

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	William Wechsler to Donald Jordan. Subject: Action Memorandum to the President. (7 pages)	10/28/1997	P1/b(1)
002. email	William Wechsler to Donald Jordan. Subject: Action Memorandum to the President. (5 pages)	10/28/1997	P1/b(1)
003. email	Karl Hofmann to Gordon Bendick, Christina Burrell, William Davis, Keith McCormick. Subject: Haiti: Berger Briefer. (8 pages)	10/31/1997	P1/b(1)
004. email	Keith McCormick to William Davis. Subject: Haiti: Berger Briefer. (8 pages)	10/30/1997	P1/b(1)
005. email	Eric Schwartz to Anne Witkowsky. Subject: Two Small Comments. (5 pages)	10/31/1997	P1/b(1)
006. email	Anne Witkowsky to Kristen Cicio, Mary Friederich, Diana Helweg et al. Subject: ABC Lunch: Landmines. (5 pages)	10/31/1997	P1/b(1)
007. email	William Davis to James Covey. Subject: FW: Information Memorandum for NSC. (12 pages)	11/01/1997	P1/b(1)
008. email	James Covey to Kevin Cosgriff, Glyn Davies, Nicole Elkon et al. Subject: Memo to POTUS: Bosnia after SFOR. (14 pages)	11/01/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/19/1997-11/01/1997]

2006-1363-F

vz5646

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 9/19/97 10:27:06 AM
FROM Andreasen, Steven P.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT CTBT UN Kick Off [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Benjamin, Daniel
Blinken, Antony J.
Gray, Wendy E.
LaFleur, Vinca S.
Leavy, David C.
Naplan, Steven J.

CARBON_COPY Andreasen, Steven P.
Bell, Robert G.
Bouchard, Joseph F.
Kelly, Sandra L.
Langley, Janice M.
Mulligan, George D.
Seaton, James B.
Witkowski, Anne A.

TEXT_BODY

Tony --

Below is the "communications plan" you folks had put together for our initial roll-out paper, recognizing that scenario is significantly different than the one we are now on. I've also cannibalized what might be relevant portions from that paper, just in case they are helpful to you all today (i.e., draft Op-Ed, Support Group Candidates, Congressional Call List, and Reporters). As I mentioned, it might make sense to announce Monday at the UN we are transmitting "this week," then have an "event" where the President would sign the transmittal package later in the week, with some validators present.

Communication's
Plan for Kick Off Event (as drafted).

1. Op/Ed by Senior Administration Official (See Tab D).
2. CTBT Support Group (plus other "influentials")
briefing by APNSA Berger, Secretary Albright, Secretary Cohen, Secretary
Pena, Director Tenet, others tbd.

3. Briefing for key reporters, columnists and pundits by APNSA Berger, Secretary Albright, Secretary Cohen, Secretary Pena, Director Tenet, others tbd. (See Tab E).
4. Mailing of cover letter, fact sheets to editorial boards.
5. Post-event press briefing by APNSA Berger, Secretary Albright, Secretary Cohen, Secretary Pena, Director Tenet, others tbd.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT CTBT Op Ed.doc
Op Ed

6/20/97 4:35 p.m.
CTBT OP-ED
BY "SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL"
[TITLE]

Last September, at the United Nations General Assembly, President Clinton was the first world leader to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Russia, China, France and the United Kingdom -- the other states that have declared possession of nuclear weapons -- all followed suit, and over 140 nations of the world are now signatories. With this accord, we take a giant step toward a safer day, when no nuclear weapons will be detonated anywhere on the face of the earth.

For more than 35 years, American leaders of both parties have sought a ban on nuclear tests. Dwight Eisenhower was the first President to recognize that such a ban would put a powerful brake on the development of new nuclear weapons and clear the way to a reduction of the nuclear threat. Indeed, President Eisenhower hoped that a test ban would be "his final and most lasting gift to his country," as historian Stephen E. Ambrose has written. But this dream was dashed by the U-2 affair of 1960 and the increase in East-West tensions.

President John Kennedy took up the cause of a test ban. In 1963, his Administration negotiated the Limited Test Ban Treaty -- which prohibited nuclear tests in the atmosphere, under water and in space -- as the first step toward a comprehensive ban. The effort to conclude that ban continued under President Carter but was interrupted by another escalation of Cold War hostility.

President Clinton restarted talks on the test ban. In July 1993 he extended the moratorium on testing begun at the insistence of Congress the year before. Energized by this U.S. initiative, the Geneva Conference on Disarmament began work on a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. When negotiations reached impasse over the scope of the treaty's prohibition on testing, President Clinton broke the deadlock by announcing U.S. support for a true zero yield ban -- one that would forbid any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.

The President's decision turned the corner for the treaty, giving new momentum to the negotiations and signaling to the world America's resolve to achieve a truly comprehensive test ban. Last September -- 32 months after the negotiations began -- the UN General Assembly voted overwhelmingly, 158-3, to adopt the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, with only India, Bhutan and Libya opposing. Few major international agreements have enjoyed such extraordinary support.

Indeed, few treaties have had the profound, positive impact on global security that the Comprehensive Test Ban promises. The signatures of the world's declared nuclear powers -- the United States, China, France, Russia and the United Kingdom -- along with the vast majority of nations will constrain efforts to improve existing nuclear weapons and create a formidable barrier to the development of

new generations of weapons. This quest is all the more urgent because of the efforts of rogue states and terrorists to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

For the five nuclear weapon states, there will be no way to test more advanced and more destructive devices. For states that do not possess nuclear weapons, the ban on testing will make it more difficult to develop reliable weapons and fit them for sophisticated missiles and bombers. There is no guarantee that a country determined to possess nuclear weapons will not be able to fashion a crude bomb. But the test ban makes it difficult to do more than that.

By helping prevent proliferation and future arms races, the Test Ban Treaty will increase security for the United States and the world in the 21st century. In a more stable, predictable environment prospects will improve for additional reductions in nuclear forces and further advances in nonproliferation.

The Clinton Administration recognizes, however, that the dangers posed by nuclear weapons will remain with us for years to come. That is why, as part of our national security strategy, the United States must and will retain nuclear forces sufficient to deter any future hostile foreign leadership with access to nuclear forces. The President directed in 1993 that a Science Based Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program be implemented to help maintain our nuclear deterrent under a test ban.

Along with the Stockpile Stewardship program, President Clinton announced in August 1995 the establishment of concrete safeguards that define the conditions under which the United States will enter into a test ban treaty. These safeguards will strengthen our commitments and capabilities in the areas of intelligence, monitoring and verification, maintenance of our nuclear laboratories and test readiness.

Thirty-four years ago, President Kennedy called the completion of the Limited

Test Ban Treaty "a shaft of light cut into the darkness" of the Cold War. Now, with the Comprehensive Test Ban, that light grows brighter. This treaty can bring to an end the era that began in 1945 with a mushroom cloud at Alamogordo; it heralds a new era in which the cloud of nuclear danger can finally be lifted.

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2

2

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT CTBT Support Group Candidates and Likely Opponents.doc
CTBT Support Group Candidates and Likely Opponents

I. SUPPORT GROUP CANDIDATES

A. Former Executive/Defense

1. Eisenhower Administration

Christian Herter
Harold Stassen

2. Kennedy/Johnson Administration

Robert McNamara
Clark Clifford
Walt Rostow
Paul Nitze
Paul Warnke
Carl Kaysen (MIT)

3. Nixon/Ford Administration

Henry Kissinger
Brent Scowcroft
Melvin Laird
Donald Rumsfeld
William Rogers
Elliot Richardson

4. Carter Administration

Cyrus Vance
Harold Brown
Brzezinski
Jim Schlesinger
Andrew Young

5. Reagan Administration

Alexander Haig Jr.
George Schultz
John Whitehead
Richard Allen
William Clarke
Robert McFarlane
Frank Carlucci
Kenneth Adelman
Roz Ridgeway
Max Kampelman
William Burns

6. Bush Administration

James Baker III
Lawrence Eagleburger
Arnold Kanter
Robert Zoellick
Robert Kimmit

7. Clinton Administration

Warren Christopher
William Perry
Anthony Lake
John Deutch
Hazel O'Leary
Charles Curtis

B. Former Military

1. Eisenhower
General Andrew Goodpaster

2. Kennedy/Johnson

3. Nixon/Ford
Admiral Bud Zumwalt

4. Carter
General David Jones
General Lew Allen

5. Reagan
General John Vessey
Admiral William Crowe
General John Galvin

6. Bush
General Collin Powell

7. Clinton
General Lee Butler

C. Former Legislative

Senator Dole
Senator Hatfield
Senator Exon
Senator Mitchell
Senator Kassebaum
Senator Baker
Senator Nunn
Senator Rudman
Senator Bradley
Senator Bentsen

D. Scientific

Hans Bethe (Cornell)
Glenn Seaborg (UC Berkeley)
Herb York (UC San Diego)
Sidney Drell (Stanford)
Freeman Dyson (Princeton)
Wolfgang Panofsky (Stanford)
Marshall Rosenbluth (UC San Diego)
Richard Garwin (IBM)
Henry Kendall (MIT)
Val Fitch (Princeton)
Harold Agnew (San Diego)

E. Citizens

Gerald Ford
Jimmy Carter
George Bush
John F. Kennedy, Jr.
Caroline Kennedy
David Eisenhower, Jr.

II. LIKELY OPPONENTS

Casper Weinberger

Jeanne Kirkpatrick
Richard Perle
Richard Cheney

3

3

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT CTBT Congressional Call List.doc
CTBT Congressional Call List

Democrats Republicans

Senator Daschle Senator Lott
Senator Biden Senator Helms
Senator Levin Senator Thurmond
Senator Kerry Senator Shelby

Senator Bingaman Senator Domenici
Senator Harkin Senator Lugar
Senator Durbin Senator McCain
Senator Reed Senator Hagel
Senator Feingold Senator Smith (Oregon)
Senator Feinstein Senator Jeffords
Senator Boxer Senator Stevens
Senator Bryan Senator Murkowski
Senator Reid Senator Smith (NH)

1

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT CTBTReporters.doc
Reporters, Columnists and Pundits

Associated Press

Barry Schwied

New York Times

Steve Myers
Tim Weiner
Tom Friedman

Wall Street Journal

Carla Anne Robbins

Washington Post

Jeffrey Smith
Tom Lippman

Los Angeles Times

Tyler Marshall

Washington Times

Warren Strobel

Reuters

Carol Giacomo

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 9/22/97 12:20:34 PM
FROM Bendick, Gordon L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: CTBT Timing [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Andreasen, Steven P.

CARBON_COPY Bendick, Gordon L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Davis, William K.
McCormick, Keith P.

TEXT_BODY Actually I haven't faxed anything to the Hill yet, but I sent to DOD and State the stuff that was on you initial e-mail to me at 1:23 PM, Sundayafternoon. If these are not correct, I need the proper fact sheets immediately, as I cannot guarantee that DOD and State haven't sent them out. I gave them NO restrictions on the information when I faxed the papers to them this AM.

Gordy
-----Original
Message-----
From: Andreasen, Steven P.
Sent: Monday, September
22, 1997 12:10 PM
To: Bendick, Gordon L.
Subject: RE: CTBT Timing
[UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Gordy -- Before you start faxing things around, let's make sure that the fact sheets I provided to Anne on Saturday are, indeed, the ones released in New York.

-----Original
Message-----
From: Bendick, Gordon L.
Sent: Monday, September
22, 1997 12:02 PM
To: Rubin, Eric S.; Crowley, Philip J.; @LEGISLAT
- Legislative Affairs
Cc: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @PRESS - Public

Affairs

Subject: RE: CTBT Timing [UNCLASSIFIED]

Not a problem

to us - we sent them to DOD and State before 9AM and will forward to the Hill this AM. However, it is a good idea to give to us before press (a couple hours of leadtime would be nice) so we can "heads up" our friends on the Hill and prep the Daschles, Levins, Lugars, McCains, etc to say something supportive when asked by the press - instead of being blindsided.

Gordy

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

From: Rubin,

Eric S.

Sent: Monday, September 22, 1997 11:43 AM

To: Bendick,

Gordon L.; Crowley, Philip J.; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs

Cc: @DEFENSE

- Defense Policy; @PRESS - Public Affairs

Subject: RE: CTBT Timing

[UNCLASSIFIED]

I hope it is not a problem that the fact sheets have already been released -- because they have been

-----Original

Message-----

From: Bendick, Gordon L.

Sent: Monday, September

22, 1997 11:35 AM

To: Crowley, Philip J.; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs

Cc: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @PRESS - Public Affairs

Subject: RE:

CTBT Timing [UNCLASSIFIED]

PJ

We cannot send the Treaty formally to the Hill today as the Senate is not in. Our goal is to have it up to the Senate ASAP - this means Tuesday. Hopefully ACDA will have it there tomorrow and Senator Helms will begin the process of scheduling hearings for the CTBT during this session. In other words, we are doing our part in getting the Treaty to the Senate in a timely fashion, let us hope that Senator Helms does his part in beginning the debate by scheduling hearings this fall, in hopes that we can get the Resolution of Ratification completed by the Senate next spring/summer.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Crowley, Philip J.

Sent: Monday, September

22, 1997 10:02 AM

To: @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs

Cc: @DEFENSE

- Defense Policy; @PRESS - Public Affairs

Subject: CTBT Timing [UNCLASSIFIED]

They've

dropped the fact sheets in NY. Media are starting to call asking
the literal when today will the treaty formally go up to the Hill?

Do we know?

PJ

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 10/28/97 7:49:04 AM

FROM Bader, Jeffrey A.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT latest hard q's and a's [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Leavy, David C.
Crowley, Philip J.
Johnson, David T.
Luzzatto, Anne R.
Rubin, Eric S.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Benjamin, Daniel
Blinken, Antony J.
Gray, Wendy E.
LaFleur, Vinca S.
Leavy, David C.
Naplan, Steven J.
Widmer, Edward L.

CARBON_COPY Albert, Ronda A.
Bader, Jeffrey A.
Gagnon, James M.
Kristoff, Sandra J.
Pritchard, Charles (Jack) L.

TEXT_BODY David, I'm attaching answers to your latest batch of hard q's and a's. a number of them are still repeats of q's I answered on the last round; you may want to compare with the last answers in such cases to see if these are better or worse. Jeff

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT leavy's latest q's & a's.doc
Q: Did you ask President Jiang to find Charlie Trie and send him back to the US?

A: I told President Jiang I hope the Chinese Government will cooperate fully with the investigations being conducted by the Department of Justice and Congressional committees. (if pressed on Jiang's response - I'll let President Jiang speak for

the Chinese Government).

Q: Are you prepared to keep demonstrators away from the Chinese delegation during the visit?

A: Under our Constitution we recognize the right of freedom of speech and assembly. People are welcome to demonstrate against President Jiang's policies, or my policies. That's what our democracy is all about. We also have laws regulating the conditions under which and where demonstrations can be held. Enforcement of those laws is the responsibility of local governments, and I am sure they will exercise their responsibilities seriously consistent with our Constitution. The Federal Government is responsible for President Jiang's safety, a responsibility we take very seriously.

Q: Did you raise with President Jiang the trade deficit and the recent financial instability? What can the largest developing economy and world's strongest economy do together to stop this problem? Do you think Taiwan is undermining China's takeover of Hong Kong?

A: President Jiang and I discussed the trade imbalance between our two countries. I made clear I hope to see China take vigorous steps to open its market, to make it more accessible to American goods and services. Our market is open, and that is in the interests of the American people and also of China. I asked President Jiang to remove barriers to American products, such as tariffs, non-tariff barriers, and limitations on services and agricultural products, as part of its effort to gain entry into the World Trading Organization. As for recent turbulence in Asian financial markets, we've had some turbulence in our own as well. Our economy is sound, and the fundamentals of Hong Kong's economy are sound as well. I don't see value in my offering analyses whenever the U.S.

market goes up and down, and I won't offer analyses for why Asian markets are doing so either; market forces determine market directions, and the markets will make their own decisions without my advice. President Jiang and I discussed economic and regional financial issues, and our Treasury officials are in regular contact with their counterparts throughout Asia.

Q: How do you reconcile America's racial discrimination and income inequality with your call for more human rights in China? Isn't this hypocritical?

A: The U.S. has real problems of racial discrimination and continuing deficiencies in protection of human rights. We discuss them openly and freely. This is the nature of democracy: not to deny our problems and sweep them under the rug but to debate them to try to find solutions. I believe China would benefit from more open discussion of the full range of problems it faces. I am convinced this would not threaten, but in fact would strengthen China's stability, about which its leaders rightfully care deeply.

Q: Did you raise the Tiananmen massacre and how many died? President Jiang has said the repression of the Tiananmen demonstrations was necessary in order to assure China's stability. Do you agree with him? Are you prepared to lift the Tiananmen sanctions?

A: Yes, we did discuss the repression of the Tiananmen demonstrations. President Jiang and I have a different view of the meaning of the events of June 4. I believe the decision to use force has left wounds that have not yet healed. I do not believe the repression and the use of deadly force contributed to China's stability. I think stability is very important for China's continued growth and development, and given China's history I well understand the concern of its leaders and its people for stability. I believe, however, that greater protection of fundamental freedoms, such as free speech and the right to

demonstrate, will strengthen, not weaken, China's stability. As for Tiananmen sanctions, some have been waived since the early days of the Bush Administration, namely the prohibitions on launch of U.S. satellites on Chinese rockets. Our agreement on nuclear proliferation issues will allow me to lift the sanction on peaceful nuclear cooperation in our law. Other post-Tiananmen sanctions will remain in place.

Q: What kind of assurances did you get from China that it is not selling missiles to Iran and Pakistan and generally flouting international nonproliferation norms? Senator Helms says it is premature to make this deal and Gary Bauer says you are kowtowing to the Chinese. What is your reaction?

A: First of all, we have reached an agreement on nuclear nonproliferation issues that substantially advances our interest in assuring countries do not develop nuclear weapons capabilities. The Chinese have greatly strengthened their control on nuclear exports, joined the international group cooperating in controlling nuclear exports, and halted assistance to unsafeguarded nuclear facilities. As for cooperation with Iran, we have obtained assurances about China's intentions that are consistent with our objective of assuring it does not acquire nuclear weapons capability. Our agreement is a good deal; I am confident that the Congress will understand that it contributes importantly to U.S. national security interests and uphold it. President Jiang has told me China is sensitive to the dangers of states in the Middle East and South Asia acquiring weapons of mass destruction or their delivery systems. I look to China to strengthen its controls further on exports of missile technologies.

Q: Has China promised not to sell anti-ship missiles to Iran? Are you satisfied with China's policies on arms sales to Iran ?

A: ((David, I gave you an answer to this in my last set of hard q's and a's.
Still looks OK to me))

Q: Did you urge President Jiang to halt its intimidation of Taiwan and its efforts to block Taiwan from taking its rightful place in the international community?

A: ((David, I gave you an answer to this in my last set of hard q's and a's.
Still looks OK)).

Q: Why do you support the illegitimate desires of separatist Taiwan when America's own history of civil war is so painful? Shouldn't china have the same right to keep its country together?

A: We have a "one China" policy, not one that supports independence for Taiwan.
We do expect, however, that any resolution must be peaceful.
President Jiang has said Chinese should not fight Chinese. I agree with him. America's experience in its own Civil War is not an experience that other countries should use as a model, and I'm sure President Jiang does not see it as a model.

Q: You often say that America must stand up for democracy and freedom around the globe - yet you ignore the legitimate aspiration of the people of Taiwan.
Why?

A: We have close unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan. We greatly admire their development of a democratic system in the last 10 years. Our close relationship will continue. I see no contradiction, nor have the last 4 Administrations, between our recognition of the PRC as the sole legal government of all of China and our maintenance of strong unofficial relations with Taiwan. The people of the PRC, of Taiwan, of the region, and of the U.S., have all benefited from the stability and prosperity to which our policies toward the PRC and Taiwan have contributed.

Q: What do you say to your critics who charge that China derived all the benefits from this visit, that all China wanted was a trip to show it was no longer an international pariah and the U.S. gave China that without getting anything in return?

A: Number one, a better U.S.-China relationship is not a favor to China; it is profoundly in U.S. interest. A China that works within international institutions, consistent with international norms, is a China that could be a tremendous force for security, stability, and prosperity in the 21st century. Our engagement with China, including at the summit level, will help build that kind of China. Number two, two great nations like the U.S. and China cannot live in isolation from each other. One quarter of humanity lives in China; we can't ignore it, and we shouldn't pretend we can isolate it. Number three, we have achieved some real accomplishments during President Jiang's visit: stricter controls on China's nuclear exports and cooperation with other countries who might wish to acquire nuclear weapons; a positive Chinese attitude toward our concerns over transfer of certain kinds of weapons to Iran; a Military Maritime Agreement to prevent misunderstandings and miscalculations on the high seas; an energy and environment initiative that will work to make China's, and the world's, air cleaner; attention to the issue of religious liberty, and Chinese agreement for a delegation of American religious leaders to visit China; agreement to establish a DEA office in China; and the sale of 50 Boeing aircraft, the largest single sale in aviation history, to China. These are significant accomplishments, and we intend to build on them in the months and years ahead.

Q: Did you raise the issue of religious freedom with President Jiang? Did you press him on the ability of the state to provide freedom of religion?

(not sure
what this question means).

A: Yes I did. I urged President Jiang to assure that believers of all
faiths
have the right to worship their faith freely and openly in China. I
urged China
to assure that Tibet's unique religious traditions are protected, and my
belief
that a dialogue with the Dalai Lama would be in the interests of not
only
Tibetans but of all of China. I am pleased that the Chinese
Government has
decided to invite a delegation of distinguished American religious
leaders -
Archbishop McCarrick, Donald Argue, and Rabbi Schneier,
representing the
Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths - to visit China. This is what
comprehensive engagement is about - providing opportunities for all
levels of our
societies to interact with each other, to learn more about each other,
and
hopefully for each of us to become better societies as a result.

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 10/28/97 8:45:20 AM
FROM Burrell, Christina L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Hill Participants [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Hilliard, Brenda I.

CARBON_COPY Davis, William K.

TEXT_BODY

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

Summitlist_.doc
HILL PARTICIPANTS
(in priority order - moving left to right)

PRIORITY 1

1. Senator Lott
2. Speaker Gingrich
3. Senator Daschle
4. Representative Gephardt
5. Representative Armey
6. Representative DeLay
7. Representative Bonior
8. Senator Helms
9. Representative Gilman
10. Senator Biden
11. Representative Hamilton
12. Senator Thurmond
13. Representative Spence
14. Senator Warner
15. Representative Dellums
16. Senator Levin
17. Senator Stevens
18. Representative Livingston

19.Senator Byrd
20.Representative Obey
21.Senator Inouye
22.Representative Young
23.Senator McConnell
24.Representative Murtha
25.Senator Leahy
26.Representative Callahan

27.Representative Pelosi
28.Senator Shelby
29.Representative Goss
30.Senator Kerrey
31.Representative Dicks
32.Senator McCain

33.Senator Lieberman

34.Senator Domenici
35.Representative Kasich
36.Senator Lautenberg
37.Representative Spratt
38.Senator Lugar
39.Representative Hyde

PRIORITY 2

40.Senator Hutchison
41.Representative Skelton
42.Senator Sarbanes
43.Representative Buyer
44.Senator Smith, Gordon
45.Representative Bereuter
46.Senator Glenn
47.Representative Lantos
48.Senator Roth
49.Representative Hastert
50.Senator Reed
51.Representative Berman
52.Senator Coverdell
53.Representative Solomon
54.Senator Robb
55.Representative Hoyer

PRIORITY 3

- 56.Senator Coats
- 57.Representative Bateman
- 58.Senator Dorgan
- 59.Representative Gejdenson
- 60.Senator Snowe
- 61.Representative McHale
- 62.Senator Bingaman
- 63.Representative McHugh
- 64.Senator Hagel

- 65.Senator Mikulski

- 66.Senator Moynihan

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Senator Helms])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/19/1997-11/01/1997]

2006-1363-F

vz5646

RESTRICTION CODES

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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]

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002. email	William Wechsler to Donald Jordan. Subject: Action Memorandum to the President. (5 pages)	10/28/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/19/1997-11/01/1997]

2006-1363-F

vz5646

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]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	Karl Hofmann to Gordon Bendick, Christina Burrell, William Davis, Keith McCormick. Subject: Haiti: Berger Briefer. (8 pages)	10/31/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/19/1997-11/01/1997]

2006-1363-F
vz5646

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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004. email	Keith McCormick to William Davis. Subject: Haiti: Berger Briefer. (8 pages)	10/30/1997	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/19/1997-11/01/1997]

2006-1363-F

vz5646

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. email	Eric Schwartz to Anne Witkowsky. Subject: Two Small Comments. (5 pages)	10/31/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/19/1997-11/01/1997]

2006-1363-F
vz5646

RESTRICTION CODES

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. email	Anne Witkowsky to Kristen Cicio, Mary Friederich, Diana Helweg et al. Subject: ABC Lunch: Landmines. (5 pages)	10/31/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/19/1997-11/01/1997]

2006-1363-F

vz5646

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. email	William Davis to James Covey. Subject: FW: Information Memorandum for NSC. (12 pages)	11/01/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/19/1997-11/01/1997]

2006-1363-F

vz5646

RESTRICTION CODES

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. email	James Covey to Kevin Cosgriff, Glyn Davies, Nicole Elkon et al. Subject: Memo to POTUS: Bosnia after SFOR. (14 pages)	11/01/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

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