's assertion that this is GOP disarray is nonsense, that in fact, it was rookie politics that led to the political embarrassment on the floor, prompted by a rookie foreign policy. Brit?

HUME: Carl, what about the McCain measure in the Senate that would give the president a quite free hand to do whatever he wants? When is that expected to be acted on?

CAMERON: Well, it was supposed to be in committee on this day, Thursday. There is now some talk that there may be some discussion of it tomorrow. But because of provisions in the War Powers Act, this resolution

needs to be addressed by Congress before 60 days after the first military action by the U.S. in Kosovo. That means next week it has to come to the floor. A lot of Republican leaders had hoped they could stay on the sidelines and let the president deal with this by himself. Because of John McCain and some Democrats, there will be a vote in the Senate next week.

HUME: All right, Carl. Thanks very much.

On a day when NATO had to acknowledge that, yes, one of its missiles not only missed a target but struck a house 40 miles inside Bulgaria, the Pentagon seemed to be looking for a way to remind people that Milosevic and company, not the U.S. and NATO, are the bad guys. Steve Centanni reports from the Pentagon.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

STEVE CENTANNI, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Refugees fleeing Kosovo report that more than 100 men were pulled out of a caravan and executed at the hands of Serbian troops. Defense secretary William Cohen says it only underscores the need to continue an intensified air campaign.

WILLIAM COHEN, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE: I don't think we've seen this level of barbarity in decades, hear the stories of young men being rounded up, lined up with their hands behind their heads, on their knees, with a bullet put in the back of their brains.

CENTANNI: In rare appearances in the Pentagon briefing room, both the secretary and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs said the bombing campaign is working, and that Milosevic underestimated the strength and resolve of NATO.

MAJ. GEN. HENRY SHELTON, JOINT CHIEFS CHAIRMAN: Our military strikes have taken a heavy toll on Milosevic's forces and his security infrastructure.

CENTANNI: To hammer home the point, the Pentagon showed more pictures of targets being hit, including the oil refinery in Novi Sad, a target struck frequently to keep it from being repaired. And for the first time, the Pentagon released cockpit conversations among pilots involved in a bombing mission.

UNIDENTIFIED PILOT: ... on the other end of the building. I hit the right end. I need you to hit the left end.

UNIDENTIFIED PILOT: Contact.

CENTANNI: The target was a surface-to-air missile hidden under a large tarp. The Pentagon says good weather allowed NATO bombers to strike 28 targets on Wednesday, double the night before when operations were hampered by cloudy skies. And the Pentagon confirmed what FOX NEWS reported earlier, that 10 additional B-52s will be sent into action. They'll drop so-called "dumb bombs" on Serbian forces, bombs that can't be guided to their target by the fighter pilot, all part of an intensified air war aimed squarely at the forces of Slobodan Milosevic.

COHEN: We will start to attack for more hours, more targets and from more directions. This is going to result in the systematic decimation of much of his military, which keeps him in power.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

CENTANNI: Now, the best news for NATO is the weather in Yugoslavia. It's finally cleared up, and it ought to be clear for the next four nights. Secretary Cohen said today there have only been six days of totally clear weather in the last 37 days of this campaign, so you can expect this campaign to be stepped up to take full advantage of the clear skies over Yugoslavia in the next few days.

Brit?

HUME: Steve, I don't mean to sound like a broken record here, but what's the progress on getting the Apaches into action?

CENTANNI: Well, every day we keep asking that question. Every day we keep saying it's going to be later. Now we're hearing from Secretary Cohen some more training needs to be done before the Apaches will actually see combat in Yugoslavia.

HUME: All right, Steve. Thanks very much. Hope springs eternal, I guess, in the military.

Next up: The Republican Party raises millions of dollars in one night of fund-raising. A full report on that in just a moment.

(18:11)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: With a little help from the last Republican to occupy the White House, the GOP raised more than \$14 million Wednesday night in Washington, money that could help the Republican Party in its quest to recapture the White House in the year 2000. FOX NEWS correspondent Julie Kirtz has more in this ``You Decide 2000" report.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JULIE KIRTZ, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Dressed up and paying up to \$2,000 a plate, the party faithful set a fund-raising record for the Republican National Committee in Washington. Former president George Bush and his wife, Barbara, were the guests of honor Wednesday night. The bash raised \$14.2 million, as the party gears up for the 2000 campaign.

GEORGE BUSH, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: I believe it is essential, as the others have said, that we put a Republican in the White House.

KIRTZ: Bush's son just happens to be the early Republican front runner. The Texas governor stands to benefit from the deep pockets of his party if he wins the nomination. His campaign has raised \$3.5 million so far this month. Elizabeth Dole is on a 10-city political fund-raising tour. She pulled in \$500,000 at this event and the endorsement of a big name from the Reagan administration. Former U.N. ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick could help attract more Reagan Republicans to Dole's camp.

JEANE KIRKPATRICK, FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE U.N.: Like Ronald Reagan, you know, she's very affable. She smiles a lot.

KIRTZ: The wife of the 1996 Republican nominee is ribbing Al Gore and some of his less fortunate remarks.

ELIZABETH DOLE, GOP PRESIDENTIAL CONTENDER: Vice President Gore may call this ``reinventing government," but I think that he's just reinvented big government. Perhaps one day he'll reinvent the Internet.

KIRTZ: Gore's campaign is revving up.

ALBERT GORE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: We and our NATO allies are doing the right thing in striking back at this dictator and...

KIRTZ: After appearances in Iowa this week, he flew back to the White House to tout new statistics on teen pregnancy.

GORE: And between 1991 and 1997, there's been a 16 percent decrease in teen pregnancies in our country. Now, that's real progress.

KIRTZ (on camera): Al Gore is using the bully pulpit when he can and raising plenty of cash. His only Democratic rival, Bill Bradley, is in California this week, competing with Gore for West Coast support. In Washington, Julie Kirtz, FOX NEWS.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: Got to take a break here, but coming up, a conversation with former Clinton chief of staff Leon Panetta. That's next.

(18:16)
(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

Interview with Leon Panetta

HUME: Leon Panetta reminds you of that Army recruiting slogan, "Be all you can be," because he has been about everything a person can be in American politics. He was once a Republican who served in the Nixon administration and later, after becoming a Democrat, was elected to Congress, where he eventually became chairman of the House Budget Committee. That led to an appointment as Bill Clinton's budget director and later White House chief of staff. He now presides, with his wife Sylvia, over the Panetta Institute for Public Policy at California State University at Monterey, from which he joins me now.

Hi, Leon.

LEON PANETTA, FORMER CLINTON CHIEF OF STAFF: Hi, Brit. How are you?

HUME: Welcome.

PANETTA: Good. Nice to be with you.

HUME: I want to get your take on the vote -- the votes yesterday in the House, especially on the one that -- that resulted in the tie that denied the president a vote of confidence even in the current air policy. How damaging is that, in your view, if damaging at all?

PANETTA: Well, I think it's very damaging. It's not surprising because, you know, when you're a member of Congress, you kind of run for the hills when you're facing this kind of controversy. You'd rather have the president have to deal with this on his own. So it clearly was a -- everybody was scrambling. They didn't want to go to war and declare a war. They didn't want to go backwards and get out. And they didn't particularly like the status quo. And so they voted a very mixed message that I think was very dangerous in terms of the signal that it sent to Milosevic. Not surprising for where the Congress might be, but I think still damaging in terms of the policy of this country in trying to fight Milosevic with a united front.

HUME: Now, do you read it as a token of public opinion on this issue, or do you think this is -- does not reflect the public's attitudes?

PANETTA: Well, you know, you can't say that 435 members in the Congress don't reflect a little bit of what their constituents are telling them. I think there obviously is some ambivalence, some uncertainty about how this war is going, how the air war is going. And you can tell that there's a nervousness. I was talking to some of my colleagues over the last few days, and they clearly are nervous about where this thing is all going to wind up. And I think the vote reflected some of that nervousness, and it's reflected, I think, among the American people.

I mean, this is -- this is an issue in which I think everybody agrees that we've got to stop Milosevic, that we've got to get Kosovo back, that we have to have these refugees returned. But they're becoming a little concerned about whether or not this whole effort is getting stuck somehow in this air war that doesn't seem to be leading anywhere.

HUME: What would you advise the president, at this stage, I mean, if you had the opportunity? Or how would you have advised him up to now?

PANETTA: Well, I think it's very important for the president to continue to tell the American people what this is all about. He -- you know, over the last few weeks, obviously, the press and even the White House has looked at the shooting in Colorado, and that's understandable.

But you know, we are at war. We're sending cruise missiles. We're sending our fighter planes, our bombers are attacking almost every day.

I think, you know, the president has to on a very continuing basis say to the American why this is right, why we need to be persistent, why we need to be determined and why we need to continue this effort. You can't take anything for granted because, frankly, if this looks like somehow it isn't going anywhere, the American people are going to begin to turn their attention elsewhere, and you'll start seeing support sliding that much faster in the Congress.

So he has got a responsibility not just to work with NATO, but he's got to continue to work with the American people to make sure that they understand what it's important to stick with this.

HUME: Do you sense a certain hesitancy on his part? I mean, it's been noted that Tony Blair, for example, has been somewhat more aggressive in his -- in his advocacy of this, somewhat stronger in suggesting that we shouldn't at least rule out the possibility of ground forces. Does that worry you about the president's -- do you sense a hesitation, here, as well?

PANETTA: Well, I think everybody kind of thinks that, generally, you know, the way -- the way this policy was developed to kind of focus on the air war and take these other options off the table was not smart because, frankly, it sent a signal that somehow we weren't prepared to put ground troops in place in a war. And I don't think you ought to remove any option off the table once you're engaged in a war. So clearly, that was a miscalculation, and

I think now the message ought to be that remains very much a possible option here if we're going to send Milosevic the right message.

HUME: But if you do that, do you not then have to begin at least preparations for a ground war, the dispatch of troops to mount an operation which would in the area, after all, take many months to prepare for if it were ever going to happen?

PANETTA: Yeah. No, I agree with that. I'm not quite sure I understand why NATO continues, obviously, to be hesitant about this issue of ground troops. I know they keep talking about the contingency planning going into it, but it seems very clear that there's a real ambivalence about pursuing that option. I think it -- I think the planning ought to go forward for this.

I think you have a very short timeline for preparations if, in fact, it comes to that, and I think they ought to be proceeding to do that. And I think that would send a much clearer message to Milosevic that NATO and the United States are in it for the long haul, and we are not going to take anything less than a victory here. That would -- that's the message that needs to be sent right now, rather than this uncertain message that we're going to continue to bomb the hell out of him and hope that maybe the Russians might be able to negotiate a deal.

HUME: Now, do you define -- would you -- do you think the president's description of what constitutes victory is an appropriate description, that that is a victory, the -- the -- which -- an outcome that could very well leave Milosevic still in power?

PANETTA: I think -- I think a victory has been defined pretty clearly as the Serbians getting out of Kosovo, a NATO peacekeeping force being put in place and the refugees being able to return to that area and having some degree of self-government instituted. You know, it's hard to believe that you could establish that and leave Milosevic in power. I

suspect that you -- I can envision perhaps that happening, but I think at some point, just like Iraq, you can't leave Saddam Hussein in place and expect that ultimately we're going to become victorious. We're not, and I think the same thing is true with Milosevic.

HUME: Now, what about the endeavors under way, the -- I mean, you seem to be concerned that we're hoping the Russians will diplomatically pull the -- pull the chestnuts out of the fire here. Do you think it's a mistake to trust the Russians as an intermediary, or do you just think it's too early to be seeking negotiations?

PANETTA: Look, I think, you know, you always have to kind of pursue that, and I think the Russians may be the appropriate party to try to pursue that. But in the end, I'm very nervous about having the Russians negotiate any deal here because I think the result of that is not going to be one that's very satisfactory in terms of what we want to achieve in Kosovo. I mean, the Russians clearly are more friendly with Serbia. They're more friendly with Milosevic. To some extent, we've alienated them in this whole process of attacking Kosovo, and so I'd be a little nervous. Just like I was nervous about the Russians trying to work out any deal in Iraq, I would be very nervous about having the Russians try to work out a deal with Milosevic.

HUME: Leon Panetta, very kind of you to join us. Appreciate having your perspective. It's perhaps one no one else could provide. Hope you'll come back.

PANETTA: I'll do that.

HUME: Meantime, we have to take a break to do the news, but stay tuned. There's much more to come in a moment.

(18:27)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

Political Headlines

HUME: The Reverend Jesse Jackson has crossed into Serbia from Croatia by car on a mission to win freedom for three U.S. POWs held by Yugoslavia. FOX NEWS correspondent Rita Cosby is traveling with Reverend Jackson and is now on the phone with us to tell us how it's going so far.

Hi, Rita. First of all, tell us where you are and how it's going.

RITA COSBY, FOX NEWS: Well, Brit, we have only been here in Belgrade, Serbia's capital city, for a few hours, and already we've seen anti-aircraft fire light up the night sky. Other guests at this hotel where we're now staying said every night in the past two weeks they have heard NATO bombing. In fact, right across the street from us is the Serb party headquarters, which has been bombed numerous times by NATO warplanes. And up the street is the Serb TV transmitter that has now been destroyed.

Our journey with Reverend Jesse Jackson and his delegation of more than a dozen religious leaders from across the U.S. took about 17 hours. We left Dulles Airport in the Washington, D.C., area last night, flew to Frankfurt and then to Zagreb, Croatia, which is where we boarded a bus to Belgrade. At the Zagreb airport, Jackson talked about the need for this mission.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

REV. JESSE JACKSON: War takes place when diplomacy fails and communication fails. Somehow diplomacy and communication must displace the present recycling of violence and destruction and essentially no talk.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

COSBY: Jackson's goal for this trip is to begin the first step toward peace in Yugoslavia, and to that end he is pushing for the release of the three American POWs who've been held captive here in Belgrade for a month. Jackson will meet with Serbian religious leaders tomorrow morning and has been invited by the Yugoslav government to meet with the POWs tomorrow afternoon. He is bringing with him tape-recorded messages from their family members in the U.S. and hopes that after his scheduled meeting with Milosevic himself on Saturday he'll be able to bring them home.

Brit, back to you.

HUME: Rita, tell us what you encountered, first of all, at the border there with Croatia. How did all that go, getting in?

COSBY: Brit, it was quite scary. When we approached the border, many Serb special police officers came near our bus. They were keeping quite a close eye on us. And we were forced to get off and unload our gear in Croatia and then literally walk with our gear to the Serbian side of the border to get on another bus. Croatia has allowed NATO warplanes to use its airspace, so the Serbs won't allow a Croatian vehicle even on their property.

And as soon as we got in Croatia, it was really a stark contrast from the lush fields that we saw in Croatia. The...

HUME: You mean when you got into Serbia?

COSBY: Yeah, in Serbia, rather. The Serb landscape was barren, and a few cars were just seen on the road, not very much activity. And in fact, here in Belgrade, the streets are also quite deserted and are filled with bombed-out structures and signs almost everywhere blaming NATO for all of the destruction.

HUME: Now -- now, Rita, I take it from what you've said that there's really been no opportunity for -- for him to meet with anybody yet, that all that is to come, correct?

COSBY: In fact -- well, in fact, quite the opposite. About just two minutes after he got here, he was able to meet with the foreign minister here in Yugoslavia, who's quite a powerful figure and very close with Milosevic. Literally about five minutes after he got here, he started meeting with him, as well as a number of the religious leaders. It was sort of a private meeting. The press was not invited. But we are expected to get a briefing from Mr. Jackson later tonight about that, and we do know tomorrow they're going to hit the ground running. They're meeting again with these religious leaders, also a number of key officials, setting the stage for the meeting with the POWs. And what Jackson says is he is hopeful for release. He's expecting this release could happen, that they could come home with them possibly on Sunday.

HUME: All right, Rita, thanks very much. Good luck. Be careful.

COSBY: Thank you.

HUME: We'll see you when you get back.

Speaking of diplomatic missions the Clinton administration is not wildly enthusiastic about, Pennsylvania Republican Curt Weldon is leading a bipartisan congressional delegation to Vienna, where they will meet with several members of the Russian parliament to talk about Kosovo. Weldon was thwarted by the White House last week when he wanted to take a delegation to Belgrade to meet with Milosevic. House majority leader Dick Armey is taking a delegation to Albania and Macedonia this weekend.

The Russians take a diplomatic tack on the Kosovo conflict in a

moment.

(18:36)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: In Brussels, deputy secretary of state Strobe Talbott, fresh from his talks in Moscow, told reporters that the NATO allies must be wary of any deal that may come out of talks between the Russians and Milosevic. FOX NEWS's Eric Shawn reports from NATO headquarters.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

STROBE TALBOTT, DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE: The diplomacy is very much a work in progress. The outcome is not at all certain.

ERIC SHAWN, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Caution and a dance of diplomacy as the Russians take center stage. Boris Yeltsin has dispatched his special Balkan envoy, Viktor Chernomyrdin, with a disputed plan to end this crisis, one the allies have not endorsed. It calls for an immediate stop of NATO bombing followed by a United Nations-led international peacekeeping force that will include NATO troops.

But even before Chernomyrdin arrives in Belgrade to sell his plan, Yugoslavia -- publicly, at least -- is rejecting it. The Serbs say only unarmed civilians and no NATO troops are acceptable to them. The ultra-nationalist Serbian deputy premier issued that demand.

VOJISLAV SESELJ, SERBIAN DEPUTY PREMIER (through translator): We are ready to have a foreign presence in the country, but not one with weapons.

SHAWN: To NATO that's absurd. U.S. deputy secretary of state Strobe Talbott insisted Slobodan Milosevic must pull his troops out of Kosovo first, and that only NATO can ensure the protection of returning refugees. TALBOTT: They're going to come back only if they're confident that they can wake up every morning and not have to worry about having their throats slit or a bullet in the back of the head before the day ends, and that means NATO. Now, it doesn't mean just NATO, but it certainly means NATO.

JAMIE SHEA, NATO SPOKESMAN: The only way to really solve it is to get Serb troops out, NATO troops in, and on the basis of that, allow the humanitarian organizations to go about their work without intimidation.

SHAWN: Meanwhile, another night of bombing illuminated the night sky. NATO launched 30 air strikes, taking out Yugoslav forces in nearby pro-Western Montenegro. But again, there was another NATO mistake. This time a warplane's missile went off course, accidentally crossing into Bulgaria before slamming into a house in Sofia. Luckily, no one was killed.

GEN. GIUSEPPE MARANI, NATO MILITARY SPOKESMAN: Obviously, this was not intentional, and we regret any damage that this may have caused.

SHAWN (on camera): Those here don't give the Russian plan much credence, but it does contain some elements that could be appropriated for a second proposal. And they note just the fact that Chernomyrdin is journeying to Belgrade to sit down and talk could be the first step in resolving this crisis.

At NATO headquarters in Brussels, Eric Shawn, FOX NEWS.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: Russia seems to be relishing its new role as a focal point of diplomacy on Kosovo, even as U.S. officials say there's been no softening in Belgrade's position. U.N. secretary general Kofi Annan has met with special envoy on Kosovo Viktor Chernomyrdin, who's now headed off to Belgrade on a new mission. Meanwhile, Annan and other foreign officials have also met with Russian president Boris Yeltsin, as FOX NEWS correspondent Jennifer Griffin reports from Moscow.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JENNIFER GRIFFIN, FOX NEWS (voice-over): There may be a good reason why both these men are smiling. Both are in hot demand as peacemakers. One thing the Russian president and the U.N. secretary general have in common is that when NATO started bombing Yugoslavia, it consulted neither Russian nor the United Nations. Now instead of treating these two leaders like Pariahs, envoys from all over the world want to hear their views on Kosovo.

This week there has been a mad rush of dignitaries arriving in Moscow. It's the first time representative from NATO countries have visited since the crisis began, and they all arrived at once. First U.S. deputy secretary of state Strobe Talbott, then the German defense minister. Even non-NATO members like South Africa's president, Nelson Mandela, joined the queue. It's been so hectic that the foreign ministry has had a hard time keeping up with protocol.

Observers say the recent flurry means NATO wants to keep the lines of communication open with Russia, so that if NATO needs Russia later, it can call. The question is whether the visiting dignitaries are here to ask advice about Belgrade or whether they're just trying to convince Russia to back NATO's policies. Either way, Moscow views it as a win-win situation.

ANDREI KORTUNOV, PRESIDENT MOSCOW SCIENCE: Russia can afford just to sit on its hands, waiting and taking a morally superior position, saying that, you know, "We warned you that it wouldn't work."

GRIFFIN: Meanwhile, as Russia begins to look like a possible peace broker, the West is trying to figure out whether it is an honest broker.

(on camera): It took President Bill Clinton nearly a month after the air strikes began to call the Russian president to discuss the conflict. Now the two leaders have spoken two times in the last 10 days. There has been little change in either side's position, but observers here say Russia wants to be the one to get credit for stopping the bloodshed in the Balkans.

In Moscow, Jennifer Griffin, FOX NEWS.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: A little break here, but right after that, the FOX all-stars will be here. Please stay tuned.

(18:44)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

Special Report Roundtable

HUME: In case you didn't know what that building was in that pretty picture, that is the Federal Reserve. Fred Barnes is executive editor of "The Weekly Standard," Mort Kondracke, executive editor of "Roll Call," and Mara Liasson is the White House correspondent of National Public Radio, joining us from the White House -- FOX NEWS contributors all, as I always note.

Leon Panetta was quite interesting earlier on this broadcast. He made no bones of the fact that this tie vote on which a resolution in the House on Wednesday failed is a serious blow. Mara, how is it being treated -- taken at the White House?

MARA LIASSON, NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO: Well...

HUME: I know they put out a bunch of stuff attacking the Republicans today...

LIASSON: That's right.

HUME: ... but what's the real deal?

LIASSON: I mean, look, it's a blow. It's a slap in the face to the president, and they know it. I mean, they were out there hours before the vote saying "Let's not send a signal that the government is disunified over the air campaign," and then the House turned around and sent exactly that signal. Today I think the best the White House could do was, as Joe Lockhart said in the briefing, say Slobodan Milosevic shouldn't get the wrong message. The president and the American government is determined to persist and prevail with this air campaign. But the president lost 26 of his own Democrats.

Now, what I was told is that yesterday Dennis Hastert, who was up at the White House, told the White House "Don't worry. This thing is going to pass," and as one White House official said to me, "We could have twisted one more arm." In other words, if they had known that it was going to go down, they could have gotten enough Democrats to support it, but it caught them flat-footed.

HUME: Well, you also had Gephardt and others...

LIASSON: That's right.

HUME: ... attacking Tom DeLay...

LIASSON: DeLay, yeah.

HUME: ... who is their favorite whipping boy always on issues of this kind. I think they must think that he has, you know, a Gingrich-esque image or something -- about this. But how many -- was it 26...

LIASSON: Twenty-six.

HUME: Twenty-six? That's a lot of...

(CROSSTALK)

LIASSON: Yeah, that's a lot of Democrats. And when you go down that list, some of them have Balkan-American -- you know, ethnic Americans in their districts, and you can understand that. But that does not explain the whole list. I mean, some of...

MORT KONDRACKE, "ROLL CALL": Right.

LIASSON: ... those names...

KONDRACKE: A lot of California...

LIASSON: It's hard -- it's very -- a lot of California Democrats.

KONDRACKE: California liberals.

LIASSON: And you just wonder how hard Gephardt tried and what he could have done, and if he didn't pull out all the stops, why didn't he?

KONDRACKE: Well, you know, I mean, this -- it doesn't change the policy. Clinton can go ahead and bomb...

LIASSON: Well, sure.

KONDRACKE: ... but you know, it -- it's a massive repudiation of his leadership by any -- by any count. I mean, this is a statement that they don't trust the policy. They don't trust him. You know, they think it's going to be a disaster. They don't want to get -- they don't want to back it. They don't want to have their names identified with it. It's bad for him.

FRED BARNES, "THE WEEKLY STANDARD": It is bad. You know, I've spoken to a number of conservative audiences in the last two weeks, and I've been surprised at what I've discovered, and that is -- I'm in favor of military intervention, even ground troops, in Kosovo, and I think John McCain has the right tack on it. Boy, the groups I talk to, they take umbrage at that. They do not agree, and in particular, there's one thing they don't like about the whole intervention in Kosovo, and that is Bill Clinton as commander-in-chief.

LIASSON: Right.

BARNES: They don't trust him. They don't want him in that job. And they're willing to, I think rather stupidly, throw over the whole policy and say...

HUME: Because he's running it.

BARNES: Just because Clinton's there. I don't think you can really do that. You can't say, "Hey, world, we'll be back January 20"...

LIASSON: Right, with a new guy.

BARNES: ... "2001," but in effect, because of Clinton, that's what they're saying.

LIASSON: You know, you can't -- a lot of times when these unexpected votes happen, they're really a big brew of a whole lot of things. I think there is a lot of bitterness still left over from impeachment, and as Fred said, Republicans just don't trust the president as commander-in-chief. There are some people who literally think we shouldn't be bombing. You heard Dennis Kucinich say yesterday, "Give peace a chance." Then there are people who merely think they're for the aims of the war, they just don't think it's working. They think this is not an effective -- effectively managed military campaign. So you have all that together, and you come up with a vote of no confidence.

KONDRACK: I was reading -- I was reading the transcript today, and Stenny Heuer mentioned...

HUME: This is from the floor debate on Wednesday?

KONDRACK: From the floor -- yeah, floor debate yesterday. And Stenny Heuer pointed out that there was 44 days of bombing before the vote was ever taken in the Gulf war in 1991. This is less time than that, I believe, or about the same time. And you know, the Democrats waited to have a vote on -- until -- until George Bush asked. In this case, they went to this vote, and they defeated him on -- on this issue, and it's largely because they don't trust him. They just don't believe that this is an effective policy the way they -- a majority, at least, believe that there was an effective policy in the Gulf.

HUME: Now, Leon Panetta said earlier that the president needed to be out there every day promoting this, selling it, arguing, making the case. He lamented that the nation's attention had been distracted, inevitably, by the events in Littleton.

Mara, it doesn't strike me that the president -- or maybe I'm wrong, but is it the feeling at the White House that the president has done all he can here?

LIASSON: Well, look, the president has been out a lot on this, but he wasn't out today, and he has spent a considerable amount of time on Littleton. And I think for a while, when the bombing started, he was out there every single day doing something that he hadn't done before. In other words, George Bush had a huge drum roll before the Persian Gulf war began. I mean, he prepared the public for this. President Clinton really started talking about it when the bombs were falling. But since then, he's done it every day with the possible, you know, exception of Littleton. I think he has to do more. The White House says they know he has to do more, and he will do more.

BARNES: Less.

LIASSON: Whether it'll be enough, we don't know.

BARNES: No, no. He needs to do less. He cannot sell this policy. Nobody trusts him. He talks about it as a problem of lack of diversity training, almost. I think he ought to bring Tony Blair over as the

permanent salesman. Blair knows how to talk about this in terms that can really sell the policy. Clinton -- he just can't get his arms around this one.

KONDRACKE: Well, he's got -- he's got to be on the phone. He should have -- he should have been going after those votes and not simply gotten Denny Hastert's...

HUME: Now, we...

KONDRACKE: ... say-so.

LIASSON: Well, we learned something about Denny Hastert's speakership today, too. I mean, let's face it. I mean, this -- I don't think the House covered themselves in glory on these votes. Don't forget there were four of them, and they were all over the map.

KONDRACKE: Right.

HUME: Right. Now, we may have had today a moment in the 2000 presidential campaign. We won't know how big a moment until later. But Vice President Gore at an event at the White House came out and spoke -- made what one might call a Quayle-esque statement on the role of the media, movies in our national life. Let's listen to a piece of it.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

GORE: Maybe one factor in the U.S. having the highest rate of teen pregnancy in the developed world is also the prevalence of sexualized messages, ubiquitous in so much of the media.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

HUME: Well, that's not exactly an attack on Murphy Brown, but...

LIASSON: No, but you know what? Let's -- can I just -- let's give Gore credit. He...

BARNES: Oh, I (INAUDIBLE)

LIASSON: He has some bona fides on this issue. I mean, he and Tipper were out there years ago talking about lyrics that were perhaps not -- not positive ones for young people to hear. And I think if he wants to push this line, I think he can do it. He has some credibility. I don't know if...

HUME: He didn't -- he didn't...

LIASSON: ... if this is a beginning...

HUME: But what happened to that? What happened to that?

KONDRACKE: Yeah, he stopped.

HUME: He stopped, is what...

(CROSSTALK)

LIASSON: It sounded like it was ad libbed, and not prepared.

KONDRACKE: Well, no...

(CROSSTALK)

HUME: What I mean is he stopped that effort he made, and his wife was involved, Tipper was involved in it, James Baker's wife was -- and then one day the Gores weren't there anymore. What happened, Fred?

BARNES: Well, he was running for president. He wanted to raise money. I mean, Democrats raise money on Wall Street and Hollywood. Hollywood was furious with all that, and so...

KONDRACKE: And so...

BARNES: ... he dropped it.

KONDRACKE: And so were a lot of kids. I mean, young people thought that Tipper...

BARNES: Not my kids!

KONDRACKE: Well, maybe not yours, but young people thought that Tipper Gore was the church lady, and they did -- and they wanted the youth

vote in 1988, plus the Hollywood money, and they stopped.

LIASSON: But now it's much, much safer to attack Hollywood. As a matter of fact, I would be surprised to see any candidates not doing it this year.

BARNES: Well, yeah, but Gore goes farther than this. I spent yesterday with him in Iowa, and Gore has recognized and says, you know, Littleton changed things. He thinks Littleton has changed things for gun control and give these proposals by the Clinton administration a much better chance of passage, and I think he's right. But he thinks it's changed things about people's attitude about Hollywood, about evil in the world. I mean, he talks about what happened there as a struggle between good and evil, and evil won.

HUME: We'll have to pick up the thread of this another time. This is a good subject. Thanks to you both. Thanks also to Mara.

That's all the time we have for the panel, but stay tuned for Monica's Moscow debut.

(18:55)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: Finally, given the massive dose of the Monica Lewinsky story we've gotten in this country, it might seem hard to imagine that it still has much news and novelty anywhere else on earth. But as you'll see in this report from Richard Vaughan (ph) in Moscow, her story is getting a huge send-off in Russia, complete with a ``performer" who does quite an impression of the absent Lewinsky.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

RICHARD VAUGHAN: A raunchy launch for the Russian edition of Monica Lewinsky's account of her affair with the world's most powerful man. In the light of NATO's campaign against Russia's ally, Yugoslavia, the U.S. president may not be too popular here, but Lewinsky, the woman who very nearly brought him to his knees, is all the rage.

Hundreds gathered at the city's Grand Prix casino for the launch of ``Monica's Story." Now they can read the former intern's tale of passion in the White House for themselves.

MONICA LEWINSKY (?): I believe that the president said something -- ``You can always say you were coming to see Betty or bringing me papers."

VAUGHAN: Lewinsky canceled a personal appearance here due to the Yugoslav conflict, but the book's publishers still put on quite a show. A limited edition Monica vodka was handed out with the book. The publishers also predict that President Clinton's popularity here will grow once again once the Russians read ``Monica's Story." They claim pre-launch sales amount to ten thousands (ph). And for any skeptics, perhaps the vodka may make ``Monica's Story" a little easier to swallow.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: And that's it for SPECIAL REPORT this time. Please join us again next time. And in the meantime, stay tuned. More news is next.

END

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FOX THE CRIER REPORT
Aired on April 29, 1999

CATHERINE CRIER, HOST: The man who allegedly sold a handgun to one of the
teenager killers in Colorado may soon be arrested. Who's responsible for

the tragedy? I'll talk with former secretary of education Bill Bennett.
And later, Lamar Alexander weighs in on Kosovo.

But first the headlines.

(NEWS BREAK)

CRIER: Welcome to THE CRIER REPORT.

Tonight we'll talk to Colorado governor Bill Owens about the shooting in Littleton, and then former secretary of education and best-selling author Bill Bennett joins us.

But first let's get the latest on the investigation there in Littleton from FOX NEWS CHANNEL's Shepard Smith.

Good evening, Shep.

SHEPARD SMITH, FOX NEWS: Good evening to you, Catherine.

CRIER: You hearing any news about, quote, "imminent arrests"?

SMITH: Not a bit. In fact, authorities are saying, "Look, we said this. We said that. We've misspoken. We've spoken too early. We've spoken too often." And the truth tonight is no arrests are imminent. They tell us that this will be a long investigation. There is a mountain of evidence in there. They're still not through getting it all out. They don't have any suspects identified at this hour, yesterday Mark Pautler telling us that, in fact, that something may be happening soon, that arrests might be coming. Today he went back on that statement. So right now, nothing.

CRIER: Do you get the impression at all that both with Robyn Anderson, the girlfriend of Dylan Klebold, as well as this individual at the pizza restaurant that may have sold a gun, that they're interested now in doing a little negotiating, getting a little more information, and that they may, ultimately, at least charge them with the transfer of guns?

SMITH: Well, it's possible. I don't think that that'll happen with the girlfriend, in particular. Robyn Anderson bought guns legally. She gave those guns to minors, which in this state is legal. Long guns, OK. Handgun, can't do it. These were long guns. If she knew at the time that they were about to do this, then she's in a world of hurt. She could go away for a long, long time, 48 years or so. If she didn't know and gave them to them, that's a different story. And furthermore, if she bought the guns and they took them from her or picked them up from wherever she left them and used them without her knowledge, she's not in any trouble at all.

Now, then there's the issue of the pizza guy. The pizza guy who we're not naming, reportedly, possibly sold this gun to these particular students who went on this rampage. And if he did that, he could be charged for selling that gun to a minor because that's not a long gun, it's a handgun, and even more specifically, it's a Tec-9, and that's a bad gun, and you can't give that to minors.

And if he knew that they were about to do something like this when he gave them or sold them that gun, if, in fact, he did, because police haven't confirmed it, then he, too, is in a world of hurt.

CRIER: OK, tell me what you're learning about Eric Harris. We've head these reports about him wanting to enlist in the Marines, some student sitting next to him in class hearing him cheering on the events in Kosovo, wanting to get out in the fighting. Did his parents know? Did they accompany him to meet with recruiters? What exactly unfolded?

SMITH: Yeah, well, I can tell you this. He had been taking some sort of drug which was prescribed by a counselor of some kind, and the Marines don't allow you in if you're on that sort of thing, so he couldn't have gotten in the Marines no matter what. There's also a report that he lied about having to take that drug. The long and short

of it is, five days before all of this happened, the Marines said, "No, Mr. Harris. You're not for us."

As for what his parents knew, that's one of the big mysteries around here. You know, he basically had, according to authorities, a bomb-making laboratory there in his garage. And curiously, his parents, when they parked the car, they didn't leave it out in the driveway, they moved the thing right on in there. And a lot of people are speculating it'd be mighty difficult to miss that sort of thing.

In addition, there was a firearm and some explosive materials and some bomb-making materials in his bedroom. Whether they knew about all that is another story.

Now, if they knew what he was doing, they could face some charges.

CRIER: Yeah.

SMITH: If they knew he was about to go do this, well, he -- they'd be on long list of people who were in a group of hurting, if they knew.

CRIER: Yeah, one more question about the anti-depressant drug. That's got to be prescribed. You mentioned counselor, doctor. But apparently, he was seeing somebody to obtain that medication. Any information about that?

SMITH: No. He had to see somebody because when he went into -- when he got in trouble with the law for breaking into a car and trying to do some stealing and that sort of thing, they gave him one year where he had to be supervised. And part of that was that he would have to meet with this counselor. Of course, all that kind of information about anyone's confidential.

CRIER: Sure.

SMITH: Certainly, with a juvenile, we don't know anything about that. But I can tell you this. A few things confirmed today that are very important. The girlfriend did buy the three long guns. She's been questioned and will be questioned again. The body of Eric Harris today turned over to his family. No word on arrangements for that.

So information, Catherine, these days is hard to come by. The public information officers who come up and give us their reports -- you know, they're treating us mighty well, but they don't have anything to tell us. They just can't say anything now because they've been speaking from all over the area, and people speak, and then they have to back up and shut up and pretend they didn't say anything. And it got into kind of a mess.

And as the rain falls tonight, I think that's about all that's going to fall. There's not going to be any more information.

CRIER: All right. Well, thanks for passing on what you have learned.

SMITH: OK.

CRIER: Shepard Smith. See you later.

We're going to be right back. Don't go away.

(22:07)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

CRIER: Across the country Americans continue to mourn the victims who lost their lives in last week's school shooting in Colorado, and the grief -- a national dialogue has now surfaced over how we can prevent events like this from happening again.

What will the state of Colorado do to curb youth violence? Joining me now is Colorado governor Bill Owens, who spoke today at the funeral of Isaiah Shoels.

Welcome, Governor.

BILL OWENS (R), COLORADO GOVERNOR: Good to be with you.

CRIER: Appreciate your time. In discussing the blame game, the responsibility, all segments of society, not just Colorado or Littleton society, have been targeted. What are the actions that are coming to mind to you now to actually take preventive measures?

OWENS: Well, I actually think it's going to be a long-term problem, and it's going to take some while to really get to the root of this. There are some short-term things that I think schools are doing. They're going to be looking more at their own security. We have locally-controlled schools in the state of Colorado, and depending upon the threat, they'll be taking the steps that they think best for their kids. My own kids go to three different public schools right here in this area.

But I think longer-term, we're going to have to look nationally, as well as in Colorado, at some of the culture. And I guess that's where, as a governor, if I could pass a bill and sign a piece of legislation that would stop this, obviously, I'd do it right away. I'm afraid it's going to be a little tougher than that.

CRIER: Well, when we talk about culture, the dangerous thing about that is that most people who encounter horrific movies, horrible video games, Satanic cults, goth dressing...

OWENS: Sure.

CRIER: ... don't do anything. How do we -- how do we target those who are susceptible to problems?

OWENS: Well, I think that that is the very good question. And most of us who've seen these movies don't do anything with it, but some do. And I guess, as I look at the video games, the movies, the television, as I see the fact that teenagers in many cases, the estimate is they've seen 15,000 murders by the time they're 15 years old, on our media -- if we assume that advertising has results, that we buy things based on what we see on television, we also have to assume that at some level that the level of violence that's really somewhat unique in the last 10 to 15 years -- we're paying the price for that today.

CRIER: Well, I don't know there's any question. I mean, here we had this big fight in this nation about getting rid of Joe Camel because a cartoon character...

OWENS: Yeah.

CRIER: ... may convince kids to smoke, and we debate whether or not films and television and video games have effect. It's quite extraordinary. But it's going to be a very difficult question because actions that are being proposed will basically affect everyone because of the misbehavior...

OWENS: Sure.

CRIER: ... or dangerous behavior of a very few.

OWENS: And that's really the price that we may have to pay. What I've suggested is, is that parents, as consumers, and really, people who aren't parents, not use their dollars to pay for things that gratuitously glorify violence, that we ought to use our pocketbooks to change Hollywood, to change television, to change the video, change the CDs so that, in fact, in a market system like we have, we're not rewarding those things which lead to more violence.

CRIER: Well, and what you've just described -- I agree with you completely. It's just like social ostracizing to reduce smoking rather than the surgeon general's...

OWENS: Sure.

CRIER: ... warning. That's what works in a capitalistic society.

OWENS: It really does.

CRIER: But how do you accomplish that? Because parents at home may say, "Great idea," but how do you get them to literally change behavior, which is what you're talking about?

OWENS: Well, you know, we've done it. We've done it with smoking. Who would have thought 10 or 15 years ago that it would be illegal to smoke virtually anywhere in our country inside, other than in your own car or your own home? Yet that's what we've done. And I think that we need to make violence not acceptable. And again, government's hands are somewhat tied, but I think as consumers, we have the ultimate weapon, and that's the dollar. These producers don't do it for the art, they do it to earn money. And if we don't reward those sorts of movies and CDs and video games, in time we can change that culture, as well.

CRIER: Tell me about the more critical issue of liability. You have spoken out, saying if the parents knew about this, criminal charges may be filed. How do you feel about that today?

OWENS: Well, what I -- what I think that is -- is as we just learned. If the parents knew about it, certainly they should be liable, just as any other adult or any other student or any other juvenile. It's a question...

CRIER: Well, certainly, if they knew about the shooting itself. But what about if they -- if they knew they had guns or they knew they were very troubled and did nothing?

OWENS: Well, you know the law probably better than I do, but in fact, if they knew that these children had illegal firearms and did nothing, then there is some level of legal liability that should, and I believe will, accrue to them. I think overall, though, in the question of parental responsibility, if we step aside and don't look at the legal issue -- did they know it, when? -- we, as parents, really should be more responsible for our children.

If my daughter is on the Internet, on a Web page, doing things with dynamite, I ought to know about it. I ought to try to stop it. If my garage is being used as a place to make bombs, by gosh, I should know about it, and if I don't, then that reflects on me as a parent. Society ought to hold parents responsible for some level of actions of their children.

CRIER: Well, I agree with that statement. Let me ask you about the gun laws before we run out of time.

OWENS: Sure.

CRIER: Do you see proposals that came out of the White House that you approve of?

OWENS: You know, I do, and there were a lot of them. Actually, it's been so busy here -- we just had our last funeral today. I don't think that children under the age of 21 ought to be able to buy the weapons that they should. I carried the bill in Colorado that raised the drinking age when I was in the senate. I didn't think that those under 21 should be able to buy alcohol. I don't think they should be able to buy firearms, as well.

CRIER: What about the NRA meeting in Denver?

OWENS: You know, I'm not one of those who's piling on the NRA. I don't agree with everything they stand for, but it's interesting to me that the tourism authorities and the city and county of Denver wanted those 20,000 delegates to come here up until recently. So I think that they've done all that they can do. They have to hold an annual meeting by

their by-laws. They're going to do it Saturday. I think other people are tending to pile on in this case and make -- it's not the time for politics yet. We're still grieving here in Colorado.

CRIER: OK. Well, Governor Bill Owens, thank you so much for your time.

OWENS: Thank you.

CRIER: Much appreciate it.

Coming up next, former secretary of education Bill Bennett joins me with his thoughts on the tragedy in Colorado.

(22:16)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

Interview with Bill Bennett

CRIER: Joining me now to talk about events in Littleton and issues of responsibility, former secretary of education and author Bill Bennett.

Welcome, Bill.

BILL BENNETT, FORMER SECRETARY OF EDUCATION: Hi, Catherine.

CRIER: There are so many groups that people are pointing fingers at, all wanting to abdicate responsibility. Is there one group primarily to blame?

BENNETT: Well, I think one has to look, in a circumstance like this, first of all to two perpetrators. They're -- they're responsible, and may God have mercy on their souls. But then one looks at the adults in their lives, the relevant adults in their lives, their parents, their teachers, the principal and others. And we don't know the answers to a lot of those questions, but people are asking things like why didn't parents see the gun and bomb-makings in the room and so on. Till we know the answers to those questions, we're not sure.

But these kids did this act, but they come out of an environment. They come out of a family, they come out of a school, and they come out of a culture. And I think it's fair to ask questions of all those groups. I would say, by the way, because we're seeing some political stuff already...

CRIER: Yeah.

BENNETT: ... a lot of political stuff -- people say, "Well, you know, we can talk about it, but let's not talk about guns," or "We can talk about it, but let's not talk about Hollywood." Anybody who says any of these pieces are off-limits I think should be out of the discussion.

CRIER: Absolutely, because all of these pieces come together and formed this tragic puzzle. Let's ask about the effects on culture that have affected the parents, have affected the teachers. And I'm thinking things like the ACLU. All of a sudden, children have rights. They have the same rights as adults. We can't go in and check out their lockers. Parents can't...

BENNETT: Yeah.

CRIER: ... can't discipline in a certain fashion. How did we get to this point?

BENNETT: Right out here, Catherine, in Virginia, a principal said, "I don't want any more of these Satan or Satanic T-shirts," and four students came to see him and said, "We worship Satan," and he backed right off because of fear, probably, of a lawsuit. You know, school uniforms might have been a very good idea, or at least a dress code might have been a very good idea in American schools. We got there, as you know,

through litigation. I think in 1950, there was something like a dozen court cases affecting education, elementary and secondary. By 1990, we had about 1,200 cases.

CRIER: Well, it boggles my mind. But there was a case where a picture of Jesus Christ had to be removed, even though the administrator of the school said, "Well, this is an historic figure. We're not necessarily putting it up as just a religious picture." Why can they wear T-shirts with Satan on it?

BENNETT: Well, it's free expression, and this is their religious faith, according to them. You want to know what one of the things that's fueling the school choice movement -- this is one of the things. A lot of parents, even people who are not believers, would like to send their children to an environment in which they would get a straight curriculum and a sense of values, even religious values, if you will, to guide them through life because they think it is a free-for-all in a lot of America's schools.

CRIER: Well, it's pretty easy to teach values, morals, which you have done in your books, through ways that are not necessarily religious. We don't necessarily have to couch it in this debate.

BENNETT: Well, we don't have to be sectarian, that's for sure. I don't think you have to opt for, you know, Presbyterian over Baptist.

CRIER: Yeah.

BENNETT: You can certainly talk about the -- what C.S. Lewis called the Tao (ph), you know, the lessons of all of the world's great religions.

CRIER: Yeah. Tell me about religion in particular in this shooting because I started thinking today -- I was talking to someone who said, "You know, they were praying in Paducah at the time of the shooting." In this school, we've heard so many kids literally witnessing after this event. These were religious communities, so it doesn't sound as if that has been completely ignored, at least in most of the children's lives.

BENNETT: That's correct, and I think we have this very dramatic figure of Cassie Bernell (ph), this young girl who was asked "Do you still believe in God?" She rises up and says "Yes," and then is blown away. She's a martyr. She is a Christian martyr. But look at the hatred. Look at the wickedness, the hatred of her and the hatred of her faith. The manifestation of this in the boys is not unlike, although it's an extreme form, a lot of the hostility toward religion we see more generally.

CRIER: Are there some times that you look out and you say, "Bad seed, aberration, even if we had done all of the things we would like to do in the schools, might not have changed these two"?

BENNETT: Of course. The Bible, I think, says -- I'm a Catholic. You know, I'm not allowed to read the Bible without a priest, so I'm just remembering this. But not even the devil himself knows the heart of man. These kids were obviously deeply troubled, disconnected and alienated in some way. But add to that, you know, the deliverances of a culture, a culture very rotten in many parts, and access to firepower, and you have this deadly combination. You can't prevent evil, I think, by any human means, but we can sure, as a practical country, try to see if -- what we missed, what else we could do to try to plug up the holes. And there are some questions about the police, about the warnings. This is the one I want to know.

CRIER: Yeah.

BENNETT: Mr. Brown called the police 15 times. What happened?

CRIER: Well, it's a good question, but we also know that people --

people are paid today by how many buttons they push how quickly, how many cases you dispose of, how many times you stroke the keyboard. You're not paid for taking care of somebody, accommodating a customer, taking care of people who call the police department. So there's another element of culture that I think we need to look at.

BENNETT: Maybe. And I can tell you in the schools, principals are often paid now for the paperwork. And one of the things...

CRIER: Absolutely.

BENNETT: ... I used to say is principals got to be walking the halls. You've got know what's going on in your school. Make the assistant principal do the paperwork. You walk the school and find out what the kids are thinking.

CRIER: Tell me about liability. Do you want to see the parents sued?

BENNETT: I don't...

CRIER: Or you want to see them taken to criminal court?

BENNETT: I don't know yet. I think it depends. But imagine the posture and attitude of a parent of a slain child. And if there was gross negligence -- let's assume -- I'm not saying this is the case.

CRIER: Yeah.

BENNETT: Let's assume that people saw -- some parents saw a gun and bomb in their child's room, and just said -- shrugged their shoulders and said, "What can we do about it? There's nothing we can do." That's negligence of a very, very serious kind. I also think -- as you know, we're steaming up here, democrats and Republicans alike, on the culture side of this, on the movie side. Everybody knows that a lot of the garbage in the movies has a corrosive effect on a lot of kids. One tenth of 1 percent of these kids, it's a game plan. And we're going to have, I think, a very serious conversation about that in Washington, and maybe in Hollywood over the next couple of weeks.

CRIER: Well, Bill, that's the tough question because it's the 80-20 rule. You've got a small percent, whether it's 6 percent, 10 percent, 3 percent in the school that may have trouble...

BENNETT: Right.

CRIER: ... that may have trouble with the video games and the films. Do we -- do we regulate the culture for everyone because of those children?

BENNETT: Well, it's a matter of competing considerations. But consider the gun thing on one side. Guns do some good. People do use them for protection. There are legitimate purposes. I have been asking, as Joe Lieberman's been asking, Catherine, for the last couple of years, what is the good purpose served by the movie in which you see the guy have sex with the woman, then slash her throat...

CRIER: Yeah.

BENNETT: ... and we see her bleed to death? What is the good that we're doing here? Someone says artistic freedom. Well, you can do all sorts of things under artistic freedom. What is the good that's being accomplished here? What is the good of "The Basketball Diaries"? What is the good of a number of these things? And I think, as the tobacco company executives had to answer the question, "Why did you add this stuff," you know, this nicotine or this other thing, I think the movie people should be asked, "Why did you add these particularly, gratuitously grisly scenes to your movies in order to sell them to kids?" Is that -- was that essential in order to make a sale?

CRIER: Well, we have just a few seconds left. Al Gore made a

tentative move in that direction today. Do you think you're going to see a shift in attitude from people like Al Gore?

BENNETT: I don't know, but I think he should be pushed to it. I think people on the Republican side who say gun discussion's off the table...

CRIER: OK...

BENNETT: ... they should be pushed. And Al Gore and his Hollywood buddies should be pushed just as hard.

CRIER: All right. Bill Bennett, good to see you. Thank you very much.

BENNETT: Thank you. Thanks very much.

CRIER: We'll be right back.

(22:27)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

Colorado School Shooting

CRIER: Last week's shooting in Littleton, Colorado, has reopened the national debate on teen violence in the United States. But lots of questions still remain.

What drives teenagers like Dylan Klebold and Eric Harris to commit such violent acts? And how should they be punished? The acts, obviously, not the shooters.

Joining me now is Memphis Criminal Court Judge Joe Brown, who also hosts his own nationally syndicated courtroom show, and Nadine Strossen, president of the National American Civil Liberties Union. Welcome to you both.

NADINE STROSSEN, NATIONAL PRESIDENT, AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION: Great to be here.

JOE BROWN, JUDGE, MEMPHIS CRIMINAL COURT: Good evening.

CRIER: Good evening, Judge. Judge, Nadine, I want to talk about a few legal issues before we move on into other discussions. And Nadine, let me start with you. I was actually just talking to you about this in the break.

One of the things that bothers me is I do feel that ACLU lawsuits and other lawsuits have broadened children's rights where parents don't have a lot of ability to control, particularly in the schools. And I was just talking to Bill Bennett. And he said in about 1950, there were something like minimal lawsuits against schools. By the '90s, we were up to over 1,200.

This is not the way we should be dealing with children, in my mind.

STROSSEN: Well, in point of fact, Catherine, the ACLU unfortunately has been losing a lot of lawsuits that we've brought to protect children's rights. This United States Supreme Court has really cut back and given teachers and principals and other school authorities a great deal of power whenever the students are suspected of any kind of illegal activity.

Or even if there is no suspicion that a particular student is engaged in illegal activity, the Supreme Court a couple of years ago in an ACLU case that I think came out the wrong way, the court said the mere fact that there is a general drug problem in the school is enough for the school to subject students to random urinalysis drug testing without according them the normal rights that you and I as adults would be entitled to under the 4th Amendment.

So this Supreme Court has taken your view, for better or worse, that

a public school is a more disciplinary environment in which teachers have powers that are much greater than police would have against adult citizens in the outside world.

So I think to suggest that it's an increase in student's rights that somehow is responsible for these problems is, I'm sorry to say, another instance. And I really admire your thinking, and I don't mean to be criticizing you...

CRIER: No, no, that's fine.

STROSSEN: ... But as - you know, we're all groping for quick fix solutions...

CRIER: Let me bring you, Judge, in...

STROSSEN: ... and explanations. And I don't think this is one.

CRIER: ... because I still am going to stick with this, because, Judge, it seems to me that teachers and administrators ought to have the right to open anybody's locker anytime they want. Now, I believe in privacy. I do not want people invaded.

But kids in school using public property, the lockers are to be used for books and coats. Why should they have protection? Why should they be able to wander the halls in sort of Satanic sweatshirts or tee shirts if that's disruptive to other students? They can be as free with their thoughts and speech when they grow up.

BROWN: Well, you know, there's one thing we're doing. We're dealing with what happens when you have criminal behavior. But we don't do anything about conditioning the child before that behavior develops.

Quite frankly, I think we need to get back to the old principle of *ex loco parentis*, in other words, the institution stands for the parent. And they should have all of the authority and the privileges that a parent should have.

In other words, if you suspect something, go check it out. You've got a child there, not an adult. If you've got some situation that needs discipline, you need to be able to do effectuate some very quick and abrupt discipline on this child.

I'm on one of the disciplinary committees for our local school system. And quite frankly, I don't see that there's any discipline that a teacher or an administrator really has other than dysfunctional discipline, such as in-school suspension where the kid misses a needed class or you send a kid home for any slight infraction, which you really use as an incentive for the kid to do something wrong.

CRIER: We remember the story where the kid got sent home from bringing a gun to school, turns around and comes back and there's a shooting.

BROWN: Yes, right. So we've got to do something about assigning a mission to the kids in life. When they don't have a mission in life, they'll develop a mission. And if you don't deal with decency, then they're going to do what they did out in Colorado.

And understand, what they did out in Colorado goes on all day long in the inner cities of America in the first place. I deal with many, many, many more than 15 children or adults killed in one year in my courtroom.

It's a tragedy. It's a disaster. And so far, we have not addressed these problems until we get occasions like this tragedy last week where it galvanizes us to take a look at what's going on.

STROSSEN: But I'm glad the judge has shifted the ground to what we can do constructively, Catherine, because the truth is that students don't have privacy rights in their lockers. Again, I think they should. But the

Supreme Court is with you on that.

CRIER: But can I interrupt you for just a second. We will talk about some of those positive steps, because we've got to take a break.

We'll be right back. And later, Lamar Alexander, speaks out on the crisis in Kosovo. Don't go away.

(22:37)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

CRIER: Welcome back. Continuing my conversation my with Judge Joe Brown and Nadine Strossen.

Nadine, I'm sure you want to respond to some of the things the judge said.

STROSSEN: Well, I wanted to comment on free speech, because Catherine, you indicated that if students are wearing tee shirts or engaging in other expression that's disruptive, that they shouldn't be allowed to do that. In fact, that is precisely the standard that the Supreme Court enforces.

It says that student speech, including what they're wearing on their bodies, the expression on tee shirts, may be censored or punished if it causes a material and substantial disruption of the educational process or interferes with the rights of others.

I think that is a completely appropriate standard. And short of that standard, we should encourage these young people, who are very soon going to become voters, who are going to be fighting in Kosovo and other places, if we treat them like children and deprive them of rights, how can we expect them to grow into mature and responsible, law-abiding, constructive, productive citizens?

CRIER: Well, I don't know, Judge, go ahead.

BROWN: I have another view on that.

CRIER: Yeah, Judge. Because I have trouble because even the age of 16, 17, 18 does not mean you are an adult in terms of being able to process a way, evaluate information, and put it in perspective.

BROWN: Your maturity is not there. See, in other words, what's happening in this society, we don't have any demarcation between childhood and adulthood. We're so anxious to protect children we have nothing for them to look forward to become upon becoming adults.

See, you've got to deal with this mentality. Children need to be taught that there is a decent thing to approach. If somebody is going around going, "Seig heil (ph)," and praising Hitler, then you need to look at that child's standards, and you need to start correcting them.

I mean, free speech is one thing. But you should import and put some values in the child...

STROSSEN: Absolutely. And that's...

BROWN: ... In other words, what are you supposed to be about in life?

STROSSEN: ... That's an absolutely appropriate function for a public school, including a law school where I teach, your honor. But you know, I think there's kind of a paradox in our society's attitude toward young people.

And I'm advisedly using the word "young people" rather than "children" because I agree with the judge that, you know, there's no bright line demarcation. And there are many 17- and 18- and even 16-year-olds that I don't think can fairly be called children and lumped together with 4-year-olds.

They are mature. They are capable of making independent decisions,

and we want to encourage those abilities. But in our society lately, we've been seeing a tendency to treat even very young people as adults...

CRIER: Yes.

STROSSEN: ... for purposes of criminal punishment. We are the only country in the developed world that executes young people, that executes minors, no matter how young they were when they committed a crime, subjects them to the death penalty.

And we've been seeing increasing legislation at the state and national level to treat young offenders as completely subject to all of the penal law, including incarceration, incarcerated with adults, even though that violates international human rights...

BROWN: Well...

STROSSEN: ... So isn't there kind of a conflict here? On the one hand, we're saying they should be treated like babies. On the other hand, we're saying they should be punished like adults.

BROWN: ... We're acting fearful because we seem to not have any answers, any idea what answers are. But there are some.

You have to get back into this thing of what is the child supposed to be here for? What's his purpose? Is he to make his community a better place, a sounder place, a safer and more orderly place, impose a viable economy and a sense of morality? Or is he just here to go for it on his own and deal with what makes him feel good?

See, until you start getting those kinds of moral standards imposed on a child, you're going to have nothing but people going straight to hell with no way to go.

STROSSEN: Judge, you know, I couldn't agree with you more. But there are a lot of adults that don't live up to that high standard either, unfortunately.

BROWN: I understand that. And when we have bigotry, hatred, and whatever that we impose on certain members of the society in which we live, then that infects everybody. When you get used to it's alright to be a bigot, it's alright to hate instead of bringing all of the races, people, together, and nationalities, and glorifying our diversity and all acting together...

CRIER: OK...

BROWN: ... But when you say it's OK to hate, you hate one thing, you can hate another.

CRIER: ... All right, that's the last word tonight. Judge Joe Brown, Nadine Strossen, thanks very much.

STROSSEN: Thank you.

CRIER: Lamar Alexander is next.

(22:44)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

Interview with Lamar Alexander

CRIER: Welcome back. Despite weeks of debate between Republicans and Democrats over how to handle the war in Kosovo, a House committee voted today for a \$12.9 billion measure to pay for it. That's double what the president asked for.

Is our policy in the Balkans clear? Joining me now is former Tennessee Governor and Education Secretary Lamar Alexander, now a presidential hopeful.

Welcome

LAMAR ALEXANDER, FORMER GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE: Hi, Catherine.

CRIER: Let's talk about the war, the war that we don't call a war.

The House deadlocked in supporting the air strike effort, contrary to what the Senate did. Were you surprised?

ALEXANDER: Well, I'm yes, I'm surprised. And here's why I'm surprised. The president should have gone over there.

I mean, it's time for the president to go to Congress, say, "Here are my objectives. Now, give me the authority to meet these objectives."

We can't go into a military venture or a war of this kind without the support of Congress, without the support of the American people. It's up to the president to clear all this up.

So if I'd been there, they wouldn't have been voting on all these things. They'd have been voting on the single resolution, do we agree with the president's objectives and do we give him full support, whatever it takes to meet them?

CRIER: What do you think about this war powers debate? Because it seems like we're coming down to 60 days. Yes, the president can extend to 90. But there are certainly members of Congress who want a showdown on this issue.

ALEXANDER: Well, there should be a showdown. I mean, let's think back to Somalia in 1993. We got into a mess there. And our men got killed. They got ambushed, and we got out.

We're deep enough into this the president should go over and say, "Here's what we're doing. Give me the authority to do it." President Bush said we should have been there. I say we should be there. The president would say.

And then the Congress should take a stand. The Congress is ducking its responsibility when it doesn't take a stand. I don't like this business of saying, "Check with us if you send ground troops in." I think they should say, "Mr. President, we approve of where you are, of what you're doing. You have our full support," or, "No, you don't have our support, and so we change our objectives and get out."

CRIER: Does the president of the United States have the moral authority to lead ground troops into battle?

ALEXANDER: This president?

CRIER: Yes.

ALEXANDER: This president has squandered a lot of his moral authority, and not because he didn't serve in the military. About 80 percent of us didn't serve in the military in this country.

He squandered it last year because he didn't tell the truth. And right now, he needs all the moral authority he could muster. I mean, he's got to persuade Milosevic he means business.

He's got to persuade the allies to go along with us. And he's got to persuade you and me and the rest of the American people that he's right.

CRIER: Well, what do you think about the \$12.9 billion to proceed ahead?

ALEXANDER: Well, I'm glad they passed it, because it's an overdue amount of money, first took pay for the war, and second, to begin to get our military back up to where it is.

We're in 80 countries around the world. We're sending our troops on extended tours of duty. We're running out of ammunition. We have people without equipment.

The joint chiefs have been saying that. And so this is an awkward way to go about beginning to make that up. But I'm glad they did it.

CRIER: Well, we've got a majority of Republicans in Congress. Why has the military fallen into such disarray?

ALEXANDER: Well, because the president has recommended a budget - that's a pretty good point, after all. But over the last couple of budgets, the Republicans have given the president more than the president asked for in terms of the military.

And it is the president's job to recommend what the military needs. He is the commander in chief. He is the person who is the custodian of our responsibility in the world. And he should make sure that we don't suffer and lose morale in the military, that we are as committed to the military men and women in this country as they are committed to us.

CRIER: Are you concerned about the political shift? There are some people saying, "I can no longer figure out who the Democrats are and who the Republicans. The hawks are now the doves. The doves are now the hawks." Does it seem that philosophically there is some disingenuousness going on?

ALEXANDER: Well, there is a little bit of that. But I think most Republicans, the way I hear it, are not arguing about whether we ought to be internationalists or not. We know we need to lead the world. We've got responsibilities to have a strong military.

Kosovo is just a tough question. It's at the margin. What brings it down for me is that President Bush told Milosevic in 1992, "You move on Kosovo, we'll move on you." And then Clinton reaffirmed that. And if we don't do that, if we don't back that up - for good reasons both presidents said that - how is anyone ever going to pay any attention to what our presidents say?

CRIER: All right. Are you worried though that by backing this up we are ensuring not only that the refugee crisis the problem has now come to fruition thanks to NATO bombing as we know. We don't know what Milosevic would have done. We know the bombing sent people out. But also that this may well spread and literally tear apart Macedonia and possibly other areas.

ALEXANDER: Well, it could do that, Catherine. But I'm not ready to accept the first part of what you said. I enjoy listening to Tony Blair at question time. I mean, I think he's very clear about this. And he made very clear that the ethnic cleansing was starting before we started the bombing.

I don't accept the idea that this man, Milosevic, who in Bosnia and Croatia and Slovenia and all across the area has been brutal and atrocious, would not have done anything if we hadn't bombed, I don't buy that for a minute.

CRIER: OK, what do you think about the concern by some? David Hackworth comes on and says, "This is more fattening of the corporate coffers. Texaco is sending oil over to Yugoslavia three weeks after we begin bombing." That is just another opportunity for big business to make a buck.

ALEXANDER: Well, I think that's a very cynical attitude. The reason we're in Kosovo is because there's no other part of Europe, or other part of the world, more important to us than a whole and free Europe. That plus the level of the atrocities, plus our involvement in NATO, means that we had to be involved.

I would prefer a year ago that we would have said to NATO, "We'll take care of the big problems, Russia, China. You take care of Kosovo. Your ground troops, not ours." We're well beyond that now. And if our objectives are to move the Serbs out and put the Kosovars back and for

them to live in peace, then we have to give the president the authority he needs, which is why he should be in Congress and not have the Congress passing three, four, five different kinds of resolutions that nobody can make much sense out of.

CRIER: OK, before we run out of time then, if you were sitting in the Oval Office, and to accomplish those goals you had to send in ground troops knowing they would most likely be there for months and months to come, you'd issue the order.

ALEXANDER: I would issue the order if I had to do that. I would hope that I did not have to do that, Catherine. But I would guarantee you one thing. I would never say when I went to Congress that we will never send in ground troops.

That is the wrong signal. The president made a mistake there.

We should let the Kosovars fight for Kosovo. It would be months before we could send in NATO ground troops. And by then, they may be only peacekeeping forces. And my hope would be that the American involvement in that would be very limited.

But if they go, they'll be there for a long time. And the president should say that when he goes to Congress and asks for the authority to do what he needs to do.

CRIER: All right, Lamar Alexander, I appreciate your time and your insights. Good to see you.

ALEXANDER: Thank you, Catherine.

CRIER: We've got a lot of your e-mail coming up. Interesting thoughts. Don't go away.

(22:53)

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

CRIER: Now here's what you had to say in some of your e-mails. First, on Kosovo.

Alex Vardamis in Carmel, California wrote: "What a great pleasure it was to see Representative Tom Campbell on your show. Finally, a legislator who makes sense. We are indeed at war. And Representative Campbell is absolutely right to call our bellicose secretary of State on this and to try to force the president to start telling the truth about his preemptory, illegal, immoral attack on Yugoslavia."

And on gun control, from Gregory Bankos, Senior, from North Hampton, Pennsylvania: "I don't own a gun. I never have owned a gun. And I have no desire to own a gun. However, I'm absolutely against any further gun control. I am deathly afraid of losing any more of our freedoms guaranteed under the constitution. We've already lost our freedom of religion. I'm not willing to give up my right to own a gun to Bill Clinton or anyone else in government."

However, most of your letters dealt with our China segment. Edward L. Martin wrote: "It is clear that the campaign finance scandal, the nuclear weapons scandal, and the current trade imbalance have occurred because it benefits the politicians and not the American people. How else can you rationalize the slow response by the Clinton administration to the scandal and the easing of the sale of sensitive material and information to the Chinese while allowing the trade imbalance to reach \$60 billion at the cost of literally thousands of U.S. jobs?"

From Joe Ham of Lawrenceville, Georgia: "I believe that history will prove this to be one of the most important stories of our generation, the sale of our national security for campaign money. It's so obvious what happened, even with the minimal amount of information that we know so far.

Where are all of the so-called investigative journalists? What are they afraid of?"

And M.C. Fraser from Lake Hasasu City, Arizona, had this to say. ``How is it possible that our government has been so irresponsible in its dealings with China? This is a real scary story that you're bringing us. Clinton, the Justice Department, and both houses of Congress seem to be slithering out of their responsibilities to the American people. What is going on? I'm not sure why it is, but you seem to be the only newscaster who is developing this story. We're staying with you to see where this is leading."

To M.C. and everyone else that sent so many letters about the China story, thank you so much. We are committed to devoting time every week to the China story. I happen to agree it is one of the most important in years, both on the domestic political front and for our long-term national security.

I also want to add my thanks to so many of you that have done an enormous amount of research, articles, information on this and other subjects that you are sending with your e-mails. I really appreciate it. I read it, and thanks very much.

That's it for this edition of THE CRIER REPORT. Thanks to all of my guests. And again, thanks so much for watching.

Now if you want to contact us, send us an e-mail. The address is crierfoxnews.com. Or you can reach us by mail at THE CRIER REPORT, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, Level C1, New York, New York, 10036. I want to hear what you think about the program, what you want us to talk about. And I hope you'll join me next time.

END

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CREATOR: Charles Konigsberg (CN=Charles Konigsberg/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 19:33:00.00

SUBJECT: More info. on Kosovo resolution

TO: Charles Konigsberg (CN=Charles Konigsberg/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: william g. dauster (CN=william g. dauster/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: elizabeth r. newman (CN=elizabeth r. newman/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: maria echaveste (CN=maria echaveste/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
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CC: sarah e. gegenheimer (CN=sarah e. gegenheimer/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
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CC: randolph m. lyon (CN=randolph m. lyon/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
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CC: nancy j. duykers (CN=nancy j. duykers/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: adrienne c. erbach (CN=adrienne c. erbach/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: lisa zweig (CN=lisa zweig/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: bonnie galvin (CN=bonnie galvin/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jack a. smalligan (CN=jack a. smalligan/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: john a. gribben (CN=john a. gribben/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: wendy r. fink (CN=wendy r. fink/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: steven d. aitken (CN=steven d. aitken/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: dianne m. wells (CN=dianne m. wells/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: daniel n. mendelson (CN=daniel n. mendelson/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: janelle e. erickson (CN=janelle e. erickson/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: judy jablow (CN=judy jablow/OU=ceq/O=eop@eop [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: roger s. ballentine (CN=roger s. ballentine/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sally katzen (CN=sally katzen/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: lisa b. fairhall (CN=lisa b. fairhall/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: donald r. arbuckle (CN=donald r. arbuckle/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: wendy a. taylor (CN=wendy a. taylor/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: peter a. weissman (CN=peter a. weissman/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: dario j. gomez (CN=dario j. gomez/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: allan e. brown (CN=allan e. brown/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ruby shamir (CN=ruby shamir/OU=who/O=eop@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robin j. bachman (CN=robin j. bachman/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: wesley p. warren (CN=wesley p. warren/OU=ceq/O=eop@eop [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert donnelly (CN=robert donnelly/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: barry white (CN=barry white/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: rosemary evans (CN=rosemary evans/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: kenneth l. schwartz (CN=kenneth l. schwartz/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: melissa n. benton (CN=melissa n. benton/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: michael deich (CN=michael deich/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: laura s. marcus (CN=laura s. marcus/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: patricia e. romani (CN=patricia e. romani/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: edward m. rea (CN=edward m. rea/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: francis s. redburn (CN=francis s. redburn/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: david e. tornquist (CN=david e. tornquist/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: larry r. matlack (CN=larry r. matlack/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: rodney g. bent (CN=rodney g. bent/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: eugene m. ebner (CN=eugene m. ebner/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: toni s. hustead (CN=toni s. hustead/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mary jo siclari (CN=mary jo siclari/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: julie e. mason (CN=julie e. mason/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: oliver_a@a1 (oliver_a@a1 @ cd @ lngtwy [UNKNOWN]) (OMB)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mark a. weatherly (CN=mark a. weatherly/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: janet e. irwin (CN=janet e. irwin/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: melinda d. haskins (CN=melinda d. haskins/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: alphonse j. maldon (CN=alphonse j. maldon/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: phillip caplan (CN=phillip caplan/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mickey ibarra (CN=mickey ibarra/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: todd stern (CN=todd stern/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: annette e. rooney (CN=annette e. rooney/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert j. pellicci (CN=robert j. pellicci/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: james a. brown (CN=james a. brown/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ingrid m. schroeder (CN=ingrid m. schroeder/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: james j. jukes (CN=james j. jukes/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: bruce w. mcconnell (CN=bruce w. mcconnell/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ellen j. balis (CN=ellen j. balis/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert e. barker (CN=robert e. barker/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: barry t. clendenin (CN=barry t. clendenin/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: kathleen peroff (CN=kathleen peroff/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: janet l. graves (CN=janet l. graves/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: joseph j. minarik (CN=joseph j. minarik/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert g. damus (CN=robert g. damus/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: brian s. mason (CN=brian s. mason/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: nicole r. rabner (CN=nicole r. rabner/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: broderick johnson (CN=broderick johnson/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: carol r. dennis (CN=carol r. dennis/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: julie b. goldberg (CN=julie b. goldberg/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: rhodia d. ewell (CN=rhodia d. ewell/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard e. green (CN=richard e. green/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mindy e. myers (CN=mindy e. myers/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard p. theroux (CN=richard p. theroux/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: arthur g. fraas (CN=arthur g. fraas/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jefferson b. hill (CN=jefferson b. hill/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jasmeet k. seehra (CN=jasmeet k. seehra/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: leticia sierra (CN=leticia sierra/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: david r thomas (CN=david r thomas/O=ovp@ovp [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: william h. white jr. (CN=william h. white jr./OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: kerri a. eisenbeis (CN=kerri a. eisenbeis/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: nanda chitre (CN=nanda chitre/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: charles m. brain (CN=charles m. brain/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sylvia m. mathews (CN=sylvia m. mathews/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: paul w. baker (CN=paul w. baker/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert l. nabors (CN=robert l. nabors/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: elizabeth gore (CN=elizabeth gore/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jade l riley (CN=jade l riley/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert d. kyle (CN=robert d. kyle/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: lisa m. kountoupes (CN=lisa m. kountoupes/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: gary c. reisner (CN=gary c. reisner/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: chandler g. spaulding (CN=chandler g. spaulding/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: gina c. mooers (CN=gina c. mooers/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: michael l. goad (CN=michael l. goad/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: martha foley (CN=martha foley/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: linda ricci (CN=linda ricci/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ronald l. silberman (CN=ronald l. silberman/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: david a. bernell (CN=david a. bernell/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: anna m. briatico (CN=anna m. briatico/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: barbara chow (CN=barbara chow/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: theodore wartell (CN=theodore wartell/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: bendick_g@a1@cd@lngtwy (bendick_g@a1@cd@lngtwy [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: stephen g. elmore (CN=stephen g. elmore/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sandra yamin (CN=sandra yamin/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: wayne upshaw (CN=wayne upshaw/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: eric r. anderson (CN=eric r. anderson/O=ovp@ovp [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: gene b. sperling (CN=gene b. sperling/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: bruce n. reed (CN=bruce n. reed/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: paul j. weinstein jr. (CN=paul j. weinstein jr./OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jennifer ferguson (CN=jennifer ferguson/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: carol thompson-cole (CN=carol thompson-cole/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: janie l. jeffers (CN=janie l. jeffers/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mathew c. blum (CN=mathew c. blum/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: charles r. marr (CN=charles r. marr/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: andrew m. schoenbach (CN=andrew m. schoenbach/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: edward a. brigham (CN=edward a. brigham/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: david j. haun (CN=david j. haun/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard j. turman (CN=richard j. turman/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: gary l. bennethum (CN=gary l. bennethum/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: david h. morrison (CN=david h. morrison/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: elena kagan (CN=elena kagan/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: barry j. toiv (CN=barry j. toiv/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: brian a. barreto (CN=brian a. barreto/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: justine f. rodriguez (CN=justine f. rodriguez/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard a. mertens (CN=richard a. mertens/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: james b. kazel (CN=james b. kazel/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert s. fairweather (CN=robert s. fairweather/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert j. nassif (CN=robert j. nassif/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: anita chellaraj (CN=anita chellaraj/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: douglas b. sosnik (CN=douglas b. sosnik/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: john podesta (CN=john podesta/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: philip r. dame (CN=philip r. dame/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: e. holly fitter (CN=e. holly fitter/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: constance j. bowers (CN=constance j. bowers/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jeffrey a. weinberg (CN=jeffrey a. weinberg/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: janet r. forsgren (CN=janet r. forsgren/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: elisa millsap (CN=elisa millsap/OU=who/O=eop@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: alicia k. kolaian (CN=alicia k. kolaian/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: susanne d. lind (CN=susanne d. lind/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard p. emery jr. (CN=richard p. emery jr./OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ronald m. cogswell (CN=ronald m. cogswell/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: alan b. rhinesmith (CN=alan b. rhinesmith/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: william a. halter (CN=william a. halter/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: joshua gotbaum (CN=joshua gotbaum/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: charles e. kieffer (CN=charles e. kieffer/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jacob j. lew (CN=jacob j. lew/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee considered SJRes 20 today and voted 14-4 to send the resolution to the floor "without recommendation". This resolution, which is sponsored by Sen. McCain, would authorize the President to use all necessary force to accomplish US and NATO objectives in Yugoslavia. The resolution is being considered under the expedited procedures of the War Powers Resolution, which require that the Senate act on it on Monday, May 3rd. Senators Lott and Daschle have announced their intention to offer a motion to table the resolution when it comes up for a vote--a majority of both parties are expected to support the tabling motion. NSC Leg and State Leg advise that the Administration does not need to take a position on the resolution.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Erica_S._Lepping@oa.eop.gov (Erica_S._Lepping@oa.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-MAY-1999 10:09:35.00

SUBJECT: Japanese Press Conference Briefing

TO: Sharon H. Yuan (CN=Sharon H. Yuan/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aprill N. Springfield (CN=Aprill N. Springfield/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann C. Hertelendy (CN=Ann C. Hertelendy/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracy Pakulniewicz (CN=Tracy Pakulniewicz/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dominique L. Cano (CN=Dominique L. Cano/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marilyn L. Scott-Perez (CN=Marilyn L. Scott-Perez/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nina L. Hachigian (CN=Nina L. Hachigian/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael A. Hammer (CN=Michael A. Hammer/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brenda I. Hilliard (CN=Brenda I. Hilliard/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon V. Storey (CN=Sharon V. Storey/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Glyn T. Davies (CN=Glyn T. Davies/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca L. Walldorff (CN=Rebecca L. Walldorff/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul K. Engskov (CN=Paul K. Engskov/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter A. Weissman (CN=Peter A. Weissman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: LEAVY D@A1@CD@VAXGTWY (LEAVY D@A1@CD@VAXGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
JAPANESE PRESS CONFERENCE PREP

- 1) General Overview (1:45-1:50 pm) (Core Group)
- 2) Children and Violence (1:50-1:55 pm) (Core Group ? plus Reed, Kagan)
- 3) Trade (1:55-2:05 pm) (Core Group ? plus Sperling, Brainard)
- 4) Foreign Policy (2:05-2:30 pm mins) (Core Group)

Kosovo
Jesse Jackson
Expectations for Chernomyrdin
Congressional Votes (War Powers, Supp)
Japan

- 5) Wrap-Up (2:40-2:50 pm) (Core Group)

Core Group

Podesta
Ricchetti
Echaveste
Berger (Trade, Foreign Policy)
Steinberg (Trade, Foreign Policy)
Lockhart
Sosnik
Lewis
Leavy (Foreign Policy)