

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE                                                            | DATE       | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 001. email               | William Antholis to David Leavy and Cathy Millison, re: tasker (7 pages) | 05/16/1997 | P1/b(1)     |
| 002. email               | Cathy Millison to Steven Naplan, re: Denver Tasker (7 pages)             | 05/16/1997 | P1/b(1)     |
| 003. email               | Steven Naplan to Cathy Millison, re: Denver Summit tasker (8 pages)      | 05/16/1997 | P1/b(1)     |

### COLLECTION:

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

### FOLDER TITLE:

[05/16/1997 - 06/20/1997]

2007-1550-F  
 ke2074

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
 P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  
 P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  
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 b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]  
 b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  
 b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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## M S M a i l

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**DATE-TIME** 19 May 97 18:55  
**FROM** Wozniak, Natalie S.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** May 16 McCurry Press Briefing [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Benjamin, Daniel  
Blinken, Antony J.  
Gray, Wendy  
Johnson, David T.  
LaFleur, Vinca A.  
Leavy, David C.  
Luzzatto, Anne R.  
Naplan, Steven J.  
Rubin, Eric S.  
Wozniak, Natalie S.  
**CARBON\_COPY** NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE  
**TEXT\_BODY** [[ MIKE0516.doc : 4641 in MIKE0516.doc ]]  
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FILE DATE** 19 May 97 18:55  
**ATTACHMENT  
FILE NAME** MIKE0516.doc

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release May 16, 1997

PRESS BRIEFING  
BY MIKE MCCURRY

The Briefing Room

1:15 P.M. EDT

MR. MCCURRY: Good afternoon. Good Friday. Let me -- we will

issue shortly a statement on antipersonnel land mines. This is one year to the day since the President called for the negotiation of a worldwide agreement to ban the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of antipersonnel land mines. We've got a statement that covers some of the work we've done in the intervening year, especially within the Conference on Disarmament to advance that objective and to again stress the President's determination to eradicate the use of those types of weapons.

Mr. Blitzer.

Q Does the President believe that welfare recipients who are moved off of welfare should be paid minimum wage?

MR. MCCURRY: The President will support any legal determination that is made by the Labor Department with respect to the Fair Labor Standards Act. If the Labor Department determines, as I believe they will determine, that welfare recipients and workfare or other subsidized employment programs do have the application of the minimum wage attached to their participation in that type of employment, we obviously would support that.

That's an interpretation of a law, not a matter of policy, though my understanding is that within the Fair Labor Standards Act, there is also exceptions for trainees that are specifically defined. It may be the case that some states are going to elect to cover some of their folks who are workfare participants under the trainee provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. And we also understand that in calculating the minimum wage, that it will be possible to include some of the provisions that states make for cash assistance, food stamps and other forms of assistance.

So we don't believe this will be unduly burdensome on states, but it also at the same time will give a living wage to people who we are trying to encourage to move out of welfare and into work. And we've talked here in the past about how there are costs associated with employment -- sometimes transportation costs, day care costs -- and

we want to make sure that people who are making this transition have the incentive to do it. And obviously, the application of a wage that recognizes that work should be rewarded makes sense.

Q Would one of those other things that would be added in be Medicaid?

Would that be part of the balancing off --

MR. MCCURRY: I have not seen anything that indicates that that's what the Labor Department intends. In fact, I think I have seen some suggestion that they've specifically ruled that out.

Q That's non cash, right?

MR. MCCURRY: That's non cash benefit, correct.

Q Is the President still committed to vetoing the disaster assistance bill if it contains the provision, the non shutdown provision? What about all these people who are depending on --

MR. MCCURRY: What we have said to the people that --the people out in the plain states who have suffered from this disaster, tell the politicians in Washington to not play politics with this disaster relief bill. There is no reason at all that this provision related to funding of government in the case of a shutdown ought to be attached to a disaster relief bill. It's very clear what the purpose of this bill is. It's to help the victims of the recent flooding and other disasters. They need the assistance. It should not be delayed any further by an extraneous provision that everyone understands the President finds objectionable. It's an attempt to really force a Republican Congress's priorities on the President.

We've been down that road in the past, that doesn't work and they shouldn't try it again.

Q But they -- he will veto it if it comes that way?

MR. MCCURRY: He made it absolutely clear, the Congress can't have any doubt of that and they should strike that provision, pass the

disaster relief bill and get the aid out to the folks who need it.

Q Mike, the new budget agreement restored some benefits to disabled legal immigrants when the welfare law was passed. Is the President still committed to try to reverse some of the harsh effects, as he called them, when the law was passed?

MR. MCCURRY: Indeed. In fact, we are gratified that within this agreement there are provisions that will help reverse some of those provisions of the welfare reform bill that would be damaging to legal immigrants.

Q Mike, could you tell me -- well, today is Friday and Sunday is the Morgan commencement -- will today parlay into the Morgan commencement race relations, racial reconciliation?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the President intends in his commencement address on Sunday to talk about science and technology and how the benefits of science and technology need to be available to all Americans, regardless of race. And it's especially appropriate that he gives that type of speech at Morgan State because as it is not only historically a black college, but is also a college that has generated more graduates who have gone into scientific fields than I think any other college in the State of Maryland, if I read my material correctly.

So it's an appropriate -- it's not directly linked to this today.

We are talking today about the misapplication of the scientific method in a very horrible way decades ago. The President will talk Sunday about the positive ways in which scientific research and medical research can really change lives for the better in America, and so in that sense, these two events are related. He will certainly on Sunday make a reference to the event today and talk about it, but it's not the sole focus of the speech.

Q Mike, the White House promised in a statement your office put

out  
that it would comply with subpoena requests and -- the  
investigation,  
but it has not. In fact, they have fought the subpoenas. Which  
is  
it? Is it compliance or not?

MR. MCCURRY: There is apparently a sealed court proceeding that,  
because it's sealed I can't discuss.

Q Do I accurately portray the situation?

MR. MCCURRY: I can't discuss it -- and I can't portray your  
comment.

Q Has the administration received guarantees from Kabila, the  
leader  
of the rebels in Zaire, about what his intentions are after he  
takes  
power?

MR. MCCURRY: We have had conversations about his intentions and  
have stressed our view that they should be peaceful and it should  
be  
aimed at the reconciliation of people in Zaire, so they can  
overcome  
the effects of a regime that went bad in the guerrilla war that  
has  
raged mostly in the east and now elsewhere in the country. His  
intent is not entirely clear. We have had contact with him, have  
encouraged him to first institute a cease fire that would protect  
the  
civilian population of Zaire; second, to begin the consultations  
necessary for an orderly transition to a new government which  
would  
eventually lead to free and fair elections and democracy.

At the moment, the status of things there is not entirely clear.  
There have been various and conflicting reports about President  
Mobutu's intention and what authority he now exercises over  
governmental decision making in the capital. But, one way or  
another,  
Zaire is about to enter into a new stage of its history. It  
should  
be a peaceful one and we believe should be a democratic one and  
we  
have encourage Mr. Kabila to recognize the importance of both of  
those presentations.

Q But there was a report that the U.S. has offered to give him \$10

million to --

MR. MCCURRY: That's fiction.

Q That's fiction?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. That is not true. Now, we are supportive of and encourage democratic elections, to be sure; but we have not made any such offer of assistance, I am assured again by foreign policy folks here.

Q Is it true that he has promised or committed himself to organized elections in two years?

MR. MCCURRY: We have certainly encouraged him to be prompt in finding ways to bring about the transition we've talked about. I'm not aware that we've received any commitment from him with respect to that.

Q And so nothing -- can you confirm that Mobutu has actually left Zaire heading for Morocco now?

MR. MCCURRY: I cannot confirm that. There have been various reports that that is his intent, but we have only the information that's probably available to you.

Q Is Ambassador Richardson still in and out of that area?

MR. MCCURRY: He is not. He's back in Washington, although we have had active diplomacy through the remaining personnel who are at the embassy and then also through our special representative to the region.

Q Thank you.

Q Why did you lose so many Democrats on the Daschle alternative yesterday? And a follow up to that -- would the President accept Santorum if it included an exception just to protect a woman's ability to have future children?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the nature of the exception we need I think is pretty clear. The President has talked about it, he put it in

black  
and white in his veto message last year. If they want to write  
that  
type of exception they know what it would take to satisfy the  
President. The President accepted --

Q Is it broader than just a future child --

MR. MCCURRY: It's exactly the way the President stated it in the  
veto message, exactly the way we gave it again to the Congress in  
the  
statement of administration policy we gave both to the Senate and  
the House.

Now, on the first question, you'll have to ask the senators,  
themselves. You know, some of them are very strongly pro choice  
and I  
think they felt the Daschle amendment was too restrictive. Some  
of  
them are very much against abortion and felt that it was too  
lenient.  
So for different reasons I think some democrats could not see  
fit  
to vote for the amendment. It's a disappointment to the  
President it  
didn't pass, because it would provide the only real way at this  
point to ban not only the late term procedure, but also late term  
abortions across the board and do so in a way that would still  
protect the life and health needs of the woman involved. And  
that is  
unfortunate that didn't happen. We are now headed, obviously, to  
a  
veto and that won't accomplish anything in the long run.

Q But do you know of any conversations with Santorum to make the  
bill  
acceptable to the President -- his bill?

MR. MCCURRY: Not -- I'm not aware of any. I don't know whether  
within the Senate there have been conversations with him.

Q Mike, what about the AMA board statement where they said that  
they  
could find no incidents where it was the only option for women?  
Is  
that of any assurance to the President?

MR. MCCURRY: No, because the President relied in a very personal  
way on women he met face to face who told him it was, in fact,  
the

only procedure that would have been indicated in their individual cases, and that was his concern and remains his concern. And the AMA, I think, had a lengthier and more complicated statement that just simply that. It's clearly not a procedure indicated in all but rare circumstances. But it's the rare circumstance in which you need to have the exception and the protection and to assure that the woman's needs are accounted for.

Q Mike, getting back to the speech on Sunday, am I to take it it's mainly a thematic speech that you're outlining here? Does he have any ideas in mind in terms of new research, grant money, whatever, for scientific and medical research at minority colleges?

MR. MCCURRY: He'll talk a little bit about the ways in which we have invested in science and technology and why that's an important part of building a stronger society and a stronger economy for the 21st century. But I think one point the President is making here is that he is not going to this wonderful academic institution solely to give a speech that is about race or about issues that are only about race. Because one of his definitions of the agenda we have now for one America is a broader dialogue that reaches out and crosses racial, ethnic, gender, sexual preference barriers and builds more diversity.

So one of the things he talks about, I think, in the speech is how the investments we make in science and technology, how the work that not only this administration has done, but others have done to promote ethical application of scientific research can really positively impact the lives not only of minority communities, but of all Americans.

Q Can you give us a hint on policy issues that he's going to announce on Sunday?

MR. MCCURRY: He's going to have some policy announcements to make on Sunday and I know you'll be interested in them and there will be news on Sunday.

Q Arafat has let it be known he's written a letter to the President talking about his disappointment with Dennis Ross and with the peace process in general at this point. Is there concern? Is there a response?

MR. MCCURRY: We are always actively engaged with these parties in talking about their concerns. Ambassador Dennis Ross is spectacularly gifted and spectacularly committed in a process that is clearly a very often slow going. We're at a moment right now where the parties are not fully engaged as they need to be. He has been working hard to try to get them engaged. It's going to take more work, it will take more time, it will require patience, but that has always been the case in the Middle East peace process and will always likely be the case.

Q What's his itinerary now? Does he stick around?

MR. MCCURRY: He's en route back home, will be back for consultations with the Secretary and perhaps even with the President, certainly with other members of the administration's peace team and we'll see where we go from there. I think Foreign Minister Levy is due in town.

MR. JOHNSON: He's here now and is meeting with the National Security Advisor --

Q You don't characterize this as more than a sort of routine give and take in the process?

MR. MCCURRY: There's nothing routine ever in this process. Every

moment is a delicate moment, every -- anytime there is progress, it's usually obtained in a very painstaking fashion. Dennis has worked enormously hard to try to help the people -- all the people of this region realize the dream of peace, Palestinian as well as Jew. And I know his personal commitment remains, and I know that there are times when both sides, frankly, have been frustrated with it in the past. But that's the nature of being a negotiator, a facilitator, someone who tries to get each side to understand the other. And that's just the nature of the job in some ways.

Q Is there any hint that Arafat is saying, I won't deal with Ross anymore?

MR. MCCURRY: Not that I have heard of, and to be sure, there is frustration. I think the frustration perhaps that's aimed at Ambassador Ross really reflects the frustration that the Palestinian side of the negotiation has with the other side of the negotiation, which is that in negotiations sometimes tempers get a little frayed.

Q Mike, what's the thinking here on this news that the man who questioned Admiral Boorda's military decorations now himself apparently also has decorations that he wasn't entitled to?

MR. MCCURRY: Peter, the President's thinking is, given the pain related to the death of Admiral Boorda that it would probably only add to it by commenting at any great length on this, so we don't have much to say on that subject.

Q Mike, back on warfare, Clay Shaw says that Congress can pass a technical amendment that would allow Medicaid benefits and food stamps, things like that, to be factored into the mix when looking at minimum wage. Would the White House support that?

MR. MCCURRY: We're not prepared to take any position on that. We would need to talk to Chairman Shaw, look at the legislation, see how it would affect other aspects of welfare reform, but we certainly

would be willing to talk to the committee and to the Chairman about it.

Q He also says that was sort of the unwritten understanding to begin with. Is that your interpretation of that?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't know enough about what the legislative history, the negotiating history on the Welfare Reform Bill would be to really answer that. You might really want to check with Bruce Reed. I think in general, as a general proposition, there is some sense that we have to figure out ways in which we can ease this transition that people need to make from welfare into work situations, but we also at the same time have to make work a rewarding experience, both personally and financially.

Q Mike, in the Tuskegee Experiment, 399 people had medication withheld from them to test causes around a disease for which a cause was already known. Currently, the federal government, through NIH and the CDC is funding a study on the African continent in many countries in which AZT is being withheld from women who are pregnant and in which, according to one group, over 1,000 children will die from AIDS as a result of this study in order to find out the cause for a disease whose cause is already known and prevention for the same. What is the irony of this? Dr. Sidney Wolfe of the Public Research --

MR. MCCURRY: I'm aware of his comments -- the principal difference is because of the lessons learned as a result of the experiments in Tuskegee. There are now ethical advisory boards not only in some of the countries in which HHS is sponsoring this type of work, but also within the department itself that review the testing and modeling regimens for the experimental process they're doing.

Look, we are trying to help -- in the developing world, trying to help suppress the transmission of HIV from mothers to children. They're trying to do that in a way that is appropriate, given the

economies of the countries they're working in. AZT is not going to be in most developing countries in appropriate treatment regimen because of the cost -- countries will not be able to afford it, we will not be able to pay for that type of treatment for those countries. We, unfortunately -- and one of the realities of the balanced budget agreement we got today is we don't have all the money we would like to fund all the programs we would like everywhere in the world. We have to live within those constraints.

But the work that they are doing at HHS -- and they can tell you a lot more about it -- has been carefully reviewed for its ethical dimensions. And what they're trying to do is develop a treatment regimen that will work, that will actually get the job done of preventing the transmission of the disease from mothers to children.

Q Is it ethical? Is it ethical in a study of this nature for 1,000 children --

MR. MCCURRY: Well, it is certainly ethical to try to develop a treatment regimen that will save lives, which is what we're trying to do in a way that is appropriate and given the circumstances of the country and the likelihood that you can make that type of treatment available. They are testing treatment procedures or treatment regimens that would then, you know, be able to be made widely available within those countries. AZT treatment in those countries, according to what I've been told, is just not going to be an appropriate treatment regimen because of the cost.

Q But is it ethical if someone dies? I just want to know what you think about that.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, my opinions don't matter. It's how it's reviewed, how it's structured and how it's overseen within the Department and they do have a ways in which they can look at the ethical dimensions.

Q Is it the White House's opinion that it's ethical if someone dies?

MR. MCCURRY: It's the White House's position that the HHS is doing appropriately what it should do under the type of review mechanisms that exist within the Department to advance the public health interests of the citizens of those countries in which it's working in these treatment models.

Q Mike, are you saying the reason it meets the ethical guidelines is because, if a treatment isn't widely available, then withholding that treatment is ethical?

MR. MCCURRY: That treatment would not be able to be made available, so it's not -- so testing it on a select population as part of an experiment would not -- in a sense would be unethical because you're holding out the possibility of a treatment that is eventually not going to be available in those countries.

Q But then is it ethical to study the results of the lack of such treatment? In other words, to see how these people fare without AZT  
--

MR. MCCURRY: Pose that question over at HHS to the people who actually review the ethical dimensions of the research, because that's maybe a question that they've examined.

Q Is there an irony in Dr. Wolfe's calling this Tuskegee Two, just as the President is apologizing for Tuskegee One?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not a person that interprets irony. He made the statement. We think it's wrong. You get to decide whether it's ironic or not.

Q What's happening Monday?

MR. MCCURRY: Week ahead? Week ahead is, obviously he gives the speech we were just talking about on Sunday. On Monday, the NATO Secretary General will be here to talk, obviously, about the new Founding Act between the Russian Federation and the North Atlantic Alliance. We've got the welfare to work event that I talked to

you  
about yesterday that's on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the President  
will  
host the U.S. Conference of Mayors, will also meet with the  
Congressional Black Caucus. And then on Thursday, he goes up to  
West  
Virginia, as I also discussed yesterday, for the education town  
hall.  
And Friday, I don't see anything listed for Friday.

Do we have anything on Friday? Friday is not on this sheet.  
Anyhow, nothing on Friday. There are also some fundraisers  
during  
the week, at night next week, and we've got the week ahead  
available  
for you otherwise.

Q I've got a budget question. What was the net tax cut that  
President Clinton originally put forward? I know the gross was  
around  
\$98 million. What was the net?

MR. MCCURRY: I remember -- we'll have to check. We'll have to  
call Gene and check on that. I don't want to guess the answer.

Q Gingrich's decision not to borrow as much money from Dole -- is  
that a more appropriate means of repaying this penalty?

MR. MCCURRY: That was his decision and his to make.

Okay, thanks.

END

1:36 P.M. EDT

## M S M a i l

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**DATE-TIME** 19 May 97 19:55  
**FROM** Wozniak, Natalie S.  
**CLASSIFICATION** \*\*\*\*\* CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND \*\*\*\*\*  
**SUBJECT** Commencement Address by the President at Morgan State University  
**TO** Benjamin, Daniel  
Blinken, Antony J.  
Gray, Wendy  
Johnson, David T.  
LaFleur, Vinca A.  
Leavy, David C.  
Luzzatto, Anne R.  
Naplan, Steven J.  
Rubin, Eric S.  
Wozniak, Natalie S.  
**CARBON\_COPY** NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE  
**TEXT\_BODY** [[ MORGANST.doc : 4930 in MORGANST.doc ]]  
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release May 18, 1997

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Hughes Field  
Morgan State University  
Baltimore, Maryland

10:30 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Dr. Richardson, Judge Cole, Governor Glendenning, Lieutenant Governor Kennedy Townsend, Mr. Mayor, City Council President, other elected officials, Mr. Speaker, Senator Miller, Senator Sarbanes, Congressman Cardin and Congressman Cummings, my great partners, to the Board of Regents, to faculty, staff, to distinguished alumni, to the magnificent band and choir. I thought it was a great day when I got here, but I know it is now.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

To the members of the class of 1997, your family and your friends -- (applause) -- congratulations on this important day in your lives, the lives of your nation, and the life of this great institution.

Your diploma reflects a level of knowledge that will give you the chance to make the most of the rapidly unfolding new reality of the 21st century. It gives your country a better chance to lead the world toward a better place, and it reaffirms the historic mission of Morgan State and the other historically black colleges and universities of our great land.

When the doors of college were closed to all but white students, Morgan State and the nation's other historically black institutions of higher education gave young African Americans the education they deserved and the pride they needed to rise above cruelty and bigotry.

Today, these institutions still produce the lion's share of our black doctors and judges and business people, and Morgan State graduates most of the black engineers and scientists in the great state of Maryland. (Applause.)

I am here today not because Morgan State is just a great historically black university, it is a great American university.

(Applause.) You have produced some of our nation's finest leaders. Your grads like Parren Mitchell, Kweisi Mfume and Earl Graves. (Applause.) Judicial leaders like Judge Bell and Judge Cole; public servants like State Treasurer Dixon and on a very personal note, my

fine assistant, Terry Edmonds, Class of 1972, the first African American ever to serve as a speechwriter for the President of the United States. (Applause.) There he is.

Now, you're getting too much applause now, Terry. (Laughter.)

You graduate today into a world brimming with promise, enriched with opportunity. Our economy is the strongest in a generation, our unemployment the lowest in 24 years, with the largest decline in income inequality since the 1960s.

On Friday we finalized the details of an historic agreement with the leaders of Congress to balance the federal budget for the first time in nearly three decades, in a way that will keep our economy going and in balance with our values, caring for those in need, extending health care to 5 million more children, cleaning and preserving and restoring our environment, helping people to move from welfare to work, and, most important, funding the largest investment in education in a generation and the largest increase in higher education since the G.I. bill in 1945, more than 50 years ago. (Applause.)

It will open the doors of college to all, with the largest increase in Pell Grant scholarships in three decades, \$35 billion in tax relief to help families pay for higher education, including tax deductions for the cost of all education after high school, and our HOPE Scholarship tuition tax credits to make the first two years of college as universal by the year 2000 as a high school diploma is today. (Applause.)

And this agreement contains a major investment in science and technology, inspired in our administration by the leadership of Vice President Gore, to keep America on the cutting edge of positive change, to create the best jobs of tomorrow, to advance the quality of life of all Americans.

This is a magic moment, but like all moments it will not last forever. We must make the most of it. In commencement addresses across the nation this year, I will focus our attention on what we must do to prepare our nation for the next century, including how

we  
can make sure that our rich diversity brings us together rather  
than  
driving us apart, and how we must meet our continuing obligation  
to  
lead the world away from the wars and Cold War of the 20th  
century  
through the present threats of terrorism and ethnic hatred,  
weapons  
proliferation and drug smuggling, to a more peaceful and free and  
prosperous 21st century.

But today here, I ask you simply to imagine that new century,  
full  
of its promise, molded by science, shaped by technology, powered  
by  
knowledge. These potent transforming forces can give us lives  
fuller  
and richer than we have ever known. They can be used for good or  
ill.

If we are to make the most of this new century, we -- all of us,  
each and every one of us, regardless of our background -- must  
work to  
master these forces with vision and wisdom and determination.  
The  
past half century has seen mankind split the atom, splice genes,  
create the microchip, explore the heavens. We enter the next  
century  
propelled by new and stunning developments.

Just in the past year we saw the cloning of Dolly the sheep, the  
Hubble telescope bringing into focus dark corners of the cosmos  
never  
seen before, innovations in computer technology and  
communications,  
creating what Bill Gates calls "the world's new digital nervous  
system," and now cures for our most dreaded diseases -- diabetes,  
cystic fibrosis, repair for spinal cord injuries. These miracles  
actually seem within reach.

The sweep of it is truly humbling. Why, just last week we saw a  
computer named Deep Blue defeat the world's reigning chess  
champion.  
I really think there ought to be a limit to this. No computer  
should be allowed to learn to play golf. (Laughter.) But,  
seriously, my friends, in science, if the last 50 years were the  
age  
of physics, the next 50 years will be the age of biology.  
(Applause.)

We are now embarking on our most daring explorations, unraveling the mysteries of our inner world and charting new routes to the conquest of disease. We have not and we must not shrink from exploring the frontiers of science. But as we consider how to use the fruits of discovery, we must also never retreat from our commitment to human values, the good of society, our basic sense of right and wrong.

Science must continue to serve humanity, never the other way around. The stakes are very high. America's future -- indeed, the world's future -- will be more powerfully influenced by science and technology than ever before. Where once nations measured their strength by the size of their armies and arsenals, in the world of the future knowledge will matter most. Fully half the growth in economic productivity over the last half century can be traced to research and technology.

But science is about more than material wealth or the acquisition of knowledge. Fundamentally, it is about our dreams. America is a nation always becoming, always defined by the great goals we set, the great dreams we dream. We are restless, questing people. We have always believed, with President Thomas Jefferson, that "freedom is the first born daughter of science." With that belief and with willpower, resources and great national effort, we have always reached our far horizons and set out for new ones.

Thirty six years ago, President Kennedy looked to the heavens and proclaimed that the flag of peace and democracy, not war and tyranny, must be the first to be planted on the moon. He gave us a goal of reaching the moon, and we achieved it -- ahead of time.

Today, let us look within and step up to the challenge of our time, a challenge with consequences far more immediate for the life and death of millions around the world. AIDS will soon overtake tuberculosis and malaria as the leading infectious killer in the world. More than 29 million people have been infected, 3 million

in  
the last year alone, 95 percent of them in the poorest parts of  
our  
globe.

Here at home, we are grateful that new and effective anti HIV  
strategies are available and bringing longer and better lives to  
those who are infected, but we dare not be complacent. HIV is  
capable of mutating and becoming resistant to therapies, and  
could  
well become even more dangerous. Only a truly effective,  
preventive  
HIV vaccine can limit and eventually eliminate the threat of AIDS.

This year's budget contains increased funding of a third over two  
years ago to search for this vaccine. In the first four years,  
we  
have increased funding for AIDS research, prevention and care by  
50  
percent, but it is not enough. So let us today set a new  
national  
goal for science in the age of biology. Today, let us commit  
ourselves to developing an AIDS vaccine within the next decade.  
(Applause.) There are no guarantees. It will take energy and  
focus  
and demand great effort from our greatest minds. But with the  
strides of recent years it is not longer a question of whether we  
can  
develop an AIDS vaccine, it is simply a question of when. And it  
cannot come a day too soon.

If America commits to find an AIDS vaccine and we enlist others  
in  
our cause, we will do it. I am prepared to do all I can to make  
it  
happen. Our scientists at the National Institutes of Health and  
our  
research universities have been at the forefront of this battle.

Today, I'm pleased to announce the National Institutes of Health  
will establish a new AIDS vaccine research center dedicated to  
this  
crusade. And next month at the Summit of the Industrialized  
Nations  
in Denver, I will enlist other nations to join us in a worldwide  
effort to find a vaccine to stop one of the world's greatest  
killers.  
We will challenge America's pharmaceutical industry, which leads  
the world in innovative research and development to work with us  
and

to make the successful development of an AIDS vaccine part of its basic mission.

My fellow Americans, if the 21st century is to be the century of biology, let us make an AIDS vaccine its first great triumph. (Applause.)

Let us resolve further to work with other nations to deal with great problems like global climate change, to break our reliance on energy use destructive of our environment, to make giant strides to free ourselves and future generations from the tyranny of disease and hunger and ignorance that today still enslaves too many millions around the world. And let us also pledge to redouble our vigilance to make sure that the knowledge of the 21st century serves our most enduring human values.

Science often moves faster than our ability to understand its implications, leaving a maze of moral and ethical questions in its wake. The Internet can be a new town square or a new Tower of Babel.

The same computer that can put the Library of Congress at our fingertips can also be used by purveyors of hate to spread blueprints for bombs. The same knowledge that is developing new life saving drugs can be used to create poisons of mass destruction. Science can enable us to feed billions more people in comfort, in safety, and in harmony with our earth; or it can spark a war with weapons of mass destruction rooted in primitive hatreds.

Science has no soul of its own. It is up to us to determine whether it will be used as a force for good or evil. We must do nothing to stifle our basic quest for knowledge. After all, it has propelled from field to factory to cyberspace. But how we use the fruits of science and how we apply it to human endeavors is not properly the domain of science alone or of scientists alone. The answers to these questions require the application of ethical and moral principles that have guided our great democracy toward a more perfect union for more than 200 years now. As such, they are the

province of every American citizen.

We must decide together how to apply these principles to the dazzling new discoveries of science. Here are four guideposts. First, science and its benefits must be directed toward making life better for all Americans -- never just a privileged few. Their opportunities and benefits should be available to all. Science must not create a new line of separation between the haves and the have nots, those with and those without the tools and understanding to learn and use technology.

In the 21st century a child in a school that does not have a link to the Internet or the student who does not have access to a computer will be like the 19th century child without school books. That is why we are ensuring that every child in every school, not matter how rich or poor, will have access to the same technology by connecting every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000. (Applause.)

Science must always respect the dignity of every American. Here at one of America's great black universities let me underscore something I said just a few days ago at the White House. We must never allow our citizens to be unwitting guinea pigs in scientific experiments that put them at risk without their consent and full knowledge. (Applause.)

Whether it is withholding a syphilis treatment from the black men of Tuskegee or the Cold War experiments that subjected some of our citizens to dangerous doses of radiation, we must never go back to those awful days in modern disguise. We have now apologized for the mistakes of the past; we must not repeat them -- never again. (Applause.)

Second, none of our discoveries should be used to label or discriminate against any group or individual. Increasing knowledge about the great diversity within the human species must not change

the basic belief upon which our ethics, our government, our society are founded. All of us are created equal, entitled to equal treatment under the law. (Applause.)

With stunning speed, scientists are now moving to unlock the secrets of our genetic code. Genetic testing has the potential to identify hidden inherited tendencies toward disease and spur early treatment. But that information could also be used, for example, by insurance companies and others to discriminate against and stigmatize people.

We know that in the 1970s, some African Americans were denied health care coverage by insurers and jobs by employers because they were identified as sickle cell anemia carriers. We also know that one of the main reasons women refuse genetic testing for susceptibility to breast cancer is their fear that the insurance companies may either deny them coverage or raise their rates to unaffordable levels. No insurer should be able to use genetic data to underwrite or discriminate against any American seeking health insurance. This should not simply be a matter of principle, but a matter of law, period. (Applause.)

To that end, I urge the Congress to pass bipartisan legislation to prohibit insurance companies from using genetic screening information to determine the premium rates or eligibility of Americans for health insurance.

Third, technology should not be used to break down the wall of privacy and autonomy free citizens are guaranteed in a free society.

The right to privacy is one of our most cherished freedoms. As society has grown more complex and people have become more interconnected in every way, we have had to work even harder to respect the privacy, the dignity, the autonomy of each individual.

Today, when marketers can follow every aspect of our lives, from the first phone call we make in the morning to the time our security system says we have left the house, to the video camera at the

toll  
booth and the charge slip we have for lunch, we cannot afford to forget this most basic lesson.

As the Internet reaches to touch every business and every household and we face the frightening prospect that private information -- even medical records -- could be made instantly available to the world, we must develop new protections for privacy in the face of new technological reality. (Applause.)

Fourth, we must always remember that science is not God. (Applause.) Our deepest truths remain outside the realm of science.

We must temper our euphoria over the recent breakthrough in animal cloning with sobering attention to our most cherished concepts of humanity and faith.

My own view is that each human life is unique, born of a miracle that reaches beyond laboratory science. I believe we should respect this profound gift. I believe we should resist the temptation to replicate ourselves. But this is a decision no President should make alone. No President is qualified to understand all of the implications.

That is why I have asked our distinguished National Bioethics Advisory Commission, headed by President Harold Shapiro of Princeton, to conduct a thorough review of the legal and ethical issues raised by this new cloning discovery. They will give me their first recommendations within the next few weeks, and I can hardly wait.

These, then, are four guideposts, rooted in our traditional principles of ethics and morals, that must guide us if we are to master the powerful forces of change in the new century. One, science that produces a better life for all and not the few.

Two, science that honors our tradition of equal treatment under the law.

Three, science that respects the privacy and autonomy of the individual. Four, science that never confuses faith in technology with faith in God.

If we hold fast to these principles, we can make this time of change a moment of dazzling opportunity for all Americans.

Finally, let me say again: Science can serve the values and interests of all Americans, but only if all Americans are given a chance to participate in science. We cannot move forward without the voices and talents of everyone in this stadium, and especially those of you who are going on to pursue a career in science and technology.

African Americans have always been at the forefront of American science. This is nothing new. Nothing -- not slavery, not discrimination, not poverty -- nothing has ever been able to hold back their scientific urge or creative genius. (Applause.)

Benjamin Banneker was a self taught mathematician, surveyor, astronomer, who published an annual almanac and helped to design the city of Washington. George Washington Carver was born a slave, but went on to become one of our nation's greatest agricultural scientists. Ernest Everett Just of Charleston, South Carolina, is recognized as one of our greatest biologists. Charles Drew lived through the darkest days of segregation to become a pioneer in blood preservation. And today you honor an African American doctor at Johns Hopkins University who is truly one of the outstanding physicians of our time. (Applause.)

All these people show us that we don't have a person to waste and our diversity is our greatest strength in the world of today and tomorrow. Now, members of the class of 1997, it is your time. It is up to you to honor their legacy, to live their dreams, to be the investigators, the doctors, and the scholars who will make and apply the discoveries of tomorrow, who will keep our science rooted in our values, who will fashion America's greatest days.

You can do it. Dream large. Work hard. And listen to your soul. Thank you and God bless you all. (Applause.)

END

10:57 A.M. EDT

M S M a i l

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**DATE-TIME** 20 May 97 14:40  
**FROM** Harris, Elisa D.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** FW: denver statement [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Antholis, William J.

**CARBON\_COPY** Caravelli, John M.  
Edwards, Joan  
Harris, Elisa D.  
Quinn, Mary E.  
Samore, Gary S.  
Tucker, Maureen E.

**TEXT\_BODY**

fyi

From: Harris, Elisa D.  
To: Antholis, William J.  
CC: /R, Record at A1; @NONPRO - Export Controls  
Subject: denver statement [UNCLASSIFIED]  
Date: Wednesday, April 30, 1997 04:07 PM

[[ 042997C2.DOC : 3635 in 042997C2.DOC ]]

pl see attached add on BWC in nonpro section.

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE DATE**

30 April 97 16:5

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE NAME**

042997C2.DOC  
Denver Communiqu, DRAFT :  
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**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.)

## POLITICAL/REGIONAL ISSUES

### DEMOCRACY

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.

#### 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 reaffirm

our  
strong support for the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention and  
for the  
efforts underway to complete a legally binding protocol to  
strengthen compliance with this important treaty outlawing  
disease as a  
method of warfare. We also 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

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**DATE-TIME** 20 June 97 18:57  
**FROM** LaFleur, Vinca A.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** radio address [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Leavy, David C.  
**CARBON\_COPY** NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE  
**TEXT\_BODY**

sorry for the delay -- i was asleep when you paged. fyi, the potus added more examples of how well our economy is doing in the second paragraph (similar to ones from yesterday's speech). In the paragraph about "progress spreads quickly; problems can too" he added an environmental example. Otherwise, he basically read it verbatim.

[[ G8RADIO.DOC : 4657 in G8RADIO.DOC ]]

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE DATE** 19 June 97 22:34

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE NAME** G8RADIO.DOC

06/19/97 8:30 PM  
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
RADIO ADDRESS  
DENVER, COLORADO  
[TAPED JUNE 20, 1997]

Good morning. I'm speaking to you today from Denver, Colorado, where the leaders of the world's top industrial democracies are about to begin our Summit of the Eight.

Over the next two days, the eyes of the world will be on Denver and on America -- and we all have a lot to be proud of. Our economy is the healthiest in a generation and the strongest in the world. Our exports are at an all time high. We've cleared a new path to prosperity and security by reducing the deficit, investing in our people, and opening the world to trade. Now America is poised to lead in the 21st century as we have in the one about to end.

Today I want to talk about why this Summit is important to our nation and our people -- and what we will be working to achieve.

The leaders of the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Japan, the European Union and Russia gathered shoulder-to-shoulder around the table speaks volumes about the world today. Our homelands are thousands of miles apart, but the rise of the global economy -- spurred by revolutions in technology, transportation and communication -- has brought us all closer together. And the fact that this is the first of these annual summits where a democratically elected leader of Russia joins us from beginning to end reflects how far we've come from the days of the Cold War.

This moment of possibility creates vast opportunities for all of our people. Ideas, goods and services, technology and capital fly across borders faster than ever -- enriching our lives in many ways and contributing to our prosperity.

But while progress spreads quickly in our global neighborhood, problems can too. A currency crisis in one country can send shockwaves far beyond its borders, endangering jobs and stability in another part of the world. Modern technology and more open borders help businesses to prosper -- but they also help terrorists, drug traffickers and criminals to organize their plans and hide their tracks. Greater international travel and commerce exposes our people to new cultures and opportunities -- but they also expose us to the spread of dangerous diseases from which no nation is immune.

We have worked hard over the last four years to make common action against common threats a central part of our Summits. Here in Denver, we'll announce further steps to protect our citizens against these threats.

Two years ago in Halifax, Canada, we agreed to work together to help prevent financial crises from occurring and to keep them from spreading if they do. Since then, our Finance Ministers have agreed we should create a global network of banking and market officials to monitor

financial policies and police risky practices. Our cooperation will help prevent a financial shock in a foreign country from threatening prosperity at home.

We're also working with the developing countries to help them adopt sound financial practices so that their markets work smoothly and they can build stable business climates that attract trade and investment. These emerging economies are the fastest growing in the world. Helping them build their prosperity means greater opportunities for American exports -- and good American jobs.

We'll also continue to organize ourselves to fight new forces of destruction that have no regard for borders. Last year in Lyon, we agreed on a series of measures to combat terrorism and organized crime. Since then, we've taken concrete steps -- from improving airline security to denying safe haven for criminals.

We've also made significant progress in bolstering the safety and security of nuclear materials -- something that simply wouldn't have been possible without Russia as a partner. Together, the Eight are working to tighten the management of plutonium from dismantled nuclear warheads. To better prevent and investigate nuclear smuggling incidents, we've set up a rapid response network; stepped up law enforcement, intelligence and customs cooperation; and improved our nuclear forensics capabilities to identify the sources of smuggled nuclear material. Soon, more than 20 additional countries in Europe and Central Asia will be joining us in these efforts.

This year, we'll be taking on another global challenge -- the spread of infectious disease. I will press for agreement to develop together a global disease surveillance network to provide early warning of outbreaks so we can respond quickly and effectively; to coordinate that response so we get the right medicines where they're needed as fast as possible; and to strengthen public health systems, especially in the developing world. I will also urge my fellow leaders to join America in a vigorous search for an HIV/AIDS vaccine, as I called for at Morgan State last month.

Together, the meeting of the Eight is part of the larger effort to organize the world to deal with global challenges in the century ahead. If we pool our strength, experience and ideas, we stand a far better chance of success. And for American families, that will mean greater prosperity, peace and security for our children.

Thanks for listening.

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