

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	James Seaton to Mary Friedrich. Subject: COSCO. [50 USC 4565(c)] (28 pages)	06/18/1997	P3/b(3)
002. email	Charles Pritchard to Malcolm Lee. Subject: FW: Hashimoto Memcon. (8 pages)	07/08/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([Jesse Helms])
OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/18/1997-09/03/1997]

2006-1363-F
vz5685

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(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]
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Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 7/9/97 6:23:45 PM
FROM Davis, William K.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: and the number two Republican on Senate Agriculture Committee is . . .
[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Prendergast, John P.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY talk to your boss - you're hopelessly out of the loop

-----Original

Message-----

From: Prendergast, John P.

Sent: Wednesday, July

09, 1997 5:38 PM

To: Davis, William K.

Cc: /N, NonRecord

Subject: RE:

and the number two Republican on Senate Agriculture Committee is
. . . [UNCLASSIFIED]

what the hell are you raving about, you nutcase?

From:

Davis, William K.

To: @AFRICA - African Affairs; Antholis, William
J.

Subject: and the number two Republican on Senate Agriculture
Committee is . . . [UNCLASSIFIED]

Date: Wednesday, July 09, 1997

04:33 PM

the senior Senator from North Carolina, Jesse Helms

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 7/9/97 7:28:00 PM
FROM Rice, Susan E.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: and the number two Republican on Senate Agriculture Committee is . . .
[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Prendergast, John P.

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

no, just point of curiosity.

From: Prendergast, John P.
To:
Rice, Susan E.
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1
Subject: FW: and the number
two Republican on Senate Agriculture Committee is . . . [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date:
Wednesday, July 09, 1997 06:31 PM

Susan, what's up? Is Helms
leaving Foreign Relations?

From: Davis, William K.
To:
Prendergast, John P.
Subject: RE: and the number two Republican
on Senate Agriculture Committee is . . . [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Wednesday,
July 09, 1997 06:24 PM

talk to your boss - you're hopelessly out
of the loop

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

From: Prendergast, John
P.
Sent: Wednesday, July 09, 1997 5:38 PM
To: Davis, William K.
Cc: /N,
NonRecord
Subject: RE: and the number two Republican on Senate Agriculture
Committee is . . . [UNCLASSIFIED]

what the hell are you raving
about, you nutcase?

From: Davis, William K.

To: @AFRICA

- African Affairs; Antholis, William J.

Subject: and the number

two Republican on Senate Agriculture Committee is . . . [UNCLASSIFIED]

Date:

Wednesday, July 09, 1997 04:33 PM

the senior Senator from North
Carolina, Jesse Helms

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 7/21/97 3:07:00 PM
FROM Rubin, Eric S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT McCurry Transcript 7-21 [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Johnson, David T.
Luzzatto, Anne R.
Rubin, Eric S.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Dohoney, James P.
Crowley, Philip J.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY NW: I pulled this off to check the transcript.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT MCCURRY.DOC

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21-Jul-1997 02:24pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Margaret M. Suntum
Office of the Press Secretary

SUBJECT: 1997-7-21 McCurry briefing

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release July 21, 1997

PRESS BRIEFING BY
MIKE MCCURRY

The Briefing Room

1:15 P.M. EDT

Q Mike, what's the deal on the Russia summit? Are we going over there year? They announced that you're going and you say -- you're saying he

MR. MCCURRY: We said -- what did you tell me -- we have a summit President Yeltsin every year and look forward to having a summit with him at some time in 1998. The leaders of the 8 agreed in Denver to hold a ministerial meeting on energy issues, which may be where the confusion stems from -- in Moscow in 1998, with the results to be discussed at the next Summit of the 8 in Birmingham. And I do anticipate that President Clinton and President Yeltsin will meet in 1998, as you would expect them to meet, but we have not set a place or a time said meeting.

Q How about Mir? Why don't you meet on Mir? (Laughter.)

MR. MCCURRY: That's an idea. We're entertaining other ideas today. It might not be a bad idea.

Q What's the President doing today, playing golf?

MR. MCCURRY: The President has been over in the residence, has been doing paperwork and making phone calls, I am told -- to whom I have not been told. Enjoying a quiet day here at the White House.

Q Do you think before the congressional recess here in August there could be a budget tax deal with the Republicans and the Democrats in Congress. What are the main problems right now, as far as you see it?

MR. MCCURRY: They have a lot of areas where they're not entirely in agreement.

Q What are they?

MR. MCCURRY: Taxes and spending.

Q Specifically.

MR. MCCURRY: In the areas of taxes, you've seen the President's letter he's outlined what he thinks are fundamental principles that must be attached to tax relief measures. The President wants to see the benefits of tax cutting focused on middle income families, first and foremost, and we've got some very specific ideas with respect to that.

Second, he does not want to see any decisions made on the revenue side that would explode the deficit in the out years. And we're quite precise in so far as the concerns we have about the various bills that have been presented by the House and the Senate.

And, third, he's got some special interest in making sure we keep the faith of this tax bill firmly in place by assuring that the lowest income workers, those who are at the bottom end of the wage scale, have got the benefit of the child tax credit. And I think we've outlined those in some specificity. And we do have in spending areas disagreements as well, but we continue to hope we can bridge those differences and get an agreement.

Q Mike, those are the same criteria he's had all along, but what does he say about the movement that the House and Senate negotiators made at the end of last week?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the movement was closer towards each other and further from the White House. And that's our concern. In some respects in some areas they split the difference between the House and the Senate bill and what they really needed to do was move the Senate bill more in the direction of the President. So, in some respects, the movement last week was in the opposite direction.

from
the direction needed for agreement.

Q Would the President veto a bill that doesn't meet the criteria set out in letter?

MR. MCCURRY: We have not liberally discussed vetoes because we think it's more likely by impressing upon Congress the fundamental principles the President wants to see in a bill we might get some accommodation as a result of the discussions that have been underway. But we clearly are at a point now where we need to kick this process into high gear and make some of those decisions that will result in an acceptable bill. The President clearly will not accept the unacceptable.

I think we've been more than generous in specifying what we consider to be acceptable.

Q Does the so-called coup attempt over the weekend strengthen your hand and weaken the Republicans' hand in negotiations?

MR. MCCURRY: In what country are you referring to? (Laughter.) I'm a pundit. There was plenty of punditry over the weekend.

Q But, on the other hand, if Gingrich can't forge a tax compromise because he's constrained by his right wing, doesn't that make it more difficult to get to a compromise?

MR. MCCURRY: Look, leaders -- the President, bipartisan leaders of Congress have to deal with complicated political environments all the time. But at the end of the day, leaders must lead. The leaders in this case have signed off on a bipartisan balanced budget agreement and that's the agreement that we think in the end will carry the day.

Q Does he have any meetings this week?

Q You emphasize punditry when your own Budget Director was on the Sunday shows this week --

MR. MCCURRY: He's a great pundit.

Q He also works for the President and he also emphasized that he felt fa
-
about the movement over the weekend and its effect on the budget.

MR. MCCURRY: I'm glad you had a chance to catch Director Raines. I
thought he
was very effective.

Helen, in answer to your question, there are no specific meetings schedu
today, although our Congressional Affairs folks and some of those who
participated in meetings Friday night, Saturday and Sunday will remain
contact
today, and I suspect they'll be meeting as we go through the week.

Q Has the President gotten a report back from Janet Reno on the dispari
crack and powder cocaine sentencing?

MR. MCCURRY: He has received some recommendations from Genera
McCaffrey and
Attorney General Reno. He's considering them now. We are also consul
with
Congress. The President has been concerned about the disparity in
sentencing
between crack cocaine and powder cocaine, and we will continue to car
review both the recommendation from the Attorney General and Genera
McCaffrey
and also consider the advice and counsel we get from members of Cong

Q How did he respond to the recommendation that they had -- what was
recommendation?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not going to specify the recommendation. It's stil
under
deliberation by the President; I don't think it would be useful just to spe
about what's in it. But it clearly is not 100 to one; that doesn't make sens
and from a criminal justice perspective, one to one doesn't make any ser
either
with respect to the ratio and differences between the type of sentencing.

Q Did he like what they recommended?

MR. MCCURRY: He thought it was a very useful recommendation, but
again, we are
consulting further with Congress.

Q Mike, on that same subject, is the President or some of the White Hou

staffers dealing with the Congressional Black Caucus on that issue, especially since McCaffrey sent the letter to Maxine Waters on that?

MR. MCCURRY: We have had good consultation with the Congressional Black Caucus on that issue, yes, and I believe, among others, we are consulting with members of the Caucus.

Q Are they going to have a strong impact as to what the President actual

MR. MCCURRY: We will carefully consider views of members of the Caucus.

Q What's new on Weld? Is there an announcement time?

MR. MCCURRY: Nothing, although I anticipate quite shortly that we will formally send the nomination to the Senate.

Q Shortly being today?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm told not today, but soon.

Q On another issue, there's a new study out today that says there's been change in the racial culture in the deep South. What's the President's feeling on that, especially with this race initiative and Thursday with his two statements the NABJ and the NAACP?

MR. MCCURRY: A change in the culture?

Q The racial culture in the last 30 years since --

MR. MCCURRY: That's a report that's been issued? I'm just not familiar with it.

Q Yes, the University of Illinois --

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not familiar enough with the report to comment on it, but I'm sure, depending on how it's been generated or who generated it, if it's got some serious thinking in it, it will be of interest to the President's advisory board.

Q And also, do you think that the word "tolerance" is not race-relations-friendly in using the race initiative --

MR. MCCURRY: I've heard -- no one has suggested that the President's for tolerance is anything but encouragement to all Americans to be respectful of the views of others, even though you might not necessarily share those views. The word implies.

Q Mike, on the situation in New York, with the -- over the weekend some Mexicans, disabled Mexicans, were found in a slave-like situation. Does the administration think Mayor Giuliani was right to intervene and prevent the INS from sending them to jail?

MR. MCCURRY: Kathy, I'd have to go talk to INS folks about that. I haven't seen anything from the Justice Department or from INS that raises any issues with respect to the Mayor's actions. The Mayor very clearly said, I believe, that he was acting to protect people he thought might be fact witnesses for potential illegality. But I'd refer you to the Justice Department and INS.

Q Does the President have any nominations or potential nominations out there from Governor Weld that are being held up that he feels unnecessarily or unfairly?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we have a huge volume of nominations pending in the Senate -- judicial appointments, other appointments -- and we work closely with the members of the Senate to try to clear those nominations for action. We also have a number of nominations still in our own internal pipeline here that have not been cleared off once the necessary paperwork is complete and the background checks are done. So it's an ongoing process and we work as collegially as we can with the Senate, probably in the cases of some committees, more collegially than with others. But that's the nature of divided government.

Q Is he likely to take advantage of the recess to act on any of them?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't want to speculate on recess appointments.

Q Mike, what's the latest take on the White House in the salmon dispute going on between --

MR. MCCURRY: We've been following the good work the State Department has been

doing on that. We've called upon the Canadian government to enforce the court injunction that's been ordered and continue to hope that both sides can amicably resolve the differences that they have got over maritime issues.

Q Do you think that this is going to heat up rather than cool down?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we hope it's peacefully resolved and that the unnecessary hindrance that has been extended to the ferry passengers ends quickly, and that both sides resolve the differences they've got with a minimum of -- certainly a minimum of violence and a minimum of interference with commercial activity.

Q Mike, once the Governor Weld nomination goes forward who's going to shepherd his nomination to the Senate?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, it will be a team of people that works on legislative matters both at the State Department and here at the White House. It will require clearly an extensive effort on our part to try to press the case for nomination.

Q How about over there, who is going to be the senator who is going to shepherd him around?

MR. MCCURRY: Do you mean who will we work with in the Senate? We will have our supporters and the Governor has his supporters on the Foreign Relations Committee and we'll work closely with them.

Q How do you overcome Jesse Helms' objections?

MR. MCCURRY: It will be difficult, but we hope not impossible.

Q Well, did the Governor help the effort or hurt it with his statement last week about theological problems inside the Republican Party?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not going to comment on -- he was making an observation about matters in the other party; I don't think I would necessarily want to comment on that here. We expect nominees to work closely with the Senate during the advice

and consent process and answer questions directly. That's what we'd expect of any nominee.

Q Do you still believe, however, that Weld's problems stem from an intra-GOP feud?

MR. MCCURRY: I suspect that may be part of it, but there are also particular concerns that individual members of the Senate have, and part of the process of considering confirmation by the Senate is to address concerns senators may have. We would expect to do that and certainly expect our nominee to do that.

Q Why did you muzzle him?

MR. MCCURRY: We do not allow any nominee whose nomination is pending before the Senate go out and speak in advance of hearings. That's just been general practice we've had. We've maintained that with Cabinet-level nominations and others. Now, we also believe people should have the right to defend themselves against attack, particularly unwarranted attacks, but as a general practice we discourage nominees from scheduling interviews until --

Q Why?

MR. MCCURRY: Because they should properly be considered by the elected representatives of the American people, the United States Senate, which has a constitutional role to advise and consent on presidential nominations. It's been a long-standing practice of this White House and, I suspect, previous White Houses as well.

Q Mike, just to follow up on my earlier question, would it be the administration's position that, if it were found that these Mexicans in New York had entered the country illegally, that they should be prosecuted and ultimately deported?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not -- because it's a matter that's likely going to be in litigation, I'm just not going to answer that here. You should really refer to the Justice Department.

Q Getting back to the budget negotiations, does the White House still believe

there should be \$85 billion in net tax cuts?

MR. MCCURRY: The President stands by the balanced budget agreement reached with the bipartisan leadership which calls for a net \$85 billion of tax relief.

Q Well, if there's a 20-cent cigarette tax hike, that comes to about \$15 billion. What additional tax cuts would you propose to bring it up from \$85 billion to \$100 billion?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the President's June 30th tax cut proposal is fully consistent with the balanced budget agreement, and we stand by that proposal.

Q But the Republicans say that that would lower it from \$85 to \$70 billion?

MR. MCCURRY: We disagree with them because we do not believe the extension of a child care tax credit to those who pay Social Security and Medicare payroll taxes is welfare. The Republicans seem to believe that people at the low end of the income scale who are working are somehow or other receiving welfare. And we don't believe that. We think that we have extended them tax relief.

Q Well, what kind of tax cut is that, though?

Q If that was put in the column of tax relief instead of spending, it would come out to \$85 billion -- is that what you're saying?

MR. MCCURRY: I think -- I'd have to go back and look at the exact numbers, but we've got it all in that paper that we put out.

Q Back on Weld. You said that there are individual members of the Senate who have concerns that should be addressed. Is the White House aware of some of those concerns, and what are they?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we've been working this process in advance of making the formal nomination. We do have some idea of some of the concerns, and we attempt to address those as best we can.

Q What are some of them?

MR. MCCURRY: It's up to individual senators to express their concern:

Q Do you know if Secretary Albright spoke with the Chairman about the
over the
weekend?

MR. MCCURRY: Her spokesman has indicated -- over the weekend? I
know
whether they spoke over the weekend, but she has spoken to the Chairman
about it,
as her spokesman has said.

Q What's the administration doing and what's your current thinking on the
Boeing
situation?

MR. MCCURRY: The current thinking is that we continue to hope the
European
Union and the Commission will act consistent with what we think are the
standards
that should apply to the review of a merger of this nature. The review will
to
be based on competitive criteria and not on whether or not there would be
competitor advantage by the proposed merger. And we continue to take
position. The discussions between the Commission and our government
representatives of Boeing continue, and we hope that the Commission will
the
correct decision.

Q Mike, back on this question about the tobacco tax cut -- setting aside
Earned Income Tax Credit and the stacking on that, if the Republicans say
that
the tobacco tax increase cost them \$15 billion, is the White House amenable
then
to finding \$15 billion elsewhere? Is that what you're saying?

MR. MCCURRY: I think that the additional coverage of children uninsured
by the
provision of that tax was over and above the \$85 billion net tax relief. But
I'll have to go back and look at that. In any event, I'm not going to try to
write a bill now. That's what our negotiators have been talking about with
their
counterparts, and it's not useful for me to speculate about what might be
out of legislation at the end of the day.

Q Mike, on the Boeing meeting, has the President made any calls on the
called Tony Blair or anybody?

MR. MCCURRY: Not that I am aware of, although senior levels of our

government
are following the matter very closely.

Q -- from the White House -- Berger or perhaps the Vice President or somebody?

MR. MCCURRY: I think Dan Tarullo from the National Economic Council has been following it most closely. And we'll check -- maybe Anne can check for and see if others have been as well.

Q Mike, on Saturday, the President welcomed the new IRA cease-fire. I what would you say to the Unionist community who are skeptical of the permanence of that cease-fire and are now threatening to vote against this crucial compromise proposal on decommissioning?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, as the President said on Saturday, we hope and believe that this is a moment of opportunity. And we believe that will be so, especially the parties head the call of the citizens of Northern Ireland. At the same

the President has been quite clear in saying that the institution of the cease-fire should be permanent and unequivocal. And we certainly hope this case it will be and that that will be demonstrated to be true over time. We laud those Unionists and Loyalists elements that have been -- have refrained violence themselves over these many months, and we hope that restraint continue to adhere.

Q Is the President likely to try and influence the Unionists to be more cooperative?

MR. MCCURRY: We do all that we can to try to be sympathetic and understanding to the leadership of both communities, understanding that there are deep divisions that persist as they have for centuries. But at the same time, the President is adamant in his belief that the people of Northern Ireland want peace and that this is a moment in which it might possibly be gained. And so our effort will be designed to encourage all parties to work closely with the government of the UK and the Republic of Ireland to further deepen and nurture the process that they have under way.

Q But it must be deeply frustrating at the moment when there is a new

opportunity, but the peace talks themselves might break down before the
of
the week.

MR. MCCURRY: We see this in Northern Ireland. We certainly see it in
Bosnia.

We see it, even as we speak, in the Middle East. Making peace is difficult
and
requires patience and requires a certain amount of discipline, but it also
requires the capacity to keep the hope of peace alive. And we certainly
be
encouraging the parties to approach these discussions in that spirit.

Q Mike, you talk about being sympathetic; is the White House sympathetic
to the
concerns the Unionists have to this cease-fire? Clinton was there just two
years
ago and he talked about the moment of opportunity. How is this different

MR. MCCURRY: As a general proposition, we try to understand the
concerns
expressed by elements of both communities and try to see if we can't be
helpful
in attempting to bridge differences. And the best way for us to do that, we
believe, is to be supportive of the process that the Prime Minister of Ireland
and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom are pursuing.

Q Is there any outreach to Sinn Fein?

MR. MCCURRY: We have contacts regularly with the parties and we do
detail
when and with whom we have those contacts.

Q Where is the President now on the Senate's proposal to means-test
Medicare,
and is he seriously considering Kerrey's proposal, compromise proposal
raising
the eligibility age? Is that something that he's seriously looking at?

MR. MCCURRY: There is no change in the views we've previously
expressed on
that. We believe that the differences that exist between the House and the
Senate bill, and the differences that exist between both bills' approach on

question and the process the administration prefers can be bridged as part
a
comprehensive agreement.

Q But how about on raising the eligibility age? Is that something --

MR. MCCURRY: Well, our views on that are well known, and we're working through our differences with the Congress as they wrestle with some type of legislation that would implement that portion of the bill.

Q On the Roth suggestions on Friday, did he move far enough toward the White House, at least in the area of IRAs, in terms of your -- out-year costs?

MR. MCCURRY: If you go down the column, the movement was in different directions depending on which provision you're talking about. In some cases, he moved closer to the House bill, which, as I said before, is further away from the White House. And on balance, we consider it a step in the wrong direction.

Q But on IRAs, the IRA provision itself?

MR. MCCURRY: We've still got work to do on that provision.

Q What's going on tomorrow?

MR. MCCURRY: Nothing yet. We'll have to tell you later in the day.

Let me do -- every once in a while, you get to kind of go back and revisit a subject that you talked about, and I wanted to do something. In July, right before the July Fourth weekend, I had a typically McCurry off-the-cuff reaction to a court ruling up in New York on the don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue policy.

And I've done a little more homework on that issue since, prodded, I think by some concern -- legitimate concern expressed within and around the gay lesbian community. And I should have pointed out in reacting to that court decision, among other things, that Secretary Cohen has expressed some concern about the implementation of the law, has empaneled a review group with the Department of Defense to look at the implementation of the act. They're working through issues like better training for members of the military as they implement the law, looking also at the allegations and the data with respect to those that suggest that the policy has not been carefully and effectively implemented. And in retrospect, I would have pointed that out if I had looked into the

more on July 3rd, and I thank the Human Rights Campaign, Service Members Legal Defense Network, and also Ken Bacon over at the Pentagon for educating me further and for prompting this clarification.

Q So what's the bottom line? Is it still under review as to how --

MR. MCCURRY: The bottom line is, the law is still the law. The opinion that case is being appealed by the Justice Department, as the Justice Department has announced, but we must continue the work of effectively administering law and making sure we do so with the kind of sensitivity that Secretary Cohen I said should apply.

Q I'm sorry, you say the law; you mean the policy. Right?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes, well, the policy is now the law, but it's being challenged, obviously, in the courts.

Q Do you have any statistics available of how many people have had to leave?

MR. MCCURRY: There are -- you can contact the Pentagon on that. There is an independent group called Service Members Legal Defense Network that has done work on that, has issued a report in February, its third annual report, that looks at that data. That's a private nongovernmental group, but I believe that the Defense Department looks carefully at the data that they assemble. They have some disagreements with the methodology, but that is a useful report if you're looking for information.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

MR. MCCURRY: Thank you.

END 1:40 P.M. EDT

#384-07/21

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TO: APRIL K. MELLODY
TO: Darby Stott
TO: Margaret M. Suntum
TO: C. Patricia Cogdell
TO: Julia R. Green
TO: Lorraine McHugh
TO: Laura D. Schwartz
TO: backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET
TO: wh-outbox-distr@clinton.ai.mit.edu@INET
TO: Lori E. Abrams
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TO: Brenda M. Anders
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TO: Jonathan Murchinson
TO: Steven J. Naplan
TO: Elizabeth R. Newman
TO: Peter Orszag
TO: Kristen E. Panerali
TO: Carol Parmelee
TO: Sally P. Paxton
TO: Julia Payne
TO: Jonathan M. Prince
TO: Peter O'Keefe
TO: Renee C. Riley
TO: Jonathan P. Robell

TO: Charles Ruff
 TO: Virginia N. Rustique
 TO: Evan Ryan
 TO: G. Timothy Saunders
 TO: Stuart Schear
 TO: Jill A. Schuker
 TO: Ruby Shamir
 TO: Douglas S. Sheorn
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 TO: Robert M. Shireman
 TO: Jake Siewert
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 TO: Brian D. Smith
 TO: Craig T. Smith
 TO: Richard Socarides
 TO: Douglas B. Sosnik
 TO: Todd Stern
 TO: Diane A. Stumpf
 TO: Mike Sullivan
 TO: Jonathan Schnur
 TO: Sylvia M. Mathews
 TO: Lisa Jordan Tamagni
 TO: Virginia M. Terzano
 TO: Terri I. Tingen
 TO: Barry J. Toiv
 TO: Jodie R. Torkelson
 TO: Serena C. Torrey
 TO: June G. Turner
 TO: Dag Vega
 TO: Lorraine A. Voles
 TO: Michael Waldman
 TO: Angelina Walker
 TO: Robert S. Weiner
 TO: Teresa Wildman
 TO: Natalie S. Wozniak
 TO: glynm@panet.us-state.gov@INET
 TO: usia01@access.digex.com@INET
 TO: 1=US@2=WESTERN
 UNION@3=@5=ATT.COM@*ELN\62955104@MRX@EOPMRX
 TO: 62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET
 TO: 73030.21@compuserve.com@INET
 TO: Manager Infomgt
 TO: newsdesk@usnewswire.com@INET
 TO: usnwire@access.digex.com@INET

??

MORE #384-07/21

MORE #384-07/21

MORE #384-07/21

- 4 -

MORE #384-07/21

MORE #384-07/21

- 12 -

- 11 -

MORE #384-07/21

MORE #384-07/21

- 16 -

- 15 -

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 7/25/97 11:28:00 AM
FROM Testa, Andrea P.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Title III [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Armstrong, Fulton T.
CARBON_COPY
TEXT_BODY Here is the reply to Sen. Helms:
TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT HELMS.DOC

Dear Mr. Senator:

Thank you for your letter expressing concern over my decision to issue a waiver of Title III of the Helms-Burton law.

As you know, I said in January that I expected to continue suspending this provision of this Act so long as our partners continued their stepped up efforts to promote a democratic transition in Cuba. My decision to renew the suspension reflects the sustained progress that has been made over the past six months and my expectation of further advances in the future. The European Union (EU) has formally renewed its commitment to the historic Common Position it adopted last December, binding all 15 EU member nations to make any improvement in relations

with Cuba dependent on concrete advances in human rights and political freedoms on the island. Furthermore, after careful consultation with the Congress, the U.S. and the EU reached an understanding in April to develop international disciplines to inhibit and deter the acquisition of confiscated properties or any dealings involving them. Key leaders of countries in Europe and, increasingly, Central and South America are pressing for the release of political prisoners, free elections, economic reform, and other measures that will help the Cuban people achieve the fundamental political and economic freedoms they deserve.

Title IV of the Helms-Burton law continues to be in effect and has been vigorously enforced. As a result, several firms have withdrawn from investments and contracts in Cuba and are reassessing future investments. Furthermore, the ITT and STET International Settlement constitutes a major step in the enforcement of Title IV. It reinforces the principle of respect for the property rights of U.S. citizens. It also serves as a disincentive to other foreign firms currently operating in or considering investment in confiscated U.S. property in Cuba, without the authorization of the U.S. claimant to the property concerned. In addition, the U.S. will continue enforcing Title IV during the negotiations of binding international disciplines as called for in the U.S-EU understanding.

The decision to suspend Title III is consistent with my strong commitment to implement the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act in a way that best serves our national interest and hastens a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510-6225

2

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT HELMSA.DOC

July 25, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: JAMES F. DOBBINS

FROM: ANDREA P. TESTA

SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Helms Opposing Waiver of Title III
of Helms-Burton

Senator Helms wrote expressing his unhappiness with the waiver of
Title III of
Helms-Burton. He also criticizes the efforts that have been made by
your
Administration to enforce Title IV.

The proposed reply states that the President's decision to suspend Title
III was
a result of the progress being made in strengthening the international
effort to
bring democracy to Cuba. Furthermore, the response indicates that
Title IV has
been vigorously enforced, citing the recent ITT-STET decision as an
example.

Concurrence by: Bill Danvers Alan Kreczko

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached Memorandum be forwarded to the President.

Attachment
Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Reply to Senator Helms
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

1

XXXX

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT HELMSB.DOC

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
JOHN HILLEY

SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Helms Opposing Waiver of Title III
of Helms-Burton

Purpose

To respond to Senator Helms's letter, which opposes the waiver of
Title III of
Helms-Burton and criticizes enforcement of Title IV.

Background

Senator Helms wrote expressing his unhappiness with the waiver of
Title III of
Helms-Burton. He also criticizes the efforts that have been made by
your
Administration to enforce Title IV.

Your reply states that your decision to suspend Title III was a result of

the
progress being made in strengthening the international effort to bring
democracy
to Cuba. Furthermore, your response indicates that Title IV has been
vigorously
enforced, citing the recent ITT-STET decision as an example.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the proposed reply to Senator Helms.

Attachment
Tab A Reply to Senator Helms
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

1

XXXX

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff
Mr. McLarty

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 7/28/97 4:37:23 PM
FROM Leavy, David C.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Second Term Accomplishments: [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Blinken, Antony J.

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

Tony--this is a fuller accomplishments doc. Edits? I didn't have anything for Denver?!?

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

ACCOM.DOC

President Clinton Second Term Accomplishments:

"To prepare America for the 21st century we must master the forces of change in the world and keep American leadership strong and sure for an uncharted time... Let us do what it takes to remain the indispensable nation, to keep America strong, secure and prosperous for another 50 years."-President Clinton, State of the Union Address, February 4, 1997.

* Israeli Troop Withdrawal From Hebron:

US brokered agreement advanced the Middle East Peace Process by successfully managing Israeli troop withdrawal from West Bank town of Hebron.

* Senate Ratification CWC.

The Senate ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention, one of the President's top priorities, which bans the production, stockpiling or distribution of chemical weapons. The CWC treaty will strengthen America's national security by isolating those countries still developing chemical weapons and make the use of these dangerous weapons less likely.

* Senate Ratification of Mexico Drug Certification.

The Senate reaffirm the President's decision to certify Mexico as an ally in combating drug trafficking.

* House Passage of MFN

The Administration secured passage of normal trading status with China. Forging a bipartisan consensus on engagement with China the President is working towards a policy of fostering a stable, secure and prosperous China that is a responsible member of the world community.

* Negotiation and Signing of NATO-Russia Founding Act/Paris Club.

The President traveled to Helsinki and Paris to develop a new security relationship between the NATO Alliance and the Russian Federation. The deceive meeting at Helsinki between President Clinton and President Yeltsin secured Russia's acceptance of NATO enlargement and built the foundation for the historic signing of the NATO-Russia Founding Act in Paris.

Full funding of 150 account in Balanced Budget Agreement.

The Administration succeeding in securing full funding for international relations programs in the balanced budget agreement. This was the first time in a decade that spending on foreign affairs did not decrease.

* Negotiation of International Telecommunications Agreement.

Negotiated market access agreement to open international global telecommunications markets to US telephone companies. This agreement eliminated tariffs and unshackled \$500 billion of trade in semiconductors, computers, telecommunications equipment

and software,
amounting to
a \$5 billion tax cut in tariffs on American exports.

* Burma Sanctions.

President Clinton imposed a ban on new US investment, imposed an arms embargo,
and
suspended all assistance to Burma to demonstrate the strong United States
commitment to seeing
Burma evolve into a democratic, law abiding society.

* Re-energizing Dayton Process/capture of war criminals.

The President launched an intensive campaign to reinvigorate the international
effort in implementing the Dayton Accords. The President directed his foreign
policy team to sharpen every point of leverage available, such as more

aggressively targeting economic assistance to localities and individuals that
support Dayton principles; denying political participation and other privileges
to officials who obstruct Dayton; and aggressively pursuing indicted war
criminals.

* Ordered Reorganization of US Foreign Policy Agencies:

To be more accountable and responsive to the challenges of the 21st century,
President Clinton
ordered the consolidation of the government agencies charged with conducting US
foreign. The
the Administration worked out a plan with the Congress to consolidate the State
Department
ACDA, USIA, and AID. This process will streamline processes, make communications
more
efficient and strengthen the conduct of US foreign policy.

* UN Arrears Package.

For the first time, the Administration and Congress (including Senator Jesse
Helms) have agreed

on a package to pay off US arrears to the UN and other international organizations and in conjunction with US repayment a reform play streamline and strengthen the United Nations.

*** Successful Latin American Trip.**

President Clinton visited Mexico and attended regional summits for Caribbean and Central American heads of state. The President's trip produced agreement on drugs, trade and regional security that helps integrate the hemisphere and increase the prosperity of the American people.

*** Successful law enforcement cooperation on Kansi Arrest.**

The FBI, CIA and other national security agencies, successful pursued and arrested the suspect in the killings of two CIA employees. The strong cooperative effort of the nation's law enforcement agencies is a model for deterring international crimes.

*** Madrid Summit/Culmination of enlargement process.**

At the Madrid Summit and visits to Warsaw and Bucharest, President Clinton culminated his vision of securing a new Europe. At Madrid, the NATO alliance issued invitations to Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic. This effort will help the national interest of the American people by reducing the possibility of instability, strengthen our common security and build toward a peaceful, undivided and democratic Europe for the first time in history.

*** Launched African Trade Initiative**

President Clinton launched an ambitious and innovative program aimed at spurring Africa's integration into the global economy through promotion of increased trade and investment.

3

3

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 8/6/97 12:32:46 PM
FROM Leavy, David C.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Second Term Accomplishments: [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Blinken, Antony J.

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

With edits and Denver graph. edits?

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

ACCOM_.doc

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Let us do what it takes to remain the indispensable nation, to keep America

strong, secure and prosperous for another 50 years."-President Clinton, State of the Union Address, February 4, 1997.

I. BUILDING A PEACEFUL, UNDIVIDED, DEMOCRATIC EUROPE:

*** Madrid Summit/Culmination of NATO Enlargement Process.**

At the Madrid Summit and in visits to Warsaw and Bucharest, President Clinton reached a milestone in realizing the vision of an undivided, democratic, peaceful Europe. At Madrid, the Allies invited Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to join NATO. Enlargement advances US national interest by enlarging the zone of stability in Europe, strengthening our common security, and creating a peaceful and secure environment for trade and economic growth in Central and Eastern

Europe. NATO also took important steps to adapt itself to new missions and to strengthen the successful Partnership for Peace.

*** Negotiation and Signing of NATO-Russia Founding Act/Paris Club.**

The President traveled to Helsinki and Paris to help forge a new security partnership between the NATO Alliance and the Russian Federation. The decisive meeting at Helsinki between President Clinton and President Yeltsin secured Russia's acceptance of NATO enlargement and built the foundation for the historic signing of the NATO-Russia Founding Act in Paris. Through the Act, NATO and Russia will work together to strengthen stability in all of Europe - consulting regularly and, where appropriate, acting jointly, as in Bosnia.

*** Re-energizing Dayton Process/Capture of War Criminals.**

The President launched an intensive campaign to reinvigorate the international effort in implementing the Dayton Peace Accords. The President directed his foreign policy team to build on the successes already taking in place in Bosnia by targeting economic assistance to localities and individuals that support Dayton principles; denying political participation to officials who obstruct Dayton; and bringing indicted war criminals to justice.

II. FORGING STABLE ASIA PACIFIC COMMUNITY:

*** House Passage of MFN**

The Administration secured passage of normal trading status with China and strengthened the bipartisan consensus on engagement with China. Engagement is in the national interest of the American people and the President is working towards a policy of fostering a stable, secure and

prosperous China that is a responsible member of the world community and works in partnership on common interests for the next century.

*** Burma Sanctions.**

President Clinton imposed a ban on new US investment, established an arms embargo, and suspended all assistance to Burma to demonstrate our condemnation of Burma's suppression of political freedom and commitment to seeing Burma evolve into a democratic, law abiding society.

III. REMAINING LEADING FORCE FOR PEACE and PROSPERITY:

*** Hosted Series of Meetings With Key Middle East leaders**

During February and March, President Clinton hosted at the White House Prime Minister Netanyahu, Chairman Arafat, President Mubarak and King Hussein to keep the peace process on track and in our effort to forge a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

*** Israeli Troop Withdrawal From Hebron:**

US brokered agreement advanced the Middle East Peace Process by successfully managing Israeli troop withdrawal from West Bank town of Hebron.

*** Hosted Successful Summit of the Eight in Denver.**

President Clinton hosted the leaders of G-7 countries that enhanced cooperation on the new global challenges of the 21st century. Working with our closet partners to lay a strong foundation for our common security and prosperity, the Summit leaders took specific steps to fight terrorism, drug trafficking, the spread of infectious diseases and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. These transnational threats pose a threat to the common security of the

world
community and the steps taken at Denver helped develop common
solutions to these
common problems.

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President Clinton visited Mexico and attended regional summits for
Caribbean and
Central
American heads of state. The President's trip produced agreement on
drugs, trade
and regional
security that helps integrate the hemisphere and increase the
prosperity for the
American people.

IV. MEETING NEW SECURITY THREATS:

* Senate Ratification CWC.

The Senate ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention, one of the
President's top
priorities,
which bans the production, stockpiling and distribution of chemical
weapons. The
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and
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the
nation's law
enforcement agencies is a model for deterring international crimes.

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3

4

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 8/6/97 2:29:20 PM
FROM Leavy, David C.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Second Term Accomplishments: [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Blinken, Antony J.

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

final with edits.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

ACCOM_.doc

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*

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*

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3

4

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 8/7/97 12:20:36 PM

FROM McEldowney, Nancy E.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT PFP Report to Congress [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Flanagan, Stephen J.
Danvers, William C.

CARBON_COPY Bendick, Gordon L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Danvers, William C.
Davis, William K.

TEXT_BODY Steve/Bill: A couple of days ago, I passed you hard copies of this year's report to Congress on PFP implementation. I know the report is rather long, but I have scrubbed it and think its in good shape. I'd like to get the package to the front office by tomorrow, if possible. Thanks.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

5279berger.doc

July 30, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ALEXANDER VERSHBOW

FROM: NANCY MCELDOWNEY

SUBJECT: Report to Congress on Implementation of NATO's
Partnership for Peace

Attached at Tab I is your memorandum to the President transmitting his annual Report to the Congress on Implementation of NATO's Partnership for Peace

Initiative. The report is from the Department of State and has been cleared with the Defense Department and Joint Staff.

Concurrence by: Bill Danvers, Steve Flanagan, Anne Witkowsky

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memo to the President

Tab A Transmittal Letters to the Congress

Tab B Report to Congress

Tab II Incoming from State

1

5279

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 5279ltr.doc

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 514 (a) of Public Law 103-236 (22 U.S.C. 1928 (a)), I am submitting to you this report on implementation of the Partnership for Peace (PFP).

The recent NATO Summit in Madrid highlighted the tremendous success of PFP and the important role PFP plays as a permanent security structure for the new Europe we and our NATO Allies are building. On the second day of the Summit, 27 PFP Partner Heads of State and Government met with their NATO counterparts under the auspices of the new Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. This meeting,

the first
of its kind, underscored the strength of the cooperative relationship
NATO has
built with its PFP Partners in the three-and-a-half years since the
creation of
PFP.

PFP has been instrumental in helping the three countries invited at
Madrid to
join the Alliance prepare for NATO membership. However, it has also
been a
critical tool in helping all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe,

regardless of their desire to join NATO, build stronger ties with
NATO and
develop closer cooperative relationships with all their neighbors. As
you will
see from the attached report, NATO and its Partners have made
impressive progress
in broadening and deepening the Partnership over the past year. With
the
creation of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the
implementation of
enhanced PFP, Allies and Partners together will help bring about our
shared goal
of a Euro-Atlantic community; safe, secure, and united by common
values and
common understanding.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

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

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 8/21/97 11:59:04 AM
FROM McCormick, Shawn H.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Congress Reaction on UNITA Sanctions [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Wilson, Joseph C.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY Joe - have heard that Jesse Helms and Africa subcommittee chair Ashcroft are really pissed; they are sending joint letter to Albright today. Are also preparing to call for hearings upon return in early September to "rake the administration over the coals" on why it is taking such actions. Understand even liberal Senator Feingold (subcommittee Ranking member) is ticked off at our position and will let Albright know.

Stay tuned . . .

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 9/3/97 7:27:17 PM
FROM Blinken, Antony J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Lippman [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Leavy, David C.
Luzzatto, Anne R.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY Looks good. some edits are marked.

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

From: Leavy,
David C.
Sent: Wednesday, September 03, 1997 7:16 PM
To: Blinken,
Antony J.; Luzzatto, Anne R.
Cc: Gray, Wendy E.
Subject: Lippman
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Tony/Anne--How does this look? Has what we
accomplishment thus far this year and highlights of major int. for
rest of year.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

ACCOM1.doc
President Clinton Second Term Accomplishments:

"To prepare America for the 21st century we must master the forces of
change in
the world and keep American leadership strong and sure for an
uncharted time...
Let us do what it takes to remain the indispensable nation, to keep
America
strong, secure and prosperous for another 50 years."-President
Clinton, State of
the Union Address, February 4, 1997.

I. BUILDING A PEACEFUL, UNDIVIDED, DEMOCRATIC
EUROPE:

* Madrid Summit/Culmination of NATO Enlargement Process

At the Madrid Summit and in visits to Warsaw and Bucharest, President Clinton reached a milestone in realizing the vision of an undivided, democratic, peaceful Europe. At Madrid, the Allies invited Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to join NATO. Enlargement advances US national interest by enlarging the zone of stability in Europe, strengthening our common security, and creating a peaceful and secure environment for trade and economic growth in Central and Eastern Europe. NATO also took important steps to adapt itself to new missions and to strengthen the successful Partnership for Peace.

*** Negotiation and Signing of NATO-Russia Founding Act/Paris Club**

The President traveled to Helsinki and Paris to help forge a new security partnership between the NATO Alliance and the Russian Federation. The decisive meeting at Helsinki between President Clinton and President Yeltsin secured Russia's acceptance of NATO enlargement and built the foundation for the historic signing of the NATO-Russia Founding Act in Paris. Through the Act, NATO and Russia will work together to strengthen stability in all of Europe - consulting regularly and, where appropriate, acting jointly, as in Bosnia.

*** Re-energizing Dayton Process/Capture of War Criminals**

The President launched an intensive campaign to reinvigorate the international effort in implementing the Dayton Peace Accords. The President directed his foreign policy team to build on the successes already taking place in Bosnia by targeting economic assistance to localities and individuals that support Dayton principles; denying political participation to officials who obstruct Dayton; and bringing indicted war criminals to justice.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:

- * Continuing to push for Senate Ratification of NATO+, internal adaptation, strengthen PFP, build partnerships with Russia, Ukraine.
- * Support full implementation of Dayton and complete SFOR mission on schedule.
- * Improve bilateral ties between Greek & Turkey and move Cyprus peace process forward.
- * Continue promoting Russian democracy, Western integration and arms control agenda.

II. FORGING STABLE ASIA PACIFIC COMMUNITY:

* House Passage of MFN

Secured passage of normal trading status with China and strengthened the bipartisan consensus on engagement with China. Engagement is in the national interest of the American people and the President is working towards a policy of fostering a stable, secure and prosperous China that is a responsible member of the world community and works in partnership on common interests.

* Burma Sanctions

President Clinton imposed a ban on new US investment, established an arms embargo, and suspended all assistance to Burma to demonstrate our condemnation of Burma's suppression of political freedom and commitment to seeing Burma evolve into a democratic, law abiding society.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:

- * Work to rebuild bipartisan consensus on engagement with China and draw China into world community by encouraging economic and political change.
- * Promote peace on Korean Peninsula (through Four Party Talks); implement

agreement to dismantle frozen N.K. nuclear reactor.

III. REMAINING LEADING FORCE FOR PEACE and PROSPERITY:

* Hosted Series of Meetings With Key Middle East leaders

During February and March, President Clinton hosted at the White House Prime Minister Netanyahu, Chairman Arafat, President Mubarak and King Hussein to keep the peace process on track and in our effort to forge a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

* Israeli Troop Withdrawal From Hebron

US brokered agreement advanced the Middle East Peace Process by successfully managing Israeli troop withdrawal from West Bank town of Hebron.

*

* Successful Latin American Trip

President Clinton visited Mexico and attended regional summits for Caribbean and Central American heads of state. The President's trip produced agreement on drugs, trade and regional security that helps integrate the hemisphere and increase the prosperity for the American people.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:

- * Pursue comprehensive Middle East Peace Process
- * Continue to support Haiti's transition to democracy.
- * Pursue settlement in Northern Ireland
- * Pursue effort to strengthen foundation of democracy and free markets in Americas during trip to S. America

IV. MEETING NEW SECURITY THREATS:

* Senate Ratification CWC

The Senate ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention, one of the President's top priorities, which bans the production, stockpiling and distribution of chemical

weapons. The CWC treaty will strengthen America's national security by isolating those countries still developing chemical weapons and make the use of these dangerous weapons less likely.

*** Hosted Successful Summit of the Eight in Denver**

President Clinton hosted the leaders of G-7 countries that enhanced cooperation on the new global challenges of the 21st century. Working with our closest partners to lay a strong foundation for our common security and prosperity, the Summit leaders took specific steps to fight terrorism, drug trafficking, the spread of infectious diseases and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. These transnational threats pose a threat to the common security of the world community and the steps taken at Denver helped develop common solutions to these common problems.

*

Senate Ratification of Mexico Drug Certification

The Senate reaffirmed the President's decision to certify Mexico as an ally in combating drug trafficking.

*** Successful law enforcement cooperation on Kansi Arrest**

The FBI, CIA and other national security agencies, successfully pursued and arrested the suspect in the killings of two CIA employees. The strong cooperative effort of the nation's law enforcement agencies is a model for deterring international crimes.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:

- * Submit CTBT legislation.
- * Encourage ratification of START II by DUMA
- * Negotiate worldwide ban on anti-landmines.

V. BUILDING OPEN TRADING SYSTEM:

* Negotiation of Information Technology Agreement and Telecommunications Agreement

Negotiated market access agreement to open international global information technology markets to US companies. This agreement eliminated tariffs and unshackled \$500 billion of

trade in semiconductors, computers, telecommunications equipment and software, amounting to a \$5 billion tax cut in tariffs on American exports. [Dave - ITA and Telecoms are separate. Need line on Telecoms - I'm pretty sure \$500B applied to ITA...]

* Launched African Trade Initiative

President Clinton launched an ambitious and innovative program aimed at spurring Africa's integration into the global economy through promotion of increased trade and investment.

* Passage of fast track authority.

* Continue work toward FTA in ASIA at APEC in November.

VI. KEEPING MILITARY STRONG AND DIPLOMACY FULLY FUNDED:

* Full funding of 150 account in Balanced Budget Agreement

The Administration succeeding in securing full funding for international relations programs in the balanced budget agreement. This was the first time in a decade that spending on foreign affairs did not decrease.

* Ordered Reorganization of US Foreign Policy Agencies

To be more accountable and responsive to the challenges of the 21st century,

President Clinton ordered the consolidation of the government agencies charged with conducting US foreign policy. The Administration worked out a plan with the Congress to consolidate the State Department, ACDA, USIA, and AID. This process will streamline processes, make communications more efficient and strengthen the conduct of US foreign policy.

*** UN Arrears Package**

For the first time, the Administration and Congress (including Senator Jesse Helms) have agreed on a package to pay off US arrears to the UN and other international organizations and, in conjunction with US repayment, a reform plan to streamline and strengthen the United Nations for the challenges of the next century.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:

- * Implement QDR
- * Secure U.N. arrears legislation and encourage UN reform (UNGA)
- * Continue reorganization of foreign affairs agencies.

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