

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Press Secretary

Series/Staff Member: General Files

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 10858

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Daily Press Guidance - June 2, 1997

Stack:

S

Row:

93

Section:

1

Shelf:

1

Position:

1

Daily Press Guidance

Monday
June 2, 1997

(For internal use only.)

Press Guidance

Monday, June 2, 1997

Domestic

1. Pennsylvania Avenue (Penn.)
2. Medicare (Medicare)
3. AIDS (AIDS)
4. Texas update - FEMA/disaster
5. Hope Scholarships (Education)
6. SBA regulatory enforcement SBA
7. POTUS Health Insurance (POTUS Physical)
8. Airbags (Transportation)
9. ~~Dr. Betty Shabazz~~
10. 1998 election plan Elections
11. FBI Crime Statistics (FBI)
12. Comp time (Comp Time)

Foreign

1. DROC (Congo)
2. Sierra Leone
3. France
4. NATO Enlargement
5. Russia/INS
6. Defense/B61
7. Iran
8. Korea
9. Indonesia
10. UN
11. China
12. CIA
13. Middle East
14. Saudi Arabia
15. Fast Track
16. Trips and Visitors
17. Burma
18. Bosnia
19. Northern Ireland
20. Gulf War Illness
21. Denver Summit

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 2, 1997

Note to Mike McCurry

From: Sylvia Mathews *SM*

Subject: Guidance on Environmental Assessment on Pennsylvania Avenue closure

Background

In a meeting with Erskine Bowles, Eleanor Holmes Norton expressed that she will support the current closure of the Avenue, however, she does not want us to push for a long-term park. We are currently reviewing a number of ideas she has to help traffic, promote tourism, and assist the disabled.

The question we need to be most careful with is the Park.

Possible Question

Q: Have you abandoned the idea of a Park?

A: We are taking things one step at a time. We are going to work to beautify the Avenue consistent with the wishes of the appropriators and the City.

Note: Mrs. Norton said she would say "I don't see anything I disagree with in the economic assessment, and I agree that we should beautify the Avenue."

Jodie Torkleson's office has prepared more detailed talking points on the economic assessment (see attached).

cc: Kitty Higgins
John Hilley
James Johnson
Ellen Lovell
Chuck Ruff
Howard Schloss
Jodie Torkelson

Attachment

Talking Points on the Environmental Assessment by Department of Treasury
6/2/97

Treasury is releasing the "Environmental Assessment for the Implementation of the White House Security Review of Vehicular Traffic Restriction Recommendations" for Pennsylvania Avenue on Monday, June 2, 1997 through the Federal Register and Treasury's web page (<http://www.treas.gov>). Treasury's Office of Public Affairs also has a fact sheet that will be distributed to media upon request. Treasury does not anticipate holding a press conference or releasing a press statement.

Treasury reviewed reports and information on the effects of the restriction of traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue previously conducted by the Department of Transportation and the National Park Service. The traffic pattern studies of the National Park Service and the Department of Treasury were conducted by independent contractors that specialize in transportation analysis. Finally, comments received on Senator Grams' web site were reviewed as part of the development of the EA.

The interim plan for the beautification of Pennsylvania Avenue which included the placement of vehicle barriers, USSS gate booths and planters has been completed.

The next page covers some talking points on the traffic restriction of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Talking Points on the Environmental Assessment by Department of Treasury

6/2/97

- The Secretary of the Treasury issued the order to restrict traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue based on security-related recommendations made in the White House Security Review.
- The President was briefed on security concerns that precipitated the restriction of traffic before it actually occurred. However, the final order to restrict traffic on the Avenue was given by the Secretary of the Treasury.
- The Avenue is not "closed." Access to vehicles is restricted. For pedestrians, roller-bladers and tourists, the Avenue is more accessible than ever.
- The Administration has been interested in finding ways to improve conditions for motorists and tourists and to mitigate any adverse impacts associated with the restrictions.
- Just as the Department of Transportation's study of traffic patterns was valuable to the discussion of how to mitigate the impact of the traffic restrictions, we also welcome the input that will be provided by the Department of the Treasury's EA.
- Although the report identifies problem streets, it also identifies some areas in which traffic actually flows better after the traffic restrictions.
- Many of the streets that are classified as "failing" in this and earlier reports were also problem areas before the Pennsylvania Avenue traffic restrictions. Because complete traffic statistics were not measured before the traffic restrictions, it is difficult to measure the exact impact of the traffic restrictions on many downtown streets.
- The National Park Service found that Constitution Avenue was able to absorb a large part of the east-west traffic that was displaced by the traffic restrictions and still run at "acceptable" levels.
- Recommendations made with respect to E Street area probably need more study. Although the EA recommends opening E Street to east and westbound traffic, this contradicts some findings of the National Park Service's study of the same area. The NPS found that the benefit of opening E Street to westbound traffic would be mitigated by the additional traffic that would spill onto 17th Street from E Street.
- The Administration is addressing potential financial impacts of the traffic restrictions as part of the larger discussion of DC funding issues. Through the DC Task Force at OMB, the Administration has clearly demonstrated its' commitment to working with the District to address funding issues related to the Federal presence.
- We are pleased that the study found that air quality levels were determined to be within the regulatory standard.

- As with the study of traffic patterns, it is difficult to isolate the exact impact of the traffic restrictions on the air quality in the surrounding area because data from before the restrictions is limited.
- An unintended, but positive, consequence of the traffic restrictions was to decrease noise levels along the Avenue.
- Because it is quieter, the Avenue is a more welcoming, pleasant place for tourists, pedestrians and roller-bladers.

The following page provides a general summary of the Environmental Assessment to be released by the Department of Treasury.

Summary of the Environmental Assessment by the Department of Treasury
6/2/97

Transportation:

- Although complete traffic statistics were not available before vehicular access was restricted on Pennsylvania Avenue, traffic patterns were studied throughout the affected area after the traffic restrictions on Pennsylvania Avenue and several traffic modifications were made. Traffic shifted on the east-west streets as well as the north-south streets due to the security restriction including Constitution Avenue, K, H and I Streets (east-west) and 14th, 18th and 19th Streets (north-south). Traffic on 13th, 20th and 21st Streets decreased. Overall travel times through the area probably increased.
- The EA recommends traffic improvements to be considered by DC. One recommendation is to reestablish E Street as a two-way street (both eastbound and westbound). It doesn't specifically recommend whether one or two lanes should be established in each direction. Although Constitution Avenue has been able to absorb the increase in traffic and is still considered to be running at an acceptable level, the EA recommends E Street as two-way traffic to relieve some of the pressure H, I and L Streets have been experiencing.
- The National Park Service (NPS) traffic studies do not make the same recommendation with respect to E Street. NPS' studies show that the heaviest traffic is eastbound, so adding westbound lanes does not create significant relief to the problems and could actually cause more problems for the intersection at 17th & E Streets. There is no continuous traffic pattern for westbound traffic at 17th & E Streets thus adding to the northbound traffic on 17th Street which is already failing northbound during morning rush hour. NPS' studies also revealed that the traffic problems on the north side of the White House could not be solved simply by opening E Street to two lane traffic.

Treasury's recommendation is also in direct conflict with the traffic patterns recommended in the NPS' Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park. This long range plan for the area calls for keeping E Street one way eastbound.

- The EA does not offer monetary relief for the lingering traffic problems caused by the security restriction on Pennsylvania Avenue.

- As a result of the traffic restrictions, the EA projects the District's lost revenue to be as follows:

\$98,000/year	Elimination of 49 parking metered spaces
\$314,000/year	Operating expenses associated with rerouting Metrobus routes from Pennsylvania Avenue to the remaining streets
\$412,000/year	Total

Plus: \$115,000 One-time capital costs for relocating bus shelters and intersection modifications (curb cuts for Metrobuses)

The EA identifies up to 39 alternative meter locations which could partially offset the revenue reduction identified above.

Air Quality:

- The worst traffic intersections were studied to analyze the emissions from vehicles moving through the study area. Intersections studied were 17th & Pennsylvania, 17th & I, 17th & K, 14th & New York, 14th & H, 14th & Constitution, and 15th & Constitution.
- Treasury included the impact of the Ronald Reagan Federal Building becoming operational and its anticipated addition to traffic.
- Air quality levels were determined to be within regulatory standard.

Noise:

- Noise levels in the affected area did not increase, but some locations along Pennsylvania Avenue experienced a decrease in noise levels.

Vibration:

- Since owners of historic buildings along H Street were concerned that traffic increases on H Street would cause vibrations that would cause structural damage, vibrations were measured along H Street.
- Vibration levels were below the threshold for damage.

Visual Aesthetics:

- The temporary jersey barriers around the White House have had an adverse visual effect on the White House and a number of historic sites and districts.
- The removal of traffic from Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place has improved the visual aesthetics in the restricted area.

Pedestrian Access:

- Pedestrian access from the north has been improved by the creation of a traffic free zone on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Next steps:

- There will be a 30 day review period for public comment that ends on July 2, 1997.
- Treasury will review comments to determine if any new issues are raised that need to be reviewed. If further review is necessary, Treasury will conduct an EIS. If no new topics are raised, Treasury will probably announce that their findings were of no significant impact. However, they are reluctant to announce this information until they have an opportunity to review the comments received.
- The National Capital Planning Commission (one of the entities that must approve structural and significant changes to the area comprised of members of Congress) has frozen the NPS from any further activity in this area until they have an opportunity to review Treasury's EA. The National Capital Planning Commission may request an EIS if there is not enough information in the EA to fulfill their requirements.

GUIDANCE ON BUDGET/MEDICARE/MEETING W/HILL
JUNE 2, 1997

CONGRESSIONAL MEETING TUESDAY

- * The President will meet on Tuesday (sched. for 11:45) with the Chairs and Ranking Democrats on the two authorizing committees and subcommittees dealing with the health-related provisions (Medicare, Medicaid, Kids Health) of the balanced budget legislation:
- * Ways and Means -- Archer, Rangel
Health Subc. -- Thomas, Stark
Commerce -- Bliley, Dingell
Health and Environment -- Bilirakis, Sherrod Brown
- * The President's economic and health advisors, including Secy. Shalala, will also attend, in Cabinet Room.
- * We expect this to be an opportunity to remind the Members of the President's priorities and concerns, and of course he will also be interested to hear their views.
- * (Unclear whether any of them will be marking up any of this this week. Apparently, Ways and Means might begin marking up its version of Medicare this week.)
- * (FYI, Ways and Means has all Medicare, Commerce has Part B and the split between A and B, and Commerce has Medicaid, which means Commerce is primary on kids' health.)

MSA'S

- * First, Chris Jennings did not specifically threaten a veto if Medical Savings Accounts (MSA's) are included in the Medicare portion of the balanced budget bill. And those reporters who were present have reported his comments correctly, as I understand it.
- * However, Mr. Jennings did repeat our long-standing concerns about MSA's. We have made clear that we have serious reservations about MSA's; we made that clear during the 1995 and 1996 budget negotiations, as well as this year's budget negotiations.
- * We don't think it's productive to issue veto threats this early in the process, but clearly MSA's are something we have very strong concerns about, and we've made those concerns clear.
- * Let me remind you that the President's plan provides serious structural reforms to Medicare, encouraging more choices for consumers and better information with which to

make those choices.

- * Our concerns about MSA's are that they tend to skim off the healthiest and better off recipients and relegate other seniors to a second-tier health care system.

SHALALA MEDICARE FREEZE TO HOSPITAL PAYMENTS

(Shalala announced this on Friday; paper attached laying out why this makes sense)

- * We first proposed this freeze as part of the additional \$18 billion in savings we sent to the Congress to meet \$100 billion in Medicare savings under CBO scoring.
 - * It would have to be enacted by Congress.
 - * This is consistent with the recommendations of the Congressional Prospective Payment Commission, which makes recommendations on hospital payment updates to the Congress. They recommended a freeze earlier this year.
 - * In addition, Congressman Bill Thomas, who chairs the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee (and will be in the meeting tomorrow) strongly supports this freeze.
 - * So we think this proposal will be well received on the Hill.
- Q: The hospital industry is saying you ought to look elsewhere for savings. Are you willing to consider alternatives?
- A: We think this makes sense, but obviously the Congress is going to debate this issue, and if they have other ideas for achieving the necessary savings, we're certainly willing to listen.

TOIV

Jennings, HHS, Leg. Affairs

HHS NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, May 30, 1997

Contact: HCFA Press Office
(202) 690-6145

NO INCREASE IN MEDICARE HOSPITAL PAYMENTS PROPOSED FOR FY 1998

In accord with the bipartisan agreement to balance the federal budget, HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala today recommended that hospitals receive no increase in Medicare payments in the coming fiscal year.

Congressional action is required to carry out this recommendation. Under current law, Medicare payments to hospitals would be based on a "market basket" index and would increase 2.8 percent in FY 1998. Secretary Shalala's recommendation is part of the administration's plan to reduce growth in Medicare spending by a total of \$115 billion over the next five years. Medicare savings are one element of the bipartisan plan for a balanced budget in FY 2002.

"Medicare must become an increasingly prudent purchaser of health care services, and those who provide services to Medicare beneficiaries must do their fair share toward a balanced federal budget by increasing their efficiency and effectiveness," Secretary Shalala said.

Earlier this year, the independent Prospective Payment Assessment Commission also recommended a freeze on Medicare payment rates for hospitals in the coming fiscal year. In their March 1 report, commission members said a zero update "reflects projected inflation in the prices of hospital inputs and the commission's judgments about the likely effects of scientific and technological advances, productivity improvements and service changes, and changes in the mix of patients treated."

Medicare pays short-stay, acute-care hospitals a predetermined rate for inpatient hospital services furnished to Medicare beneficiaries, using a prospective payment system (PPS). Under PPS, a base payment rate for each admission is multiplied by a measure, called a diagnosis related group, which reflects the nature of a patient's condition. Hospitals in large urban areas (cities with more than 1 million people) receive slightly higher base payment rates than those in other urban and rural areas.

Current law requires that the rate increases for PPS hospitals be based on projections of growth in the prices of goods and services purchased by hospitals, known as the hospital market basket. The market basket is currently estimated to be 2.8 percent

- More -

- 2 -

for FY 1998. The increase for non-acute care hospitals is based on an estimated 2.8 percent rise in the market basket calculated exclusively for these PPS-excluded hospitals.

Failing congressional action to put in place Secretary Shalala's recommendation for a payment freeze, the 2.8 percent increase would take effect Oct. 1 for the nation's 5,200 short-stay, acute care hospitals participating in Medicare and for 2,000 non-acute care hospitals -- psychiatric, rehabilitation, long-term and children's facilities.

Also included in the proposed regulation, which will be published June 2 in the Federal Register, is a 0.11 percent decrease in the federal capital PPS rate -- Medicare payments to hospitals for capital-related costs. The covered costs include depreciation, interest, taxes, insurance and similar expenses for plant and equipment.

Medicare paid \$81.9 billion to inpatient hospitals providing acute, short-term care in fiscal year 1996. Under Secretary Shalala's proposal, hospital payments are expected to grow by 6.4 percent from \$85.7 billion in FY 1997 to \$91.2 billion in FY 1998.

###

Note: HHS press releases are available on the World Wide Web at:
<http://www.dhhs.gov>.



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

MAY 27 1997

The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

Section 1886(e)(3)(B) of the Social Security Act (the Act) requires me to report to Congress the initial estimate of the applicable percentage increase in inpatient hospital payment rates for fiscal year (FY) 1998 that I will recommend for hospitals subject to the Medicare prospective payment system (PPS) and for hospitals and units excluded from PPS. This submission constitutes the required report.

Current law mandates an update for all PPS hospitals equal to the market basket rate of increase. Based on the recent changes in delivery of hospital inpatient care, with an increasing reliance on hospital outpatient and postacute care services and a corresponding decrease in use of hospital inpatient services, we recommend an update for hospitals in both large urban and other areas of zero percent.

Sole community hospitals (SCHs) are the sole source of care in their area and are afforded special payment protection to maintain access to services for Medicare beneficiaries. SCHs are paid the higher of a hospital-specific rate or the Federal PPS rate. Current law mandates that the FY 1998 update to hospital-specific rates for SCHs equal the market basket rate of increase. We recommend an update to hospital-specific rates equal to our recommended increase for all PPS hospitals, zero percent.

Hospitals and distinct part hospital units excluded from PPS are paid based on their reasonable costs subject to a limit under the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) of 1982. Current law mandates an update for all hospitals and distinct part units excluded from PPS equal to the rate of increase in the excluded hospital market basket. Consistent with our recommendation for PPS hospitals, we recommend an increase in the TEFRA limit of zero percent.

Page 2 - The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.

A final recommendation on the appropriate percentage increases for FY 1998 will be made nearer the beginning of the new Federal fiscal year based on the most current data available at that time. The final recommendation will incorporate our analysis of the latest estimates of all relevant factors, including recommendations by ProPAC.

Section 1886(d)(4)(C)(iv) of the Act also requires that I include in my report recommendations with respect to adjustments to the diagnosis-related group (DRG) weighting factors. At this time I do not anticipate recommending any adjustment to the DRG weighting factors for FY 1998.

I am pleased to provide this recommendation to you. I am also sending a copy of this letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,



Donna E. Shalala

Q & As on Pear's Story on Expanding Converge of Protease Inhibitors

Q: Robert Pear reported in yesterday's *New York Times* that the Administration is going to propose extending Medicaid coverage to people with HIV earlier. What is the status of this proposal?

A: The Vice President has asked HCFA to look into the feasibility of doing Medicaid demonstration so that people with HIV can have access to protease inhibitors before they meet the current disability criteria. Evidence suggests that protease inhibitors are more effective when used earlier. HCFA plans to report to the Vice President in short order (no later than the end of the month) on their analysis of whether this could be done as a budget neutral waiver.

Q: If the Department concludes that this cannot be done as a budget neutral waiver, will the Administration go forward with this proposal?

A: We are going to wait for HCFA's analysis. We will make any recommendations based on their report.

Chris Jennings

Press Guidance

June 2, 1997

TEXAS TORNADO UPDATE

- FEMA received the official Texas disaster request this morning.
- It is currently under review and James Lee Whitt plans to talk to Governor Bush sometime later today.
- FEMA teams are still on the ground and continue to work with state and local officials.

FYI briefer -- From what FEMA understands all but 28 homes are fully insured (unlike flood insurance homeowners insurance covers tornado damage) and at least half of these 28 will qualify for SBA loans -- Current law prohibits FEMA from duplicating these benefits.

Silverman

Conversation with Goodman/FEMA

Q: How do you respond to today's Wall Street Journal article that suggests that Georgia's HOPE Scholarship is unfair to the poor?

A: In Saturday's radio address, the President made an announcement that partly addresses the major concern raised in the article: Our HOPE proposal will be changed so that poor students can receive the scholarship *on top* of other grant aid that they may be receiving.

Also, keep in mind, that HOPE is only part of our higher education agenda. The budget agreement also locks in **the largest increase in Pell Grant funding in 20 years**. Low-income families will be eligible for up to \$3,000, and if they need more for tuition and fees, with the change announced Saturday, HOPE would go on top of that.

[Unlike Georgia's HOPE Scholarship, the President's plan is **not** available to high-income families (above \$100,000). The President strongly believes that the tax credit must be available to **middle-income** families in America, who are being squeezed by tuition increases, but are not now receiving aid other than loans.]

Press Guidance

June 2, 1997

SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT

Background: The House Committee on Small Business has scheduled a series of hearings this week, which is National Small Business Week, to examine better ways to enforce the Small Business Regulatory and Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA). SBREFA requires an increase in agency awareness and understanding of the impact of their regulations on small business.

Q: Is the Administration concerned with the current ability of a small business to challenge an agencies certification that a regulation will not have a significant impact?

A: No. One of the most important components of SBREFA is that it amends the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 to allow judicial review of an agency's compliance with the law. This provision gives small businesses a powerful tool to ensure that agencies are considering the impact of their actions on small entities.

- For further information I would direct you to the Office of Advocacy, within the Small Business Administration, which monitors agency regulatory compliance.

Silverman

Conversation with Kathy Tobias/SBA

Press Guidance
June 2, 1997

POTUS Health Insurance

- The President pays the regular DoD flat rate for care rendered at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center -- similar to Members of Congress. He has already received a bill and submitted it to his insurance (the bill was under \$7,000).
- His physical therapy is free of charge as out-patient care within the beltway (also provided for Members of Congress).
- The President has a 20% co-pay under the federal Blue Cross and Blue Shield program.

FYI -- the President described his health insurance payments accurately in the People interview.

McHugh/Mellody per Dr. Mariano

Press Guidance
June 2, 1997

American Physical Therapy Association

The American Physical Therapy Association ran a full page ad in USA Today including full page pictures of POTUS and extolling the virtues of physical therapists for their work with the President. The Counsel's Office is planning to send them a letter informing them of our policy prohibiting endorsements regardless of their merits.

- The President is happy with the care he has received from his entire team of doctors.
- The American Physical Therapy Association is obviously proud of the work they do.
- The Counsel's Office, however, is always concerned with the use of the President's image for endorsements regardless of the merits.
- Counsel will likely send them a letter to make them aware of our policy.

Does the White House have any recourse if parties refuse to comply with the policy?

The White House Counsel has found parties to be generally responsive to a letter. Most often advertisers are simply unaware of the policy.

Mellody per Trey Schroeder, Counsel

Talking Points

Airbag Deactivation

June 2, 1997

- In a December 1996 radio address, the President announced five National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration (NHTSA) regulatory initiatives intended to make airbags more effective.
- One of the initiatives concerns airbag deactivation.
 - In January, NHTSA issued a proposed rule to allow consumers to have a qualified mechanic deactivate their airbags.
- Critics of this proposed rule are calling for a rule that would allow cut-off switches in all vehicles, so that vehicle operators would have the ability to turn the airbags off and on.
 - They argue that deactivation as envisioned by the proposed rule is too permanent and may endanger secondhand car buyers who unknowingly purchase a vehicle whose airbags have been disconnected.
- OMB has not yet received the final rule.
 - NHTSA is currently reviewing all comments it received on the proposed rule.

Press Guidance

June 2, 1997

DR. BETTY SHABAZZ

- The President has not called Dr. Betty Shabazz, but the White House has been monitoring the situation.
- Minyon Moore, Deputy Director of Political Affairs, is a personal friend of the family and has been in contact with Dr. Shabazz's daughter.

Silverman

Conversation with Ben Johnson/OPL

Democratic Agenda for 1998 Elections

Press Guidance

June 2, 1997

The White House and Democratic leaders are developing an agenda to run on in the 1998 elections.

- * White House staff have met with Democratic congressional leaders to develop an issues agenda for the 1998 congressional elections. Those meetings will continue over the coming weeks.
- * President Clinton will work closely with Senator Daschle and Rep. Gephardt developing a pro-active Democratic agenda to move into the 1998 elections.

Q. Rep. Gephardt is quoted as saying that the agenda will include a new gas tax?

A. No decisions have been made about specific policy elements to be included in this agenda.

Lockhart per Craig Smith

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for release until
Sunday, June 1, 1997
at 6pm

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
ON JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REPORT OF 1996 CRIME STATISTICS

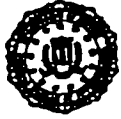
Four years ago, my Administration made a commitment to take our streets back from crime and violence. We have a comprehensive anti-crime plan, and it is working. More community police, tougher punishments and fewer guns in the hands of criminals are making a difference.

Today's Justice Department release marks the largest one-year decline in murder, aggravated assault and violent crime in the past 35 years. The continued downward trend over the past four years is further evidence that we are on the right track with increased community policing, tougher penalties and greater juvenile crime prevention efforts.

Much work remains to be done, however. Juvenile crime and violence must be our top law enforcement priority for the next four years. My Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy declares war on juvenile crime and gangs, with new prosecutors and tougher penalties, an extension of the Brady Bill so violent teenage criminals will never have the right to purchase a handgun, and resources to keep schools open after hours, on weekends, and in the summer.

While the House-passed juvenile crime legislation falls short of the goals outlined in my Strategy, I am hopeful that the Senate will improve on this measure and pass it without delay. We must keep the crime rate coming down -- and every child's prospect of a bright future going up.

-30-30-30-



EMBARGOED

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691

FOR RELEASE
6 P.M., EDT, Sunday
June 1, 1997

EMBARGOED

Serious reported crime in the United States declined three percent in 1996, the fifth annual decrease in a row, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today in releasing preliminary figures from its nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The FBI said that the overall drop resulted from a seven-percent decline in violent crime and a three-percent decrease in property crime, compared to the previous year. The final figures for 1996 are expected to be available in the fall.

In the category of violent crime, murder showed the greatest decline--11 percent, followed by robbery at eight percent, aggravated assault at six percent, and forcible rape at three percent. Among property crimes, burglary and motor vehicle theft each registered a five-percent decrease, larceny-theft fell by two percent, and arson remained unchanged.

By region, the West recorded an eight-percent decrease in serious crime, the Northeast a seven-percent decline, and the Midwest a two-percent drop. Serious crime in the South increased two percent over last year's total. Violent crime fell nine percent in both the Northeast and the West, eight percent in the Midwest, and two percent in the South. Property crime totals dropped eight percent in the West, seven percent in the Northeast, and one percent in the Midwest. The South experienced a two-percent increase in property crime.

Cities in all population groups in the Nation reported declines in serious crime. The largest decrease--six percent--was reported by cities with populations over one million followed by a five-percent decrease in cities with populations ranging from 50,000 to 99,999. Rural counties showed a three-percent decline from the 1995 level, and suburban counties registered a two-percent drop.

The Crime Index total decreased in 1995 by one percent, with violent crime decreasing three percent and property crime less than one percent. The Crime Index total decreased in 1994 by one percent, with violent crime decreasing three percent and property crime decreasing one percent. In 1993, the Crime Index total decreased by two percent: violent crime decreased by less than one percent; and property crime decreased by two percent. In 1992, the Crime Index total decreased by three percent, violent crime increased by one percent, and property crime decreased by four percent.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of over 16,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention.

The complete preliminary annual UNIFORM CRIME REPORT is available on the FBI's Internet site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

EMBARGOED

05/30/97 11:24
05/30/97 FBI LINDS FEA

AG's statement

DRAFT

Attorney General Janet Reno released the following statement in response to the release by the FBI of preliminary figures for 1996 from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program:

"This is the largest recorded drop in violent crime since 1961, when these statistics were first recorded. President Clinton's plan is working: penalties are tougher, tens of thousands of illegal gun sales have been thwarted, more than 57,000 new police have been paid for, and we are helping more young people stay on the right path.

"Violent crime has fallen for several years, but we can not let up. It's time to enact President Clinton's comprehensive youth violence legislation, which builds on the 1994 Crime Act with tough, balanced penalties and programs to target gangs, guns and drugs."

05/30/97 11:24
05/30/97 FRI 11:43 FAX

DRAFT

TALKING POINTS ON 1996 UCR NUMBERS

- * The seven percent drop in violent crime is the largest drop in more than three and a half decades. (The drop in violent crime is the largest since the FBI began in 1960 to report on crime rates in the fifty states.)
- * Record rates of decline were reported for violent crime, murder and aggravated assault.
- * President Clinton's plan to combat crime is working and making a real difference for families all across America.
- * We increased penalties for serious crime, took guns out of the wrong hands and put more police on America's streets.
- * The results are now being seen: where once the trend in crime was a constant upward swing, we now have several years of declines in violent crime.
- * Crime is still too high, and we must not let up our efforts.
- * We need to enact President Clinton's comprehensive youth violence legislation, which builds on the 1994 Crime Act with tough but balanced enforcement and intervention provisions that target gangs, guns and violent youth crime."

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
PRELIMINARY ANNUAL RELEASE

FOR RELEASE
6 P.M. EDT, SUNDAY
JUNE 1, 1987

The number of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States decreased 3 percent during 1986 when compared to the number of offenses reported in 1985. The violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault decreased 7 percent while the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft decreased 3 percent.

Quarterly Crime Index trends for 1985 and 1986, show a 2-percent decrease for the first and second quarters and a 5-percent decline for the third and fourth quarters.

All 1986 figures are preliminary. The states of Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana have not submitted any data for 1986 or have submitted data only for the cities over 100,000 in population. Final figures and crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants will be published in *Crime in the United States* scheduled to be released in the fall of 1987.

Crime Index trends by population groups and by geographic regions appear in Tables 1 and 2 below.

1 E.1 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS Percent change 1986 over 1985, offenses known to the police.

Population Group and Area	Number of agencies	Population (thousands)	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
Total	10,019	206,531	-3	-3	-7	-3	-11	-3	-8	-6	-5	-2	-5	0
Cities:														
Over 1,000,000	10	22,285	-6	-6	-9	-5	-13	-1	-11	-7	-7	-4	-7	+13
500,000 to 999,999	17	10,987	-3	-3	-4	-2	-3	-5	-3	-4	-3	-2	-3	-7
250,000 to 499,999	37	13,423	-3	-3	-7	-3	-13	-2	-8	-7	-3	-2	-6	+1
100,000 to 249,999	147	21,874	-4	-4	-4	-4	-11	-4	-7	-2	-5	-2	-7	-5
50,000 to 99,999	295	20,036	-5	-5	-8	-5	-13	+1	-10	-10	-6	-4	-8	-1
25,000 to 49,999	546	18,878	-3	-3	-6	-3	-10	-3	-6	-7	-5	-2	-6	+1
10,000 to 24,999	1,307	20,555	-1	-1	-5	-1	-13	0	-2	-7	-3	0	-1	-6
Under 10,000	4,844	16,702	-1	-1	-7	-1	-2	-3	-4	-8	-1	-1	-2	-7
Countries:														
Suburban ¹	1,050	41,037	-2	-2	-6	-1	-12	-5	-3	-7	-4	+1	-5	+2
Rural ²	1,886	20,973	-3	-3	-6	-2	-6	-9	-2	-8	-4	-1	-2	-2
Areas:														
Suburban Area ³	5,002	79,293	-2	-2	-6	-2	-10	-4	-4	-7	-4	-1	-4	-1
Cities outside Metropolitan Areas	2,545	17,878	0	0	-6	0	-11	-2	-2	-7	0	0	0	+4

- (1) Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police within Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
 (2) Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
 (3) Includes crimes reported to city, county, and state law enforcement agencies within Metropolitan Statistical Areas, but outside the central cities.

TABLE 2 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Region	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
Total	-3	-3	-7	-3	-11	-3	-8	-6	-5	-2	-5	0
Northeast	-7	-7	-8	-7	-14	0	-11	-8	-8	-6	-9	-5
Midwest	-2	-2	-8	-1	-8	-7	-11	-7	-3	0	0	+3
South	+2	+2	-2	+2	-6	-3	-3	-2	0	+3	+1	+2
West	-8	-8	-8	-8	-14	-2	-8	-10	-8	-7	-12	0

TABLE 3 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS January through December each year over previous year.

Years	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
1983/1982	-2	-2	0	-2	+3	-3	-2	+1	-5	-1	-3	-5
1984/1983	-1	-1	-4	-1	-5	-4	-8	-2	-4	+1	-2	+5
1985/1984	-1	-1	-3	-1	-7	-5	-6	-1	-4	+2	-4	-4
1986/1985	-3	-3	-7	-3	-11	-3	-8	-6	-5	-2	-5	0

* The Modified Crime Index total is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. Data for arson are not included in the property crime totals. The number of agencies used in arson trends is less than used in compiling trends for other Crime Index offenses.

ISSUED BY: Louis J. Fresh, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535
 Advisory: Criminal Justice Information Systems, International Association of Chiefs of Police;
 Criminal Justice Information Systems, National Sheriffs' Association;
 Criminal Justice Information Services Advisory Policy Board.

TABLE 4 - OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE January through December, 1996 over 1995
Cities over 100,000 Population

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
ABILENE	TX	1995	6,049	6,072	5	80	131	480	1,044	4,095	214	23
		1996	5,971	5,995	7	66	126	399	1,120	4,008	245	24
AKRON	OH	1995	15,901	16,049	18	209	875	1,166	2,792	8,824	2,017	148
		1996	16,007	16,113	14	194	811	1,326	2,866	8,763	2,033	106
ALBANY	NY	1995	8,329	8,370	7	61	548	611	2,038	4,460	604	41
		1996	8,130	8,180	11	46	491	584	2,087	4,355	556	50
ALBUQUERQUE ¹	NM	1995			53	296	1,623		8,362	23,461	4,995	229
		1996	48,252	48,440	69	375	1,998	3,824	9,037	25,961	6,988	188
ALEXANDRIA ²	VA	1995	7,418	7,439	2	30	291	331	934	4,647	1,183	21
		1996	7,143		7	45	318	266	945	4,615	947	
ALLENTOWN	PA	1995	7,031	7,075	7	48	414	307	1,435	4,174	646	44
		1996	7,444	7,488	7	49	321	276	1,513	4,670	608	44
AMARILLO	TX	1995	13,293	13,378	16	84	242	1,038	2,419	8,883	611	85
		1996	14,088	14,175	11	71	334	1,012	2,116	9,857	687	87
AMHERST TOWN	NY	1995	2,843	2,847	1	8	54	22	215	2,331	212	4
		1996	2,749	2,752	0	7	59	32	265	2,211	175	3
ANAHEIM	CA	1995	17,399	17,456	25	76	1,011	1,363	3,141	8,764	3,019	57
		1996	14,650	14,725	12	73	968	998	2,698	7,550	2,351	75
ANCHORAGE	AK	1995	18,305	18,401	29	242	777	1,462	2,521	11,152	2,122	96
		1996	16,178	16,265	25	198	558	1,287	2,353	10,163	1,584	87
ANN ARBOR	MI	1995	5,414	5,435	3	43	132	294	1,083	3,644	215	21
		1996	4,696	4,741	1	37	113	258	804	3,283	200	45
ARLINGTON	TX	1995	20,404	20,471	9	154	521	1,892	3,224	12,308	2,298	67
		1996	21,312	21,372	17	156	618	1,687	3,395	13,165	2,274	60
ATLANTA	GA	1995	69,011	69,237	184	441	5,260	8,859	11,694	34,221	8,352	226
		1996	70,536	70,775	196	392	4,806	8,301	10,466	37,128	9,247	239
AURORA ²	CO	1995	16,902		18	138	549	1,253	2,436	11,173	1,335	
		1996	15,982	16,061	11	193	559	866	2,589	10,366	1,398	79
AURORA ³	IL	1995			24		231	576	1,055	3,756	374	65
		1996			26		226	567	1,241	3,964	357	61
AUSTIN	TX	1995	42,586	43,077	46	308	1,336	2,360	7,521	27,434	3,581	491
		1996	42,279	42,727	41	270	1,376	2,135	7,575	27,187	3,695	448
BAKERSFIELD	CA	1995	13,806	13,945	29	39	604	626	2,862	7,883	1,763	139
		1996	12,583	12,726	24	37	482	578	2,874	7,456	1,132	143
BALTIMORE	MD	1995	94,855	95,760	325	683	11,353	9,134	16,569	45,619	11,172	905
		1996	85,982	86,401	328	641	10,393	8,145	14,802	40,522	11,151	419
BATON ROUGE	LA	1995	30,794	31,002	65	173	1,394	4,919	5,164	15,796	3,283	208
		1996	33,757	34,019	71	118	1,608	7,997	5,577	15,179	3,207	262
BEAUMONT	TX	1995	11,181	11,234	14	189	420	607	1,749	7,414	788	53
		1996	10,309	10,362	15	203	420	614	1,958	6,362	737	53
BERKELEY	CA	1995	11,407	11,458	10	33	619	591	1,538	7,541	1,075	51
		1996	10,332	10,373	7	32	492	555	1,502	6,683	1,061	41
BIRMINGHAM	AL	1995	33,037	33,320	121	248	2,158	4,122	6,399	16,309	3,680	283
		1996	29,283	29,529	113	229	1,838	2,236	5,973	15,280	3,614	246
BOISE	ID	1995	8,873	8,926	3	53	76	513	1,424	6,311	493	53
		1996	8,693	8,777	1	57	53	388	1,486	6,334	374	84
BOSTON ²	MA	1995	52,278	52,905	96	379	3,597	5,497	6,671	26,002	10,036	627
		1996	44,711		59	414	3,470	5,211	5,052	21,234	9,271	
BROWNSVILLE	TX	1995	8,408	8,428	7	26	204	580	1,264	5,793	534	20
		1996	9,858	9,882	11	22	231	887	1,328	6,911	478	14
BUFFALO ^{1,2}	NY	1995			62	281	2,836		7,092	11,124	4,208	562
		1996	28,844		60	272	2,624	1,578	6,298	11,314	4,500	

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
BURBANK	CA	1995	4,234	4,251	6	20	188	289	597	2,246	888	17
		1996	4,161	4,171	4	19	169	264	611	2,219	875	10
CAMBRIDGE ²	MA	1995	5,608	5,630	3	35	295	463	953	3,313	544	24
		1996	4,968		1	35	226	387	799	2,973	547	
CHANDLER	AZ	1995	8,080	8,164	9	32	119	243	1,677	4,882	1,118	84
		1996	8,550	8,627	2	29	142	255	1,794	5,211	1,117	77
CHARLOTTE- MECKLENBURG	NC	1995	52,110	52,455	89	366	2,949	5,824	9,959	29,273	3,650	345
CHATTANOOGA	TN	1995	53,523	53,961	74	308	2,594	5,944	10,227	30,199	4,177	438
		1996	14,269	14,357	28	62	532	1,330	2,595	8,341	1,381	88
		1996	14,688	14,814	21	86	556	1,482	2,668	8,665	1,210	126
CHESAPEAKE	VA	1995	8,538	8,674	10	71	357	383	1,478	5,645	594	136
		1996	8,463	8,576	13	49	284	458	1,529	5,598	534	113
CHICAGO ³	IL	1995			824		30,086	39,205	40,239	121,487	36,197	1,241
		1996			789		28,860	37,097	40,475	119,482	34,091	1,560
CHULA VISTA	CA	1995	9,089	9,123	12	34	405	636	1,662	4,524	1,798	54
		1996	8,822	8,864	5	37	399	653	1,451	4,591	1,686	42
CINCINNATI	OH	1995	26,931	27,330	50	408	2,155	2,027	5,366	15,012	1,913	399
		1996	27,455	28,132	32	315	1,774	1,800	5,687	16,025	1,822	677
CLEARWATER	FL	1995	7,249	7,274	4	48	257	774	1,420	4,452	294	25
		1996	7,577	7,607	2	62	215	876	1,353	4,763	306	30
CLEVELAND	OH	1995	38,865	39,344	129	689	4,224	3,108	7,893	13,764	9,058	679
		1996	37,409	38,033	103	643	4,062	2,823	7,708	13,441	8,629	624
COLORADO SPRINGS	CO	1995	21,949	22,092	18	207	416	825	3,446	15,549	1,388	143
		1996	20,523	20,675	12	238	453	892	3,304	14,248	1,376	152
COLUMBIA	SC	1995	12,883	12,925	9	90	684	1,411	2,260	7,583	846	42
		1996	12,154	12,187	19	75	481	1,241	1,909	7,501	928	33
COLUMBUS	GA	1995	12,417	12,441	20	34	432	497	2,201	8,350	883	24
		1996	12,290	12,298	15	24	367	480	2,216	8,351	837	8
COLUMBUS	OH	1995	58,715	59,630	77	636	3,329	2,582	13,146	31,905	7,040	915
		1996	61,083	61,894	89	571	3,318	2,238	13,013	34,244	7,610	811
CONCORD	CA	1995	7,696	7,713	4	50	156	452	1,378	4,830	826	17
		1996	7,302	7,326	4	38	167	437	1,186	4,780	690	24
CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	1995	29,274	29,469	31	216	504	2,013	3,785	21,271	1,454	195
		1996	30,467	30,683	18	276	485	2,241	3,773	22,006	1,668	216
DALLAS	TX	1995	98,624	100,051	276	852	5,899	8,942	16,705	49,068	16,882	1,427
		1996	100,401	102,088	217	740	6,122	8,201	17,960	49,018	17,143	1,687
DAYTON	OH	1995	18,949	19,209	39	237	1,360	789	4,022	9,357	3,145	260
		1996	17,841	18,078	38	201	1,085	702	3,720	8,859	3,236	237
DENVER	CO	1995	34,769	35,158	81	320	1,413	2,543	7,410	17,761	5,241	389
		1996	34,314	34,694	64	358	1,327	2,083	7,788	17,269	5,425	380
DES MOINES	IA	1995	16,109	16,273	19	127	312	547	1,933	11,912	1,259	164
		1996	15,154	15,273	16	100	321	486	1,794	11,226	1,211	119
DETROIT	MI	1995	119,065	120,216	475	1,104	10,076	12,356	22,366	43,415	29,273	1,151
		1996	120,188	121,999	428	1,119	9,504	12,188	21,491	41,193	34,265	1,811
DOWNEY	CA	1995	4,791	4,843	7	19	353	198	848	2,097	1,269	52
		1996	4,785	4,823	7	33	318	232	932	2,078	1,185	38
DURHAM	NC	1995	15,866	15,930	24	82	904	825	4,522	8,376	1,133	64
		1996	16,834	16,905	40	84	809	754	4,226	9,399	1,522	71
ELIZABETH	NJ	1995	9,638	9,669	18	46	936	345	2,076	4,229	1,988	31
		1996	9,209	9,238	13	54	795	325	1,788	4,382	1,872	29
EL MONTE	CA	1995	5,167	5,222	30	33	531	801	996	1,782	994	55
		1996	4,597	4,666	9	43	572	658	854	1,608	853	69
EL PASO	TX	1995	41,692	41,988	37	242	1,076	3,593	3,828	29,034	3,882	296
		1996	45,134	45,310	30	245	1,195	3,668	3,942	31,694	4,360	176
ERIE	PA	1995	5,706	5,740	6	56	341	269	1,015	3,623	396	34
		1996	5,532	5,581	6	68	336	259	1,019	3,458	386	49
ESCONDIDO	CA	1995	7,993	8,038	11	36	252	581	1,450	4,346	1,317	45

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
		1996	6,857	6,902	7	50	215	547	1,079	3,943	1,016	45
EUGENE	OR	1995	11,876	11,869	3	41	273	409	2,036	8,444	670	93
		1996	12,181	12,278	2	50	271	416	1,914	8,765	763	87
EVANSVILLE	IN	1995	7,478	7,550	5	33	154	532	1,537	4,772	445	72
		1996	7,405	7,460	7	41	166	566	1,439	4,733	453	55
FLINT	MI	1995	17,338	17,684	41	206	1,030	2,615	4,137	7,346	1,963	346
		1996	16,054	16,269	40	182	937	2,166	4,141	6,340	2,248	215
FONTANA	CA	1995	6,276	6,302	13	66	470	978	1,372	1,788	1,589	26
		1996	5,430	5,460	16	72	414	845	1,143	1,447	1,493	30
FORT COLLINS	CO	1995	5,573	5,618	2	66	30	360	790	4,132	193	45
		1996	5,448	5,490	3	70	46	300	829	4,042	158	42
FORT LAUDERDALE	FL	1995	25,036	25,102	27	102	1,113	1,051	4,876	14,836	3,031	66
		1996	25,487	25,557	34	96	1,186	1,268	4,744	15,125	3,034	70
FORT WAYNE	IN	1995	12,785	12,864	23	84	594	230	1,800	8,081	1,953	99
		1996	13,966	14,052	13	121	499	436	1,927	9,407	1,563	86
FORT WORTH	TX	1995	39,667	40,026	108	332	1,965	2,939	7,334	22,128	4,861	359
		1996	38,902	39,266	68	319	1,892	2,905	7,817	21,481	4,520	364
FREMONT	CA	1995	8,606	8,652	2	32	199	981	1,424	4,855	1,113	46
		1996	7,769	7,813	3	32	186	591	1,306	4,689	962	44
FRESNO	CA	1995	46,267	47,594	71	212	2,186	3,210	7,638	20,552	12,418	1,327
		1996	41,688	42,802	70	218	2,087	3,089	6,868	20,180	9,178	1,114
FULLERTON	CA	1995	6,490	6,519	6	39	198	247	1,113	4,024	863	29
		1996	5,246	5,260	5	26	201	253	930	3,110	721	14
GARDEN GROVE	CA	1995	7,740	7,766	6	39	347	532	1,293	3,994	1,529	26
		1996	6,477	6,519	4	34	308	498	1,229	3,245	1,158	42
GARLAND	TX	1995	11,418	11,486	7	102	271	580	2,146	7,244	1,068	68
		1996	9,562	9,840	14	63	210	490	1,786	6,150	849	78
GLENDALE	AZ	1995	15,468	15,587	9	53	320	1,018	2,850	8,489	2,729	119
		1996	13,480	13,558	11	51	301	858	2,277	7,883	2,099	78
GLENDALE	CA	1995	7,958	8,002	8	22	351	384	1,315	4,552	1,326	44
		1996	6,966	7,015	14	16	344	347	1,135	4,044	1,066	49
GRAND PRAIRIE	TX	1995	6,448	6,451	12	28	140	515	1,065	3,714	974	3
		1996	6,882	6,887	3	50	147	956	1,068	3,734	924	5
GRAND RAPIDS	MI	1995	14,556	14,666	24	109	662	1,669	3,113	8,089	890	110
		1996	14,600	14,698	20	101	675	1,647	3,033	8,051	1,073	98
GREEN BAY	WI	1995	4,868	4,902	4	75	70	360	555	3,616	188	34
		1996	4,677	4,708	1	39	68	280	584	3,481	224	31
GREENSBORO	NC	1995	18,044	18,177	36	88	785	1,189	3,671	11,067	1,208	133
		1996	16,393	16,472	23	95	710	1,099	3,228	10,190	1,048	79
HAMPTON	VA	1995	7,045	7,107	14	40	264	236	829	5,199	463	62
		1996	7,167	7,223	10	56	323	203	962	5,151	462	56
HARTFORD	CT	1995	16,573	16,738	33	112	1,278	1,176	3,137	8,278	2,559	165
		1996	13,188	13,291	20	94	1,089	929	2,072	7,036	1,948	103
HAYWARD	CA	1995	7,981	8,065	12	45	349	449	1,235	4,372	1,519	84
		1996	7,875	7,974	11	28	370	408	1,253	4,438	1,367	99
HENDERSON	NV	1995	4,982	5,020	3	79	124	110	917	3,061	688	38
		1996	5,029	5,062	8	81	122	112	1,028	3,033	645	33
HIALEAH	FL	1995	15,654	15,718	17	41	809	893	2,433	7,637	3,724	64
		1996	18,210	18,301	12	63	887	1,051	2,894	9,123	4,180	91
HOLLYWOOD	FL	1995	12,146	12,164	5	63	518	537	2,024	7,515	1,484	18
		1996	12,535	12,552	10	56	502	590	2,411	7,545	1,421	17
HONOLULU	HI	1995	67,145	67,444	38	217	1,371	1,256	10,127	46,696	7,440	299
		1996	60,059	60,352	27	222	1,421	1,078	9,026	41,915	6,370	293
HOUSTON	TX	1995	131,602	133,094	316	837	9,222	11,885	24,830	61,976	22,536	1,492
		1996	135,329	137,082	261	1,002	8,276	12,917	25,402	65,080	22,391	1,753
HUNTINGTON BEACH	CA	1995	8,093	8,117	8	44	176	338	2,084	4,474	969	24
		1996	7,305	7,336	0	26	194	391	1,629	4,161	904	31

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
HUNTSVILLE	AL	1995	13,104	13,154	10	52	384	831	2,413	8,393	1,021	50
		1996	14,330	14,392	11	71	310	947	2,251	9,516	1,224	62
INDEPENDENCE	MO	1995	8,981	9,041	2	40	146	442	1,382	6,309	680	60
		1996	8,771	8,840	1	26	124	436	1,229	6,213	742	69
INDIANAPOLIS	IN	1995	36,469	36,807	99	457	2,523	3,636	7,797	15,941	6,016	338
		1996	37,917	38,242	114	424	2,600	4,280	7,797	16,842	5,860	325
INGLEWOOD	CA	1995	6,817	6,870	40	60	1,067	814	1,096	2,095	1,645	53
		1996	6,241	6,286	27	61	952	903	1,082	1,851	1,365	45
IRVINE	CA	1995	4,707	4,740	2	14	75	122	894	3,191	409	33
		1996	4,090	4,123	1	22	65	186	837	2,647	332	33
IRVING	TX	1995	9,787	9,828	5	56	213	557	1,344	6,723	889	41
		1996	9,483	9,548	8	65	202	529	1,480	6,342	857	65
JACKSON	MS	1995	23,046	23,154	92	186	1,469	920	5,455	10,868	4,056	108
		1996	20,466	20,550	67	209	1,309	781	4,924	9,744	3,432	84
JACKSONVILLE	FL	1995	61,129	61,524	86	625	2,920	5,965	12,491	33,306	5,736	395
		1996	59,534	59,976	85	681	2,792	6,207	13,171	31,852	4,746	442
JERSEY CITY	NJ	1995	18,053	18,157	25	92	2,306	1,908	3,810	6,397	3,515	104
		1996	18,704	18,839	26	91	1,859	1,815	3,425	5,994	3,494	135
KANSAS CITY	MO	1995	52,575	53,054	107	470	3,346	5,811	9,748	26,301	6,792	479
		1996	52,300	52,726	104	412	2,881	5,488	8,947	28,124	6,344	426
KNOXVILLE ¹	TN	1995			19	110	716		2,810	5,898	1,779	126
		1996	10,766	10,873	22	67	593	844	2,341	5,304	1,595	107
LAFAYETTE	LA	1995	10,006	10,032	8	63	279	672	1,824	6,880	680	26
		1996	8,482	8,509	7	75	247	515	1,375	5,589	674	27
LAKEWOOD	CO	1995	7,348	7,405	6	49	130	361	1,153	5,207	442	57
		1996	7,595	7,635	7	51	178	394	1,209	5,194	562	40
LANCASTER	CA	1995	6,269	6,312	9	49	301	961	1,414	2,579	956	43
		1996	5,947	6,003	12	58	308	1,005	1,455	2,338	771	56
LANSING	MI	1995	9,784	9,839	13	148	344	1,138	1,502	5,940	699	55
		1996	9,744	9,812	10	172	343	1,124	1,607	5,952	536	68
LAREDO	TX	1995	10,150	10,234	14	22	174	897	1,628	6,529	886	84
		1996	11,240	11,322	11	27	242	760	1,672	7,477	1,051	82
LAS VEGAS	NV	1995	60,178	60,574	118	571	3,712	5,122	12,219	30,445	7,991	396
		1996	56,943	57,322	161	475	3,650	4,123	11,656	28,952	7,926	379
LEXINGTON	KY	1995	15,933	16,041	14	131	636	1,318	2,978	9,912	944	108
		1996	15,328	15,405	14	122	579	1,283	2,893	9,522	915	77
LINCOLN	NB	1995	14,433	14,538	2	80	122	1,127	1,880	10,765	457	105
		1996	14,353	14,407	3	83	142	987	1,877	10,746	515	54
LITTLE ROCK	AR	1995	22,212	22,382	53	172	1,056	2,418	3,701	13,069	1,743	170
		1996	21,016	21,170	29	166	837	1,725	3,382	13,253	1,624	154
LIVONIA ²	MI	1995	3,682		1	29	80	156	551	2,433	432	
		1996	3,422		2	22	65	150	507	2,271	405	
LONG BEACH	CA	1995	30,657	30,848	80	171	2,774	2,624	5,577	14,011	5,420	191
		1996	26,308	26,499	95	158	2,431	2,385	5,003	11,671	4,565	191
LOS ANGELES	CA	1995	288,204	289,583	849	1,590	29,134	38,945	41,325	108,149	46,212	3,379
		1996	235,258	238,851	709	1,463	25,189	35,477	35,865	95,069	41,486	3,593
LOUISVILLE	KY	1995	19,491	19,873	50	135	1,592	1,483	4,471	8,800	2,960	382
		1996	21,031	21,419	67	131	1,812	1,379	4,830	9,481	3,331	388
LUBBOCK	TX	1995	13,406	13,476	19	122	297	1,467	2,441	8,086	974	70
		1996	12,948	13,044	15	126	276	1,649	2,456	7,472	954	96
MACON	GA	1995	11,070	11,120	25	82	390	371	1,901	7,386	915	50
		1996	13,961	14,011	18	75	382	446	2,446	9,157	1,437	50
MADISON	WI	1995	8,287	9,335	5	67	282	263	1,459	6,478	733	48
		1996	9,096	9,154	1	75	289	397	1,389	6,294	641	58
MEMPHIS	TN	1995	65,993	66,704	181	785	5,779	4,690	16,026	24,695	13,837	711
		1996	70,283	70,803	163	789	5,970	5,615	16,634	26,828	14,284	620
MESA	AZ	1995	28,877	29,021	17	128	507	1,986	4,764	16,991	4,484	144

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
		1996	25,735	25,862	18	110	506	1,825	3,883	15,582	3,811	127
MESQUITE	TX	1995	7,293	7,403	1	20	89	491	825	5,195	672	110
		1996	6,452	6,580	3	8	64	363	564	4,781	669	128
MIAMI	FL	1995	59,170	59,407	110	198	5,676	6,943	9,874	27,537	8,832	237
		1996	52,918	53,150	124	201	5,139	6,526	9,804	23,431	7,693	232
MIDLAND	TX	1995	4,838	4,863	8	68	88	309	1,004	3,074	287	25
		1996	4,966	4,984	4	58	80	235	1,030	3,273	286	18
MILWAUKEE	WI	1995	52,679	53,234	138	370	3,650	2,579	8,366	26,231	11,345	555
		1996	49,646	50,243	131	293	3,363	2,210	7,622	25,948	10,079	597
MINNEAPOLIS ²	MN	1995	41,299		96	578	3,550	2,852	8,024	21,710	4,489	
		1996	40,826		83	516	3,242	2,967	7,678	20,690	5,650	
MOBILE	AL	1995	18,915	19,002	56	106	1,384	786	4,236	10,416	1,931	87
		1996	19,512	19,606	51	119	1,283	732	4,404	10,990	1,933	94
MODESTO	CA	1995	15,425	15,658	13	76	387	892	2,814	9,262	1,981	233
		1996	12,840	13,014	12	80	421	754	2,701	7,100	1,772	174
MONTGOMERY	AL	1995	13,175	13,247	35	76	564	741	3,085	7,374	1,300	72
		1996	13,202	13,283	31	80	627	851	3,376	7,111	1,126	81
MORENO VALLEY	CA	1995	9,187	9,224	16	44	390	852	2,200	4,566	1,119	37
		1996	8,733	8,762	13	52	418	709	2,280	4,216	1,045	29
NAPERVILLE ²	IL	1995			2		22	53	295	2,178	97	19
		1996			2		16	49	407	2,235	106	8
NASHVILLE ²	TN	1995	56,090		105	487	2,675	6,109	8,236	30,363	8,115	
		1996	59,525		92	487	2,910	6,535	8,018	33,185	8,288	
NEWARK	NJ	1995	40,367	40,618	102	216	5,480	4,573	7,369	12,762	9,865	251
		1996	34,437	34,594	92	179	4,219	4,271	5,991	11,693	7,992	157
NEW HAVEN ²	CT	1995	15,174	15,282	21	98	953	1,157	2,965	7,465	2,515	108
		1996	15,036		22	120	1,207	1,267	2,936	7,139	2,345	
NEW ORLEANS ²	LA	1995	53,399		363	487	5,349	4,677	10,236	22,454	9,833	
		1996	53,819		351	390	5,700	4,580	9,954	22,774	10,170	
NEWPORT NEWS	VA	1995	11,239	11,318	28	139	538	1,045	1,669	7,181	639	79
		1996	9,829	9,926	27	110	363	676	1,224	6,850	579	97
NEW YORK ²	NY	1995	444,758		1,177	2,374	59,280	52,322	73,889	183,037	72,679	
		1996	383,342		986	2,346	49,703	45,561	61,532	162,869	60,345	
NORFOLK	VA	1995	20,602	20,743	53	177	1,293	870	3,134	12,747	2,328	141
		1996	18,854	18,974	61	142	1,079	1,050	2,766	12,053	1,703	120
NORWALK	CA	1995	4,819	4,844	16	23	370	680	794	1,664	1,272	25
		1996	4,388	4,429	14	26	329	807	710	1,516	986	41
OAKLAND ⁴	CA	1995										
		1996	39,174	39,579	93	322	3,622	4,131	6,058	19,878	5,070	405
OCEANSIDE	CA	1995	7,587	7,622	23	72	409	1,041	1,861	2,997	1,184	35
		1996	7,197	7,224	10	75	330	824	1,737	3,309	912	27
OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	1995	53,625	53,979	227	473	1,603	3,724	10,420	32,063	5,115	354
		1996	57,030	57,453	67	477	1,478	3,286	10,690	35,957	5,075	423
ONTARIO	CA	1995	10,383	10,466	21	70	550	905	1,856	4,830	2,151	83
		1996	8,907	9,028	17	44	504	860	1,479	4,292	1,711	121
ORANGE	CA	1995	4,936	4,976	6	15	194	368	968	2,477	908	40
		1996	4,085	4,124	2	30	176	354	878	2,019	626	39
ORLANDO	FL	1995	20,750	20,806	19	141	1,048	2,564	3,862	11,255	1,861	56
		1996	24,055	24,128	13	165	1,080	2,744	4,418	13,444	2,191	73
OXNARD	CA	1995	7,771	7,790	11	65	419	948	1,335	4,102	891	19
		1996	7,910	7,934	16	57	460	849	1,255	4,332	941	24
PALMDALE	CA	1995	5,134	5,184	7	38	289	823	1,067	2,123	787	50
		1996	5,311	5,352	6	38	260	837	1,231	2,246	693	41
PASADENA	CA	1995	9,399	9,456	12	53	721	635	1,713	5,232	1,033	57
		1996	7,423	7,512	14	40	521	603	1,365	4,142	738	89
PASADENA	TX	1995	6,821	6,890	15	63	176	801	1,225	3,661	880	69
		1996	7,278	7,371	9	63	189	642	1,408	3,983	984	93

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
PATERSON	NJ	1995	9,339	9,435	12	45	829	771	2,231	4,047	1,404	96
		1996	8,448	8,500	7	48	805	774	1,948	3,486	1,380	52
PEORIA ²⁴	IL	1995					448	1,736	2,086	6,480	964	127
		1996			11							2,350
PHILADELPHIA	PA	1995	108,278	110,628	432	773	13,612	7,155	16,165	46,332	23,809	2,582
		1996	105,766	108,348	414	704	15,485	6,764	16,204	43,064	23,131	2,582
PHOENIX	AZ	1995	118,126	118,397	214	411	3,693	7,272	20,953	62,422	23,161	271
		1996	108,749	109,028	186	460	3,757	6,126	19,559	60,565	18,096	279
PITTSBURGH	PA	1995	21,748	21,961	58	243	2,077	1,096	3,598	11,289	3,387	213
		1996	18,763	19,011	46	206	1,565	1,030	3,049	10,057	2,810	248
PLANO	TX	1995	7,654	7,665	4	38	92	513	1,345	5,282	380	11
		1996	8,318	8,329	0	49	97	423	1,443	5,918	388	11
POMONA	CA	1995	8,468	8,510	32	59	614	1,016	1,786	3,454	1,507	42
		1996	7,789	7,824	19	47	545	926	1,697	3,039	1,516	35
PORTLAND	OR	1995	55,348	55,834	43	426	2,298	6,066	7,813	29,589	9,113	486
		1996	50,306	50,805	51	402	2,057	5,325	7,142	28,823	6,506	499
PORTSMOUTH ²	VA	1995	8,969	9,115	34	77	842	549	1,639	4,953	875	146
		1996	8,582		23	57	532	454	1,605	5,040	871	
PROVIDENCE	RI	1995	13,998	14,545	25	97	570	530	3,534	7,150	2,092	547
		1996	13,114	13,517	16	77	445	495	2,936	6,722	2,423	403
PUEBLO	CO	1995	7,822	7,884	8	46	182	1,131	1,468	4,475	512	62
		1996	7,372	7,424	13	74	196	1,104	1,348	4,305	332	52
RALEIGH	NC	1995	17,523	17,626	18	104	648	1,269	3,682	10,565	1,237	103
		1996	17,080	17,164	25	90	732	1,262	3,139	10,456	1,376	84
RANCHO CUCAMONGA	CA	1995	4,843	4,864	7	22	179	158	998	2,498	981	21
		1996	4,828	4,855	8	14	157	191	990	2,531	937	27
RENO	NV	1995	10,847	11,016	14	94	421	568	1,846	7,193	811	69
		1996	10,854	10,883	12	113	507	491	1,676	7,330	725	29
RICHMOND	VA	1995	20,984	21,172	120	171	1,491	1,718	4,260	10,848	2,376	188
		1996	19,771	19,942	112	143	1,545	1,583	4,022	10,338	2,028	171
RIVERSIDE	CA	1995	19,683	19,927	34	117	1,010	2,648	4,232	8,545	3,097	244
		1996	15,493	15,782	18	115	874	2,162	2,894	7,121	2,309	289
ROCHESTER	NY	1995	22,722	23,074	53	150	1,576	774	5,089	12,871	2,209	352
		1996	20,928	21,208	53	119	1,360	738	4,474	11,491	2,693	280
ROCKFORD ³	IL	1995			19		751	962	3,616	8,681	1,301	60
		1996			31		750	879	3,401	8,422	1,387	48
SACRAMENTO	CA	1995	38,803	39,005	57	158	2,129	1,936	8,003	18,538	7,982	202
		1996	33,780	33,950	43	154	1,874	1,636	7,148	16,842	6,083	170
ST. LOUIS	MO	1995	59,736	60,505	204	273	5,136	6,839	10,692	28,587	8,005	769
		1996	56,588	57,372	166	269	4,086	5,682	9,887	29,228	7,270	784
ST. PAUL	MN	1995	20,256	20,580	25	233	930	1,348	4,272	11,219	2,229	324
		1996	20,704	21,010	26	234	875	1,302	4,127	11,504	2,636	306
ST. PETERSBURG	FL	1995	22,899	23,031	30	172	1,417	3,555	4,217	12,076	1,432	132
		1996	23,843	24,095	26	166	1,380	3,156	4,535	12,373	2,207	252
SALEM	OR	1995	12,346	12,402	9	65	247	111	1,852	8,967	1,095	56
		1996	10,732	10,784	7	94	191	102	1,282	8,310	746	52
SALINAS	CA	1995	8,329	8,385	15	49	494	950	1,181	4,797	843	56
		1996	7,554	7,608	9	54	412	884	1,031	4,339	825	54
SAN ANTONIO	TX	1995	79,931	80,765	142	658	2,345	2,033	13,961	52,370	8,422	834
		1996	87,710	88,601	117	637	2,350	1,637	13,685	60,488	8,796	891
SAN BERNARDINO	CA	1995	19,319	19,507	67	101	1,442	2,318	3,991	7,897	3,503	188
		1996	16,971	17,120	43	79	1,281	1,831	3,544	7,201	2,992	149
SAN DIEGO	CA	1995	64,235	64,465	91	346	3,244	7,396	10,311	30,505	12,342	230
		1996	61,573	61,825	79	368	2,998	6,703	8,608	31,688	11,129	252
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	1995	60,474	60,907	99	304	6,469	4,031	7,127	34,153	8,291	433
		1996	56,593	57,045	83	298	5,539	3,967	7,079	31,062	8,565	452
SAN JOSE	CA	1995	36,096	36,635	38	387	1,209	5,015	5,477	19,745	4,225	539

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
SANTA ANA	CA	1996	34,287	34,942	40	341	1,098	4,596	4,700	19,793	3,719	655
		1995	15,190	15,514	72	66	1,234	1,141	2,182	7,396	3,099	324
		1996	13,213	13,589	46	62	1,178	945	1,822	6,501	2,659	376
SANTA CLARITA	CA	1995	3,929	3,947	4	28	92	554	910	1,821	520	18
		1996	3,255	3,295	2	19	83	492	716	1,550	393	40
SANTA ROSA	CA	1995	7,325	7,392	4	64	193	422	1,183	4,925	534	67
		1996	6,905	6,954	2	81	170	410	920	4,901	421	49
SAVANNAH	GA	1995	12,016	12,079	27	76	840	447	1,946	7,669	1,011	63
		1996	13,198	13,296	21	62	859	486	2,172	8,493	1,105	98
SCOTTSDALE	AZ	1995	10,816	10,861	6	18	138	296	2,076	6,627	1,655	45
		1996	9,737	9,790	8	23	133	281	1,788	6,455	1,051	53
SEATTLE	WA	1995	55,507	55,753	41	260	2,213	2,390	7,689	35,970	6,944	248
		1996	55,636	55,886	37	261	1,963	2,282	7,855	36,883	6,355	250
SHREVEPORT	LA	1995	22,338	22,538	61	112	776	1,643	3,787	14,637	1,322	200
		1996	23,657	23,851	50	134	729	1,576	4,185	15,454	1,529	194
SIMI VALLEY	CA	1995	2,908	2,941	4	12	57	123	626	1,759	327	33
		1996	2,401	2,435	1	12	38	105	460	1,532	253	34
SIOUX FALLS	SD	1995	5,766	5,792	5	70	82	344	904	4,136	225	26
		1996	5,354	5,405	1	82	65	325	864	3,808	209	51
SOUTH BEND	IN	1995	10,013	10,135	26	86	389	479	2,406	5,920	707	122
		1996	10,822	10,937	22	93	512	395	2,880	8,185	735	115
SPOKANE	WA	1995	16,484	16,558	23	132	471	960	2,966	11,000	932	74
		1996	16,288	16,327	15	89	346	858	3,032	11,101	845	41
SPRINGFIELD ¹	IL	1995			11		564	1,024	2,487	6,183	515	57
		1996			7		452	1,008	2,359	5,697	363	33
SPRINGFIELD ^{1,2}	MA	1995	11,165	11,742	19	134	748	1,406	2,490	3,798	2,570	577
		1996			16	99	531	2,782	3,206	3,477		
SPRINGFIELD	MO	1995	12,092	12,189	5	82	145	597	2,123	8,440	700	97
		1996	11,605	11,608	4	76	173	542	2,182	7,851	677	103
STAMFORD	CT	1995	6,051	6,086	4	14	231	262	935	3,999	606	35
		1996	4,955	5,007	6	18	212	205	704	3,332	478	52
STERLING HEIGHTS	MI	1995	4,418	4,448	1	15	11	299	348	3,367	377	30
		1996	4,570	4,588	1	11	34	185	433	3,523	383	18
STOCKTON	CA	1995	20,782	20,896	42	133	1,228	1,784	3,836	10,278	3,481	114
		1996	19,401	19,512	46	123	1,313	1,633	3,418	9,815	3,053	111
SUNNYVALE	CA	1995	3,777	3,788	3	29	110	112	459	2,714	350	11
		1996	3,488	3,506	0	29	80	122	420	2,522	315	18
SYRACUSE	NY	1995	11,340	11,438	18	84	633	732	3,048	6,032	793	98
		1996	10,999	11,105	15	62	579	742	2,821	5,940	840	106
TACOMA	WA	1995	21,766	21,903	28	171	925	2,099	3,655	12,250	2,638	137
		1996	20,143	20,268	20	137	792	1,836	3,284	11,255	2,819	125
TALLAHASSEE	FL	1995	16,811	16,641	12	119	607	1,191	2,800	10,751	1,131	30
		1996	14,018	14,040	10	95	363	1,094	2,157	9,505	794	22
TAMPA	FL	1995	41,112	41,324	47	277	2,626	5,785	6,622	19,773	5,982	212
		1996	42,873	43,100	43	264	2,671	5,711	7,373	20,787	6,024	227
TEMPE	AZ	1995	14,723	14,780	7	49	299	478	2,103	9,374	2,413	57
		1996	14,031	14,083	3	35	321	512	2,047	9,169	1,944	52
THOUSAND OAKS	CA	1995	2,747	2,772	0	23	59	154	447	1,755	309	25
		1996	2,547	2,619	3	9	64	156	447	1,616	252	72
TOLEDO	OH	1995	27,196	27,688	35	278	1,414	1,146	6,298	14,821	3,204	492
		1996	27,488	28,094	30	277	1,297	1,031	5,597	16,218	3,038	606
TOPEKA ²	KS	1995	15,931		9	89	504	905	5,894	7,535	995	
		1996	15,394		17	89	533	863	3,563	9,659	670	
TORRANCE	CA	1995	7,637	7,675	5	10	393	283	1,294	4,216	1,436	38
		1996	7,054	7,080	3	31	317	281	1,385	3,826	1,211	26
TUCSON	AZ	1995	54,706	54,983	65	292	1,192	3,878	5,995	37,235	6,049	277
		1996	46,866	47,148	46	282	1,288	3,583	6,710	28,460	6,497	282

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
TULSA	OK	1995	27,824	28,095	30	255	947	3,127	6,072	12,891	4,402	271
		1996	27,373	27,613	31	304	868	3,225	6,131	12,545	4,269	240
VALLEJO	CA	1995	9,040	9,110	13	52	508	1,058	1,670	4,701	1,038	70
		1996	8,997	9,056	16	59	523	967	1,658	4,901	873	59
VIRGINIA BEACH	VA	1995	20,280	20,491	16	99	479	374	2,915	15,244	1,153	211
		1996	20,819	21,041	20	127	455	473	3,063	15,688	993	222
WACO	TX	1995	10,064	10,129	16	131	457	904	1,900	5,553	1,103	65
		1996	11,553	11,638	14	92	386	860	2,092	6,832	1,277	85
WASHINGTON	DC	1995	67,402	67,524	361	292	6,864	7,228	10,184	32,281	10,192	122
		1996	64,557	64,719	397	260	6,444	6,310	9,828	31,343	9,975	162
WATERBURY	CT	1995	8,799	8,813	9	32	260	225	2,049	4,923	1,301	14
		1996	7,952	7,962	13	39	245	360	1,930	4,396	969	10
WEST COVINA	CA	1995	5,502	5,576	10	24	361	253	780	2,980	1,094	74
		1996	4,968	5,010	6	24	273	265	806	2,689	905	42
WICHITA ²	KS	1995	25,625		41	203	895	1,046	5,364	15,429	2,647	
		1996	24,881		24	227	823	1,298	5,193	14,936	2,380	
WICHITA FALLS	TX	1995	7,011	7,117	8	90	211	552	1,183	4,601	368	106
		1996	6,704	6,742	9	81	152	636	1,020	4,436	370	38
WINSTON-SALEM	NC	1995	19,636	19,780	23	142	926	1,307	4,644	11,304	1,290	144
		1996	18,974	19,135	27	124	872	1,245	3,836	11,078	1,782	161
WORCESTER ²	MA	1995	11,386		5	82	431	1,264	2,523	5,790	1,291	
		1996	10,026	10,112	7	107	409	1,034	2,228	5,130	1,111	86
YONKERS	NY	1995	8,364	8,433	9	25	730	373	1,400	4,140	1,687	69
		1996	8,210	8,266	12	35	639	418	1,381	4,125	1,600	56

1 Due to reporting changes, figures are not comparable to previous year and/or incomplete.

2 Complete arson data for 1995 and/or 1996 not available.

3 Forcible rape figures furnished by the state-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois State Police were not in accordance with National UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Crime Index total, and Modified Crime Index total categories.

4 1995 data are not available.

Trends in all tables of this report are based on the volume of crime reported by comparable units. Agency reports which are determined to be influenced by change in reporting practices for all or specific offenses or by annexations are removed from trend tables. All 1996 figures are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population will be published in "Crime in the United States 1996" scheduled to be released in the fall of 1997.

TALKING POINTS ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S COMP TIME PROPOSAL

Thursday, May 15, 1997

The President's Proposal Offers Employees Real Choice and Flexibility; The Ashcroft Bill Gives All the Choice -- and all the Control -- to Employers

President Clinton's comp time proposal strengthens families by offering employees choice and flexibility:

- If they work overtime, they can be paid time and a half, as the law now requires, or they can take that payment in time-off to be with their families -- an hour-and-a-half off for every hour of overtime they have worked.
- Simply put, employees make the choice that is best for them -- money in the bank or time on the clock. That means more choice, and more flexibility, for working families.
- Comp time can be used for vacation, extended maternity leave, or to spend more time with one's children or parents -- making it easier to raise children and balance the obligations of home and work.

The Republican version of "comp time" legislation that is up for a vote today would make families worse off than they are today -- taking away their choice and flexibility, often denying them the benefit of time-and-a-half for overtime worked, and effectively repealing the 40-hour workweek.

Under the Ashcroft Bill, now awaiting a vote in the Senate:

- Some employees who work an extra hour would get only an hour off -- less overtime than they would be eligible for today, or under the President's proposal. *That's money out of their pocket.*
- Employers can force employees to make up their time off -- for example, by making them work over the weekend without paying time-and-a-half. *They could not do this under the President's proposal.*
- Employers can deny employees' request to use comp time for critical family needs by claiming the business would be "unduly disrupted." *They could not do this under the President's proposal.*
- Employers can decide to cash out an employee's earned comp time above 80 hours at any time with 30 days notice, even if the employee had a long-planned use for it -- such as maternity leave. *They could not do this under the President's proposal.*
- Employees are not adequately protected against losing the cash value of the comp time they have worked for and earned if their employer goes bankrupt. *The President's*

proposal offers this crucial protection.

- Employers can eliminate paid leave plans and replace them with comp time plans, leaving employees worse off. *This is flatly prohibited under the President's proposal.*

THE CLINTON AND ASHCROFT BILLS ARE LIKE NIGHT AND DAY:

- *The Ashcroft bill ends the 40 hour work week and the basic right to time-and-a-half pay for overtime work. The President's bill protects and guarantees them.*
- *The Ashcroft bill gives employers all the control and flexibility. The President's proposal gives more choice, control and flexibility to employees and their families.*
- *The Ashcroft bill offers no protection against unscrupulous employers. The President's proposal does.*

The vast majority of our employers will be fair to their workers under any system. But as we modernize our laws to fit a changing workplace we have to uphold historic safeguards for all our employees. It should be up to employees and their families, not employers, who should choose if, when and how they take and use comp time.

As President Clinton said in his March 22 Radio Address: "The moment a responsible comp time bill hits my desk I will gladly sign it...[but] I will have to veto any legislation that fails to guarantee real choice for employees, real protection against employer abuse, and real preservation of fair labor standards including the 40-hour week."

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (EX-ZAIRE)

Q: Have the dates been set for Amb. Richardson's travel?

A: We hope the interagency team led by Ambassador Richardson will travel late next week.

We are still waiting for confirmation of the dates from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Q: What are your objectives for the DROC during the transition leading to elections?

A: We hope the DROC will establish a broad based transitional authority which prepares the country for elections, enhances effective governance, strengthens democratic institutions and deals quickly and responsibly with human rights issues.

We would also like to see the emergence of a market-oriented economy, driven by private sector growth.

Q: To what extent do we expect the U.S. to assist?

A: We hope to be helpful. It will depend on the policies pursued by the Government of the DROC.

It is too early to be specific.

AF PRESS GUIDANCE

June 2, 1997

SIERRA LEONE: UPDATE

Q. How many people have been evacuated from Sierra Leone? Of those, how many are American citizens? What other nationalities have been evacuated?

A: --THE UNITED STATES CARRIED OUT TWO EVACUATIONS FROM FREETOWN ON FRIDAY AND SUNDAY, TAKING OUT APPROXIMATELY 1300 PEOPLE, INCLUDING ABOUT 403 AMERICANS AND OTHER NATIONALS OF OVER 40 COUNTRIES.

Q. Have American citizens left Conakry?

A. -- ABOUT HALF THE AMERICAN EVACUEES IN CONAKRY LEFT ON A CHARTER FLIGHT TO BRUSSELS ON SUNDAY AND A SECOND CHARTER IS SCHEDULED TO DEPART CONAKRY TODAY. ALL AMERICAN EVACUEES ARE NOW IN CONAKRY TO MEET THE CHARTER.

-- A BRITISH CHARTER FLIGHT ALSO LEFT ON SUNDAY WITH ABOUT 30 AMERICANS AND OTHER NATIONALS WHICH ARRIVED IN LONDON.

Q. Do Americans remain in Freetown?

A. -- WE HAVE REPORTS OF BETWEEN 12 AND 30 AMERICANS IN FREETOWN.

Q. When will the KEARSAGE leave the area?

A. -- THE KEARSARGE WILL REMAIN IN THE AREA PENDING A DETERMINATION OF WHETHER ANOTHER EVACUATION FROM FREETOWN IS POSSIBLE.

Q. Does the US have a protecting power in Sierra Leone?

A. -- THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT HAVE A PROTECTING POWER IN SIERRA LEONE. HOWEVER, WE ARE IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN FREETOWN ON SECURITY AND EVACUATION ISSUES.

Q. What is the status of diplomatic efforts to restore the Kabbah government? Who is participating in the negotiations?

A. -- WE UNDERSTAND THERE HAVE BEEN DISCUSSIONS OVER THE LAST 24 HOURS BETWEEN THE NIGERIAN COMMANDER OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES MONITORING GROUP (ECOMOG) FORCES IN SIERRA LEONE AND THE ARMED FORCES REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (AFRC).

-- THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC) IN FREETOWN IS ALSO DISCUSSING A POSSIBLE CEASE-FIRE WITH THE AFRC REBELS.

-- HOWEVER, FIGHTING AND SHELLING BEGAN THIS MORNING BETWEEN NIGERIAN ECOMOG FORCES AND THE AFRC AND REVOLUTIONARY UNITED FRONT (RUF) REBELS AT THE MAMMY YOKO HOTEL. THERE ARE A FEW SMALL FIRES AT THE MAMMY YOKO HOTEL, WHERE SEVERAL HUNDRED FOREIGNERS AND AMERICANS ARE HOLED UP IN THE

BASEMENT. THE BASEMENT AREA DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE THREATENED BY THE FIRES.

Q. Is there a split between coup leaders and other rebels?

A. -- ON SUNDAY THE AFRC WAS EXPANDED TO 26 PERSONS, INCORPORATING MEMBERS OF THE RUF REBELS. RUF LEADER FODAY SANKOH, UNDER HOUSE ARREST IN NIGERIA, WAS NAMED VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL.

Q.. With whom is Ambassador Hirsch meeting in Conakry?

A. -- AMBASSADOR HIRSCH ARRIVED IN CONAKRY ON SATURDAY EVENING. HE IS ON THE KEARSARGE AND HAS NOT MET OR SPOKEN WITH ANY OF THE REBELS.

Q: What is the United States doing?

A. -- THE UNITED STATES IS USING ALL DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS TO URGE THE AFRC/RUF REBELS TO QUIT AND RESTORE THE DEMOCRATICALLY-ELECTED GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE.

-- WE ARE ALSO ATTEMPTING TO INFLUENCE A CEASE-FIRE BETWEEN ECOMOG AND REBEL FORCES TO STABILIZE THE SITUATION AND ALLOW FOR A POSSIBLE THIRD EVACUATION.

Q. What are the Nigerians doing?

A -- WE UNDERSTAND THAT THIS MORNING THE NIGERIANS ARE TRYING TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST ATTACKS BY THE AFRC AND RUF REBELS.

-- WE ALSO UNDERSTAND THE ICRC MAY HAVE AN AGREEMENT FOR THE NIGERIANS TO RESPECT THE FRAGIL CEASE-FIRE.

Q. Do you expect ECOMOG military action to oust rebels?

A. -- WE DO NOT KNOW. THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 2000 NIGERIAN ECOMOG TROOPS IN SIERRA LEONE WHO MAY BE PREPARED TO ENGAGE THE REBELS IN FIGHTING TODAY.

Q. Would the United States support use of force to restore the Kabbah government?

A. -- THE PEOPLE OF SIERRA LEONE HAVE SUFFERED ENOUGH VIOLENCE. WE ARE CALLING ON THE MILITARY CLIQUE TO QUIT AND RESTORE AUTHORITY TO THE ELECTED CIVILIAN LEADERS.

FRENCH ELECTION

Q: Any comment on Socialist victory? Possibility of communists in government?

A: Congratulate Socialist leader Jospin. France is key ally and partner for U.S. Prepared to work with his government, as we are with all French governments.

Wide range of issues on which we work with France including foreign policy issues like Bosnia, Middle East. Africa, NATO, global issues like combatting narcotics, crime, terrorism, protection of environment and global economic issues. Expect this cooperation with continue with both President Chirac and new government.

If asked about possibility of Communists in government. dependence of Socialists on Communists for parliamentary majority: Expect to work well with new government, based on common interests and values with France. Participation of Communists would not change this.

MADRID SUMMIT/NATO ENLARGEMENT

Q: Can you comment on press reports from the Sintra NATO Foreign Ministers meeting that the U.S. believes that only 3 aspiring members -- Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary -- should be invited to join the Alliance at the Madrid Summit?

A: At Sintra, NATO foreign ministers held a preliminary exchange of views on the considerations that should guide the Alliance toward its decision at Madrid on whom to invite to begin accession talks.

No decision has been made on the number of new entrants we would support, but most important is that all new members be able to assume the full responsibilities of membership.

We will be reviewing the matter and consulting closely with our NATO allies.

(If pressed: This was the first NATO discussion of the issue of "who." Allies expressed a range of preliminary views, as is normal and healthy. The Alliance will develop a consensus before Madrid.

Why NATO Enlargement is in America's National Interest

At its Madrid Summit on July 8-9, NATO will invite additional states to join the North Atlantic Alliance. Here are reasons why NATO enlargement serves America's national security interests:

1. Enlargement will make NATO stronger and better able to address Europe's security challenges.

- Europe remains a vital American interest. Europe's fate and America's future are joined. We fought two world wars and the Cold War in part to protect the security of Europe and the transatlantic area. Taking wise steps now will strengthen our common security, enhance NATO's ability to address Europe's future security challenges and reduce the possibility of another conflict.
- Stronger collective defense. NATO's core mission remains the collective defense of NATO territory. A NATO that embraces Europe's new democracies -- with capable militaries and a commitment to improve them -- will be better able to fulfill its basic mission.
- Greater ability to address new security challenges. NATO also is addressing Europe's new security threats, from weapons proliferation to ethnic conflict to terrorism. Enlargement increases the number of states willing to share these responsibilities. Central European countries that want to join NATO have already contributed troops and bases to NATO's efforts in Bosnia and have stated their intention to do their part in NATO's security mission in the future. Combined with the Partnership for Peace and NATO's new constructive

partnership with Russia, a larger Alliance will be better able to address the new security challenges of the 21st century.

- Past enlargements made NATO stronger. NATO has enlarged three times before -- adding Greece and Turkey in 1952, West Germany in 1955 and Spain in 1982. Each time, the Alliance benefited from the addition of states committed to the security of the transatlantic area and prepared to contribute to it. Current efforts to enlarge the Alliance will have the same result.

2. Enlargement will help secure the historic gains of democracy in Europe.

- Part of a broader effort to build a new Europe. As President Clinton has stated since 1994, we have an opportunity, for the first time in history, to build an undivided, democratic and secure Europe. NATO can now do for Europe's east what it did for Europe's west -- provide a secure climate where freedom, democracy and prosperity can grow. Such a Europe would be a stronger and better partner in trade, investment, diplomacy and other aspects of security. While other institutions play a role -- including the European Union, OSCE, and others -- NATO remains the keystone of America's involvement in transatlantic security.
- Bolsters progress toward strong democracies and free markets. Joining NATO helped Italy, Germany and Spain reintegrate into the democratic community. Now, the very prospect of NATO membership has encouraged Central European states to continue and deepen their democratic and market reforms. Already, states in the region have strengthened civilian control of their militaries, improved relations with ethnic and religious minorities and accelerated economic privatization -- in part to improve their prospects for membership in and cooperation with NATO.
- Improves and protects the business climate for American firms and workers. Our economic ties with Europe are among the most significant in the world and Europe's fastest-growing economies are now in Central Europe. Growing European markets will yield benefits for American exporters and export-industry workers. The stabilizing effect of NATO enlargement and its encouragement of free market reforms will help create a better long-term environment for trade, investment and economic growth in Central Europe. The resulting prosperity will benefit the United States, as did Western Europe's American-assisted recovery after WWII.

3. Enlarging NATO will encourage prospective members to resolve their differences peacefully.

- NATO enlargement is helping to resolve potentially dangerous conflicts. When he signed the NATO Treaty in 1949, President Truman said that if NATO had existed in 1914 or 1939, it would have prevented the hostilities that tore the world apart. NATO has helped reconcile former adversaries like France and Germany and helped moderate tensions between Greece and Turkey. Today, the prospect of NATO's enlargement has made Europe safer by encouraging the new democracies to improve their ties. Many countries have already reached agreements on border and ethnic issues that otherwise might have become sources of tension

(Hungary-Romania, Poland-Lithuania, Poland-Ukraine, Slovenia-Italy, the Czech Republic-Germany).

4. Enlarging NATO will erase the artificial line in Europe that Stalin drew, bringing Europe together in security.

- Eliminates gray zone of insecurity. NATO enlargement will help prevent emergence of a gray zone of insecurity in a region where past insecurity has helped generate the century's worst conflicts. While not all interested European states will be invited at Madrid to join the Alliance, NATO will keep the door open for future members; the first to join shall not be the last. Enlargement, combined with other arrangements like the Partnership for Peace and NATO's new relationship with Russia and Ukraine will yield security benefits beyond NATO's own borders. By contrast, a decision *not* to enlarge NATO would suggest a permanent acceptance of the Cold War dividing line.
- An enlarging NATO is forging a more constructive relationship with Russia. During the Cold War, NATO and Russia were nuclear adversaries. A new NATO, as it prepares to add new members, has also laid the foundation for constructive partnership with a new, democratizing Russia. An important part of that new relationship is the NATO-Russia Founding Act. That document creates a new Joint Council for NATO-Russia consultations, coordination and, when possible, joint action.
- Insecurity is more expensive. NATO membership involves solemn security commitments and financial obligations; like all the other elements of American security, it is not cost- or risk-free. But history shows that the cost of inaction is much higher. The Pentagon estimates that NATO enlargement will cost the U.S. \$150-200 million per year over the next decade. But when the U.S. failed to address Europe's security challenges after World War I, we paid a terrible price in blood and treasure.
- American leadership. NATO enlargement constitutes a tangible expression of America's commitment to remain engaged in Europe and to exert our leadership in efforts to build a safer and more prosperous transatlantic area for the 21st century. This is part of a larger strategy that we must pursue to put behind us the darkest moments of the 20th century and fulfill the possibilities of the 21st.

Background: Weekend stories in the Washington Post and New York Times questioned whether the Pentagon's new "B-61/Mod 11" low-yield, earth-penetrating nuclear bomb violated the spirit of the Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) and presaged a new "first use" nuclear doctrine on the part of the U.S. against states with chemical or biological weapons programs.

Points

- Since taking office in 1993, the Clinton Administration's National Security Strategy has underscored the need to maintain a strategic nuclear deterrent capability across a triad of offensive forces as a hedge against the possible re-emergence of a large-scale nuclear threat to the U.S. homeland. This requirement was recently reaffirmed in the Defense Department's Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) and the President's May 1997 National Security Strategy Report to Congress.
- As an element of deterrence, the U.S. has traditionally maintained nuclear weapons capable of destroying deeply-buried and hardened targets, such as command and control bunkers. By maintaining the capability to destroy such targets in a retaliatory strike, the U.S. ensures that the leaders of any state that contemplated launching a nuclear first strike on the U.S. would themselves be at genuine risk of being killed in the U.S. retaliatory strike. In a very personal respect, then, this capability bolsters the prospects that any such first strike would be deterred from ever being initiated.
- For the past few decades, the responsibility for destroying such targets rested with the B-53 nuclear bomb. Since this bomb had no earth penetrating capability and could therefore only destroy deeply buried, hardened targets with a massive airburst, the B-53 if ever used would have inflicted overwhelming collateral damage against the surrounding urban areas and civilian populace.
- The B-53 has now been replaced with the B-61/Mod 11. The B-61 series of nuclear gravity bombs has been in the U.S. inventory for years, and no new nuclear device or "physics package" had to be created to produce the Mod 11. Rather, what is new about this version of the B-61 is the titanium container that allows the bomb to penetrate deep into the earth before exploding.
- The B-61/Mod 11 does not violate the spirit or letter of the CTB. The B-61 had been thoroughly tested before the U.S. nuclear moratorium began in 1992, and no nuclear test explosions of the Mod 11 have been or will be required to maintain the weapon in the U.S. inventory.
- Introduction of the B-61/Mod 11 into the U.S. inventory will not make it more likely that U.S. nuclear weapons will ever be used. Any decision to order the first use of U.S. nuclear weapons since 1945 by an American President would remain as one of the most weighty and portentous decisions imaginable.

Background: Weekend stories in the Washington Post and New York Times questioned whether the Pentagon's new "B-61/Mod 11" low-yield, earth-penetrating nuclear bomb violated the spirit of the Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) and presaged a new "first use" nuclear doctrine on the part of the U.S. against states with chemical or biological weapons programs.

Points

- Since taking office in 1993, the Clinton Administration's National Security Strategy has underscored the need to maintain a strategic nuclear deterrent capability across a triad of offensive forces as a hedge against the possible re-emergence of a large-scale nuclear threat to the U.S. homeland. This requirement was recently reaffirmed in the Defense Department's Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) and the President's May 1997 National Security Strategy Report to Congress.
- As an element of deterrence, the U.S. has traditionally maintained nuclear weapons capable of destroying deeply-buried and hardened targets, such as command and control bunkers. By maintaining the capability to destroy such targets in a retaliatory strike, the U.S. ensures that the leaders of any state that contemplated launching a nuclear first strike on the U.S. would themselves be at genuine risk of being killed in the U.S. retaliatory strike. In a very personal respect, then, this capability bolsters the prospects that any such first strike would be deterred from ever being initiated.
- For the past few decades, the responsibility for destroying such targets rested with the B-53 nuclear bomb. Since this bomb had no earth penetrating capability and could therefore only destroy deeply buried, hardened targets with a massive airburst, the B-53 if ever used would have inflicted overwhelming collateral damage against the surrounding urban areas and civilian populace.
- The B-53 has now been replaced with the B-61/Mod 11. The B-61 series of nuclear gravity bombs has been in the U.S. inventory for years, and no new nuclear device or "physics package" had to be created to produce the Mod 11. Rather, what is new about this version of the B-61 is the titanium container that allows the bomb to penetrate deep into the earth before exploding.
- The B-61/Mod 11 does not violate the spirit or letter of the CTB. The B-61 had been thoroughly tested before the U.S. nuclear moratorium began in 1992, and no nuclear test explosions of the Mod 11 have been or will be required to maintain the weapon in the U.S. inventory.
- Introduction of the B-61/Mod 11 into the U.S. inventory will not make it more likely that U.S. nuclear weapons will ever be used. Any decision to order the first use of U.S. nuclear weapons since 1945 by an American President would remain as one of the most weighty and portentous decisions imaginable.

Current

Russia-Ukraine

- **Welcome Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership Treaty signed by Presidents Yeltsin and Kuchma as well as separate agreement on basing of Black Sea Fleet.**
- **President Yeltsin's constructive visit to Kiev, agreements signed, underscore commitment of Russia and Ukraine to strong, positive relations; contribute to stability in Europe.**
- Understand Black Sea Fleet agreement signed by Prime Ministers Lazarenko and Chernomyrdin gives Russia 20-year lease of port facilities, allows access of both Russian and Ukrainian navies to key Crimean ports.

NATO-Ukraine Charter

- On May 29 in Sintra NATO and Ukraine initialed text of charter on NATO-Ukraine relationship to reflect Ukraine's unique contributions to European security.
- Yet another important step toward building stable, undivided Europe, showing successful efforts by parties since Kuchma's May 16 Washington meeting with President.

(If asked how this document differs from NATO-Russia Founding Act)

- Similar in many respects -- Charter also represents political commitment between NATO and Ukraine to consult and cooperate on security issues in Europe; neither is legally binding nor gives parties veto power over each other's decisions, actions.

Suspension of Harvard Contracts

- AID suspended certain Harvard Institution for International Development contracts in Russia until further notice. Preliminary AID Inspector General investigation indicates two HIID employees potentially involved in serious conflicts of interest. Refer to AID for details.
- **Decision to suspend contracts based on evidence of conflicts of interest; under such circumstances would be inappropriate to allow continued use of government funds without ensuring that measures taken to protect against misuse.**
- Understand HIID has removed from their positions the two employees in question, reprimanded them for violating Harvard policy which prohibits advisors from investing in countries where they provide technical advice.

General

NATO-Russia Founding Act

- Summit of NATO heads of state and government and Russian President Yeltsin held May 27 in Paris to sign Founding Act. Milestone agreement -- lays basis for robust and growing partnership between NATO and Russia.

(see also NATO-Russia and NATO-Russia Founding Act Fact Sheet)

NATO-Russia

- Plans for NATO enlargement proceeding on schedule -- Madrid summit on track; will issue first invitations to prospective new members at July 8-9 meeting.
- Enlargement part of broader effort to build comprehensive European security system, which includes strong NATO-Russia relationship. Going forward in way that does not threaten any nation's security, enhances stability in Europe.
- See Russia as partner of NATO in shaping more secure, stable and undivided Europe. That is good for United States, Russia and Europe.

Prospects for START II Ratification by Russian Duma

- At Helsinki summit, Yeltsin made clear his commitment to press Duma to ratify START II -- without conditions. In May 27 bilateral in Paris, Yeltsin assured President of commitment to START II, indicated he would press Duma to ratify Treaty.
- In May 20 meeting with Duma leaders on NATO-Russia Founding Act, Yeltsin made pitch for START II ratification.
- START II ratification in both U.S. and Russia's best interests -- provides for stabilizing reductions in strategic forces, reduced costs, and opens the door to negotiations on further reductions in "START III," as agreed in Helsinki.
- Ratification of START II by Russia remains an essential prerequisite to begin START III negotiations toward further reductions in nuclear forces.

Denver Summit of the Eight

- Denver meeting will be Denver Summit of Eight; will build on increased Russian involvement; Yeltsin to arrive and depart with others; will be one press conference by leaders of the Eight.
- Seven will still discuss economic, financial matters; expect this to be small part of agenda.

IRAN: ELECTIONS

Q: Any further reaction to the Iranian election?

A: I think the President summed up our views in London.

Iran did have an interesting and hopeful election.

Nonetheless, we have very real concerns about aspects of GOI's behavior, including support for terrorism, attempts to undermine the Peace Process and efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

Our differences are not with the people of Iran. As the President indicated we favor an end to the estrangement between the people of the United States and the people of Iran and contact between them.

Talks in New York City

Q: Can you confirm that there is a working level meeting going on in NYC?

A: The North Koreans communicated with us **last week** suggesting a working level meeting be held in NYC between the North Koreans, the South Koreans and the U.S. to explore further unanswered questions around the four-party talks, as well as other issues of concern.

Q: What is your comment on meetings between the North and South Korean Red Crosses and the provision of direct food aid to North Korea?

A: North Korea's food shortage is severe and we welcome provision by the South Korean Red Cross of 50,000 metric tons of humanitarian aid to help alleviate those shortages. The meeting of the two Red Crosses is an important element of fending off severe starvation, and an important channel for maintaining direct North-South contacts.

Ramos Horta and White House Meeting

[Note to briefer: Ramos Horta or his supporters requested meetings with the President and the Vice President last year, and both meeting requests were turned down (or not acted upon). However, we are not aware that any other WH meetings were requested. Had they been, NSC staff would likely have met with Horta.]

Q: Any comment on the WP story regarding a decision not to see Nobel laureate Jose Ramos-Horta at the White House?

A: No such decision of this kind has been made.

Q: Would the President agree to see Ramos Horta in the future?

A: I can't speculate on what the President's schedule will or will not permit.

Q: What about other officials in the White House meeting with Ramos Horta?

A: A number of NSC officials have interests and responsibilities relating to Indonesia, including East Timor.

Should they receive requests for a meeting, I expect that they would have an interest in seeing Mr. Ramos Horta, and that a meeting of some kind would be arranged.

Q: Didn't the White House turn down a request for a Ramos-Horta meeting with the President?

A: While the President's schedule did not permit a meeting with Ramos Horta on his last visit, other senior Administration officials, including Undersecretary of State Tim Wirth and Assistant Secretary of State John Shattuck, met with Mr. Ramos-Horta.

We share Mr. Ramos-Horta's concerns about human rights in East Timor, as well as the need for reconciliation, and we recognize his tireless efforts to bring the plight of the people of the territory to the attention of the international community.

As Mr. Ramos-Horta himself has said, and I quote, "President Clinton is knowledgeable and sensitive about East Timor."

In March, we once again cosponsored a resolution at the UN Human Rights Commission on the situation in East Timor, and the President has raised this issue in meetings with Indonesian President Soeharto.

We have also strongly supported the efforts of the UN Secretary General to encourage dialogue among the Indonesians, the Portuguese and the people of the territory.

Election Process

- Q: What is the Administration's view of the violence associated with the election process in Indonesia?
- A: We deplore efforts to suppress the peaceful expression of political views or attempts to influence the election process. We encourage all elements of the Indonesia political spectrum to exercise restraint and work to ensure the late May elections are free and fair.

UN ARREARS

- The Administration has proposed a package of reforms concentrating on three broad areas: budget, personnel and oversight. We would not begin to pay our arrears until after the UN demonstrated that it had adopted these reforms. In only two years, the Administration's reforms would reduce the costs to the U.S. taxpayer of American membership in the UN system by nearly 10%.
- We have a window of opportunity in 1997 to achieve our reform objectives but it will soon close. The appointment of a new reform-minded UN Secretary General has increased the momentum for UN reform. In addition, this is the year that the UN's assessment rates and two-year budget will be set.
- The NYT story characterized our negotiations with the hill as "stalled". That is not the case. Much progress has been made, though perhaps not as fast as we would prefer and significant issues still remain. The administration supports the concept of benchmarks; the negotiations are over specifically which benchmarks should be enacted into US law.
- The President is asking the Congress to pay the arrears over two years to give our negotiators the diplomatic leverage they need to secure these reforms. Many nations do not believe American promises to pay our arrears -- they've heard it all before. Five years is therefore too long and will not be credible. If we can demonstrate to other member states that the United States will pay off its debts in a credible amount of time, then we have a good chance of succeeding. But if we cannot, then our chances are practically nil.

Chinese Execution/Arbitrary Police Power

Q: Do you have any comment on the summary execution in Xinjiang of eight Muslims, charged with bombing buses there?

A: We are aware of reports of growing problems with terrorist incidents in Western China, but have little reliable information on the situation. While our abhorrence for terrorist acts is well-known, we also have significant concerns about the absence of due process in China's criminal justice system.

Q: Is China a police state, as the New York Times article implies?

A: Certainly the level of police presence in many areas of China is intrusive, and its intolerance for political dissent constitutes one of the principal disagreements the United States has with China. We also note the article points out the rapid process of change that has taken place in China over the last 2-3 decades. We believe the direction of change has been toward a broadening of some democratic rights in China, and we hope that trend will continue.

GEPHARDT OPPOSITION TO MFN

Q: Minority Leader Gephardt has come out in opposition to MFN renewal for China. Is this a blow to the Administration's renewal efforts?

A: Mr. Gephardt opposed MFN last year. We disagree with him, but respect his decision to do so again this year. However, this does not in any way change the President's view that extending normal trade status to China is the best way to integrate China further into the family of nations, and to secure our interests and ideals. Every President who has confronted the issue has supported MFN for China.

If we were to revoke normal trade status we would isolate ourselves cut off our contact with the Chinese people and undermine our influence with the Chinese government. Revocation would undermine America's security, non-proliferation, and economic interests. Engagement is the best way to advance the rule of law or respect for human rights in China. If we are to help shape China's direction, we must actively engage China on all fronts, using the appropriate tools at our disposal, not the blunt instrument of MFN revocation.

MFN

WHY CONTINUATION OF NORMAL TRADE STATUS IS IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES:

- **ENGAGEMENT:** President Clinton's strategy is clear: US interests are best served by a secure, stable, open and prosperous China. The manner in which we engage China will help determine whether it becomes integrated into international norms and institutions or whether it becomes more isolated and unpredictable. This vote must be about how best to promote U.S. interests--not an endorsement of China's policies. Extending to China the same normal trade treatment we give to virtually every nation on earth will help further integrate China--and promote the interests of the American people.
- **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:** China's adherence to international norms is fundamental to advancing the interests of the American people. On nonproliferation, China has joined us in the NPT, CTBT, and CWC regimes. China is a constructive contributor to maintaining stability on the Korean peninsula and bringing North Korea into peace talks. We have a strong bilateral program to combat alien smuggling, narcotics trafficking and terrorism. Negotiations on China's adherence to WTO norms and standards are moving forward, building on past trade successes such as last year's intellectual property accord. MFN extension supports our efforts to subject China to the same international discipline as other major powers and builds on cooperation in important areas.
- **HONG KONG:** Hong Kong is the gateway of trade between the US and China. Revocation of MFN would seriously weaken the people of Hong Kong just when they need to assert their strength and autonomy. The Hong Kong Government estimates that revocation would slash trade by \$20-\$30 billion, eliminate 60,000-85,000 jobs, cut economic growth by well over 50% and reduce income by \$4 billion. That's why Hong Kong leaders across the political spectrum, including Hong Kong Democratic Party leader Martin Lee and Governor Patten favor renewal of MFN.
- **JOBS:** Today an estimated 170,000 U.S. jobs depend on exports to China. U.S. exports to China have more than tripled over the past decade and China is now our fifth largest trading partner, accounting for \$12 billion of U.S. exports. Revocation would derail the talks on China's entry into the World Trade Organization, under which China would reduce its trade barriers substantially, creating new export opportunities for U.S. companies and workers. Revocation would invite retaliation against U.S. exporters and investors. Revocation would also hurt U.S. consumers, who could pay upwards of half a billion dollars more in a single year because of higher tariffs on such products as shoes and clothing.
- **HUMAN RIGHTS:** Engagement does not mean endorsement. The Administration has consistently pressed its human rights concerns with China, including most recently in Geneva at the UN Human Rights Committee. Over time normal trade and continued economic engagement opens up Chinese society. Every year, thousands of Chinese employees of U.S. companies visit this country, gaining exposure to our politics, economy and personal freedoms. Revoking normal trade status will diminish these growing ties and play into the hands of those in China who want less openness.

- **RELIGIOUS FREEDOM:** Revocation would also set back the cause of winning religious freedom in China. This is the view of the China Service Coordinating Office, an organization serving more than one hundred Christian organizations in China. They fear the following effects: doors will be closed for service through educational, cultural and other exchanges; revocation would undermine Hong Kong and Taiwan, hurting their Christian outreach to the mainland
- **TAIWAN:** Revocation would damage Taiwan's economy, with \$20-30 billion invested in the mainland. Taiwan's economic viability is in the interest of the American people.

Iran Files

Q: What do you think about CIA destroying its records on the 1953 coup?

A: The destruction of the CIA records on its 1953 operations in Iran leaves us with an incomplete understanding of those significant events. It is important now that CIA try to piece together the record of its activities in Iran during that period from the memories of those involved. We understand CIA will undertake such a project.

If asked:

Q: How about two DCI's telling the American people that CIA would release these records when they had actually been destroyed thirty years ago?

A: Obviously DCI Gates and DCI Woolsey had no reason to believe that the documents were not still intact.

If pressed:

Q: How about that CIA not letting the DCI know that they had destroyed documents?

A: I would refer you to the Agency for the details on when the documents were destroyed and when this information came to light.

Openness/Guatemala Issue

- We would note that CIA has taken extraordinary steps toward openness over the past five years.
- The Agency, for the first time, is about to release to the public volumes of documents relating to a covert action, the 1954 coup in Guatemala.
- We are confident that CIA will continue to release documents of historical interest, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, but understand that such a process necessarily takes time.

Budget/Suit

- The President has previously endorsed the public disclosure of the aggregate appropriation for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States at the time the appropriations are passed by Congress.
- Former DCI Deutch, in testimony to the Congress, agreed. The administration would support such a provision in the intelligence authorization act.

PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: DEATH PENALTY FOR SALE OF LAND

Q. What can you say about reports that another alleged Palestinian landowner was abducted for sale of land to Israeli Jews?

A. As we have repeatedly said, we have made very clear to the Palestinians that we condemn in the strongest manner any extrajudicial action including alleged retaliation for land sales.

Q. What about Israeli allegations that they now have proof of a direct PA link to the weekend abduction of a Palestinian landowner on suspicion of such land sales?

A. We are looking into these reports. We are in touch with both the Palestinians and the Israelis regarding this claim.

Q. What is your reaction to statements by Israeli PM Netanyahu's media advisor (David Bar-Illan) that Israel must consider carefully if it should continue talks with the Palestinians because of their "Fascist" murdering of Palestinians who sell land to Jews?

A. We have made clear to the highest levels of the PA our condemnation of any extrajudicial actions by Palestinian officials, specifically the allegations regarding the killing of reported land dealers. With respect to the overall Israeli-Palestinian dialogue, we continue to believe that direct exchanges between the parties are essential to moving the peace process forward.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

MUBARAK-NETANYAHU MEETING

Q: What is your reaction to the meeting between PM Netanyahu and President Mubarak in Egypt last Tuesday? Should Arafat be included in the next meeting?

A: We welcome the meeting as a sign that the Egyptians and the Israelis are looking for ways to advance the peace process.

We have long held that contacts such as these between leaders in the area can be helpful in fostering the peace process.

We are also pleased that the two leaders plan to work for a follow-on meeting in the near future.

The inclusion of Chairman Arafat in a meeting is a matter for the three leaders to decide.

Q: Didn't the meeting lack any concrete results? Why are you so positive?

A: We favor all efforts to put the process back on track, and this is such an effort.

Q: Were you consulted on the meeting?

A: We were in close touch with both sides prior to the meeting.

MUBARAK-ARAFAT MEETING

Q: Do you have any details for us on the meeting between President Mubarak and Chairman Arafat before the Mubarak-Netanyahu meeting?

A: I have nothing for you on the meeting.

PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: UPDATE ON DETAINED PALESTINIAN-AMERICAN JOURNALIST

Q: Do you have an update on the status of journalist Daoud Kuttab, who had been detained by the Palestinian Authority?

A: We welcome his release on Tuesday.

We urge the Palestinian Authority to protect freedom of expression and freedom of the press.

Q: Is it true that you have begun denying visas to Palestinian Authority officials as punishment for Kuttab's detention?

A: This is not true.

Q: Is it true that you denied Faisal Husseini a visa in retribution for the PA's detention of Kuttab?

A: Mr. Husseini received his visa on May 23.

PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Q: What is your reaction to a Palestinian Authority report that five Palestinian Authority "ministers" have misused \$326 million in public funds?

A: We have seen the press reports and are looking into the matter.

Q: Will the U.S. suspend its aid to the Palestinian Authority as a result of this report?

A: It is premature to make any judgments about the impact of these allegations for U.S. aid to the Palestinians, which is beneficial to the search for peace in the region.

U.S. assistance to the Palestinians is carefully monitored and we can account for the way it is used, which is largely for specific projects.

Q: UNRWA is asking for more international assistance for its programs for Palestinians. Is UNRWA money - including that coming from the USG - being mismanaged?

A: As I said, we are looking into this just-released report.

PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE

Q: What is your reaction to a Palestinian human rights group's allegations that the Palestinian Authority routinely employs torture against detainees and prisoners?

A: The U.S. opposes any use of torture against detainees or prisoners.

Our views on the human rights situation in the territory administered by the Palestinian Authority are contained in our annual human rights report.

We regularly discuss human rights issues with the Palestinian Authority.

We have not yet seen the text of this report, but will review it closely.

Q: Has the Peace Process broken down? Is Dennis Ross a spent force? Are you going to become personally engaged in negotiations? Are you sure there's a 25 percent vacancy rate in Israeli settlements? Did you announce that figure to pressure Netanyahu?

A: No doubt it's a difficult time in the Peace Process. Dennis Ross returned from the region after arranging the first meeting between the parties in some time. Shows that he's a tough, determined negotiator. We believe such contacts will continue.

We're going to remain actively engaged in the process, looking for opportunities to move it forward. Progress seldom made through grand gestures, but through hard work with the parties.

Ultimately, decisions about moving the process forward up to the parties themselves. We can facilitate, provide opportunities, reassurance; they have to make the decisions.

You know our views on settlements; they complicate the process. As we've said before, our focus now is on getting the parties back to the negotiating table.

Q: Some commentators have accused the Administration of not taking on the responsibility it should to save the Middle East peace process, even if that means putting some pressure on Israel to compromise. What are you doing?

A: At a time when the peace process is experiencing serious difficulties, there is a temptation to look for quick fixes or easy answers to explain the lack of progress.

That's not our approach. President Clinton has made it clear since the beginning of his Administration that he is committed to helping the parties to make peace after five decades of war and violence.

The President and Secretary Albright and are in regular and constant contact with Arab and Israeli leaders in order to do everything we can to get the negotiations back on track. The talks we have had over the past two months, including two meetings with Prime Minister Netanyahu, have been for the purpose of developing an approach which will move the process closer to our goal of a comprehensive peace.

For these efforts to succeed, two things are necessary: Zero tolerance for terror, including a 100% effort to prevent it, and a readiness by both sides to take steps that build confidence in the integrity of the negotiating process.

We understand the urgency of moving ahead, but we're not going to be rushed. We need to make sure that both sides are ready to take the steps necessary for credible negotiations.

Khobar Bombing

Q: What about the Sayegh story?

A: This is an ongoing investigation.

I am not going to comment on this issue.

- Committed to getting fast track through the Congress.
- Will continue to work with Congress to pass fast track authority.
- High level Administration officials have been meeting with key members on both sides of the aisle to push this legislation forward.
- Hopeful that we will succeed.

Q: It has been reported that the President is planning to delay his request for fast track authority to accommodate the budget process. Is that true? Does this signal Administration retreat on fast track? Has Gephardt scared the President off?

A: Not at all. The President is still firmly committed to seeking fast track authority to open foreign markets. It is critical if we want to continue creating good jobs for American workers.

Every President since Ford has had fast track authority for key periods, and the reasons for it now are more compelling than ever. Over 11 million U.S. jobs now depend on exports, and these jobs pay 13-16 percent more than the average U.S. job. Today, 95 percent of the world's consumers live outside the U.S., and the vast majority of those consumers live in the emerging and fastest growing markets of Latin America and Asia. We simply must continue to open these markets for U.S. exports if we are to succeed in the global economy.

We cannot afford inaction. If we are not seizing opportunities to break down trade barriers and open foreign markets, we can be sure other countries will act -- to the benefit of their companies and their workers.

The United States has nothing to fear. We are the most competitive large economy in the world as judged by independent experts. But our ability to define the nature of our trade relationships will in significant measure determine our leadership role in the next century. Fast track authority is the most important factor determining these relationships.

As you know, we have been consulting with Congress to develop bipartisan support for this legislation. We think that is the best way to build a strong foundation for this effort. We will continue to consult with Congress as to the substance, tactics and timing of the fast track initiative.

Q: It has been reported that the Administration is weighing the dropping of labor and environmental goals from fast track trade authority legislation, a move certain to infuriate labor unions. Is this true?

A: As we have stated before, our goal is to build the broadest possible support for the fast track legislation. To that end, Ambassador Barshefsky and others have been consulting actively with members of Congress representing all points of view on this subject, and with all interested parties, including organized labor. We will continue to do so with the goal of enacting legislation that receives broad support.

TRIPS AND VISITORS

- President Kiro Gligorov of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in Washington June 17 for working visit with the President.
- Denver Summit of the Eight June 20-22.
- Australian Prime Minister John Howard to meet with President Clinton at the White House on June 27.
- POTUS will travel to Denmark in July in conjunction with the July 8-9 NATO Summit in Madrid.
- President's visits to Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela rescheduled to October 12-17.
- APEC Summit in Vancouver November 24-25.

Visit of President Aliyev of Azerbaijan

Background: The President wrote Aliyev Friday, inviting him to visit Washington, "perhaps in late July or August." Amb Kauzlarich delivered the letter to Aliyev on Saturday, who promptly had the part regarding the invitation read to the Azeri press.

- POTUS has invited Aliyev to visit Washington; date TBD, possibly in the late summer.

Q: What is your reaction to SLORC's actions?

A: We deplore the SLORC's actions to prevent meetings of the NLD, repress Aung San Suu Kyi's public speaking and access to her supporters as well as the arrest of several hundred democracy advocates. The SLORC's continued repression of political opinion and abuses of human rights are further evidence of the merit of U.S. imposition of sanctions against Burma. We call on all friends of democracy and political openness to condemn the SLORC's most recent actions.

Q: Is the Administration opposing Burma's entry into ASEAN this July (along with Cambodia and Laos)?

A: ASEAN membership is a decision for ASEAN to make. However, we have discussed the membership question with ASEAN countries on several occasions. We believe it is in ASEAN's best interests to evaluate carefully whether its policy of constructive engagement with Burma is working; in our view ASEAN's image as a grouping of dynamic high-growth economies committed to maintaining stability in Southeast Asia will be tarnished severely by Burmese membership.

Q: Why did you wait so long to invoke Cohen-Feinstein sanctions?

A: We have been watching closely events in Burma to determine whether conditions of the law have been met.

As indicated in the President's [Secretary's] statement, the regime has perpetrated a range of abuses over the past seven months, which have had the cumulative effect of triggering the requirements of the Amendment.

Q: What would it take to lift the sanctions?

A: We would expect to see progress by the Burmese authorities on critical human rights and democracy issues, which include the lifting of restrictions on Aung San Suu Kyi and the political opposition, respecting the rights of free expression, assembly and association, and undertaking a dialogue on Burma's political future that includes leaders of the NLD and the ethnic minorities.

[Note: Lifting of the sanctions could be accomplished in a number of ways, including through a waiver provision in the law, which requires a Presidential determination that application of sanctions would be contrary to the national security interests of the United States.]

Q: What are Aung San Suu Kyi's views on sanctions?

A: We are reluctant to attempt to characterize Aung San Suu Kyi's position on sanctions; rather we would encourage you to refer to her many public statements on this issue.

Q: Why are sanctions appropriate for Burma but not for China?

A: Our values and goals in the area of human rights promotion are constant, but our approach from one country to another can and does vary based on our judgment on what may be effective.

In case of Burma, there is a stronger international consensus on the need to bring pressure to bear upon the government. For example, the European Union has imposed a visa ban and restricted trade preferences, and all members of the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Commission have joined consensus in resolutions critical of Rangoon. Thus, our action on Burma is part of a collective effort to pressure the regime, and may encourage other governments to take stronger actions. Moreover, given the relatively high degree of repression and state control over aspects of civic and economic life in Burma [i.e., greater than in China], a policy of engagement with Rangoon is less likely to bring about positive change over time.

Bosnia Implementation Plan/European Trips

- **The President engaged our European Allies on the way ahead on Bosnia in his meetings in Europe last week. At the President's direction, we have recently conducted an extensive policy review and developed a Bosnia implementation plan aimed at reinvigorating U.S. and international efforts to bring self-sustaining peace to Bosnia. A key conclusion of our review is that Dayton remains the only viable framework for long-term peace.**
- **Secretary Albright briefed our re-energized approach to our Contact Group partners and the parties at the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board Ministerial on May 30. She followed up on her travel to the region over the weekend by further pressing the parties hard on their obligations.**
- **Both Allies and the parties welcomed our renewed efforts to ensure timely, concrete progress on implementation. Secretary Albright was particularly firm and specific in her meetings with the parties on the need for improved performance in areas such as war crimes, public security, refugee returns and joint institutions.**
- **Dayton's continuing success** is evident in the substantial progress we have made since we began the implementation effort: stopping the fighting, separating the warring factions, holding successful national elections, creating joint institutions, making great strides in economic reconstruction, and gradual momentum on freedom of movement and return of refugees and displaced persons.
- The implementation plan is a detailed step-by-step road map aimed at creating a self-sustaining peace beyond June 1998, establishing courses of action and benchmarks in all priority implementation areas.
- Priority areas are:
 - bringing war criminals to justice;
 - improving indigenous public security capabilities to maintain law and order;
 - preventing a resumption of fighting after SFOR departs by promoting military balance through completion of train and equip program and arms reductions;
 - advancing development of democratic, self-sustaining joint institutions and promoting the rule of law;
 - securing consistent progress on the return of refugees and displaced persons and the ability of all Bosnians to move freely throughout the country; and
 - enhancing economic reconstruction, inter-entity commerce and accelerated distribution of economic assistance to all areas of Bosnia;.
- The plan calls for a strategy to develop and apply greater incentives and other forms of leverage to give the parties a stake in implementing Dayton and to overcome their differing visions of Bosnia's future.

- We will also be launching an intensive campaign to reinvigorate the international effort. The goal is to re-focus implementation efforts and rally the international community on areas where we expect greater support, such as international police.
- We are introducing new programs to effectively and quickly target economic assistance to "Open Cities" that accept return of refugees and displaced persons from other ethnic groups.
- Implementation of Dayton and bringing long term peace and reconciliation to Bosnia remains a long term process and much work remains to be done. **Nevertheless, we should take heart in all that we have accomplished and re-focus our efforts in order to finish the job.**

Train and Equip Program

- The international Train and Equip program is successfully helping to establish a stable military balance in Bosnia, which is one of the keys to establishing a lasting peace in the region. The recently announced delivery order of 116 refurbished howitzers and 21 heavy equipment transporters from U.S. Army excess stocks to Bosnia is part of the ongoing program to meet the defense requirements of the Federation, as identified shortly after Dayton, and within the parameters of the Bosnia arms control agreements.
- The T&E program continues to facilitate concrete progress in the formation of joint Federation defense structures that will be critical to strengthening the Bosniak-Croat Federation. The latest step forward in this regard, announced in Sarajevo last week, are the agreements between Presidents Izetbegovic and Zubak on a joint Federation Military Strategy and on key commands.

War Criminals

- We continue to remain deeply concerned with the slow progress on war crimes front in Bosnia. Recent convictions in a German Court and by the International Criminal Tribunal are important steps toward justice in Bosnia, a key ingredient to long-term peace.
- With these convictions and the recent delivery of indicted war criminal Zlatko Aleksovski to the Hague, it is clear we are making slow progress on war crimes. We will not be satisfied, however, until all indicted war criminals stand trial at the Hague.
- We continue to press the parties to fulfill their obligations to turn over indicted war criminals. We are also examining a variety of ways we can help the Tribunal to bring indicted war criminals to justice. We have made no decisions on how to assist the Tribunal. We are reviewing many different options.

If pressed about sending teams of special police or commandos to arrest war criminals:

- We have been examining several options to assist and enhance the ability of the Tribunal to bring indicted war criminals into custody. One option may be to establish some sort of capability to execute the court's arrest warrants. We are studying the feasibility of these options but have made no decisions yet.

Radovan Karadzic

- Karadzic was removed from office and remains banned from any public or political role as agreed by Republika Srpska. We continue to monitor the situation and will insist that Republika Srpska live up to their agreement. We remain concerned about his potential influence and will not be satisfied until he is brought to justice in the Hague.

Supplemental Amendment for Date Certain Withdrawal from Bosnia (passed by Senate)

- We strongly urge that this legislation not be further pursued. President's senior advisors would recommend a veto to the bill if an amendment is adopted that would mandate a date certain for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Bosnia — even a date of June 1998, when SFOR's mission is scheduled to end.
- An amendment requiring a withdrawal by a date certain — with no regard for the situation on the ground or prospects for self-sustaining peace — would seriously restrict the flexibility of our military commanders in completing their mission and jeopardize the secure environment needed for civilian implementation.
- We continue to believe SFOR's mission (18 months) should provide sufficient time to establish the conditions to maintain security and stability without an outside military presence. We have no desire or plan to extend the mission beyond mid-1998.

NORTHERN IRELAND

High-Level Talks with Sinn Fein

- The United Kingdom has taken strong steps in pursuit of a cease-fire in Northern Ireland that would lead to inclusive peace talks.
- We have been urging the IRA to declare an unequivocal cease-fire as a precondition for Sinn Fein's participation in such talks.
- Those discussions have been ongoing since the previous cease-fire was broken.
- The U.S. has had contacts at high levels with all of the parties to reinforce this message. Some of these contacts have been well-publicized, such as last week's meeting between British Northern Ireland Secretary Mowlam and National Security Advisor Berger.
- We have not, however, chosen to publicize all of our contacts.

IRA Approved Off-Duty Policeman's Murder?

- Do not have any official confirmation of this press report.
- Understood that different group, INLA, claimed responsibility for this brutal murder.

BRITISH ELECTION -NI RESULTS

Background: Clear that Gerry Adams has won back the West Belfast seat he lost to the SDLP in 1992. That was expected. The biggest news is that Sinn Fein strategist Martin McGuinness has won a seat too, defeating hard-line unionist and DUP candidate Willy McCrea in spite of splitting the nationalist vote with an SDLP candidate. It looks like the UUP (mainstream unionists) will either keep 9 seats or get 10.

- Important election in Northern Ireland, fought on completely different issues than in rest of UK.
- If asked reaction to SF seats: Hope party leaders will conclude that democracy works, offers only way forward to just and lasting settlement in Northern Ireland. Time to take gun out of Irish politics forever and get down to work.

PEARSON DEPORTATION

Background: DOJ has decided to appeal the lower court's ruling that Brian Pearson is eligible to stay in the U.S. Pearson served time for an IRA bombing (of a military/ police barracks--no one injured) before coming to the U.S.

- This decision was made by the Department of Justice on legal grounds. Questions concerning the case should be referred to DOJ.
- If asked: This is a deportation case, our policy toward Northern Ireland was not at issue. That policy is clear --we strongly condemn IRA terrorism and will continue to support efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

MITCHELL RESIGNATION AS SAPASS FOR ECONOMIC INITIATIVES IN IRELAND

[Background: It has not been made public yet but Senator Mitchell has submitted a letter to POTUS resigning his position as Special Advisor to the President and Secretary of State for Economic Initiatives in Ireland -- a position he has held since late 1994. Ideally, we would prefer to announce it at same time his successor is named, which will take a few weeks.]

- Yes, Senator Mitchell has decided to give up position as Special Advisor to President and Secretary of State for Economic Initiatives in Northern Ireland. Will of course continue as chair of Belfast peace talks; in fact, understand his decision to resign the economic job based on need to devote his time to the talks.
- We are moving to select a successor to Senator Mitchell to oversee Administration support for economic initiatives. Creating jobs through investment and trade is key to underpinning Northern Ireland peace process over long term.

CONTINUED IRA VIOLENCE

- Strongly condemn continued IRA violence in Northern Ireland and in Britain, urge immediate, unequivocal cease-fire.
- Belfast peace talks (now in recess until June) have best chance of long-term success if they are inclusive (that is, if Sinn Fein participates) but that can only happen after IRA cease-fire.

ON WHETHER IRA NEEDS TO DISARM BEFORE JOINING TALKS

- U.S., like British and Irish governments, have accepted the report issued last year by Senator Mitchell and his colleagues, which suggested decommissioning of arms in parallel with talks.

What is your reaction to the findings in the Presidential Advisory Committee (PAC) supplemental letter report that (1) there was information even prior to the Gulf War raising cause for concern about chemical weapons storage at Khamisiyah; and (2) that there was “substantial mismanagement and lack of communication” between the military and intelligence community on this information?

- Important here at the outset to note that we are where we are today -- with all of the recent and continuing document releases -- because of the President's direction to get out all of the facts, and DOD and CIA's commitment to carry out that direction...
- DOD and CIA have already stated for the record that their handling of Khamisiyah-related information should have been better, and they are both committed to capturing the appropriate “lessons learned”...
- Moreover, both agencies currently have their IG staffs investigating the related issues, and their reports are expected this summer...

Why was there, in the PAC's words, “no serious [executive branch] effort to examine the possibility of chemical warfare agent exposure of U.S. troops at Khamisiyah until late 1995” when there were documents available raising this concern by December 1991?

- No question that the recently-released documents should have been identified and released much earlier; this figured prominently in the President's decision in JAN 97 to extend the PAC he established in MAY 95 in order to provide independent oversight of the ongoing process...
- These documents are being identified and released now in response to the President's direction to get out all of the facts...
- As to why these documents did not come to light earlier, the various ongoing IG and other investigations at DOD and CIA should help us to understand what happened...

The PAC found that there is no single entity integrating the data for a comprehensive assessment of the government-wide response to Khamisiyah; the PAC also questioned how individual accountability will be addressed. What is the White House view?

- First, the PAC's recommendation that a “presidential-level” entity to integrate intelligence community “lessons learned” is consistent with the Administration's commitment to take full advantage of the Gulf War experience to improve our preparedness and planning for future deployments -- this recommendation will be carefully considered when the President receives the PAC's interim letter report and the accompanying agency responses...
- DOD and CIA have asked former SEN Warren Rudman to advise both agencies on the GWI problem. SEN Rudman is well-qualified to undertake a review of all investigative findings, and his efforts will enhance our ability to integrate the intelligence “lessons learned”...
- With respect to accountability, our understanding is that there is no evidence to date of individual misconduct. If and when any such evidence comes to light, the DOD and CIA IG and other investigators tackling the many issues involved would document and refer that evidence to their respective agency heads as a matter of course...

The PAC believes that an EPA-type approach would be appropriate for the long-delayed Khamisiyah modeling effort and that veterans deserve to learn the results of a full-range of modeling scenarios (including worst-case events). What is your reaction?

- DOD and CIA recently formed a joint modeling team to take this work forward to conclusion as rapidly as possible, with the projected completion date of 21 JUL 97...
- The PAC's assessment that EPA-type modeling may be useful or even more appropriate will need to be evaluated by the joint DOD/CIA team...
- In terms of targeted notification letters, DOD has already sent out letters to those personnel within 50 kilometers of Khamisiyah, and will conduct additional notifications if necessary...
- Most important here is that the issue of notification has no bearing on the eligibility of veterans for physical examinations, health care, and compensation -- and DOD and VA have strongly encouraged all Gulf War veterans to take full advantage of the available programs...

Is DOD using the Privacy Act as a "shield" to block the PAC's "unfettered access" to the critical information they need?

- Our understanding is that earlier this year DOD lawyers noted Privacy Act legal concerns about certain information being provided to the PAC in response to their requests...
- We have confirmed that the Privacy Act does have application and have been informed that the required legal steps are being taken to obtain the consent of individuals providing information for release of that information to the PAC...

Is the PAC likely to be extended again given the many problems still remaining?

- The PAC has a critical role to play -- the White House is relying on the PAC's expertise and independent assessments to enhance program quality across the full spectrum of government activity related to Gulf War illnesses...
- Any discussion of extending the PAC would be premature at this juncture given the many initiatives currently underway and the amount of time remaining before the end of the initial extension period (31 OCT 97)...

The intelligence community admits making mistakes in its handling of the Gulf War illnesses investigation, and the many recently-declassified documents clearly should have come out much sooner. With much of the related activity occurring during George Tenet's tenure at CIA, does the Director-designate retain the President's full confidence?

- Absolutely.
- The CIA has contributed a tremendous amount to our knowledge about chemical weapons in the Gulf War theater and specifically about exposure incidents that might be related to undiagnosed Gulf War illnesses.
- George Tenet is fully supportive of the President's commitment to get out all the facts, and has increased the level of resources devoted to the Gulf War illnesses problem when new information indicated the need to do so.

What has the Administration done for Gulf War veterans who are sick?

- Through the dedicated efforts of DOD and VA personnel, veterans are receiving the care they need for Gulf War illnesses, whether diagnosed or undiagnosed.
- Overall, to date -- (1) DOD & VA toll-free help lines; (2) 80,000+ free medical exams; (3) 26,000+ compensation claims approved; (4) special legislation paying disability for Gulf veterans with undiagnosed illnesses, with an extension of the presumptive period for undiagnosed illness compensation forthcoming soon; (5) thousands of pages declassified; and (6) 90+ federally-sponsored research projects completed or underway.

DENVER SUMMIT

Q: Why are we not inviting African leaders to Denver, given that we are talking about Africa in Denver?

A: It is the general practice of the G-7 leaders not to meet with other heads of state and government at their annual meetings. Every year, a large number of such requests are received and it would fundamentally change the nature of the meetings if participation in the meetings were to be expanded significantly.

(IF ASKED): Russia's special circumstances and its status as a major industrialized democracy have led the G-7 to invite Russia to participate on a regular basis in recent years.