

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Joseph Wright to Leonard Hawley, Richard Clarke, Donald Bandler, et al. Subject: Presidential Call to UN Secretary General Annan, 11 April 1998. (9 pages)	04/11/1998	P1/b(1)
002. email	Mara Rudman to Jeffery DeLaurentis. Subject: FW: Action Memorandum to the President. (4 pages)	04/14/1998	P1/b(1)
003. email	Jeffery DeLaurentis to James Dobbins. Subject: FW: Cuba Memo. (4 pages)	04/14/1998	P1/b(1)
004. email	James Dobbins to Glyn Davies, Donna Dejban, Mary K. Friedrich et al. Subject: Cuba Meeting with Menedez and the DOD Report. (3 pages)	04/22/1998	P1/b(1)
005. email	Eric Schwartz to James Baker. Subject: Information Memorandum for NSC. (4 pages)	05/01/1998	P1/b(1)
006. email	Mary DeRosa to Eric Schwartz. Subject: FW: Information Memorandum for NSC. (6 pages)	05/02/1998	P1/b(1)
007. email	Donald Kerrick to Robert Malley. Subject: FW: ICC--ABC Lunch. (7 pages)	05/04/1998	P1/b(1)
008. email	Joan Edwards to Newell Highsmith. Subject: Package 3461. (10 pages)	05/29/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Jesse Helms])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/11/1998-05/29/1998]

2006-1363-F

vz5630

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Joseph Wright to Leonard Hawley, Richard Clarke, Donald Bandler, et al. Subject: Presidential Call to UN Secretary General Annan, 11 April 1998. (9 pages)	04/11/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Jesse Helms])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/11/1998-05/29/1998]

2006-1363-F
vz5630

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	Mara Rudman to Jeffery DeLaurentis. Subject: FW: Action Memorandum to the President. (4 pages)	04/14/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Jesse Helms])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/11/1998-05/29/1998]

2006-1363-F
vz5630

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	Jeffery DeLaurentis to James Dobbins. Subject: FW: Cuba Memo. (4 pages)	04/14/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Jesse Helms])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/11/1998-05/29/1998]

2006-1363-F

vz5630

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. email	James Dobbins to Glyn Davies, Donna Dejbán, Mary K. Friedrich et al. Subject: Cuba Meeting with Menedez and the DOD Report. (3 pages)	04/22/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Jesse Helms])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/11/1998-05/29/1998]

2006-1363-F

vz5630

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. email	Eric Schwartz to James Baker. Subject: Information Memorandum for NSC. (4 pages)	05/01/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Jesse Helms])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/11/1998-05/29/1998]

2006-1363-F

vz5630

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. email	Mary DeRosa to Eric Schwartz. Subject: FW: Information Memorandum for NSC. (6 pages)	05/02/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Jesse Helms])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/11/1998-05/29/1998]

2006-1363-F
vz5630

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. email	Donald Kerrick to Robert Malley. Subject: FW: ICC--ABC Lunch. (7 pages)	05/04/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Jesse Helms])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/11/1998-05/29/1998]

2006-1363-F
vz5630

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/6/98 5:16:23 PM
FROM Bell, Robert G.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: 1994 ltr.doc [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Andreasen, Steven P.

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

Steve: I do not have the stamina to go through any more rounds of edits on this d... letter. Let's cut to the chase. Unless Newell has some major LEGAL concern, let's close it out and get it out.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Fort, Jane B.

Sent: Wednesday, May 06, 1998
4:13 PM

To: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy

Cc: @RUSSIA - Russia/Ukraine

Subject: 1994

ltr.doc [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Steve -- good letter,
had some suggestions, mostly because to say BOTH ABM in effect
and
MOU essential at times sounds contradictory when two thoughts are
juxtaposed. I understand it's not contradictory -- but just sounds
so at times.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

1994 ltr_.doc

Draft: 5/6/98/2:40 p.m.

Dear Mr. Chairman (for both Gilman and Helms):

Thank you for your letter concerning the Anti-Ballistic Missile
(ABM) Treaty
succession arrangements. As I said in my letter of November 21,
1997, the

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on ABM Treaty succession, which was signed on September 26, 1997, will be provided to the Senate for its advice and consent.
(Moreover, the MOU will settle? ABM Treaty succession.) this sentence might illogical in context of your argument that MOU not needed re U.S., Russia Upon its entry into force, the MOU will confirm Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine as the successor states to the Soviet Union for purposes of the Treaty and make clear that only these four states, along with the United States, are the ABM Treaty parties. don't know what happened here! w/spacing!

In your letter of March 3, you state that if the Administration is unable to identify any country clearly bound by the Treaty other than the United States , then you would have no choice but to conclude that the Treaty has lapsed until such time as the Senate approves a succession agreement reviving the Treaty.

Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, ten of the twelve states of the former Soviet Union initially asserted a right in a Commonwealth of Independent States resolution, signed on October 9, 1992, in Bishkek, to assume obligations as successor states to the Soviet Union for purposes of the Treaty. Only four of these states have subsequently participated in the work of the Standing

Consultative Commission (SCC), and none of the other six reacted negatively when we informed each of them that, pursuant to the MOU, it will not be recognized as an ABM successor state. A principal advantage of the Senate's approving the MOU is that, once it enters into force, it will definitely dispose of any such claim by any of the other six states.

In contrast, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine all have ABM treaty-related assets on its territory, each has participated in the work of the SCC, and each has

affirmed its desire to succeed to the obligations of the former Soviet Union under the Treaty. On that basis, a strong case can be made that, even without the MOU, these three states are parties to the Treaty.

Finally, the United States and Russia clearly are parties to the Treaty. Each has reaffirmed its intention to be bound by the Treaty; each has actively participated in every phase of the implementation of the Treaty, including the work of the SCC; and each has on its territory extensive ABM treaty-related facilities.

Thus, there is no question that the ABM Treaty has continued in force and will continue in force even if the MOU is not ratified. However, the entry into force of the MOU remains important in confirming that these states (and only these states) are bound by the obligations of the Treaty, and in resolving definitively the issues about ABM Treaty succession that are dealt with in the MOU. Without the MOU, ambiguity may remain about the extent to which states other than Russia are parties, and about the way in which ABM Treaty obligations apply to the successors to the Soviet Union. Equally important, maintaining the viability of the ABM Treaty is key to further reductions in strategic offensive forces under START II and START III.

I appreciate this further opportunity to clarify the record in this area.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Benjamin Gilman
Chairman
Committee on International Relations

House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

2

2

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/7/98 3:50:00 PM
FROM Ficklin, John W.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Moynihan SAP [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Soubers, Richard R.
CARBON_COPY Baker, James E.
TEXT_BODY Rod - Please review and concur in Bill's absence. Thanks.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Baker, James E.

Sent: Thursday, May 07, 1998

3:23 PM

To: Rudman, Mara E.; McCarthy, Mary O.; Ficklin, John W.

Cc: @LEGAL

- Legal Advisor

Subject: FW: Moynihan SAP [UNCLASSIFIED]

This

is what I would recommend as a revised Non-SAP letter (OMB says this

is not a SAP, but a letter), which I would clear with Bruce McConnell in addition to you. Only changes occur on page 3.

With respect

to Jim's question. I recommend that we alert relevant agencies, as a matter of fair process, but do so in an informational manner, i.e., this is how we anticipate the SAP will go out just letting you know. If you agree, I would propose to advise Justice, ISOO and Defense, if Mary M. would notify CIA. Not sure what to do with DOE.

-----Original Message-----

From: Friedrich, Mary

K.

Sent: Wednesday, May 06, 1998 7:38 PM

To: Baker, James E.;

@NSA - Natl Security Advisor

Cc: @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs;

McCarthy, Mary O.; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; Leary, William H.
Subject: RE:
Moynihan SAP [UNCLASSIFIED]

Steinberg has read and replies:

I
agree, but do we need to discuss with anyone else?

-----Original

Message-----

From: Baker, James E.

Sent: Wednesday, May 06, 1998

4:41 PM

To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor

Cc: @LEGISLAT - Legislative

Affairs; McCarthy, Mary O.; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; Leary,
William

H.

Subject: Moynihan SAP [UNCLASSIFIED]

Please pass to Jim for
action by Thursda COB. Thank you.

Jim:

The Moynihan SAP
rests with John. The outstanding issue is over whether the National
Classification and Declassification Center should have an operational
declassification role (as John favors) or strictly an oversight role
(as agencies favor.) John would agree to language that would allow
the NCDC to undertake an operational role, but only when agencies
affirmatively ask the NCDC to undertake such a role, and subject
to the third agency rule. Agencies will howl as they want the bill
to preclude such a role, but Bill Leary, Mara, Mary, and I do not
believe this issue should hold up an otherwise agreed SAP and that
we should agree to John's change.

It is particularly important
to get the Moynihan letter out by the end of the week, because the
Hill will be holding hearings next week on a different and more
objectionable
classification bill (the Human Rights Information Act), which the
Administration will oppose on both separation of powers and policy
grounds. (Among other things this bill would purport to require
disclosure of information unless the President personally decides
that a heightened statutory standard for national security protection
has been met and publishes his determination in the Federal Register.)

Our position on Moynihan will temper our opposition to this bill. Bruce McConnell reports that John supports this trade-off. Therefore, we recommend that we agree with John on Moynihan and modify the letter as stated above for Sandy's signature on Friday.

Concur _____ Do not concur _____

Cleared: Bill, Mara,
Mary, Busby

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 2866ft2.doc

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your request for the views of the Administration on S. 712, 105th Congress, "The Government Secrecy Act of 1997." The Administration strongly supports the goal of improving the management and reducing the costs of the government's program of classifying and declassifying information. The President's Executive Order 12958 has already produced historic achievements in declassifying older documents. Over 400 million pages of permanently valuable documents have been declassified in the last two years; of the 650 million pages declassified since 1980, 70% has occurred in the past three years. In addition, the number of original classifiers and originally classified documents ("new secrets") is at an all time low. Perhaps most importantly, these accomplishments reflect the unprecedented personal involvement of the President and other senior Administration officials in the oversight of this program.

A National Classification and Declassification Center (NCDC),

established by the Congress or by administrative action, could significantly enhance the President's ability to manage the existing program. The Administration, however, has serious objections to certain provisions of S. 712, particularly as they could impinge upon the President's authority and flexibility to manage the classification and declassification programs. While we are willing to work with Congress on legislation in this area, it should be limited, given the great deference traditionally afforded to the President's authority to protect national security information, which derives from his constitutional responsibilities in the areas of national defense and foreign affairs. Furthermore, several requirements of the bill would increase costs of these programs rather than reducing them.

The Administration, therefore, will seek amendments to:

- * Explicitly prohibit conferring any new substantive or procedural rights enforceable in the courts. Judicial review is a very expensive method of attempting to provide oversight of these programs, and it is highly unlikely to be effective. The NCDC, as discussed below, would exercise far more informed and, therefore, effective oversight.
- * Delete the provision requiring a public interest balancing test at the time of original classification decisions. Adopting such a requirement -- given the inherently subjective nature of the balancing analysis called for -- would invite the judicial branch to abandon its traditional, and appropriate, practice of refusing to second-guess executive branch classification decisions.
- * Modify the provisions subjecting both the President and agency heads to public notice and comment procedures for proposed categories and procedures for classification and declassification. These requirements seriously threaten

presidential and executive branch prerogatives, by limiting the executive branch's ability to promptly adapt the classification regime to new circumstances and by potentially subjecting the results of these proceedings to judicial review under the Administrative Procedure Act. The executive branch has sought input to its draft executive orders on national security information from interest groups across the political spectrum and from interested congressional committees. The Administration would support codifying the historic practice of publishing in the Federal Register those procedures and categories established by the President.

* Modify the National Declassification Center into the National Classification and Declassification Center, which would provide oversight for the life cycle of the classification and declassification process. The essence of an effective NCDC already exists in the form of the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO). By funding it adequately, which is essential, the Congress would create a viable and comprehensive oversight entity. The NCDC's oversight role should include coordinating and advising agencies as needed in conducting interagency reviews. The NCDC's oversight responsibilities also should include the establishment and maintenance of a government-wide declassification database, as called for in Executive Order 12958.

* The Administration is concerned that in authorizing an operational role in declassification to the NCDC scarce resources not be diverted from the NCDC's essential oversight role and duplicate the current services provided by the National Archives. The NCDC's operational role to declassify information on a reimbursable basis as envisioned in the bill should be limited to circumstances where an agency transfers files to the NCDC for the purpose of a declassification

review as well as being subject to the third agency with respect to any information contained within the documents in question.

* Modify the provision regarding declassification schedules, which would impose significant costs for little apparent benefit and could allow declassification by an agency that did not make the original classification decision. The Administration would not oppose a provision that generally required the formulation of classification and declassification guidance, by the originating classification authority. The Administration also would support the addition of a provision that classified information may not be declassified by any "third" agency without the approval of the agency that originated the information. This would ensure that declassification decisions are made by those with the greatest expertise to make informed decisions.

Other issues of concern to the Administration include:

* The provisions requiring detailed written justifications of classification decisions. These are the kind of administrative details that should be left to the discretion of the executive branch. As drafted, these provisions would increase paperwork and costs without improving classification decisions or the management of the program

* The provisions on classification periods, which should not prescribe any specific duration or method of granting exemptions. As drafted, these provisions eliminate essential flexibility, threaten greatly increased costs and delays in implementing the system, and create an unacceptable burden by requiring exceptions to be brought to the President on a document by document basis.

* The provision regarding information classified prior to the enactment of this legislation, which should make it clear that the standards for declassifying such records shall be the same as for older, permanently valuable information

classified under the statute.

* The provision requiring agency reports to Congress rather than a consolidated report from the President.

Sincerely,

Samuel R. Berger
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

The Honorable Fred Thompson
Chairman, Committee on Governmental Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

cc: Senator John Glenn
Senator Daniel P. Moynihan
Senator Trent Lott
Senator Thomas Daschle
Senator William Roth
Senator Jesse Helms

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/11/98 11:42:30 AM
FROM Marshall, Betty A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Please clear for Miriam Sapiro ASAP THANK YOU.
[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Rudman, Mara E.
Naplan, Steven J.

CARBON_COPY Albert, Ronda A.

TEXT_BODY

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 3063berger.DOC

May 1, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: DONALD K. BANDLER

FROM: MIRIAM SAPIRO

SUBJECT: President's Report to Congress on Cyprus

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum to the President transmitting his bimonthly Report to Congress on Cyprus, submitted in accordance with the International Security Assistance Act of 1978. This report covers the February 1998 - March 1998 timeframe and should be submitted as soon as possible.

Concurrence by: James Baker, Mara Rudman, Steve Naplan

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Transmittal Letters to Congress

Tab B Report to Congress

Tab II Incoming from State

1

1

3063

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 3063JH.DOC

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Public Law 95-384 (22 USC 2373(c)), I submit to you this report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question covering the period February 1, 1998 to March 31, 1998. The previous submission covered events during December 1997 to January 1998.

U.S. efforts on the Cyprus issue intensified following the February 15 completion of the Cypriot Presidential elections. In my February 17 letter of congratulations to President Clerides on his re-election, I reiterated U.S. support for the UN process to achieve a settlement based on a bizonal, bicomunal

federation and expressed the hope that both parties would bring new ideas and creativity to the table. A parallel message was sent to Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash. Special Cyprus Coordinator Thomas J. Miller visited the region March 7-13 to consult with the leaders of both Cypriot communities, as well as Turkish and Greek officials, on how best to address the core issues of the dispute. The Greek Cypriot decision to purchase S-300 anti-aircraft missiles and the Turkish Cypriot suspension of bicomunal contacts continued to be of concern.

On a positive but somber note, we confirmed that remains recovered from northern Cyprus by U.S. investigators were those of Andrew Kassapis, a Cypriot-American who disappeared in Cyprus during the 1974 conflict. We sincerely hope that the resolution of this case will be a catalyst for progress on the fate of other cases of Greek and Turkish Cypriot persons missing from intercommunal violence during the 1960s and 1974 conflict.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

1

2

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with Public Law 95-384 (22 USC 2373(c)), I submit to you this report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question covering the period February 1, 1998 to March 31, 1998. The previous submission covered events during December 1997 to January 1998.

U.S. efforts on the Cyprus issue intensified following the February 15 completion of the Cypriot Presidential elections. In my February 17 letter of congratulations to President Clerides on his re-election, I reiterated U.S. support for the UN process to achieve a settlement based on a bizonal, bicommunal federation and expressed the hope that both parties would bring new ideas and creativity to the table. A parallel message was sent to Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash. Special Cyprus Coordinator Thomas J. Miller visited the region March 7-13 to consult with the leaders of both Cypriot communities, as well as Turkish and Greek officials, on how best to address the core issues of the dispute. The Greek Cypriot decision to purchase S-300 anti-aircraft missiles and the Turkish Cypriot suspension of bicommunal contacts continued to be of concern.

On a positive but somber note, we confirmed that remains recovered from northern Cyprus by U.S. investigators were those of Andrew Kassapis, a Cypriot-American who disappeared in Cyprus during the 1974 conflict. We sincerely hope that the resolution of this case will be a catalyst for progress the fate of other cases of Greek and Turkish Cypriot persons missing from intercommunal violence during the 1960s and 1974 conflict.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Newt Gingrich
Speaker of the House of
Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

1

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 3063PRE.DOC

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
LARRY STEIN

SUBJECT: Report to Congress on Cyprus

Purpose

Forward the bimonthly Presidential Report to the Congress on Cyprus.

Background

The International Security Assistance Act of 1978 requires that you submit a bimonthly report on progress made during the period toward "the conclusion of a negotiated solution of the Cyprus problem," including any relevant reports prepared by the UN Secretary General for the Security Council. The

Department of
State has prepared for your approval a draft Presidential Report on
Cyprus, which
is at Tab B. At Tab A are transmittal letters to the Speaker of the
House of
Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on
Foreign Relations.

The previous report covered progress during December 1997 to
January 1998. The
current report covers the period February 1, 1998 - March 31, 1998.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters to the Congress at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Transmittal Letters to Congress

Tab B Report to Congress

1

2

3063

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

3063 bimonthly Cyprus Report.doc
President's Bimonthly Report on Cyprus
February 1998 - March 1998

U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus Kenneth Brill met with Turkish Cypriot
leader Rauf
Denktash on February 3. In response to Mr. Denktash's position that
future
settlement talks must be based on a "two-state" approach, Ambassador
Brill
reaffirmed U.S. support for UN-sponsored intercommunal talks aimed
at achieving a
solution based on a bizonal, bicomunal federation. He also urged
Mr. Denktash
to lift the suspension of bicomunal contacts, noting that the increase
in
contacts during the previous year had allowed Turkish Cypriots to
present their

point of view to influential Greek Cypriots, making Turkish Cypriot views better understood in the South.

In a letter dated February 4, President Clerides urged President Clinton to intervene personally with the Turkish Government to restart intercommunal negotiations on a settlement based on a bizonal, bicomunal federation.

On February 13, Turkish Cypriot authorities announced the imposition of fees and other documentation requirements to cross the UN buffer zone into and out of northern Cyprus. Turkish Cypriot authorities linked this action to the January 1998 imposition of a visa requirement for Turkish Cypriots traveling to the United Kingdom.

On February 15, Mr. Clerides won re-election to a second five-year term. In a letter of congratulations delivered on February 17 by Ambassador Brill, President Clinton underscored the U.S. commitment to achieving a just and lasting peace, reiterated U.S. support for the UN settlement process and a reunification of the island on the basis of a bizonal, bicomunal federation, and urged creativity and the development of new ideas for resolving the dispute. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright sent a separate letter of congratulations to Mr. Clerides underscoring the same themes.

Ambassador Brill delivered a parallel message to Mr. Denktash on February 19 regarding the U.S. commitment to settling the Cyprus dispute on the basis of a bizonal, bicomunal federation, in a manner that addresses both parties' underlying interests. Ambassador Brill urged Mr. Denktash not to take any actions that would complicate international efforts to achieve a settlement and to keep an open mind regarding new ideas.

In a separate meeting on February 19, Ambassador Brill met with

Foreign Minister

Kassoulides to discuss next steps in the settlement process. He also reiterated

U.S. opposition to the Greek Cypriot purchase of S-300 anti-aircraft missiles.

Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and Turkish Cypriot representatives

on February 26 signed in Ankara a "Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement,"

which Mr. Ecevit told the press was aimed at easing the negative effects of the economic embargo against northern Cyprus.

In his February 28 inaugural speech, Mr. Clerides said that a Cyprus settlement

was his principal policy objective which he would pursue through: engagement of

the international community; utilization of the European Union (EU) accession

process, including if it chooses, the participation of the Turkish Cypriot side;

strengthening of Greek Cypriot defenses and the Joint Defense Doctrine with

Greece, including purchase of S-300 air defense system; and close cooperation

with Greece. At the end of his speech, Mr. Clerides addressed the Turkish

Cypriot community, noting that both sides had suffered and caused the other side

harm. He called on Mr. Denktash to cooperate with him to create a federation in

which each community would manage its own affairs in complete equality.

Ambassador Brill met with visiting Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Kranidiotis in

Nicosia on February 28. The two discussed next steps on the settlement process

and exchanged views on the S-300 missile purchase and Cypriot accession to the EU.

British Special Cyprus Representative (also acting as EU Presidency Special

Representative) Sir David Hannay visited Cyprus during February 26-28 for

discussions on the settlement process and forming a joint Greek and Turkish

Cypriot delegation to EU accession negotiations. He met with

representatives
from both sides, although Mr. Denktash refused his request for an appointment.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, testifying on March 4 before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, reaffirmed that the Clinton Administration placed a high priority on resolving the Cyprus dispute. She noted that the United States had assembled a strong negotiating team led by Special Presidential Emissary Holbrooke and Special Cyprus Coordinator Miller. Secretary Albright reiterated U.S. support for the UN process and a bizonal, bicomunal federal solution. She also noted that, with the conclusion of the Cypriot presidential election, the U.S. was stepping up its efforts to promote a solution.

EU Commissioner Hans van den Broek, accompanied by Ambassador Hannay, visited Cyprus during March 4-5 to discuss Cypriot accession to the EU. Mr. Denktash refused their request to meet to discuss a joint delegation for the EU accession talks.

On March 5, Ambassador Miller traveled to Livonia, Michigan, to inform the family of Andrew Kassapis, who at the age of 17 disappeared in Cyprus during the 1974 conflict, that DNA testing had confirmed that remains recovered in northern Cyprus by a U.S. team in December 1997 were those of their son. Ambassador Miller conveyed a letter of condolence from Secretary Albright. In subsequent public comments, Ambassador Miller expressed the hope that resolution of this case would be a catalyst for resolving quickly the approximately 2,000 cases of Greek and Turkish Cypriots missing from intercommunal violence during the 1960s and 1974 conflict.

Ambassador Miller traveled to Cyprus, Turkey, Greece and Germany during March 7-19. The purpose of his visit was to review next steps in the Cyprus

settlement process. He also discussed in the course of his meetings in the region the S-300 missile issue, Cypriot accession to the EU, the missing persons issue, Greek-Turkish relations, and EU-Turkish relations. While in Cyprus during March 8-10, Ambassador Miller, accompanied by Ambassador Brill, met separately with Messrs. Clerides and Denktash. He also met separately with the Greek and Turkish members of the bicomunal business leaders group (which was prevented from meeting jointly due to the Turkish Cypriot suspension of bicomunal contacts).

Ambassador Miller met a second time with Mr. Clerides on March 10 while transiting Athens on his way to Ankara. While in Ankara on March 11-12, Ambassador Miller, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Turkey Mark Parris, met with Foreign Minister Cem, Turkish State Minister for Cyprus (and the EU Gurel), and Deputy Chief of the Turkish General Staff General Bir. Ambassador Miller then proceeded to Athens on March 13, where he and U.S. Ambassador to Greece R. Nicolas Burns met with Deputy Foreign Minister Kranidiotis and other Greek MFA officials. Ambassador Miller went to Bonn for consultations on March 16 with Deputy National Security Advisor Duckwitz, German MFA State Secretary Hartmann, MFA Political Director Ischinger and MFA Cyprus Coordinator Rantzau.

Mr. Denktash, in a letter dated March 5 to Mr. Clerides, congratulated him on his re-election and noted his belief that the fundamental point on the Cyprus issue was the sovereign equality of the two sides. After reviewing the history of the founding of the Republic of Cyprus and subsequent intercommunal negotiations, Mr. Denktash urged Mr. Clerides to accept northern Cyprus as a separate state and meet to resolve property claims, security issues and the delineation of borders.

The Greek Cypriot side refused to accept the letter because it was addressed from the "President" of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus." On March 8, Foreign Minister Kassoulides presented Ambassador Brill with a demarche, made to all five permanent members of the UN Security Council, protesting Mr. Denktash's effort to change the intercommunal basis of UN settlement efforts and calling upon the Security Council to strengthen the mission of UNSYG Special Advisor for Cyprus Diego Cordovez.

On March 11, Turkish Cypriot representatives voted to support Mr. Denktash's demand for "equal recognition" in future settlement talks with the Greek Cypriots and EU accession negotiations. They declared that U.N.-sponsored talks must be based on a "two-state" approach and that Cyprus' application to the EU was "illegal."

While attending the European Conference in London on March 12, Mr. Clerides submitted to the EU a proposal for a joint Greek and Turkish Cypriot delegation for EU accession negotiations in which Turkish Cypriots would be "full members" of the Cypriot delegation. The proposal was endorsed by the EU and delivered on March 16 by the British High Commissioner in Cyprus to Mr. Denktash. Mr. Denktash rejected the proposal, citing objections to the Greek Cypriot application made without Turkish Cypriot consent to an organization to which Turkey did not belong, which he said violated the founding acts of Cypriot independence.

Secretary of State Albright met with Greek Foreign Minister Pangalos on March 20 in Washington to discuss, among other issues, Cyprus and Greek-Turkish relations. Later that day, Foreign Minister Pangalos met with National Security Advisor Samuel R. Berger and continued discussions of regional issues, including Cyprus. On March 23, the Foreign Minister and his staff met with Under

Secretary of State
for Political Affairs Thomas Pickering and other Administration
officials. They
discussed, among other issues, the possibility of a moratorium on
combat aircraft
overflights of Cyprus.

UN Secretary-General (UNSYG) Special Advisor for Cyprus
Cordovez visited Cyprus
during March 18-22. He explained in separate meetings with Messrs.
Clerides and
Denktash the possibilities for resuming direct, intercommunal
settlement talks.
In a March 21 press conference, Mr. Cordovez noted that Mr.
Denktash would not
agree to resume settlement talks except on the basis of recognition of
a Turkish
Cypriot state. Mr. Cordovez said he would report on the results of his
trip to
SYG Annan, who would decide on next steps. From Cyprus, Mr.
Cordovez traveled to
Greece and Turkey for consultations. He convened a meeting of the
special Cyprus
representatives of interested countries on March 28 in Geneva, which
Ambassador
Miller attended for the United States, to brief them on the results of
his visit.
On
March 28, SYG Annan and Mr. Cordovez met with Mr. Denktash in
Geneva. Mr.
Cordovez subsequently briefed the UN Security Council on the results
of his trip
on March 31. Cordovez said SYG Annan had decided not to refer the
Cyprus issue
to the Security Council at this time, and he reaffirmed the SYG's
determination
to continue the UN settlement process.

Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Marc
Grossman met
on March 25 with Turkish Foreign Minister Cem in Bonn to discuss,
among other
issues, the Cyprus situation.

Ambassador Brill met with Mr. Clerides on March 26 to discuss EU-
Cypriot
relations, the S-300 missile issue, and the results of the Cordovez visit
to
Cyprus.

The EU opened formal accession negotiations with Cyprus on March 31 in Brussels.

On the same date, the joint Turkish and Turkish Cypriot "Association Council,"

composed of Turkish Government officials and parliamentarians and Turkish Cypriot

representatives, met in Ankara for the first time to discuss closer integration.

Also on March 31, Ambassador Brill met with Mr. Denktash to reiterate U.S.

concerns about the suspension of bicomunal contacts and to review the status of

the UN settlement process.

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/11/98 4:15:40 PM
FROM Hasman, Thomas M.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Delivery via O/A - package 2866 [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO George, Christopher L.

CARBON_COPY Darnes, Victoria J.
Dean, Susan W.
Ficklin, John W.
Hasman, Thomas M.
Marsh, Thomas S
Porter, Pete
Sanborn, Daniel R. K.
Starks, Tali T.
Bellamy, Ralph C.

TEXT_BODY This was brought down to O/A on May 11, 1998 at 4:00 p.m. It is scheduled to go to out on the 9:30 a.m. run, May 12, 1998.

Deliveries
were made to the following Senators

1. John Glenn
2. Fred Thompson
3. William Roth
4. Patrick Moynihan
5. Jesse Helms
6. Trent Lott
7. Thomas Daschle

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/19/98 3:21:00 PM

FROM Millison, Cathy L.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT #1786-Cong Ltrs re China and UN Human Rights Commission
[UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Busby, Scott W.
Malley, Robert
Naplan, Steven J.
Ragan, Richard F.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Albert, Ronda A.
Bader, Jeffrey A.
Gagnon, James M.
Green, James B.
Kristoff, Sandra J.
Pritchard, Charles (Jack) L.

CARBON_COPY Bartlett, L. June
Dejban, Donna D.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Hurwitz, Marc I.
Joshi, M. Kay
Millison, Cathy L.
Poole, Jennifer C.

TEXT_BODY See proposed changes by Phil Caplan on letter for this package.
Need your concurrence ASAP. Thanks.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 1786 PROPOSED RESPONSE REDO - Latest Version.doc

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter regarding China and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

I share your view that vigorous support for human rights must continue to be a key element of our relationship with China. Human rights were a focal point of my discussions with President Jiang during the Washington Summit in October, and they will be key to our discussions during my visit to China this summer.

I am also committed to the public dimension of human rights advocacy, and I recognize the important role that the United Nations Human Rights Commission and other international fora can play in ensuring scrutiny and encouraging reform.

Our position on a China resolution at the Human Rights Commission, and our decision to forego a resolution this year, were guided by our desire to promote positive changes in China. Prior to our decision, we consistently indicated our willingness to forego a resolution so long as the Chinese took measures to address important human rights concerns. In particular, we stressed the significance of dissident releases and action by the Chinese on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. We believe the significance of the Political Covenant goes beyond the human rights obligations to which signatories pledge adherence, as the Covenant also requires that governments prepare detailed and periodic reports that will be subject to scrutiny by both the United Nations Human Rights Committee and the public.

On March 12, 1998, the Chinese announced their intention to sign the Political Covenant. This announcement came after China's signing of the International

Covenant on Economic and Social Rights, as well as the release of Wei Jingsheng and several other dissidents.

These measures informed our decision to forego a resolution this year, as did our expectation that there would be further dissident releases. As you know, the Chinese recently released Wang Dan, who has traveled to the United States, and we will press for additional prisoner releases.

Despite these measures, the Chinese record on human rights remains far from satisfactory, and we will continue to identify and speak out forcefully about abuses. This was clearly demonstrated, for example, by Ambassador Bill Richardson's strong Geneva statements on human rights in China. Besides forceful public advocacy, we will pursue our human rights agenda with China through a variety of other means, including promotion of rule of law programs and both official and unofficial dialogues on human rights.

Thank you again for sharing your views with me on these critically important issues.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/19/98 3:30:21 PM
FROM Naplan, Steven J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: #1786-Cong Ltrs re China and UN Human Rights Commission
[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Millison, Cathy L.

CARBON_COPY Albert, Ronda A.
Bader, Jeffrey A.
Gagnon, James M.
Green, James B.
Kristoff, Sandra J.
Pritchard, Charles (Jack) L.
Busby, Scott W.
Malley, Robert
Naplan, Steven J.
Ragan, Richard F.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Bartlett, L. June
Dejban, Donna D.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Hurwitz, Marc I.
Joshi, M. Kay
Millison, Cathy L.
Poole, Jennifer C.

TEXT_BODY

I clear for Democracy

-----Original Message-----

From: Millison,
Cathy L.

Sent: Tuesday, May 19, 1998 3:21 PM

To: @DEMOCRACY -

Dem/Human Affairs; @ASIA - Asian Affairs

Cc: @CROSS - Cross Hatches

Subject: #1786-Cong

Ltrs re China and UN Human Rights Commission [UNCLASSIFIED]

See

proposed changes by Phil Caplan on letter for this package. Need
your concurrence ASAP. Thanks.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 1786 PROPOSED RESPONSE REDO - Latest Version.doc

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter regarding China and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

I share your view that vigorous support for human rights must continue to be a key element of our relationship with China. Human rights were a focal point of my discussions with President Jiang during the Washington Summit in October, and they will be key to our discussions during my visit to China this summer.

I am also committed to the public dimension of human rights advocacy, and I recognize the important role that the United Nations Human Rights Commission and other international fora can play in ensuring scrutiny and encouraging reform.

Our position on a China resolution at the Human Rights Commission, and our decision to forego a resolution this year, were guided by our desire to promote positive changes in China. Prior to our decision, we consistently indicated our willingness to forego a resolution so long as the Chinese took measures to address important human rights concerns. In particular, we stressed the significance of dissident releases and action by the Chinese on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. We believe the significance of

the
Political Covenant goes beyond the human rights obligations to which
signatories
pledge adherence, as the Covenant also requires that governments
prepare detailed
and periodic reports that will be subject to scrutiny by both the United
Nations
Human Rights Committee and the public.

On March 12, 1998, the Chinese announced their intention to sign the
Political
Covenant. This announcement came after China's signing of the
International
Covenant on Economic and Social Rights, as well as the release of
Wei Jingsheng
and several other dissidents.

These measures informed our decision to forego a resolution this year,
as did our
expectation that there would be further dissident releases. As you
know, the
Chinese recently released Wang Dan, who has traveled to the United
States, and we
will press for additional prisoner releases.

Despite these measures, the Chinese record on human rights remains
far from
satisfactory, and we will continue to identify and speak out forcefully
about
abuses. This was clearly demonstrated, for example, by Ambassador
Bill
Richardson's strong Geneva statements on human rights in China.
Besides forceful
public advocacy, we will pursue our human rights agenda with China
through a
variety of other means, including promotion of rule of law programs
and both
official and unofficial dialogues on human rights.

Thank you again for sharing your views with me on these critically
important
issues.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

2

2

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/20/98 10:15:18 PM
FROM Poole, Jennifer C.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Package 3063--Staff Secretary Edits [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Bandler, Donald K.
Braden, Susan R.
Brown, Keirn C.
Butler, Lawrence E.
Covey, James P.
Dowling, John N. (Nick)
Flanagan, Stephen J.
Marshall, Betty A.
Maxfield, Nancy H.
McEldowney, Nancy E.
Quinn, Mary E.
Sapiro, Miriam E.

CARBON_COPY Bartlett, L. June
Dejban, Donna D.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Hurwitz, Marc I.
Joshi, M. Kay
Millison, Cathy L.
Poole, Jennifer C.

TEXT_BODY This package, the Report to Congress on Cyprus, has come back from Staff Secretary with numerous edits to the transmittal letters. I've entered the Staff Secretary comments/edits, using the Track Changes function, in the document so marked below. Please make the required revisions in the documents below, using the Track Changes function, and send them back to Execsec. Thanks very much.

(@cross:
pkg in hold bin.)

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

3063 bimonthly Cyprus Report.doc
President's Bimonthly Report on Cyprus

February 1998 - March 1998

U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus Kenneth Brill met with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash on February 3. In response to Mr. Denktash's position that future settlement talks must be based on a "two-state" approach, Ambassador Brill reaffirmed U.S. support for UN-sponsored intercommunal talks aimed at achieving a solution based on a bizonal, bicomunal federation. He also urged Mr. Denktash to lift the suspension of bicomunal contacts, noting that the increase in contacts during the previous year had allowed Turkish Cypriots to present their point of view to influential Greek Cypriots, making Turkish Cypriot views better understood in the South.

In a letter dated February 4, President Clerides urged President Clinton to intervene personally with the Turkish Government to restart intercommunal negotiations on a settlement based on a bizonal, bicomunal federation.

On February 13, Turkish Cypriot authorities announced the imposition of fees and other documentation requirements to cross the UN buffer zone into and out of northern Cyprus. Turkish Cypriot authorities linked this action to the January 1998 imposition of a visa requirement for Turkish Cypriots traveling to the United Kingdom.

On February 15, Mr. Clerides won re-election to a second five-year term. In a letter of congratulations delivered on February 17 by Ambassador Brill, President Clinton underscored the U.S. commitment to achieving a just and lasting peace, reiterated U.S. support for the UN settlement process and a reunification of the island on the basis of a bizonal, bicomunal federation, and urged creativity and the development of new ideas for resolving the dispute. Secretary of State

Madeleine Albright sent a separate letter of congratulations to Mr. Clerides underscoring the same themes.

Ambassador Brill delivered a parallel message to Mr. Denktash on February 19 regarding the U.S. commitment to settling the Cyprus dispute on the basis of a bizonal, bicomunal federation, in a manner that addresses both parties' underlying interests. Ambassador Brill urged Mr. Denktash not to take any actions that would complicate international efforts to achieve a settlement and to keep an open mind regarding new ideas.

In a separate meeting on February 19, Ambassador Brill met with Foreign Minister Kassoulides to discuss next steps in the settlement process. He also reiterated U.S. opposition to the Greek Cypriot purchase of S-300 anti-aircraft missiles.

Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and Turkish Cypriot representatives on February 26 signed in Ankara a "Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement," which Mr. Ecevit told the press was aimed at easing the negative effects of the economic embargo against northern Cyprus.

In his February 28 inaugural speech, Mr. Clerides said that a Cyprus settlement was his principal policy objective which he would pursue through: engagement of the international community; utilization of the European Union (EU) accession process, including if it chooses, the participation of the Turkish Cypriot side; strengthening of Greek Cypriot defenses and the Joint Defense Doctrine with Greece, including purchase of S-300 air defense system; and close cooperation with Greece. At the end of his speech, Mr. Clerides addressed the Turkish Cypriot community, noting that both sides had suffered and caused the other side harm. He called on Mr. Denktash to cooperate with him to create a federation in which each community would manage its own affairs in complete

equality.

Ambassador Brill met with visiting Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Kranidiotis in Nicosia on February 28. The two discussed next steps on the settlement process and exchanged views on the S-300 missile purchase and Cypriot accession to the EU.

British Special Cyprus Representative (also acting as EU Presidency Special Representative) Sir David Hannay visited Cyprus during February 26-28 for discussions on the settlement process and forming a joint Greek and Turkish Cypriot delegation to EU accession negotiations. He met with representatives from both sides, although Mr. Denktash refused his request for an appointment.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, testifying on March 4 before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, reaffirmed that the Clinton Administration placed a high priority on resolving the Cyprus dispute. She noted that the United States had assembled a strong negotiating team led by Special Presidential Emissary Holbrooke and Special Cyprus Coordinator Miller. Secretary Albright reiterated U.S. support for the UN process and a bizonal, bicomunal federal solution. She also noted that, with the conclusion of the Cypriot presidential election, the U.S. was stepping up its efforts to promote a solution.

EU Commissioner Hans van den Broek, accompanied by Ambassador Hannay, visited Cyprus during March 4-5 to discuss Cypriot accession to the EU. Mr. Denktash refused their request to meet to discuss a joint delegation for the EU accession talks.

On March 5, Ambassador Miller traveled to Livonia, Michigan, to inform the family of Andrew Kassapis, who at the age of 17 disappeared in Cyprus during the 1974

conflict, that DNA testing had confirmed that remains recovered in northern

Cyprus by a U.S. team in December 1997 were those of their son.

Ambassador

Miller conveyed a letter of condolence from Secretary Albright. In subsequent

public comments, Ambassador Miller expressed the hope that resolution of this

case would be a catalyst for resolving quickly the approximately 2,000 cases of

Greek and Turkish Cypriots missing from intercommunal violence during the 1960s

and 1974 conflict.

Ambassador Miller traveled to Cyprus, Turkey, Greece and Germany during March

7-19. The purpose of his visit was to review next steps in the Cyprus settlement

process. He also discussed in the course of his meetings in the region the

S-300 missile issue, Cypriot accession to the EU, the missing persons issue,

Greek-Turkish relations, and EU-Turkish relations. While in Cyprus during March

8-10, Ambassador Miller, accompanied by Ambassador Brill, met separately with

Messrs. Clerides and Denktash. He also met separately with the Greek and Turkish

members of the bicomunal business leaders group (which was prevented from

meeting jointly due to the Turkish Cypriot suspension of bicomunal contacts).

Ambassador Miller met a second time with Mr. Clerides on March 10 while

transiting Athens on his way to Ankara. While in Ankara on March 11-12,

Ambassador Miller, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Turkey Mark Parris, met with

Foreign Minister Cem, Turkish State Minister for Cyprus (and the EU Gurel), and

Deputy Chief of the Turkish General Staff General Bir. Ambassador Miller then

proceeded to Athens on March 13, where he and U.S. Ambassador to Greece R.

Nicolas Burns met with Deputy Foreign Minister Kranidiotis and other Greek MFA

officials. Ambassador Miller went to Bonn for consultations on March 16 with

Deputy National Security Advisor Duckwitz, German MFA State

Secretary Hartmann,
MFA Political Director Ischinger and MFA Cyprus Coordinator
Rantzau.

Mr. Denktash, in a letter dated March 5 to Mr. Clerides, congratulated him on his re-election and noted his belief that the fundamental point on the Cyprus issue was the sovereign equality of the two sides. After reviewing the history of the founding of the Republic of Cyprus and subsequent intercommunal negotiations, Mr. Denktash urged Mr. Clerides to accept northern Cyprus as a separate state and meet to resolve property claims, security issues and the delineation of borders. The Greek Cypriot side refused to accept the letter because it was addressed from the "President" of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus." On March 8, Foreign Minister Kassoulides presented Ambassador Brill with a demarche, made to all five permanent members of the UN Security Council, protesting Mr. Denktash's effort to change the intercommunal basis of UN settlement efforts and calling upon the Security Council to strengthen the mission of UNSYG Special Advisor for Cyprus Diego Cordovez.

On March 11, Turkish Cypriot representatives voted to support Mr. Denktash's demand for "equal recognition" in future settlement talks with the Greek Cypriots and EU accession negotiations. They declared that U.N.-sponsored talks must be based on a "two-state" approach and that Cyprus' application to the EU was "illegal."

While attending the European Conference in London on March 12, Mr. Clerides submitted to the EU a proposal for a joint Greek and Turkish Cypriot delegation for EU accession negotiations in which Turkish Cypriots would be "full members" of the Cypriot delegation. The proposal was endorsed by the EU and delivered on March 16 by the British High Commissioner in

Cyprus to Mr. Denktash. Mr. Denktash rejected the proposal, citing objections to the Greek Cypriot application made without Turkish Cypriot consent to an organization to which Turkey did not belong, which he said violated the founding acts of Cypriot independence.

Secretary of State Albright met with Greek Foreign Minister Pangalos on March 20

in Washington to discuss, among other issues, Cyprus and Greek-Turkish relations.

Later that day, Foreign Minister Pangalos met with National Security Advisor

Samuel R. Berger and continued discussions of regional issues, including Cyprus.

On March 23, the Foreign Minister and his staff met with Under Secretary of State

for Political Affairs Thomas Pickering and other Administration officials. They

discussed, among other issues, the possibility of a moratorium on combat aircraft overflights of Cyprus.

UN Secretary-General (UNSYG) Special Advisor for Cyprus Cordovez visited Cyprus

during March 18-22. He explained in separate meetings with Messrs. Clerides and

Denktash the possibilities for resuming direct, intercommunal settlement talks.

In a March 21 press conference, Mr. Cordovez noted that Mr. Denktash would not

agree to resume settlement talks except on the basis of recognition of a Turkish

Cypriot state. Mr. Cordovez said he would report on the results of his trip to

SYG Annan, who would decide on next steps. From Cyprus, Mr. Cordovez traveled to

Greece and Turkey for consultations. He convened a meeting of the special Cyprus

representatives of interested countries on March 28 in Geneva, which Ambassador

Miller attended for the United States, to brief them on the results of his visit.

On

March 28, SYG Annan and Mr. Cordovez met with Mr. Denktash in Geneva. Mr.

Cordovez subsequently briefed the UN Security Council on the results of his trip

on March 31. Cordovez said SYG Annan had decided not to refer the

Cyprus issue
to the Security Council at this time, and he reaffirmed the SYG's
determination
to continue the UN settlement process.

Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Marc
Grossman met
on March 25 with Turkish Foreign Minister Cem in Bonn to discuss,
among other
issues, the Cyprus situation.

Ambassador Brill met with Mr. Clerides on March 26 to discuss EU-
Cypriot
relations, the S-300 missile issue, and the results of the Cordovez visit
to
Cyprus.

The EU opened formal accession negotiations with Cyprus on March
31 in Brussels.
On the same date, the joint Turkish and Turkish Cypriot "Association
Council,"
composed of Turkish Government officials and parliamentarians and
Turkish Cypriot
representatives, met in Ankara for the first time to discuss closer
integration.

Also on March 31, Ambassador Brill met with Mr. Denktash to
reiterate U.S.
concerns about the suspension of bicommunal contacts and to review
the status of
the UN settlement process.

5

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 3063berger.DOC

May 1, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: DONALD K. BANDLER

FROM: MIRIAM SAPIRO

SUBJECT: President's Report to Congress on Cyprus

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum to the President transmitting his bimonthly Report to Congress on Cyprus, submitted in accordance with the International Security Assistance Act of 1978. This report covers the February 1998 - March 1998 timeframe and should be submitted as soon as possible.

Concurrence by: James Baker, Mara Rudman, Steve Naplan

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Transmittal Letters to Congress
Tab B Report to Congress
Tab II Incoming from State

1

1

3063

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 3063JH with staff sec edits.DOC

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Public Law 95-384 (22 USC 2373(c)), I submit to you this

report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question covering the period February 1, 1998 to March 31, 1998. The previous submission covered events during December 1997 to January 1998.

U.S. efforts on the Cyprus issue intensified following the February 15 completion of the Cypriot Presidential elections. In my letter of congratulations to

President Clerides on his re-election, I reiterated U.S. support for the UN process to achieve a settlement based on a bizonal, bicomunal federation and expressed the hope that both parties would bring new ideas and creativity to the table. A parallel message was sent to Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash. Special Cyprus Coordinator Thomas J. Miller visited the region March 7-13 to consult with the leaders of both Cypriot communities, as well as Turkish and Greek officials, on how best to address the core issues of the dispute. The Greek Cypriot decision to purchase S-300 anti-aircraft missiles and the Turkish Cypriot suspension of bicomunal contacts continued to be of concern.

(On a positive but somber note) Staff Secretary comment: 1) this is a very weird phrase in a Presidential letter. How about "after thorough investigation" or "I should also note that" or "On a related matter" or something similar. 2) Also, shouldn't we reference that "under separate cover, as required by the U.S. Citizens Missing from Cyprus Act, the President will transmit a full accounting of these investigative efforts.", the State Department, or the United States, or whoever confirmed remains confirmed that remains recovered from northern Cyprus by U.S. investigators were those of Andrew Kassapis, a Cypriot-American who disappeared in Cyprus during the 1974 conflict. We sincerely hope that the resolution of this case will be a catalyst for progress on the fate of other cases of Greek and Turkish Cypriot persons missing from

intercommunal violence
during the 1960s and 1974 conflict.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
1

2

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 3063JH.DOC

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Public Law 95-384 (22 USC 2373(c)), I submit to you this report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question covering the period February 1, 1998 to March 31, 1998. The previous submission covered events during December 1997 to January 1998.

U.S. efforts on the Cyprus issue intensified following the February 15 completion of the Cypriot Presidential elections. In my letter of congratulations to

President Clerides on his re-election, I reiterated U.S. support for the UN process to achieve a settlement based on a bizonal, bicomunal federation and expressed the hope that both parties would bring new ideas and

creativity to the
table. A parallel message was sent to Turkish Cypriot leader
Denktash. Special
Cyprus Coordinator Thomas J. Miller visited the region March 7-13 to
consult with
the leaders of both Cypriot communities, as well as Turkish and Greek
officials,
on how best to address the core issues of the dispute. The Greek
Cypriot
decision to purchase S-300 anti-aircraft missiles and the Turkish
Cypriot
suspension of bicommunal contacts continued to be of concern.

On a positive but somber note, we confirmed that remains recovered
from northern
Cyprus by U.S. investigators were those of Andrew Kassapis, a
Cypriot-American
who disappeared in Cyprus during the 1974 conflict. We sincerely
hope that the
resolution of this case will be a catalyst for progress on the fate of
other
cases of Greek and Turkish Cypriot persons missing from
intercommunal violence
during the 1960s and 1974 conflict.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

1

2

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with Public Law 95-384 (22 USC 2373(c)), I submit to you this report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question covering the period February 1, 1998 to March 31, 1998. The previous submission covered events during December 1997 to January 1998.

U.S. efforts on the Cyprus issue intensified following the February 15 completion of the Cypriot Presidential elections. In my letter of congratulations to

President Clerides on his re-election, I reiterated U.S. support for the UN process to achieve a settlement based on a bizonal, bicomunal federation and expressed the hope that both parties would bring new ideas and creativity to the table. A parallel message was sent to Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash. Special Cyprus Coordinator Thomas J. Miller visited the region March 7-13 to consult with the leaders of both Cypriot communities, as well as Turkish and Greek officials, on how best to address the core issues of the dispute. The Greek Cypriot decision to purchase S-300 anti-aircraft missiles and the Turkish Cypriot suspension of bicomunal contacts continued to be of concern.

On a positive but somber note, we confirmed that remains recovered from northern Cyprus by U.S. investigators were those of Andrew Kassapis, a Cypriot-American who disappeared in Cyprus during the 1974 conflict. We sincerely hope that the resolution of this case will be a catalyst for progress the fate of other cases of Greek and Turkish Cypriot persons missing from intercommunal violence during the 1960s and 1974 conflict.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Newt Gingrich
Speaker of the House of
Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

1

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 3063PRE.DOC

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
LARRY STEIN

SUBJECT: Report to Congress on Cyprus

Purpose

Forward bimonthly Presidential Report to Congress.

Background

The International Security Assistance Act of 1978 requires that you submit a bimonthly report on progress made during the period toward "the conclusion of a negotiated solution of the Cyprus problem," including any relevant reports prepared by the UN Secretary General for the Security Council. The Department of State has prepared for your approval a draft Presidential Report on

Cyprus.

The previous report covered progress during December 1997 to January 1998. The current report covers the period February 1, 1998 - March 31, 1998.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Transmittal Letters to Congress

Tab B Report to Congress

1

2

3063

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. email	Joan Edwards to Newell Highsmith. Subject: Package 3461. (10 pages)	05/29/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Jesse Helms])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/11/1998-05/29/1998]

2006-1363-F

vz5630

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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