

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Shawn McCormick to Susan Rice, re: [Draft] (3 pages)	04/26/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/12/1996 - 04/26/1996]

2007-1550-F
ke2067

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 12 April 96 15:05
FROM Naplan, Steven J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Common Agenda [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Kessinger, Jodi
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY [[CMNAGDA.DOC : 3880 in CMNAGDA.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 9 April 96 18:19

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** CMNAGDA.DOC
U.S.-JAPAN COMMON AGENDA

The Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective ("Common Agenda") was launched in July 1993 as part of the U.S.-Japan Framework for a New Economic Partnership. Under the Common Agenda, our two countries are cooperating on twenty projects that address pressing global problems including eradicating polio worldwide, curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS in Asia, slowing population growth, preserving coral reefs in the Pacific, expanding educational opportunities for girls and combating narcotics trafficking. The Common Agenda has become an important symbol of the broad-based nature of U.S.-Japan relations and our ability to cooperate on solving difficult transnational issues.

For the April 1996 Tokyo summit, we have agreed to initiate five new projects including combating new and reemerging infectious diseases, improving global food supply, strengthening civil society in new democracies, mitigating damage from natural disasters, and

exploring
the use of technology in the classroom. We have also agreed
to
bring existing bilateral cooperation on counterterrorism
under the
Common Agenda.

Common Agenda Highlights:

We have virtually eliminated polio in the western Pacific
and are
working to eradicate polio worldwide by the year 2000. Full
immunization against polio will soon occur throughout
Southeast Asia
and our cooperation is extending to Africa. We are working
closely
on population and HIV/AIDS programs in Bangladesh, Kenya,
the
Philippines and Indonesia.

We are strengthening natural disaster preparation, response
and
research activities, including establishment of a
Pan-Pacific
natural disaster watch system through which countries in the
region
will be able to exchange information and monitor natural
disasters.

In 1995, we launched an initiative to improve education for
girls
and to support women's microenterprises in developing
countries.

In 1994, we agreed to join forces against narcotics
trafficking and
are coordinating efforts on chemical controls, demand
reduction and
crop substitution.

The United States and Japan galvanized world support for the
International Coral Reef Initiative and are collaborating to
establish a marine research center in the Pacific. We have
launched
joint conservation projects in the Philippines, Indonesia,
Central
America and the Caribbean.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 12 April 96 16:04
FROM Showalter, Victoria A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Moscow embassy greeting [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Blacker, Coit D.
Blinken, Antony J.
Broadway, Jamuna
Fairfax, Kenneth J.
Goldgeier, James M.
Heslin, Sheila N.
Pascual, Carlos E.
Pifer, Steven K.
Reznik, Victoria (NMI)
Stauffer, Helen L.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

Attached are remarks for the embassy meet/greet in Moscow. They're a little longer than usual because the event is almost an hour long... and even though it's billed as an Embassy event, there will be at least 50 reps of the American community there as well.

Comments to Vinca please. Thx, V.

[[MOSEMB.DOC : 4160 in MOSEMB.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 12 April 96 16:1

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** MOSEMB.DOC

04/12/96 2:00 PM
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO U.S. EMBASSY STAFF
MOSCOW, RUSSIA
APRIL 21, 1996

Acknowledgments: Secretary Christopher
Ambassador Thomas Pickering and Alice Pickering
DCM Richard Miles and Sharon Miles
American and Russian embassy staff and families
Representatives of American community in Russia

I am glad to have a chance to meet and thank you all for making this visit so successful. I also want to thank you for your hard work every day to advance America's interests and promote America's good will in Russia.

It is almost exactly one year since I was last here... and it is great to be back to see for myself the phenomenal transformation under way in Russia.

Over the last two days, President Yeltsin and I deepened our cooperation on issues that affect the lives of Russian and American citizens alike -- reducing the nuclear threat, combating terrorism, and encouraging democratic and market reform in Russia.

But our achievements wouldn't be possible without your dedication and commitment. Under the leadership of Ambassador Pickering, this post has done a tremendous job of guiding U.S.-Russian relations through a period of tremendous change and opportunity.

I know that times have been tough, with cutbacks in staff and the cost of living adjustment. I know that you and other posts around the world are being asked to do more with less. I appreciate your efforts. America's leadership in the world depends on our diplomatic readiness -- and you are on the front lines. I am committed to do all I can to make sure you have the resources and support you need to do your jobs.

Through it all, you have shown strength, courage, wisdom and compassion in representing America abroad -- and caring for one another in this place you now call home.

I understand that Virginia Cook organized the entire community to assemble the new play ground equipment at the Embassy. [My staff would appreciate something like that back at the White House.] And Barbara Mozur, whose family is back for the second time to Moscow, founded the Moscow Embassy Childcare Association a decade ago and keeps on making it better.

My contacts in the North Pole tell me that Mark McCloy led the effort to make sure Santa Claus made it to Moscow -- keeping the mail flowing despite the severe

staffing shortages over the holiday season. And I know that as long as Marge Catt is in the Post Office, even when you don't get any letters, you'll always find a warm smile and a helping hand.

Many of you have reached out to the Russian community -- individually and through groups like the American Women's Organization and the International Women's club -- teaching English, volunteering in orphanages, building bridges of humanity between our peoples. I want to thank Alice Pickering for her commitment to these programs.

I also want to say a special thank you to the representatives of the American community who join us tonight. There are almost 3,000 Americans registered at the Embassy in Moscow -- business leaders, civic leaders, students, artists and more. The Russian people are coming to know America through you.

I could never begin to mention all the people whose activities are helping shape a brighter future -- but I did want to single out a few whose efforts symbolize the vision we all share.

Natasha Lance Rogoff is producing "Ulitsa Sezam," [pron] the Russian version of Sesame Street, which will debut next fall. Julie Stachowiak [pron] and two colleagues founded AIDS Infoshare, which has become the largest AIDS resource center in Russia. Misha Rachlevsky [pron] launched Chamber Orchestra Kremlin, which offers professional opportunities to young musicians in what has quickly become a world-class ensemble.

The strong presence and energy of the American Chamber of Commerce is helping U.S. firms and investors take full advantage of this exciting new market. And American firms are employing Russian workers and teaching entrepreneurial skills, while boosting prosperity back home.

All of you here know better than anyone that a stable, market-oriented, democratic Russia is profoundly in America's national interest. Only the Russian people can choose the destiny their country will follow -- but each of you is working in concrete

ways to help them reach for the future, not revert to the past. You are laying the groundwork for a 21st century of partnership, prosperity, and peace.

On behalf of all Americans, I want to thank you and wish you well.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 12 April 96 18:02
FROM Showalter, Victoria A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Moscow embassy greeting [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Baker, Jane E.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Bass, Peter E.
Cicio, Kristen K.
Friedrich, M. K.
Hall, Wilma G.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Joshi, M. Kay
Kessinger, Jodi
Millison, Cathy L.
Veit, Katherine M.
Wiley, Mary C.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY Cleared by Blinken and Pifer.

[[MOSEMB.DOC : 4611 in MOSEMB.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 12 April 96 16:50

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** MOSEMB.DOC

04/12/96 2:00 PM
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MOSCOW, RUSSIA
APRIL 21, 1996

Acknowledgments: Ambassador Thomas Pickering and Alice Pickering
DCM Richard Miles and Sharon Miles
American and Russian embassy staff and families
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phenomenal transformation under way in Russia.

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I know that times have been tough, with cutbacks in staff and the cost of living adjustment. You are being asked to do more with less. But you are making a tremendous difference. America's leadership in the world depends on our diplomatic readiness -- and you are on the front lines. I will do all I can to make sure you have the resources and support you need to do your jobs.

Through it all, you have shown commitment, wisdom and compassion in representing America abroad -- and caring for one another in this place you now call home.

I understand that Virginia Cook organized the entire community to assemble the new play ground equipment at the Embassy. [My staff would appreciate something like that back at the White House.] And Barbara Mozur [pron], whose family is back for a second tour, founded the Moscow Embassy Childcare Association a decade ago and keeps on making it better. My contacts in the North Pole tell me that Mark McCloy led the effort to make sure Santa Claus made it to Moscow -- keeping the mail flowing despite the severe staffing shortages over the holiday season. And I know that as long as Marge Catt is in the Post Office, even when you don't get any letters, you'll always find a warm smile and a helping hand.

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The strong presence and energy of the American Chamber of
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people can choose the destiny their
country will follow -- but each of you is working in real ways to
help them reach for the future.
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prosperity, and peace.

On behalf of all Americans, I want to thank you and wish you
well.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 12 April 96 18:20
FROM Showalter, Victoria A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT moscow embassy [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Gray, Wendy
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
here's my last piece; i'll also be forwarding revised STPTKAZ.DOC.
[[MOSEMB.DOC : 4677 in MOSEMB.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 12 April 96 16:50

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** MOSEMB.DOC

04/12/96 2:00 PM
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO U.S. EMBASSY STAFF
MOSCOW, RUSSIA
APRIL 21, 1996

Acknowledgments: Ambassador Thomas Pickering and Alice Pickering
DCM Richard Miles and Sharon Miles
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On behalf of all Americans, I want to thank you and wish you well.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 13 April 96 17:14
FROM Naplan, Steven J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Fact sheets [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Cullin, Brian P.
Fetig, James L.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

FYI

From: Kessinger, Jodi
To: Naplan, Steven J.; Schuker, Jill A.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Johnson, David T.; @CROSS - Cross Hatches
Subject: Fact sheets [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Saturday, April 13, 1996 04:35 PM

[[CMNAGEND.DOC : 4414 in CMNAGEND.DOC]][[JAPAN.DOC : 4415 in JAPAN.DOC]][[JAPBILAT.DOC : 4416 in JAPBILAT.DOC]][[KOREA.DOC : 4417 in KOREA.DOC]][[KOREA2.DOC : 4418 in KOREA2.DOC]][[NUKES.DOC : 4419 in NUKES.DOC]][[RUSBILAT.DOC : 4420 in RUSBILAT.DOC]][[RUSSIA.DOC : 4421 in RUSSIA.DOC]]

Steve -

I still have no idea if SRB looked at or edited these fact sheets. I am therefore sending you the MOST CURRENT ones which reflect the changes I made last night. I am going home. If there are changes, I can always make them on Monday, and we can email them to the people on the road. See ya!

To @Cross: These are saved on G:\ Execsec\Japan96\factshts

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 13 April 96 16:29

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME****CMNAGEND.DOC
FACT SHEET: U.S.-JAPAN COMMON AGENDA**

The Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective ("Common Agenda") was launched in July 1993 as part of the U.S.-Japan Framework for a New Economic Partnership. Under the Common Agenda, our two countries are cooperating on twenty projects that address pressing global problems including eradicating polio worldwide, curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS in Asia, slowing population growth, preserving coral reefs in the Pacific, expanding educational opportunities for girls and combating narcotics trafficking. The Common Agenda has become an important symbol of the broad-based nature of U.S.-Japan relations and our ability to cooperate on solving difficult transnational issues.

For the April 1996 Tokyo summit, we have agreed to initiate five new projects including combating new and reemerging infectious diseases, improving global food supply, strengthening civil society in new democracies, mitigating damage from natural disasters, and exploring the use of technology in the classroom. We have also agreed to bring existing bilateral cooperation on counterterrorism under the Common Agenda.

Common Agenda Highlights:

We have virtually eliminated polio in the western Pacific and are working to eradicate polio worldwide by the year 2000. Full immunization against polio will soon occur throughout Southeast Asia and our cooperation is extending to Africa. We are working closely on population and HIV/AIDS programs in Bangladesh, Kenya, the Philippines and Indonesia.

We are strengthening natural disaster preparation, response and research activities, including establishment of a Pan-Pacific natural disaster watch system through which countries in the region will be able to exchange information and monitor natural disasters.

In 1995, we launched an initiative to improve education for girls and to support women's microenterprises in developing countries.

In 1994, we agreed to join forces against narcotics trafficking and are coordinating efforts on chemical controls, demand reduction and crop substitution.

The United States and Japan galvanized world support for the International Coral Reef Initiative and are collaborating to establish a marine research center in the Pacific. We have launched joint conservation projects in the Philippines, Indonesia, Central America and the Caribbean.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

13 April 96 16:26

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

JAPAN.DOC

U.S. - JAPAN: A Record of Accomplishment

President Clinton's Vision:

President Clinton entered office determined to undertake a new approach to our partnership with Japan. This new approach called for a more even distribution of the burdens and benefits of our relationship. Our goal was to redefine the alliance to meet the demands of the post Cold War era and build a partnership for the Twenty-first Century, to repair our damaged economic relations, and to end soaring trade deficits at home.

Clinton Administration Record of Achievement:

Our Close Security Relationship:

□ Japan and the United States are renewing agreements for Japan to continue economic support for the 47,000 U.S. military personnel stationed in Japan and to bring the F-2 fighter plane into production.

□ Each country has re-stated the regional necessity of the U.S.-Japan security treaty and the importance of enhancing the peacetime interoperability of our militaries.

□ Without sacrificing defense readiness, we are working together, in the aftermath of the tragic rape on Okinawa, to lessen any burden of the American military presence on Japanese communities.

□ Japan is a helpful and generous partner in helping eliminate North Korea's nuclear program. In addition, Japan is a significant contributor to reconstruction in Bosnia and to the Middle East Peace Process.

Our Reciprocal Trade Relationship:

□ Our new Economic Framework has produced over 20 trade agreements that improve U.S. access to important Japanese markets. Exports in these sectors are up 80 percent -- total 1995 exports are up 20%+ over 1994.

□ Auto exports are up 37% as a direct result of the Auto Agreement and over 60 new American car models are being introduced to Japanese consumers.

□ Our bilateral trade deficit with Japan declined by almost 10%. Our cooperation in several international trade and assistance organizations is close and constant.

Our Common Agenda:

□ In 1993 President Clinton and then-Prime Minister Miyazawa declared a "Common Agenda"

to deepen and expand our mutual cooperation to solve several global challenges in areas such as the environment, education, combating AIDS, and fighting terrorism.

□ During this State Visit we expect to announce new joint efforts to eradicate polio worldwide and to improve responses throughout the region to natural disasters.

Clinton Plans to Build on Cooperative Relationship:

□ The U.S.-Japan partnership has sustained regional peace for nearly fifty years and is now poised to meet the challenge of the next fifty years. We envision an alliance based on advancing our common interests rather than on containing mutual enemies.

□ As the world's two largest economic powers, the U.S. and Japan share responsibility to invigorate global and regional economies and to sustain economic growth. We must strengthen the rules of the global trading system and enhance the role of APEC dialogue (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) in opening new regional markets.

□ Through our regular economic dialogue we will continue to address the many issues that are critical to the health of our economies and the global marketplace. Through our "Common Agenda" we will galvanize world support for cooperative solutions to the pressing transnational problems that lie beyond any one country's capacity to address.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

13 April 96 16:30

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

JAPBILAT.DOC

FACT SHEET: U.S.-Japan Bilateral Economic Relations:

General Economic Relationship. Our economic relationship over the past two years has developed under the principles set out in the U.S.-Japan Framework for a New Economic Partnership, signed in July 1993 and extended in June 1995.

The goals of the Framework have been furthered by 20 trade agreements in a wide range of sectors including autos, insurance, flat glass, investment, agriculture, IPR, cellular phones and government procurement of medical technology, telecom and construction.

Trade Data. Our trade figures with Japan are improving. The U.S.-Japan trade deficit fell 9% to \$59 billion in 1995, down from \$65 billion in 1994. Japan's global current account surplus declined to 2.5% of GDP in 1995, down from 3.2% in 1992. Additionally, U.S. exports to Japan in 1995 reached an historic high of \$64 billion, nearly 20% greater than in 1994 and 34% greater than in 1992. In those sectors covered by recent trade agreements with Japan, exports have grown by more than 80% since the beginning of the Clinton administration.

Current economic issues with Japan:

Civil Aviation. We reached agreement March 27 with Japan on a package of new commercial opportunities for both sides which liberalizes and expands our bilateral aviation regime.

Japan's Film Market. Kodak has submitted a petition alleging market access barriers in Japan's film sector. A Section 301 investigation is underway. The GOJ has refused talks, forcing us to consider other options including a WTO case. The Japan Free Trade Commission (JFTC) in February initiated a survey of the film sector.

Semiconductors. We believe the U.S.-Japan semiconductor agreement, which expires in July of 1996, should be renewed in some form. The GOJ is adamantly opposing renewal. We are proposing a new alliance on chips based on greater industry responsibility for activities and functions provided for under the

current agreement, but with a continued government role (and agreement) to monitor progress in improving market access.

Insurance. Japan is contemplating action that may violate terms of our 1994 insurance agreement. Intensive discussions over the past several months have yielded no progress.

Housing Initiative. The Prime Minister's initiative to reduce the cost of housing in Japan, first announced in Santa Monica on February 23, offers great potential for increased U.S. exports and other bilateral cooperation.

Deregulation. The government's deregulation program is proceeding very slowly. The March 31 announcement of the latest deregulation measures was disappointing. Through our Deregulation Working Group we continue to encourage the GOJ to undertake more comprehensive and profound deregulation.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

13 April 96 16:25

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

KOREA.DOC

U.S. - KOREA: A Record of Accomplishment

President Clinton's Vision:

President Clinton's vision of building an Asia Pacific community grounded in peace, stability and prosperity is based on shared U.S.-Republic of Korea (South Korea) interests in security, economics, democracy, and in developing an enduring peace with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). Through close consultation over three years we have made progress in all of these areas.

Clinton Administration Record of Achievement:

□ The U.S. has maintained a strong security relationship with South Korea, including the forward deployment of 38,000 U.S. troops -- one of the important

ways in which we
maintain U.S leadership in the Asian Pacific.

□ Working with South Korea and others we reached agreement on a framework with North Korea that freezes and leads to the eventual elimination of North Korea's dangerous nuclear program. An international consortium (KEDO) will oversee this process.

□ South Korea's economy has registered impressive growth thanks to regular economic negotiations with the U.S. and due to internal economic deregulation and liberalization. South Korea is actively negotiating membership in the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development).

A Summit to Build on Our Cooperative Relationship:

□ The Summit meeting between Presidents Clinton and Kim will reaffirm the U.S.-South Korea security alliance which serves to deter hostilities on the Korean peninsula. We will work with South Korea to ensure these ties are strong and firm.

□ Much attention will be paid to implementing the nuclear agreement with North Korea and to improving the international monitoring of the agreement. Our goal is a nuclear-free Korean peninsula.

□ We will explore ways to encourage the North-South dialogue which is so necessary to achieving a permanent peace on the peninsula.

□ Working together as democracies, Korea and the United States can strive to expand the rule of law throughout Asia.

□ As our economic relationship with Korea continues to grow (South Korea is our 7th largest trading partner) we are working on efforts to improve market access for U.S. products. Reforming trade regulations in several key industries, including autos and telecommunication, will create new jobs at home.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

13 April 96 16:28

ATTACHMENT

FILE NAME

KOREA2.DOC

saved as: korea/recordJ.doc

U.S. - KOREA: A Record of Accomplishment

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**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

13 April 96 16:27

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

NUKES.DOC

FACT SHEET: Moscow Nuclear Summit

Success in Reducing the Nuclear Threat:

The Summit underscores the important changes that have taken place in our relationship with Russia since the end of the Cold War. We have moved from nuclear confrontation to reduction of tensions to real cooperation in a number of areas affecting nuclear safety and security.

_ through the START process, the U.S. and Russia are reducing stockpiles of missiles and nuclear warheads;

_ as the successful joint effort to win the indefinite extension of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty (NPT) shows, the U.S., Russia and other leading nations are able to cooperate successfully to improve global security;

_ by cooperating to bring the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) into force, the P-8 leaders are advancing one of the key elements of our global nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament strategy;

_ our cooperation with Russia extends well beyond the diplomatic sphere -- the same scientists who once worked to develop nuclear weapons targeted at each others' country are now involved in cooperative peaceful projects, including efforts to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear materials that were one of the centerpieces of this summit;

_ nurtured by the Gore-Chernomyrdin process, U.S.-Russian bilateral scientific cooperation now spans nuclear safety, environmental quality, public health, energy efficiency, and many other fields.

Ambitious Summit Agenda:

At the Summit, President Clinton will deepen and expand our cooperative efforts, engaging the other P-8 leaders in a serious dialogue on how we can work together to advance our common national security interests in the areas of nuclear safety and security.

The leaders plan to advance an ambitious program to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear materials, addressing all three aspects of the problem:

- ☐ Improving the security of nuclear materials against theft or diversion,
- ☐ Reducing stockpiles of excess fissile materials, and
- ☐ Accelerating law enforcement and intelligence cooperation to apprehend individuals or groups bent upon trafficking in weapons of mass destruction or their components.

While the United States, Russia and other nations already have excellent programs of bilateral cooperation, the possible acquisition of nuclear weapons by a terrorist group or rogue state is a global security threat that requires a truly global response.

Safety First:

The leaders plan to discuss methods for transforming our shared commitment to the important principle of "safety first" with respect

to
all nuclear activities into concrete cooperative projects. Among
the
avenues for cooperation that will be discussed is joint action to
bring
the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS) into force by the end of 1996.

This Convention will, for the first time, move nuclear reactor safety
out
of the purely domestic arena and make nuclear safety the subject of
binding international obligations among the signatories. To increase
nuclear safety, the CNS establishes internationally recognized
principles
for managing nuclear reactors, including guidelines for reactor
location, construction and operation. At the heart of the CNS is a
system
of international peer reviews to ensure that signatories meet the
highest
international standards for nuclear safety. CNS signatories agree
to
bring all reactors -- and particularly older reactors built to
previous
safety standards -- up to contemporary safety standards or shut them
down. Unlike static safety standards, the peer review mechanism will
allow the safety standards used by the CNS to judge reactors safety
to be
continually updated as technology advances.

Other areas related to nuclear safety that the leaders will discuss
include a global nuclear liability regime that will ensure
compensation
to transboundary victims in the event of a nuclear disaster and
facilitate international business and the delivery of needed nuclear
safety technology and information. The leaders will further address
the
safe management of nuclear and radioactive wastes and underscore the
importance of developing efficient, market-oriented energy sectors
that
create the economic foundations to finance nuclear safety.

Energy Sector Reform:

The importance of energy sector reform will also be discussed when
President Kuchma of Ukraine joins the P-8 leaders. Last December,
Ukraine
and the G-7 signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) under which
Ukraine has agreed to close the Chornobyl power plant by the year
2000 in
the context of a comprehensive program of overall power sector
restructuring that will create incentives for energy efficiency and

conservation. The MOU also addresses Ukraine's needs for energy investment, nuclear safety assistance -- including measures to stabilize the concrete shell over the reactor that exploded in 1986, and projects to ease the social impacts that the closing will have on the 30,000 inhabitants of the Chernobyl region.

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13 April 96 16:27

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RUSBILAT.DOC

FACT SHEET: OVERVIEW OF U.S.-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

MOSCOW MEETING

President Clinton and Russian President Yeltsin will hold a bilateral meeting and working lunch on April 21, the day after the Moscow nuclear safety and security summit. They will discuss a range of bilateral and international issues. This will be the tenth bilateral meeting between the two Presidents, going back to the Vancouver summit in April 1993.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION

The Administration's policy toward Russia aims at supporting democracy and economic reform in Russia and at reducing the nuclear threat. The United States has a critical interest in the continuing emergence of a stable, democratic, market-oriented, outward-looking Russia, secure within its borders and at peace with itself and its neighbors. Such a Russia will not pose a military threat and will be more likely to pursue policies compatible with U.S. interests. The Administration thus supports democratic and economic reform, pursues engagement at all levels of Russian society, works to develop

common approaches to foreign and security problems, and promotes Russia's integration in regional and global institutions.

BACKGROUND

Reform. Russia is engaged in an historic transformation, the success or failure of which will be determined by the Russian people.

This extraordinary process is inevitably accompanied by turbulence, uncertainty and periodic setbacks, as the Chechnya tragedy has demonstrated. But it also offers an opportunity -- to help Russia build an open and more democratic society. U.S. assistance has promoted the development of democratic institutions and the emergence of a robust private sector in Russia.

The Administration has played a pivotal role in mobilizing inter-national support for Russia's economic reforms, working with the G-7 and international financial institutions such as the IMF. Russia's adherence to a tough stabilization program has brought monthly inflation down from 18 percent to less than three percent over the last year, stabilized its currency and arrested industrial decline. Real wages have begun to grow.

Bilateral American privatization assistance has helped Russia transfer more than 20,000 large and 100,000 small enterprises to private hands. The private sector now produces more than 60% of Russia's national income. The U.S. supports the IMF's new Extended Fund Facility with Russia which charts the next stage of Russian reform and sets monthly performance criteria as benchmarks for ongoing support.

Security Initiatives. A decade ago, the U.S. and USSR were still locked in the Cold War. Today, cooperation -- not competition -- is the rule, especially in reducing the nuclear threat. We have eliminated thousands of nuclear warheads with implementation of the START I Treaty, detargeted missile forces on both sides, and worked together to secure nuclear materials. Further progress is now possible thanks to Senate ratification of START II, and we have made significant progress toward banning nuclear tests.

Our security cooperation emphasizes stability, nuclear safety, dismantling of nuclear weapons and preventing proliferation. The Cooperative Threat Reduction (Nunn-Lugar) program provides aid for dismantling nuclear and chemical weapons and the conversion of defense industries to civilian pursuits. Military-to-military contacts, including joint exercises, are growing.

Foreign Policy. Ten years ago, Washington and Moscow found themselves at odds time and again on regional conflicts. Now, the U.S. and Russia cooperate to find solutions to a range of international problems. U.S. diplomacy helped promote the withdrawal of Russian forces from the Baltic states and Central Europe. The U.S. and Russia cooperate closely as co-sponsors of the Middle East peace process. And joint work within the Contact Group has been key to opening the prospect for a durable peace in Bosnia, where Russian forces now serve side-by-side with their American and NATO counterparts.

In parallel with the process of NATO enlargement, NATO seeks to build a strong, mutually beneficial relationship with Russia. This, along with Russian participation in the Partnership for Peace, will foster Russia's integration into Europe.

Trade and Investment. Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin seek to expand bilateral commerce. The two nations have dismantled numerous Cold War barriers to trade and investment. While still modest, bilateral trade and investment are growing, with total trade up 65 percent over the last three years, and the United States is the largest foreign investor in Russia. As of September 1995, the U.S. Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency supported commercial transactions with Russia valued at over \$3.7 billion. Such direct support for trade and investment not only leverages private capital, it promotes long-term economic relationships that create jobs in both the U.S.

and Russia.

An important aspect of this is the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission, chaired by the Vice President and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin.

The

Commission advances bilateral cooperation through working subcommittees, chaired at the Cabinet-level, which address issues in the fields of business development, defense conversion, agriculture, science and technology, space, energy policy, environmental protection and health.

Russia's Future. 1996 is a year of political decision in Russia.

The Duma elections in December and the political ferment in the run-up to the June presidential ballot are signs that democracy is taking hold. The election, of course, is for the Russian people to decide. The result will be important: the greater Russia's commitment to democracy, economic reform, integration and conformance to international standards, the more effective the support of the U.S. and the international community can be.

NEXT STEPS

Looking to the future, U.S. policy toward Russia will:

- ☐ Continue efforts to reduce the nuclear threat, including Russian ratification and entry-into-force of START II and completion of a CTBT.
- ☐ Expand cooperation on foreign policy issues, while making clear our views where differences persist.
- ☐ Underscore U.S. support for reform and reformers, while making clear U.S. readiness to work with any democratically-elected government on the basis of its policies.
- ☐ Continue to build a normal, predictable relationship.

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13 April 96 16:26

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RUSSIA.DOC

U.S.- Russia: A Record of Accomplishment

President Clinton's Vision:

From the beginning of this Administration, President Clinton's Russia policy has encouraged democracy and economic reform and reduced the nuclear threat. It has been our goal to develop common approaches to solving problems and to build bridges of cooperation on a wide-variety of non-security issues. A stable, democratic, market-oriented Russia will enhance America's security. 150 million new Russian consumers for American products will enhance our economy.

Clinton Administration -- Record of Achievement:

Reducing the Nuclear Threat:

☐ For the first time, no Russian missiles are targeting Americans or our cities. Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan also have given up their nuclear weapons and through implementation of START I, thousands of U.S. and Russian nuclear warheads have been eliminated altogether.

☐ America's Nunn-Lugar program has supported dismantlement of nuclear and chemical weapons, improved the storage and security of dangerous nuclear materials, and helped nuclear facilities and workers convert and re-train for peaceful civilian production.

Political and Economic Reform:

☐ U.S. assistance has furthered the development of democratic institutions in Russia and encouraged the withdrawal of Russian troops from the new democracies of the Baltics and Central Europe.

☐ Free and fair parliamentary elections in December and the on-going Russian presidential campaign are evidence that democracy is indeed taking hold.

☐ Inflation is down, the ruble is stabilized, and the long Russian economic decline has been arrested. All are evidence of Russia's commitment to economic

reform.

□ U.S. economic assistance has helped Russia transfer over 120,000 large and small enterprises to private hands. Now, the private sector produces over 60% of national income and real wages are growing.

□ U.S. efforts to dismantle trade barriers increased U.S. exports to Russian 65% over the last three years, creating new and better American jobs in the process. Through several federal assistance agencies, the U.S. Government has supported almost \$4 billion in private commercial transactions.

Cooperation in Foreign and Security Policy:

□ U.S and Russian cooperative diplomacy helped the warring parties of the Balkans reach the Dayton peace agreement which we now enforce side-by-side in Bosnia. Joint military exercises have been held repeatedly as Russia takes its place in NATO's Partnership For Peace.

□ U.S. and Russia stood behind the parties of the Middle East as co-sponsors of the peace process and stood together in Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt in adamant opposition to terrorism.

□ Vice President Gore and Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin have improved joint cooperation and communication on business development, agriculture, science and technology, environmental protection, energy conservation, health, and space exploration. Indeed, an American astronaut is currently working along with Russian colleagues aboard the Russia Space Station.

□ Hundreds of Russian officials have participated in U.S.-sponsored crime prevention programs as we seek to protect Americans and Russians from the growing transnational threat of international crime.

Clinton Administration -- Meeting Today's Challenges:

A Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security:

- ☐ The Moscow Summit will consider ways to improve the safety of civilian nuclear reactors, improve the management of nuclear wastes, and combat the threat posed by the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials.
- ☐ Efforts to combat nuclear smuggling include reducing unneeded nuclear material, improving the security of stored nuclear material, and coordinating international law enforcement and intelligence activities to track and capture nuclear smugglers.
- ☐ Discussions also will cover important issues such as the ocean dumping of radioactive wastes, and helping Ukraine cope with the long term consequences of the Chornobyl disaster.

Clinton Plans to Build on Cooperative Relationship:

- ☐ Look forward to working with winner of Russian presidential election providing encouragement as Russia continues on the demanding road to democracy and free markets.
- ☐ Continue to encourage early Duma ratification of START II for further nuclear weapons reductions and will keep pressing for a nuclear test ban treaty (CTBT) signing.
- ☐ Intend to expand cooperation on foreign policy in the Balkans, the Middle East and globally as we enlarge NATO and respect Russian security needs. We discourage Russian nuclear cooperation with Iran and will continue to meet with Russia as we work to resolve our differences in the context of an ever-improving relationship. With our special responsibilities in the global community we must continue regular communication with each other.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 16 April 96 09:52
FROM Cullin, Brian P.
CLASSIFICATION ***** CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND *****
SUBJECT FW: Drafts of Speech, Remarks and Toasts - NOT FOR RELEASE
TO Fetig, James L.
Johnson, David T.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

From: Gray, Wendy E.
To: @PRESS - Public Affairs
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: Drafts of Speech, Remarks and Toasts - NOT FOR RELEASE
[UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Tuesday, April 16, 1996 09:06 AM

[[JAPEMB.DOC : 2345 in JAPEMB.DOC]][[JAPLUN.DOC : 2346 in
JAPLUN.DOC]][[
JAPTOST.DOC : 2347 in JAPTOST.DOC]][[JTOAST3.DOC : 2348 in
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]][[TOKDIET.DOC : 2349 in TOKDIET.DOC]][[TOKPRESS.DOC : 2350 in
TOKPRESS.DOC]][[MOSEMB.DOC : 2351 in MOSEMB.DOC]]
[[STPTCON.DOC : 2352 in
STPTCON.DOC]][[STPTKAZ.DOC : 2353 in STPTKAZ.DOC]]

Hi!

Danny OK'd releasing these DRAFTS to you for your review ONLY. I have to get the Independence remarks from Jim Seaton and am awaiting a return call from him.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 12 April 96 15:27
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** JAPEMB.DOC

04/10/96 11AM

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO U.S. EMBASSY STAFF
TOKYO, JAPAN
APRIL 18, 1996

Acknowledgments: Secretary Christopher, Ambassador Mondale

I am delighted to be here with you today. Hillary and I want to thank each and every one of you for all your hard work in preparing for our visit. You made it all look easy -- and that's proof of your tremendous skill.

That's also a testament to the example set from the top. Ambassador Mondale -- "monderu-san" [mon-dey-roo son] -- has done a superb job representing our nation to Japan. He's also done an impressive job of learning about Japanese culture. At a dinner last fall, Ambassador Mondale spent the entire evening regaling his dinner companions with his knowledge of the Imperial family. In fact, the only thing he didn't know about the Imperial family was that the emperor's sister was sitting next to him! I thought I might have to recall him to Washington for that one.

And while Ambassador Mondale is busy running the show in Tokyo, Joan is busy promoting the arts throughout the country. I'm told that every time the Ambassador makes it out of the capital, someone says, "You know, your wife was just here last week." I can relate to that.

I'm also told that Ambassador Mondale is fond of saying that the best thing about his job is that when Washington is awake, he's asleep, and when Tokyo is awake, Washington is asleep. But I think we all know the truth is slightly different. For an Embassy as crucial as this one, midnight phone calls, long hours and late-night negotiating sessions are the rule rather than the exception.

We count on your commitment, because the relationship between the United States and Japan is one of our most important. Under the leadership of Ambassador Mondale, this mission has guided U.S.-Japan relations through some extraordinary challenges -- four changes in Japan's leadership in the last three years, a terrible earthquake in Kobe, poison

gas attacks in the Tokyo subway,
and the tragic Okinawa incident -- yet today, the ties that join
our nations have never been more
firm.

Our security relationship is stronger than ever -- and ready for
the challenges of the next 50
years. And the exceptional teamwork of the economic, commercial,
and agricultural sections
has paid off -- in 20 trade agreements, a rapid rise in our
exports to Japan, and good new jobs
back home.

None of this would be possible without the energy and dedication
you bring to your jobs. I
understand that in the aftermath of the Kobe earthquake, five
members of the Embassy staff
hitchhiked into the heart of Kobe to help the victims of the
disaster -- scouring the city in search
of American citizens... sleeping in refugee centers with the many
people who lost their homes...
helping out however you could. We are all very proud of your
bravery.

[I know that times have been tough, with cuts in staff and the
cost of living adjustment. I know
that you and other posts around the world are being asked to do
more with less -- and I
appreciate your efforts. America's leadership in the world
depends on our diplomatic readiness
-- and you are on the front lines. I am committed to do all I
can to make sure Congress provides
the international affairs funding we need to support your
essential work.]

On behalf of all Americans, I want to thank each of you again for
all that you do to advance our
interests and promote our relations with Japan.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

12 April 96 15:26

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

JAPLUN.DOC

04/11/96 9:00 AM
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT PRIME MINISTER'S LUNCHEON
TOKYO, JAPAN
APRIL 18, 1996

Acknowledgments: Prime Minister Hashimoto

Thank you, Prime Minister Hashimoto, for hosting this luncheon.
And thank you all for being
here today. You are the best testament to the range and vitality
of the ties between America and
Japan.

The exchange of knowledge that has enriched both our nations
began well over a century ago.
The first known Japanese citizen to live in the United States was
a young sailor named Nakahama
Manjiro [nock-a-homma mon-jee-ro]. Shipwrecked in 1841, Nakahama
was rescued by an
American whaleboat and sent to a school in Massachusetts. Ten
years later, he returned to Japan
and became one of the few Japanese-English interpreters in the
country. Because of his skill,
Nakahama was chosen to accompany the first Japanese diplomatic
delegation to visit the United
States in the spring of 1860.

President Buchanan hosted the Japanese envoys at a State banquet.
Tens of thousands turned
out to see them in Baltimore and Philadelphia. Hundreds of
thousands filled the streets of
Manhattan as the ambassadors' parade went by -- an event
immortalized by Walt Whitman in his
poem "A Broadway Pageant." This was the first of many learning
missions to America and the
world -- and it helped unlock the door of mutual understanding.

Today, the rewards of global exchange are greater than ever
before. They take shape in the
thousands of Japanese who attend American universities... in the
school children the Emperor
and Empress met during their visit to the United States, who
spend half of each day learning in
Japanese... in Hideo Nomo, a hero for both our peoples, who
helped remind America what
baseball is all about... and Terry Bross, star pitcher of the
Yakult Swallows... in the Fulbright
program that celebrates its 50th anniversary this year -- and its
45th anniversary in Japan. As
Senator Fulbright so passionately believed, learning about each
other's culture helps build "a
capacity for empathy... and an inclination for peace."

And as the people in this room illustrate so well, the areas of cooperation between our nations have increased dramatically. They reinforce our alliance -- an alliance based on common values and interests... that has promoted peace, security, and economic growth throughout the region and the world.

Through our Common Agenda for Cooperation on Global Issues, we are broadening the boundaries of human knowledge -- combining forces to protect the planet and explore the heavens... to combat and cure disease... to fight the drug traffickers and terrorists that menace our communities... and to lift people's lives through the power of advanced technology.

We have agreed at this summit to expand our cooperation in five specific areas: minimizing the damage of national disasters like the earthquakes in Kobe and Northridge... fighting the spread of disease... improving the food supply for the most vulnerable regions of the world... strengthening civil society in new democracies... and studying how best to use educational technology for the classrooms of the 21st century. Our efforts are guided by a simple premise: We can accomplish much more by working together than by working alone.

Mr. Prime Minister, I raise my glass to the partnership between our nations and the bonds between our peoples. Together, we are building a brighter future -- for our children, for our countries, for the world.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

12 April 96 15:26

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FILE NAME**

JAPTOST.DOC

04/12/96 11:30 AM
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
RETURN TOAST TO SPEAKER OF HOUSE
TOKYO, JAPAN

APRIL 18, 1996

Thank you, Mr. Speaker [His Excellency Takako Doi].

It is a great pleasure for Hillary and I to be back in Japan --
to be touched once again by the
warmth and graciousness of the Japanese people... and to admire
the remarkable blend of ancient
traditions and advanced technology that surrounds us here in
Tokyo.

It is also a great privilege for me to speak in the Japanese
Diet. I thank you all for according me
this tremendous honor.

Today, relations between America and Japan have never been more
strong. The gift of 1,000
flowering cherry trees from the people of Japan is a living
symbol of our partnership. May their
roots grow strong in America's soil -- and their flowers bloom
for generations to come.

And let our two great nations -- and our two great peoples --
embrace the future together... allies,
friends and leaders for a safer, better world.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

16 April 96 8:59

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

JTOAST3.DOC

4/14/96 3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
TOAST AT THE STATE BANQUET
IMPERIAL PALACE
TOKYO, JAPAN
APRIL 17, 1996

Acknowledgments: Your Imperial Majesties
Prime Minister Hashimoto & Mrs.
Hashimoto
Distinguished Guests

On behalf of myself, Hillary and all of our delegation, I want to thank you for your extraordinary hospitality. Your majesties, when we last met two years ago, you visited our nation and charmed America. As you crossed the United States, you reminded all Americans of the character and dignity that distinguish the Japanese people and their culture.

Tonight, you have honored us with your hospitality much as you honored our nation with your presence. You have received us with the exceptional grace and elegance for which Japan is rightly renowned throughout the world. More than 1200 years ago, one of your great poets, Otomo No Yakamochi wrote of an imperial "setting wonderful/in its spaciousness,/so superb/so vast--/seeing it, I know/why the rulers have dwelt here/since the age of the gods." We too have been greeted in a setting that is superb and that speaks of a tradition of graciousness toward friends that reaches back to antiquity.

I also thank the Japanese people. The welcome we have received in Tokyo -- for the second time in my Presidency -- speaks eloquently about the friendship between our peoples. You have made us feel very much at home. In a relationship as vast and complex as ours...one that has been analyzed in so many different ways....no number or statistic can begin to capture the value of this friendship to both our nations.

History is filled with changing alliances between states. But history offers very few examples of two peoples who have forged such a powerful friendship in the short period of a half century. We have indeed traveled far together. We have been able to cover so much distance because we are joined by universal values and seek the same ends: freedom for all our citizens...the blessings of peace...and a prosperity that enables Japanese and Americans to make the most of their lives.

Working side-by-side, we have created in modern times a great democratic tradition -- one of unity and cooperation in the service of our peoples' highest aspirations. In only these five decades, we have reaped enormous benefits....building the two largest economies in the

world...and creating a tremendous force for security and stability...during an era of constant change and frequent upheaval.

Today, we carried forward our tradition. We revitalized the alliance that has provided such crucial stability in Asia...we continued the hard work on economic issues that will open the opportunities of the future...and we moved ahead with our common efforts to address the new problems we face around the world. We have achieved so much. In the new century that lies before us...if we maintain our resolve...we can accomplish so much more.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Let us raise a glass to the health of their Majesties and the friendship between the peoples of the United States and Japan -- which has become such an extraordinary force for progress and hope at the dawn of this new age of possibility.

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**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

12 April 96 15:24

**ATTACHMENT
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TOKDIET.DOC

4/11/96 6 p.m.
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ADDRESS TO THE DIET
TOKYO, JAPAN
APRIL 18, 1996

[Acknowledgments:]

Here, in this great hall of democracy, it is a special honor for me to address the representatives of the people of Japan.

One hundred and thirty-six years ago, Japan sent its very first diplomatic delegation to the United States. In his diary, one of your envoys described a visit to our Congress: "We were shown to a large hall where affairs of state were being discussed... The members' seats were arranged in

semicircle facing [the Vice President.] One of the members was on his feet, screaming at the top of his voice and gesticulating wildly like a madman. When he sat down, his example was followed by another, and yet another. Upon our inquiring what it was all about, we were informed that all the affairs of state were thus publicly discussed." Today, I hope to show, at the very least, that we've made some progress with our public discourse.

While that remarkable delegation was in Washington, Abraham Lincoln was nominated as his party's Presidential candidate. The Meiji Restoration was still eight years away. So the bonds between our nations -- and our people -- go back a long time. But it was just fifty years ago that the United States and Japan began to forge a new partnership for peace, prosperity and progress. Today, we see the results... and both of our people have reason to be proud.

From the ruins of a war-ravaged nation, Japan has built one of the greatest success stories the world has ever known. You turned a closed society into an open, thriving democracy. You transformed an economic wasteland into one of the most powerful engines for growth on earth. You enriched the lives of millions with the technology of change. You set an example of progress for all of Asia... and for the world.

I am proud that, after World War II, a wise generation of Americans reached out in reconciliation and helped make Japan's extraordinary evolution possible. We extended a security guarantee that allowed you to focus on reconstruction. We provided aid that helped lay the foundation for growth. Now, Japan and the United States are full partners for progress. Around the world, the spread of democracy... the greater prospects for peace... and the rising tide of prosperity owe much to the work we are doing -- together.

Today, I want to look ahead to the next fifty years of partnership between our nations. As the world's two largest economies, and as two of its strongest democracies, Japan and the United States have an obligation to revitalize our alliance to meet the demands of a new era...and to

provide leadership for the global community. Together, we can make the next fifty years even better than the last half century of success.

Maintaining this commitment to leadership is not easy or automatic. There are people in both our countries who believe that with the Cold War won and the challenges each of us face at home, we should pull back from the world -- and from each other. They are wrong.

Think about the world we live in. From laptops to lasers... from microsurgery to megabytes... our scientists and engineers have lit the landscape of human knowledge and brought us all closer together. Now, information and ideas flash across our planet at the stroke of a computer key. They bring with them extraordinary opportunities to build a safer and more prosperous future... to protect our planet... to better share in humanity's genius for progress.

But greater openness and faster change also mean that problems that start beyond our borders -- like the spread of weapons of mass destruction... organized crime, drug trafficking and terror... environmental decay -- quickly turn into problems within our borders. And the more open and flexible our societies become, the more homegrown forces of destruction will take advantage of the freedoms we cherish. After the gas attack in the Tokyo subway, the people of Japan know this all too well. After Oklahoma City, so do the American people. No nation can isolate itself from these problems. No nation can solve them alone.

In the new global economy, jobs, capital, good and services -- the lifeblood of growth -- move from country to country at ever greater speed. This mobility is an extraordinary source of opportunity for all our people. But it also means that, increasingly, our prosperity at home requires that we trade with people abroad... that we take down the barriers that block the flow of commerce and build better bridges of cooperation.

To meet these challenges, Japan and the United States must join forces... and join with other like-minded nations. Sharing our strength... pooling our resources... and promoting our values

are the best ways to turn our collective problems into common solutions.

Over the past few years, our two nations have lived some difficult moments. Our successful security partnership was marred by the terrible incident in Okinawa. Our trade negotiations have been tough and sometimes tense. But as great democracies should, we have worked through these problems patiently and pragmatically. Today, the foundation for cooperation between Japan and the United States is stronger than it's ever been, our fundamental relationship is sound and the prospects for the future are bright.

The security alliance between our nations is the cornerstone of stability in Asia. We have just completed a year-long security review. The Joint Security Declaration that Prime Minister Hashimoto and I signed reaffirms our commitment to keep our alliance strong and to adapt it to meet the challenges of a new era.

In our Declaration, Japan reaffirmed its fundamental commitment to the U.S.- Japan security framework [and to maintaining modern self-defense forces]. To guarantee its security and the stability of the region, the United States will maintain 100,000 troops in East Asia -- including a strong presence in Japan at about current levels with the help of your generous Host Nation support. We will deepen our cooperation on defense policies. And we will more closely coordinate our efforts to meet new security challenges -- from stopping the spread of weapons of mass destruction to strengthening regional and international security cooperation... from countering terrorism to promoting peace.

Some people in my country believe our security alliance is a favor to Japan. Some people in Japan believe it is a favor to the United States. The truth is that the security alliance is a favor to ourselves and the world -- and freedom's best guarantee for the future.

Consider what might happen if the United States withdrew from the region. It could spark a costly arms race that could destabilize Asia. It could hinder our ability to maintain security in a

part of the world that has suffered through world war and regional conflict -- and that is in the midst of profound, positive change. It would weaken our power to contend with lingering territorial disputes... to stand down states [like North Korea] that threaten the peace... and to take on urgent problems like terrorism, international organized crime and drug trafficking.

Both our nations recognize that freedom has its price -- but that price is much less than the cost of putting freedom at risk. That's why our people bear the burden of deploying troops in peacetime.

Recently, the hospitality of the Japanese people was put to a terrible test in Okinawa. The American people profoundly regret the horrible violence done to the young school girl. Our hearts go out to her, to her family and loved ones, and to the entire Okinawan community. We are pleased that justice has been done.

In this months since this incident, we have worked with the government of Japan to minimize the burden of our bases on the Japanese people. Secretary of Defense Perry announced our joint action plan this week -- including the consolidation of our bases in Okinawa and a major reduction in inconveniences, like noise, associated with those bases. These steps will reduce the burden of our bases without diminishing our mutual defense capability -- and our commitment to maintain a Pacific at peace.

A Pacific at peace will bring ever greater benefits to the people of both our countries -- and to the entire world. Already, Asia's economies are the most dynamic on earth. They account for one quarter of the world's output and they are growing every day -- creating ever expanding markets for those who produce the best products and the most attractive services.

Many of these products and services are American. More than fifty percent of our trade is with the nations of the Pacific. It sustains more than 3 million jobs in America -- good jobs that pay more and prepare our people for the 21st century. Business and tourism are growing so fast that

soon, American carriers will generate more revenue from Pacific routes than from Atlantic routes. To cite just one example among many of the extraordinary potential this region holds, over the next decade, the nations of East Asia will spend nearly one trillion dollars on infrastructure projects. That's like rebuilding 15 Santa Monica freeways every day.

My country -- seven million of whose citizens trace their roots to Asia and five of whose states border the Pacific ocean -- wants to share in and add to this promise. That's why we convened a summit of the Asia Pacific Economic Community in Seattle three years ago. There, we sought to give an extraordinarily diverse region a common identity and purpose: that of a community of nations committed to free trade and investment. Two years ago in Jakarta and last fall in Osaka, we began to take concrete steps to transform the vision set out in Seattle into a reality.

As the world's economic leaders, Japan and the United States must set the example -- and we are.

Three years ago, our nations entered into a Framework Agreement to structure better our economic dialogue and to open markets here in Japan.

Since then, we've completed 20 separate trade agreements that are making a difference to people on both sides of the Pacific. The sectors covered by the trade agreements -- from auto parts to medical supplies -- have seen their sales to Japan grow by 85% since 1993 -- more than twice as fast as exports from other sectors. For the American people, those exports mean more jobs at better pay.

For the people of Japan, allowing more American goods and services to compete for the favors of the Japanese consumer means greater choice and lower prices. Your own Keidanren

[Kay-den-ren] projects that deregulation will cut consumer prices by 20% by the year 2000.

Already, to cite one example, because our cellular phone companies can now operate in Japan, there has been a one-third cut in the cost of start up and service fees in the Tokyo region.

Our trading relationship is not free of friction. More work needs to be done to fully implement the agreements we have reached and to open more markets. But we've determined that our differences must not be the end point of our dialogue -- but the starting point for resolving them.

Sustaining our security... building an economic future of open markets: these are responsibilities we share as the leaders of a strong, vibrant community of nations. But our vision must extend beyond even the vast ocean of tranquillity that joins us. Our interests and values demand that we bring the blessings of peace, democracy and human rights to others... that we protect our shared environment... that we harness the power of science for the benefit of all. In this time of remarkable possibility, our two nations have a unique opportunity to help transform how people learn, how they work, and indeed, how they live.

The United States is grateful that, more and more, Japan is taking on the burdens of leadership that follow from its place as a great nation. From peacekeepers in Cambodia to minesweepers in the Arabian Gulf -- Japan is there. From financial and political support for the Middle East peace process to reconstruction assistance for Bosnia -- Japan is there. From seeking an end to Polio and the scourge of AIDS to promoting sustainable development -- Japan is there. From cleaning up the environment here on earth to exploring the heavens above -- Japan is there. People around the world are better off for your commitment to leadership.

Today, to a people whose pride in the past is matched by their focus on the future, I say: stay true to that commitment and make it even stronger. Together, we have come so far in fifty years. We have turned from the waste of war to the wealth of peace. We have moved from economic confrontation to competition and cooperation. We have transformed a relationship of mistrust into a partnership for progress. Now, it falls to our generation to make the next fifty years even better -- for all our people. If we continue to work together -- if we continue to lead -- I know that we will succeed.

#

ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE

12 April 96 15:24

ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME

TOKPRESS.DOC

4/11/96 8:30 p.m.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
PRESS STATEMENT FOLLOWING MEETING WITH
JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER HASHIMOTO
TOKYO, JAPAN
APRIL 17, 1996

Let me begin by thanking the Imperial Family and Prime Minister Hashimoto for their hospitality -- and the Japanese people for their patience. As you know, this trip is a few months overdue. But now that our government in Washington is up and running again, I am delighted finally to be back in Japan.

I'm here to celebrate the extraordinary partnership our two nations have built over the past fifty years -- and to work with Prime Minister Hashimoto to strengthen our alliance for the demands of a new era.

The Prime Minister and I agree that as two of the world's strongest democracies and leading economies, we have a special responsibility to work together and to lead. This is a moment of remarkable possibility -- but also of real peril. For all the opportunities we share to build a more secure and prosperous future for our people, we also know that, more and more, problems that start beyond our borders can become problems within those borders. No one is immune to the threats posed by rogue states... the spread of weapons of mass destruction... terrorism, crime and drug trafficking... environmental decay. Together, we can turn these collective challenges into common solutions.

For the past three years, our two nations have been doing just that. We've worked through some tough issues and paved the way to much closer cooperation.

Now, when you look at the great diversity of our ties -- security... trade... our global partnership -- the conclusion is clear: the relationship between the United States and Japan has never been better.

Prime Minister Hashimoto and I agreed that our security alliance is the key to maintaining a Pacific at peace -- especially at this time of profound regional change. Tomorrow, we will sign a major Security Declaration that reaffirms and strengthens our partnership for the 21st century. With the help of Japan's generous Host Nation support, we will maintain our troop presence in Japan at about current levels. We will deepen our defense cooperation to tackle the new threats we face. And thanks to the fine work of Secretary of Defense Perry and his Japanese counterparts, we are taking steps to reduce the burden of our bases on the Japanese people -- without diminishing our defense capability.

Our trade relationship is also on the right track -- and that's good for all our people. When I took office, there was real frustration in America about our inability to sell our goods and services to the Japanese people. Since then, working together, our two countries have signed 20 separate trade agreements, covering 15 sectors from auto parts to medical supplies. Our exports in those sectors are up dramatically -- 85% -- creating more jobs at better pay in America. Deregulation also means lower prices and greater choice for Japan's consumers in everything from computers and cell phones to beef and orange juice.

Free and fair trade is a win-win proposition. But there is more work to be done. We need to enforce all the agreements we've reached. We need to make more progress in areas like insurance, semi-conductors and film. None of this will be easy. But now, because of Japan's commitment to deregulation, we have a strong track record on trade. And for the first time, we have a process in place to resolve the problems that do arise patiently and pragmatically.

The partnership between our two countries doesn't just benefit our own people -- it's making a difference to people around the world. The Prime Minister and I

reviewed the extraordinarily
wide range of initiatives we're taking under our "Common Agenda."
Together, the United States
and Japan are working to wipe out polio and AIDS... to reduce
the devastation of natural
disasters like earthquakes... to protect the world's forests and
oceans... to lift people's lives
through advanced technology... to complete and sign a
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty this
year... to bring the blessings of peace, freedom and civil
society to more people than ever
before.

In this time of challenge and change, the partnership between
Japan and the United States is more
important than ever. The Prime Minister and I agreed that we can
all be proud of the
achievements of the past few years -- and that we must renew our
determination to work even
more closely together in the months and years ahead.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

12 April 96 18:36

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

MOSEMB.DOC

04/12/96 2:00 PM
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO U.S. EMBASSY STAFF
MOSCOW, RUSSIA
APRIL 21, 1996

Acknowledgments: Ambassador Thomas Pickering and Alice Pickering
DCM Richard Miles and Sharon Miles
American and Russian embassy staff and families
Representatives of American community in Russia

I am glad to have a chance to meet and thank you all for making
this visit so successful. It is
almost one year since I was last here... and it is great to be
back to see for myself the
phenomenal transformation under way in Russia.

Over the last two days, President Yeltsin, the other P-8 leaders
and I deepened our cooperation
on issues that affect the lives of Russian and American citizens
alike -- reducing the nuclear
threat, combating terrorism, and encouraging democratic and

market reform in Russia.

Our achievements wouldn't be possible without your dedication and commitment. Under the leadership of Ambassador Pickering, this post has done a tremendous job of guiding U.S.-Russian relations through a period of tremendous change and opportunity.

I know that times have been tough, with cutbacks in staff and the cost of living adjustment. You are being asked to do more with less. But you are making a tremendous difference. America's leadership in the world depends on our diplomatic readiness -- and you are on the front lines. I will do all I can to make sure you have the resources and support you need to do your jobs.

Through it all, you have shown commitment, wisdom and compassion in representing America abroad -- and caring for one another in this place you now call home.

I understand that Virginia Cook organized the entire community to assemble the new play ground equipment at the Embassy. [My staff would appreciate something like that back at the White House.] And Barbara Mozur [pron], whose family is back for a second tour, founded the Moscow Embassy Childcare Association a decade ago and keeps on making it better. My contacts in the North Pole tell me that Mark McCloy led the effort to make sure Santa Claus made it to Moscow -- keeping the mail flowing despite the severe staffing shortages over the holiday season. And I know that as long as Marge Catt is in the Post Office, even when you don't get any letters, you'll always find a warm smile and a helping hand.

Many of you have reached out to the Russian community -- individually and through groups like the American Women's Organization and the International Women's club -- teaching English, volunteering in orphanages, building bridges between our peoples. I especially want to thank Alice Pickering for her commitment to these programs.

I also want to say a special thank you to the representatives of the American community who join us tonight. There are almost 3,000 Americans registered at

the Embassy in Moscow --
business leaders, civic leaders, students, artists and more. The
Russian people are coming to
know America through you.

I could never begin to mention all the people whose activities
are helping shape a brighter future
-- but I did want to single out a few whose efforts symbolize the
vision we all share.

Natasha Lance Rogoff is producing "Ulitsa Sezam," [pron] the
Russian version of Sesame Street,
which will premiere next fall. Julie Stachowiak [pron] and two
colleagues founded AIDS
Infoshare, now the largest AIDS resource center in Russia. Misha
Rachlevsky [pron] launched
Chamber Orchestra Kremlin, which offers professional
opportunities to young musicians in a
world-class ensemble.

The strong presence and energy of the American Chamber of
Commerce in Russia is helping
U.S. firms and investors take advantage of this exciting new
market. And American companies
are hiring Russians and teaching entrepreneurial skills, while
boosting prosperity back home.

All of you here know better than anyone that a stable,
market-oriented, democratic Russia is
profoundly in America's national interest. Only the Russian
people can choose the destiny their
country will follow -- but each of you is working in real ways to
help them reach for the future.
You are laying the groundwork for a 21st century of partnership,
prosperity, and peace.

On behalf of all Americans, I want to thank you and wish you
well.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

12 April 96 15:28

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

STPTCON.DOC

04/12/96 12:20 PM

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON

POINTS FOR MEET AND GREET WITH CONSULATE STAFF
ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA
APRIL 19, 1996

☐ Acknowledgments: John Evans, Consul General
Jeff Garrison, Deputy Principal Officer
American and Russian consulate staff and families

☐ Thank you all for helping make my visit to St. Petersburg so memorable.

☐ Also want to thank you for hard work you do every day to advance America's interests, protect American citizens, and promote American goodwill in this fast-changing land.

☐ Consulate workload has grown as U.S.-Russian relations have grown more "normal" and more full. Pace of mission's activity reflects thriving partnership being forged. Welcome return of our Russian colleagues as members of consulate family.

☐ I have been here less than a day -- but it doesn't take long to appreciate the unique beauty and splendor of this city... the richness of its culture... and the warmth of its people. Just as the long, cold winter gives way to the spectacular season of "white nights," so St. Petersburg is coming alive -- full of promise and possibility.

☐ Your efforts are helping America and Russia make the most of these changes, together -- supporting active American business community... helping Americans in St. Petersburg, and Russians who want to visit America... reporting on political and economic developments in region... reaching out to young people, students, cultural and community leaders through USIS.

☐ I know that times have been tough; know that you and other posts around the world are being asked to do more with less. Appreciate your efforts. America's leadership in the world depends on our diplomatic readiness -- and you are on the front lines. I will do everything I can to make sure you have the resources and support you need to do your job.

□ Today is one year anniversary of Oklahoma City tragedy; only days since plane crash ended lives of 33 Americans, including Secretary Ron Brown -- who visited here in March 1994.

Want to emphasize, on behalf of all Americans, how grateful we are to our nation's public servants -- for hard work you do and sacrifices you make.

□ [In honor of the victims of Oklahoma City tragedy, I have called for a national moment of silence on this day. Please join me in bowing our heads to the memory of our colleagues and fellow citizens, and sending our prayers to their families and friends.]

□ You are serving your nation at remarkable moment in history. Witnesses and partners in transformation of Russia and its relations with United States. I leave here with unforgettable impressions of Russia's proud -- and so often painful -- past, and hopes for its democratic future.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

12 April 96 18:35

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

STPTKAZ.DOC

04/10/96 5:30 PM
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
POINTS OUTSIDE KAZAN CATHEDRAL
ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA
APRIL 19, 1996

□ Just paid extraordinary visit to Kazan Cathedral. Glad to meet Metropolitan, and thank him for taking time to show me this beautiful and holy place.

□ Incredible to believe that only 6 years ago, this was home of the Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism -- whose purpose was anti-religious propaganda.

□ Today, with Metropolitan's guidance and support of local authorities, Kazan Cathedral being returned to its congregation. Voices of choir echo here again; sweet smell of incense fills air.

□ As craftsmen work to restore this church, so, too, is political change restoring to Russian people the right to worship God in liberty and peace. Powerful symbol of Russia's continuing transformation.

□ Religious freedom is one of democracy's greatest blessings. So is right to choose own leaders, to have a voice in direction country follows. I urge Russian people to seize opportunity to decide Russia's future.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 18 April 96 19:37
FROM Bendick, Gordon L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT UPDATE [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Bendick, Gordon L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Danvers, William C.
Davis, William K.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Bill

TRAIN & EQUIP BRIEF: Jim Pardew and John Feeley briefed the Hill L-ship staff on E & T trip of McLarty and its successful results. Hill was receptive of the good news (especially Mira), but expressed concern over the foreign forces issue. We told them there is a positive trend on their removal, and some Hill staff were skeptical, based on recent CIA briefs.

NATO ENLARGEMENT: Dem staffers from the HIRC have told us that the Gilman

Bill on NATO may have stalled. Dems will continue to work with us to prepare an alternative, if needed. However, the Dems were told by the Repubs that they wanted a bi-partisan bill and no Committee Dems were supporting Gilman. Will update as this situation evolves.

96 OLYMPICS: Global held a meeting with OVP, OMB and us to discuss funding

options and plans to support the Atlanta games. We'll attend the update to Ron Klain next week also. We're working with Hill offices (notably Nunn and Gingrich) to see that adequate funding is available to for security.

We anticipate some problems on the Hill with the sources of the funding, especially if it's determined that 050 must be used.

DOD AUTHORIZATION: HCONS will markup in their subcs on April 24th (MILCON,

MWR and Merchant Marine), April 25th (Readiness and Personnel) and April 30th (R & D and Procurement). Full committee will markup on May 1st. Floor action is scheduled for May 14th. NMD and UN C2/Insignia legislation is also tentatively planned for the week of May 14th.

HIV: We are told that the Approps Cmte Chairs have decided to delay any decision on the full repeal til next week. This gives Shali an increased

window to make contact with the key Members.

SASC NMD MARKUP: The SASC discussed the NMD Bill, but delayed the markup til next Tuesday in deference to the POTUS being in Moscow. We are told that they will consider the C-17 Multiyear Procurement as a stand-alone bill.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 19 April 96 10:23
FROM Bendick, Gordon L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Fried, Daniel
CARBON_COPY Andreasen, Steven P.
Bell, Robert G.
Bendick, Gordon L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Danvers, William C.
Davis, William K.
Feeley, John F.
Kelly, Sandra L.
Marshall, Betty A.
Maxfield, Nancy H.
Moody, Angelyn D.
Mulligan, George D.
Peters, Mary A.
Schmidt, John R.
Seaton, James B.
Sestak, Joseph A.
Vershbow, Alexander R.
Witkowski, Anne A.

TEXT_BODY

Dan

Call me when you get a moment - I talked to HIRC Dem staff and they said we're doing good things, keep it up, and keep them in the loop. Also they want to know when we talk to Gilman's staff and the substance. I've told State H.

Gordy

From: Fried, Daniel
To: Bendick, Gordon L.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Danvers, William C.; Schmidt, John R.; Vershbow, Alexander R.
Subject: RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, April 19, 1996 07:31 AM

Why has Gilman stalled? Democratic opposition? Other reasons?

From: Danvers, William C.
To: @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs; @ALLNSC - NSC Staff
CC: /R, Record at A1; @LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs
Subject: FW: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, April 18, 1996 08:06 PM

From: Danvers, William C.
To: @up; @nsa; soderberg.
CC: Record; @legislat; fuerth; wise
Subject: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, April 18, 1996 08:03 PM

Note for Tony, Sandy and Nancy:

HAITI: Sent fact sheet to Hill State and WH LA made calls to the Hill to get them to support our policy in light of Dole staff report.

CHINA MFN: Interagency call today. Will continue to work with friendly Senate and House groups.

TERRORISM BILL: Conference report passed the House today 293-133. Likely to be sent to the President by tomorrow. WH LA was very helpful to us throughout this whole process.

VIETNAMESE REFUGEES: Eric Schwartz did a great job in a brief but useful meeting with Rep. Chris Smith to clarify our position on the conclusion of the Comprehensive Plan of Action

KEDO: State sent letters to the Hill today notifying of our intent to use Presidential waiver authority to free up funds for KEDO

STATE AUTHORIZATION BILL: HIRC considering an attempt to override the President's veto next Tuesday, after which (assuming the override falls short, which it will) they may introduce a new bill that strips out all the objections cited in the veto statement. State will begin a process of making calls to the Hill tomorrow. We will follow up with them and make additional calls on Mon and Tues.

TRAIN & EQUIP BRIEF: Jim Pardew and John Feeley briefed the Hill L-ship staff on E & T trip of McLarty and its successful results. Hill was receptive of the good news (especially Mira), but expressed concern over the foreign forces issue. We told them there is a positive trend on their removal, and some Hill staff were skeptical, based on recent CIA briefs.

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 19 April 96 18:25
FROM Bendick, Gordon L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT UPDATE [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Bendick, Gordon L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Danvers, William C.
Davis, William K.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Bill

HIV: WH held a meeting regarding HIV today. Meeting discussed Hill strategy for full repeal and status of the Omnibus Approps provision. Further meetings with all interagency groups will continue into next week. The CR Conference is likely to finish up this issue by mid-week. We are told that Shali will make contact with key R's, Livingston and Young, in the next few days.

EAA: Will set up interagency meetings/TELECONs in the next week to prepare for House action during the week of the 6th of May.

NMD: Have set up a teleconference for Bob Bell and Sen Levin for Monday. Sen Levin has some insight Admin position and assistance that he would like to share with us.

96 OLYMPICS: Working with Global, OMB and OVP to establish plan for the 96 Games. OMB passed on the unfunded requirements for some of the agencies. The current number is roughly \$ 31 Million, with a few more agencies left to report. Will work this requirement with the Hill next week.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 19 April 96 20:42
FROM Kreczko, Alan J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Danvers, William C.
CARBON_COPY Beers, Rand R.
TEXT_BODY

Bill,

Both DOJ and State informed me they understand Biden will try at technical corrections session on Monday to remove the AG's authority under the Foreign Sovereign Immunity provision to protect DOJ material from discovery. (You recall that the Pan Am 103 families already succeeded in removing AG authority to suspend a civil suit; now, apparently, they want to eliminate the provision that would enable AG to protect DOJ's files from discovery during such a suit.) DOJ will be engaging on this on Monday, but they asked for any help WH could give. This is one we should support them on -- it has ramifications way beyond Pan Am 103. I'll be out on Monday -- is this something you or WH Leg could make a call on?

From: Danvers, William C.
To: @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs; @ALLNSC - NSC Staff
CC: /R, Record at A1; @LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs
Subject: FW: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, April 19, 1996 08:00 PM

From: Danvers, William C.
To: @up; @nsa; soderberg
CC: Record; @legislat; fuerth; wise
Subject: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, April 19, 1996 07:59 PM

Note for Tony, Sandy and Nancy:

IRAN/LIBYA: Language sent to W&M. We will keep in touch with them about what they decide to do.

HIV: WH held a meeting regarding HIV today. Meeting discussed Hill strategy for full repeal and status of the Omnibus Approps provision. Further meetings with all interagency groups will continue into next week.

The CR Conference is likely to finish up this issue by mid-week. We are told that Shali will make contact quietly with key R's, Livingston and Young, in the next few days.

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Games. OMB passed on the unfunded requirements for some of the agencies. The current number is roughly \$ 31 Million, with a few more agencies left to report. Will work this requirement with the Hill next week.

CHINA: working with inter-agency team to identify groups of members to begin our briefings; also putting forward scheduling request for President to meet with groups of key House and Senate members. Talked with Feinstein's office about her setting up a meeting(s) with Senators. Will have a LA conference call on Monday.

LIBERIA: Susan Rice and State Ass't. Sec. Moose briefed Senators Feingold, Feinstein, Pell and Moseley-Braun today on the situation in Liberia. Senators were frustrated by perceived lack of US support prior to recent violence but were satisfied that we were addressing situation as best we could.

CR: Negotiators optimistic of wrapping up next week; still struggling with offsets for Israel, funding for UN programs, and population language. Doesn't appear that offsets for Bosnia will be forced on us.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 20 April 96 12:09
FROM Kessinger, Jodi
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Danvers, William C.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Nancy wanted to know if there is anyone else we should brief?

From: Danvers, William C.
To: Kessinger, Jodi
CC: /R, Record at A1; Baker, James E.; Vershbow, Alexander R.;
@LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs
Subject: RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, April 19, 1996 09:28 AM

Made the offer to Nunn's staff.

Will fax the language to you.

From: Kessinger, Jodi
To: Danvers, William C.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Baker, James E.; Vershbow, Alexander R.
Subject: RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, April 18, 1996 09:20 PM

Nancy read this and asked:

Can we go brief Nunn's staff asap (Baker and Vershbow) ?

What are the fixes on Vietnam?

From: Danvers, William C.
To: @UP - APNSA Special Assistants; @NSA - Nat'l Security Advisor;
Soderberg, Nancy E.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Fuerth, Leon S.; Wise, William M.;
@LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs
Subject: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, April 18, 1996 08:09 PM

Note for Tony, Sandy and Nancy:

BOSNIA: HIRC hearing next week on Bosnia policy. Thus far Tarnoff and Dine. DoD may participate as well.

-- HPSCI has requested documents from the Agency, similar to the SSCI request.

-- No SFRC hearings scheduled as of yet. But you can be sure they will schedule some.

-- SSCI may/may want Christopher to appear on May 1 and Redman and Galbraith to appear on May 8.

-- Nunn is concerned about this issue according to his staff. Could Tony call him or could we set up a meeting with Nunn upon Tony's return to discuss this (and maybe a few other issues). Best to do it next week since SASC likely to mark up its bill the following week. Please advise.

HAITI: Sent fact sheet to Hill State and WH LA made calls to the Hill to get them to support our policy in light of Dole staff report.

CHINA MFN: Interagency call today. Will continue to work with friendly Senate and House groups.

TERRORISM BILL: Conference report passed the House today 293-133. Likely to be sent to the President by tomorrow. WH LA was very helpful to us throughout this whole process.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION: Negotiators have met several times and are close to reaching a deal on numbers (still troublesome "riders", especially on environmental issues); regarding our issues:

- Israel - Hill firm that no DOD or domestic funds be used to offset; State considering potential 150 offsets

- Jordan - set at \$70M with offsets from DOD

- Bosnia - no further offsets required

- ONDCP supplemental - very negative reception on the Hill; members and staff like McCaffrey and want to be supportive, but view the supplemental/rescission proposal as coming too late in the process and being too much for the traffic to bear

- State Authorization Waiver - will be extended through the remainder of the fiscal year

- Vietnam - staff mulling over our proposed fixes

VIETNAMESE REFUGEES: Eric Schwartz did a great job in a brief but useful meeting with Rep. Chris Smith to clarify our position on the conclusion of the Comprehensive Plan of Action

KEDO: State sent letters to the Hill today notifying of our intent to use Presidential waiver authority to free up funds for KEDO

STATE AUTHORIZATION BILL: HIRC considering an attempt to override the President's veto next Tuesday, after which (assuming the override falls short, which it will) they may introduce a new bill that strips out all the objections cited in the veto statement. State will begin a process of making calls to the Hill tomorrow. We will follow up with them and make additional calls on Mon and Tues.

TRAIN & EQUIP BRIEF: Jim Pardew and John Feeley briefed the Hill L-ship staff on E & T trip of McLarty and its successful results. Hill was receptive of the good news (especially Mira), but expressed concern over the foreign forces issue. We told them there is a positive trend on their removal, and some Hill staff were skeptical, based on recent CIA briefs.

NATO ENLARGEMENT: Dem staffers from the HIRC have told us that the Gilman

Bill on NATO may have stalled. Dems will continue to work with us to prepare an alternative, if needed. However, the Dems were told by the Repubs that they wanted a bi-partisan bill and no Committee Dems were supporting Gilman. Will update as this situation evolves.

96 OLYMPICS: Global held a meeting with OVP, OMB and us to discuss funding

options and plans to support the Atlanta games. We'll attend the update to Ron Klain next week also. We're working with Hill offices (notably Nunn and Gingrich) to see that adequate funding is available to for security. We anticipate some problems on the Hill with the sources of the funding, especially if it's determined that 050 must be used.

DOD AUTHORIZATION: HCONS will markup in their subcs on April 24th (MILCON,

MWR and Merchant Marine), April 25th (Readiness and Personnel) and April 30th (R & D and Procurement). Full committee will markup on May 1st. Floor action is scheduled for May 14th. NMD and UN C2/Insignia legislation is also tentatively planned for the week of May 14th.

HIV: We are told that the Approps Cmte Chairs have decided to delay any decision on the full repeal til next week. This gives Shali an increased window to make contact with the key Members.

SASC NMD MARKUP: The SASC discussed the NMD Bill, but delayed the markup

til next Tuesday in deference to the POTUS being in Moscow. We are told that they will consider the C-17 Multiyear Procurement as a stand-alone

bill.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 22 April 96 09:02
FROM Danvers, William C.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Kessinger, Jodi
CARBON_COPY Bendick, Gordon L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Danvers, William C.
Davis, William K.

TEXT_BODY

Ways and Means

From: Kessinger, Jodi
To: Danvers, William C.
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Saturday, April 20, 1996 11:09 AM

NES note:

Spoke to Martha and she thinks he'll do it and will get back to us. Also, what is W & M?

From: Danvers, William C.
To: @UP - APNSA Special Assistants; @NSA - Nat'l Security Advisor; Soderberg, Nancy E.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Fuerth, Leon S.; Wise, William M.; @LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs
Subject: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, April 19, 1996 08:02 PM

Note for Tony, Sandy and Nancy:

BOSNIA: Sandy V., Jamie and I met with Nunn's staffer today. He has questions about the wisdom of the policy and not notifying Congress. The meeting helped. It is important if at all possible that Tony Lake meet with Nunn this coming week to discuss with him the rationale of our policy. Please advise.

-- Talked with Biden's staffer about this. He seemed inclined to be helpful but hadn't talked with Biden about it yet.

-- Talked with Hamilton's office. He is withholding judgment until his questions are answered. (He sent a letter to State asking a number of questions.)

-- Talked with Lieberman's office. They believe he may be willing to be helpful.

-- Sent up fax sheet to Hill as did State and DoD.

-- Tried to contact Martha Pope about a possible Mitchell op-ed.

IRAN/LIBYA: Language sent to W&M. We will keep in touch with them about what they decide to do.

HIV: WH held a meeting regarding HIV today. Meeting discussed Hill strategy for full repeal and status of the Omnibus Approps provision. Further meetings with all interagency groups will continue into next week. The CR Conference is likely to finish up this issue by mid-week. We are told that Shali will make contact quietly with key R's, Livingston and Young, in the next few days.

EAA: Will set up interagency meetings/TELECONs in the next week to prepare for House action during the week of the 6th of May.

NMD: Have set up a teleconference for Bob Bell and Sen Levin for Monday. Sen Levin has some insight Admin position and assistance that he would like to share with us.

96 OLYMPICS: Working with Global, OMB and OVP to establish plan for the 96

Games. OMB passed on the unfunded requirements for some of the agencies. The current number is roughly \$ 31 Million, with a few more agencies left to report. Will work this requirement with the Hill next week.

CHINA: working with inter-agency team to identify groups of members to begin our briefings; also putting forward scheduling request for President to meet with groups of key House and Senate members. Talked with Feinstein's office about her setting up a meeting(s) with Senators. Will have a LA conference call on Monday.

LIBERIA: Susan Rice and State Ass't. Sec. Moose briefed Senators Feingold, Feinstein, Pell and Moseley-Braun today on the situation in Liberia. Senators were frustrated by perceived lack of US support prior to recent violence but were satisfied that we were addressing situation as best we could.

CR: Negotiators optimistic of wrapping up next week; still struggling with offsets for Israel, funding for UN programs, and population language. Doesn't appear that offsets for Bosnia will be forced on us. See separate

e-mail for greater details on CR and '97 budget request.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 23 April 96 12:32
FROM Danvers, William C.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Update for Tony and Sandy [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Naplan, Steven J.
Schuker, Jill A.
CARBON_COPY Bendick, Gordon L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Danvers, William C.
Davis, William K.
TEXT_BODY

From: Danvers, William C.
To: Kessinger, Jodi; Soderberg, Nancy E.; @CROSS - Cross Hatches
CC: /R, Record at A1; Beers, Rand R; Sestak, Joseph A.; Simon, Steven N.;
@LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor
Subject: Update for Tony and Sandy [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, April 18, 1996 02:25 PM

[[TERROR2.DOC : 3131 in TERROR2.DOC]]

Note for Nancy:

Per your request:

TERRORISM BILL:

Attached is a chart on the conference report on the terrorism bill.

You asked specifically about taggants, while the bill did not contain what we requested, we made some progress. The bill has a provision that would require a one year study, then regulatory agencies would be allowed to enact regulations. Congress would review the regs and would have to affirmatively pass a law to rescind them. The bill exempts black powder from the study, which means that black powder can't be tagged. In order to be able to include black powder, we could put forward an EO. It is clear that some in Congress do not agree with this policy, so we if we decide we would like to go forward, we might want to make some discreet calls to members before hand to get their reaction to an EO.

Summary of Senate Legislative Activity:

The Senate passed the conference report by a vote of 91-8. The Democrats had nine motions to recommit with instructions, all of which failed on tabling motions. (A yes vote on a tabling motion is a no vote on the amendment or in this case the motion to recommit with instructions.)

-- A tabling motion to allow the AG to request military technical and logistical support in an emergency involving weapons of mass destruction passed by a 50-46.

-- A tabling motion to make modifications to the asylum provisions passed by a vote of 61-38.

-- A tabling motion to increase the statute of limitations for Firearms Act offenses from 3 to 5 years passed 53-47.

-- A tabling motion to include a provision to allow for multi-point wiretaps which would allow law enforcement officials to get a wiretap when a subject uses many different phones and thereby thwarts surveillance passed 58-40.

-- A tabling motion to strike the provision relating to habeas corpus passed 64-35.

-- A tabling motion to prohibit the distribution of information on how to make explosives for criminal use passed 51-48.

-- A tabling motion to give law enforcement the authority to get an emergency wiretap in cases involving terrorist conspiracies passed 56-43.

-- A tabling motion to eliminate the provision providing for a study on Federal law enforcement passed 53-46.

The House is considering the bill today.

HIV:

Spoke to head of Shali's LA office. He discussed the possibility of Shali making calls on this issue. Shali does not want to make calls directly. He will, however, work it quietly with members. We have no specific results to report at this time.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

18 April 96 14:13

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

TERROR2.DOC

April 18, 1996

OUTCOME FOR THE PRESIDENT'S KEY ANTITERRORISM PROPOSALS

President's Proposals (2/95 & 5/95) Final Action

Clearcut federal criminal jurisdiction for: 1) conspiracy in U.S. to commit terrorist acts abroad; or 2) if victim or perpetrator is a U.S. national even if terrorist act committed abroad.

In conference report.

Designation of terrorist groups and authority to preclude U.S. fundraising to support international terrorism.

In conference report.

Modify, streamline and expedite alien terrorist deportation provisions.

In conference report.

Expedited law enforcement access to credit reports.

Already included in P.L. 104-93, the intelligence authorization legislation.

Plastic Explosives Convention requirements to add chemicals to plastic explosives for tracing purposes.

In conference report.

Enhanced penalties for transferring firearms or explosives with the knowledge they will be used violently.

In conference report.

New mandatory penalties for knowing possession of stolen explosives.

In conference report.

New mandatory penalties for terrorist attacks against federal employees and their families.

In conference report.

New mandatory penalties for unauthorized use of chemical weapons in solid and liquid form.

In conference report.

Addition of taggants to explosives for tracing purposes.

In conference report
contingent on study
findings and lack of
Congressional action.

Expanded wiretap authority including authority for "roving wiretaps" and 48 hour emergency wiretaps.

Not in the conference
report.

New authority for the military to provide technical assistance when chemical or biological weapons have been used.

Not in the conference
report. P.L.
104-106, DOD
authorizing bill,
includes limited
authority.

Providing a 5 year limitation period for prosecution of such offenses as possession of machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, silencers, and explosive devices (current period is 3 years).

Not in the conference
report.

Funding for Digital Telephony initiative.

Not in the conference
report.

OUTCOME OF ADDITIONAL KEY ANTITERRORISM PROPOSALS

Key Additional Issues
Final Action

Habeas Corpus revisions which require
unprecedented federal court deference to
state court rulings on constitutional
issues.

In the conference
report.

Authority to allow civil suits against
terrorist nations and foreign nationals
in federal court.

In the conference
report.

Enhanced authority to deny visas to alien
terrorists.

In the conference
report.

Study of criminal gunfire against police.
[This replaces tough "Cop Killer"
bullets study.]

In the conference
report.

Mandatory restitution for victims of
terrorism.

In the conference
report.

Ban on the distribution of bomb-making
information.

Conference report
contains a study.

Commission to study federal law

enforcement actions including Ruby Ridge
and Waco.

In the conference
report.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 26 April 96 17:32

FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.

CLASSIFICATION ***** CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND *****

SUBJECT Signing SBTP on Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and

TO

Abdulmalik, April B.
Alijanil, Leyla
Andreasen, Steven P.
Appel, Edward J.
Armstrong, Fulton T.
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.
Bemisderfer, Dwight D.
Bendick, Gordon L.
Benjamin, Daniel
Birkland, Andrea L.
Blacker, Coit D.
Black, Todd F.
Blieberger, Marion H.
Blinken, Antony J.
Bolinski, Charlene C.
Boynton, Peter J.
Bresnahan, Gary E.
Broadway, Jamuna
Brown, Dallas
Brown, Nancy E.
Bruton, Robert G.
Bryan, Lloyd D.
Bujold, Noelle D.
Burrell, Christina L.
Canty, Mary T.
Carter, Michael E.
Cicio, Kristen K.

Clark, Bronya
Clarke, Richard A.
Cooper, Kathleen H.
Cullin, Brian P.
Daadler, Ivo H.
Daniel, Patty A.
Danvers, William C.
Darnes, Victoria J.
Davis, William K.
Deshazer, Macarthur X.
Dimel, Marsha L.
Dobbins, James F.
Dohse, Fred J.
Dragone, Karen D.
Dupuy, Shawn L.
Dymersky, Debra L.
Eddy, Randolph P.
Edwards, Joan
Eisenhower, James J.
Epstein, Gerald L.
Fairfax, Kenneth J.
Feeley, John F.
Fetig, James L.
Ficklin, John W.
Flessas, Daniel
Florio, Elaine
Fried, Daniel
Friedrich, M. K.
Fuerth, Leon S.
Fuhrman, Thomas A.
Gates, Brian K.
George, Christopher
Gerstner, Christina L.
Gladbach, Damon J.
Glinski, David L.
Goldgeier, James M.
Gorsuch, Robert P.
Gray, Wendy
Grummon, Stephen R.
Guekel, Kathi A.
Haines, Mary A.
Hale, John E.
Hall, Wilma G.
Hamilton, Roy A.
Harding, Bruce D.
Harmon, Joyce A.
Harris, Elisa D.
Harrison, Lyle M.
Hasman, Thomas M.
Hawes, David J.

Hawkins, Ardenia R.
Heslin, Sheila N.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Hilty, JoAnne M.
Hofmann, Stephan D.
Houck, Baerbel K.
Huggins, Peter
Hunerwadel, Joan S.
Johnson, David T.
Johnson, Natalie A.
Jones, Kerri-Ann D.
Jordan, Donald L.
Joshi, M. Kay
Kelly, Sandra L.
Kerr, Andrew S.
Kessinger, Jodi
Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.
Kreczko, Alan J.
Kristoff, Sandra J.
Kyle, Robert D.
Leary, William H.
Lee, Malcolm R.
Letts, Kelly J.
Lorin, Matthew E.
Lowry, Jay E.
MacDonald, Bruce W.
Malley, Robert
Marshall, Betty A.
Martinez, Alejandro
Maxfield, Nancy H.
McCormick, Shawn H.
McIntyre, Stuart H.
Merchant, Brian
Miller, Matthew E.
Millison, Cathy L.
Miscik, Judith A.
Mitsler, Elaine M.
Miyaoka, Lester H.
Moody, Angelyn D.
Moore, Lori A.
Mueller, William (Doug) D.
Naplan, Steven J.
Neil, M. Elise
Norman, Marcia G.
Norris, John J.
O'loughlin, Kathrine
Parco, Jim E.
Gwyn M. Parker
Parramore, Carl W.

Parris, Mark R.
Pascual, Carlos E.
Peggins, John W.
Peters, Mary A.
Pifer, Steven K.
Kenneth M. Pollack
Poneman, Daniel B.
Porter, Gidell
Quinn, Mary E.
Ragan, Richard F.
Ramsay, Martha S.
Reade, Evan G.
Reed, George
Reznik, Victoria (NMI)
Rice, Susan E.
Ritterhauff, Robin
Roach, Darren S.
Roundtree, Beverly J.
Salvetti, Lisa M.
Samore, Gary S.
Sanborn, Daniel R. K.
David B. Sandalow
Satterfield, David M.
Saunders, John W.
Saunders, Richard M.
Schifter, Richard
Schmidt, John R.
Schmidt, Sandra E.
Schuker, Jill A.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Sculimbrene, Thomas A.
Seaton, James B.
Sens, Andrew D.
Sestak, Joseph A.
Sevigny, Theodore T.
Sheehan, Michael A.
Showalter, Victoria A.
Sigler, Ralph
Simon, Steven N.
Simons, James R.
Smith, Michael P.
Snyder, Julie A.
Stauffer, Helen L.
Suettinger, Robert L.
Sulser, Jack A.
Tarullo, Daniel K.
Unrue, Michael M.
Van Tassel, David S.
Veit, Katherine M.
Vershbow, Alexander R.

Verville, Elizabeth G.
Wadsworth, Valon J.
Walsh, Helen C.
Ward, JoAnn X.
Weber, Paul A.
Wetzel, M. Jeanne
Whitworth, Frank D.
Wiley, Mary C.
Wilhelm, Richard J.
Willis, Robin M.
Wise, William M.
Witkowski, Anne A.
Woolston, Ann E.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Wright, Allison M.
Yorkdale, Glenn H.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY [[OMNIBUS.DOC : 4390 in OMNIBUS.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 26 April 96 17:31

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** OMNIBUS.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 26, 1996

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today I have signed into law H.R. 3019, the "Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996."

This bill helps us move toward a balanced budget in a way that honors our Nation's values by protecting our commitments to education and training, the environment, law enforcement, science and technology, and national service. It restores \$5.1 billion of the \$8.1 billion I had sought for these priorities over levels in

the appropriations bills that I had rejected. In addition, H.R. 3019 provides emergency disaster funding as well as funding for our troops in Bosnia and for the furtherance of the Middle East peace process.

We should have reached this conclusion 7 months ago, at the beginning of the fiscal year instead of more than halfway through it. Unfortunately, the Congress passed versions of the appropriations bills that were far outside of the mainstream, leaving me no choice but to veto them.

Rather than move quickly to reach a compromise such as the one achieved with this legislation, the Congress shut the Government down twice and then I had to sign a record 13 continuing resolutions funding the Government.

The extent of conflict and delay was unprecedented. It should never happen again.

Nonetheless, 7 months later, we have a bill we can all be proud of, one that achieves savings, protects investments, and avoids outcomes that could have been disastrous for our environment and our people.

For example, the bill eliminates, or permits me to suspend, the most egregious legislative riders that the Congress had sought to attach to the appropriations bills, including those that would have blocked enforcement of some of the Nation's key environmental laws. These riders reflected a philosophy of disregard for our environment that the American people and bipartisan majorities in previous Congresses and Administrations had long ago rejected.

At my insistence the Congress dropped the rider that would have prevented the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from using its authority to protect our Nation's wetlands.

Likewise, this bill provides me the authority to suspend three other riders -- authority that I invoked immediately after signing this legislation. If I had not suspended these riders, they would have:

overridden existing environmental laws and led to unsustainable levels of timber cutting in

Alaska's Tongass National Forest;

drastically undermined the level of protection provided to the Mojave National Preserve by the 1994 California Desert Protection Act; and

prohibited proposed or final listing actions by the Departments of the Interior and Commerce under the Endangered Species Act, which could have resulted in a greater risk of extinction of some of the over 400 species that are currently either proposed for listing or for which proposed listings are awaiting evaluation.

At my request, the bill also deletes the measure contained in the Senate- and House-passed Interior appropriations bills that would have extended the repeal of environmental laws and allowed the clear-cutting of old growth trees for 3 years or more. That authority is currently set to expire on September 30 of this year, just 5 months away. I am disappointed, however, that the Congress was unwilling to support an immediate repeal of these provisions, despite the fact that, by imperiling salmon and other species, these provisions threaten the environment and economy of the region.

The bill also funds important programs that the House or the Senate -- or both -- had sought to eliminate.

The Congress, in a bill I vetoed, sought to kill AmeriCorps, the National Service program. This bill retains it, as I had insisted, funding the Corporation for National and Community Service at \$402 million. Through National Service, we will continue to allow young Americans to help address vital needs in their communities, such as health care, crime prevention, and education, while earning a monetary award to help them pursue additional education or training.

The House sought to terminate Goals 2000, which is providing schools throughout the country with the resources to improve teacher training and raise academic standards to prepare our children for the 21st Century. This bill restores funding for Goals 2000.

In another bill I vetoed, the Congress sought to end the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program,

the commitment I made with the previous Congress to put 100,000 additional police officers on the streets of our cities and towns by the year 2000. At my insistence, that program is continued. As a result, we remain on track for fulfilling our commitment, with 45,000 police officers funded by the end of this fiscal year, including 19,000 provided by this legislation. These police are working hand-in-hand with their communities to fight crime. Crime is down in many communities across the Nation, and we can make further progress through the COPS program and similar efforts.

In the same bill that I vetoed, the Congress proposed to end the Department of Commerce's Advanced Technology Program (ATP), an integral part of my civilian technology strategy to promote economic growth. Adequate funding is provided for that program, while proposed language that would have prohibited new grants was deleted. ATP provides an effective mechanism for augmenting U.S. economic growth through highly-leveraged, industry-led research and development. It is a rigorously competitive, cost-shared program that fosters technology development, promotes industrial alliances, and creates jobs. The continuation of a strong ATP is a fitting tribute to the late Secretary Ron Brown, who deserves so much credit for making ATP what it is today.

Other programs or agencies that one or both houses sought to end, but which this bill restores, include the Community Development Financial Institutions program, the Summer Youth jobs program, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

Very importantly, the bill provides \$22.8 billion for the Education Department. I am pleased that the Congress restored critical education programs -- among my highest priorities to levels near or above the fiscal 1995 levels. The restorations include important funding for Title I - Education for the Disadvantaged (which the House had sought to cut by \$1.2 billion), Goals 2000, Safe and Drug-Free Schools, School-to-Work, and Education Technology.

This bill also ensures that colleges, universities, and vocational schools can continue to choose the Federal student loan program -- either the new Federal Direct Student Loan Program or the bank-based guaranteed student loan program -- that best serves the needs of their students and ensures that students have access to the most flexible student loan repayment provisions, including income-contingent repayment. Institutions of higher education that now participate in the program or have planned to participate in July 1996 will be able to do so; other schools that wish to participate can enroll without facing limits on the program. Students with guaranteed student loans who want access to income-contingent repayment will be able to switch into the Direct Loan program. The House had sought to place a severe cap on the Direct Loan program, a step that would have had the effect of killing in its infancy an effort that has benefited students, colleges and universities, and taxpayers alike.

The bill also restores other programs to close to, or above, last year's levels that at least one house of Congress had sought to cut deeply. These include Head Start, Department of Labor worker protection programs, and payments to inter-national organizations for peacekeeping and other programs. To help finance these priorities, the bill provides new debt collection authorities, calls for selling the United States Enrichment Corporation, and cuts Government overhead.

The Congress, also at my insistence, dropped from the bill the most seriously objectionable language provisions affecting the Education Department. The Congress also eliminated controversial language affecting Goals 2000, paving the way for renewed bipartisan support for this program.

The bill provides \$6.5 billion for the EPA. The cuts originally proposed by the House for the EPA would have crippled its ability to protect the health of families throughout the Nation. I am pleased that the Congress deleted or modified other objectionable legislative riders, including restrictions on the size of the diplomatic presence in Vietnam, the District of Columbia school voucher provision, and a measure that could have resulted in bans on the use of Medicaid funds

for abortions for victims of rape or incest.

I am also pleased that the Congress dropped political advocacy disclosure provisions. These provisions could have interfered with the First Amendment rights of such nonprofit organizations as the Girls Scouts, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and the American Red Cross.

I commend the Congress for repealing the language in the 1996 Defense Authorization Act that unfairly required the discharge of military personnel with HIV.

I am disappointed that the Congress chose to modify the conditions under which prison grant monies are distributed to the States. The Congress carefully crafted a distribution mechanism just 2 years ago to ensure that States implementing "truth in sentencing" would be rewarded for doing so. That mechanism is in place and has no need for change. These program changes will significantly delay getting these resources to the places they are needed most.

I note with regret the other objectionable legislative riders that remain in the bill.

They include a provision intended to allow the construction of a third telescope on Mt. Graham, Arizona, affecting the Mt. Graham red squirrel, Native American cultural lands, and the abortion accreditation provision.

While I am disappointed that the Congress chose to reduce funding for the Legal Services Corporation, I am pleased that the bill assures continued funding of legal services programs for all eligible populations, including migrants.

I am also disappointed that the Congress did not approve my request to increase funding by \$250 million for our anti-drug initiative. But I am pleased that the conferees stated their intent to provide additional funds for these important programs in FY 1997, ensuring that we can continue our anti-drug effort at full strength.

Unfortunately, the Congress did not include

legislation I had sought to stabilize the Savings Association Insurance Fund. It is important for the Congress to take action on this issue quickly so that we can put the thrift crisis behind us without imposing any further costs on the taxpayers.

In addition, I note that section 119(a) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, contains a legislative veto, which would be unconstitutional under *INS v. Chadha* (462 U.S. 919) (1983). However, because I am suspending section 119(a) pursuant to section 119(b), the constitutional problem will be avoided.

With regard to defense, this bill also permits the Federal Government to undertake a multi-year procurement of the C-17 aircraft, the critical next-generation military transport. The C-17 will greatly enhance our ability to respond to crises around the world; buying it this way will save hundreds of millions of dollars for the taxpayers.

This bill represents true compromise and bipartisan cooperation. Clearly, when we work together we can enact good legislation for the American people.

With this in mind, we should build on our efforts here and move on to the larger challenge of balancing the budget over the next 7 years. The American people deserve a balanced budget, and we should give it to them.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 26, 1996.

#

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Shawn McCormick to Susan Rice, re: [Draft] (3 pages)	04/26/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/12/1996 - 04/26/1996]

2007-1550-F
kc2067

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.