

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 16 April 97 14:20
FROM LaFleur, Vinca A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT embassy [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Naplan, Steven J.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
[[MOSEMB.DOC : 3585 in MOSEMB.DOC]]
I didn't hear this one delivered, but my recollection is that in the end it turned into an "American community" event, and so all the personal stuff about embassy staff got deleted.

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
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 "Ulitz 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.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 24 April 97 17:48
FROM LaFleur, Vinca A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: RBTP in State of the Union Address [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO LeBaron, Richard B.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY here's potus. let me know if I can point you toward anything else... v.

From: Wozniak, Natalie S.
To: @PRESS - Public Affairs; @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: RBTP in State of the Union Address [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Wednesday, February 05, 1997 02:55 PM

[[SOTU1997.doc : 4438 in SOTU1997.doc]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 5 February 97 14:54

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** SOTU1997.doc

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release February 4, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

United States Capitol

9:15 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, members of the 105th Congress, distinguished guests, and my fellow Americans:

I think I should start by saying, thanks for inviting me back. (Applause.) I come before you tonight with a challenge as great as any in our peacetime history, and a plan of action to meet that challenge, to prepare our people for the bold new world of the 21st century.

We have much to be thankful for. With four years of growth, we have won back the basic strength of our economy. With crime and welfare rolls declining, we are winning back our optimism, the enduring faith that we can master any difficulty. With the Cold War receding and global commerce at record levels, we are helping to win unrivaled peace and prosperity all across the world.

My fellow Americans, the state of our union is strong. (Applause.) But now we must rise to the decisive moment, to make a nation and a world better than any we have ever known. The new promise of the global economy, the Information Age, unimagined new work, life enhancing technology -- all these are ours to seize. That is our honor and our challenge. We must be shapers of events, not observers. For if we do not act, the moment will pass -- and we will lose the best possibilities of our future.

We face no imminent threat, but we do have an enemy -- the enemy of our time is inaction. So, tonight, I issue a call to action -- action by this Congress, action by our states, by our people, to prepare America for the 21st century. Action to keep our economy and our democracy strong and working for all our people; action to strengthen education and harness the forces of technology and science; action to build stronger families and stronger communities and a safer environment; action to keep America the world's strongest force for peace, freedom and prosperity. And above all, action to build a more perfect union here at home.

The spirit we bring to our work will make all the difference. We must be committed to the pursuit of opportunity for all

Americans,
responsibility from all Americans, in a community of all
Americans.
And we must be committed to a new kind of government -- not to
solve
all our problems for us, but to give our people -- all our people
--
the tools they need to make the most of their own lives.

And we must work together. The people of this nation elected us
all. They want us to be partners, not partisans. They put us
all
right here in the same boat, they gave us all oars, and they told
us
to row. Now, here is the direction I believe we should take.

First, we must move quickly to complete the unfinished business
of
our country -- to balance our budget, renew our democracy, and
finish
the job of welfare reform.

Over the last four years, we have brought new economic growth by
investing in our people, expanding our exports, cutting our
deficits,
creating over 11 million new jobs, a four year record.
(Applause.)

Now we must keep our economy the strongest in the world. We here
tonight have an historic opportunity. Let this Congress be the
Congress that finally balances the budget. (Applause.)

In two days, I will propose a detailed plan to balance the budget
by 2002. This plan will balance the budget and invest in our
people
while protecting Medicare, Medicaid, education, and the
environment.
It will balance the budget and build on the Vice President's
efforts
to make our government work better, even as it costs less. It
will
balance the budget and provide middle class tax relief to pay for
education and health care, to help to raise a child, to buy and
sell
a home.

Balancing the budget requires only your vote and my signature.
It
does not require us to rewrite our Constitution. (Applause.) I
believe it is both unnecessary and unwise to adopt a balanced
budget

amendment that could cripple our country in time of crisis, and force unwanted results, such as judges halting Social Security checks or increasing taxes. Let us at least agree, we should not pass any measure -- no measure should be passed that threatens Social Security. (Applause.) Whatever your view on that, we all must concede we don't need a constitutional amendment, we need action.

(Applause.)

Whatever our differences, we should balance the budget now. And then, for the long term health of our society, we must agree to a bipartisan process to preserve Social Security and reform Medicare for the long run, so that these fundamental programs will be as strong for our children as they are for our parents.

And let me say something that's not in my script tonight. I know this is not going to be easy. But I really believe one of the reasons the American people gave me a second term was to take the tough decisions in the next four years that will carry our country through the next 50 years. I know it is easier for me than for you to say or do. But another reason I was elected is to support all of you, without regard to party, to give you what is necessary to join in these decisions. We owe it to our country and to our future. (Applause.)

Our second piece of unfinished business requires us to commit ourselves tonight, before the eyes of America, to finally enacting bipartisan campaign finance reform. (Applause.)

Now, Senators McCain and Feingold, Representatives Shays and Meehan, have reached across party lines here to craft tough and fair reform. Their proposal would curb spending, reduce the role of special interests, create a level playing field between challengers and incumbents, and ban contributions from noncitizens, all corporate sources, and the other large soft money contributions that both parties receive.

You know and I know that this can be delayed. And you know and I know the delay will mean the death of reform. So let's set our

own
deadline. Let's work together to write bipartisan campaign
finance
reform into law and pass McCain Feingold by the day we celebrate
the
birth of our democracy -- July the 4th. (Applause.)

There is a third piece of unfinished business. Over the last
four
years, we moved a record 2.25 million people off the welfare
rolls.
Then last year, Congress enacted landmark welfare reform
legislation,
demanding that all able bodied recipients assume the
responsibility
of moving from welfare to work.

Now each and every one of us has to fulfill our responsibility --
indeed, our moral obligation -- to make sure that people who now
must
work, can work. (Applause.) Now we must act to meet a new goal:
2
million more people off the welfare rolls by the year 2000.

Here is my plan: Tax credits and other incentives for businesses
that hire people off welfare; incentives for job placement firms
and
states to create more jobs for welfare recipients; training,
transportation, and child care to help people go to work.

Now I challenge every state: Turn those welfare checks into
private sector paychecks. I challenge every religious
congregation,
every community nonprofit, every business to hire someone off
welfare. And I'd like to say especially to every employer in our
country who ever criticized the old welfare system, you can't
blame
that old system anymore, we have torn it down. Now do your part.

Give someone on welfare the chance to go to work. (Applause.)

Tonight, I am pleased to announce that five major corporations --
Sprint, Monsanto, UPS, Burger King and United Airlines -- will be
the
first to join in a new national effort to marshal America's
businesses, large and small, to create jobs so that people can
move
from welfare to work. (Applause.)

We passed welfare reform. All of you know I believe we were

right
to do it. But no one can walk out of this chamber with a clear
conscience unless you are prepared to finish the job. (Applause.)

And we must join together to do something else, too -- something
both Republican and Democratic governors have asked us to do --
to
restore basic health and disability benefits when misfortune
strikes
immigrants who came to this country legally, who work hard, pay
taxes
and obey the law. To do otherwise is simply unworthy of a great
nation of immigrants. (Applause.)

Now, looking ahead, the greatest step of all -- the high
threshold
of the future we now must cross -- and my number one priority for
the
next four years is to ensure that all Americans have the best
education in the world. (Applause.)

Let's work together to meet these three goals: Every 8 year old
must be able to read; every 12 year old must be able to log on to
the
Internet; every 18 year old must be able to go to college; and
every
adult American must be able to keep on learning for a lifetime.
(Applause.)

My balanced budget makes an unprecedented commitment to these
goals
-- \$51 billion next year. But far more than money is required.
I
have a plan, a Call to Action for American Education, based on
these
10 principles.

First, a national crusade for education standards -- not federal
government standards, but national standards, representing what
all
our students must know to succeed in the knowledge economy of the
21st century. Every state and school must shape the curriculum
to
reflect these standards, and train teachers to lift students up
to
them. To help schools meet the standards and measure their
progress,
we will lead an effort over the next two years to develop
national
tests of student achievement in reading and math.

Tonight, I issue a challenge to the nation: Every state should adopt high national standards, and by 1999, every state should test every 4th grader in reading and every 8th grader in math to make sure these standards are met. (Applause.)

Raising standards will not be easy, and some of our children will not be able to meet them at first. The point is not to put our children down, but to lift them up. Good tests will show us who needs help, what changes in teaching to make, and which schools need to improve. They can help us to end social promotion. For no child should move from grade school to junior high, or junior high to high school until he or she is ready.

Last month, our Secretary of Education Dick Riley and I visited Northern Illinois, where 8th grade students from 20 school districts, in a project aptly called "First in the World," took the Third International Math and Science Study. That's a test that reflects the world class standards our children must meet for the new era.

And those students in Illinois tied for first in the world in science and came in second in math. Two of them, Kristin Tanner and Chris Getsla, are here tonight, along with their teacher, Sue Winski; they're up there with the First Lady. And they prove that when we aim high and challenge our students, they will be the best in the world. Let's give them a hand. Stand up, please. (Applause.)

Second, to have the best schools, we must have the best teachers.

Most of us in this chamber would not be here tonight without the help of those teachers. I know that I wouldn't be here. For years, many of our educators, led by North Carolina's Governor Jim Hunt and the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, have worked very hard to establish nationally accepted credentials for excellence in teaching. Just 500 of these teachers have been certified since

1995.

My budget will enable 100,000 more to seek national certification as master teachers. We should reward and recognize our best teachers. (Applause.) And as we reward them, we should quickly and fairly remove those few who don't measure up, and we should challenge more of our finest young people to consider teaching as a career.

Third, we must do more to help all our children read. Forty percent -- forty percent -- of our 8 year olds cannot read on their own. That's why we have just launched the America Reads initiative -- to build a citizen army of one million volunteer tutors to make sure every child can read independently by the end of the 3rd grade. We will use thousands of AmeriCorps volunteers to mobilize this citizen army. We want at least 100,000 college students to help.

And tonight I am pleased that 60 college presidents have answered my call, pledging that thousands of their work study students will serve for one year as reading tutors. (Applause.)

This is also a challenge to every teacher and every principal. You must use these tutors to help students read. And it is especially a challenge to our parents. You must read with your children every night.

This leads to the fourth principle: Learning begins in the first days of life. Scientists are now discovering how young children develop emotionally and intellectually from their very first days, and how important it is for parents to begin immediately talking, singing, even reading to their infants. The First Lady has spent years writing about this issue, studying it. And she and I are going to convene a White House Conference on Early Learning and the Brain this spring, to explore how parents and educators can best use these startling new findings.

We already know we should start teaching children before they start school. That's why this balanced budget expands Head Start to one million children by 2002. (Applause.) And that is why the Vice President and Mrs. Gore will host their annual family conference this June on what we can do to make sure that parents are an active part of their children's learning all the way through school.

They've done a great deal to highlight the importance of family in our life, and now they're turning their attention to getting more parents involved in their children's learning all the way through school. And I thank you, Mr. Vice President, and I thank you especially, Tipper, for what you do. (Applause.)

Fifth, every state should give parents the power to choose the right public school for their children. Their right to choose will foster competition and innovation that can make public schools better. We should also make it possible for more parents and teachers to start charter schools, schools that set and meet the highest standards, and exist only as long as they do. Our plan will help America to create 3,000 of these charter schools by the next century -- nearly seven times as there are in the country today -- so that parents will have even more choices in sending their children to the best schools.

Sixth: Character education must be taught in our schools. We must teach our children to be good citizens. (Applause.) And we must continue to promote order and discipline, supporting communities that introduce school uniforms, impose curfews enforce truancy laws, remove disruptive students from the classroom, and have zero tolerance for guns and drugs in school. (Applause.)

Seventh: We cannot expect our children to raise themselves up in schools that are literally falling down. With the student population at an all time high, and record numbers of school buildings falling into disrepair, this has now become a serious national concern. Therefore, my budget includes a new initiative --\$5 billion to

help
communities finance \$20 billion in school construction over the
next
four years. (Applause.)

Eighth: We must make the 13th and 14th years of education
-- at least two years of college -- just as universal in America
by
the 21st century as a high school education is today, and we must
open the doors of college to Americans. (Applause.)

To do that, I propose America's HOPE Scholarship, based on
Georgia's pioneering program: two years of a \$1,500 tax credit
for
college tuition, enough to pay for the typical community college.

I
also propose a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 a year for all
tuition
after high school; an expanded IRA you can withdraw from tax free
for
education; and the largest increase in Pell Grant scholarships in
20

years. (Applause.) Now, this plan will give most families the
ability to pay no taxes on money they save for college tuition.

I
ask you to pass it -- and give every American who works hard the
chance to go to college.

Ninth: In the 21st century, we must expand the frontiers of
learning across a lifetime. All our people, of whatever age,
must
have a chance to learn new skills. Most Americans live near a
community college. The roads that take them there can be paths
to a
better future. My G.I. Bill for America's Workers will transform
the
confusing tangle of federal training programs into a simple skill
grant to go directly into eligible workers' hands. For too long,
this bill has been sitting on that desk there without action -- I
ask
you to pass it now. Let's give more of our workers the ability
to
learn and to earn for a lifetime. (Applause.)

Tenth: We must bring the power of the Information Age into all
our
schools. Last year, I challenged America to connect every
classroom
and library to the Internet by the year 2000, so that, for the
first

time in our history, children in the most isolated rural towns,
the
most comfortable suburbs, the poorest inner city schools, will
have
the same access to the same universe of knowledge. (Applause.)
That
is my plan -- a Call to Action for American Education. Some may
say
that it is unusual for a President to pay this kind of attention
to
education. Some may say it is simply because the President and
his
wonderful wife have been obsessed with this subject for more
years
than they can recall. That is not what is driving these
proposals.

We must understand the significance of this endeavor: One of the
greatest sources of our strength throughout the Cold War was a
bipartisan foreign policy; because our future was at stake,
politics
stopped at the water's edge. Now I ask you -- and I ask all our
nation's governors; I ask parents, teachers, and citizens all
across
America -- for a new nonpartisan commitment to education --
because
education is a critical national security issue for our future,
and
politics must stop at the schoolhouse door. (Applause.)

To prepare America for the 21st century we must harness the
powerful forces of science and technology to benefit all
Americans.
This is the first State of the Union carried live in video over
the
Internet. But we've only begun to spread the benefits of a
technology revolution that should become the modern birthright of
every citizen.

Our effort to connect every classroom is just the beginning.
Now,
we should connect every hospital to the Internet, so that doctors
can
instantly share data about their patients with the best
specialists
in the field. And I challenge the private sector tonight to
start by
connecting every children's hospital as soon as possible, so that
a
child in bed can stay in touch with school, family and friends.

A
sick child need no longer be a child alone. (Applause.)

We must build the second generation of the Internet so that our leading universities and national laboratories can communicate in speeds 1,000 times faster than today, to develop new medical treatments, new sources of energy, new ways of working together.

But we cannot stop there. As the Internet becomes our new town square, a computer in every home -- a teacher of all subjects, a connection to all cultures -- this will no longer be a dream, but a necessity. And over the next decade, that must be our goal. (Applause.)

We must continue to explore the heavens -- pressing on with the Mars probes and the international space station, both of which will have practical applications for our everyday living.

We must speed the remarkable advances in medical science. The human genome project is now decoding the genetic mysteries of life. American scientists have discovered genes linked to breast cancer and ovarian cancer, and medication that stops a stroke in progress and begins to reverse its effect, and treatments that dramatically lengthen the lives of people with HIV and AIDS.

Since I took office, funding for AIDS research at the National Institutes of Health has increased dramatically -- to \$1.5 billion. With new resources, NIH will now become the most powerful discovery engine for an AIDS vaccine, working with other scientists to finally end the threat of AIDS. (Applause.) Remember that every year -- every year we move up the discovery of an AIDS vaccine will save millions of lives around the world. We must reinforce our commitment to medical science.

To prepare America for the 21st century, we must build stronger families. Over the past four years, the Family and Medical Leave law has helped millions of Americans to take time off to be with their families. With new pressures on people in the way they work and live, I believe we must expand family leave so that workers can

take
time off for teacher conferences and a child's medical checkup.
We
should pass flex time, so workers can choose to be paid for
overtime
in income or trade it in for time off to be with their families.
(Applause.)

We must continue -- we must continue, step by step, to give more
families access to affordable, quality health care. Forty
million
Americans still lack health insurance. Ten million children
still
lack health insurance -- 80 percent of them have working parents
who
pay taxes. That is wrong. (Applause.)

My balanced budget will extend health coverage to up to 5 million
of those children. Since nearly half of all children who lose
their
insurance do so because their parents lose or change a job, my
budget
will also ensure that people who temporarily lose their jobs can
still afford to keep their health insurance. No child should be
without a doctor just because a parent is without a job.
(Applause.)

My Medicare plan modernizes Medicare, increases the life of the
trust fund to 10 years, provides support for respite care for the
many families with loved ones afflicted with Alzheimer's. And
for
the first time, it would fully pay for annual mammograms.
(Applause.)

Just as we ended drive through deliveries of babies last year, we
must now end the dangerous and demeaning practice of forcing
women
home from the hospital only hours after a mastectomy.
(Applause.) I
ask your support for bipartisan legislation to guarantee that a
woman can stay in the hospital for 48 hours after a mastectomy.
With
us tonight is Dr. Kristen Zarfes, a Connecticut surgeon whose
outrage at this practice spurred a national movement and inspired
this
legislation. I'd like her to stand so we thank her for her
efforts.
Dr. Zarfes, thank you. (Applause.)

In the last four years, we have increased child support

collections
by 50 percent. Now we should go further and do better by making
it
a felony for any parent to cross a state line in an attempt to
flee
from this, his or her most sacred obligation. (Applause.)

Finally, we must also protect our children by standing firm in
our
determination to ban the advertising and marketing of cigarettes
that
endanger their lives. (Applause.)

To prepare America for the 21st century, we must build stronger
communities. We should start with safe streets. Serious crime
has
dropped five years in a row. The key has been community
policing.
We must finish the job of putting 100,000 community police on the
streets of the United States. (Applause.) We should pass the
Victims Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

And I ask you to mount a full scale assault on juvenile crime,
with
legislation that declares war on gangs, with new prosecutors and
tougher penalties; extends the Brady Bill so violent teen
criminals
will not be able to buy handguns; requires child safety locks on
handguns to prevent unauthorized use; and helps to keep our
schools
open after hours, on weekends, and in the summer, so our young
people
will have someplace to go and something to say yes to.
(Applause.)

This balanced budget includes the largest antidrug effort ever:
to
stop drugs at their source, punish those who push them, and teach
our young people that drugs are wrong, drugs are illegal, and
drugs
will kill them. I hope you will support it. (Applause.)

Our growing economy has helped to revive poor urban and rural
neighborhoods. But we must do more to empower them to create the
conditions in which all families can flourish and to create jobs
through investment by business and loans by banks.

We should double the number of empowerment zones. They've
already
brought so much hope to communities like Detroit, where the

unemployment rate has been cut in half in four years. We should restore contaminated urban land and buildings to productive use. We should expand the network of community development banks. And together we must pledge tonight that we will use this empowerment approach -- including private sector tax incentives -- to renew our Capital City, so that Washington is a great place to work and live, and once again the proud face America shows to world. (Applause.)

We must protect our environment in every community. In the last four years, we cleaned up 250 toxic waste sites, as many as in the previous 12. Now, we should clean up 500 more, so that our children grow up next to parks, not poison. I urge you to pass my proposal to make big polluters live by a simple rule: If you pollute our environment, you should pay to clean it up. (Applause.)

In the last four years, we strengthened our nation's safe food and clean drinking water laws; we protected some of America's rarest, most beautiful land in Utah's Red Rocks region; created three new national parks in the California desert; and began to restore the Florida Everglades. Now we must be as vigilant with our rivers as we are with our lands. Tonight, I announce that this year I will designate 10 American Heritage Rivers, to help communities alongside them revitalize their waterfronts and clean up pollution in the rivers, proving once again that we can grow the economy as we protect the environment. (Applause.)

We must also protect our global environment, working to ban the worst toxic chemicals and to reduce the greenhouse gases that challenge our health even as they change our climate.

Now, we all know that in all of our communities, some of our children simply don't have what they need to grow and learn in their own homes, or schools or neighborhoods. And that means the rest of us must do more, for they are our children, too. That's why President Bush, General Colin Powell, former Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros will join the Vice President and me to lead the

President's
Summit of Service in Philadelphia in April.

Our national service program, AmeriCorps, has already helped 70,000 young people to work their way through college as they serve America. Now we intend to mobilize millions of Americans to serve in thousands of ways. Citizen service is an American responsibility which all Americans should embrace, and I ask your support for that endeavor. (Applause.)

I'd like to make just one last point about our national community. Our economy is measured in numbers and statistics, and it's very important. But the enduring worth of our nation lies in our shared values and our soaring spirit. So instead of cutting back on our modest efforts to support the arts and humanities, I believe we should stand by them and challenge our artists, musicians, and writers -- (applause) -- challenge our museums, libraries and theaters -- (applause) -- we should -- we should challenge all Americans in the arts and humanities to join with our fellow citizens to make the year 2000 a national celebration of the American spirit in every community -- a celebration of our common culture in the century that has passed, and in the new one to come in a new millennium, so that we can remain the world's beacon not only of liberty, but of creativity, long after the fireworks have faded.

To prepare America for the 21st century we must master the forces of change in the world and keep American leadership strong and sure for an uncharted time.

Fifty years ago, a farsighted America led in creating the institutions that secured victory in the Cold War and built a growing world economy. As a result, today more people than ever embrace our ideals and share our interests. Already, we have dismantled many of the blocs and barriers that divided our parents' world. For the first time, more people live under democracy than dictatorship, including every nation in our own hemisphere, but one -- and its

day,
too, will come. (Applause.)

Now, we stand at another moment of change and choice --and
another
time to be farsighted, to bring America 50 more years of security
and
prosperity. In this endeavor, our first task is to help to
build,
for the first time, an undivided, democratic Europe. When Europe
is
stable, prosperous and at peace, America is more secure.

To that end, we must expand NATO by 1999, so that countries that
were once our adversaries can become our allies. At the special
NATO
summit this summer, that is what we will begin to do. We must
strengthen NATO's Partnership for Peace with non member allies.
And
we must build a stable partnership between NATO and a democratic
Russia. (Applause.) An expanded NATO is good for America. And
a
Europe in which all democracies define their future not in terms
of
what they can do to each other, but in terms of what they can do
together for the good of all -- that kind of Europe is good for
America.

Second, America must look to the East no less than to the West.
Our security demands it. Americans fought three wars in Asia in
this
century. Our prosperity requires it. More than two million
American jobs depend upon trade with Asia.

There, too, we are helping to shape an Asian Pacific community of
cooperation, not conflict. Let our progress there not mask the
peril
that remains. Together with South Korea, we must advance peace
talks with North Korea and bridge the Cold War's last divide.
And I
call on Congress to fund our share of the agreement under which
North
Korea must continue to freeze and then dismantle its nuclear
weapons
program. (Applause.)

We must pursue a deeper dialogue with China -- for the sake of
our
interests and our ideals. An isolated China is not good for
America.

A China playing its proper role in the world is. I will go to China, and I have invited China's President to come here, not because we agree on everything, but because engaging China is the best way to work on our common challenges like ending nuclear testing, and to deal frankly with our fundamental differences like human rights. (Applause.)

The American people must prosper in the global economy. We've worked hard to tear down trade barriers abroad so that we can create good jobs at home. I am proud to say that today, America is once again the most competitive nation and the number one exporter in the world. (Applause.)

Now we must act to expand our exports, especially to Asia and Latin America -- two of the fastest growing regions on Earth -- or be left behind as these emerging economies forge new ties with other nations. That is why we need the authority now to conclude new trade agreements that open markets to our goods and services even as we preserve our values. (Applause.)

We need not shrink from the challenge of the global economy. After all, we have the best workers and the best products. In a truly open market, we can out compete anyone, anywhere on Earth.

But this is about more than economics. By expanding trade, we can advance the cause of freedom and democracy around the world. There is no better example of this truth than Latin America where democracy and open markets are on the march together. That is why I will visit there in the spring to reinforce our important tie.

We should all be proud that America led the effort to rescue our neighbor, Mexico, from its economic crises. And we should all be proud that last month Mexico repaid the United States -- three full years ahead of schedule -- with half a billion dollar profit to us. (Applause.)

America must continue to be an unrelenting force for peace -- from the Middle East to Haiti, from Northern Ireland to Africa.

Taking reasonable risks for peace keeps us from being drawn into far more costly conflicts later.

With American leadership, the killing has stopped in Bosnia. Now the habits of peace must take hold. The new NATO force will allow reconstruction and reconciliation to accelerate. Tonight, I ask Congress to continue its strong support for our troops. They are doing a remarkable job there for America, and America must do right by them. (Applause.)

Fifth, we must move strongly against new threats to our security.

In the past four years, we agreed to ban -- we led the way to a worldwide agreement to ban nuclear testing. With Russia, we dramatically cut nuclear arsenals and we stopped targeting each others citizens. We are acting to prevent nuclear materials from falling into the wrong hands and to rid the world of land mines. (Applause.)

We are working with other nations with renewed intensity to fight drug traffickers and to stop terrorists before they act, and hold them fully accountable if they do. (Applause.)

Now, we must rise to a new test of leadership: ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention. (Applause.) Make no mistake about it, it will make our troops safer from chemical attack; it will help us to fight terrorism. We have no more important obligations -- especially in the wake of what we now know about the Gulf War. This treaty has been bipartisan from the beginning -- supported by Republican and Democratic administrations and Republican and Democratic members of Congress -- and already approved by 68 nations.

But if we do not act by April the 29th -- when this Convention goes into force, with or without us -- we will lose the chance to have Americans leading and enforcing this effort. Together we must make

the Chemical Weapons Convention law, so that at last we can begin to outlaw poison gas from the Earth. (Applause.)

Finally, we must have the tools to meet all these challenges. We must maintain a strong and ready military. We must increase funding for weapons modernization by the year 2000, and we must take good care of our men and women in uniform. They are the world's finest. (Applause.)

We must also renew our commitment to America's diplomacy, and pay our debts and dues to international financial institutions like the World Bank, and to a reforming United Nations. (Applause.) Every dollar we devote to preventing conflicts, to promoting democracy, to stopping the spread of disease and starvation, brings a sure return in security and savings. Yet international affairs spending today is just one percent of the federal budget -- a small fraction of what America invested in diplomacy to choose leadership over escapism at the start of the Cold War. If America is to continue to lead the world, we here who lead America simply must find the will to pay our way.

A farsighted America moved the world to a better place over these last 50 years. And so it can be for another 50 years. But a shortsighted America will soon find its words falling on deaf ears all around the world. (Applause.)

Almost exactly 50 years ago, in the first winter of the Cold War, President Truman stood before a Republican Congress and called upon our country to meet its responsibilities of leadership. This was his warning -- he said, "If we falter, we may endanger the peace of the world, and we shall surely endanger the welfare of this nation." That Congress, led by Republicans like Senator Arthur Vandenberg, answered President Truman's call. Together, they made the commitments that strengthened our country for 50 years.

Now let us do the same. Let us do what it takes to remain the indispensable nation -- to keep America strong, secure and prosperous for another 50 years. (Applause.)

In the end, more than anything else, our world leadership grows out of the power of our example here at home, out of our ability to remain strong as one America.

All over the world, people are being torn asunder by racial, ethnic, and religious conflicts that fuel fanaticism and terror. We are the world's most diverse democracy, and the world looks to us to show that it is possible to live and advance together across those kinds of differences.

America has always been a nation of immigrants. From the start, a steady stream of people, in search of freedom and opportunity, have left their own lands to make this land their home. We started as an experiment in democracy fueled by Europeans. We have grown into an experiment in democratic diversity fueled by openness and promise.

My fellow Americans, we must never, ever believe that our diversity is a weakness -- it is our greatest strength. (Applause.) Americans speak every language, know every county. People on every continent can look to us and see the reflection of their own great potential -- and they always will, as long as we strive to give all of our citizens, whatever their background, an opportunity to achieve their own greatness.

We're not there yet. We still see evidence of abiding bigotry and intolerance, in ugly words and awful violence, in burned churches and bombed buildings. We must fight against this, in our country and in our hearts.

Just a few days before my second Inauguration, one of country's best known pastors, Reverend Robert Schuller, suggested that I read Isaiah 58:12. Here's what it says: "Thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt be called, the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in." I placed my hand on that verse when I took the oath of office, on behalf of all Americans. For no matter what our differences -- in our faiths, our backgrounds, our politics -- we must all be repairers of the breach.

I want to say a word about two other Americans who show us how. Congressman Frank Tejeda was buried yesterday, a proud American whose family came from Mexico. He was only 51 years old. He was awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart, fighting for his country in Vietnam. And he went on to serve Texas and America fighting for our future in this chamber. We are grateful for his service and honored that his mother, Lillie Tejeda, and his sister, Mary Alice, have come from Texas to be with us here tonight. And we welcome you. (Applause.)

Gary Locke, the newly elected Governor of Washington State, is the first Chinese American governor in the history of our country. He's the proud son of two of the millions of Asian American immigrants who have strengthened America with their hard work, family values and good citizenship. He represents the future we can all achieve. Thank you, Governor, for being here. Please stand up. (Applause.)

Reverend Schuller, Congressman Tejeda, Governor Locke, along with Kristin Tanner and Chris Getsla, Sue Winski and Dr. Kristen Zarfos -- they're all Americans from different roots, whose lives reflect the best of what we can become when we are one America. We may not share a common past, but we surely do share a common future.

Building one America is our most important mission -- "the foundation for many generations," of every other strength we must build for this new century. Money cannot buy it. Power cannot compel it. Technology cannot create it. It can only come from the human spirit.

America is far more than a place. It is an idea, the most powerful idea in the history of nations. And all of us in this chamber, we are now the bearers of that idea, leading a great people into a new world. A child born tonight will have almost no memory of the 20th century. Everything that child will know about America will be because of what we do now to build a new century.

We don't have a moment to waste. Tomorrow there will be just over 1,000 days until the year 2000. One thousand days to prepare our people. One thousand days to work together. One thousand days to build a bridge to a land of new promise. My fellow Americans, we have work to do. Let us seize those days and the century.

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

END

10:15 P.M. EST

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 25 April 97 08:56
FROM Malley, Robert
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Immigration [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Benjamin, Daniel
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Dan --

This is not going to be very helpful; we apparently were not in the mood to defend immigrants at the time . . .

Probably better for you to see what I send you later today . .

[[OMNIBUS.DOC : 2064 in OMNIBUS.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 2 October 96 11:51
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** OMNIBUS.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release October 1, 1996

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have signed into law H.R. 3610, the fiscal year 1997 omnibus appropriations and immigration reform bill.

This bill is good for America, and I am pleased that my Administration could fashion it with the Congress on a

bipartisan basis. It moves us further down the road toward our goal of a balanced budget while protecting, not violating, the values we share as Americans -- opportunity, responsibility, and community.

Specifically, the legislation restores needed funds for education and training, the environment, science and technology, and law enforcement; fully funds my anti-drug and counter-terrorism initiatives; extends the Brady Bill so that those who commit domestic violence cannot buy handguns; provides needed resources to respond to fires in the western part of the Nation and to the devastation brought by Hurricanes Fran and Hortense; and includes landmark immigration reform legislation that cracks down on illegal immigration without punishing legal immigrants.

The bill restores substantial sums for education and training, furthering my agenda of life-long education to help Americans acquire the skills they need to get good jobs in the new global economy.

It provides the funds through which Head Start can serve an additional 50,000 disadvantaged young children; fulfills my request for the Goals 2000 education reform program, enabling States to more quickly raise their academic standards and implement innovative reform; increases funding for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program, helping States reduce violence and drug abuse in schools; provides most of my request for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help States leverage technology funds; fulfills my request for Title 1, education for the disadvantaged; and provides the funds to enable well over a half-million young people to participate in the Summer Jobs program.

For college students, I am pleased that the bill fulfills my request for the largest Pell Grant college scholarship awards in history and expands the number of middle- and low-income students who receive aid by 126,000 -- to 3.8 million. I am also pleased that the bill fully funds my Direct Lending program, enabling more students to take advantage of cheaper and more efficient loans.

For the environment, the bill provides funds to support the Environmental Protection Agency's early implementation of two major new environmental laws that I signed this summer -- the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Pesticide and Food Safety Law. In

addition, the bill provides additional funds for energy conservation and to help finish the cleanup of Boston Harbor and help prevent beach closures.

At the same time, the bill does not contain any of the riders that would have affected management of the Tongass National Forest in Alaska, national Native American tribal rights, the Interior Department's management of subsistence fishing in Alaska, long-term management of the Elwha Dam in Washington State, and the issuance of emergency-efficiency standards for appliances. I am, however, disappointed the Congress did not adopt my proposal to repeal the 1995 salvage timber rider and restore the application of environmental laws to salvage logging on Federal lands.

For research and technology, the bill promotes economic growth by continuing needed Federal support for advanced technology. It restores funding for the Commerce Department's Advanced Technology Program, providing resources for new grants to support innovative technology companies across the Nation.

It also provides a sizeable increase for the National Institutes of Health, which will enable NIH to expand its critical research into new ways to treat breast cancer, AIDS, and other diseases. I am also pleased that the bill provides nearly \$1 billion for Ryan White AIDS treatment grants, including funds to help States purchase a new class of AIDS drugs called "protease inhibitors" and other life-extending medications. And the Congress also fully funded my request for the Department of Housing and Urban Development's program that provides housing assistance for people with AIDS.

For law enforcement, the bill provides \$1.4 billion to ensure that my program to put 100,000 more police on the streets of America's communities by the year 2000 proceeds on schedule; with this bill, we will have provided funding for 64,000 of the 100,000 that I called for at the start of my Administration. The bill also increases funds for Justice Department law enforcement programs, for the FBI's crime-fighting efforts, and for new Federal prisons. As I had urged, the bill also extends the Brady Bill to ensure

that
those who commit domestic violence cannot purchase guns.
Finally,
I am pleased that the Congress provided a modest increase for the
Legal Services Corporation, which ensures that those who lack the
means still have access to our legal system.

I am also pleased that the bill provides a \$1.4 billion
increase in funding for anti-drug programs. It doubles funding
for
Drug Courts, increases funds for drug interdiction efforts by the
Defense, Transportation, and Treasury Departments, and provides
the
resources to expand the Drug Enforcement Administration's
domestic
efforts along the Southwest border and elsewhere. The bill also
includes strong language about drug testing that my
Administration
had proposed, requiring that localities have drug-testing
programs
in place for their prisoners and parolees in order to qualify for
State and local prison grants. And it includes funding for the
drug testing of Federal, State, and local arrestees.

For counterterrorism, the bill funds my request for over
\$1.1 billion to fight terrorism and to improve aviation security
and safety. It enables the Justice and Treasury Departments to
better investigate and prosecute terrorist acts, and it provides
funds to implement the recommendations of Vice President Gore's
Commission on Aviation Safety and Security and the Federal
Aviation
Administration's recent 90-day safety review. These funds will
enable us to hire 300 more aviation security personnel, deploy
new
explosive detection teams, and buy high-technology bomb detection
equipment to screen luggage. The bill also gives my
Administration
the authority to study the use of taggants in black and smokeless
powder; taggant technology holds the promise of allowing the
detection and identification of explosives material.

I hereby designate as an emergency requirement, as the
Congress has already done, the \$122.6 million in fiscal 1996 funds
and the \$230.68 million in fiscal 1997 funds for the Defense
Department for antiterrorism, counterterrorism,
and security enhancement programs in this Act, pursuant to
section 251(b)(2)(D)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

This bill also funds the Nation's defense program for another

year; it fully funds my defense antiterrorism and counter-narcotics efforts as well as the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, and at my insistence it provides a substantial amount of the funding for my dual-use technology program. But it also provides about \$9 billion more than I proposed for defense, including a substantial amount for weapons that are not even in the Defense Department's future plans and were not requested by the service chiefs. This bill is part of a plan by the majority in the Congress that adds funds for investments now and reduces them in the future. I continue to believe that my long-range plan is more rational. It provides sufficient funds now while increasing them at the turn of the century when new technologies will become available.

I am pleased that the Congress has provided the minimum acceptable levels for certain key international affairs programs, such as the U.S. contribution to the International Development Association and the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization and for international peacekeeping operations and arrears. I also commend the Congress for providing at least a modest increase in funding international family planning programs and for dropping misguided Mexico City restrictions, and for funding bilateral economic assistance without rescinding prior-year appropriations. In addition, the Congress has facilitated the Middle East peace process by authorizing U.S. participation in the Middle East Development Bank. Nevertheless, I must note that the overall funding level for international affairs programs is well below what we need to assure that we can achieve our foreign policy objectives.

This bill, however, does more than fund major portions of the Government for the next fiscal year. It also includes landmark immigration reform legislation that builds on our progress of the last 3 years. It strengthens the rule of law by cracking down on illegal immigration at the border, in the workplace, and in the criminal justice system -- without punishing those living in the United States legally.

Specifically, the bill requires the sponsors of legal immigrants to take added responsibility for their well-being. And it does not include the so-called Gallegly amendment, which I strongly opposed and which would have allowed States to refuse to educate the children of illegal immigrants. At my insistence the

bill does not include the proposed onerous provisions against legal immigrants, which would have gone beyond the welfare reform law.

I am pleased that the Congress provided 7 additional months of food assistance for needy immigrants, including benefits for many elderly and children. This step will provide some help to individuals and States in preparing for the dramatic restriction of access to benefits that legal immigrants will face under the welfare reform bill.

I am, however, extremely concerned about a provision in this bill that could lead to the Federal Government waiving the Endangered Species Act and the National Environmental Policy Act in order to expeditiously construct physical barriers and roads on the U.S. border. I know the Attorney General shares my commitment to those important environmental laws and will make every effort, in consultation with environmental agencies, to implement the immigration law in compliance with those environmental laws. I am also concerned about a provision that imposes a new "intent requirement" in unfair immigration-related employment cases that could place hardships on some U.S. citizens and permanent residents. I have asked the Attorney General to take steps to alleviate any potential discrimination that this provision causes against U.S. citizens and authorized workers -- particularly Hispanics and Asian-Americans who, by their appearance or accent, may appear to be foreign. Finally, I will seek to correct provisions in this bill that are inconsistent with international principles of refugee protection, including the imposition of rigid deadlines for asylum applications.

The bill also makes important changes in the Nation's banking laws. It assures the continued soundness of the bank and thrift deposit insurance system, and it includes significant regulatory relief for financial institutions. At my insistence, the bill does not erode the protection of consumers and communities.

I commend Senators Baucus and Bingaman for raising the awareness of the issue of the proper accounting of highway trust fund receipts. In next year's reauthorization of the Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act, my Administration will rely on a baseline that treats all States fairly and equitably.

The bill includes a Government-wide program to enable agencies

to offer buyouts, through December 31, 1997, of up to \$25,000 to employees eligible for early or regular retirement. Many of these workers stay on for years after they can retire, so buyouts will serve as an incentive for them to leave. Buyouts are an important tool to help Federal managers downsize their agencies as we continue to move toward a balanced budget -- without relying solely on reductions-in-force (RIFs).

I am disappointed that one of my priorities -- a ban on physician "gag rules" -- was not included. Several States have passed similar legislation to ensure that doctors have the freedom to inform their patients of the full range of medical treatment options, and I am disappointed that the Congress was not able to reach agreement on this measure.

Nevertheless, this bill is good for America. As I have said, it moves us down the path toward a balanced budget while protecting our values. It provides the needed resources to fight domestic and international terrorism. And it cracks down on illegal immigration while protecting legal immigrants.

I am pleased to sign it.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 30 April 97 08:50
FROM Malley, Robert
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT G7 communique [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Antholis, William J.
CARBON_COPY Schwartz, Eric P.
TEXT_BODY

Attached are my edits. Thanks

[[DEMG73.DOC : 2146 in DEMG73.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 30 April 97 8:49

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** DEMG73.DOC
Denver Communiqu, DRAFT :
Denver Communiqu, DRAFT--DRAFT :

INTRODUCTION

1. In our continuing common effort to prepare for the next century, we met at Denver to strengthen and deepen the ties between market democracies, to secure and expand the benefits of integration and to confront global and political challenges that none of us can effectively face alone. In recent years, we have agreed on common approaches to global and political issues and on practical steps to create a more secure, stable and prosperous international system.

Our cooperation is producing dividends. Now we must build on this progress. We call on other states to join in supporting our efforts, as we continue to identify innovative ways to seize the opportunities and meet the challenges of our time.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

Small and Medium Enterprises

2. The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to jobs and innovation are widely recognized; we discussed new evidence which shows that young enterprises may be the real key to job creation.

At the same time that successful smaller and younger firms are creating new jobs and new ideas, many other shrinking or failing small and medium-sized enterprises are shedding jobs. A certain rate of job loss is inevitable -- without some failed experiments we will not have successful ones. This turbulence, in fact, is responsible for a large fraction of productivity growth. In all of our economies, however, obstacles prevent some smaller and younger firms from developing into their full potential. These obstacles include: a lack of well-established credit histories or collateral making it difficult to borrow in credit markets; regulations that inhibit small and medium-sized enterprises from starting up or competing in certain sectors; lack of resources and knowledge necessary to take advantage of a global economy; and difficulties adapting existing technologies. Our governments discussed the best practices for dealing with these obstacles, focusing on policies that complement the market in providing support for small and young businesses. Examples include: [to be included from the individual country submissions].

Aging Populations

3. Increased life expectancy and improved health among the elderly are two of the major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes present our countries with both challenges and opportunities.

4. In the coming decades, our nations will face financial challenges associated with aging populations. Longer life expectancies and lower birth rates are projected to significantly raise the

proportion
of the elderly population in our countries. Moreover, the
general
trend has been towards earlier retirements, despite declining
disability among the elderly. Although the fiscal impact of
population aging will, in many cases, not be fully felt for 20
years
or more, we began a discussion of the challenges we will be
facing
early in the 21st century. Early consideration of these
challenges
should help ease any needed adjustments. The aging-related
challenges facing our countries differ in some respects. In
Japan and
continental Europe, for example, the principal financial
challenge
relates to public pensions, where the main source of difficulty
is
the aging of the population. In the United States and Canada,
health
care financing -- which involves not only the rising population
share of the elderly, but also the cost, volume, and intensity
of
services they use -- looms relatively larger. Recognition of
these
differences may help clarify the issues that must be addressed
by
each country.

5. The Japanese "Initiative for a Caring World" proposed at our
meeting
last year provided an opportunity to focus attention on aging
population issues from a "productive aging" perspective. In the
coming year, our governments, working together and with the OECD
and
other international organizations, will identify barriers to
continued labor force participation among older persons,
appropriate
incentives for prolonging productive activity and encouraging
younger
people to save more, and potential areas of international
collaboration for future research and analysis. We call upon
our
governments to: (1) support expanded opportunities for
intergenerational caregiving and volunteer activity; (2) help
shape
public attitudes toward an appropriate balance between
government and
personal responsibility for meeting health and long-term care
needs;

and (3) initiate collaborative biomedical and behavioral research efforts to help increase our understanding of the aging process, the factors promoting better health and reduced disability, and cost-effective medical interventions for chronic conditions at older ages. In addition, we encourage our governments to develop comparable longitudinal surveys and data bases to improve cross-national demographic research on population.

Children's Health

6. {{Awaiting outcome of Environment Ministerial.}}

GLOBAL ISSUES

7. Global integration has tremendously benefited all our countries. Rapid advances in technology have helped to blur borders and shrink distances, spurring economic growth and binding all our nations closer together. Yet the forces of integration have also exposed us to a host of complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. Building on the efforts of each of our governments at home, and of international groups regionally and globally, we are committed to lead in identifying and confronting challenges that demand strong collective action. Last year at Lyon, we identified emerging infectious diseases and international environmental issues as areas requiring considerable attention. This year, we commit ourselves to working together -- and with the relevant regional and international institutions -- to make real accomplishments in these areas.

Infectious Diseases

Emerging Infectious Diseases

8. Last year in Lyon, we recognized that emerging infectious diseases, such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS,

present

one of the most significant health challenges facing the global community. At this Summit we agreed to act in three critical areas:

coordinating international response to outbreaks; developing a global surveillance network; and building capacity to detect and control infectious diseases in our own nations and in the developing

world. Measures are already being undertaken in each of our countries and by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other bilateral and multilateral mechanisms; we pledge to continue and revitalize these activities, to work with WHO and others to establish emergency response policies and procedures; to inventory

and build upon existing surveillance networks; strengthen and link

WHO's Collaborating Centers and other institutions; harmonize approaches to disease surveillance; monitor antimicrobial resistance;

establish regional centers for training and disease diagnostics; and coordinate and implement capacity building programs in developing countries. A High Level Advisory Group will track our

efforts and develop an action plan to improve the prevention, detection, and response to these disease threats.

International AIDS Vaccine Research Initiative and UNAIDS

9. In Lyon, we agreed on the importance of taking action to address

the growing threat of emerging infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. In Denver, we agreed that the development of a safe and

effective vaccine against AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. We are committed to providing, in our own countries,

the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research.

10. We also pledge to work together to enhance international scientific

cooperation and collaboration in this global initiative, and to work with the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to

address the legal and ethical issues related to vaccine testing.

We

reaffirm our commitment to provide funding for UNAIDS so that it may lead in the global effort to expand the scale and quality of the

response to HIV/AIDS, and call on other nations to join in

supporting UNAIDS' core activities and its Coordinated Appeal for Supplemental Activities.

11. Cooperation among scientists, governments and international agencies is critical to this new global initiative. Scientific progress in the development of an AIDS vaccine will provide important advances that will aid in the development of vaccines for other infectious diseases that continue to threaten the world's population. Only a truly effective vaccine to prevent AIDS can limit and eventually eliminate the threat of AIDS and its devastating human, economic, and social consequences. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

Environment

UN General Assembly Special Session

12. Progress has been made in defining and promoting sustainable development in the five years since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. This year's UN General Assembly Special Session on Environment and Development, provides an opportunity to develop a concrete and focused agenda for future efforts to promote sustainable development. Underlying this agenda must be the awareness that sustained economic growth and social development is possible only when accompanied by sound policies to preserve our environment and manage our natural resources. At the Special Session, we must define a manageable list of priority issues for future work.

13. We will also highlight the important role citizens and communities have in working with their governments to achieve sustainable development at all levels. Educating our young people about the importance of sustainable development is critical to preserve the environment for future generations. To this end, we will invite other countries to participate in the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program at the UNGA Special Session.

Reform of UN Institutions

14. Strong international institutions are essential to

coordinating
global efforts to protect the environment and achieve
sustainable
development. The UNGA Special Session should confirm the
leading
role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in
integrating all aspects of sustainable development -- the
social,
economic, environmental and political.

15. The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) can play a
leading
role by fulfilling its new mandate of monitoring and reporting
on
the state of the environment; providing a forum for
collaborative
actions to protect the environment; integrating environmental
concerns into the UN system; and urging compliance with
international
environment agreements. We urge the newly formed Committee of
Environment Ministers to design and ensure implementation of
reforms
to improve UNEP's ability to carry out its mission and call the
Secretary General of the United Nations to appoint a dedicated
and
capable Executive Director to lead UNEP in fulfilling its tasks.

Climate Change

16. We remain committed to confronting the problem of global
warming.
To do so, we must forge a strong agreement with realistic,
legally
binding emission reductions targets to control greenhouse gas
emissions at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework
Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto. We support an agreement
that
maximizes national flexibility in meeting these targets so that
the
most efficient and cost-effective approaches are used.
Developing
countries too must take measurable steps to address this
problem,
and recognize that their obligations will increase over time.

17. To achieve emission reductions and secure a long-term
solution to
global climate change, we will pursue ambitious programs to
develop

and diffuse climate friendly technology. We have agreed to carry out a five-year \$1 billion developing country climate change initiative. We intend to increase research to develop such technologies and will work with other multilateral institutions to ensure that climate friendly technologies are appropriately supported and applied in their programs. We urge the private sector to intensify its efforts to develop and market non-carbon emitting technologies for the 21st century. This is a promising suggestion of detail, but needs a more explicit suggestion of who, what, when, how.

Forests

1. Forests are a natural resource vital to the well-being and prosperity of current and future generations. Countries must act urgently to halt forest destruction around the world. Together with private and public partners, we must implement the agreements on sustainable forest management our countries adopted in the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. We urge countries to adopt internationally agreed criteria and indicators to assess the status of their forests; to implement national forest laws and programs; to eliminate illegal logging; to establish networks of protected forest areas; and to harness private investment in sustainable forest management. To implement these criteria we call on the UN General Assembly Special Session on Environment and Development to launch an intergovernmental framework to adopt a focused and coordinated action plan on management of our forest resources, promote transparency and national accountability, and build a consensus on other outstanding issues, including the merits of initiating negotiations toward a global forest convention.

Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies

2. As a next step in our efforts to promote sustainable development, we undertake to develop common environmental guidelines for official export credit agencies. To ensure that these guidelines are

adopted
by all countries that fund the export of private sector
development
activities, we propose that the OECD take the lead in developing
these guidelines. Our respective export credit agencies will
meet
prior to November 1997 to review issues, share information and
assess
progress toward developing common guidelines. We will instruct
our
representatives to seek agreement among the OECD Participants to
the
Arrangement for Officially Supported Export Credits to develop
and
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The Eight in Naples, we laid the groundwork for a constructive
partnership to address the most pressing political issues of the
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At Halifax, we expanded this partnership to meet the most urgent
global challenges, and committed ourselves to revitalizing the
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POLITICAL/REGIONAL ISSUES

DEMOCRACY

13. Recent years have seen an unprecedented growth of democracy worldwide. But this is no guarantee of sustained success -- young democracies can be fragile and short-lived. We have a special responsibility and opportunity to help strengthen democratic

values where they have taken hold and help extend their reach where they have not. We are already doing much. But we can be more effective by better coordinating our activities.

14. In our discussions in Lyon, we agreed that "democracy, human rights and good governance are indispensable components of development." Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential

to strengthening peace, we will establish a Working Group on Democracy. The Group will share information about their most effective democracy programs and examine ways to strengthen civil society, support political pluralism, expand women's political participation, boost business and labor support for democracy, and promote good governance and the rule of law in transition democracies. This effort will be coordinated with NGOs, which have made the most dramatic contribution to the expansion of democracy.. The Working Group will also consider efforts with regard to non-democracies and will report its achievements and recommendations to us at the 1998 Birmingham Summit, where we will consider further steps.

AFRICA

15. We support the ongoing movement towards more democratic political systems in Africa and are greatly encouraged by the strong performance of certain sub-Saharan countries in moving toward financial sustainability and more market-oriented economic policies. We are determined to support these reforms as effectively as possible.

Democracy Enhancement

16. Since 1990, more than twenty African countries have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance, in Africa as elsewhere, lays the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, the rule of law, and economic development. We commend those African nations that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms and call upon other African governments to follow their example.

Consolidation of democracy will remain a high priority for our bilateral and multilateral diplomatic and assistance efforts.

Democracy promotion is, among other things, a critical conflict prevention strategy, as many conflicts arise when people or groups are excluded from political participation.

"Integrity In Government" Initiative

17. We offer a "Partnership for Integrity" to support African countries that are undertaking reforms of legal, regulatory, and judicial systems and to help strengthen legal and business associations and private professional organizations that are essential components of emerging civil societies. Our governments will better coordinate our individual activities and those of the multilateral development institutions to identify and encourage the most effective donor programs in these areas. This section needs more details about how, through what means, and by when these goals will be accomplished. We urge African countries to improve transparency of government procurement and will support those countries willing to launch national anti-bribery certification programs in their government procurement regimes. We call on all countries, particularly OECD members, to take immediate action to criminalize bribery, and to eliminate tax deductions for bribes.

"Information Empowerment" Initiative

1. Access to advanced telecommunications and electronic information networks in an open pro-competition policy environment is vital to expand capacity for economic growth, as well as alleviate poverty, and promote democracy and good governance. We have agreed to collaborate to promote widespread Internet connectivity in Africa in both urban and rural areas and to improve access to information and support development efforts. More detail: where? how? what forum? by when?

Peacekeeping/Conflict Prevention

1. We attach special importance to enhancing African peacekeeping

and
conflict prevention capacities as a way to strengthen the
ability to
manage humanitarian and political challenges. Africans, the
UN,
and members of the Eight are forging a new international
consensus
that bolstering African peacekeeping and conflict prevention
capacity should be the core priority of international efforts.
Many
bilateral and multilateral programs now under way should be
closely
coordinated and appropriately linked with the United Nations.

2. Over the course of the next year, we will seek to create a
joint
coordinating mechanism to enhance African peacekeeping
capacities
that will bring together a "coalition of the willing," comprised
of
African countries, subregional bodies, donors, the OAU, and the
UN.
We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN
Trust
Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention;
increased
donor commitments to the OAU, Southern Africa Development
Community
(SADC) and other subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms
for
conflict mediation; and increased donor support to UN/OAU
Special
Envoy to the Great Lakes.

Nonproliferation and Arms Control

3. The expanding range of cooperation among our countries on
arms
control, nonproliferation and regional security helps to make
our
citizens safer and builds stability around the world. Since
the
April 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we
have
taken important steps to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear
materials, and to identify technically feasible options for the
safe
management and disposition of fissile material no longer
required for

defense purposes. We will energetically pursue small-scale demonstrations of technologies for the long-term management and disposition of plutonium designated as no longer required for defense

purposes, while continuing discussions of arrangements to facilitate

further international cooperation in this area. Will there be any mention of inviting other states to participate in our countersmuggling efforts?

1. We have also worked together to advance and strengthen the international nonproliferation regime. The Comprehensive Test Ban

Treaty was a historic milestone in these efforts, and we call upon

all states to sign and ratify it rapidly. We applaud the entry into

force on April 29 of the Chemical Weapons Convention, a major step in

our collective effort to make the world safe from the threat of chemical weapons, and we call on all states that have not yet ratified it to do so as soon as possible. We reiterate our

strong

support for the NPT and welcome the strengthening of the IAEA safeguards system and negotiations on a fissile material cutoff treaty. We reaffirm our strong support for the Wassenaar

Arrangement, underscoring our commitment to promote responsible arms

export practices.

2. To sustain and build upon these accomplishments, we welcome the

progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in May, and look

forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and

the initiation of START III negotiations.

3. We will work together against the proliferation of weapons of mass

destruction and their delivery systems, particularly in regions of

tension and potential conflict. In this regard, we unequivocally

endorse the efforts of the UN Special Commission and the IAEA to

eliminate weapons of mass destruction capabilities in Iraq and to

implement fully all UN Security Council resolutions related to that

country. We reiterate our call for all States to avoid any cooperation with Iran which might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability or enhance its WMD or missile capabilities, and reaffirm our support for implementing the Agreed Framework and monitoring of the freeze on and dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear program. We welcome the emerging high-level dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to exercise restraint in their nuclear and missile programs, to adhere to the CTBT so that it can enter into force, and to participate in negotiations to ban the production of fissile material for use in weapons and other explosive devices.

Antipersonnel Landmines

4. We remain concerned with the proliferation of anti-personnel landmines and the thousands of resulting deaths and injuries, especially to civilians, particularly to children. We welcome the bans, moratoria, and other restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by states. All states should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, after the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons, as well as to the new Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons. The international community should "pursue vigorously an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines with a view to completing the negotiation as soon as possible." As stated in UN General Assembly resolution 51/45 S of December 12, 1996, we encourage the international scientific community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and for nations to strengthen their support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 30 April 97 09:06
FROM Pifer, Steven K.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Denver Summit Draft Communique [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Amiri, Rukhsana N.
Caravelli, John M.
Durham, Robert J.
Eggert, Tamara E.
Fort, Jane B.
Matera, Michael A.
Pascual, Carlos E.
Pifer, Steven K.
Rumer, Eugene B.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Carlos/Mike/Gene: please have a look at the draft communique and forward to me by 3:00 pm today any comments/suggestions (preferably by e-mail in revision mode). Thanks.

From: Antholis, William J.
To: @AFRICA - African Affairs; @ASIA - Asian Affairs; @CEE - Central/Eastern Europe; @DEMOCRACY - Dem/Human Affairs; @ENVIRON - Environmental; @EUROPE - European Affairs; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; @FOREIGNAID; @GLOBAL - Global Affairs; @INTECON - Economic Affairs; @INTERAM - Inter-American; @LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs; @NESASIA - NE/South Asia; @NONPRO - Export Controls; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @OSTP - Office Science Tech; @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @RUSSIA - Russia/Ukraine; @UP - APNSA Special Assistants; @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: Denver Summit Draft Communique[UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Tuesday, April 29, 1997 10:15 PM

[[042997CQ.DOC : 2394 in 042997CQ.DOC]]

Attached please find draft communique for the Denver Summit. This document

will be sent to Sherpas from the other members of the Eight (and the EU) COB Friday. This draft is being recleared by relevant agencies, due COB 4/30.

Please send all suggested revisions in line in/line out strikethru.

Thanks.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

29 April 97 22:9

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

042997CQ.DOC

Denver Communiqu, DRAFT :

Denver Communiqu, DRAFT--DRAFT :

INTRODUCTION

1. In our continuing common effort to prepare for the next century, we met at Denver to strengthen and deepen the ties between market democracies, to secure and expand the benefits of integration and to confront global and political challenges that none of us can effectively face alone. In recent years, we have agreed on common approaches to global and political issues and on practical steps to create a more secure, stable and prosperous international system.

Our cooperation is producing dividends. Now we must build on this progress. We call on other states to join in supporting our efforts, as we continue to identify innovative ways to seize the opportunities and meet the challenges of our time.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

Small and Medium Enterprises

2. The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to jobs and innovation are widely recognized; we discussed new evidence which shows that young enterprises may be the real key to job creation. At the same time that successful smaller and younger firms are creating new jobs and new ideas, many other shrinking or failing small and medium-sized enterprises are shedding jobs. A certain

rate of job loss is inevitable -- without some failed experiments we will not have successful ones. This turbulence, in fact, is responsible for a large fraction of productivity growth. In all of our economies, however, obstacles prevent some smaller and younger firms from developing into their full potential. These obstacles include: a lack of well-established credit histories or collateral making it difficult to borrow in credit markets; regulations that inhibit small and medium-sized enterprises from starting up or competing in certain sectors; lack of resources and knowledge necessary to take advantage of a global economy; and difficulties adapting existing technologies. Our governments discussed the best practices for dealing with these obstacles, focusing on policies that complement the market in providing support for small and young businesses. Examples include: [to be included from the individual country submissions].

Aging Populations

3. Increased life expectancy and improved health among the elderly are two of the major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes present our countries with both challenges and opportunities.

4. In the coming decades, our nations will face financial challenges associated with aging populations. Longer life expectancies and lower birth rates are projected to significantly raise the proportion of the elderly population in our countries. Moreover, the general trend has been towards earlier retirements, despite declining disability among the elderly. Although the fiscal impact of population aging will, in many cases, not be fully felt for 20 years or more, we began a discussion of the challenges we will be facing early in the 21st century. Early consideration of these

challenges should help ease any needed adjustments. The aging-related challenges facing our countries differ in some respects. In Japan and continental Europe, for example, the principal financial challenge relates to public pensions, where the main source of difficulty is the aging of the population. In the United States and Canada, health care financing -- which involves not only the rising population share of the elderly, but also the cost, volume, and intensity of services they use -- looms relatively larger. Recognition of these differences may help clarify the issues that must be addressed by each country.

5. The Japanese "Initiative for a Caring World" proposed at our meeting last year provided an opportunity to focus attention on aging population issues from a "productive aging" perspective. In the coming year, our governments, working together and with the OECD and other international organizations, will identify barriers to continued labor force participation among older persons, appropriate incentives for prolonging productive activity and encouraging younger people to save more, and potential areas of international collaboration for future research and analysis. We call upon our governments to: (1) support expanded opportunities for intergenerational caregiving and volunteer activity; (2) help shape public attitudes toward an appropriate balance between government and personal responsibility for meeting health and long-term care needs; and (3) initiate collaborative biomedical and behavioral research efforts to help increase our understanding of the aging process, the factors promoting better health and reduced disability, and cost-effective medical interventions for chronic conditions at older ages. In addition, we encourage our governments to develop comparable longitudinal surveys and data bases to improve cross-national demographic research on population.

Children's Health

6. {{Awaiting outcome of Environment Ministerial.}}

GLOBAL ISSUES

7. Global integration has tremendously benefited all our countries.
Rapid advances in technology have helped to blur borders and shrink distances, spurring economic growth and binding all our nations closer together. Yet the forces of integration have also exposed us to a host of complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. Building on the efforts of each of our governments at home, and of international groups regionally and globally, we are committed to lead in identifying and confronting challenges that demand strong collective action. Last year at Lyon, we identified emerging infectious diseases and international environmental issues as areas requiring considerable attention. This year, we commit ourselves to working together -- and with the relevant regional and international institutions -- to make real accomplishments in these areas.

Infectious Diseases

Emerging Infectious Diseases

8. Last year in Lyon, we recognized that emerging infectious diseases, such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS, present one of the most significant health challenges facing the global community. At this Summit we agreed to act in three critical areas: coordinating international response to outbreaks; developing a global surveillance network; and building capacity to detect and control infectious diseases in our own nations and in the developing world. Measures are already being undertaken in each of our countries and by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other

bilateral and multilateral mechanisms; we pledge to continue and revitalize these activities, to work with WHO and others to establish emergency response policies and procedures; to inventory and build upon existing surveillance networks; strengthen and link WHO's Collaborating Centers and other institutions; harmonize approaches to disease surveillance; monitor antimicrobial resistance; establish regional centers for training and disease diagnostics; and coordinate and implement capacity building programs in developing countries. A High Level Advisory Group will track our efforts and develop an action plan to improve the prevention, detection, and response to these disease threats.

International AIDS Vaccine Research Initiative and UNAIDS

9. In Lyon, we agreed on the importance of taking action to address the growing threat of emerging infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. In Denver, we agreed that the development of a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. We are committed to providing, in our own countries, the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research.

10. We also pledge to work together to enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration in this global initiative, and to work with the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to address the legal and ethical issues related to vaccine testing. We reaffirm our commitment to provide funding for UNAIDS so that it may lead in the global effort to expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS, and call on other nations to join in supporting UNAIDS' core activities and its Coordinated Appeal for Supplemental Activities.

11. Cooperation among scientists, governments and international agencies is critical to this new global initiative. Scientific progress in the development of an AIDS vaccine will provide important advances that will aid in the development of vaccines for other infectious diseases that continue to threaten the world's

population. Only a truly effective vaccine to prevent AIDS can limit and eventually eliminate the threat of AIDS and its devastating human, economic, and social consequences. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

Environment

UN General Assembly Special Session

12. Progress has been made in defining and promoting sustainable development in the five years since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. This

year's UN General Assembly Special Session on Environment and Development, provides an opportunity to develop a concrete and focused agenda for future efforts to promote sustainable development.

Underlying this agenda must be the awareness that sustained economic growth and social development is possible only when accompanied by sound policies to preserve our environment and manage our natural resources. At the Special Session, we must define a manageable list of priority issues for future work.

13. We will also highlight the important role citizens and communities have in working with their governments to achieve sustainable development at all levels. Educating our young people about the importance of sustainable development is critical to preserve the environment for future generations. To this end, we will invite other countries to participate in the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program at the UNGA Special Session.

Reform of UN Institutions

14. Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and achieve sustainable development. The UNGA Special Session should confirm the leading role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in integrating all aspects of sustainable development -- the social, economic, environmental and political.

15. The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) can play a leading role by fulfilling its new mandate of monitoring and reporting on the state of the environment; providing a forum for collaborative actions to protect the environment; integrating environmental concerns into the UN system; and urging compliance with international environment agreements. We urge the newly formed Committee of Environment Ministers to design and ensure implementation of reforms to improve UNEP's ability to carry out its mission and call the Secretary General of the United Nations to appoint a dedicated and capable Executive Director to lead UNEP in fulfilling its tasks.

Climate Change

16. We remain committed to confronting the problem of global warming. To do so, we must forge a strong agreement with realistic, legally binding emission reductions targets to control greenhouse gas emissions at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto. We support an agreement that maximizes national flexibility in meeting these targets so that the most efficient and cost-effective approaches are used. Developing countries too must take measurable steps to address this problem, and recognize that their obligations will increase over time.

17. To achieve emission reductions and secure a long-term solution to global climate change, we will pursue ambitious programs to develop and diffuse climate friendly technology. We have agreed to carry out a five-year \$1 billion developing country climate change initiative. We intend to increase research to develop such technologies and will work with other multilateral institutions to ensure that climate friendly technologies are appropriately supported and applied in their programs. We urge the private sector to intensify its efforts to develop and market non-carbon

emitting technologies for the 21st century. This is a promising suggestion of detail, but needs a more explicit suggestion of who, what, when, how.

Forests

1. Forests are a natural resource vital to the well-being and prosperity of current and future generations. Countries must act urgently to halt forest destruction around the world. Together with private and public partners, we must implement the agreements on sustainable forest management our countries adopted in the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. We urge countries to adopt internationally agreed criteria and indicators to assess the status of their forests; to implement national forest laws and programs; to eliminate illegal logging; to establish networks of protected forest areas; and to harness private investment in sustainable forest management. To implement these criteria we call on the UN General Assembly Special Session on Environment and Development to launch an intergovernmental framework to adopt a focused and coordinated action plan on management of our forest resources, promote transparency and national accountability, and build a consensus on other outstanding issues, including the merits of initiating negotiations toward a global forest convention.

Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies

2. As a next step in our efforts to promote sustainable development, we undertake to develop common environmental guidelines for official export credit agencies. To ensure that these guidelines are adopted by all countries that fund the export of private sector development activities, we propose that the OECD take the lead in developing these guidelines. Our respective export credit agencies will meet prior to November 1997 to review issues, share information and assess progress toward developing common guidelines. We will instruct our

representatives to seek agreement among the OECD Participants to the Arrangement for Officially Supported Export Credits to develop and approve terms of reference for negotiations of common environmental guidelines to be approved by the OECD Ministers at their 1998 Ministerial, with a mandate for negotiations to be complete and guidelines ready for approval and implementation by the 1999 Ministerial. In the interim, we will take actions immediately to ensure that our export credit agencies have access to the necessary technical expertise to develop environmental guidelines, and once guidelines have been agreed upon, to comply with them.

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11. On economic and social programs, the policy-coordination role of the Economic and Social Council for UN operational development programs must be enhanced. This should include improved collaboration with the Bretton Woods institutions, effective development coordination at the headquarters and field levels, and consideration of streamlining ECOSOC subsidiary bodies. An executive committee would help improve policy management of ECOSOC. We welcome the recent reforms at

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13. The worldwide growth of democracy is no guarantee of sustained success -- young democracies can be fragile and short-lived. We have a special responsibility and opportunity to help strengthen democratic values where they have taken hold and help extend their reach where they have not. We are already doing much. But we can be more effective by better coordinating our activities.

14. In our discussions in Lyon, where we agreed that "democracy, human rights and good governance are indispensable components of development." Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential to strengthening peace, we will establish a Working Group on

Democracy. The Group will share information about their most effective democracy programs and examine ways to strengthen emerging civil societies. This effort will be explicitly coordinated with NGOs, which have made the most dramatic contribution to supporting political pluralism, expanding women's political participation, boosting business and labor support for democracy, and promoting good governance and the rule of law in transition democracies. The Working Group will also consider efforts with non-democracies and will report its achievements and recommendations to us at the 1998 Birmingham Summit, where we will consider further steps.

AFRICA

15. We support the ongoing movement towards more democratic political systems in Africa and are greatly encouraged by the strong performance of certain sub-Saharan countries in moving toward financial sustainability and more market-oriented economic policies. We are determined to support these reforms as effectively as possible.

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16. Since 1990, more than twenty African countries have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance, in Africa as elsewhere, lays the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, the rule of law, and economic development. We commend those African nations that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms and call upon other African governments to follow their example.

Consolidation of democracy will remain a high priority for our bilateral and multilateral diplomatic and assistance efforts. Democracy promotion is, among other things, a critical conflict prevention strategy, as many conflicts arise when people or groups are excluded from political participation.

"Integrity In Government" Initiative

17. We offer a "Partnership for Integrity" to support African countries that are undertaking reforms of legal, regulatory, and judicial systems and to help strengthen legal and business associations and private professional organizations that are essential components of emerging civil societies. Our governments will better coordinate our individual activities and those of the multilateral development institutions to identify and encourage the most effective donor programs in these areas. This section needs more details about how, through what means, and by when these goals will be accomplished. We urge African countries to improve transparency of government procurement and will support those countries willing to launch national anti-bribery certification programs in their government procurement regimes. We call on all countries, particularly OECD members, to take immediate action to criminalize bribery, and to eliminate tax deductions for bribes.

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1. Access to advanced telecommunications and electronic information networks in an open pro-competition policy environment is vital to expand capacity for economic growth, as well as alleviate poverty, and promote democracy and good governance. We have agreed to collaborate to promote widespread Internet connectivity in Africa in both urban and rural areas and to improve access to information and support development efforts. More detail: where? how? what forum? by when?

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 30 April 97 11:39
FROM Schwartz, Eric P.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT denver summit [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Malley, Robert
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

my edits of your edits. if you are ok with it, send it to Bill.

Eric

[[DS.DOC : 2860 in DS.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

30 April 97 11:38

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

DS.DOC
Denver Communiqu, DRAFT :
Denver Communiqu, DRAFT--DRAFT :

INTRODUCTION

1. In our continuing common effort to prepare for the next century, we met at Denver to strengthen and deepen the ties between market democracies, to secure and expand the benefits of integration and to confront global and political challenges that none of us can effectively face alone. In recent years, we have agreed on common approaches to global and political issues and on practical steps to create a more secure, stable and prosperous international system.

Our cooperation is producing dividends. Now we must build on this progress. We call on other states to join in supporting our efforts, as we continue to identify innovative ways to seize the opportunities and meet the challenges of our time.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

Small and Medium Enterprises

2. The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to jobs and innovation are widely recognized; we discussed new evidence which shows that young enterprises may be the real key to job creation.

At the same time that successful smaller and younger firms are creating new jobs and new ideas, many other shrinking or failing small and medium-sized enterprises are shedding jobs. A certain rate of job loss is inevitable -- without some failed experiments we will not have successful ones. This turbulence, in fact, is responsible for a large fraction of productivity growth. In all of our economies, however, obstacles prevent some smaller and younger firms from developing into their full potential. These obstacles include: a lack of well-established credit histories or collateral making it difficult to borrow in credit markets; regulations that inhibit small and medium-sized enterprises from starting up or competing in certain sectors; lack of resources and knowledge necessary to take advantage of a global economy; and difficulties adapting existing technologies. Our governments discussed the best practices for dealing with these obstacles, focusing on policies that complement the market in providing support for small and young businesses. Examples include: [to be included from the individual country submissions].

Aging Populations

3. Increased life expectancy and improved health among the elderly are two of the major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes present our countries with both challenges and opportunities.

4. In the coming decades, our nations will face financial challenges associated with aging populations. Longer life expectancies and

lower birth rates are projected to significantly raise the proportion of the elderly population in our countries. Moreover, the general trend has been towards earlier retirements, despite declining disability among the elderly. Although the fiscal impact of population aging will, in many cases, not be fully felt for 20 years or more, we began a discussion of the challenges we will be facing early in the 21st century. Early consideration of these challenges should help ease any needed adjustments. The aging-related challenges facing our countries differ in some respects. In Japan and continental Europe, for example, the principal financial challenge relates to public pensions, where the main source of difficulty is the aging of the population. In the United States and Canada, health care financing -- which involves not only the rising population share of the elderly, but also the cost, volume, and intensity of services they use -- looms relatively larger. Recognition of these differences may help clarify the issues that must be addressed by each country.

5. The Japanese "Initiative for a Caring World" proposed at our meeting last year provided an opportunity to focus attention on aging population issues from a "productive aging" perspective. In the coming year, our governments, working together and with the OECD and other international organizations, will identify barriers to continued labor force participation among older persons, appropriate incentives for prolonging productive activity and encouraging younger people to save more, and potential areas of international collaboration for future research and analysis. We call upon our governments to: (1) support expanded opportunities for intergenerational caregiving and volunteer activity; (2) help shape public attitudes toward an appropriate balance between government and personal responsibility for meeting health and long-term care

needs;
 and (3) initiate collaborative biomedical and behavioral research efforts to help increase our understanding of the aging process, the factors promoting better health and reduced disability, and cost-effective medical interventions for chronic conditions at older ages. In addition, we encourage our governments to develop comparable longitudinal surveys and data bases to improve cross-national demographic research on population.

Children's Health

6. {{Awaiting outcome of Environment Ministerial.}}

GLOBAL ISSUES

7. Global integration has tremendously benefited all our countries. Rapid advances in technology have helped to blur borders and shrink distances, spurring economic growth and binding all our nations closer together. Yet the forces of integration have also exposed us to a host of complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. Building on the efforts of each of our governments at home, and of international groups regionally and globally, we are committed to lead in identifying and confronting challenges that demand strong collective action. Last year at Lyon, we identified emerging infectious diseases and international environmental issues as areas requiring considerable attention. This year, we commit ourselves to working together -- and with the relevant regional and international institutions -- to make real accomplishments in these areas.

Infectious Diseases

Emerging Infectious Diseases

8. Last year in Lyon, we recognized that emerging infectious diseases,

such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS, present one of the most significant health challenges facing the global community. At this Summit we agreed to act in three critical areas:

- coordinating international response to outbreaks; developing a global surveillance network; and building capacity to detect and control infectious diseases in our own nations and in the developing world.
- Measures are already being undertaken in each of our countries and by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other bilateral and multilateral mechanisms; we pledge to continue and revitalize these activities, to work with WHO and others to establish emergency response policies and procedures; to inventory and build upon existing surveillance networks; strengthen and link WHO's Collaborating Centers and other institutions; harmonize approaches to disease surveillance; monitor antimicrobial resistance; establish regional centers for training and disease diagnostics; and coordinate and implement capacity building programs in developing countries.

A High Level Advisory Group will track our efforts and develop an action plan to improve the prevention, detection, and response to these disease threats.

International AIDS Vaccine Research Initiative and UNAIDS

9. In Lyon, we agreed on the importance of taking action to address the growing threat of emerging infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. In Denver, we agreed that the development of a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. We are committed to providing, in our own countries, the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research.

10. We also pledge to work together to enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration in this global initiative, and to work with the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to address the legal and ethical issues related to vaccine testing. We reaffirm our commitment to provide funding for UNAIDS so that it may lead in the global effort to expand the scale and quality of the

response to HIV/AIDS, and call on other nations to join in supporting UNAIDS' core activities and its Coordinated Appeal for Supplemental Activities.

11. Cooperation among scientists, governments and international agencies is critical to this new global initiative. Scientific progress in the development of an AIDS vaccine will provide important advances that will aid in the development of vaccines for other infectious diseases that continue to threaten the world's population. Only a truly effective vaccine to prevent AIDS can limit and eventually eliminate the threat of AIDS and its devastating human, economic, and social consequences. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

Environment

UN General Assembly Special Session

12. Progress has been made in defining and promoting sustainable development in the five years since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. This year's UN General Assembly Special Session on Environment and Development, provides an opportunity to develop a concrete and focused agenda for future efforts to promote sustainable development.

Underlying this agenda must be the awareness that sustained economic growth and social development is possible only when accompanied by sound policies to preserve our environment and manage our natural resources. At the Special Session, we must define a manageable list of priority issues for future work.

13. We will also highlight the important role citizens and communities have in working with their governments to achieve sustainable development at all levels. Educating our young people about the importance of sustainable development is critical to preserve the environment for future generations. To this end, we will invite other countries to participate in the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program at the UNGA Special Session.

Reform of UN Institutions

14. Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and achieve sustainable development. The UNGA Special Session should confirm the leading role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in integrating all aspects of sustainable development -- the social, economic, environmental and political.

15. The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) can play a leading role by fulfilling its new mandate of monitoring and reporting on the state of the environment; providing a forum for collaborative actions to protect the environment; integrating environmental concerns into the UN system; and urging compliance with international environment agreements. We urge the newly formed Committee of Environment Ministers to design and ensure implementation of reforms to improve UNEP's ability to carry out its mission and call the Secretary General of the United Nations to appoint a dedicated and capable Executive Director to lead UNEP in fulfilling its tasks.

Climate Change

16. We remain committed to confronting the problem of global warming. To do so, we must forge a strong agreement with realistic, legally binding emission reductions targets to control greenhouse gas emissions at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto. We support an agreement that maximizes national flexibility in meeting these targets so that the most efficient and cost-effective approaches are used. Developing countries too must take measurable steps to address this problem, and recognize that their obligations will increase over time.

17. To achieve emission reductions and secure a long-term solution to global climate change, we will pursue ambitious programs to

develop
and diffuse climate friendly technology. We have agreed to
carry
out a five-year \$1 billion developing country climate change
initiative. We intend to increase research to develop such
technologies and will work with other multilateral institutions
to
ensure that climate friendly technologies are appropriately
supported and applied in their programs. We urge the private
sector
to intensify its efforts to develop and market non-carbon
emitting
technologies for the 21st century. This is a promising
suggestion of detail, but needs a more explicit
suggestion of who, what, when, how.

Forests

1. Forests are a natural resource vital to the well-being and
prosperity of current and future generations. Countries must
act
urgently to halt forest destruction around the world. Together
with
private and public partners, we must implement the agreements on
sustainable forest management our countries adopted in the
Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. We urge countries to adopt
internationally agreed criteria and indicators to assess the
status
of their forests; to implement national forest laws and
programs; to
eliminate illegal logging; to establish networks of protected
forest areas; and to harness private investment in sustainable
forest management. To implement these criteria we call on the
UN
General Assembly Special Session on Environment and Development
to
launch an intergovernmental framework to adopt a focused and
coordinated action plan on management of our forest resources,
promote transparency and national accountability, and build a
consensus on other outstanding issues, including the merits of
initiating negotiations toward a global forest convention.

Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies

2. As a next step in our efforts to promote sustainable
development, we
undertake to develop common environmental guidelines for
official

export credit agencies. To ensure that these guidelines are adopted by all countries that fund the export of private sector development activities, we propose that the OECD take the lead in developing these guidelines. Our respective export credit agencies will meet prior to November 1997 to review issues, share information and assess progress toward developing common guidelines. We will instruct our representatives to seek agreement among the OECD Participants to the Arrangement for Officially Supported Export Credits to develop and approve terms of reference for negotiations of common environmental guidelines to be approved by the OECD Ministers at their 1998 Ministerial, with a mandate for negotiations to be complete and guidelines ready for approval and implementation by the 1999 Ministerial. In the interim, we will take actions immediately to ensure that our export credit agencies have access to the necessary technical expertise to develop environmental guidelines, and once guidelines have been agreed upon, to comply with them.

ON-GOING GLOBAL AGENDA

3. Our annual meetings have helped to forge strong common approaches to the global challenges of the next century. When we first met as The Eight in Naples, we laid the groundwork for a constructive partnership to address the most pressing political issues of the day. At Halifax, we expanded this partnership to meet the most urgent global challenges, and committed ourselves to revitalizing the United Nations as the central forum for that effort. At Lyon, we committed our governments to ambitious agendas for combating transnational crime and terrorism, and cooperating on nuclear safety, nonproliferation and arms control. This year, we have taken important joint steps in confronting these challenges. Throughout, our goal

has been to devise a common approaches that rely not on creating new bureaucracies, but on promoting new cooperation. We call on all states to join us in these endeavors.

Transnational Crime

4. We remain deeply committed to combating transnational organized crime and have actively worked to implement the 40 recommendations to counter transnational organized crime adopted last year at Lyon. By taking action within our own borders and with one another, we have developed measures to bring criminals to justice through legal assistance and extradition, to keep our borders secure through strengthened document security and alien smuggling standards, to protect our people from illegal trafficking in firearms, and to adapt to new threats through efforts on high tech crime. In particular, we will work to continue progress in these areas, and to respond to new trends in transnational organized criminal activity. In the coming year, we will forge a new cooperative approach to crimes involving growth in computer and telecommunications technology. We call on other states to work with us in these areas and direct our experts to continue to identify innovative to promote international cooperation to protect our common future from the scourge of transnational crime.

Terrorism

5. We condemn terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We call on all states to adopt and ratify the 10 international counterterrorism conventions, and we will begin a diplomatic initiative to ensure that this takes place by the year 2000. To translate our condemnation into action, last year our governments adopted 25

recommendations to combat terror. In addition to the national steps each of our governments have taken to implement these recommendations, we also have taken common steps, including: introducing a draft UN convention on terrorist bombing which we urge be rapidly completed; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification. We have pressed the OECD to accelerate consultations on encryption technology, called upon all states to provide lawful government access to encrypted material in order to prevent and investigate terrorist acts; and agreed to promote stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives.

6. We will continue to cooperate in these areas and extend our counterterrorist efforts to other critical spheres: exchanging information on technologies to deter and detect use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks, developing means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; working to strengthen maritime security measures and to implement International Maritime Organization standards; and developing a model protocol for security at international special events. We urge other states to join us in building bilateral and multilateral partnerships to combat terrorism.

Nuclear Safety

7. Our governments reaffirm the commitment made at last year's Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security. Nuclear safety must prevail over all other considerations in the use of nuclear energy, and we recommit ourselves to the highest internationally recognized safety standards for the siting, design, construction, operation and regulation of nuclear power installations.

8. We reviewed progress on nuclear safety since Moscow. The most significant accomplishment of the Moscow agenda is the entry into force of the Nuclear Safety Convention, which allow for expeditious safety upgrades of reactors by clearly establishing rules of public accountability for accidents. The imminent adoption at the International Atomic Energy Agency of a new Supplementary Funding Convention will also advance these efforts, and pledge that each of our governments will give early consideration to ratification so that the Convention can be brought into force before the year 2000.

UN Reform

9. Over the past two years, the UN has made significant progress in improving effectiveness and efficiency. We welcome Secretary General Annan's reform efforts. We hope the measures he has announced can be quickly implemented, look forward to additional proposals, and commit ourselves to working with all UN members to further these reform efforts.

10. In particular, we believe UN finances must be strengthened through a more equitable assessment system and by full and timely payment of obligations. The proportion of the UN regular budget contributed by any single member state should be reduced to avoid dependence on any one country. Peacekeeping assessments should be capped at 25%.

Budgets must be stabilized or reduced with some savings shifted to programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are critical.

11. On economic and social programs, the policy-coordination role of the

Economic and Social Council for UN operational development programs must be enhanced. This should include improved collaboration with the Bretton Woods institutions, effective development coordination at the headquarters and field levels, and consideration of streamlining ECOSOC subsidiary bodies. An executive committee would help improve policy management of ECOSOC. We welcome the recent reforms at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions in Europe, Asia, and Latin America, and hope these efforts will continue. We also support ongoing efforts in the Economic Commission for Africa to make it more relevant to pressing regional requirements. Specialized agencies should continue to set priorities as well as increase efficiency and effectiveness.

12. On development issues, we urge timely implementation of the Secretary General's reforms, strengthened integration at the country level, and a review of development funds and programs and specialized agency mandates for development. That review should address food security, setting a pattern for additional sector reviews. The system-wide Special Initiative for Africa has potential for enhancing donor coordination at headquarters and in the field. (Note: This last sentence -- as well as additional comments on ECA -- could be moved to the section on Africa.)

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