

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Robert Malley to Kristen Cicio, re: Haitians in G'tmo (1 page)	09/11/1995	P1/b(1)
002. email	Robert Malley to Kristen Cicio, re: Haitians in G'tmo (II) (1 page)	09/11/1995	P1/b(1)
003. email	Susan Rice to Peter Bass, et al., re: Africa Update (11 pages)	10/30/1995	P1/b(1)
004. email	Susan Rice to Peter Bass, et al., re: Revised Africa Update (16 pages)	11/08/1995	P1/b(1)
005. email	Natalie Wozniak to Brian Cullen, et al., re: INTERNAL: November 27 Videotapings [partial] (3 pages)	11/27/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 NSC Emails
 MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
 OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/06/1995 - 11/27/1995]

2007-1550-F
 ke2059

RESTRICTION CODES

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

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
 b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
 b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
 b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
 b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 06 July 95 17:13
FROM Sestak, Joseph A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Request for Points for POTUS [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Andricos, George M.
Danvers, William C.
Funches, Christina L.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

Bill, as Bob proposed, here are talker points on the DoD authorization bill for the President's meeting/dinner with the Senators and representatives.
r, Joe

[[HSEAUTH2.DOC : 4410 in HSEAUTH2.DOC]]

From: Bell, Robert G.
To: Danvers, William C.
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy
Subject: RE: Request for Points for POTUS [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Wednesday, July 05, 1995 11:29 AM

I recognize the Senate will not be taking up the FY96 defense authorization bill till August, but do we want POTUS in this meeting Monday to lay down some markers (as well as highlight our heartburn with the House-passed version)?

From: Danvers, William C.
To: @NSC - NSC Staff
CC: /R, Record at A1; @LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs
Subject: Request for Points for POTUS [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Wednesday, July 05, 1995 10:42 AM

The President will be meeting with Members of Congress on Monday, July 10. Please transmit talking points by COB Thursday to @legislat on: Bosnia, Haiti, Korea, Russia, Peacekeeping - UN Reform.

Thanks.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

6 July 95 17:8

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

HSEAUTH2.DOC

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

BACKGROUND

The House approved a defense authorization bill adding \$9.7 billion to the Administration's request; the SASC added \$7 billion. Both markups made cuts -- and added unwarranted restrictions -- in some valued defense programs.

POINTS

ù While I appreciate the prompt consideration the Senate and the House have given to our national defense authorization proposal, both bills raise serious constitutional, national security and budget concerns.

ù The bills authorize billions more than is necessary for defense, money that comes at the expense of other national priorities in foreign and domestic accounts:

... They waste hundreds of millions on unnecessary, high-priced weapons systems, such as in the National Missile Defense area. The House bill includes \$1.2 billion for unneeded B-2 bombers.

... Other funding goes to unneeded and unrequested programs, including Guard and Reserve equipment and continued production of older-technology systems such as F-15, 16, and 18 fighters.

ù The House bill effectively eliminates one of our most important means for directly reducing dangers to America's security by setting unwarranted conditions on the money requested to eliminate nuclear systems in the former Soviet Union, while both bills significantly reduce the amount of the Nunn-Lugar funding requested.

ù The House bill unconstitutionally infringes on the President's authority to deploy US forces in support of UN peacekeeping by limiting my ability to place forces under UN command.

ù The House bill's restrictions on funding to commence a contingency operation, and the necessity to submit supplemental requests to continue an operation, are unwarranted restrictions on the authority of the President.

ù The bills' funding prohibition seeks to prevent negotiating any ABM/TBD demarcation with Russia and the legislation calls into question the ABM Treaty -- raising significant international

legal issues with respect to the ABM Treaty, as well as the President's constitutional authority to interpret and apply it. In addition, the language of the Senate bill conflicts with the ABM Treaty by requiring the deployment by 2003 of a national missile defense system at multiple sites.

ù The House bill cuts, and the SASC bill reduces, funding for the Technology Reinvestment Project which is crucial to our ability to remain competitive in defense technology and to encourage a "dual-use" approach to research and development in order to keep more companies in the defense business.

ù The House bill requires the discriminatory discharge of all Service personnel diagnosed as HIV-positive and denies female Service members or dependents from obtaining abortions at overseas

military hospitals.

ù

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 07 July 95 14:02
FROM Andricos, George M.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Request for Points for POTUS [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Drew, Samuel N.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

FYI

From: Sestak, Joseph A.
To: Danvers, William C.; @LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: FW: Request for Points for POTUS [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, July 06, 1995 05:13 PM

[[HSEAUTH2.DOC : 3600 in HSEAUTH2.DOC]]

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**ATTACHMENT
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HSEAUTH2.DOC

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military hospitals.

ù

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 07 July 95 20:18
FROM McCormick, Shawn H.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Subject: AZT Use in Africa [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Baker, Jane E.
Bass, Peter E.
Cicio, Kristen K.
Darby, Melanie B.
Dohse, Fred J.
Emery, Mary C.
Gray, Wendy
Hall, Wilma G.
Harmon, Joyce A.
Hawkins, Ardenia R.
Joshi, M. Kay
Millison, Cathy L.
Sens, Andrew D.
Veit, Katherine M.

CARBON_COPY Atkin, Timothy J.
Battenfield, Pat
Beers, Rand R.
Brown, Dallas
Clarke, Richard A.
Deshazer, Macarthur X.
Eddy, Randolph P.
Lindsey, Wanda
McCormick, Shawn H.
Norman, Marcia G.
Rice, Susan E.
Roundtree, Beverly J.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Sheehan, Michael A.
Simon, Steven N.

TEXT_BODY

Tony:

As per your request on the issue of using AZT to reduce perinatal transmission of the HIV virus, AID responded to our (African Affairs/Global Affairs) questions with the following answers (these are abbreviated responses):

1. Process for AZT protocol in the developing world.

Currently, the CDC is planning to implement pilot projects in Cote d'Ivoire and Thailand to assess the actual costs, feasibility with resource poor settings and potential impact of AZT use during the pregnancy of HIV-positive women. USAID currently supports research to explore other promising interventions to reduce perinatal HIV transmission which may prove to be more cost effective and feasible in developing country settings.

2. Prospective budget to conduct large-scale AZT program for HIV-positive pregnant women in Africa.

There are currently 121 million women of reproductive age in sub-Saharan Africa, of which an estimated 4 million are HIV-positive. Excluding comprehensive screening costs, AZT treatment for these women would cost over \$3 billion USD annually - or 10 times the current global budget for HIV/AIDS prevention in the world.

3. Technical, policy and program implications.

AZT is currently not available in most of sub-Saharan Africa due to its high cost and lack of required clinical monitoring. One ethical consideration is whether AZT is provided to a mother only during pregnancy or is it continued after childbirth. It must also be noted that every child that is born to an HIV positive mother will become an orphan within 1 to 7 years. We currently do not have adequate resources to provide significant support for AIDS orphans.

The potential of AZT to prevent perinatal transmission on a large-scale would have to be considered in the context of the costs and effectiveness of other available interventions. A careful analysis of this intervention leads to the conclusion that this activity would be very low on the list of priorities for global HIV-AIDS programs.

Note: Carol Lancaster believes that USAID should limit its support research to efforts that assess the impact of AZT during pregnancy. In addition, she urges that we might encourage other donors to consider funding AZT for HIV-positive pregnant women, particularly the Japanese.

Please let us know if there is more information that you would like on this subject.

Shawn.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 20 July 95 17:40
FROM Walsh, Helen C.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Subject: RE: [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Wise, William M.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

At your service...and happy to provide greater detail or other cuts.

From: Wise, William M.
To: Walsh, Helen C.
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1
Subject: RE: [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, July 20, 1995 05:36 PM

Thanks, Helen. This is very helpful. Bill.

From: Walsh, Helen C.
To: Wise, William M.
CC: /R, Record at A1; @NSC - NSC Staff
Subject: [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, July 20, 1995 05:30 PM

In response to your request for a detailed geographic breakdown of World Bank lending, attached are totals for loans approved for WB FY95 (July 1, 1994 to June 30 1995). As you can see, the World Bank is active in a large number of countries; it provides substantial support for our foreign policy priorities (Mexico rescue, Haiti reconstruction, FSU and Eastern Europe transition, poverty alleviation and prevention of AIDs in Africa); and nothing has been approved for the pariahs du jour (Cuba, Iraq, Iran, Libya, N Korea, Serbia, Sudan, Zaire), some of which are either not members or are in the process of being booted out of the institution.

IBRD IDA TOTAL

Albania 0 67.4 67.4
Algeria 331 0 331
Argentina 1/ 1425 0 1425
Armenia 0 116.7 116.7
Azerbaijan 0 81.8 81.8

Bangladesh 0 183.8 183.8
Belize 0 11.5 11.5
Benin 0 75.8 75.8
Bolivia 0 94.7 94.7
Brazil 2/ 552.0 0 552.0
Bulgaria 125 0 125
Burkina Faso 0 47 47
Burundi 3/ 0 35.9 35.9

Cambodia 0 37 37
Cameroon 0 86 86
Cape Verde 0 11.5 11.5
CAE 0 16.6 16.6
Chad 0 67.4 67.4
Chile 155 0 155
China 4/ 2369.5 630 2999.5
Colombia 62 0 62
Cote D'Ivoire 0 303.4 303.4
Croatia 120 0 120

Dom Rep 28 0 28

Ecuador 312 0 312
Egypt 5/ 26.7 53.3 80
Estonia 30 0 30
Ethiopia 0 142.2 142.2

Gabon 5.2 0 5.2
Georgia 0 103.1 103.1
Ghana 0 294.5 294.5
Guatemala 9.4 0 9.4
Guinea 0 65.5 65.5
Guinea-Bissau 0 22 22
Guyana 0 22.1 22.1

Haiti 6/ 0 90 90
Honduras 0 67.1 67.1
Hungary 38 0 38
India 7/ 1118.8 944.7 2063.5
Indonesia 8/ 1417 0 1417

Jordan 146.6 0 146.6

Kazakhstan 283.1 0 283.1
Kenya 0 65.4 65.4
Korea 9/ 275 0 275
Kyrgyz Rep 0 77 77
Laos 0 19.2 19.2
Latvia 53 0 53
Lebanon 90.7 0 90.7

Lithuania 32 0 32

Macedonia 24 99 123

Madagascar 0 46.4 46.4

Malawi 0 140 140

Maldives 0 13.4 13.4

Mali 0 66 66

Mauritania 0 72.2 72.2

Mauritius 46.5 0 46.5

Mexico 10/ 2387.4 0 2387.4

Moldova 90 0 90

Morocco 57.6 0 57.6

Nicaragua 0 63.3 63.3

Niger 0 16.8 16.8

Pakistan 466 240 706

Panama 25 0 25

Paraguay 96.5 0 96.5

Peru 446.4 0 446.4

Philippines 18 0 18

Poland 215 0 215

Romania 55.4 0 55.4

Russia 1741.3 0 1741.3

Rwanda 11/ 0 50 50

Senegal 0 218.9 218.9

Sierra Leone 0 36.3 36.3

Sri Lanka 0 39 39

St. Lucia 3.4 3.5 6.7

Swaziland 29 0 29

Tanzania 0 12.5 12.5

Thailand 513.1 0 513.1

Togo 0 36.6 36.6

Trinidad and

Tobago 31.3 0 31.3

Tunisia 272.8 0 272.8

Turkey 12/ 250 0 250

Turkmenistan 25 0 25

Uganda 0 82 82

Ukraine 646 0 646

Uruguay 15.6 0 15.6

Uzbekistan 226 0 226

Venezuela 148 0 148

Vietnam 0 415 415

Zambia 0 192.7 192.7

- 1/ Argentina's largest loan, \$500 million, is for restructuring its fragile financial sector.
- 2/ Brazil's largest loan, \$211 million, is to combat rural poverty.
- 3/ Burundi's projects are emergency related.
- 4/ Close to 1/3 of FY 95 funds for China are devoted to health, education, housing and poverty reduction. The rest is for physical and technical infrastructure.
- 5/ Egypt could borrow far more from IDA if it would perform better. US is partly to blame for this, since US money is easier to qualify for. As a result, Egyptian economic reform pace is slower than it would be otherwise.
- 6/ \$40 million of the funds for Haiti are rapid disbursing emergency loans.
- 7/ India's FY 95 programs focus on financial sector development, an important US economic objective, and social services (health, education).
- 8/ Emphasis in Indonesia is rural development and education.
- 9/ Korea was graduated from the WB this spring. However, there are a number of projects in the pipeline. Korea is the only country to have moved from IDA-only status (\$200 m per capita income in 1960s) to graduation (\$8000 per capita).
- 10/ FY 95 program for Mexico is focused on financial sector in the wake of peso crisis.
- 11/ Rwanda's FY 95 program is emergency related.
- 12/ Turkey could borrow more if its performance was better.

MS Mail

DATE-TIME 28 July 95 19:23
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT July 28 McCurry Press Briefing [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO
Andreasen, Steven P.
Andricos, George M.
Aoki, Steven N.
Appel, Edward J.
Argarin, Jocelyn D.
Armstrong, Fulton T.
Atkin, Timothy J.
Atlas, Edwin L.
Baker, Jane E.
Baker, James E.
Bakke, Kyle D.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Bassett, Leslie A.
Bass, Peter E.
Battenfield, Pat
Beardsley, Tyler S.
Beers, Rand R.
Behring, Deanna M.
Bellamy, Ralph C.
Bell, Robert G.
Benjamin, Daniel
Bieda, James M.
Birkland, Andrea L.
Blacker, Coit D.
Blieberger, Marion H.
Blinken, Antony J.
Bolinski, Charlene C.
Boorstin, Robert O.
Boright, John
Bradley, Amelia J.
Breeland, Jocelyn G
Bresnahan, Gary E.
Broadway, Jamuna
Brown, Dallas
Bruton, Robert G.
Bryan, Lloyd D.
Burrell, Christina L.
Kevin J. Cadieux
Canty, Mary T.
Carter, Michael E.

Cicio, Kristen K.
Clark, Bronya
Clarke, Richard A.
Claussen, Eileen B.
Cooper, Kathleen H.
Crispell, Thomas G.
Daniel, Patty A.
Danvers, William C.
Darby, Melanie B.
Darnes, Victoria J.
Debortoli, Michelle A.
Deshazer, Macarthur X.
Dimel, Marsha L.
Dohse, Fred J.
Dragone, Karen D.
Drew, Samuel N.
Dupuy, Shawn L.
Dymersky, Debra L.
Eddy, Randolph P.
Edwards, Joan
Emery, Mary C.
Evans, Paul A.
Feinberg, Richard E.
Fetig, James L.
Ficklin, John W.
Flessas, Daniel
Fried, Daniel
Friedrich, M. K.
Froman, Michael B.
Fuerth, Leon S.
Fuhrman, Thomas A.
Gardner, Anthony
Gates, Brian K.
Genton, Regina A.
George, Christopher
Gerstner, Christina L.
Glinski, David
Gorsuch, Robert P.
Gray, Wendy
Guekel, Kathi A.
Hale, John E.
Hall, Wilma G.
Halperin, Morton H.
Hamilton, Roy A.
Hammond, Cathy J.
Hammonds, Lisa W.
Harmon, Joyce A.
Harris, Elisa D.
Harrison, Lyle M.
Hawes, David J.

Hawkins, Ardenia R.
Herrington, David E.
Heslin, Sheila N.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Hilty, JoAnne M.
Hofmann, Stephen D.
Houck, Baerbel K.
Hunerwadel, Joan S.
Jensen, Noelle B.
Jones, Steven R.
Joshi, M. Kay
Kammerer, Kelly C.
Kelly, Sandra L.
Kerr, Andrew S.
Ketterer, James P.
Kreczko, Alan J.
Kyle, Robert D.
Laipson, Ellen B.
Leary, William H.
Lindsey, Wanda
Litwak, Robert C.
Lorin, Matthew E.
Lowry, Jay E.
Mack, Kathryn S.
Malley, Robert
Marmol, Madelyn P.
Marshall, Betty A.
Marshall, Dana M.
Martinez, Alejandro
Stefan T. Mauzy
Maxfield, Nancy H.
Mazzuchi, Anthony D.
McCormick, Shawn H.
McIntyre, Stuart H.
Merchant, Brian
Miller, Matthew E.
Millison, Cathy L.
Mitchell, Calvin A.
Mitsler, Elaine M.
Miyaoka, Lester H.
Moody, Angelyn D.
Moore, Lori A.
Neil, M. Elise
Noetzel, Jon C.
Norman, Marcia G.
Nuccio, Richard A.
O'Loughlin, Katherine
Parco, Jim E.
Gwyn M. Parker

Parramore, Carl W.
Parris, Mark R.
Pascual, Carlos E.
Pease, Bruce E.
Peggins, John W.
Peters, Mary A.
Pifer, Steven K.
Poneman, Daniel B.
Poppiti, Victoria L.
Porter, Gidell
Quinn, Mary E.
Ramsay, Martha S.
Reade, Evan G.
Realuyo, Celina B.
Reed, George
Rice, Susan E.
Roth, Stanley O.
Roundtree, Beverly J.
Salvetti, Lisa M.
Sanborn, Daniel R. K.
Satterfield, David M.
Saunders, John W.
Saunders, Richard M.
Schifter, Richard
Schmidt, John R.
Schmidt, Sandra E.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Sculimbrene, Thomas A.
Seaton, James B.
Seeley, Charlotte P.
Sens, Andrew D.
Sestak, Joseph A.
Sevigny, Theodore T.
Sheehan, Michael A.
Sigler, Ralph
Simon, Steven N.
Simons, James R.
Stauffer, Helen L.
Stern, Jessica E.
Sterns, Crayton L.
Suettinger, Robert L.
Sullivan, Kathryn
Sulser, Jack A.
Tarullo, Daniel K.
Marcel T. Thomas
Turner, Joe T.
Tyler, John T.
Unrue, Michael M.
Van DeCar, Karen J.
Van Tassel, David S.

Veit, Katherine M.
Vershbow, Alexander R.
Verville, Elizabeth G.
Wadsworth, Valon J.
Wales, Jane
Walsh, Helen C.
Ward, JoAnn X.
Weber, Paul A.
Wilhelm, Richard J.
Wilson, Marilyn E.
Wise, William M.
Witkowsky, Anne A.
Woolston, Ann E.
Wooton, Kevin B.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Wright, Allison M.
Yorkdale, Glenn H.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY [[7-28MCBF.DOC : 4920 in 7-28MCBF.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 28 July 95 19:22

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** 7-28MCBF.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Immediate Release July 28, 1995

Fo1

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MIKE MCCURRY

The Briefing Room

12:43 P.M. EDT

Q Are you the only attraction today?

MR. MCCURRY: Am I the only attraction? Am I not attractive enough for you? (Laughter.) You're attractive to me. (Laughter.)

Q Ooooh.

Q I'm wondering whether to poise my pen, or not.

MR. MCCURRY: Your pen should always be poised, if not poisonous.

All right, two things to start with. First, to let you know the President today awarded Major Richard J. Meadows, United States Army, Retired, the Presidential Citizens Medal for his exceptional service in the United States Special Forces, for his extraordinary contributions after he retired from military service. The medal itself will be presented by the Commander in Chief of U.S. Special Operations Command tomorrow in Crestview, Florida, where Major Meadows is ill with leukemia.

He's an exceptional guy. We've got a little background on him and a statement from the White House on the award of this medal, but among other things, Major Meadows was involved in establishing the Delta Force. And his heroism and his bravery is widely known throughout the military.

Q What is the medal?

MR. MCCURRY: Presidential Citizens Medal.

Q Does it detail some of the operations in which he was involved?

MR. MCCURRY: It does, including some heroic rescue efforts in Vietnam, among others.

Second, President Clinton and President Yeltsin talked

by phone earlier today. They spoke for about 45 minutes. The President wished President Yeltsin a speedy recovery from his recent illness. The two Presidents discussed in considerable detail the current situation in Bosnia. They agreed that a lasting resolution to the crisis can only be achieved through a political process. For this to happen, it's essential that the Bosnian Serbs and their threats to U.N. established safe areas cease. President Clinton noted that if the Bosnian Serbs continue to attack the safe

areas, NATO is resolved to take decisive action.

President Yeltsin described the trip that Foreign Minister Kozyrev took to Belgrade earlier this week. He expressed his belief that these and other discussions can improve the prospects for peace in Bosnia. President Clinton conveyed his appreciation for Foreign Minister Kozyrev's mission and underscored the importance that we attach to the promises the Serbs have now made as delivered via Foreign Minister Kozyrev. The two Presidents agreed that they would stay in touch on this issue.

They had a brief conversation about Chechnya. And the President indicated his support for the most recent efforts by the Russian Federation to reach a negotiated settlement.

Q Was the Senate vote brought up, and, if so, what was Yeltsin's reaction?

MR. MCCURRY: The President described the current situation here in the United States as it relates to American understanding of the conflict in Bosnia in some detail. I don't recall them specifically discussing the vote in the Senate. But you do recall public statements by Foreign Minister Kozyrev in the last day or so that clearly reflect the Russian Federation's thinking.

Q So there was nothing from Yeltsin suggesting they might arm the Serbs?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, there was a discussion about how dangerous it is at this point to do anything that would escalate the conflict or add more weaponry into a region in which conflict is already, in too many places in Bosnia, raging.

Q How did Yeltsin sound?

MR. MCCURRY: The President reports that he sounded very vibrant. They had a very extensive and detailed conversation on some of these points. It was clear that President Yeltsin had been doing considerable thinking about this issue. And on the subject of Chechnya, President Yeltsin referred to several meetings that he had held and discussions he had held in which it was clear that he had been very closely working on that negotiation.

Q Was President Yeltsin -- did he give any feedback on the concept of sustained air strikes?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, they discussed the role that air power can and cannot play. The President made very clear his

understanding of the importance of the decisions taken by the North Atlantic Council, and the importance of close coordination between the United Nations and NATO as they address the conflict.

Q And what was Yeltsin's response?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, I can't get into too much detail about a sensitive discussion at that level, but the overall tone of the conversation was that they agreed that their approaches were complementary and that they would continue to work together.

Q Well, did he raise the usual Russian objections to air strikes?

MR. MCCURRY: I think it would be more proper for the Russian Federation to comment on their end of the conversation.

Q Did they define a time beyond which the attacks would not be allowed to continue without decisive air strikes?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm sorry, say that again.

Q Does the President have in mind a time beyond which he will not allow Serb attacks on U.N. safe havens to continue without --

MR. MCCURRY: The President's view of that is consistent with the statements made by the Secretary General of NATO, which reflected the consensus of the alliance on the nature of the threat that is now in place.

Q Did they discuss the fact that Croatian troops are now getting involved?

MR. MCCURRY: They did discuss the current fighting in and around Bihac, the Bihac pocket and the Bihac safe area itself. The President expressed his concern about the possibility of escalation, and did indicate that we had urged restraint by all parties to the conflict in and around Bihac.

Q Mike, does the President expect any improvement in the situation in Bosnia as a result of the talks with Yeltsin?

MR. MCCURRY: I think he feels that there is closer coordination now between the United States government and the Russian Federation. The United States values the Russian Federation's participation in the five-member Contact Group. And we believe that our views are harmonious and we can continue to pursue a negotiated peace settlement to this conflict, which remains the objective that we all have in trying to bring this very

troubling conflict to an end.

Q Could you elaborate a little bit more on Bihac? Is

the U.S. calling for Croatia to not cross the border, if in fact they've already crossed? And also, is this complicating NATO plans for air power over the safe area of Bihac?

MR. MCCURRY: Two questions. As I've said, we've urged parties to exercise restraint. We are aware of the federation agreement between the government of Croatia and the Bosnian government, and aware of the fact that the Bosnian government has requested assistance from the government of Croatia to address the fighting in and around Bihac.

On the second point, NATO military planning will continue urgently as Secretary General Klaas indicated to address fighting in safe areas other than Gorazde.

Q The reason I asked that is the U.N. Commander in Brussels is saying today that this fighting further complicates it for -- and he's calling for a delay in any NATO air power to protect the safe haven of Bihac. Not Bihac itself, but the safe area of Bihac.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we have -- I've said to several of you and reflects our view that the conflict in and around Bihac, which is in western Bosnia, is much different in its complexity than the fighting in and around the eastern enclaves of Bosnia. In the case of Bihac, you actually have a separatist group of Muslims fighting with Serbs from the Krajina, the so-called Krajina Serbs.

They also are facing offensive action from the south from the Bosnian Serbs. And the Bosnian government, in this case, allied with the government of Croatia has apparently been attempting to address that conflict.

So just the nature of that conflict, as I just described it, is clearly much different from the Bosnian Serb assaults around the civilian enclaves in the east. So we acknowledge that there are some differences there.

Q So what does that mean? That it's something that we think the Croats can take care of by themselves or -- I mean, yes, it's more complex. But Bihac is also strategically more important in some ways than the eastern enclaves. I mean, what does that mean?

MR. MCCURRY: That's correct. We acknowledge both of those points.

Q But what does it mean in terms of -- is the U.S. -- let me just try to press it further. Is the U.S. still hoping to have NATO air power used on the safe haven of Bihac?

MR. MCCURRY: The statements of the Secretary General of NATO are quite clear. Planning is now underway urgently to address the question whether the formula in place for protecting the safe

area of Gorazde can be employed at other safe areas. And that planning does include Bihac, as Secretary General Klaas indicated.

Q Does that require a NAC meeting, though?

MR. MCCURRY: It would. It would require, if they were to put in place other arrangements, some other Gorazde arrangements or other safe areas, it would require a meeting of the North Atlantic Council. But such a meeting, in our view, could be easily convened.

Q Did President Yeltsin go into any appreciable detail about just what ails him or did they discuss it?

MR. MCCURRY: No, he did not other than to say that his convalescence was going well and that he was feeling good and regaining his strength. And from the tone of the conversation, that seemed apparent.

Q Are you able to elaborate on the one-word denial the President gave the pool earlier today about this Washington Post report? Is the U.S. doing anything to assure its allies that it is in compliance with the embargo and not engaged in any machinations to circumvent it?

MR. MCCURRY: Am I able to elaborate on the one-word denial? No. (Laughter.)

Q What was the one-word denial?

Q Did that come up in the phone call with Yeltsin?

MR. MCCURRY: No, it did not. From time to time, on that story, I mean, this has been an ongoing theatre of the abstract or has been charges from time to time by various Europeans, usually unnamed Europeans that there is somehow or other assistance being provided, either directly or indirectly, by the United States to the Bosnian Muslims. And the United States continues to deny that very rigorously, including in meetings that we've had with them.

Why they would be resurfacing these types of allegations at this point is not entirely clear to me, although I note in T.the Washington Post story on this,they actually, in the course of this story report an eyewitness account from one of their other reporters that contradicts the thrust of the story itself. So I think that the eyewitness accounts there indicate that the types of allegations that there's widespread provision of munitions by the United States to Bosnian Muslims are clearly in error.

Q Well, are you suggesting they're looking for excuses to pull out?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not suggesting anything about their motives.

Q What about the suggestion that there is possibly widespread distribution of arms from third countries that may be surplus U.S. arms?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we have -- we know of those allegations. We don't have any independent evidence that third countries have supplied Bosnian government forces with U.S.-origin military equipment. But I point out that we've got retransfer restrictions that exist on or own original transfers of equipment to other countries.

So if a third country -- or if a country was attempting to transfer U.S.-origin military equipment to a third country, that would require explicit permission from the United States government and we have never given such permission for any countries to transfer that type of material into Bosnia.

Q What is the U.S. saying to the Islamic Conference?
What is the U.S. saying to the Islamic Conference which has said that this arms embargo is illegal and should be ignored?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not aware if we've had any direct contact with them. And publicly we have urged the -- we have stressed the importance of the existing embargo. You all know from our public comments here how dangerous we view a unilateral lifting of the arms embargo by the United States.

And our concerns are, while different in some respects because our concerns are, in fact, prompted by our own concern in the White House that unilateral lift of the arms embargo would require the presence of U.S. ground troops in Bosnia, we continue to believe that the erosion of that embargo right now at this moment when there is conflict on the ground might present real hazards to the Bosnian Muslims.

Now, we have always said, and would say to the OIC, as we have said within the Contact Group and as the Contract Group itself has adopted, we would say that a multilateral lifting of the arms embargo could be an unavoidable last resort at some point. And that has been our position for quite some time.

Q Did this become a sore point in the London conference? How big a sore point is this among the allies?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, they -- I can't assess for you among the allies how strongly they feel about this. Some of them have talked about it. Obviously, some of them have shared their own assessments with news organizations. So they feel strongly enough to do that. But at the same time, they know from our direct contacts with them that we are not engaged in activity that would represent a violation of the arms embargo.

Q Is it possible that U.S. arms have been sold or

given or transferred to the Bosnian government without U.S. permission?

MR. MCCURRY: It is possible. But if that had happened, it would have been done without permission from the United States government and in violation of existing agreements that we have with those countries to whom we transfer U.S. military equipment.

Q And does the U.S. have any evidence that that, in fact, has or may have occurred?

MR. MCCURRY: We do have information about transfers that occur into Bosnia. Those most usually are sensitive intelligence reports that we have, and the application of the Nunn-Mitchell amendment passed last year in the Senate prohibits us from sharing some of that information in certain circumstances with those who are enforcing the embargo.

Q Well, in keeping with the spirit of the law, what can you share with us about what the U.S. knows about the transfer of U.S. weapons to the Bosnians?

MR. MCCURRY: I can't share anything that is specific enough that would represent a violation of my duties as a federal officer to protect classified information. I can tell you that it is a widespread assumption, based on the types of armaments that are being seen used in this conflicts, that there are arms transfers taking place to the Bosnian Muslims, as a general proposition.

Q Is the U.S. making any effort --

Q U.S. arms?

MR. MCCURRY: No, not U.S. arms. There are arms transfers occurring. We're talking about a Washington Post story today. As they point out, most of the equipment that -- the small arms that are being used in the conflict right now are of Eastern origin.

Q Is the U.S. making any effort to go to those allies to whom it has supplied arms to assure -- to gain some assurance that these transfers or sales have not been made to the Bosnians?

MR. MCCURRY: I can't answer that question specifically, with respect to some of the countries mentioned in the article we're talking about. I can tell you as a general proposition, in our military to military contacts, we stress the importance of honoring those agreements on arms transfers that we have in place with those countries with whom we do that type of exchange.

Q So there were no winks and nods going on here?

MR. MCCURRY: There are no winks and nods that I am aware of.

Q Mike, is the President prepared to call the Congress back in special session if they leave without making sufficient progress on the budget?

MR. MCCURRY: I haven't heard any plans by the President to do so. The President has indicated publicly that he is prepared to work with this Congress if it should stay in session during the month of August. If they want to accelerate the work on the necessary appropriations bills that would allow this country to do its business in an orderly fashion, he's prepared to stay here and work in August as well. But his understanding of the disposition of Congress from the meetings he's had with them is there's not much sentiment for doing so in the Congress.

Q Is Leon Panetta raising the specter on the Hill?

MR. MCCURRY: Not that I'm aware of. I know that there have been some -- was some speculation on that. And my understanding is that he indicated, just as I did, that the President was willing to work here during the summer if the Congress wanted to stay here and stay in session.

Q Well, he pointed out at least in the Congress daily

interview that the President has the constitutional power to call them back. It does quote him as saying that's not on the President's desk. But is that any kind of recommendation that's being developed or being considered at any level?

MR. MCCURRY: That is not a recommendation that's been made to the President nor being considered by him as far as I know. But the Chief of Staff is correct that it is within his power to do that.

Q House Majority Leader Arney this morning said in reference to this that they plan to August 4, that they've done their work.

MR. MCCURRY: He's anxious to go on vacation and has told the President that.

Q He says that they've taken care of 12 out of 13 bills and there has been no input from the administration.

MR. MCCURRY: I can go over and check in the clerk's office, but I don't think there are 12 of 13 appropriations bills that have showed up here at the White House. They are far a ways from done as you know.

Q Is the House taking care of 12 bills?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the House has taken care of appropriations measures, but you can see reported in the newspaper

today the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee saying that they've messed a lot of them up. And they're going to have to be worked over in extensive detail which indicates to the White House that Congress is a long ways away from finishing its important work on these appropriations measures.

Q Mike, is tomorrow's radio speech on Medicare going to go any further than what he said earlier this week or is it mainly a ceremonial thing pegged to the anniversary?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, it is the 30th anniversary of the signing of Medicare. It comes in the context of some fairly outrageous and dishonest claims being made by the Republican National Committee. And he will add some new information to the argument about the impact of Medicare cuts on the elderly of America. And it is very clear what's going on here -- the Republicans are scrambling. And because they intend to use these cuts in Medicare to pay for a tax cut for rich folks, not to protect the solvency of the Medicare trust funds.

They're making an argument about the solvency of the Medicare trust funds when in fact it's only this Democratic President working with the prior Democratic Congress that did anything about the solvency of the trust funds. We extended their solvency. And the President now has a proposal for a balanced budget that would extend the solvency of those funds further without attacking Medicare beneficiaries.

So the issue here is the Republicans trying to scramble away from their central premise in their budget, which is the use of Medicare cuts to pay for tax cuts for the wealthy; and not, I would say, to address the solvency of the trust funds. Someone should go ask Haley Barber right now -- you've got this ad in the newspaper today, why are you proposing that you take the savings that you would generate in your Medicare cuts and apply them to the solvency of the trust fund and make sure that they don't get spent elsewhere. If he says yes, we'll have a whole different conversation I guess.

Q Is that the way he's going to frame it tomorrow?
Is he going to call them dishonest, as you have twice today?

MR. MCCURRY: I doubt it. (Laughter.)

Q Is he going to find common ground?

MR. MCCURRY: He's going to find -- he believes there is common ground on the 30th anniversary of Medicare. It is a program in place that has enjoyed widespread support among the American people, and will continue to enjoy support if we make those structural changes that are necessary to carry that program well into the future. The President wants to make sure that we keep that program going well into the future.

He believes it's entirely possible to find common ground

with the Republican majority in Congress, but not likely with Mr. Chairman, Haley Barber.

Q Is it correct that the administration now sees the budget deficit at \$160 billion this year, rather than \$192 billion?

MR. MCCURRY: Oh, I've seen different numbers floating around, and I think sometime next week he'll get them for real.

Q But, Mike, that's in the Wall Street Journal. Can you confirm at least that number of \$160 billion?

MR. MCCURRY: No, I can't. If I confirm that number, then I should confirm all the other numbers that would go with the

very extensive mid-session review. But it sure sounds about right.
(Laughter.)

Q Representative Archer said yesterday that he was going to go to the mat for a capital gains tax cut. Is Clinton willing to risk a train wreck, based on the capital gains tax cut is in the GOP budget that lands on his desk?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, that would just be one of many cars on that train that would be about ready to wreck. I think there would be other reasons to imagine that we would reach an impasse over Republican budget goals. But that would certainly be one of them.

Q Just to follow up, is there any wiggle room at all in this capital gains tax cut?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, a targeted capital -- an approach to capital gains that targets and incents small business growth and job creation is a discussion that I believe has been entertained by this President in the past. I would have to check on it, but I believe it has been. And it is entirely possible it could be addressed in the context of an overall solution on the revenue side of a budget. But I think they're talking about something here that represents a much more extreme approach and is going to make it harder rather than easier to find this common ground that's going to have to eventually be discovered, ciphered, mapped out, between the President and the Congress.

Q What will be the President's message to the nation's governors on Monday?

MR. MCCURRY: The President is going to say we are slowly but sadly losing the opportunity for reforming welfare as we know it. And we have again a real opportunity here to do something extraordinary -- to reform welfare and make it work for those who need to make the transition from welfare dependency to work. And he's going to point out on Monday some of the ways we can do that, and he's going to compliment the nation's governors for working very substantively on that proposal. He'll have some new ideas to do it.

And he will be speaking several hours after the Senate Majority Leader addresses the same organization.

Q Why is the opportunity slipping away?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, because there was consensus -- we had everyone over here at Blair House back at the beginning of the

year, and we had real momentum behind welfare reform, and I think some common agreement on approaches that might work. But that seems to be slipping away now as we move farther and farther away from basic agreement on all the questions associated with reforming welfare -- from block granting to funding to ensuring that there's a continuation of effort when it comes to maintaining certain levels of assistance that are now provided.

Q He's talking about the difference between his view of welfare reform and where the Republicans are headed, or the Republican internal?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, that's a good question. I mean, a part of the reason we're losing momentum here is the Republicans are all over the map on this. Republican governors are not in agreement with members of the Congress from the Republican Party. And Republicans in Congress are in widespread disagreement on how to proceed. They just don't have their act together. I think the President is going to suggest some things on Monday that say look, here's some ways that we can kind of reinvigorate this debate and bring us together on an approach to welfare reform that will work.

Q -- make new proposals on welfare reform, he's going to make?

MR. MCCURRY: I wouldn't say new proposals, but he'll have some new ideas.

Q Is the President prepared to convene a summit --

MR. MCCURRY: He'll have enough new information that I can legitimately say there might be some news on Monday, and encourage your coverage.

Q Are you sure that's what Dole's talking about?

MR. MCCURRY: Am I sure? No, I haven't heard the Majority Leader's office say what he intends to address. But I would think that in speaking in front of the nation's governors who are so intensely interested in that issue that he would want to address that in some fashion. I can't imagine he wouldn't.

Q Is the President prepared to convene an AIDS summit, and does he feel like he needs to provide more -- does he need to provide more leadership?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, he said to all of you earlier today

that he does intend to speak out publicly on this issue. Now, I'll be honest, I didn't get a chance to check with the President

following the discussion he had with his AIDS Advisory Council earlier today. So I don't know whether that subject came up. But maybe we'll check on that.

Q Mike, has the President found some common ground on the tobacco issue, or when will he have his decision?

MR. MCCURRY: He's still working on that issue and has heard a variety of viewpoints. I think he feels it's important to address the issue, particularly as the evidence grows that the damaging health effects of tobacco use among the young is growing in proportion. He feels he needs to address that issue promptly, and I suspect he'll do so rather soon.

Q When?

MR. MCCURRY: When? I don't know.

Q Some Southern Democrats are saying that if the White House proceeds with the "war" on tobacco that basically the President can write off the South going into 1996. What is the political implication of this decision for the White House?

MR. MCCURRY: Look, we're talking about protecting kids who get hooked on tobacco at an early age, the evidence now suggests. That is not a war on tobacco; that's a war on behalf of better health, especially for America's young people. The President believes you can do that and do that in a way that makes a lot of sense and that can enjoy support and from others. But whether that is the case, we'll have to see.

The President has been very sensitive to the views of those that come from tobacco producing states. He's been fully briefed on some of the discussions that have occurred here at the White House between Governor Hunt, Senator Ford, Congressman Rose and others. So we understand the sensitivities, and we respect the arguments that are being made. But the President is very concerned about the effect on health that comes from tobacco use. And that is now being documented in study after study.

Q Did Senator Ford actually meet with the President?

MR. MCCURRY: He didn't. They met with the Chief of Staff and some of the others here on the White House staff. But Senator Ford has had one or two conversations directly with the President about this, and the President has been fully briefed on the presentations that have been made here. The President and the Vice President also had, as you know, a conference call with the American Medical Association leadership last week on this subject.

Q Your comments about the impact on young people would suggest that the idea of regulating nicotine as a drug is not necessarily the issue that's in play here. Can you rule that out?

MR. MCCURRY: No, I can't. And I'm steering clear of trying to steer you in the direction of how the President's thinking is evolving on this issue. He'll be looking at that issue in great detail in the coming days and could have something to say, as I say, sooner rather than later. But I'll leave the timetable up to him.

Q Looking ahead to Monday one more time, do you see the forum that both Dole and Clinton appearing at the same forum a chance to sort of draw distinctions between two possible -- the top presidential candidates?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the President sees it as an opportunity to talk about welfare reform in front of a group of people, because of their own constitutional responsibilities as state officers, are expert on that subject. Whether that emerges as the point of contrast on Monday is really going to be in your hands not in our hands.

Q Did the President initiate the call to Yeltsin? When did he make it?

MR. MCCURRY: He did initiate the call. He actually discussed with Chancellor Kohl earlier in the week Chancellor Kohl's own conversation with President Yeltsin and I believe the idea -- I'd probably have to credit Chancellor Kohl with the idea of calling President Yeltsin, but we did initiate the call, it did occur this morning from about 10:37 a.m. to 11:25 a.m. or so.

Q And did Kozyrev go to Belgrade? Did I understand that?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. He was following --

Q To report on the London --

MR. MCCURRY: That's correct -- following the London meeting went to Belgrade, met there with Milosevic, and I believe he saw General Mladic, too -- that's correct.

Q He did?

MR. MCCURRY: General Mladic was in Belgrade and he then publicly said that the Bosnian Serb military leader had indicated to him that they would not conduct any offensives around Gorazde

under certain circumstances. And, obviously, President Clinton said that that was good news as long as it ends up being true.

Q Mike, for those of us going to Vermont on Monday, what are your plans for the mid-session economic review?

MR. MCCURRY: We are aware of the fact that since many

of you are going to be with the President there on Monday, it might be better if we could do that some other day next week. And we're looking into that now.

Q Isn't Rivlin testifying on Monday?

MR. MCCURRY: Tuesday. I'm told Tuesday.

Q Mike, you mentioned the multilateral lifting of the arms embargo as kind of a last resort -- a last resort solution. When do you think they ought to go down that road and how would you approach it?

MR. MCCURRY: I believe -- it's our view that the unavoidable last resort that would lead us to think that the time had come to lift the arms embargo multi-laterally would come when it was clear that the U.N. mission could no longer perform its mandate effectively in Bosnia. And we have not reached that point. And to the contrary, we've done some things in recent days that would actually strengthen the ability of the United Nations to address its mandate in Bosnia.

So we are working under the presumption that, along with the British and the French, it's important to keep the U.N. presence in Bosnia and to make its work there more effective.

But we have to -- as the President clearly said yesterday, we'll have to see whether that is in fact what happens now as the alliance and the United Nations and the international community attempts to address this crisis that has gone on for far too long.

Q Yesterday he was as about as critical of the U.N. as he's ever been. And is he saying that, you know, if Bihac falls or Gorazde falls, that's it?

MR. MCCURRY: No, he didn't say that yesterday. He said that -- he said that there are -- he said that the performance in connection with Srebrenica and Zepa was not satisfactory. And I believe that sentiment is shared around the world.

Q He said this is the last chance for UNPROFOR and

that if they don't do what they say they're going to do --

MR. MCCURRY: The President has said that. The Secretary of Defense has said that. The Secretary of State has said that. I've said that here several times. I think that's very clear. We're at a critical juncture as Secretary Perry said recently, in evaluating whether or not the mission can stay in place and continue to do the important work its doing of keeping people alive.

Q But you're saying another safe haven could fall and that still wouldn't make the President --

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not saying anything of the sort.

Q Mike, the President praised the Senate for passing

Ryan White, but part of that passage included a 99 to 0 vote to kill the President's AIDS education program in several departments.

MR. MCCURRY: He didn't praise that particular part of it. (Laughter.)

Q I mean, can you comment on that vote, first off? And does that send any signals to you that you might need to change that program?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we will take the views reflected in that vote into account. We continue to believe that type of prevention effort, that type of education effort is a very necessary ingredient of addressing this disease.

Q Mike, you've got a little protest going on across the street with a conservation group in the park.

MR. MCCURRY: Chain-saw massacre, I believe they're calling it.

Q -- conservation groups, which are normally your allies -- the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society upset with the President's signing of the rescissions bill about the forestry business?

MR. MCCURRY: They are upset that the President accepted this measure that cuts spending, tries to move us towards deficit reduction, tries to achieve some of the reach towards more balance in the federal budget that the Congress and the President came together on when they agreed to the rescissions package.

The President, as he noted yesterday when he signed the

bill, said that he's not happy with the language on timber salvage that is in the bill that he signed. But, he pointed out correctly that we fought for and won significant changes in that language, and we believe that we can now faithfully execute the laws, including the environmental regulation laws of the country and do it consistent with some of the forest management plans that we have in place.

So the environmentalists are understandably upset that this change in language was adopted and that the President did end up approving it. But at the same time, we know we can make good under our existing forest management plan on the commitments we have to proceed with some timber salvage, but do it in a way that meets our responsibilities for environmental stewardship. And the President's very determined to do that, and is not going to -- not going to turn sideways as they attempt to address the issue.

Q The President one time said he was going to issue specific instructions to departments related to this issue about what they can and can't do within law, what he wants them to do. Is that forthcoming? Are we expecting to see some sort of

directive?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, look, it's in a -- this is in a context when, I mean, they've got every right in the world to be out there and protesting this President. But this comes, ironically, in the context of the United States Congress looking at various measures that would eviscerate every environmental protection law that's been put on the books since the original Earth Day. And, frankly, we could use their help in conducting some demonstrations up on Capitol Hill at this moment because there are provisions developing -- look at the VA-HUD appropriations bill that's working its way through the House now. It eviscerates laws on the book to protect our environment. And that's where the real fight is going to come.

Frankly, the timber salvage issue -- the President believes we can manage it given the language we got. It's not great, but we can manage. We cannot handle, and cannot accept the type of gutting of environmental protection laws now coming forward in the measure under consideration in the House.

Q Mike, are you already discussing with the British and the French the possibility to lift the arms embargo multilaterally?

MR. MCCURRY: No, not beyond the consensus that we have with the British and the French that's been reflected in the various communiques of the Contact Group.

Q Given the President's views on the independence of Inspectors General, what does he think about the intervention and the investigation of Radio Marti?

MR. MCCURRY: I haven't had an opportunity to ask him about it and what I know about the issue is basically what I've learned from following the discussion of this over at the State Department, which is the proper place to go. They've had some comments about USIA and some of the work the USIA is doing.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 1:20
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[07/06/1995 - 11/27/1995]

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- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 17 October 95 19:15
FROM Letts, Kelly J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Speech[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Eddy, Randolph P.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
See attached.
[[AIDS.DOC : 4933 in AIDS.DOC]]
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 17 October 95 19:14
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** AIDS.DOC

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

I am sorry that I cannot be in Los Angeles this evening to share with you in person my memories of Elizabeth Glaser, who is honored tonight by the Noel Foundation with a Special Inspiration Award. Elizabeth was certainly an inspiration to me and to Hillary. We were inspired by her courage in the face of adversity, by her grace under pressure, and especially by her passion.

She harnessed her own passion and drove her friends and the public to a greater awareness of AIDS and a commitment to funding research to find treatments and a cure.

Before Elizabeth and her friends, Susan _____ and Suzie Zeegen founded the Pediatric AIDS Foundation in 1988, there wasn't a national agenda for pediatric AIDS research. Today, as a result of research, fewer children are being born with HIV and those already infected are living longer more productive lives. Elizabeth's legacy has truly been to bring hope to children with AIDS.

All of us owe Elizabeth a debt of gratitude for the gifts of her strength and love. With the rest of the country, I was moved beyond words by her passionate speech at the Democratic National Convention in 1992. Elizabeth challenged our nation to recognize that AIDS is unrelenting and indiscriminating: it takes the lives of parents and children alike.

So many of us with so many blessing complain of our glass being half-empty. We get discouraged and give up in the face of disappointment. Turning personal grief into public activism, Elizabeth compelled America to take action against AIDS. With an extraordinary measure of courage, she taught us to replace our apathy with resolve and our fear with compassion. Her boundless energy and wisdom made our world a kinder place for countless people. I am proud to call her my friend.

Elizabeth Glasser is a hero, not only to those whose lives are directly touched AIDS, but to everyone, because she taught us that we must always fight despair wherever it finds us, and ask, "What more can be done?"

Elizabeth never wanted the spotlight on herself, but tonight we gladly turn it towards her. Tonight we remember her and we thank her. Because Elizabeth's showed us how to be a more awakened, more compassionate and more loving nation as a result of her vision and her inspiration.

Signed, Bill Clinton

MS Mail

DATE-TIME 18 October 95 19:34
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT October 18 McCurry/Gibbons/Tyson Press Briefing [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
[[1018MCBF.DOC : 4888 in 1018MCBF.DOC]]
NSC Press Release
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 18 October 95 19:33
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** 1018MCBF.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Immediate Release October 18, 1995

Fo

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
MIKE MCCURRY,
DR. JACK GIBBONS, ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT
FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND
DR. LAURA TYSON, NATIONAL ECONOMIC ADVISOR TO THE
PRESIDENT

The Briefing Room

1:10 P.M. EDT

MR. MCCURRY: All right, ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the White House and to our daily briefing. Today the President of the United States is honoring 16 individuals from 14 different organizations with the National Medal of Science, which is the nation's highest scientific honor. That will happen shortly.

I wanted to have a discussion of this. It really puts the importance of science and technology in the context of the President's overall commitment to long-term economic growth. This is a key feature of the President's economic strategy as we plan for a red-hot economy in the 21st century. And I've asked Dr. Laura Tyson to just very briefly sort of set the scene for why this subject matter is so critical to the President's thinking about the economy. And then Dr. Jack Gibbons, who is Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, will tell you a little bit more about the medals that the President will bestow.

Laura, if we could start with you, please.

DR. TYSON: Okay, thanks. Well, when I was chair of the Council of Economic Advisors, we -- each of the two years I was in charge of the economic report to the President, we made the case for science and technology and economic growth. And just let me repeat the basic facts of the case.

First of all, economists estimate that up to half of the nation's economic growth since the end of World War II can be traced directly to advances in technology. This is a major driver of productivity improvements; a major driver of new process improvements and new products -- so almost up to half of economic

growth. If you think about the nation's most productive industries, the most competitive industries, the high-wage industries, the export-intensive energies, the ones that themselves invest strongly in our nation's future research and development, you can look into their histories and see that these industries have benefitted from sustained federal investments in R&D.

I'll just name a few of them: Agriculture, aeronautics, computers, biotechnology, medical devices.

I think Americans when they sign on to the Internet should recognize that the Internet is with us today because of federal investments in science and technology.

We are concerned that the actions in the congressional budget resolutions threaten a 50-year bipartisan consensus on

supporting federal investment in science and technology. Under the guise of balancing the budget, the Republican proposals would have us cut -- cut -- by a third in real terms federal support on technology. And these cuts do not just stop at technology in the civilian sense for economic growth, they go on to cut technology looking into environmental improvement, technology for food safety, technology for civil aviation safety, technology for developing new approaches to education. Our budget, in contrast, maintains -- maintains -- vital investments in science and technology.

Now, one of the things that we've heard from Republicans when we bring this up is, look, the government will cut back on this, the private sector will pick up the slack. If the government spends less on technology support, the private sector will spend more. If you look at a review of R&D patterns in this country over the past 30 years, there's no support for that proposition. In point of fact, when the government spends more supporting technology and science, the private sector tends to spend more on science and technology. And that's really for two reasons. One is the availability of federal funding oftentimes encourages firms to do their own R&D to compete for the funds. You have to actually compete for these funds, and in competing for these funds you have to do some work yourself.

The second reason why federal R&D tends to be a driver, a promoter, of private R&D -- not a substitute for private R&D -- is that the federal government is focusing on technology which is risky, far from the marketplace and generic. It is the kind of technology where the results of technological innovation tend to spill over to a large number of users, meaning no individual user gets a monopoly or control over the information. It's the kind of information which is generic, of generic interest to a large number of sectors and industries who, in turn, can take the knowledge and develop products and processes of their own, with their own R&D money.

We're particularly concerned that the program that the Republicans are looking at for the greatest cuts, such as advanced

technology program, are merit-based, they are insulated from political influence, they are based on competition, and projects are judged by merit, by, essentially, a group of scientists, engineers and experts in the field, and they are cost-shared.

This is an area where the government, putting in a dollar of R&D support, leverages many more dollars in the private sector, and we are concerned about that focus.

Finally, just on the end by saying we think it really is exactly the wrong time to cut investments in R&D, the high-tech

sector is growing as a share of our output. I've already mentioned they have disproportionate contributions to high-wage jobs and export-intensive jobs, for example.

Technology is diffusing rapidly throughout the industrial sector. Industries are learning how to use technologies to cut costs and improve quality. It's not a time to slow down the nation's commitment to technology support.

If you look at trends in private-sector R&D, you see a disturbing trend to a reduction in long-term R&D, into the risky generic projects we're talking about. Our major competitors around the world are investing more in R&D and not less. And finally, science and technology are playing an increasingly important role in meeting other national goals; not just economic growth, but life-long learning, sustainable development and, of course, continued emphasis on national defense. So that's why the technology and science issue is an issue of economic growth, and that's why it's one of the major budgetary priorities that we are struggling with the Congress about.

With that as an introduction, let me turn over the floor to Jack Gibbons, who will talk about the Americans we are honoring today for their contributions in science and technology.

DR. GIBBONS: Thanks, Laura. That enables me to say much less because Laura did I think very succinctly summarize the background of today's event.

Upstairs in about an hour from now the President and the Vice President will celebrate a wonderful annual occasion for America, namely, to bestow the nation's highest awards in science and in technology innovation to a group of people selected by their own peers, recommended through a process to the President. And these awards will be made by the President.

If you look at the material, it describes these people and their inventions and their discoveries and their broad contributions to science and learning in America. It's truly a bunch of heroes stories. Each is a very different and personal account that I hope you'll have a chance to look through those short biographies.

So it's going to be a day of celebration over the

success of a long-term commitment to explore as a nation the frontiers of knowledge. And the fruits of that exploration Laura just, I think amply, described to you. While it's a celebration, I think there's also a very serious overtone to this afternoon -- namely, that these people and the Nobel laureates which have been

announced just in these past two weeks -- seven, I think, of the 10 Nobel laureates in science are of United States origin -- if you look at the background of all of these people, the President's Medals and our Nobel laureates, they're characterized by having been supported over a long period of time by public resources in terms of their research. And every single one of them, as far as I can tell, has benefitted from that kind of support from the rest of us citizens of this country.

And the President and the Vice President, I think, recognize this long historic commitment that Americans have made to each other for exploration, and the benefits that have flowed from that. But we're now entering a situation that gravely threatens our capability to do that in the future -- namely, the threats of Congress to cut into these investments which in turn enable us to achieve the kinds of goals, including economic growth, that helps us balance our budget, including environmental quality, health, national security, and indeed the exploration of new knowledge itself.

So it's a happy day. At the same time, I think it's a day in which we can see some very serious clouds on the horizon. And that's why I think the timing of the situation is very important for us. We know we can balance a budget. That should no longer be the question. The question should be, how do we achieve that balance and arrive at that time with an economy that's vibrant and is going to be able to enjoy the fruits of the continued investments in research and higher education that have enabled, from the past, our celebration today, and would enable, in the early 21st century, from those investments that we would like to make in these next 10 years?

So it's good news and bad news, and that's all I want to say at this moment.

Q How much are they trying to cut?

DR. GIBBONS: How much are they trying to cut? Congress is attempting to cut out over these years, in order to get to the balanced budget and a major tax decrease, in applied research and technology partnerships -- some are being -- they're attempting to eliminate entirely; others to be cut by very major proportions. For example, 20 and 30 percent in one year's time, which is a devastating change. In basic research even, the implications are a decrease in real support of science by as much as 30 percent over the next five years, at the same time when Japan and other countries are increasing their research -- their research budget, which, in turn, is already, on a per capita basis, larger than that in the United States.

Q Just to be clear, are these cuts in the amount of money that is being spent now or are these reductions in the increases that have been --

DR. GIBBONS: No, these are cuts from 1995 levels.

Q These are not reductions in increases --

DR. GIBBONS: These are reductions in real dollars.

Q Dr. Gibbons -- the recipients of awards this afternoon, what accomplishments are they being honored for that would have relevance or would be understood by the average guy on the street?

DR. GIBBONS: Well, I think if you look at the biographies you can pick them out, but I'll just give you a couple off the top of the head. It's very clear in the technology area where these accomplishments have been made, such as the work at 3M in technology innovation; and by Art Williams, other individual inventors that have developed -- in the case of Williams, an extraordinary small gas turbine which has enabled us to take a lead in small jet engines for private aircraft -- a lot of spin-out in terms of a variety of our private sector activities.

In the pure science, it's even more fun to see what some of these people have done. There's one person, Hans Dehmelt, from the University of Washington, who's been playing around with trying to isolate individual atoms and fundamental particles -- elementary particles -- and isolate them with extraordinary ingenious ways to where he can study an individual atom and, in doing so, is able to make extremely precise measurements.

Now, you say, well what about that? One of his most recent measurements is something like four parts in a trillion of accuracy. The fact that we have a global positioning satellite system now reflects the fact that we have measured extremely accurate frequencies and, therefore, are able to time things carefully. Dehmelt's work offers the opportunity for a thousandfold improvement in that kind of measurement, so it's a direct relationship.

Another award winner, a couple of them, have developed methods of understanding the shapes of molecules, especially big, organic molecules, and they understand how these shapes play a role in the way these molecules combine against DNA and other viruses and bacteria and, therefore, enable us to design medical drugs in the future. So fundamental understanding of these things leads to very important applied opportunities for us, as well as a lot of

fun in discovering the unknown.

Q Jack, Laura Tyson said that, traditionally, increases in government basic research leads to increases in private industry basic research. At least, I inferred that she said cuts would also bring --

DR. GIBBONS: That's the -- the real world correlation

is when public support goes up, private support goes up; when private support goes down, private support follows in behind it by about a year.

Q Why isn't the reverse --

DR. GIBBONS: I think it's one money following another. Those are the facts. Now, why it happens I'm not sure anyone knows for absolute certain. But what we know is wrong is the allegation is that if the government goes down, the private sector will go up. There's absolutely no evidence of that anywhere in the world.

Q Jack, is the White House still considering the possibility of vetoing specific appropriation or authorization bills based on cuts in technology programs?

DR. GIBBONS: Well, exactly what's going to be vetoed or not is a tough one for me to say. I will tell you this, for example. The omnibus science bill, reported by the Science Committee, has so many problems with it. Not so much the idea that one shouldn't organize science better -- anyone would argue for that -- but the enormous cuts that are involved in that bill --

Q House or Senate?

DR. GIBBONS: The House bill -- have caused every senior administration official asked to review it to recommend unanimously to the President that he veto it.

Thank you very much.

MR. MCCURRY: Thank you, Dr. Gibbons.

Before we move on other subjects, I do want to announce formally -- I think a lot of you are aware of this -- but I think the President does plan to host the first ever White House Conference on HIV and AIDS. That will occur on December 6th. It will feature more than 130 individuals from across the country. Conference participants will discuss the latest trends in the AIDS epidemic; epidemiological surveys and studies of the AIDS epidemic itself; and the central issues of AIDS research, prevention, care,

and discrimination, among other issues.

Q Will that be here at the White House?

MR. MCCURRY: That will be here. We'll develop, as we get closer to December, more specific details. The President is expected to participate in at least some portion of the conference.

Q This is not going to be like an economic conference where it's an all-day thing and he sits there?

MR. MCCURRY: No, it will be similar to other White House conferences.

Q Can the Treasury Department, or the administration

prove that the government will reach its debt limit on October 31st? And are you willing to do so up --

MR. MCCURRY: Of course, of course. This is serious business. This involves international financial markets, the liquidity of the United States, the solvency of the United States government. And everybody in this country knows that the Secretary of the Treasury is an expert on those matters. And for anyone to suggest that we are not basing these decisions on what's in the correct interest of the United States are just wrong.

When you actually -- when you run out of money and pay, you have to project because you don't -- you're dealing with large accounts, but you've got a pretty good sense of when it's going to happen. And the Secretary yesterday, acting on the advice of experts at the Department of the Treasury, took steps to manage what is now apparently going to be a crisis because Congress won't act to extend the debt ceiling.

Q I don't know why you say there's going to be a crisis. Gingrich said today that he can prove it to their satisfaction that he's in favor of a debt limitation.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the Speaker also said that they were willing to extend the debt ceiling, and we said, fine, let's do it. And then he took it back. So I'm not sure where he is.

Q He did not take it back, Mike. He said, if Rubin can prove the -- in a speech at noon he said if you can prove to their satisfaction, he is willing to go ahead with a short-term --

MR. MCCURRY: Thank you on speaking on behalf of the Speaker and we'll have the Secretary of Treasury follow up with him.

Q The question is can you make the case to their satisfaction.

MR. MCCURRY: Yes, we can, and the Secretary -- yes, and we will and the Department of Treasury will be doing so.

Q Apparently the President is up to a terrific start with Bill Roth, since he said last night in Houston that he agrees, says Roth, with the President's statement last night in Houston, that he raised taxes too much. Was the President surprised to find himself -- when did the President decide that that tax increase was too big?

MR. MCCURRY: That's not a fair characterization of what he said last night. He said, look --

Q That's an exact quote, Mike.

MR. MCCURRY: He said, nobody -- what he said in
paraphrase --

Q "It might surprise you to know that I think I raised them too much, too."

MR. MCCURRY: He -- I think as any elected leader would suggest, nobody would like to raise -- nobody likes to raise taxes. Everybody would like to cut taxes. And what the President suggested, if you read the rest of what he said last night, Brit, is that we had to raise taxes, probably more than we wanted to, had to cut spending probably less than we wanted to, but we ended up with a deficit reduction that made this economy grow, which was the point that he made and that you in the audiences, as he was addressing, felt that we did better off.

Q I'm sure you were around and listening at the time. I don't ever recall his ever saying that it was too big at the time.

MR. MCCURRY: Probably not. I was probably in a foreign country at the time.

Q Well, I don't recall his ever saying that at the time. When did it dawn on him that this was too big, do you know?

MR. MCCURRY: I think the President clearly was making -- was telling this audience last night, look, we had to make tough choices in 1993. We did it without not one Republican helping us. And it's not easy to raise taxes and it's not easy cut spending,

but we did it. While the Republicans in Congress talked about it, we did it, the President and those who supported him -- the Democratic Party in the Congress. And the result was a deficit reduction that made the economy grow. Every one of those Republicans who voted against the President's deficit reduction package predicted that this would be ruinous for the economy. Remember that? And it wasn't. And that's the point that the President made last night.

Q Mike, he's been -- on a couple of these fundraisers recently, he's been saying that because he couldn't get any Republican votes he was forced to raise taxes more than he would like and cut spending less than he would like. But why? Why does he say that? Because the Democratic Party won't let him do anything else?

MR. MCCURRY: You had to come up -- as he referenced last night, former Secretary of the Treasury, Lloyd Bentsen, who gave the President good, sound economic advice about what type of deficit reduction would be necessary in order to get strong economic performance --

Q But that's the total amount.

MR. MCCURRY: -- so you had to do more than you

otherwise might have wanted to do in order to get the type of economic performance we've seen for the last two and half years.

Q You're talking about more deficit reduction or more tax hikes? This is what I'm trying to get clear.

MR. MCCURRY: He talked about both in the speech last night.

Yes, Wolf.

Q Where do we go next in terms of resolving the debt ceiling issue?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't know. It's impossible to predict where they're going to be from one moment to the next. The Speaker at one point suggested that we need to negotiate and the President would -- we need to negotiate about the larger issues in the budget. But just on the simple question of, is the United States of America going to be solvent, are we going to go into bankruptcy or not, the President is willing to sit down and try to work that problem out and come up with a date. We obviously want the longest duration for the debt ceiling that's possible to achieve, but we've got to get on with business. And the Speaker, apparently at one

point, looked like he wanted to do that, and now that's not so clear.

Q Do you mean the President literally sit down and negotiate, or are you speaking about Secretary Rubin?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the Secretary wrote a letter to them yesterday and laid out what he needed to do now in terms of T-bills, but he's ready -- the Secretary of the Treasury is ready and willing to try to work something out so we can make sure the United States government doesn't default.

Q If a debt ceiling --

Q If you're talking about Clinton sitting down with Gingrich and talking face-to-face --

MR. MCCURRY: They have larger issues to discuss, and those are budget issues, as we know.

Q Well, the fiscal solvency of the United States of America, Mike.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the underlying issues that make that an issue in the first place, which are related to the budget, as you know.

Q This morning, some Republican staff said that they were moving toward putting together a debt ceiling increase that would be 10 to 15 days beyond November 13th. Is that acceptable?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not going to speculate on time. As I said earlier, we want the longest duration possible so that there's no question as to the solvency of the United States government.

Q If the debt ceiling does run out, I mean, does it matter to most Americans, or is this just an issue for people with lots of money?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. Look, it matters in terms of what happens in global financial markets. There is a very direct correlation the Secretary of the Treasury suggested between the interest rates Americans would see, and what happens if there is some doubt about the long-term solvency of the United States government in international financial markets. The Secretary is much more prepared to talk about that than I am, but there is -- it affects, ultimately, the economy of this country, but more importantly, it affects the image that the United States has in this world if there's not confidence throughout the world that we

are solvent and that we pay our bills in a timely fashion.

Q A lot of Americans may say, look, I'm sorry if people don't have a great impression about the country's financial prowess, but the truth is, I want to have a slowdown in how much this country is spending, and I would like to see the debt lowered.

MR. MCCURRY: Look, everybody -- the President wants a balanced budget, the President wants to get that as fast as possible, but he wants it done the right way and not the wrong way, and that's what this whole discussion is about. But every American also wants the benefits of the kind of economic performance we've seen in the last two and a half years with low inflation, steady job growth, growth in the economy, because that's good for everybody. That helps them as they sit there and wrestle with their own financial bills. But think of those who have got credit card debt, those who have got other installment debt. If they see a major change in interest rates, if they see interest rates going up, that's not going to be good for them. So does this matter to them? Yes, it does.

Q Does the President see the need for additional steps or actions? For example, a commission to address the nation's racial division?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes, he does. He sees a need for every American to be a part of the solution, as he suggested in his speech at the University of Texas. He sees, fundamentally, we need to start with how individual Americans relate to one another. And that does not always necessarily require government action, but the President, on other occasions, has talked about what government must do to address the question of persistent racial discrimination in our society.

Now, there will be a lot of ideas. One of the thankful things coming out of the march on Monday are new ideas about how we should proceed from here. There will be some calling for

conferences and others calling for commissions and all of these ideas the President believes ought to be looked at carefully. But we ought to start now, since we know a lot about the problem now, with the types of changes the President talked about in his speech on Monday. There's nothing that prevents Americans from getting on with the business of addressing this from the heart and getting on with the business of reconciliation. And he will continue to speak to that point, continue to work on that, and it may be that down the road some commission or other types of ideas can be useful in channeling the energy of the American people as they address the problem of race. But there ought to be nothing that delays the important business of getting on with the healing

that needs to occur in our society.

Q Can I follow up on that?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes, Brit.

Q When the President spoke on this issue broadly on Monday, he, as you told us, had not had an opportunity to see any of the march or to gather how much of an event it was. Now that he's had an opportunity to understand that, what is his reaction to it?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the President was less impressed by the speeches given from the steps of the Capitol and more impressed by the determination of the people who were in the audience and the crowd. There was an extraordinary spirit there. There was a great willingness on the part of those who came here to Washington to take responsibility for themselves, to proclaim their determination to take responsibility for their families and their communities, and that was the most encouraging part of the day in the President's eyes, not what happened so much on the platform, but what happened in the crowd.

Q Senator Domenici was the first one to push the argument that if the United States defaulted on that it would have a beneficial effect on the markets because the markets would see that the U.S. was getting serious with the budget. Domenici in the hearing said that he came to that conclusion after a discussion sitting with 10 people in a room. Do we know who those 10 people were? Were they financiers, were they people who were perhaps going short on Treasury bonds? This would be important to find out this reason, because it seems to go against all common sense.

MR. MCCURRY: I have absolutely no way of knowing who Senator Domenici has been meeting with in private meetings.

Q Mr. Farrakhan is today announcing a voter registration initiative. A two-part question: What do you think -- what does the White House think of Farrakhan's getting involved in this voter registration? And a broader question -- what about his being more active in the political process? Is that something that you welcome or not welcome?

MR. MCCURRY: The President believes Americans should

register and should vote. And people all across the political spectrum carry out voter registration drives. But, ultimately, the importance of participating, getting people to register and getting people to vote is something that's undeniable, regardless of who's doing it.

Q Just to go back to Rita's question about what might actually happen if there was a default -- I mean, other than raising the cost of money and interest rates, I mean, are you saying the government can still send out Social Security checks and pay federal employees and all that?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, there are other consequences. And Secretary Rubin's outlined some of them in the letter he sent yesterday. But there are other consequences that attach to insolvency by the United States government. In any event, as Secretary Rubin suggested yesterday, it's just no way to do business.

Q If there were this kind of insolvency, wouldn't it be exacerbated by the weak financial situation in Japan? After all, you've got -- the United States government has just developed a stand-by rescue plan for Japanese banks. If we are suddenly finding ourselves with our own hands tied as to what we can and cannot do with our own money, and Japan then has a crisis, doesn't one aggravate the other?

MR. MCCURRY: I suspect that's true, but the Secretary and people at Treasury would be in a better position to brief on that point.

Q Back to the race issue for a moment. Is this White House willing to work with, meet with, or in any way include Reverend Farrakhan in this commission or whatever your race solution is going to be as a way of reaching his followers?

MR. MCCURRY: No.

Q Mike, I want to get back to the President's comments Friday and yesterday about raising taxes too much. If I remember, in 1993, he talked about the fact that in the go-go '80s there was a certain element of the population that benefitted. And he wanted those individuals to pay more in tax as a part of equity. If he is now saying that he thinks that he raised taxes too much, is he interested in lowering taxes for those individuals?

MR. MCCURRY: The President's interested in targeted tax relief as he's outlined in his plan -- a balanced budget and extending the solvency of Medicare.

Q No, wait. Why would he suddenly say now that he believes that he raised taxes too much on individuals that he professed were actually paying their fair share?

MR. MCCURRY: That's a question we asked and answered

earlier.

Q On Friday --

Q Oh?

Q I don't think we understood it.

MR. MCCURRY: I think I was profoundly precise in addressing that.

Q In Williamsburg on Friday when the President laid out the four budget issues that he thinks could need an honorable compromise, one of them was redesigning CPI. You didn't qualify it as saying subject to any authoritative approval by economists. Why are you saying there is no shift in --

MR. MCCURRY: Well, because he said -- I went back and reviewed the transcript of what the President said in Williamsburg, and he said, look, there are a series of issues that relate to assumptions and growth projections and calculation of inflation and medical health care costs. Those are all -- have to be resolved, and in the mix, if you're going to draft a baseline from which you can do budgeting. I think it was a self-evident point. We've told you on the question of calculating inflation and the CPI what we think we need to do, we need the best advice of experts, and may well be that as part of the solution that we look at some type of an adjustment if, in fact, the economists are right and that there is an overestimate in the calculation of inflation. The question is, by how much, how do you do the adjustment, and that's something that, again, we suggest we ought to rely upon expert advice in making those judgments. But it affects the overall picture and the assumptions that are critical in designing a baseline for a budget.

Q The House tomorrow is going to take up Medicare. Have there been any changes in the House package that would make it more palatable to you, or is that still a waste of time as far as you're concerned?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, there are discussions -- I mean, they are trying to address the growing concerns that members of Congress have about a package that clearly asks more than is necessary of elderly beneficiaries. They're scrambling to try to fix the mess that they've created. And whether or not they are successful will depend on how close they get to the design that we've suggested, which is, do the things necessary to extend the solvency of the Medicare trust funds, but don't do it by harming beneficiaries, and you don't need to do it -- you don't need to harm beneficiaries because you don't need that savings unless

you're going to do something with it that doesn't make sense economically, which is to give it away to people who don't need a tax cut. The sooner they get to that fundamental premise, the closer we're going to be to a solution to this overall budget problem. And they had better get on with it.

Q This is still veto bait, though, at this point.

MR. MCCURRY: Sure.

Q Michael, the President said last night to this

audience at the fundraiser -- I know they cut us a new one in Texas over the assault weapons and the Brady Bill. Cut us a new what? (Laughter.)

MR. MCCURRY: You know, when you're speaking to an audience in Texas, a wonderfully resonant phrase like that needs no further embellishment.

Q I know, but you're speaking to an audience that --

MR. MCCURRY: A bunch of lugheads? You're right.

Q What did he mean?

Q Mike, does the President think that Fidel Castro should be given a visa --

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we have obligations as a host country -- has Castro put in the application? They've put in the application, it's under review at the State Department and they'll make an appropriate judgment. We do have obligations as the host nation, though, that we've acknowledged, and there's never been a leader of a foreign country that's been denied a visa to attend a U.N. function, to my knowledge.

Q Gephardt and Daschle are coming over here to talk about the budget?

MR. MCCURRY: Just to -- where things stand now in this ever-shifting debate on the budget and other issues.

Q And the President is then going to host a principals meeting on Bosnia?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, he's getting a briefing from General Joulwan after that. There will be principals there.

Q Even if the debt ceiling is not extended, can't the Secretary of the Treasury find ways to shuffle money in the trust

funds around for several months so that there isn't really a real crisis here?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, I wouldn't suggest months. You need to go to the Treasury, but you can't take steps as he did yesterday to begin to deal with the consequences or the approach of expiration of funds. But the Secretary has made abundantly clear publicly and even privately to members of Congress what the exact timing is going to look like. And there's no doubt, should be no doubt in the minds of Congress about what that timing looks like. Everybody knows what the schedule is. Everybody knows how debt needs to be rescheduled. Everybody's got a rough idea of how these deadlines are going to approach. But the Secretary can take some steps, as he did yesterday, to juggle things a bit. But it doesn't last for very long.

Q The President is going to sign the ag bill as soon

as he gets it, is that correct?

MR. MCCURRY: I think we've made it pretty clear he will, yes, but we haven't received it yet.

Q Mike, on Bosnia, the hearing yesterday, Christopher's comments, first of all, could you just encapsulate the United States' national interest in Bosnia which justifies any troops over there to put their lives on the line?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, look, I hesitate to summarize what we've had the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs now testify a total of about 12 hours' worth on Capitol Hill the last two days. But in a shorthand way, our interest in the long-term security of Europe and peace on that continent is enhanced by managing regional conflicts like the one we've seen in the Balkans.

I think every American remembers that this century started with a horrible war that began in a place called Sarajevo, and the President is determined that this century will not end with a horrible war in Europe that begins in a place called Sarajevo. We are trying to bring that war to an end, and U.S. troops can make the difference, the critical difference in helping those parties maintain a peace.

What the Secretary suggested yesterday is that if the United States does not lead, peace will not occur and that that is a manifest interest to the United States to promote peace on the European continent.

Q I have a follow-up which is that the Secretary made

it clear that the United States would go both to the United Nations and to NATO to ask for permission to do this. And yet you have consistently said that the President is not going to go to the U.S. Congress. Now, does that make sense?

MR. MCCURRY: No, that's not what we have said. The Congress is clearly taking this matter up. We've said we would welcome the authorization of Congress to proceed with a peace enforcement deployment in Bosnia. We have to go to the United Nations to structure that peace enforcement since it has to be a Chapter VII rather than a Chapter VI mission, and we need approval from the North Atlantic Council so that other nations will share the burden. We're not suggesting the United States ought to do this unilaterally. We should do it with our NATO partners. It should be a NATO operation and a NATO mission, and we will go to those institutions to seek support, just as we will go to the United States Congress to seek the support of Congress.

Q Is Friday's economic conference going to have a different focus, given the timing of it, given what's going on up on Capitol Hill?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, it will affect the -- it will

reflect the realities of the regional economy in the Midwest. The Midwest is making that transition away from what we used to call the "Rust* Belt" and into higher-tech, higher-performance local economies. We will talk about that to be sure. Trade issues and improvement in the trade figures as we saw today will clearly be relevant and be important. And then lastly -- and I think any news that comes out of this will be focused on the critical importance of education -- this is a region in which people get higher wages by getting higher education. And the President is going to talk very directly about the importance as we look ahead in the budget issues to come of the importance he attaches to further investment in education.

Q You're not going to use the fora to talk about the budget debate on Capital Hill, or the debt limit, or anything like that?

MR. MCCURRY: I think we will be interested in talking about the critical importance in this period in which we're debating the budget of further investments in education.

Q Mike, some other administration officials have been suggesting that that was when the venue he was going to use to make his response to the House Medicare vote. He's not going to do that?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, that might be possible, too, depending on what happens on the floor.

Q Mike, a lighter question. Several of our political people wanted to know whether the White House, or the President himself, had seen the Lugar ads depicting the President and the Vice Presidents as the Blues Brothers?

MR. MCCURRY: I have no idea. I'll have to ask them.

Q Mike, is it consistent with Japan's status as an ally that the U.S. spy on its trade negotiators?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't believe, in my recollection, there's ever been a White House Press Secretary who's talked about covert intelligence gathering here. So I won't.

Q In view of presidential travels starting Friday, can we or will we get a briefing, say tomorrow, on the agenda and issues for the Yeltsin and China summit?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. We will take care of it one way or another and we're already talking about how best to do that. We'll do that tomorrow at the regular hour.

Q Is he doing a terrorism thing tomorrow?

MR. MCCURRY: Very likely.

Q Might you tell us what it is?

Q Of what nature?

MR. MCCURRY: Think back six months.

Q Mike, I hesitate to do this, but I'm going to try

to go back to Maura's original question. The President seems to be suggesting that it is somehow the Republican's fault that taxes got raised so high, because they wouldn't support his plan. Could you make that jive with the fact that Congress was then controlled by Democrats?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. Democrats voted to achieve the deficit reduction that the President described in that passage in his speech last night. Not a single Republican voted for it. It's a very direct implication.

Q So why did that make it too high?

MR. MCCURRY: Because they had to achieve -- they had to do the kind of -- you had different ways you had to get the mix of spending cuts and tax increases, because you were relying only upon Democrats. It changed the equation on how you write it.

Look, Speaker Gingrich -- the point -- you've heard the President make this point on other occasions, just to walk through this. The Speaker has got an enviable position compared to where the President of the United States was in 1993. The Speaker knows that there will be Democrats who support deficit reduction, who support spending cuts, and who are willing to do what is necessary on the revenue side; and that we can achieve a bipartisan compromise and achieve a balanced budget. The Speaker has that enviable position.

What position was the President of the United States in in 1993? He was told by the Republican leadership of Congress that there would not be one Republican vote for what he had to do to make the hard choices necessary on the budget. So he had to craft a deficit reduction plan --

Q He was told that before he did his budget?

MR. MCCURRY: -- that included a mix of -- yes, yes. He's said that several times.

Q Has any Republican ever acknowledged the truth of that?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the President --

Q The President has been saying it for years --

MR. MCCURRY: -- the President has said that, and I've never heard a single Republican leader deny it.

Q I'm not sure anybody has bothered to ask them.

MR. MCCURRY: Anyhow. But that changes the way that you compose the combination of spending cuts and tax increases necessary. If you're only doing it to hold together a Democratic constituency, it's politics 101, and that's the way the President had to go out and lead and do business.

Q It sounds like what he's saying is if I had raised taxes any less or cut spending any more, I couldn't have gotten my Democrats to vote for it. But in fact, if you remember back then, it was precisely because the taxes were raised and the spending wasn't cut enough that he had such a hard time eking out the last

couple of votes. I mean, it sounds like he's rewriting history.

MR. MCCURRY: Your memory is better than mine. We've exhausted this subject.

Q Just on this thing tomorrow, whatever it is -- your suggestion to think back six months certainly brings up Oklahoma City. Is there a reason why you don't want to indicate what this is?

MR. MCCURRY: No, I just -- look, the President will have more to say on it tomorrow. We have been waiting to get the kind of antiterrorism legislation from this Congress that Congress promised the President by last Memorial Day. And now six months after Oklahoma City, it's a pretty sorry story that that legislation has not been put on the President's desk.

Q What's the venue for this statement tomorrow?

MR. MCCURRY: We'll brief you on the schedule later. Someone can help you.

Anything else? Good-bye. Thank you.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 1:52
P.M. EDT

#121-10/17

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 20 October 95 22:23
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RBTP at Concert of Hope Benefit (Hollywood, CA) [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
[[CONCERT.DOC : 5632 in CONCERT.DOC]]
NSC Press Release
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 20 October 95 22:23
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** CONCERT.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(San Antonio, Texas)

For Immediate Release October 16, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT CONCERT OF HOPE BENEFIT

Pantages Theatre
Hollywood, California

9:40 P.M. PDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you, Joe Califano, for your singular determination to keep this issue before the American people. There is not another citizen in the entire United States of America who has done as much as Joe Califano to help us all to come to grips with the implications of substance abuse. And every American is in his debt. (Applause.)

I also want to thank the other honorees for the work they have done -- the late Frank Wells, and Tony Bennett, and our friend, Betty Ford. I want to thank the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia for helping us all to learn more about this, and all the performers tonight for making this a very special evening for the United States.

This mission of ours cuts across politics, geography, income and race. It must unite all of our people in a common purpose. Tonight, in 3,500 cities and towns all across our beloved country, community antidrug coalitions are gathered in auditoriums and town halls to watch this broadcast. These people have played a large role in our antidrug efforts, many of them part of an important campaign led by Lee Brown, our Director of National Drug Control Policy, who accompanied me here tonight. With their help, he is getting an urgent and very straightforward message to our teenagers: Stay drug-free; you have the power. With marijuana use on the rise among our teens, that's a message every one of us must now help to spread every day.

Tonight, the antidrug coalitions all across our country who are sharing this evening with us are honoring some of their own and some of our nation's finest. I applaud these honorees as well -- the parents, the police officers, the prosecutors, the clergy, the social service workers, the doctors, the recovering drug addicts

and alcoholics, and all of their families -- for they are the true foot soldiers and the real heroes in this, our common national crusade. To them I say, we know your battle is not easy, but you are not alone, and you must keep fighting for all of us, and especially for our children.

Like millions of Americans, I know firsthand how a family suffers from both drug and alcohol abuse. The consequences of this kind of abuse are many. But since December 1st is World AIDS Day, we should take special note that 25 percent of AIDS cases are the result of drug abuse. Many other cases can be blamed on the risks our young people take under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

The battle against substance abuse must be waged a person at a time, a family at a time, a school at a time, community by

community. But it must be backed by all of our efforts, including the President. We are doing what we can at the national level -- with punishment, with working to keep drugs out of the country, with helping our community-based efforts to promote safe and drug-free schools, and prevention and treatment programs that are so important. And I will keep fighting to keep these things funded. (Applause.)

But I also hope all of you will help me in this battle against teen smoking. We know that every day 3,000 of our young people begin to smoke, and that 1,000 of them will have their lives end prematurely because of it. Children who reach the age of 20 almost never start smoking if they haven't started by then. These are our common goals and our common endeavors. We wish for all of our children a drug-free America. It's up to each of us to take the kind of responsibility that your honorees, and the honorees in all those town halls and auditoriums all across America, have assumed. If we can do our part, we can give this country a drug-free America in the 21st century.

Thank you, and God bless you all. (Applause.)

END

9:44 P.M. PDT

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 27 October 95 20:18

FROM Rice, Susan E.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT [UNCLASSIFIED]Trotter Stuff for Africa

TO Cullin, Brian P.
Fetig, James L.
Johnson, David T.
Naplan, Steven J.
Schuker, Jill A.
Wozniak, Natalie S.

CARBON_COPY Battenfield, Pat
Deshazer, Macarthur X.
McCormick, Shawn H.
Rice, Susan E.

TEXT_BODY

[[POTPRESS.DOC : 5150 in POTPRESS.DOC]]

Don't forget to get some Haiti stuff from Global or others.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 27 October 95 20:17

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** POTPRESS.DOC

POTUS INTERVIEW BY TROTTER GROUP

POINTS TO BE MADE ON AFRICA
November 1, 1995

U.S. Interests

ù We have serious national security and economic interests in Africa:

- Countering threats of terrorism, narcotics, proliferation, environmental degradation;
- Building market for U.S. exports and investments.
1994 U.S. exports to Africa 22% greater than those to entire former Soviet Union. 100,000 U.S. jobs depend on exports to Africa.
- Assisting Africa's people to achieve democracy,

economic growth and sustainable development.

- Preventing and mitigating humanitarian crises;
- Nurturing historic ties that unite this country with Africa -- where 30 million Americans trace their roots.

Administration Successes in Africa

ù Played central role in forging fragile peace in Angola, Liberia.

ù Helped consolidate democracy from Guinea-Bissau to Central African Republic, from Niger to Malawi to South Africa. Stood up firmly where democracy/human rights under siege -- from tiny Sao Tome and Principe to giant Nigeria.

ù Bolstered Africa's reforming economies through targetted assistance. Results impressive -- Exports up 11% last year; imports up 9%.

ù Provided desperately-needed humanitarian assistance -- Somalia, Rwanda. Proud hundreds of thousands of lives saved.

ù Planning constructively for Africa's future, through innovations like Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund, White House Conference on Africa.

Sustained Funding for Africa

ù Successes at risk. Congress cutting development assistance to Africa by roughly one-third. We spend less than one-half of one-tenth of one-percent of the federal budget on Africa.

ù Cuts will hamper programs that inoculate four million children against disease, provide oral rehydration therapy for 100,000 other children at risk, enable us to track and limit spread of AIDS.

Nigeria

ù Concerned by lengthy transition to civilian rule announced by General Abacha on October 1. Transition plan not credible.

ù Welcome decision not to execute suspected coup plotters, but

concerned about long sentences, poor prison conditions. Aware of no credible evidence to substantiate the charges.

ù Will maintain existing sanctions: visa restrictions, export

controls, ended all military assistance. Will not rule out additional sanctions.

South Africa

ù Met with Mandela at UNGA. Bilateral relationship strong.

ù U.S. largest bilateral aid donor to South Africa -- \$600 million over 3 years.

ù VP will lead 5 cabinet secretaries to next meeting of Bi-National Commission in South Africa, December 4-6.

Burundi

ù Remain extremely concerned about the situation in Burundi.

ù Leading international diplomatic effort to try to prevent further violence. Proud of brave work of Amb. Krueger.

ù U.S. led drive to create UN Commission of Inquiry to end cycle of impunity. Commission arrives next week. Helped deploy UN human rights monitors to Burundi.

ù Support proposal for conference of regional heads of state to try to bring peace to Burundi and Rwanda.

Rwanda

ù Dispatched 4,000 U.S. troops to relieve suffering in camps. Spent more than \$400 million on humanitarian crisis last year. U.S. largest national donor to region.

ù Strongly supporting efforts to rebuild Rwanda, bring justice/peace through UN peacekeeping force and financial and technical assistance to UN War Crimes Tribunal.

ù Working with regional leaders to facilitate refugee return, to resolve underlying political problems.

Angola

ù Peace may finally be at hand. Encouraged by commitment of both parties to Lusaka Protocol. Welcome initiative of President dos Santos to invite Savimbi into the government as a second Vice President.

ù U.S. largest pledge at recent donors conference - \$190 million over next two years. Over \$1 bill. raised to rebuild Angola.

ù U.S. special envoy played critical role in brokering peace agreement.

Liberia

ù Active U.S. commitment to peace process. Support efforts of ECOWAS leader Jerry Rawlings to broker peace.

ù Pledged \$75 million for peace process last Friday. Contributed \$30.8 million to ECOMOG in 1994. U.S. relief aid \$75 million a year.

ù Special envoy still working to solidify peace process.

ù 13th cease-fire agreement. Liberians must seize opportunity for peace. Patience of international community is limited.

Sudan

ù Sudan poses direct threat to U.S. national security through support for terrorism. Sudan also actively destabilizing neighboring countries, prosecuting war in South, abusing human rights, hindering flow of humanitarian assistance.

ù U.S. will work with countries in region to contain the threat posed by Sudan.

ù Will continue to provide humanitarian assistance -- totalling \$280 million over last four years.

Somalia

ù Proud U.S. intervention saved hundreds of thousands of lives. Today, crops growing, starvation largely over, schools open, hospitals functioning.

ù Gave Somalis window of opportunity to establish peace. As Eritrean President Isaias said recently: "Now is the time to leave the Somalis alone for a while to try to work out their own problems ... We do not like it, but the parties may have to convince themselves of the need for peace."

Zaire

ù Terminated all foreign assistance and military links with Mobutu in 1991.

ù Worked with France and Belgium to pressure Mobutu to adopt credible political and economic reforms.

ù If we perceive sincere commitment to free/fair elections, U.S. would consider providing electoral assistance.

Looking Forward

ù Committed to sustaining active U.S. engagement in Africa.

ù Much left to do -- consolidating peace in Angola and a Liberia, pressing the military regime in Nigeria to hand-over power, curbing terrorism and human rights abuses in Sudan, encouraging democracy in Zaire, stabilizing and rebuilding Rwanda and Burundi -- to name ust a few.

ù In coming months will embark on comprehensive policy review to increase trade and investment with Africa. First such effort ever. Goal to develop new initiatives that create American jobs and fuel Africa's sustainable development.

ù

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	Susan Rice to Peter Bass, et al., re: Africa Update (11 pages)	10/30/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/06/1995 - 11/27/1995]

2007-1550-F
ke2059

RESTRICTION CODES

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

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

M S M a i l DATE-TIME 01 November 95 07:07
FROM Cullin, Brian P.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: FINAL: Trotter Group [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Wozniak, Natalie S.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
Thanks a lot Natalie, Brian

From: Wozniak, Natalie S.
To: @PRESS - Public Affairs
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: FINAL: Trotter Group [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Tuesday, October 31, 1995 07:12 PM

[[TROTTER.DOC : 1857 in TROTTER.DOC]]

As delivered to Peggy Lewis (who did not want a disk) --

ATTACHMENT FILE DATE 31 October 95 18:49
ATTACHMENT FILE NAME TROTTER.DOC
NATIONAL SECURITY GUIDANCE FOR TROTTER GROUP

November 1, 1995

AFRICA

HAITI

BOSNIA

AFRICA

OVERVIEW

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ù Remain extremely concerned about the situation in Burundi.

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- ù U.S. will work with countries in region to contain the threat posed by Sudan.

- ù Will continue to provide humanitarian assistance -- totaling \$280 million over last four years.

SOMALIA

- ù Proud U.S. intervention saved hundreds of thousands of lives. Today, crops growing, starvation largely over, schools open and hospitals functioning.

- ù Gave Somalis window of opportunity to establish peace.

- ù Discouraged factional fighting continues; continue to hope parties will achieve national reconciliation.

ZAIRE

- ù Terminated all foreign assistance and military links with Mobutu in 1991.

- ù Worked with France and Belgium to pressure Mobutu to adopt credible political and economic reforms.

- ù If we perceive sincere commitment to free/fair elections, U.S. would consider providing electoral assistance.

HAITI

- ù Major goal: restore democratically-elected President, end military repression and political violence and create conditions for peaceful democratic process.

- ù Compare Haiti to year ago absent U.S.-led intervention: Military rule; rampant political violence and killings; absence of democracy, free speech, elections; instability and possible refugee flow.

- ù U.S./Haitian efforts remarkably successful. Aristide back in office; Haitians speak freely and elect representatives of their choice without intimidation; people no longer fleeing island out of fear; a new, legitimate judicial system is being established. These are real, concrete changes experienced by every Haitian.

ù These were not perfect elections. But free of violence/intimidation and observers saw no evidence of systematic fraud.

Next Steps

ù Building a democracy no easy task, especially in country as poor as Haiti; emerging from years of arbitrary, repressive rule. Should focus on what can do to resolve problems and strengthen Haiti's democracy:

-- Haiti lacks basic infrastructure/experience running/participating in democratic elections.
Working with Haitian authorities to improve administrative side of elections to bolster credibility.

-- Politically, this is a nation accustomed to seeing political differences settled through violent means. Must encourage government to address legitimate grievances of opposition while convincing parties there is room for loyal opposition in democracy.

ù By January 1996, new President elected. A milestone, first peaceful transition from one democratically-elected President to another in Haiti's history.

ù No time to retreat. We should build on what already accomplished in so short a time to help Haitians move forward and construct a stable, peaceful democracy.

BOSNIA

I. SEIZING THE CHANCE FOR PEACE

Thanks to American leadership, we now have the best chance for peace in Bosnia since war began four years ago.
Continued American leadership is vital if we are to seize that chance and stand up for what's right -- for the people of Bosnia; for Europe; and for the United States.

The Clinton Administration's Efforts to Secure Peace in Bosnia Serve American Interests

ù End the Suffering: Securing peace will end the terrible toll of this war -- innocent lives lost and futures

destroyed. Over past four years, the people of Bosnia have suffered the worst atrocities in Europe since
<< World >> War II: ethnic cleansing; concentration camps; mass executions; systematic rape and terror; terrible shortages of food, medicine, shelter and heat. The best way -- the only way -- to stop these horrors for good is to secure peace.

ù Stop the War from Spreading. Securing peace will prevent a war we have managed to contain from spreading into neighboring nations and igniting an even larger conflict. The former Yugoslav borders key NATO allies and struggling new democracies -- many of which have ethnic problems of their own. Today, the violent exploitation of ethnic nationalism is the biggest threat to stability in Europe. Widespread conflict in Europe would threaten our security and require a far different and more costly American intervention.

ù A Europe at Peace: The United States fought two << world >> wars and a Cold War in Europe this century to defend freedom and advance the vision of an undivided, peaceful, democratic Europe. Securing peace will bring us another step closer to realizing that vision -- with all the benefits that would bring for America's long term security and prosperity.

Securing Peace in Bosnia Requires Continued American Leadership

ù American Leadership is Key to Peace: The progress we have made toward peace has been the result of American leadership. NATO's bombing campaign -- led by American pilots and their crews -- stopped Serb attacks against Sarajevo and the other safe areas. The Contact Group's determined diplomacy -- led by America's negotiating team -- brought the parties to the peace table. If a peace agreement is signed, NATO must help secure it and America, as NATO's leader, must take part in such an operation.

ù If America Doesn't Lead, the Job Won't Get Done: The responsibilities of American leadership are real -- but its benefits are even greater. We see them all over the << world >>: a reduced nuclear threat; democracy in Haiti; peace breaking out in the Middle East and Northern Ireland. In Bosnia, as elsewhere around the << world >>, if America does not lead, the job will not get done. When President Clinton met with Pope John Paul II in October, the Pope ended meeting by saying: "I have lived through most of this century. The 20th century began with a war in Sarajevo. Mr. President, you must not let 20th Century end with

a war in Sarajevo."

Proximity Talks in Dayton, Ohio

ù Presidents of Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia meeting in Dayton starting 11/1/95 for first direct peace negotiations.

U.S. and Contact Group (Russia - UK - France - Germany) will host and mediate. Purpose is progress toward a final peace agreement.

ù Thanks to intensive U.S. and CG diplomacy, parties agreed in Geneva (9/8/95) and New York (9/26/95) to basic principles of settlement (preserve Bosnia as single state; 51/49 as basis for fair territorial solution; constitutional structure; democratic elections), and subsequently to cease-fire.

ù Many, many difficult issues still to be resolved, including: (i) internal boundary between Bosnian-Croat Federation and Serb Republic; (ii) status of Sarajevo; (iii) practical steps for separating forces and ceasing hostilities; (iv) procedures for elections.

ù After Dayton, next steps will be << international >> peace conference in Paris and conference on implementation in London.

ù U.S. + CG will continue to do everything in our power to press for peace. But only parties themselves can make it. Eyes of << world >> are on them in Dayton.

Implementation

Only NATO, with American Leadership, Can Secure Peace: If and when parties reach peace agreement, only

NATO can effectively implement it. And the United States, as NATO's leader, must participate in such an operation -- or the peace may not hold and NATO would be weakened. American troops and NATO will not deploy in Bosnia unless and until the parties sign a real peace agreement. The President will not send troops where there is no peace to keep.

ù After four years of war, peace will be fragile. A credible << international >> military presence in Bosnia is needed to give parties confidence to implement agreement, as well as the time they need to concentrate on rebuilding. NATO -- proven, strong, effective -- is that force.

ù U.S., as NATO's leader, must take part in implementation. If we don't contribute, partners will reconsider

their own commitments in Bosnia. We would undermine an alliance that remains vital to our security and must remain strong to meet the new challenges of a new century. Moreover, the parties -- including the Bosnian government -- have said they will not sign peace agreement unless they are confident the U.S. will help implement it.

ù Our participation in implementation force depends on details of peace plan. President Clinton will not ask our troops to enforce plan that cannot be enforced. He will insist on clear NATO command & control that protects safety of troops and ensures effectiveness of operation -- i.e. no "dual key" with the U.N. The President will insist on robust rules of engagement and a clear exit strategy.

ù IFOR will maintain cease-fire; ensure that settlement terms upheld and that parties withdraw forces to their respective areas.

ù We will launch parallel efforts, not involving IFOR, to safeguard human rights; help refugees return; monitor elections; deliver humanitarian aid; begin regional economic reconstruction. Arms control efforts will seek to promote overall "build-down" of forces while ensuring that all sides have an effective self-defense capability.

II. HISTORY

The Situation When President Clinton Took Office

ù At end of Cold War, Serbian nationalism forced break-up of Yugoslavia. Ugly and dangerous war broke out in the heart of Europe. Bosnia, where Muslims, Serbs and Croats had lived together peacefully for centuries, was torn apart.

ù When President Clinton took office, United Nations mission already in place. Purpose not to fight the war, but to help prevent slaughter of civilians, provide humanitarian relief; limit conflict to facilitate peace process.

What the Clinton Administration Did (1993 - 1995)

ù President Clinton set three goals: (i) a peaceful settlement that preserves Bosnia as single state; (ii) stop the conflict from spreading; (iii) ease suffering of Bosnian people. President Clinton also determined that American ground troops should help implement peace once agreement is signed, but should not become combatants in Bosnia. The United States cannot force peace on parties -- only they

can make it.

Led Search for Peace

- * Diplomatic efforts: Pushed parties to sign Vance/Owen (5/93) but Serbs reneged. Pushed parties to sign Owen/Stoltenberg but fell short (12/93). Brokered Bosnian-Croat Federation (Spring '94) ending fighting between Croats and Muslims, restoring multi-ethnic cooperation. Formed Contact Group (7/94), issued basic principles and map for settlement which Muslims and Croats accepted, Serbs rejected. Brokered Bosnia cease-fire (12/94).

Stopped Conflict from Spreading

- * Stationed troops in former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Laid down firm warning to Serbia about consequences of armed action in Kosovo. Maintained economic sanctions against Serbia.

Eased Suffering of Bosnian People and Saved Lives

- * Used threat of NATO air power to end strangulation of Sarajevo (8/93, 2/94). Saved countless lives.

- * Used air power to conduct longest humanitarian airlift in history.

- * Used our air power to enforce a no-fly zone to take war out of the skies. Saved countless lives.

ù Taking advantage of U.S.-brokered cease-fire, Contact Group pushes peace plan through winter '95. Serbs reject plan, lay siege to Sarajevo, other safe areas -- denying food, medicine, supplies to civilians.

ù In Spring-Summer '95, Serbs step up assaults on safe areas. U.S. presses NATO and UN to take tougher stand, move beyond pin-prick response. Allies deploy Rapid Reaction Force.

The Road to Dayton: Creating the Chance for Peace (July to October, 1995)

The search for peace has proved difficult and elusive. But in the Summer of 1995, the combination of American military muscle through NATO and diplomatic determination through the Contact Group began to pay off.

ù After the tragic fall of Srebrenica and Zepa, U.S. insists NATO and UN make good on commitment to protect

safe areas. Allies agree to U.S. position at 7/21 London Conference.

ù In August, Serb shell slaughters 38 people in Sarajevo market. NATO issues ultimatum to Serbs: (i) stop shelling Sarajevo; (ii) stop offensive action around safe areas; (iii) withdraw heavy weapons from around Sarajevo; (iv) allow road and air access to Sarajevo. Serbs refuse. NATO starts heavy and continuous air strikes against Bosnian Serb military targets -- many missions flown by American pilots. Serbs comply with demands.

ù At same time, U.S. negotiators and CG partners step up efforts to bring parties back to negotiating table. In Geneva (9/8/95) and New York (9/26/95) CG gets Serbs to agree to basic principles (preservation of Bosnia as single state; 51/49 as basis for territorial solution, constitutional structures; democratic elections). Broker new cease-fire. Convene parties to Dayton, Ohio for direct peace negotiations.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. email	Susan Rice to Peter Bass, et al., re: Revised Africa Update (16 pages)	11/08/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/06/1995 - 11/27/1995]

2007-1550-F
ke2059

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 27 November 95 18:43
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT INTERNAL: November 27 Videotapings [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Cullin, Brian P.
Fetig, James L.
Johnson, David T.
CARBON_COPY Wozniak, Natalie S.
TEXT_BODY
[[VIDEONOV.DOC : 4670 in VIDEONOV.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 27 November 95 18:42
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** VIDEONOV.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN VIDEOTAPING TO THE LEADERSHIP
OF
THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening. I'm pleased to have an opportunity to talk directly to you, the leadership of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The work you do is vital to our nation and its people. We are a nation of immigrants. But we're also a nation of laws. It is wrong and ultimately self-defeating for a nation of immigrants to permit the abuse of our immigration laws that we've seen in recent years.

For too long our government said it wanted to control the borders, but was not willing to back its words with actions. My administration has made immigration a priority. We've worked to create a seamless web of enforcement from the border to the work place. We've worked to give you the backing you need.

First, with Attorney General Reno and Commissioner Meissner at the helm, we've put in place a top-rated team to direct immigration control strategy.

Second, we're providing you with the tools you need to get the job done. Over the last three years, at a time of government-wide belt tightening, we have increased the INS budget by a third. If Congress approves our request this year, we will have increased the INS budget by nearly 70 percent, added 40 percent more border agents, and more than doubled the budget for technology.

Third, our crime bill toughened penalties against criminal aliens and smugglers, and it speeds the removal of illegal aliens. I've submitted additional proposals to Congress that would tighten enforcement at the border and in the work place.

As we do more in Washington, we're also asking more of you. You're called on to remove more criminals and illegal aliens from our country, to regain control of the U.S.-Mexican border, to endow lawful permanent residents with U.S. citizenship, and to intensify worksite enforcement so that employers and illegal aliens know that American jobs are lawful workers only. Yours is no easy task. Your hard work should make all Americans proud.

I hope you'll express to all INS employees my deep appreciation for a job well done. I am confident that you will be able to meet the challenges you face in the years ahead.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN VIDEOTAPED HOLIDAY NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO ARMED
FORCES

THE PRESIDENT: During this season, we celebrate Christmas, Hanukkah and the promise of the new year. We give thanks for peace in the rich blessings we enjoy as Americans. So at this season of thanks, I join all Americans everywhere as we salute your role in achieving and maintaining those blessings. You can be very proud of what you do. You have brought humanitarian assistance to people in need throughout the world. You have helped to bring democracy where tyranny once reigned, and you have stood watch as the guardians of our freedoms around the world.

As we observe these holidays of peace, you are in the thoughts of all Americans as the guarantors of that which we hold most dear. Many of you will have to observe the holidays in distant lands, far away from your families and your friends. Yours is a special sacrifice. And so we offer to you a special thanks and wish you a safe and speedy return. It is a great honor to serve as your Commander in Chief.

And it is my pleasure to express to you on behalf of all your fellow Americans our deepest appreciation and our best wishes for all the blessings of the season and the new year. Hillary and I wish you the happiest of holidays and the very, very best in 1996.

END

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MORE

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN VIDEOTAPED MESSAGE TO THE
FASHION FOOTWEAR ASSOCIATION OF NEW
YORK'S
"SHOES ON SALE" EVENT

THE PRESIDENT: Congratulations on the great success of the second annual Fashion Footwear Association of New York's "Shoes on Sale" event.

I applaud the hard work of Dick Jacobson and Doug Briggs in their efforts to raise the sorely needed funds which benefit breast cancer research and education.

Both Hillary and I are proud to be honorary chairpersons of this wonderful event. Our heartfelt thanks go out to the member footwear companies of the Fashion Footwear Association for donating over 100,000 pairs of shoes.

To Jodie Fisher, from the Nine West group, and to Karen Williams of QVC. I also want to recognize both Dr. Kent Westbrook, who cared for my mother, and Dr. Michael Osborne, President of the Strang Cornell Breast Center in New York, who brought great hope to women all across America during the Shoes on Sale television program.

Words can't express my own family's appreciation for the generous donation you're making in memory of my mother, to the Virginia Clinton Kelley Breast Cancer Fund. The support you've provided for the fund and the Cornell Breast Center is a great contribution in our progress toward an eventual cure. Your hard word is sending the important message to millions of women that breast cancer has a 90-percent cure rate with early detection.

Events like yours do make a difference. I hope you will always know that. Hillary and I congratulate all of you who participated, and we wish you continued success.

END

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. email	Natalie Wozniak to Brian Cullen, et al., re: INTERNAL: November 27 Videotapings [partial] (3 pages)	11/27/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/06/1995 - 11/27/1995]

2007-1550-F
ke2059

RESTRICTION CODES

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

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

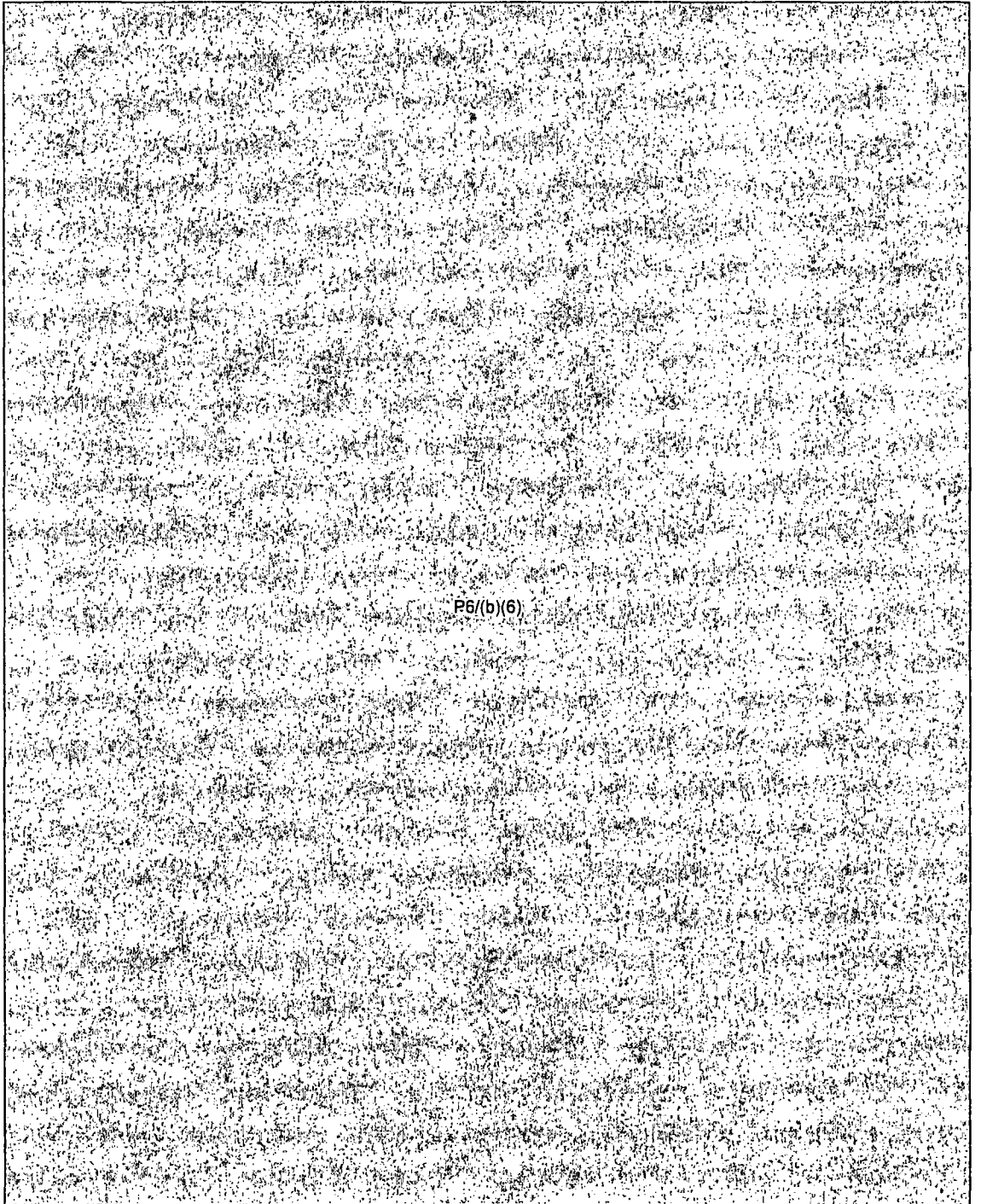
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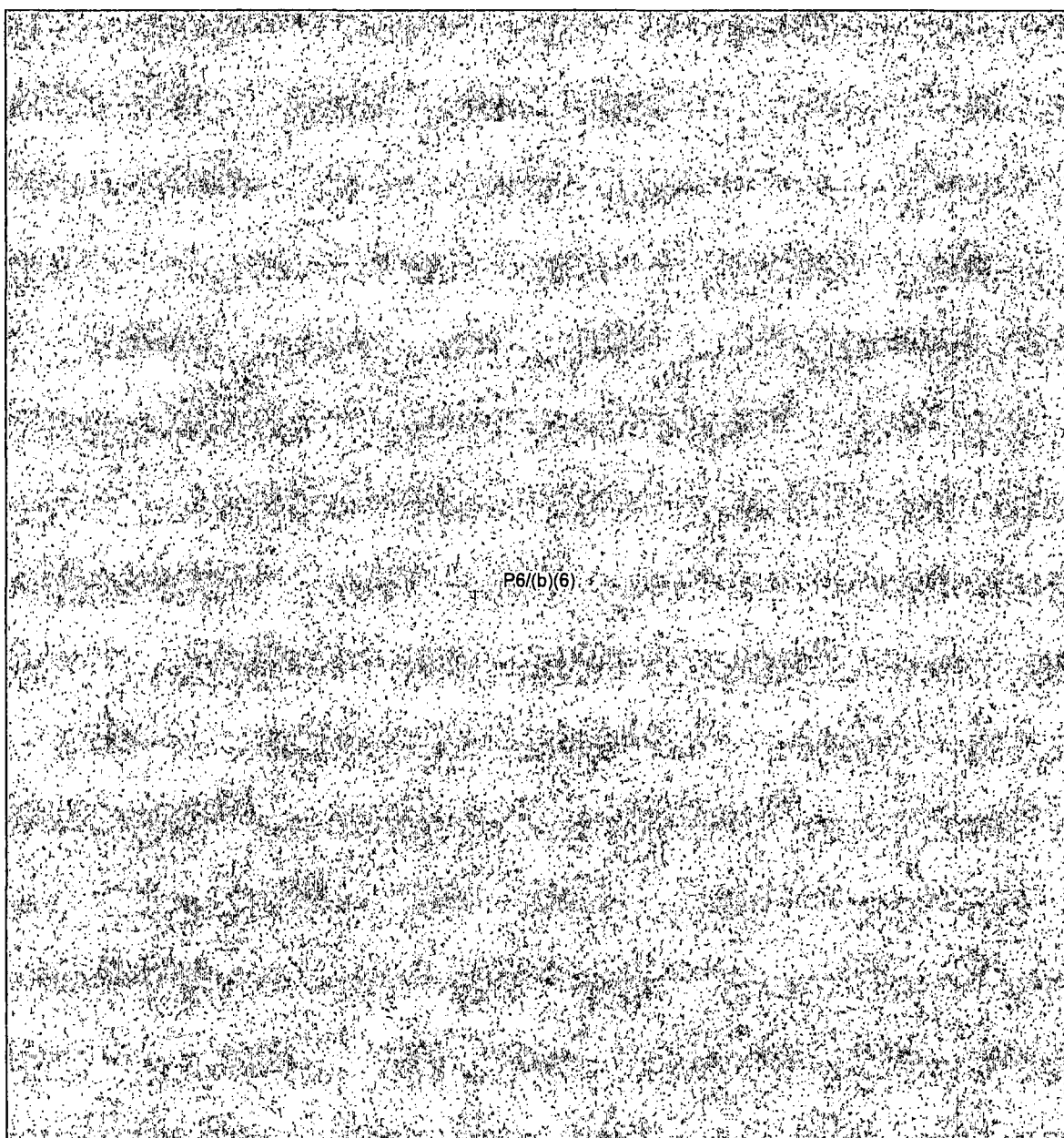
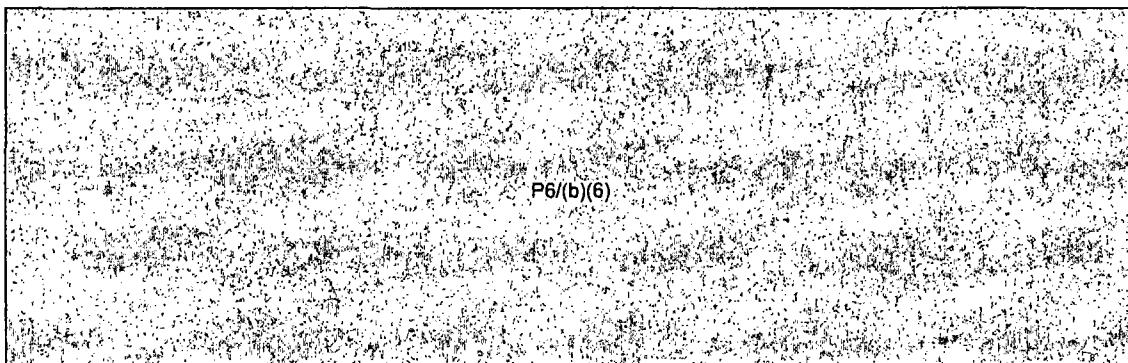
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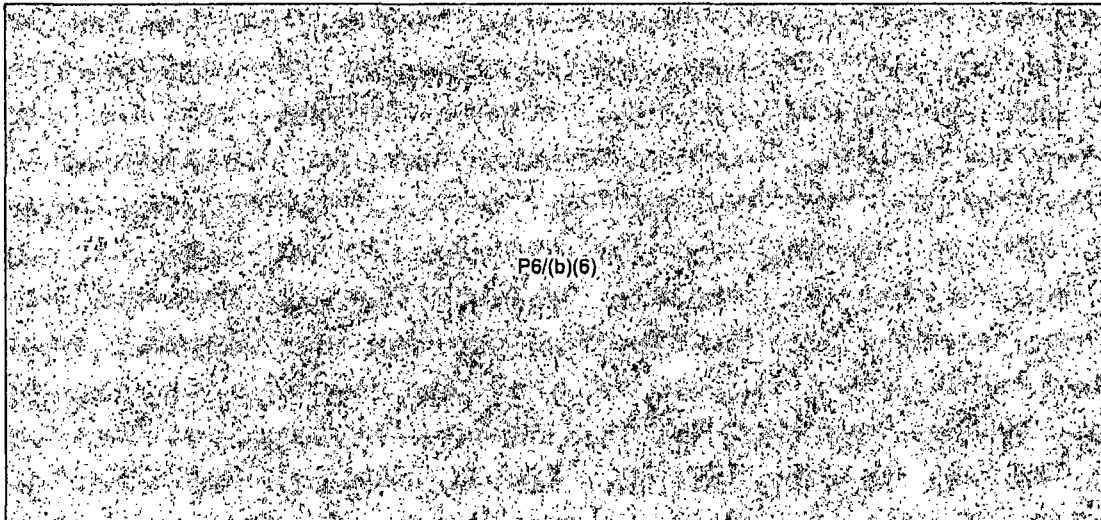
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[005]

P6(b)(6)





THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN VIDEOTAPED MESSAGE FOR WORLD AIDS
DAY

THE PRESIDENT: Today, all Americans and people all around the globe are pausing to commemorate World AIDS Day. We remember those who have fallen and those who live courageously with AIDS day to day.

The theme of today's commemoration, "Shared Rights and Shared Responsibilities," beautifully captures our national response. For each of us has a responsibility to care for those who have been struck by HIV and AIDS, and all of us should be proud that all across our nation, men and women are reaching out to help through their volunteer work and their support of community organizations.

Every person who is living with AIDS deserves not only our compassion, but our respect. They have the full rights of all American citizens. They are, after all, our brothers and our sisters, our aunts and uncles, our sons and daughters, our parents and grandparents. They are a part of our American family.

Our national government also has a responsibility to fully embrace the search for a cure to AIDS and to provide high-quality care for those who are in need. I am proud of the fact that in the last three years, we have increased funding for AIDS research, prevention and care by 40 percent, despite the enormous

pressure of a zero-growth budget.

The number of AIDS cases crossed the 500,000 mark just this October, and new studies show continued high rates of

infection among young Americans. These facts alone prove that our commitment to a vigorous prevention effort must also remain very strong.

In the coming weeks, I expect the Congress to send me legislation to continue the Ryan White Care Act, a program that provides direct care to thousands of our fellow citizens living with HIV and AIDS.

Of course, I expect to sign that bill. But the Ryan White Act is not enough. We must also maintain our common-ground commitment to Medicaid. Nearly half of all Americans living with AIDS rely on Medicaid for their health care coverage. That includes more than 90 percent of the children with AIDS. We cannot, we must not, and I will not destroy this vital safety net. Our people would pay too heavy a price.

Finally, we must maintain our commitment to fighting HIV and AIDS around the globe. More than 18 million men, women and children are now living with HIV on every continent of the world. The United States must remain a full partner in the international effort to combat this deadly pandemic.

World AIDS Day is an important time to reflect and to refocus our energy for the battles to come. But all of us must remember that the battle against AIDS cannot be fought in a day, a week, or a month. It is a struggle we must fight every day until we find a cure. Together, I know we can meet that noble challenge.

Thank you.

END