Extent

8 folders, approximately 173 pages

Summary

This collection consists of records relating to any National Security Council Deputies Committee or Principals Committee meetings on Kosovo held on June 12, June 13, or June 14, 1999. There was only one Deputies Committee meeting that discussed Kosovo on the 12th of June, 1999. There was a Principals Committee meeting on the 12th but they did not discuss the situation in Kosovo. Open records are primarily administrative paperwork and email discussing Kosovo in general terms. The nature of the discussion and the business of the meeting resulted in many records closed for national security reasons.

Scope and Content Note

The materials in FOIA 2006-1186-F are a selective body of documents responsive to the topic of the FOIA. Researchers should consult the archivist about related materials. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) was formed in 1963 and was the third combination of separate Balkan states since 1918. The first conglomeration of autonomous states and republics to be called Yugoslavia was formed October 3, 1929. The SFRY consisted of six Socialist Republics and two Socialist Autonomous Regions. The six Socialist Republics were: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia, and Serbia. The two autonomous regions were: Vojvodina and Kosovo; both of which made up the Socialist Republic of Serbia. From the creation of Yugoslavia, ethnic and religious differences complicated the process of establishing a unified state and effective governance. In the 1980s, following decades of simmering tension, competing nationalists movements began maneuvers to take control of the Yugoslav federation. A new constitution, the collapse of the Communist system, and failed elections led to the minority Serb population controlling Kosovo’s police, courts, and

Provincial government and increased their role in National defense and foreign affairs. Ethnic Albanians refused to participate in a government that they saw as corrupt. This gave the Serb minority in Kosovo a majority voice in elections. Combined with the anti-bureaucratic revolutions of the late 1980s in Montenegro and Vojvodina, Serbs and supporters of Slobodan Milosevic suddenly held power in four of the eight provinces, or republics, that made up the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). Beginning in the late 1980s and the early 1990s the Communist party was losing control of the government. Ethnic and religious differences created widespread unrest across the country. A significant economic downturn with high unemployment began in 1990. These political, economic and social factors contributed to several states declaring independence. Bloody, and highly personal war, broke out in several former Yugoslavian countries following their separation. The war in Kosovo began in April of 1997, when the Albanian separatist Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) attacked Serbian security forces. The war was largely a guerilla war fought between the KLA and Yugoslavian police and defense forces. It was marked, as was the whole of the Yugoslav wars, by extensive humanitarian suffering and genocide. In October of 1998 a short-lived ceasefire was a agreed to and then quickly violated. International pressure brought high-level discussions at the Rambouillet Conference led by NATO. However, these talks failed and in March 1999, NATO began a bombing campaign against the Yugoslavian forces in an attempt to force them to accept the independence of the KLA. Serbian forces continued their ethnic cleansing campaign and by April the United Nations estimated that approximately 850,000 Albanians were now refugees. On June 3, 1999, Slobodan Milosevic, President of Yugoslavia, capitulated and on June 12 he accepted the proposed peace conditions. A United Nations led Kosovo Force (KFOR) moved in to take over law enforcement duties and allow for refugees to return to their homes. The United States sent troops to support the NATO mission to Southeast Kosovo where they served for approximately four months. During the period between June 12 and June 14, 1999 there was only one Deputies Committee meeting that discussed Kosovo, that being on the 12th. There was a Principals Committee meeting on the 12th but they did not discuss the situation in Kosovo. Open records are primarily administrative paperwork and emails discussing Kosovo in general terms as well as preparations for the meeting on the 12th . The nature of the discussion and the business of the meeting resulted in many records closed for national security reasons.

Record Type

Textual

System of Arrangement

Records that are responsive to this FOIA request were found in two collection areas—Clinton Presidential Records: White House Staff and Office Files, and Clinton Presidential Records: NSC Cables, NSC Emails, and NSC Records Management System.

Access

Collection is open to all researchers. Access to Clinton Presidential Records is governed by the Presidential Records Act (PRA) (44 USC Chapter 22) and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 USC 552 as amended) and therefore records may be restricted in whole or in part in accordance with legal exemptions.

Copyright

Documents in this collection that were prepared by officials of the United States government as part of their official duties are in the public domain. Researchers are advised to consult the copyright law of the United States (17 USC 101) which governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material.

Provenance

Official records of William Jefferson Clinton’s presidency are housed at the Clinton Presidential Library and administered by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) under the provisions of the Presidential Records Act (PRA).

Processed by

Staff Archivist, October 2010. Previously restricted materials are added as they are released.

Last Modified Date

2010-12-17

Container List

View all digitized files in the National Archives Catalog (NAC)

The following is a list of documents and folders processed in response to FOIA 2006-1186-F:
Box 1
Clinton Presidential Records: White House Staff and Office Files
National Security Council
Kosovo Office
Schulte, Greg
[Schulte Kosovo] Chron Files May-July 1999: 9904557 [OA/ID 1707]
[Schulte Kosovo] Chron Files May-July 1999: [Memorandum for James Steinberg] [OA/ID 1707]
Office of Legal Adviser
Allen, Chuck
Kosovo-DC [Meeting] Summaries of Conclusions (file #2): 9904557 [OA/ID 2674]
Records Management
DC0540 DC Meeting on Kosovo [OA/ID 3897]
Clinton Presidential Records: NSC Cable, Email, and Records Management System (continued)
NSC Email
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01)
[Deputies Committee, Principals Committee, Kosovo]

[06/10/1999-06/11/1999] [OA/ID 620000]
[06/11/1999-06/12/1999] [OA/ID 620000]
[06/12/1999-06/14/1999] [OA/ID 620000]
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01)
[Deputies Committee, Principals Committee, Kosovo]
[06/11/1999] [OA/ID 630000]

Content Available Online