FOIA MARKER

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

Collection/Record Group:     Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin:    Speechwriting
Series/Staff Member:         Michael Waldman
Subseries:                  

OA/ID Number:           14454
FolderID:                

Folder Title:            Clinton Administration Foreign Policy

Stack:       Row:    Section:    Shelf:    Position:
             S       92        4         3       3
October 1, 1996

Dear Colleague

I’m pleased to enclose the first edition of the Clinton Administration’s “Foreign Policy Fact Book.”

The book is divided into three parts. First, an overview of the Administration’s accomplishments over the past four years. Second -- the heart of the matter -- fact sheets on the major foreign policy issues with which we’ve contended. Third, a sampling of recent foreign policy addresses.

This book is a work in progress. We plan to update it on a regular basis. Your comments would be welcome.

Meanwhile, I hope you find this to be a handy, straightforward reference guide to what we’ve done -- and where we’re going.

Sincerely,

Tony Lake
Anthony Lake
THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY:
SEIZING THE OPPORTUNITIES & MEETING THE THREATS OF A NEW ERA

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S LEADERSHIP ON FOREIGN POLICY

TRANSNATIONAL FACT SHEETS
EUROPE FACT SHEETS
ASIA FACT SHEETS
MIDDLE EAST FACT SHEETS
LATIN AMERICA FACT SHEETS
AFRICA FACT SHEETS

SELECTED ADDRESSES

September 30, 1996
THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY:
SEIZING THE OPPORTUNITIES & MEETING THE THREATS OF A NEW ERA

We are living through the fastest and most profound change in history. By leading with steadiness, strength and flexibility, the Clinton Administration is seizing the opportunities created by change -- and moving decisively against the threats that change has produced -- to make the American people more secure and prosperous as we enter the 21st century.

The Clinton Administration is Seizing the Opportunities of a New Era

• Dramatically Reducing the Threat of Weapons of Mass Destruction. The Clinton Administration has pursued the most far reaching arms control agenda in history. Now, there are no Russian missiles pointing at our cities or citizens; we’re reducing Russian and U.S. arsenals by 2/3rds through the START treaties; we rid Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan of nuclear weapons; we’re safeguarding lethal materials in FSU; North Korea has frozen its dangerous nuclear program that had been in development for more than a decade; we extended indefinitely the Non Proliferation Treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons; and President Clinton was the first leader to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to end nuclear testing forever. Now, the Administration is focused on winning ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention to begin to banish poison gas from this earth.

• Leading the Fight for Freedom and Democracy Around the World. Often America -- and only America -- can make the difference between war and peace, freedom and repression. That’s good for America’s security, because countries that are open and at peace are less likely to make war or abuse human rights; and more likely to be good trading partners and to join America in the fight against common threats like terror, crime, drugs, WMD proliferation. Without becoming the world’s policeman, the Clinton Administration has led for peace and democracy -- moving seemingly intractable conflicts closer to resolution in the Mid East, Bosnia, Northern Ireland; and strengthening democracy in Russia, Central Europe, Haiti, Latin America and elsewhere.

• Opening Markets Abroad to Create Jobs at Home. The true measure of our people’s security includes not only their physical safety, but their economic well-being too. President Clinton has led the most dramatic changes in the world trading system since WWII. Through more than 200 trade agreements -- including GATT, NAFTA, APEC, Summit of Americas and our agreements with Japan -- we’re bringing down barriers to our products. America is once again the number one exporter in the world, creating more than 1 million good, high-paying jobs. We’ve positioned America to compete and win in new global economy.

• Strengthening our Alliances. The Clinton Administration’s steady leadership has strengthened our core alliances in Europe and Asia to meet new challenges. In Europe, we led the way to open NATO’s doors to Europe’s new democracies; created a productive military partnership with Russia in Bosnia; shored up the forces of reform in Russia, Ukraine, CEE. In Asia, the Administration revitalized our key security partnership with Japan by negotiating a new security charter; closely cooperated with Korea to promote lasting peace and non-proliferation on Peninsula; engaged steadily to promote an open, stable China that respects human rights, joins non-proliferation efforts, lives by the rules of free and fair trade.
The Clinton Administration is Meeting the Threats of a New Era

• Taking the Fight to Rogue States, Terrorists, Criminals and Drug Traffickers. President Clinton has led the effort to build a coalition of zero tolerance against these forces of destruction. He has worked to isolate rogue states through tough sanctions (Iran-Libya Sanctions Act) and, where necessary, force (tightened strategic strait jacket on Saddam, making it harder for him to attack Saudi Arabia and Kuwait). The President has advanced a concerted strategy against terrorism and international crime on three fronts: (i) abroad, by working more closely with our friends and allies (UN, Sharm el Sheik, G-7, Paris, FBI training centers) and alone when necessary (Iran-Libya Sanctions Act); (ii) at home by giving law enforcement the most powerful counter-terrorism tools available (anti-terror legislation, International Crime Control Act); (iii) in the airports and airplanes that link us together by increasing aviation security (most advanced detection technology; more searches and screening). He’s getting results: record number of terrorists brought to justice; attacks against NYC, airliners thwarted. And Clinton is cracking down on drug kingpins and states refusing to cooperate in war on drugs (e.g. Colombia) and targeting defense resources (helicopters, river boats) to South America and the Caribbean to help fight drugs at their source.

• Building a Strong Defense. After the Cold War, the Administration undertook the most successful restructuring of the military ever. Even as the size of our forces decreased, their capabilities, readiness and qualitative edge increased. The military is now better prepared to win wars on the battlefields of the future -- and to take on new missions like peacekeeping to protect our interests. President Clinton has stood up for our fighting men and women by: (i) increasing defense spending plans three times in three years; (ii) reversing the downward trend in procurement while streamlining rules and regulations; (iii) improving quality of life for active duty troops, veterans. Clinton has been willing to deploy force when necessary -- in the Persian Gulf; Haiti; Bosnia; Taiwan Straits.

• Developing a Smart, Sensible National Missile Defense Program. President Clinton is taking the right steps to defend America with a strong, realistic National Missile Defense program. To defend against existing threats -- short and medium range attacks against our troops and allies -- we’re spending $2.5 billion/year on six weapons systems. To prepare for the possibility of long range attack on our soil by a rogue state, the Administration will develop by 2000 a defensive system that could be deployed by 2003, well before the threat becomes real. It opposes a wrongheaded return to Stars Wars, which would force us to choose a budget-busting system today that could be obsolete tomorrow and would violate arms control treaties that make us safer. That’s the wrong way to defend America.
PRESIDENT CLINTON'S LEADERSHIP ON FOREIGN POLICY

President Clinton is Strong, Steady and Flexible in Shaping a Changing World. America is entering an era of remarkable possibility -- but also peril. The world is in the midst of the fastest, most profound change in history -- the end of the Cold War, the spread of democracy and free markets, blurring borders, the technological revolution. Mostly, this change is for the good, because it brings with it growth and new opportunities. But the forces of change also pose new threats to America: terrorism, international crime and drug trafficking; rogue states; the spread of weapons of mass destruction; dangerous regional wars born of ethnic and religious hatreds; economic dislocation that threatens to leave people behind. By innovating, adjusting to new situations and leading with steadiness and strength, President Clinton has seized opportunities and confronted threats to make Americans more secure.

President Clinton is Maintaining America's Leadership Role. After the Cold War, both the left and the right argued that America could afford to retreat from its responsibilities and choose escapism over engagement. President Clinton said they were wrong -- and led the fight for American leadership in the world. The global trend toward democracy, free markets and reducing the nuclear threat is neither inevitable nor irreversible -- it needs American leadership. The new threats we face -- terror, crime, drugs, rogue states -- are equal opportunity destroyers with no respect for borders. America must contend with them now or pay the price for its indifference later. President Clinton stood up to isolationists, worked with internationalists to defend the modest foreign affairs budget we need to combat terrorists, drug traffickers and organized criminals; to safeguard nuclear materials; to fund peacekeeping operations that stop conflict and share burdens; to open markets for American business and workers.

President Clinton takes Unpopular Actions to Advance U.S. Security and Prosperity. Time and again, President Clinton has rejected the politically expedient to make tough foreign policy decisions that were right for America. Despite substantial, sometimes overwhelming negative public opinion, President Clinton: (i) backed diplomacy with force in Haiti, ending the reign of terror and the flood of refugees to our shores; (ii) sent troops to Bosnia to stop the shells and slaughter and enforce peace; (iii) used our economic power to stabilize Mexico's economy, protecting American jobs and preventing financial chaos; (iv) secured passage of NAFTA and GATT, taking down trade barriers, creating more than a million American jobs.

President Clinton Knows When, Where and How to Lead. President Clinton has matched the need for American leadership with our interests and values -- and acted where he could make a difference, with the right tools at the right time. He believes the U.S. should use diplomacy and sanctions when we can, power when we must. (Diplomacy: Middle East, N. Ireland; N. Korea nuclear freeze; Sanctions: Iran, Iraq, Libya, Sudan. Power: Persian Gulf, Haiti, Bosnia, Taiwan Strait.) He knows that America should work with others to share the risks and costs of leadership when possible, but act alone when necessary. (With others: in Haiti, Bosnia; with Japan, S. Korea to freeze N. Korea nuclear program; with Russia to rid Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan of nuclear weapons; with international community to rescue Mexican economy; to pass GATT, NAFTA. Alone: Bombed Baghdad in retaliation for Bush assassination attempt; sent force to Persian Gulf to push Iraq from Kuwait border; Taiwan Strait)
TRANSNATIONAL
TRANSNATIONAL FACT SHEETS

THE STRONGEST, MOST CAPABLE MILITARY IN THE WORLD
NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE & THE ABM TREATY
REDUCING THE NUCLEAR THREAT
COMBATING TERRORISM
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
COMBATING INTERNATIONAL CRIME
AGGRESSIVE COUNTERNARCOTICS STRATEGY
INTELLIGENCE FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY
OPENING NEW MARKETS TO CREATE JOBS FOR U.S. WORKERS
UN FINANCING AND REFORM, COMMAND AND CONTROL
SUPPORTING THE FOREIGN AID BUDGET
PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS ABROAD
MAKING PEACEKEEPING WORK
GULF WAR VETERANS' ILLNESSES
BANNING ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES
PROTECTING THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT
EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES
THE STRONGEST, MOST CAPABLE & READY MILITARY IN THE WORLD

"... I have seen firsthand that our troops are the best trained, best equipped, best prepared fighting force in the world. They are skilled; they are strong; they are determined to succeed. They are also an extraordinary group of Americans."

President Clinton’s radio address
December 2, 1995

The United States is the only nation with the personnel, equipment and know-how to conduct large-scale, effective military operations around the globe. The security partnerships we form with our allies provides the necessary foundation for regional stability in key areas essential to the safety of America’s citizens. Our willingness and ability to defend shared interests and values ensures our strong global leadership. We are clearly the dominant world military power and our resource commitment ensures the safety and security of U.S. citizens at home and abroad

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Sensible Restructuring:

- Restructured our military for the post-Cold War world based on the Bottom Up Review which concluded that we must have the forces and the resources to fight and win two major regional conflicts nearly simultaneously; and the Nuclear Posture Review which retained a triad of strategic nuclear forces--air, sea and land--sufficient to deter any future hostile foreign leadership from seeking nuclear advantage.

- Correctly managing post-Cold War military spending reductions while maintaining an effective, daunting force. Impressive military responses to regional crises in Haiti and Rwanda, as well as swift and efficient deployments to the Persian Gulf in October 1994 and to Bosnia in December 1995 as evidence that the readiness and capability of our military forces has never been higher.

- Recognizing that a strong national defense must be founded on a strong national economy and that economic security is a vital element of America’s national security. Have worked to balance necessary defense spending needs with the need to rebuild our economy and reduce the federal deficit.

- **Opposing** irresponsible spending priorities in the Congressional defense plan, while programming for real growth in defense funding for modernization when needed -- just as the next generation of defense technologies becomes available at the end of this decade such as the F-22 and the F/A-18A/E -- when Congressional Budget Resolution show a real decline in defense spending totalling $8 billion less than our plan.
Increasing Resources:

- President Clinton's commitment to protect the absolute quality of our armed forces has been borne out by executive decisions which raised the level of the defense resources originally planned for U.S. military spending three times in the last three years-- adding back a total of almost $50 billion -- to strengthen the readiness, modernization and quality of life of our armed forces. In addition, he:

  Retained $31 billion in the defense budget over the next six years of the $46 billion available from inflation savings in order to procure greater capability and provide greater security to the American people than previous budgets would have allowed.

- Real increase in the defense budgets for the years 2000, 2001 and 2003 in order to fund all necessary modernization and to take full advantage of the next generation of cutting-edge defense technologies as they become available at the beginning of the next century.

U.S. Forces Overseas:

- Maintained commitment to NATO and to stability in Asia with a military presence of 100,000 American servicemen and women both in Europe and in Asia.

Security Partnership with Japan:

- Reaffirmed our commitment to Japan to keep our security alliance strong, to deepen our cooperation on defense policies and military postures and to coordinate our efforts to meet new security challenges as we approach the 21st century.

NATO's Partnership for Peace:

- Initiated the Partnership for Peace (PFP) program to engage former Warsaw Pact armies with NATO through regular cooperation, serving as the bridge for expanded NATO membership for some nations within the next four years. Successful PFP military exercises have been held in several European locations, including former Warsaw Pact nations, as well as in the United States at Fort Polk, Louisiana in August 1995. U.S. troops are transiting to Bosnia through former Warsaw Pact nations.

TMD & NMD:

- Developing and deploying effective Theater Missile Defenses (TMD) against the short- and medium-range missile threats we face today especially in the Middle East and Asia. Committed to developing by the year 2000 the best possible National Missile Defense (NMD) system that could be deployed as soon as 2003 to defend the nation from long-range ballistic missiles well in advance of assessed threats. Rather than spending $30-$60 billion dollars on
the Senate/House Leadership's plan and prematurely committing to a specific technology, the Administration's plan ensures deployment of the best possible NMD system if and when the threat emerges.

**START:**

- Reducing nuclear missiles along with the Russians at a pace well ahead of the missile reduction schedule mandated by the START I Treaty. Ratified the START II Treaty and await Russian ratification of START II. Together, START I and START II will eliminate bombers and missiles that carried a combined 14,000 Russian and American nuclear warheads. Launched cooperation and assistance to help Russia to improve controls of nuclear weapons material.

**CTBT:**

- Suspended nuclear testing and working with international partners to conclude and sign a true zero yield Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by September 1996.

**THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:**

Ensuring that America's military remains the best-equipped, best-trained and best-prepared fighting force in the world to face the continuing challenges posed by the post-Cold War world and the challenges of a new century.

- Instead of trimming $46 billion from defense budgets over the next six years to reflect better inflation estimates, we have retained $31 billion of that total in the defense budget, providing an "inflation dividend" which will further strengthen the services' ability to purchase the hardware needed to meet any anticipated challenges at the turn of the century.

- Our strong research and development program over the past three years is bringing that next generation of weapons to fruition; the V-22 Osprey, the F-22 fighter and the F/A-18 E/F fighter begin to enter production at the turn of the century. We must ensure that our budgets are adequate to produce these systems in sufficient quantities.

**Last Update:** September 10, 1996
"Our first priority is to defend against existing or near-term threats, like short- and medium-range missile attacks on our troops in the field or our allies... The possibility of a long-range missile attack on American soil by a rogue state is more than a decade away. To prevent it, we are committed to developing by the year 2000 a defensive system that could be deployed by 2003, well before the threat becomes real.... "

President Clinton, U.S. Coast Guard Academy
May 22, 1996

The Clinton Administration's ballistic missile defense program starts with a sober and clear-eyed look at the missile threat. It responds with a balanced program that emphasizes the current threat and stays well ahead of future threats and includes:

- **A responsible program for national missile defense.** The Administration is committed to developing by the year 2000 an NMD system that could be deployed as soon as 2003 -- well ahead of when we expect to see a long-range threat to the United States. This approach avoids committing to a specific technology today and thus ensures deployment of the best possible NMD system if and when the threat emerges. It also avoids premature consideration of whether amendments to the ABM Treaty are needed, thereby ensuring that the two-thirds reduction in U.S. and Russian nuclear inventories mandated by START I and II remain on track.

- **Defenses now against existing threats.** The Administration's first priority is to provide effective theater defenses (TMDs) against short-range missile threats we face today in the Middle East and Asia. We have requested almost $6 billion for research, development and procurement of effective TMDs.

- **Staying Ahead of future threats.** To meet future threats, the Administration is also committed to the development and deployment of a new generation of more advanced area-defense TMDs, including the Army Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system, the Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS) and the Navy "Upper Tier."

- **Commitment to the ABM Treaty.** The Clinton Administration believes we can preserve the ABM Treaty with Russia while also fielding the missile defenses we need.

- **Dole-Gingrich.** In contrast to the Administration's balanced approach to missile defense, the Dole-Gingrich plan would resurrect "Star Wars," violate the ABM Treaty, put at risk reductions in missiles and bombers carrying thousands of nuclear warheads and force us to choose a missile defense system that the Congressional Budget Office estimates will cost
between $30 - $60 billion dollars to defend against a threat that is unlikely to materialize in the next 15 years.

**A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:**

**NMD:**

- Committed to developing by the year 2000 a National Missile Defense (NMD) system that could be deployed as soon as 2003 should a long-range missile threat to our shores materialize and, contrary to other NMD plans being discussed, the Clinton Administration NMD plan allows for the deployment of a system more responsive to potential future threats, and will not jeopardize the nuclear missile reduction benefits of START I and II.

- The Dole-Gingrich NMD bill resurrects much of the Reagan Administration’s old, discredited “Star Wars” concepts, including the rejected space-based missile defenses. According to a recent estimate by the Congressional Budget Office, the costs of complying with the bill would range from $31 billion to $60 billion through 2010.

- That NMD plan also diverts scarce defense dollars from modernization priorities for each of our Services and from other more effective and urgent measures to address our nation’s security needs, including the destruction of nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union, arms control and export controls.

**TMD:**

- Responded to the most urgent threat we face today, short-range missiles in the Middle East and Asia, by making Theater Missile Defense our first priority. Since 1993 the Clinton Administration has aggressively pursued research, development, and procurement of effective TMDs.

- Since 1993, moving to enhance U.S. security, the Clinton Administration has requested almost $6 billion from Congress for research, development and procurement of effective TMDs, such as the Patriot, PAC-3 and Navy “Lower Tier,” designed to shoot down short-range missiles armed with conventional, chemical, biological or nuclear warheads. Patriot is in use now. PAC-3 production will begin in 1997 with the first unit equipped in 1999. Two ships capable of supporting the Navy Lower Tier system will be available in 1998 with a full compliment of missiles available by 2000.

- Committed to the development and deployment of a new generation of more advanced area defense systems, including the Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) and the Navy Upper Tier program, to meet future threats.
ABM:

- Reaffirmed with Russia in the May 1995 Clinton-Yeltsin Joint Statement that the ABM Treaty remains a cornerstone of strategic stability and that both countries have the option to establish and deploy effective TMD systems.

- President Clinton has directed his Administration to update the ABM Treaty to clarify the distinction between theater ballistic missile defenses not limited by the Treaty and strategic ballistic missile defenses limited by the Treaty.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- To meet future threats, the Clinton Administration is committed to the development and deployment of a new generation of more advanced, more capable area defense TMDs, including the Army Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system and Navy “Upper Tier.” The first THAAD missiles will be deployable in December 1998, giving the United States a rapidly deployable capability in a crisis.

- The Clinton Administration seeks to conclude an agreement to clarify under the ABM Treaty the demarcation between theater and strategic missile defenses.

Last Update: August 1, 1996
REDUCING THE NUCLEAR THREAT

"The United States will retain as long as necessary an arsenal of nuclear forces to deter any future hostile action by any regime that has nuclear weapons. But I will also continue to pursue the most ambitious agenda to dismantle and fight the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction since the dawn of the nuclear age."

President Clinton, United States Air Force Academy Commencement
May 31, 1995

President Clinton has moved aggressively to reduce the threat posed by nuclear weapons to all Americans. Over the past four years, the Administration has made unprecedented progress in curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and reducing the dangerous legacy of Cold War weapons' stockpiles.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Russia & CIS:

Detargetting:

- President Clinton’s agreement with Russian President Yeltsin in January 1994 to detarget strategic missiles has assured that, for the first time since the dawn of the nuclear age, no Russian missiles are targeted on Americans.

Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan:

- The U.S. persuaded Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan to return the former Soviet nuclear weapons on their soil to Russia and to forswear nuclear weapons forever. Kazakhstan returned the last warhead located on its territory to Russia in April of 1995; Ukraine achieved nuclear weapon free status in June 1996. In Belarus, the process of removal is on track for completion by the end of this year.

Cooperative Threat Reduction:

- Through the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program, the U.S. is helping Russia and other New Independent States transport, safeguard and destroy their nuclear weapons and build national systems to secure and safeguard weapons usable fissile material. In Russia, cooperative efforts are underway to enhance security measures at 50 nuclear weapons storage sites. Since 1992, the U.S. has provided $1.5 billion for Cooperative Threat Reduction efforts. Since 1993, approximately 3,800 former Soviet nuclear warheads have been removed from inventory and 900 long-range missiles and bombers have been dismantled, thanks in large measure to the Cooperative Threat reduction program.
Nuclear Security:

• The U.S. is engaged in unprecedented programs of cooperation with a number of countries, including Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Ukraine, to improve the security of nuclear materials and protect them from theft or diversion. In Russia alone, this program of cooperation is helping to protect hundreds of tons of weapons-useable nuclear material at more than thirty locations. While less weapons-useable material is located outside of Russia in the other New Independent States, programs are underway to improve security at every such site.

Operation Sapphire:

• In Operation Sapphire, we airlifted nearly 600 kilograms of highly enriched uranium -- enough for dozens of bombs -- from Kazakhstan for safe disposition in the United States.

• Since 1995, enough highly-enriched uranium for over 350 nuclear weapons has been blended down to low-enriched uranium and shipped to the United States for use as fuel in commercial nuclear reactors, generating electricity to serve American consumers.

START I:

• The U.S. and Russia are well ahead of the missile reduction schedule mandated by the START I Treaty, which entered into force in December 1994. Since 1993, over 3,800 former Soviet nuclear warheads have been removed from operation and 900 long-range missiles and bombers have been dismantled, thanks in large measure to the Cooperative Threat Reduction program.

START II:

• The U.S. has ratified the START II Treaty. When ratified by Russia, START II (in combination with the START I Treaty which we entered into force in December 1994) will eliminate bombers and missiles that carried over 14,000 Russian and American nuclear warheads -- cutting U.S. and Russian arsenals by 2/3rds from their Cold War heights.

Safety and Security:

• At the April 1996 summit of world leaders in Moscow on nuclear safety and security, President Clinton spearheaded efforts to improve international cooperation to combat the threat posed by illicit trafficking in nuclear materials as well as to improve the safety of civilian nuclear reactors and the management of nuclear wastes.
NPT:

• U.S. diplomacy played a critical role in securing the indefinite and unconditional extension by consensus of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty—the cornerstone of our efforts to control nuclear proliferation.

North Korea:

• North Korea’s nuclear program has been frozen and is to be dismantled under the U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework, under monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

CTBT:

• On September 10, the United Nations General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to adopt the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) that has been negotiated during the last three years with U.S. leadership in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. President Clinton will sign the CTBT on September 24 in New York at the United Nations. By banning all nuclear explosions, the CTBT will constrain the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons; end the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons; contribute to the prevention of nuclear proliferation and the process of nuclear disarmament; and strengthen international peace and security. The CTBT thus marks an historic milestone in our efforts to reduce the nuclear threat and build a safer world.

Counter-Trafficking Efforts:

• The Customs Service and the FBI have placed the prevention of illicit nuclear trafficking among their top investigative priorities. U.S. law enforcement officials are engaged in training and liaison activities with countries across Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The Department of Defense and the FBI have launched a joint program to train Eastern European and former Soviet states to combat trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, their components and technologies.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

While the overall threat of nuclear weapons to the United States and the world has declined, nuclear weapons remain one of our most important national security concerns. This requires that we:

• Continue efforts to reduce the nuclear threat, including Russian ratification and entry-into-force of START II.

• Work to secure ratification and entry into force of the CTBT.
• Continue implementing the Agreed Framework to eliminate North Korea's dangerous nuclear facilities, including through increased international support for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), the multilateral body responsible for this effort.

Last Update: September 19, 1996
COMBATING TERRORISM

"In this fight ... American leadership is indispensable ... Make no mistake about it: The bombs that kill and maim innocent people are not really aimed at them, but at the spirit of our whole country and the spirit of freedom. Therefore, the struggle against terrorism involves more than the new security measures I have ordered and the others I am seeking. Ultimately, it requires the confident will of the American people to retain our convictions for freedom and peace and to remain the indispensable force in creating a better world at the dawn of a new century."

President Bill Clinton
The George Washington University
August 5, 1996

President Clinton has made the fight against terrorism a national security priority. His past and recent efforts have advanced a concerted strategy to fight terrorism on three fronts: (1) beyond our borders by working more closely than ever with our friends and allies; (2) at home, by giving law enforcement the most powerful counterterrorism tools available; and (3) in our airports and airplanes by increasing aviation security. These efforts are part of the President’s comprehensive strategy to ensure that Americans enjoy the safety and security they deserve and that America enters the 21st century as the greatest force for peace and prosperity on earth.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

The Clinton Administration has a concerted strategy for fighting terrorism on 3 fronts:

Fighting Terrorism Abroad:

Cooperation with Allies:

- We are working more closely than ever before with our allies to combat terrorism by sharing information and coordinating efforts to block those states that attempt to sponsor terror.

- Hosted gathering of international counter-terrorism experts in Washington to pursue better cooperation and strengthened capabilities for controlling borders, stopping terrorist fundraising, and eliminating safe havens for terrorists through stronger laws and enforcement.

Budapest Law Enforcement Academy:

- Opened a law enforcement academy in Budapest that is training people from 23 countries.

FBI Satellite Efforts Overseas:

- Opened an FBI office in Moscow with more soon in Cairo, Islamabad, Tel Aviv and Beijing.
• FBI is actively involved in providing counterterrorism training to over forty countries in the international law enforcement community.

Increased Funding:

• President Clinton has requested more support for counter-terror intelligence in 1997 than was appropriated by Congress last year and has called for an increase in training and assistance programs to foreign nations.

Sanctions on Iran, Libya, Sudan, and Iraq:

• President Clinton signed the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 on August 5, 1996 allowing him to impose an embargo against both nations, depriving them of the revenues that can be used to finance terrorism and denying them the benefits of trade and investment with the U.S. until they terminate their sponsorship of terrorism.

• President Clinton has also extended economic sanctions against Sudan and held tight sanctions against Iraq for their support and sponsorship of terrorism.

Summit of the Peacemakers:

• Following the Rabin assassination and terrorist bombings in Israel, President Clinton called for and co-chaired the historic Summit of the Peacemakers in Egypt in March, 1996, a gathering of 29 regional and world leaders to design and support new counter-terrorism initiatives and to further the Mid East Peace Process.

Counterterror Assistance to Israel:

• In FY 1996, President Clinton sent $50 million in counterterrorism assistance to Israel, and has proposed to Congress that we provide another $50 million in FY 1997. This $100 million in assistance will allow for the purchase and shipment of counter-terrorism equipment and training to support the eradication of terrorism in and around Israel.

G7 Counter-Terror Efforts:

• Group of Seven plus Russia held an unprecedented counterterrorism conference at the ministerial level in Ottawa in December 1995 and pledged to take joint action to weaken international terrorism.

• In June 1996, President Clinton and his fellow G7 leaders met at Lyon and adopted 40 American recommendations to combat transnational crime and terrorism. On July 30, the law enforcement and foreign ministers of the G7 met in Paris, made firm commitments to rapid implementation of the Lyon initiatives including working together to better protect mass transportation through strict international standards for airport bomb detection, screening and
security; cooperation on vehicle and explosive identification; and standardization of passenger and cargo manifests.

U.S. Troops in Saudi Arabia:

• Force protection measures underway include the construction of expanded facilities at Prince Sultan Air Base, a remote and safer location to which virtually all American troops based in Saudi will relocate. Also underway is the repatriation of nearly all U.S. military dependents from Saudi.

• Ordered investigations into the Dhahran bombing by the FBI and retired General Downing and immediately began implementing quasi-totality of Gen. Downing's recommendations to improve force protection.

Combating International Crime:

• At the October, 1995 50th UN General Assembly, President Clinton called for an International Declaration on Citizen's Security which has already won wide support throughout the international community and is expected to go before the UN for adoption in the fall.

Chemical Weapons Convention:

• President Clinton had urged Senate ratification of the CWC by the U.S. Senate this year. Its September, 1996 decision to postpone a vote on the treaty has left the Administration more determined than ever to win Senate ratification as soon as possible. When the CWC enters into force it will ban an entire class of weapons of mass destruction, prohibiting not only the use but also the development, production, acquisition and stockpiling of chemical weapons. The CWC will make it more difficult and more costly for terrorists to acquire chemical weapons. Under the CWC, more than 70,000 tons of U.S. and Russia chemical weapons alone will be destroyed.

Fighting Terrorism at Home:

Banning Fundraising for Terrorists:

• Signed legislation banning fundraising in the United States for terrorist organizations.

Deporting, Barring, and Extraditing Terrorists:

• Signed legislation allowing U.S. officials to deport terrorists from American soil without being compelled by the terrorists to divulge classified information, and to bar terrorists from entering the United States in the first place.
Expanding FBI Role and Budget:

- Under the Clinton Administration, we have greatly increased the FBI's budget and staff. Funding to the FBI's international and domestic counterterrorism programs were supplemented by approximately 40%. Personnel assigned to these programs since 1992 have increased approximately 50%. 1995/96 Counterterrorism Supplemental and Amendment provided the FBI with resources above the normal funding received from Congress.

- FBI has created a Counterterrorism Branch that acts as the center for information collection, analysis and dissemination to better combat terrorism at home and abroad.

FBI Efforts in Atlanta:

- After the Atlanta bombing attack, the FBI has deployed a large number of agents and other resources to work alongside state and local law enforcement to find those responsible and prosecute them rigorously.

Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act:

- President Clinton called for and signed the "Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996" into law, which included many Administration proposals that give law enforcement officials tough new tools to stop terrorists before they strike, and to bring them to justice if they do.

International Crime Control Act of 1996:

- Because terrorism, international organized crime and drug trafficking are increasingly interconnected, the President will soon submit legislation that expands our fight against money laundering so criminals and terrorists have a tougher time financing their activities, strengthens our border controls to keep more criminals and terrorists out of America; and, increases the penalties for violent crimes committed against Americans abroad.

Continue to Call for Stronger Measures:

- Ever since Oklahoma City, the President has consistently and repeatedly called for additional counterterrorism tools that Congress thus far has refused to approve: broader wiretap authority to cover pay phones and hotel phones and chemical markers in the most common explosives to make it easier to track down bomb makers.
Fighting Terrorism in Our Airports and Airplanes:

Tougher Security Measures:

- In response to the public concern over air travel after the tragedy of TWA 800, the President ordered the FAA to impose new, tough airport security measures to enhance our ability to deter and detect terrorist acts. For all international flights, we will search every plane and every cargo hold.

Aviation Safety and Security Commission:

- Established Aviation Safety and Security Commission Headed by Vice President. President Clinton accepted the Commission's initial report and twenty specific actions that provide near-term improvements in aviation security, including the increase in government resources and personnel assigned to counter-terrorism efforts, the deployment of advanced detection technologies, improved screening of airline passengers and employees and improved assistance to the families of victims.

- Commission continues to develop additional recommendations to enhance security and safety, and on ways to modernize air traffic control for a February 1997 final report.

Explosive Detection Machines:

- The Administration has field tested new explosive detection machines in Atlanta and San Francisco; increased security vigilance at our airports; and, the FAA formed a private sector/government commission to review aviation security.

Getting Results:

Terrorism Foiled Overseas:

- In the Philippines our intelligence prevented a terrorist from bombing multiple U.S. commercial aircraft as they crossed the Pacific.

- We have greatly increased the extradition of terrorists. This Administration has extradited more terrorists during the previous three years than during the entirety of the previous three Administrations.

Foiling Terrorism at Home:

- Under the Clinton Administration, we have prevented major terrorist attacks before they happened. In New York City, U.S. law enforcement foiled plots against the United Nations and the Holland Tunnel.
Swift Arrests and Prosecutions:

- Justice Department, international, national and local law enforcement attention culminated in the near immediate arrest of Oklahoma City bombing suspects and the rapid conviction of the World Trade Center bombers as well as the arrest of a suspect in the Unabomber case.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Will continue pushing Congress for new legislation to give our law enforcement the resources the President asked for initially: increased wire tap authority and chemical markers for the most common explosives -- including black and smokeless powder -- so that we can more easily track down bomb makers, and better protect the American people.

- Will continue pressing the U.S. Senate to outlaw poison gas once and for all by ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention.

- Push for the rapid implementation of the measures agreed upon by the international community at Lyon and Paris.

- Persuading the UN to adopt the U.S.'s International Declaration on Crime and Public Security.

Last Updated: September 28, 1996
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

"... I urge the Senate to ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention, so that we can eliminate chemical weapons stockpiles and give our law enforcement new powers to investigate and prosecute people planning attacks with such weapons. We have seen the terrible, destructive impact of sarin gas in the Tokyo subway. Within a month of that attack, Japan's Diet ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention, but we still have not done so. If the Chemical Weapons Convention were in force today, it would be much more difficult for terrorists to acquire chemical weapons. They are not waiting, and we shouldn't either."

President Clinton, Remarks at The George Washington University, August 5, 1996

Chemical weapons pose a threat not just to our troops in the field but also to innocent civilians, as last year's poison gas attack in the Japanese subway showed. The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), particularly its law enforcement requirements and nonproliferation provisions, will strengthen existing efforts to fight chemical terrorism. And it will make it less likely our military will have to face poison gas on the battlefield.

The CWC is the most comprehensive treaty in the history of arms control, banning an entire class of weapons of mass destruction and prohibiting not only the use but also the development, production, acquisition and stockpiling of chemical weapons. When the convention enters into force, proliferators and terrorists alike will find it more difficult and more costly to acquire chemical weapons. Under the CWC, more than 70,000 tons of U.S. and Russian chemical weapons alone will be destroyed.

The CWC encompasses the most comprehensive verification regime ever negotiated, providing for both declarations and routine as well as challenge inspections to ensure compliance with its provisions. The CWC will provide the U.S. and other parties with unprecedented access to information regarding other countries' chemical weapons efforts.

The CWC opened for signature in Paris on January 13, 1993. Thus far, it has been signed by 160 countries and ratified by 61. To bring the CWC into force, 65 nations must ratify it.

The President has urged ratification of the CWC by the U.S. Senate this year. Its decision to postpone a vote on the treaty has left the Administration more determined than ever to win Senate ratification as soon as possible. The CWC is a central element of U.S. arms control and nonproliferation policy that will strengthen U.S. national security and contribute to global stability.
A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Presidential Engagement:

- Submitted the CWC to the Senate in November 1993, with a strong recommendation for ratification in 1994.

- Testimony by Secretary of State Christopher, Secretary of Defense Perry, JCS Chairman Shalikashvili and other senior officials, supporting CWC ratification. Thirteen Senate hearings and one House hearing have been held on the Convention since 1994.

- Submitted CWC implementing legislation to the Congress in May 1994 and again in May 1995.

- Appointed former Congressman Martin Lancaster to be Special Advisor to the President and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director on the Chemical Weapons Convention in May 1995. Appointed Dr. Lori Esposito Murray to succeed Congressman Lancaster in April 1996.

- Achieved strong bipartisan vote (13-5) in favor of CWC ratification by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 29, 1996.

- Secured agreement of the Senate to schedule final debate and voting on the CWC by September 14, 1996.

- In September 1996, the Senate decided to postpone its planned vote on the CWC.

- President Clinton made clear his determination to bring the treaty to a vote as soon as possible in a statement to the nation, and in his address to the United Nations General Assembly.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Secure Senate advice and consent to ratification of the CWC as soon as possible.

- Seek as universal as possible coverage of the CWC by encouraging all nations of the world which have not yet signed or ratified the treaty to do so.

Last Updated: September 28, 1996
COMBATING INTERNATIONAL CRIME

"Nowhere is cooperation more vital than in fighting the increasingly interconnected
groups that traffic in terror, organized crime, drug smuggling and the spread of weapons
of mass destruction...These forces jeopardize the global trend toward peace and freedom,
dermine fragile democracies, sap the strength from developing countries, threaten our
efforts to build a safer, more prosperous world."

President Clinton
United Nations General Assembly, October 22, 1995

Around the globe, citizens face new threats by way of the explosion in the volume and seriousness
of international criminal activity. This dramatic increase can be traced to several factors. First,
advances in technology that have made international communications and travel commonplace
have created unprecedented opportunities for international criminals. Second, the profound
economic and political changes since the end of the Cold War, especially in Central Europe and
the former Soviet Union, have provided fertile new ground for international criminal syndicates.
Third, criminal organizations have begun to cooperate among themselves and across national
boundaries - drug dealers with terrorists, fraud artists with money launderers, creating a nexus of
evil that poses our next great national security evil.

To meet the growing danger that international crime poses domestically and globally, the
President signed Presidential Decision Directive 42 on October 20, 1995. This Directive declares
that international crime is a threat to the national security of the United States and launches a
series of initiatives designed to combat this threat.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

• Money Laundering - Announced to United Nations General Assembly, October, 1995, that
the U.S. government will identify countries condoning or tolerating money laundering and
press them to crack down. If no satisfactory improvement is made, the U.S. Government will,
if necessary, impose financial and other sanctions on non-cooperating states.

• Freezing Assets of Criminal Front Organizations - International crime groups have
increasingly moved into legitimate businesses, financed by laundered profits from their illegal
activities such as narcotics, smuggling or political corruption. These front companies rely
heavily on imported goods and on licensing agreements in the United States and Europe. Last
year, President Clinton signed an Executive Order invoking extraordinary Executive authority
to freeze the assets in the United States of the largest drug ring in the world -- the Cali Cartel
-- and prohibit dealings with its front companies to cut off its economic lifelines.

• As a result of President Clinton's 1995 Executive Order, nearly 300 individuals and companies
have been designated as fronting for Colombian narcotraffickers. All of their U.S. assets are
blocked and U.S. individuals and entities are prohibited from engaging in transactions with
them.

- **Visa Revocation** - Revoked the personal visa of President Samper and other Colombian
officials as a demonstration of U.S. resolve that those who knowingly assist narcotraffickers
will be found ineligible to visit the United States, no matter who they are.

- **Legislation** - The *International Crime Control Act of 1996*, proposed by President Clinton on
August 5, 1996, addresses the growing phenomena of cross-border criminal activity. The
Act will enhance our government’s efforts to go after violent international criminals --
including terrorists -- by rigorously investigating and prosecuting them, taking their money
and depriving them of their ability to cross our borders and strike at our domestic
institutions.

- **International Cooperation** - In the wake of the Cold War, as divisions between East and West
are overcome, there is a great opportunity for global cooperation to combat the new threats of
this era -- terrorism, narcotics, nuclear and conventional weapons smuggling, political
corruption and financial fraud. The United Nations should now turn its attention to these new
post-Cold-War threats. In his address to the United Nations General Assembly in October,
1995, President Clinton urged the nations of the world to adopt a “Citizen’s Security Charter”
to address the growing threat of international crime, terrorism and narcotics. The proposed
Charter would identify these threats as common dangers to all the nations of the world,
establish a goal of a unified front against them and create a cooperative framework for
international action.

- **Chemical Weapons Convention** - President Clinton had urged Senate ratification of the CWC
by the U.S. Senate this year. Its September, 1996 decision to postpone a vote on the treaty
has left the Administration more determined than ever to win Senate ratification as soon as
possible. When the CWC enters into force it will ban an entire class of weapons of mass
destruction, prohibiting not only the use but also the development, production, acquisition and
stockpiling of chemical weapons. The CWC will make it more difficult and more costly for
terrorists to acquire chemical weapons. Under the CWC, more than 70,000 tons of U.S. and
Russia chemical weapons alone will be destroyed.

- **Training and Assistance** - A major obstacle to our international anti-crime efforts is the
inadequacy of many other nations’ law enforcement capabilities. Deficient laws and
procedures, outdated judicial systems and poorly trained, under-equipped police and
prosecutors hinder broadscale efforts to attack criminal organizations abroad. President
Clinton has called for an increase in training and assistance programs to foreign nations that
join in the fight against international crime.

- The Clinton Administration opened a law enforcement academy in Budapest that is training
people from 23 countries, opened an FBI office in Moscow with more soon in Cairo,
Islamabad, Tel Aviv and Beijing and the FBI is actively involved in providing counterterrorism
training to over forty countries in the international law enforcement community.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Implement the President's initiative to combat money laundering and begin intensive negotiations with noncomplying states as soon as possible.
- Introduce the international crime legislation package and push for its passage.
- Continue to aggressively root-out front businesses for narcotics cartels.
- Push for international adoption of the Citizen's Security Charter.
- Enhance our training and assistance programs.

Last Updated: September 28, 1996
AGGRESSIVE COUNTERNARCOTICS STRATEGY

"...All Americans must accept responsibility to teach young people that drugs are illegal and they are deadly... The National Drug Control Strategy is designed to prevent a new drug use epidemic through an aggressive and comprehensive full-court press that harnesses the energies of committed individuals from every sector of our society... We invite every American... to join our national campaign to save our youth"

President Clinton, transmitting the 1996 National Drug Control Strategy to Congress

There is no single silver bullet in the fight against illegal drug use. The Administration is committed to combating this scourge on all fronts, including internationally, at the federal, state and community levels to reach each and every individual, particularly the nation’s youth. The National Drug Control Strategy is designed to accomplish this by focusing efforts on every aspect of the drug problem -- helping our youth, reducing crime and violence at home, reducing the social costs of drug abuse, and shielding our borders and breaking foreign and domestic sources of drugs.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

An International Cocaine Strategy:

- **Disruption in the Cocaine Production and Distribution Network:** A regional air interdiction program has disrupted the major air route for smugglers between Peru and Colombia. The cooperative effort between the United States, Peru, and other governments in the region has disrupted the coca markets on the ground, making coca cultivation financially less attractive to the farmers who initiate the cocaine production process.

- **Arrests of Colombian Drug Cartel Leadership:** Colombian law enforcement authorities, with U.S. assistance, arrested six of the seven Cali Drug Cartel leaders in 1995. One suspect subsequently escaped and was killed by Colombian National Police, while resisting arrest. Continued pressure on Colombian drug lords has resulted in a recent flurry of surrenders and arrests of “next generation” traffickers, causing further disruption of cartel operations.

- **Arrest of a Major Mexican Drug Trafficker:** In January 1996, the leader of one of Mexico’s four major cocaine smuggling organizations was arrested in Mexico and expelled to face U.S. charges.
• *Interdiction*: A third of the cocaine produced in South America is intercepted before it hits our streets or those of other countries through cooperative efforts with source and transit zone countries.

• *Largest maritime cocaine seizure in U.S. history*: A multi-agency operation, comprised of both the U.S. Coast Guard and the Navy, seized more than 12 tons of cocaine from the NATALY I, a 112-foot Panamanian fishing vessel boarded in the Pacific Ocean 780 miles west of Peru. This action exemplifies interagency cooperation and the importance of maintaining a strong transit zone presence and flexible interdiction capability. More recently, another 4 tons of cocaine were seized in August 1996 by the U.S. Coast Guard and the Navy on the Honduran-registered fishing vessel OYSTER 50 miles west of Colombia in the Pacific Ocean.

**An International Heroin Strategy:**

• The President recently developed a new international heroin strategy to blunt the impact of the growing potential heroin problem. The President’s Directive reflects the need for a significantly different approach than that prescribed for cocaine. The heroin strategy targets an illicit industry that is more decentralized, more diversified, and more resistant to law enforcement operations.

• Key Asian countries have begun to arrest kingpins involved in heroin trafficking and to extradite them to the United States. Such efforts to attack these drug trafficking organizations are being intensified.

**Aggressive Use of the Annual Certification Process:**

• This Administration has used the drug certification statute with unprecedented vigor, for the first time decertifying a friendly, democratic country, Colombia, the source of 80% of the cocaine entering the United States.

• As a result of Colombia’s inadequate narcotics performance, this Administration has cut off most U.S. assistance to that country.

• The United States has also revoked the personal U.S. visas of Colombia’s President and a number of high level Colombian officials because of narcotics related activities, again an unprecedented action.

**Increased Border Security Against Smuggling:**

• U.S. Customs “Operation Hard Line” has reduced instances of illegal vehicle and foot border crossings along the Southwest border by more than 40 percent. The success against smuggling has continued with a 125 percent increase in narcotics seizures in commercial cargo along the Southwest border in Fiscal Year 1995.
- With the help of increased border patrols and customs enforcement, seizures of illegal drugs along the Southwest border are up 40% over the last year.

Presidential Directive Against International Organized Crime:

- In October 1995, the President issued an Executive Order for the first time invoking the International Emergency Economic Powers Act for counternarcotics purposes, freezing the assets in the United States of drug cartels and individuals centered in Colombia, and prohibiting U.S. persons from doing business with them.

Disruption of Money Laundering Operations:

- The Departments of the Treasury, Justice, and State have been actively engaged in carrying out anti-money laundering efforts. At the Summit of the Americas hosted by the President in 1994, the leaders of 34 nations in the Western Hemisphere agreed to a set of principles that included a commitment to fight drug trafficking and money laundering. The U.S. subsequently coordinated the development of a Communiqué on Money Laundering which was adopted by the international community in 1995 and which laid out a series of steps for countries to take to implement an effective anti-money laundering program.

A Methamphetamine Strategy:

- This administration took action to confront the emerging Methamphetamine problem by developing a new strategy early on to address the problem. It is a comprehensive law enforcement, prevention, and treatment strategy -- coordinating efforts at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Resources and Funding:

- The Administration’s counternarcotics funding requests to Congress have risen from $12.7 billion in 1993 to $15 billion in 1997, and increase of about 25%.

- The Administration continues to seek additional resources for counternarcotics, most recently by a request by the President in April 1996 for $250 million in supplemental funding, and a drawdown of $112 million worth of Defense equipment in September 1996, to aid foreign counterdrug efforts.

- Despite Congress’ failure to provide all the funds the Administration has requested, we have the largest drug control budget ever.
Defense Drawdowns To Aid Foreign Anti-Drug Programs:

- President Clinton has directed that $112 million worth of Defense Department equipment, services and training be provided to assist our allies in stopping the flow of drugs at the source, before they reach our shores.

- Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Mexico, and several Eastern Caribbean states will receive equipment such as helicopters, observation aircraft, flight support equipment, communications gear, training and utility vehicles and river patrol boats.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Administration will continue to press hard to deal with the complex problem of drug abuse. The President's five goals in the 1996 National Drug Control Strategy are designed to work together to reduce illicit drug use and its consequences, by addressing all aspects of the drug problem. The first three goals of the strategy are focused on efforts at home, including:

- **Goal 1**: Motivate America’s youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse
- **Goal 2**: Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence
- **Goal 3**: Reduce health, welfare, and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use

The remaining two goals of the strategy outline the Administration’s efforts internationally:

**Goal 4: Shield America’s air, land and sea frontiers from the drug threat**
- Identify and implement options, including science and technology options, to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement to stop the flow of drugs into the United States, especially along the Southwest border
- Lead efforts to develop stronger bilateral and multilateral intelligence sharing to thwart the use of international commercial air, maritime, and land cargo shipments for smuggling
- Conduct flexible interdiction in the transit zone to ensure effective use of maritime and aerial interdiction capabilities

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply**
- Destroy major trafficking organizations by arresting, convicting, and incarcerating their leaders and top associates, and seizing their drugs and assets
- Reduce the foreign availability of drugs through eradication and other programs that reduce drug crop cultivation and through enforcement efforts to attack chemical, money laundering, and transportation networks that support trafficking organizations
- Reduce all domestic drug production and availability and continue to target for investigation and prosecution those who illegally divert pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals
• Increase the political will of countries to cooperate with the United States on drug control efforts through aggressive diplomacy, certification, and carefully targeted foreign assistance

• Strengthen host nation institutions so that they can conduct more effective drug controls efforts on their own and withstand the threat that narcotics trafficking poses to sovereignty, democracy, and free-market economies. In the source countries, aggressively support the full range of host nation interdiction efforts by providing training and operational support

• Make greater use of multilateral organizations to share the burdens and costs of international narcotics control to complement the efforts of the United States and to institute programs where the United States has limited or no access

Last Update: September 18, 1996
"... we face a host of scattered and dangerous challenges ... ethnic and regional tensions ... the potential for terrorism and for criminals to acquire [nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons] ... we have to work together ... so that we can meet the challenge of doing this work even better with even more public support and confidence in its integrity and long-term impact. That is my commitment to you as you renew your commitment to America, in a world fraught with danger, but filled with promise that you will help us to seize."

President Clinton Remarks to the Staff of the CIA and Intelligence Community
Central Intelligence Agency
July 14, 1995

Since the beginning of his Administration, President Clinton has been committed to preserving and expanding the central role of the United States in the post-Cold War world. A major part of the task has involved having the best possible information and intelligence to make decisions about the present and future. A strong, motivated, integrated, highly professional Intelligence Community is essential to that effort.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

A Higher-Quality Intelligence Community:

- President Clinton has undertaken a number of actions, including requesting increased intelligence funding in 1997, to improve the quality of intelligence and to guide the Intelligence Community into the twenty-first Century.

- The Report of the Commission on the Roles and Missions of the Intelligence Community and the Aspin Brown Commission, which validated or recommended a number of initiatives, both represent the President's commitment to building an Intelligence Community for the future.

- President Clinton appointed John Deutch as the Director of Central Intelligence because of his view of the importance of the Intelligence Community.

- The Senate Intelligence Committee reported in its 1996 Intelligence Authorization report, "the work of U.S. intelligence agencies against terrorism has been an example of effective coordination and information sharing."

Intelligence Priorities:

- President Clinton's March, 1995, intelligence priorities include: (i) meeting the intelligence needs of our military during an operation; (ii) political, economic and military intelligence about countries hostile to the U.S. and/or major political and economic powers with weapons of mass destruction that are potentially hostile; (iii) intelligence about specific transnational threats, such as weapons proliferation, terrorism, international crime and drug trafficking.
These priorities are reviewed annually for possible adjustment by interagency committees at Sub-Cabinet and Cabinet level, with recommended changes referred to the president for final approval.

Personnel:

- Recognizing that personnel is the most important resource of the Intelligence Community, CIA and DOD have expanded training and assignment possibilities.
- The intelligence community will initiate a program for 100 high-potential officers in FY 97 to encourage assignments outside parent agencies to broaden perspectives and increase expertise. The program will grow to 900 officers in five years, and participation will become a requirement for promotion to the senior Executive/Intelligence Service, similar to the military’s requirement for joint service for promotion to flag rank.

Law Enforcement Coordination:

- Under White House auspices, the intelligence and law enforcement communities have significantly increased cooperation and coordination of policies, operations, and activities. Senior level management at CIA and Justice meet regularly and frequently, both formally and informally, and clearly communicate to their subordinates the overriding requirement to work together.
- Renditions of terrorists, jointly planned counternarcotics operations overseas and regular sharing of information throughout the intelligence and law enforcement communities are now the rule not the exception.

Counterintelligence:

- At the President’s direction the Intelligence Community set a senior-level Counterintelligence Policy Board to oversee policy coordination and recommend policy and legislative initiatives.
- The Clinton Administration created the National Counterintelligence Center to serve as a resource and clearing house for the interagency community.
- As a result of the Aldrich Ames damage assessment, the Intelligence Community undertook a number of counterintelligence reforms including a thorough review of the validity/credibility of sensitive sources; more attention and continuous training in counterintelligence, and more thorough and frequent employee evaluations.

National Security Policy:

- Through a Presidential Decision Directive, President Clinton set up the Security Policy Board to oversee classification and security clearance policy and management.
Through Executive Orders, President Clinton laid down the guidelines on (i) classification, to standardize the rules and eliminate unnecessary classification of materials; (ii) on declassification, to ensure uniform, orderly and deliberate process; (iii) on access to classified information, establishing the first nationwide standards for clearances, personnel security and reciprocity. Guidelines and standards on the granting of security clearances will soon be issued.

Organization:

To improve quality and coordination of imagery production, the President, at the strong recommendation of the Director of Central Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, approved the establishment of the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, NIMA, assuming Congressional authorization. This new agency would coordinate the production and use of satellite and other imagery for intelligence and mapping.

Human Rights Guidelines:

To ensure uniform standards for recruitment and retention of intelligence assets who have committed human rights abuses or other criminal acts, the CIA and Department of Defense have published new guidelines. These guidelines do not prohibit relationships with human rights violators or criminals who provide valuable information. Rather, they recognize that intelligence agencies, like law enforcement, must deal with unsavory individuals and require that asset background be weighed along with the value of intelligence provided and the reliability of the source.

Encryption:

The President and the Vice President are seeking to create a new policy for commercial encryption to strengthen the security of electronic information worldwide while also protecting law enforcement and intelligence concerns. This system, called key management, would allow information to be protected by strong encryption while permitting encryption key recovery and access by authorized individuals within a framework of rigorous privacy safeguards.

Critical Infrastructure Protection:

On July 15, 1996, an Executive Order by President Clinton established a one year Critical Infrastructure Protection Commission. The Commission will recommend ways, both executive and legislative, to strengthen the security of the nation’s physical and information infrastructure, including telecommunications, financial institutions, power and vital human services.
• The President has directed the FBI to work with other agencies and state and local governments to provide security for our critical physical and cyber assets until he receives the Commission's report.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

• Continue to improve the quality of intelligence and to guide the Intelligence Community into the twenty-first Century.

• Maintain focus on the transnational issues which could be the dominant future threats.

• Continue to identify high-potential officers and encourage them to broaden their professional perspectives and experiences in order to build the high-quality senior executive corps we need for the years ahead.

• Work to strengthen the security of the nation's physical and information infrastructure to protect against emerging threats to our vital telecommunications, financial institutions, power and human services systems.

Last Updated: September 25, 1996
OPENING NEW MARKETS TO CREATE JOBS FOR U.S. WORKERS

"When we have the opportunity to sell American products and services around the world, we know we can compete -- and that means new jobs and a rising standard of living, the core of the American Dream."

President Bill Clinton
December 9, 1994

President Clinton has worked to grow our economy by opening up more opportunities to sell American goods and services in foreign markets and create jobs for American workers. Our nation has the highest growth of any major economy in the world over the last three years. The economy has created more than 10.2 million jobs -- 93% of which have been in the private sector. A record number of small businesses have been created in each of the last three years. Unemployment is averaging 5.4% compared to over 7% in 1992. The combination of unemployment plus inflation is the lowest in 27 years.

President Clinton has stood up for American interests by implementing an aggressive trade policy. The President has opened new markets to U.S. exports to create high-wage jobs in the United States while monitoring our trade agreements to ensure our trading partners are living up to their obligations and enforcing our trade laws.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Created Over 1 Million High-Wage American Jobs Through an Unprecedented Export Boom: The Clinton Administration implemented a National Export Strategy that has created American jobs by promoting U.S. goods and services abroad. This new government-business partnership for exports has involved high-level government advocacy and financing and risk insurance for our American companies. The Administration also has reduced tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in the markets of our largest and fastest growing trading partners.

- The United States is today the world's largest exporter. U.S. exports have grown 35% since President Clinton took office. In 1995 alone, goods exports were up more than 14%. Goods and services were up over 12% in 1995.

- Exports have accounted for one-third of overall U.S. economic growth since the beginning of the Clinton Administration.

- Over one million high-wage jobs have been created as a direct result of increased U.S. exports. Over eleven million American jobs are supported by exports. Roughly one out of every ten American workers depend on exports for their jobs. Export-related jobs pay on average of 15% more than other jobs.
One in five manufacturing jobs supports U.S. exports. Nearly 170,000 manufacturing jobs have been created just in the past three years. Construction jobs have increased by 915,000 since 1993 and auto jobs have increased by 116,000 during the Clinton Administration, after declining during the previous four years.

**Stood Up for American Workers Against Unfair Competition:** President Clinton took a firm stand with Japan to open markets for U.S. goods and services in the market of our second largest trading partner. The President worked to open markets of our first and third largest trading partners -- Canada and Mexico -- by leading a bipartisan coalition in support of the North American Free Trade Agreement. President Clinton helped level the playing field for U.S. products around the world by concluding the Uruguay Round of the GATT, which lowers trade barriers and requires our trading partners to live up to their obligations by establishing a permanent enforcement unit to monitor and enforce trade agreements.

- The overall U.S. trade deficit was down 14% in the first half of 1996, compared to a year earlier.
- Overall agricultural exports surged to $56 billion in 1995, up 22% over 1994, with highs in poultry, pork, wheat, and cotton.
- Total U.S. exports to Japan are up 44% since 1992, and supporting over 800,000 American jobs.
- The merchandise trade deficit with Japan fell by over 30 percent in the first half of 1996 relative to 1995. The trade deficit with Japan was lower as a share of GDP in the second quarter of 1996 than in any quarter since 1983.
- The Clinton Administration has reached 22 market opening trade agreements with Japan since 1992, covering a range of sectors: autos and auto parts, medical technology, flat glass, insurance, financial services, investment, telecommunications, construction, cellular phones, chemicals, semiconductors, rice, apples, civil aviation and intellectual property rights.
- According to the Council of Economic Advisers, U.S. exports in sectors covered by these market-opening agreements, grew over 85% between 1992 and 1995. That’s three times as fast as other U.S. exports to Japan over the past three years. For example:
  - U.S. auto and auto parts exports to Japan increased over 35%, in the last four months of 1995 after the agreement was signed. The Big Three auto manufacturers and Japanese transplant producers in the U.S. sold over 140,000 U.S.-made vehicles in Japan in 1995, up 40% from 1994.
  - By the end of 1995, U.S. exports of telecommunications equipment to Japan had grown nearly 50% since November 1994 -- almost two times as fast as telecom
equipment exports to the EU. U.S. telecom exports to Japan reached $1.7 billion in 1995.

- Similarly, U.S. exports of medical technology to Japan grew over 35%, reaching nearly $2 billion.

- By end of 1995, U.S. exports of chemicals to Japan had grown nearly 25% since the Uruguay Round was concluded, reaching $2.8 billion in 1995.

- By the end of 1995, U.S. copper exports to Japan were up over 80% since the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, reaching $350 million in 1995.

- U.S. manufacturing firms have increased their share of the Japanese market over the past three years -- up 20% in 1995 over 1992.

- U.S. exports to Mexico grew 19% in the first half of 1996 relative to the same period in 1995 and 27%, relative to the same six months of 1993, the year before NAFTA was implemented. In the first half of 1996, exports to Mexico grew faster than imports, reflecting economic recovery there. And 74 cents of every dollar that Mexicans spend on imported goods go to buy U.S. goods.

**Improving America's Economy by Restoring U.S. Competitiveness**: President Clinton has put the United States' financial house in order through sound macroeconomic policies such as a tough deficit reduction plan and reduced government. The President also has promoted education and training programs to give the American people the tools they need to prosper in the new global economy. In addition, the President has strengthened our economy by opening up opportunities to sell American goods and services in foreign markets.

- For the first time in ten years, the United States was declared the world's most competitive economy in 1994. The United States was ranked number one again in 1995. And in 1996 -- on a comparable basis as previous reports -- America was ranked the world's most competitive economy yet again. [World Economic Forum and IMD, 1992-1995; IMD, 1996]

- For the past two years The United States was the world's Number One producer of automobiles for the first time since the 1970's -- overtaking Japan.

- U.S. aircraft industry dominates the world market -- supplying 65% of Asia's imports.

- The United States is once again the world's Number One producer of semiconductors, surpassing Japan.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

President Clinton will continue to open markets around the world and will continue to promote American exports by:

- Aggressively pushing foreign trading partners to further open their markets to U.S. goods and services.

- Ensuring that our trading partners live up to their obligations by strictly enforcing our trade agreements, using sanctions and other punitive measures when necessary.

- Continuing to place special emphasis on the fast-growing emerging markets around the world.

- Continuing to help small and medium sized enterprises export.

- Continuing to give American workers and businesses the tools they need to compete and win in the new global economy.

Last Update: August 25, 1996
UN FINANCING AND REFORM
UN COMMAND & CONTROL
WEARING THE UN INSIGNIA

"The President retains and will never relinquish command authority over U.S. forces."

"The Clinton Administration’s Policy on Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations,"
May 1994

"All who contribute to the U.N.’s work and care about is future must also be committed to reform - - to ending bureaucratic inefficiencies and outdated priorities. The U.N. must be able to show that money it receives supports saving and enriching people’s lives, not unneeded overhead. Reform requires breaking up bureaucratic fiefdom, eliminating obsolete agencies, and doing more with less."

President Clinton
remarks to United Nations General General Assembly
New York, October 22, 1995

BACKGROUND:

In addition to supporting UN peacekeeping, The Administration is leading the effort to solve the financial crisis at the UN. The financial crisis has multiple causes: the increased UN demand for resources, especially in peacekeeping; an oversized bureaucracy that mismanages resources and tolerates waste; and failure by the United States and other member countries to pay UN assessments punctually and in full.

In response to this crisis, the Administration has led an effort to achieve far-reaching UN reform and is committed to putting the UN back on sound financial footing. The President has worked closely with Congress to address their concerns while working to fulfill America’s financial obligations – paying arrears built up during the previous Administration, achieving greater predictability in financial support, and meeting the higher cost of expanded peace operations.

President Clinton always maintains command authority over US forces. It is at times in our interest to place U.S. forces temporarily under the operational control of competent UN command. Asserting his command authority, the President has also determined that members of the U.S. armed forces participating in a UN mission must wear the UN insignia. Wearing the UN insignia entitles our service members to the protection afforded by the United Nations Personnel Protection Convention and it symbolizes US commitment to each mission, support for the UN, and respect for US veterans who have proudly served in past UN operations.
A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

UN Financing and Reform

- Championing the establishment of the Office of Internal Oversight Services -- the UN’s equivalent to the Office of Inspector General in the United States;
- Holding the UN’s biennial 1996-97 budget to zero real growth for the first time in UN history;
- Proposing a major UN Reform initiative at the Halifax G-7 Summit;
- Paying our UN dues and peacekeeping arrears in full in 1994;
- Promulgating new guidelines for judging the merits of new and ongoing UN peacekeeping operations to ensure greater selectivity and effectiveness;
- Working to reduce our UN assessment for peacekeeping from 31 percent to 25 percent.

UN Command and Control:

- Retaining command authority over U.S. forces, even when they are temporarily under the operational control of competent UN command.
- Insisting that US forces wear the UN insignia on UN missions because it is vital to the safety of American servicemen and women.
- Continuing to oppose any bill which attempts to usurp his Presidential powers as Commander-in-Chief by making the insignia an optional part of the uniform.

Facts:

UN Finance and Reform

- As of June 16, 1996, about $1.125 billion is owed by the U.S., over one-half of which is for peacekeeping assessments alone (correctly based upon the 25% level for US fees).
- The UN financial crisis has multiple causes: the increase in demand for UN resources, a wasteful UN bureaucracy, and failure by member countries to pay assessments.
- In the early 1990s, the number, complexity, size, and cost of peacekeeping operations grew exponentially.
The number of soldiers participating in UN operations rose from less than 10,000 in 1989 to more than 70,000 by the time President Clinton entered office.

With the UN peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, Somalia, and the former Yugoslavia, costs rose from a few hundred million annually to over $4 billion in 1993.

Even though the cost of peacekeeping has dropped sharply since 1993 -- in large part because of this Administration’s insistence on greater selectivity -- arrears continue to accumulate from earlier years.

There is an urgent and widely recognized need for reform because the organizational efficiency of the United Nations has not kept pace with the increasing demands placed upon it. For that reason, the President has decided not to support extension of UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali’s term. This decision is irrevocable; we are prepared to use our Security Council veto if necessary.

Reform must include streamlining operations, abolishing agencies and activities that have outlived their usefulness, restructuring the Secretariat, and reducing personnel and overhead.

UN Command and Control:

The Constitution grants exclusive authority to the President of the United States to determine the terms of command and control of U.S. forces, allowing him to place U.S. military units under the limited, temporary operational control of foreign commanders.

From the Revolutionary War siege at Yorktown, to European and Pacific battles during WWII, to the Gulf War, U.S. forces have, on occasion, been under a foreign commander’s control for limited missions.

The requirement in H.R. 3308 for Presidential certification before putting U.S. forces under UN operational control undermines that authority and limits the effectiveness of the Commander-in-Chief, and is therefore unacceptable. Our uniformed military leadership agrees.

The President always maintains command authority over U.S. forces, even when he places U.S. forces under the operational control of a competent UN commander to perform specific and usually limited tasks as appropriate.

The greater the U.S. military participation is in an international mission, the more likely it will be that a U.S. commander exercises operational control over those forces.

As Commander-in-Chief, the President must have the discretion to determine whether the wearing of a certain insignia is necessary for the safety of our personnel and the successful conduct of an operation.
• The President has determined that wearing the UN insignia must be required because it entitles our servicemen and women to UN protection and honors US veterans who have bravely served in twelve different UN operations and received UN awards for service.

• Accordingly, House Resolution 2540 is unacceptable because it permits any member of the U.S. armed forces to remove their required UN insignia and discipline as it allows individual service members to question the lawful orders of superiors, issued for purposes of preserving the security of U.S. forces operating under appropriate UN auspices or in support of the UN.

• This bill is an unwarranted and dangerous intrusion into military command and demeans the service of those American veterans who have been awarded United Nations medals for their contributions in twelve different UN operations, including Haiti, Bosnia, Korea, Kuwait, Cambodia, India and Pakistan, and Palestine and Lebanon.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

• The Clinton Administration is dedicated to resolving the UN financial crisis. In order to pay past debts and provide funds for current UN operations without placing unreasonable demands upon Congress and the American people, the Administration has proposed:
  
  • An agreed plan to pay our growing arrears to the UN over a fixed number of years;

  • Consensus on the level of U.S. financial support to the UN system in future years;

  • Enhanced consultation with Congress and a larger congressional voice regarding U.S. decisions to support new or expanding peacekeeping operations;

  • A far-reaching package of UN reform measures to streamline and restructure the organization.

• The President as Commander-in-Chief retains, and will never relinquish, command authority over U.S. forces.

• The President will continue to oppose any effort to restrict or limit his command authority and his ability to place US troops under temporary and limited UN control.

• The President will continue to oppose any bill which attempts to usurp his Presidential powers as Commander-in-Chief, including any bill making the UN insignia an optional part of the uniform.

Last Update: July 31, 1996
SUPPORTING THE FOREIGN AID BUDGET

"I am determined to do everything I can to preserve our international affairs budget. It represents, after all, less than two percent of our overall budget ... American leadership is more than words and the military budget. Although the military budget is important, we must have a diplomacy budget. Some in Congress literally want to gut foreign assistance ... Reckless budget cutters would shut down our embassies first and consider the consequences later ... The future, I believe, will be even brighter for the American people than the last 50 years if -- if -- we can preserve our leadership in pursuit of our values."

President Clinton, Address to Freedom House
Washington, D.C.
October 6, 1995

Every president since World War II has strongly endorsed foreign aid because it advances America’s interests as well as its ideals. It’s the price of American leadership. By any measure, it’s a modest price. Total resources committed to our international agenda is just over 1 percent of the federal budget and only two-tenths of one percent of our gross national product. Foreign Aid has repeatedly proven to be a low-cost investment in preventing crises, helping to advance democracy and prosperity abroad and at home and creating the markets of the future. President Clinton has fought hard to preserve our international affairs budget.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Making Americans Safer:

Foreign assistance is a powerful tool in fighting the new equal opportunity destroyers that have no respect for borders: the spread of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, international crime and drug trafficking. Every dollar we spend can mean more nuclear weapons dismantled and more nuclear materials safeguarded; fewer drugs on our streets and more terrorists stopped or brought to justice. For e.g.:

• Through the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, United States is helping Russia and the other New Independent States transport, safeguard and destroy nuclear weapons and build national systems to safeguard weapons-usable fissile material. Since 1993, the $1.5 billion devoted to this effort has helped remove 3,800 former Soviet nuclear warheads from inventory, dismantle 900 long-range missiles and bombers and enhanced security measures at 50 nuclear weapons storage sites. In Operation Safire, we airlifted nearly 600 kilograms of highly enriched uranium --- enough to build dozens of bombs -- from Kazakhstan for safe disposition in the U.S. And foreign assistance was critical in persuading the North Koreans to dismantle the dangerous nuclear program they had been developing for more than a decade and to agree to replace it with a safer, light water system.
To fight terrorism and international crime, we have opened a law enforcement academy in Budapest that is training officials from 23 countries and the FBI has opened a satellite office in Moscow, with plans for additional offices in Cairo, Islamabad, Tel Aviv and Beijing. We've also provided $50 million in counter-terrorism assistance to Israel for FY96 and proposed that Congress approve an additional $50 million for FY97.

To fight drugs at their source, the President in September 1996 targeted $112 million in defense articles and technical assistance -- including helicopters, river boats and training -- to Mexico, Columbia and other South American and Caribbean states.

Advancing Democracy and Open Markets:

The Clinton Administration has identified the promotion of democracy as a primary objective of U.S. foreign policy because democracies are less likely to make war on one another or abuse the rights of their people -- and more likely to be good trading partners and to join us in fighting common problems like the spread of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and drugs. Foreign assistance is a powerful tool for promoting democracy.

In 1980 there were 58 democratic nations. By 1995 the number of democratic nations had jumped to 115. From South Africa to Bosnia, from Haiti to Central and Eastern Europe, American foreign aid programs have provided assistance to help these countries make the transition away from conflict and repression to democracy and free markets.

Our financial aid, debt relief and technical support have helped new democracies undertake a staggering array of projects -- drafting modern legal codes; equipping and training independent media; providing seed money to private enterprise; organizing elections, developing political parties and supporting the institutions of democratic government; creating stable and transparent business standards that U.S. companies must have to operate in a country.

Creating New Markets for Export:

Foreign aid has helped develop and strengthen many of our largest export markets. The investments we made in foreign aid have come back to us many times over. For example, U.S. exports to Latin America in a single year -- 1993 -- were 2.5 times greater than all the economic assistance we had provided to that continent in the previous 45 years. Similarly, the return on our investment of $95 billion (1996 dollars) in Marshall Plan aid for Europe over four years equals more than $100 billion in U.S. exports to Europe every year.

43 of the top 50 consumer nations of American agricultural products were once U.S. foreign aid recipients.

In 1993, U.S. foreign aid programs directly accounted for more than $10 billion in purchased U.S. goods and services. The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that amount of export procurement to be responsible for some 200,000 U.S. jobs.
• If the American economy is to continue to grow, it must develop new markets -- especially in the developing world that receives foreign aid. Between 1990 and 1995, exports to developing and transition countries increased by $98.7 billion. This growth supported roughly 1.9 million jobs in the United States.

Providing Humanitarian Relief:

• The United States has a long and generous tradition of providing assistance to the victims of man-made and natural disasters. Our nation has traditionally viewed human assistance as both an act of national conscience and an investment in the future. For America, humanitarian assistance is not an act of charity, but an integral part of our vision of how a community of nations, some fortunate and some troubled, should operate.

• More than 3 million lives are saved every year through U.S. foreign assistance supported immunizations programs.

• Early U.S. foreign assistance to southern Africa in 1992 prevented massive famine in the region, saving millions of lives.

Supporting Americans Overseas:

• Almost 1.7 million times last year Americans called upon their Embassies overseas for help. The foreign aid budget makes that possible.

A Shrinking Budget:

• The U.S. economic and development assistance budget is currently 20 percent less than the last year for the Bush administration. In constant 1994 dollars, the current U.S. foreign aid budget is nearly 50 percent less than it was in 1946 and is currently the lowest budget in U.S. foreign aid history.

• The U.S. foreign aid budget as a percentage of U.S. GDP is .117 percent, the lowest percentage of U.S. GDP in history.

• In terms of gross national product, the United States provides the least foreign assistance of any major industrialized nation.

• U.S. foreign assistance programs are at the lowest levels, in real dollar terms, that they have been in over 50 years.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

• Continue to create new markets for future U.S. exports.

• Continue to promote the development of new democracies, and U.S. allies abroad.

• See that newly present-day aid recipients such as Costa Rica, Thailand, and Botswana graduate from U.S. aid programs to emerge as dynamic new markets for U.S. products.

• Continue to reform our foreign aid programs, closing non-vital foreign missions, eliminating unnecessary senior management positions and reducing paperwork associated with the contracting system.

• Open up the procurement and contracting system to attract the most experienced non-governmental partners in the country, no matter where they are located.

Last Update: September 17, 1996
PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS ABROAD

"It is important that we never forget that our values and our interests are one in the same. Promoting democracies that participate in this new global marketplace is the right thing to do. . . . They advance what all people want and often fight and die for: Human dignity, security and prosperity. We know these democracies are less likely to go to war, less likely to traffic in terrorism, more likely to stand against the forces of hatred and intolerance and organized destruction."

President Clinton, Freedom House Speech, October 6, 1995

Promoting democracy abroad is one of the primary foreign policy objectives of the Clinton Administration. Democracy promotion reflects our ideals and reinforces our interests -- preserving America's security and enhancing our prosperity. Democracies rarely go to war with one another or abuse the rights of their people. They make for better trading partners. And each one is a potential ally in the struggle against the forces of hatred and intolerance -- whether those forces take the shape of rogue nations, ethnic and religious hatreds or terrorists trafficking in weapons of mass destruction.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Assistance to South Africa:

• Provided strong support and $600 million in assistance over three years to South Africa's transition to democracy and to its first government to be chosen through free and fair elections.

Restoring Democracy to Haiti:

• Assembled an international coalition to restore the elected Government of Haiti to power and assisted the first transition from one democratically elected President to another in the country's 200-year history.

Implementing the Peace in Bosnia:

• Led the effort to produce the Dayton Agreement; deployed forces as part of a NATO-led peace implementation force that has ensured a stable and secure environment and offered the Bosnian people a chance to hold free elections and start building democratic institutions.

International War Crimes Tribunals:

• Led the effort to establish the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda to hold accountable those guilty of war crimes.
• U.S. has provided 24 investigators and prosecutors and $19 million in financial support to the Bosnia-Herzegovina War Crimes Tribunal.

• U.S. has provided 9 investigators and prosecutors and $9 million in financial support to the Rwanda War Crimes Tribunal.

Supporting Democratic and Market Reforms in Russia:

• Provided support and helped consolidate democratic and market reforms with $3.3 billion in aid to Russia and $7 billion in aid to the other newly independent states.

Summit of the Americas:

• Hosted the Summit of the Americas; undertook initiatives to reinforce the great strides toward democracy in our hemisphere where every country but one -- Cuba -- is governed by democratically elected leaders.

Supporting Democracy and Human Rights in Asia:

• Supported national elections in Cambodia.

• Free elections have been held in Korea, Thailand, Philippines and Taiwan.

• Implemented the long-standing one China policy in a manner that deepened our strong ties with the people of Taiwan, including support for the first popular elections for president.

• Consistently supported Sino-British joint declaration as the cornerstone for Hong Kong’s future, including our support for human rights, the rule of law, and representative government in Hong Kong after July, 1997.

• Worked with others in the region to promote dialogue between the government of Burma and the democratic alliance led by Aung San Suu Kyi.

• 400,000 refugees returned from Thailand to Cambodia; levels of violence have been reduced dramatically; and free elections have been held.

• Pursued our interests in human rights with Asian countries, including China, bilaterally and at the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Democracy Building:

• Strengthened efforts to build democracy in countries that have recently undergone democratic transitions, such as the Philippines, Thailand, and Poland by offering economic assistance,
administration of law guidance, support in building institutions of democracy and supporting non-governmental organizations.

- Helped lay foundation for democracy in countries where protracted internal warfare has led to failed states; in Rwanda, for example, USG-funded human rights monitors constitute an important first step in restoring the rule of law.

- Took steps to pressure authoritarian governments while aiding democracy’s advocates in countries such as Cuba, Nigeria and Burma.

**THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:**

The Clinton Administration is determined to continue to lead the move away from repressive governance and toward democracy by:

- Consolidating emerging democracies and broadening their commitment to human rights and free markets.

Maintaining pressure on authoritarian regimes to move toward democratic and free market systems, through multilateral means where possible, unilaterally when necessary.

**Last Updated:** August 8, 1996
MAKING PEACEKEEPING WORK

"I have made UN peacekeeping reform a key goal, working to reduce costs and improve efficiency, using UN peacekeeping when it will work and restraining it when the situation is not ripe. More needs to be done to make UN peacekeeping realize its potential and more effectively serve our interests. It is in the U.S. interest to ensure that UN peacekeeping works, and to improve it, because peacekeeping is one of the most effective forms of burdensharing available. Today, other nations pay more than two-thirds of the costs of peacekeeping and contribute almost 99% of the troops."

President Clinton
A Time for Peace, February 1995

Whether across the world in the Middle East and Europe, or close to our own shores in Haiti, peacekeeping is one of the tools the President has to defend and promote America's national interests. Without multilateral peacekeeping, we would often be faced with an unacceptable choice when emergencies arise: act alone or do nothing at all. Thus, when peacekeeping missions succeed, they lift from the shoulders of American soldiers and taxpayers a great share of the burden of preserving peace and security around the globe.

At all times, the President retains ultimate command authority over U.S. forces. Any infringement on the constitutional prerogative of the President to direct our forces endangers U.S. troops and impedes their ability to accomplish vital military missions. However, during peacekeeping operations, U.S. troops may be placed under the temporary operational control of foreign commanders in order to perform specific and usually limited tasks. The authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief to place U.S. troops under the temporary control of foreign commanders has ample precedent, including battles in Europe and the Pacific during WWII, in Korea and Operation Desert Storm.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Bosnia:

- When the UN failed to stop the killing in the former Republics of Yugoslavia, the United States assembled and led an international force (IFOR) that stopped the most devastating war in Europe since WWII.

Macedonia:

- Initiated and contributed troops to the UN's first-ever preventive peacekeeping operation. The mission has succeeded in preventing the war in Bosnia from spilling over into the southern Balkans.
Haiti:

• Assembled and led a multinational force that in September 1994 ejected Haiti’s military dictators and restored to power the country’s first-ever, freely elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The United States then turned over to the UN the responsibility for consolidating Haiti’s democratic gains.

Africa:

• Supported efforts by the UN and other international organizations to stop ethnic conflict in Liberia, promote lasting peace in Angola and Mozambique and avert a terrible humanitarian disaster in Rwanda.

UN Peacekeeping Reform:

• Developed a new policy that requires that tough questions be asked, both inside the U.S. government and at the UN, about the costs, size, risks, mandate and duration of a peacekeeping operation before it is started or renewed. The United States has not hesitated to use its position on the Security Council to insist that these questions be answered satisfactorily in all of the operations that have been before the Security Council for action.

• Championed peacekeeping reform at the UN. Key UN reforms include an independent UN office of inspector general with oversight of UN peacekeeping; a streamlined peacekeeping budgeting process; more efficient procurement practices; and improved integration and coordination of UN peacekeeping with UN humanitarian and political activities.

• Lowered the U.S. peacekeeping assessment from 32% to 25%, thereby reducing the U.S. share of UN peacekeeping costs.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The U.S. cannot be the world’s policeman. Peacekeeping is not a panacea for the world’s problems. It is, however, a tool that can serve U.S. interests. To sustain U.S. support for peacekeeping, the Clinton Administration is:

• continuing to push the UN to streamline its peacekeeping procedures and to identify new cost containment measures;

• rigorously scrutinizing proposals for new and extended peacekeeping missions, and working to improve the UN’s ability to respond rapidly when new missions are approved; and
• building U.S. support for peacekeeping by making Congress and the American people genuine participants in the processes that support U.S. decision-making on new and on-going operations.

Last Update: August 20, 1996
GULF WAR VETERANS' ILLNESSES

"We must listen to what the veterans are telling us and respond to their concerns. Just as we relied on these men and women to fight for our country, they must now be able to rely on us to try to determine what happened to them in the Gulf and to help restore them to full health. We will leave no stone unturned."

President Clinton,
VFW Mid-Winter Conference, March 6, 1995

On August 2, 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. The United States responded by sending 697,000 troops to the Persian Gulf for what became known as Operation Desert Shield. On January 16, 1991, the campaign to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait, known as Operation Desert Storm, began. Following this conflict, some Gulf War veterans reported a variety of illnesses and disabilities. Veterans also reported illnesses in their spouses and children, including birth defects. The Clinton Administration has responded to these concerns.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Advisory Committee:

- Established the Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses to review the full range of government activities related to the health consequences of military service in the Gulf.

Coordinating Board:

- Established a Persian Gulf Veterans Coordinating Board, chaired by the Secretaries of VA, DOD and HHS, to ensure effective coordination of the government's response to Gulf War veterans' illnesses.

Medical Care:

- Provided free health examinations to Gulf War veterans -- whether ill or not -- at Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) medical facilities.

- DOD and VA have provided specialized medical examinations to more than 75,000 Gulf War veterans

- In April 1996, VA initiated a new program to provide medical examinations to more than 4,000 spouses and children of Gulf War veterans.
Service to Veterans:

- Signed landmark legislation in November 1994 that pays benefits to Gulf War veterans who are disabled but for whom doctors have yet to establish a diagnosis or link to service in the Gulf.

- VA has approved almost 23,000 disability compensation claims for Gulf War veterans with diagnosed and undiagnosed illnesses.

- Initiated VA and DOD toll-free telephone help lines and Internet sites to provide information on the broad range of services available to Gulf War veterans and their families.

- DOD has declassified and made available to the public over 7,000 pages of operational and intelligence information from the Gulf War.

Research Efforts:

- Solicited and funded government and private research studies on Gulf War illnesses, including the potential effects of exposure to smoke from oil well fires, anti-nerve agent drugs, depleted uranium, stress, and infectious diseases common in the Gulf.

- In September 1996, Initiated new research into the possible effects of low-level exposure to chemical agents. Broadened clinical investigation efforts to include U.S. personnel in the area of potential exposure around the Khamisiyah ammunition storage facility in Iraq where U.S. troops destroyed chemical munitions on two separate occasions in 1991.

- More than 70 federally sponsored research projects on Gulf War veterans’ illnesses have been initiated.

- Declassified information that may help determine the possible causes of Gulf War veterans’ illnesses and began to reexamine records for evidence of possible exposure to chemical or biological agents or other incidents which might be linked to veterans’ illnesses.

Improved Precautions:

- Enhanced DOD guidelines for medical surveillance during deployments, including collection of data on health and environmental issues and potential exposures. Strengthened the training provided to deploying troops regarding health risks and potential exposures.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Upgrade military medical information systems to enhance collection and documentation of exposure and health information.

- Improve methods for detecting and identifying chemical and biological warfare agents rapidly and accurately to enable troops to take the necessary protective measures.

- Enhance our understanding of Gulf War veterans' illnesses and their causes through sponsorship of scientific research.

- Establish hotlines and clinical programs to respond rapidly to the health care needs of veterans of future deployments.

Last Updated: September 27, 1996
BANNING ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES

"Today I am launching an international effort to ban anti-personnel land mines. For decades the world has been struck with horror at the devastation that land mines cause... To end this carnage, the United States will seek a worldwide agreement as soon as possible to end the use of all anti-personnel land mines."

President Clinton,
Washington, DC, May 16, 1996

People in 64 countries, mostly in the developing world, face a daily threat of being killed or maimed by the estimated 100 million landmines in place today. Anti-personnel landmines (APL) claim more than 25,000 casualties each year, obstruct economic development and keep displaced persons and refugees from returning to home. Because more than a million mines are still being laid each year, they will remain a growing threat to civilian populations for decades unless action is taken now.

To address this problem, on May 16, 1996, the President announced a new U.S. APL policy. This initiative sets out a concrete path to a global ban on APL but ensures that as the United States pursues a ban, essential U.S. military requirements and commitments to our allies will be protected, as follows:

- **International Ban.** The United States will aggressively pursue an international agreement to ban use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel landmines with a view to completing the negotiation as soon as possible.

- **Korea Exception.** The United States views the security situation on the Korean Peninsula as a unique case and in the negotiation of this agreement will protect our right to use APL there until alternatives become available or the risk of aggression has been removed.

- **Ban on Non-Self-Destructing APL.** Effective immediately, the United States will unilaterally undertake not to use, and to place in inactive stockpile status with intent to demilitarize by the end of 1999, all non-self-destructing APL not needed to (a) train personnel engaged in demining and countermining operations, or (b) defend the United States and its allies from armed aggression across the Korean Demilitarized Zone.

- **Self-Destructing APL.** Between now and the time an international agreement takes effect, the United States will reserve the option to use self-destructing/self-deactivating APL, subject to the restrictions the United States has accepted in the Convention on Conventional Weapons, in military hostilities to safeguard American lives and hasten the end of fighting.
• **Annual Report.** Beginning in 1999, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will submit an annual report to the President and the Secretary of Defense outlining his assessment of whether there remains a military requirement for the exceptions noted above.

• **Program to Eliminate.** The President has directed the Secretary of Defense to undertake a program of research, procurement, and other measures needed to eliminate the requirement for these exceptions and to permit both the United States and our allies to end reliance on APL as soon as possible.

• **Expanding Demining Efforts.** The Department of Defense will undertake a substantial program to develop improved mine detection and clearing technology and to share this improved technology with the broader international community. The Department of Defense will also significantly expand its humanitarian demining program to train and assist other countries in developing effective demining programs.

**A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:**

**Export Moratorium:**

• Since 1992, the United States has observed an export moratorium on APL. The United States has urged other countries to adopt export moratoria as well. To date, more than 30 nations have joined us.

**Call to Eliminate:**

• In 1994, in his UN General Assembly (UNGA) address, President Clinton initiated the call for the eventual elimination of APL. Since then, the UN General Assembly has adopted annually by consensus a resolution supporting this goal. At this year’s 51st UNGA, the U.S. will seek the support of other nations to begin negotiations on an international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines.

**Tighter APL Use Controls:**

• The United States successfully pressed for tighter restrictions on APL use in the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW), agreed at the May, 1996 CCW Review Conference. These improvements are: all APL must be detectable, all non-self-destructing APL can only be used in marked and monitored areas, and self-destructing/self-deactivating APL must have a lifespan of no more than 120 days with a combined self-destruct/self-deactivate reliability rate of 99.9%.

**Demining Programs:**

• In FY 1996, the United States plans to spend $32 million in cash and in-kind contributions for demining programs in fourteen countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia, Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Laos, Mozambique, Namibia, OAS/IADB regional program in Central
America (Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua) and Rwanda. The United States seeks to establish indigenous, sustainable mine clearance and mine awareness training programs.

- The United States led the successful effort to establish a Mine Action Center in Sarajevo, which coordinates demining activities. DOD will now lead a program to train demining teams in Bosnia and these trained teams will receive up to $10 million in State Department funding to conduct demining.

New Demining Technologies:

- In the last year DoD has tested over 100 new technologies specifically designed for the needs of humanitarian demining operations, of which 30 have been selected for further development. In FY97, DoD will significantly expand its humanitarian demining technologies R&D program.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Establishing negotiations for an international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines.
- Developing alternatives to anti-personnel landmines so that the United States can end its reliance on APL.
- Significantly expanding U.S. humanitarian demining programs.
- Developing new mine detection and clearing technology.

Last Updated: August 20, 1996
PROTECTING THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

"Our natural security must be seen as part of our national security."

President Clinton. Earth Day 1995
Havre de Grace, Maryland, April 21, 1995

“Our actions today will have far-reaching implications for the environment we leave to future generations. We must accept and understand the profound changes in the nature of the relationship between human civilization and the ecological system of the Earth.”

Vice President Gore
The George Washington University, March 17, 1995

President Clinton and Vice President Gore are putting global environmental issues where they belong -- in the mainstream of American foreign policy.

The state of the global environment profoundly affects our national interest, principally in two ways. First, problems such as climate change, toxic pollution and ocean dumping transcend borders and threaten the health, quality of life and jobs of American citizens. Second, shortages and degradation of key resources, such as fresh water and fertile soils, can threaten stability in key regions.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Radioactive Dumping:

• Led the world in calling for a global ban on ocean dumping of low-level radioactive waste at the London Convention in 1993. The United States was the first nuclear power to advocate the ban, and successfully convinced the rest of the world to follow our lead.

Chemical Pollution:

• Convinced the world to develop a legally-binding treaty to phase out some of the most dangerous “persistent organic pollutants,” such as DDT and PCBs. These chemicals degrade very slowly and can be transported over vast distances.

Emissions:

• Adopted a plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. President Clinton’s Climate Change Action Plan relies largely on voluntary and profitable partnerships with business to cut emissions. Although the Congress has been unwilling to fund these programs adequately, the Administration remains committed and is fighting back.
• Called for “realistic, verifiable and binding” emissions targets for the post-2000 period under the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Climate change threatens the United States' economic prospects, ecological systems and quality of life. Scientists say that, if current trends persist, climate change will gradually inundate coastal areas with rising sea levels, change precipitation patterns and accelerate the spread of infectious disease.

• Administration has commitments from 800 utilities to reduce emissions that cause global warming by 23 million metric tons and save $15 billion in energy costs.

Population Growth/Family Planning:

• Helped forge a historic consensus at the 1994 Cairo Conference for a global program to empower women and slow population growth. During his first week in office, President Clinton reversed the Reagan/Bush Administrations' "Mexico City policy" of withholding foreign assistance funding from non-governmental organizations that provide information on family planning.

• It took more than 10,000 years to reach a world population of just over two billion. In 50 years it has nearly tripled to more than 5 billion, and is likely to reach 9 or 10 in another 50 years.

Fish Stocks:

• Worked hard to secure a legally binding August, 1995 international treaty to protect migratory fish stocks. Over-fishing of the world's oceans has put thousands of Americans out of work and depleted a major source of protein for people around the world.

Whale Sanctuary:

• Working with other countries, isolated more than 12 million square miles off the coast of Antarctica for the creation of the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary.

Global Efforts:

• Worked to prevent scarce water resources from becoming a source of conflict in the Middle East. Promoted environmental programs in Africa to save lives, avoid armed conflict and avoid the need for international intervention. Around the world, US embassies are working to improve the way we use our diplomatic resources to advance our environmental objectives.

• In Russia, Vice President Gore and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin are coordinating initiatives to protect the environmental resources that can form the basis for Russian economic reform.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

Many challenges lie ahead. The Clinton Administration will:

• Seek agreement under the Framework Convention on Climate Change on further cuts in greenhouse gas emissions

• Help develop a legally-binding treaty to control persistent organic pollutants;

• Work to implement international oceans agreements and seek ratification of the Law of the Sea Treaty;

• Host a major international conference on strategies to improve compliance with international environmental agreements;

• Fully integrate environmental objectives into our diplomacy; and

• Work in countless other areas to help protect our natural heritage for ourselves and future generations.

Last Update: July 29, 1996
Emerging infectious diseases such as Ebola, drug-resistant tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS present one of the most significant health and security challenges facing the global community. In the United States alone, the death rate from infectious diseases, excluding HIV/AIDS, rose between 1980 and 1992 by 22 percent to a total of 127,500 American deaths by infectious disease. Contributing factors, such as climate change, ecosystem disturbance, increased movement of people and goods, and the deterioration of public health infrastructures, show no sign of abatement. Addressing this challenge requires a global strategy as most cities in the United States are within a 36-hour commercial flight of any area of the world — less time than the incubation period of many infectious diseases. Furthermore, the United States is vulnerable to a release of biological agents by rogue nations or terrorists, which could result in the spread of infectious diseases.

President Clinton is committed to protecting the health of U.S. citizens against diseases from within our borders and beyond our shores through a strategy of surveillance, prevention, and response. The President’s FY97 budget reflects this commitment by calling for a $26M increase in the Center for Disease Control’s budget for Emerging Infectious Diseases from $18.4M to $44.4M.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

The Clinton Administration has announced a new policy that will put into place a coordinated national response to the growing threat of infectious diseases including basic research, training, public health programs, foreign assistance, and security measures. Internationally, the U.S. will work with multilateral organizations and other countries to improve world-wide disease surveillance, reporting and response, while encouraging other countries to make infectious disease detection and control national priorities.

Surveillance, Response, and Prevention:

- Reviewed the existing national and international mechanisms for surveillance, response, and prevention through the National Science and Technology Council Committee (NSTC) on International Science, Engineering and Technology (CISET). Published the findings as
a widely released NSTC report, "Infectious Disease -- A Global Health Threat," which was widely released.

- Released a Presidential Decision Directive, laying out a strategy for establishing a worldwide infectious disease surveillance and response system, expanding certain federal agency mandates to better protect U.S. citizens from emerging infectious diseases, strengthening research to improve diagnosis, treatment, and preventative measures.

**EID Task Force:**

- Created a Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases, co-chaired by CDC and OSTP, which is responsible for the implementation of the Presidential Decision Directive.

**International Cooperation:**

- Raised the visibility of emerging infectious diseases with our international partners through a number of bilateral and multilateral fora, such as the U.S.-South Africa Binational Commission, the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission, the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda, and APEC.

- Laid the groundwork for establishing a regional surveillance and response center in South Africa under the rubric of the U.S.-South Africa Binational Commission

**THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:**

The Clinton Administration is committed to protecting U.S. citizens from the threats posed by emerging infectious diseases. Since the Vice President announced the President's new policy on June 12, the Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases has begun to implement the steps called for in the PDD, including:

- Enhance the surveillance and response components of our domestic public health infrastructure. Establish a national electronic network for surveillance and response in cooperation with State and local governments, international organizations, the private sector, and public health and medical communities.

- Enhance biomedical and biobehavioral research efforts on emerging infectious diseases.

- Encourage expanded formal training for health care providers in emerging infectious diseases.

- Review and update regulations for screening and quarantine at ports of entry into the United States and make information about ill international travelers more accessible to domestic health authorities.
• Encourage other nations and international organizations to assign higher priority to combating emerging infectious diseases and support the World Health Organization and other bodies in playing a stronger role in fighting emerging infectious diseases.

• Expand missions and mandates of relevant U.S. Government agencies to contribute to a worldwide infectious disease network.

• Develop outreach program to State and local governments and the private sector, including domestic and international NGO's and industry groups.

Last Update: August 13, 1996
EUROPE
EUROPE FACT SHEETS

U.S.-RUSSIA RELATIONS
NATO ENLARGEMENT
IMPLEMENTING THE PEACE IN BOSNIA
PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND PROSPERITY IN UKRAINE
SUPPORTING AN INDEPENDENT, SECURE, PROSPEROUS ARMENIA
EXPANDING DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE
U.S. SUPPORT FOR ESTONIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA
REINTEGRATING POLAND WITH THE WEST
REINTEGRATING HUNGARY WITH THE WEST
REINTEGRATING THE CZECH REPUBLIC WITH THE WEST
U.S. SUPPORT FOR SLOVENIA
CROATIA: ON ITS PATH TOWARD THE WEST
ADVANCING THE AGENDA IN SERBIA
WORKING FOR DEMOCRACY IN ALBANIA
GREECE: A VALUED PARTNER AND FRIEND
TURKEY: AN IMPORTANT AMERICAN ALLY
ADVANCING A FAIR SETTLEMENT IN CYPRUS
STRONG U.S.-ITALIAN RELATIONS
PARTNERSHIP WITH GERMANY: ADVANCING COMMON GOALS
ENERGETIC, PRODUCTIVE RELATIONS WITH SCANDINAVIA
SOLID U.S.-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS
U.S.-IRELAND: A PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS
BRINGING PEACE TO NORTHERN IRELAND
U.S.-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

"The political and security partnership between our nations is strengthened by our growing commercial ties. We've worked hard to take down the old barriers to trade and to investment. ... I want the Russian people to know how much the American people support Russia's commitment to democracy and to reform. We've learned from our history that building a thriving democracy is not easy or automatic, but Russia is making dramatic progress...."

President Clinton, Moscow Press Conference
April 21, 1996

From the beginning of his Administration, President Clinton's policy toward Russia has reduced the nuclear threat and encouraged democratic and market reform. This Administration has developed common approaches to solving problems and building bridges of cooperation on a wide variety of security, political and economic issues. A stable, democratic, market-oriented Russia enhances America's security, as does the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. An open and more secure Russia supports international stability and peace, and the 150 million Russian consumers offer an important market for American products.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Cooperation in Security and Foreign Policy:

Reducing the Nuclear Threat:

- For the first time, no Russian missiles target American cities. Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan have given up most or all of the nuclear weapons that were on their territory when the Soviet Union collapsed, and, through implementation of START I, thousands of U.S. and Russian nuclear warheads are being eliminated.

- America's Congressionally-approved Cooperative Threat Reduction (Nunn-Lugar) program has supported dismantlement of nuclear and chemical weapons, improved the security of nuclear materials, and helped nuclear scientists re-train for peaceful civilian pursuits.

- Since 1993, approximately 3,800 former Soviet nuclear warheads have been removed from inventory and 900 long-range missiles and bombers dismantled, thanks in large measure to the Cooperative Threat Reduction program.

- The April 1996 Nuclear Safety and Security Summit in Moscow, attended by President Clinton, agreed on ways to improve the safety of civilian nuclear reactors, improve the management of nuclear wastes, combat the threat posed by the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials, and improve the security of stored nuclear materials.

- The U.S. and Russia are cooperating to conclude the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
Troop Reductions:

- As a party to the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty, Russia has destroyed over 11,000 pieces of military equipment. Russia has completely withdrawn troops from the Baltics and Central Europe.

Political and Economic Reform:

Elections:

- Free and fair parliamentary elections in 1995 and presidential elections in 1996 are evidence that democracy is indeed taking hold. By their vote in the July 3 presidential run-off, the Russian people made clear their rejection of a return to the past and their support for reform.

- U.S. assistance has furthered the development of democratic institutions in Russia.

Economic Stabilization:

- U.S. assistance has facilitated Russian economic reform. Inflation is down, the ruble is stabilized, and over 60% of Russian Gross Domestic Product is generated in the private sector.

- Russia's adherence to a tough stabilization program has brought monthly inflation down from 18 percent to less than two percent over the last year and a half, stabilized its currency and industrial decline.

- U.S. assistance has helped Russia privatize more property in a shorter time than any such venture in history. Over 120,000 large and small enterprises have been transferred to private hands, and real wages have begun to grow.

- The U.S. has worked with Russia and countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia to achieve consensus on multiple oil pipelines vital to the future prosperity of the region.

Trade:

- Bilateral trade and investment are growing, with total trade up 65 percent over the last three years, and the U.S. is the largest foreign investor in Russia. As of July 1996, the U.S. Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency supported commercial transactions with Russia valued at over $4 billion.
Diplomatic Cooperation:

Bosnia and NATO:

- U.S. and Russian cooperative diplomacy in the Contact Group helped the warring parties of the Balkans reach the Dayton peace agreement, which our troops now enforce side-by-side in Bosnia. A number of joint military exercises have been held as Russia takes its place in NATO’s Partnership For Peace.

Middle East Peace Process:

- U.S. and Russia have stood together as co-sponsors of the Middle East peace process and again as partners against terrorism at the Summit of the Peacemakers in Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt in March 1996.

Gore-Chernomyrdin:

- Vice President Gore and Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin have deepened joint cooperation on business development, agriculture, science and technology, environmental protection, energy conservation, health, and space exploration.

Crime Prevention:

- Hundreds of Russian officials have participated in U.S.-sponsored crime prevention programs as we seek to work together and protect both Americans and Russians from the growing transnational threat of international crime.

U.S. Assistance:

- Since 1993, total U.S. bilateral assistance amounts to some $4 billion, including $2 billion for the Freedom Support Act, $740 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, and the rest for humanitarian aid.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

Looking to the future, U.S. policy toward Russia will continue to reduce the nuclear threat and enhance the security of both the American and Russian peoples. We will also work to help Russia consolidate political and economic reform. That advances American interests, as a more democratic, market-oriented Russia is more likely to pursue policies consistent with our own objectives. Specific challenges:

- Continue efforts to reduce the nuclear threat, including Russian ratification and entry-into-force of START II and conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty that will end nuclear weapons testing.

- Maintain U.S. support for political and economic reform and reformers, and tackle barriers to investment in Russia that will mean jobs and profits for Americans and needed capital, jobs and revenues for Russia.

- Expand cooperation on foreign policy in the Balkans, Middle East and globally while making clear our differences where they exist, e.g. over Russian nuclear cooperation with Iran.

- Work with Moscow to foster stable and cooperative relations between Russia and its neighbors, relations that recognize those states' sovereignty and are mutually beneficial.

- Continue to build for the first time in U.S.-Russian history a predictable, productive and “normal” relationship.

Last Update: July 25, 1996
NATO ENLARGEMENT

"The questions concerning NATO expansion are not whether NATO will expand, not if NATO will expand, but how and when. And when expansion begins, it will come as no surprise to anyone."

President Clinton, White House Conference on Trade and Development, January 13, 1995

President Clinton led the way in proposing that NATO enlarge to include emerging democracies from Central and Eastern Europe. Enlargement will strengthen the democratic and market economic reforms that have occurred since the collapse of communism and the end of the Cold War and promote stability and security in the region. Just as NATO proved the basis for Western Europe’s stability and integration after WWII, so a growing, evolving NATO can prove a basis for stability and integration for all of Europe in the post-Cold War world. It serves America’s and Europe’s interest to overcome the division of the continent, bringing Europe’s new democracies into the West, excluding none who share our values and are willing to help shoulder the responsibilities of security. NATO’s enlargement is on track and will happen.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

NATO Enlargement:

• Proposed at the January 1994 Brussels NATO Summit that NATO enlarge to include emerging new democracies in Central and Eastern.

• Responding to U.S. leadership, NATO heads of government at the Brussels Summit decided to begin a process of enlargement that “would reach to democratic states to our East, as part of an evolutionary process, taking into account political and security developments in the whole of Europe.”

• At the December 1994, NATO authorized a detailed study of the “why” and “how” of enlargement. The study was completed in September 1995 and subsequently presented to members of the Partnership for Peace in the fall of 1995.

• In December 1995, NATO launched phase two of the enlargement process involving intensive bilateral consultations between NATO and aspiring members aimed at helping the latter prepare for possible membership.

• Phase two will run throughout this year and be reviewed by NATO at the December meeting of foreign ministers, at which time the Alliance should decide on next steps.
Partnership For Peace:

- Initiated the Partnership for Peace (PFP) between NATO and the military organization of the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union to strengthen security in Europe and help aspiring members prepare for possible membership through practical training and joint exercise experience with NATO.

- Launched PFP military exercise program between NATO and PFP members in 1994, involving 13 exercises through 1995, with a similar number planned for 1996.

- The Partnership for Peace has also made great progress, now encompassing twenty-seven states in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

- The Partnership has already shown its value in Bosnia, where forces from partner countries are serving shoulder-to-shoulder with the NATO-led Implementation Force in implementing the Dayton accords.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Intensify phase two intensive consultations between NATO and aspiring members.

- NATO enlargement is part of a larger objective of European integration; enlargement will take place along with other steps to bring Russia into the community of democracies, in partnership with NATO. Indeed, we seek to develop a strong NATO-Russia relationship in parallel with enlargement.

- Review progress of second phase of the enlargement process at the December 1996 meeting of NATO foreign ministers and decide on next steps.

- At the right time, invite one or more aspiring members to begin accession talks with NATO.

- Expand and deepen the Partnership for Peace as a long-term basis for security cooperation between NATO and all other European states.

Last Update: August 1, 1996
IMPLEMENTING THE PEACE IN BOSNIA

"...we stood up for peace in Bosnia. Remember the skeletal prisoners, the mass graves, the campaign to rape and torture, the endless lines of refugees, the threat of a spreading war. All these threats, all these horrors have now begun to give way to the promise of peace. Now our troops and a strong NATO, together with our new partners from central Europe and elsewhere, are helping that peace take hold."

President Clinton, State of the Union address
January 23, 1996

In the aftermath of July 1995 Bosnian Serb assaults on the UN-declared safe areas of Bosnia, the United States won the agreement of our NATO allies to meet any further assaults with a decisive military response. Following the shelling of a Sarajevo marketplace in late August, American pilots participated in a vigorous NATO bombing campaign to stop the perpetrators. This determined effort helped convince all the parties to turn from the path of war to the path of negotiation and peace.

On the diplomatic front, in August 1995, President Clinton directed his National Security Advisor, Anthony Lake, to present a new U.S. initiative to our Allies and the Russians. With this initial breakthrough, a U.S. negotiating team in the succeeding weeks, directed by Secretary of State Warren Christopher and led by Ambassador Richard Holbrooke, conducted tireless shuttle diplomacy throughout the region and Europe as a whole. The President's determination to see this mission succeed resulted in a cease-fire, followed by three weeks of negotiations in Dayton, Ohio.

In November 1995, the United States, in cooperation with our Contact Group partners, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia and the European Union, succeeded in brokering a comprehensive peace agreement negotiating and settling territorial, constitutional and military issues. With President Clinton and the leaders of other Contact Group states looking on, the Dayton Peace Agreement, concluded on November 21, was signed in Paris on December 14 by the presidents of Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia.

On December 15, the UN approved the operation of the peace Implementation Force (IFOR) and on December 16, the North Atlantic Council approved IFOR as a NATO-led multinational force to implement the military aspects of the Dayton agreement. By mid-February, NATO, together with forces from 18 other countries -- including Russia and other members of the Partnership for Peace -- had deployed roughly 60,000 troops to Bosnia.

Building the peace began in earnest in 1996, and the United States led the international effort to restore peace and stability to the former Yugoslavia by helping to implement the provisions of the 1995 Dayton Peace Accords. Together with NATO and other partners, we ensured implementation of the military provisions of the Dayton agreement while minimizing the risk to U.S. forces, created secure conditions in which international organizations can implement the critical civilian aspects of the settlement; and made key steps toward ensuring a stable military balance by the time IFOR departs. The United States, along with our European Union partners, the World Bank and others, worked to enhance humanitarian assistance, economic stabilization, police training and demining, and to support economic reconstruction and the growth of democracy in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The United States also led the effort to provide critical financial, personnel, and logistics to support the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which supervised Bosnia's recent national elections.
On September 14 1996, the people of Bosnia cast their ballots in safety and without intimidation and Bosnia took another step on the road to long term peace. By voting, the Bosnian people gave life to the institutions of a national government -- a Presidency, Parliament, Constitutional Court, key government agencies. These institutions will bring Bosnia’s Muslims, Croats and Serbs together -- breaking the status quo of division and extremism.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

IFOR:

• IFOR stopped the widespread killing of civilians and restored security to Sarajevo, where people can now walk the streets in safety.

U.S. Troops:

• Over 15,000 highly trained American troops are deployed to Bosnia as part of the NATO-led IFOR, down from more than 18,000 troops this summer.

Military Implementation:

• Implementation of all major military aspects of the Dayton agreement has been completed and IFOR is now establishing a safe and secure environment for consolidating democracy and supporting economic recovery.

Civil Reconstruction:

• Pledged $200 million for 1996 for Bosnia’s economic reconstruction activities, as part of three-year U.S. commitment to reconstruction of about $600 million. These funds are being used to build 2,500 homes for 12,500 people; to finance major road, water and electricity projects for rebuilding critical infrastructure; and to provide loans to small business in order to stimulate job creation and market-driven economic activity.

• Contributed $85.6 million in quick-impact assistance that funded 36 projects relating to humanitarian assistance, urgent reconstruction, and immediate rebuilding of key infrastructure, helping millions of Bosnians through the harsh winter months and the early stages of their country’s rehabilitation.

U.S. Contributions:

• In addition to $200 million for economic reconstruction, U.S. financial contribution to civilian implementation include funds for humanitarian assistance and refugee resettlement ($162 million); police training and monitors ($70 million) elections ($11 million); demining ($10 million) and other projects for a total of approximately $550 million for 1996.

Bosnian-Croat Federation:

• Through the creation of the Federation Forum, U.S. has supported continued development of the Bosnian-Croat Federation to include building democratic government structures and procedures.
War Crimes Tribunal:
• Our financial contributions and other assistance to the International War Crimes Tribunal is larger than that of any other nation.

Arms Reductions:
• Successfully pressed the parties to sign a major arms reductions agreement, which will promote a military balance at lower force levels through cuts in Serbian forces of 25% and in Bosnian Serb forces of up to 75%.

Train and Equip:
• U.S.-led international effort to train and equip Federation forces is underway and will provide a self-defense capability and deterrent against a return to war. The first shipment of equipment arrived in Bosnia on August 29, 1996.

Elections:
• Spearheaded efforts to achieve conditions for democratic elections which were held on September 14 in Bosnia by contributing financial resources, critical personnel, support for independent radio/TV and key logistical support to the OSCE, which supervised the elections. Over 70% of the eligible voters participated peacefully in choosing their leaders for the national, entity and cantonal governments.

International Police Monitors:
• Over 200 U.S. police monitors are deployed in the Balkans, including 170 as part of the International Police Task Force in Bosnia (with the remaining 41 deployed in Eastern Slavonia).

Karadzic:
• We successfully pressed Serbian President Milosevic and Bosnian Serb leaders to secure Radovan Karadzic’s agreement to give up power and influence.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:
The Clinton Administration is dedicated to helping restore peace and stability to the former Yugoslavia by helping to implement the provisions of the 1995 Dayton Peace Accords. The United States, with NATO and other partners, will continue to ensure implementation of the military provisions of the Dayton agreement while minimizing the risk to U.S. forces; create secure conditions in which international organizations can implement the critical civilian aspects of the settlement; and work toward ensuring a stable military balance among the parties. The United States, along with our European Union partners, the World Bank and others, intends to enhance humanitarian assistance, economic stabilization, police training and demining, and to support economic reconstruction and the growth of democracy in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The United States is also leading the effort to provide critical financial, personnel and logistics to support the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which will supervise municipal elections later this year following the success of the national elections held on September 14. We will work to continue Bosnia’s recovery and to hold its leaders to their commitments for a peaceful and unified Bosnia-Herzegovina. Our objectives are to:
• Preserve the unity of Bosnia-Herzegovina within its existing, internationally recognized borders and establish a stable military balance of forces in the region.

• Establish a civil society in Bosnia in which independent media are operating; the rule of law is generally accepted, and democratically-elected institutions are operating at every level.

• Establish opportunities for the orderly return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes, and a process for compensating those who choose not to return or whose property cannot be restored to them.

• Insist that the parties cooperate with the War Crimes Tribunal and comply with its decisions, including transfer of indicted war criminals to The Hague.

• Continue to monitor the active departure of foreign forces from the region as agreed to in the Dayton accords.

• Support implementation of the Erdut Agreement which enables the peaceful reintegration of the Eastern Slavonia region into Croatia.

Last Update: September 20, 1996
PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND PROSPERITY IN UKRAINE

"For America, support for an independent Ukraine secure in its recognized borders is not only a matter of sympathy, it is a matter of our national interest as well. We look to the day when a democratic and prosperous Ukraine is America's full political and economic partner in a bulwark of stability in Europe."

President Clinton, Kiev, Ukraine
May 12, 1995

With its independence in 1991, Ukraine ended seven decades of Soviet domination and undertook the challenge of building Europe's fourth most populous state into a market democracy. President Clinton has led international efforts to promote a democratic and market-oriented Ukraine, secure within its borders and at peace with its neighbors. Such support has enabled Ukraine's leaders to pursue bold reforms to stabilize the economy, adopt a new constitution that wipes away the vestiges of a Soviet past, and advance Ukraine's integration into a Europe free of the divisions imposed after World War II.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Nuclear Weapons:

- Completed on June 1, 1996 the historic removal of all nuclear warheads from the territory of Ukraine, made possible by the January 1994 Trilateral Statement signed by President Clinton and the presidents of Ukraine and Russia.

- In 1991, there were more than 4,000 strategic and tactical nuclear warheads in Ukraine -- the world's third largest nuclear arsenal. Today there are none.

NPT:

- Secured Ukraine's accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapon state and ratification of the START I agreement, which will eliminate bombers and missiles that carried over 9,000 nuclear warheads.

NATO's Partnership for Peace:

- Drew Ukraine into Europe's evolving security systems, helping it to become an active member in the Partnership for Peace and an important partner in peacekeeping in Bosnia.

- Ukraine has sponsored military exercises where American, Ukrainian, Russian and European troops, once staunch enemies, work side-by-side in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions.
Economic and Political Reforms:

- Internationally sponsored economic reform programs have allowed Ukraine to cut monthly inflation from about 18% to under 1%, stabilize the currency, increase and diversify exports to the West, and shift about 50% of the economy to the private sector.

- Ukraine’s new constitution, adopted in July 1996, creates a legal foundation for political stability and economic growth and gives Ukraine the opportunity to open its doors to foreign and domestic investment.

Trade:

- Annual U.S. trade with Ukraine now exceeds $500 million and American investors are seeking new business opportunities.

Aid:

- Mobilized $2.1 billion in international pledges to support Ukraine’s first steps to stabilize its economy, reduce inflation, encourage entrepreneurship and diversify exports.

- Provided timely support for Ukraine’s young democracy, including assistance for free and fair parliamentary and presidential election in 1994 which established the principles of democracy and choice as the bedrock of Ukraine’s political system.

- Ukraine is the third largest recipient of U.S. assistance; in 1996, the U.S. will provide Ukraine with $330 million in grant assistance and up to $860 million in trade and investment credits.

Chernobyl:

- Led the G-7 to reach agreement with Ukraine on an unprecedented $3 billion program to close the site of the world’s worst nuclear accident, the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration will continue mobilizing international support for Ukraine’s transition to a democratic, market-oriented state. The foundations for a strong and sovereign Ukraine have been laid. The challenge for tomorrow is to secure the renewal of Ukraine’s economy, advance the prosperity of its people, and consolidate its pivotal role in Europe. The U.S. will:

- Encourage deeper integration with Europe and the West through the Partnership for Peace, military exchanges, and membership in key economic institutions such as the World Trade Organization and the Central European Free Trade Area.
• Target technical support to help Ukraine tackle barriers to investment and growth, such as revamping the tax and commercial codes and breaking the state’s grip on Ukraine’s rich agricultural sector.

• Foster the growth of Ukrainian entrepreneurship, particularly the emergence of a vibrant small business sector that will create jobs and promote economic security.

• Deepen people-to-people and grassroots contacts between Ukraine and the U.S. in order to forge enduring cooperation and ties between our countries.

• Continue America’s leadership to overcome the legacy of Chernobyl and Ukraine’s inheritance of perhaps the world’s most energy-inefficient economy, thus creating the basis for Ukraine’s energy security.

Last Updated: July 25, 1996
SUPPORTING AN INDEPENDENT, SECURE, PROSPEROUS ARMENIA

"We rededicate ourselves to building a future for Armenians, in their homeland, that ensures independence, security, and prosperity for Armenia and its neighbors."

President Clinton,
Congressional Letter
August 7, 1996

The United States has special ties to Armenia, and President Clinton is strongly committed to helping Armenia become fully independent, secure, and prosperous. To this end, we have supported internal reform, promoted negotiated settlements to Armenian disputes with its neighbors, and used multilateral frameworks to foster the stability and security vital to the success of Armenia’s political and economic reform efforts.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Democratic Reform:

- Supported democratic development through programs on judicial reform, press seminars, election organizing, and support for political parties and other democratic institutions.

- The United States has already contributed nearly $600 million dollars in humanitarian and technical assistance to Armenia under the auspices of the Freedom Support Act making Armenia one of the two largest recipients (per capita) of American assistance worldwide.

Economic Reform:

- Promoted economic reform and development and integration into the global economy through technical assistance in support of privatization and small business initiatives, expanded trade and investment in telecommunications, energy, health reform, and environmental remediation, and membership in the World Trade Organization.

- Technical and development assistance programs through USAID, the International Monetary Fund and others, have greatly facilitated Armenia’s transition to a free market economy.

- Armenia’s economy has made remarkable progress, measuring 7% real growth in its GDP in the past year.

U.S. Assistance:

- In 1996 the Clinton Administration committed to providing another $100 million in U.S. assistance in addition to the over half a billion in aid provided since 1992.

- Major on-going U.S. developmental assistance initiatives include programs for economic restructuring, banking and finance reform, energy safety, democratic development and legal reform.
• The U.S. is Armenia’s largest aid donor in terms of pledges and actual disbursements.

Nagorno-Karabakh:

• Played a key role in the OSCE Minsk Group to encourage a peaceful, negotiated resolution to the conflict surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh and encouraged regional cooperation among all three Transcaucasus states.

• Armenian and Azerbaijani leaders issued a joint communique, reaffirming their shared commitment to the current cease-fire and peaceful settlement of conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh consistent with internationally recognized principles.

Commercial Relations:

• Encouraged the deepening of our bilateral commercial ties.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

• To foster Armenian efforts to advance the economic restructuring and energy reforms needed to grow and build cooperation with its neighbors.

• To actively encourage Armenians and Azerbaijanis to peacefully resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

• To encourage regional cooperation among the Transcaucasus states, including in the energy sector.

• To broaden mutually beneficial trade and investment relations.

• To continue to encourage the development of democratic practices and institutions.

Last Update: August 14, 1996
EXPANDING DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE

"Just six years ago, the countries of Central Europe were still captive nations. Now 120 million people have the freedom to speak their own minds... This new freedom is the fruit of Europe's struggle and America's support... this Administration will not retreat."

President Clinton, White House Conference on Trade and Investment in Central and Eastern Europe
Cleveland, Ohio, January 13, 1995

Since 1989, the United States has led the West in supporting the historic transition from communism to democracy and free market economies made by the Central and Eastern European nations of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania. The U.S. seeks to help eliminate the imposed Cold War divisions of the region to create a new, united Europe. The results have been impressive.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Building Ties:

- Relations with the democracies of the region have never been stronger. As their economies and democratic institutions develop, these countries are becoming welcome trade partners and dependable friends.

- Since 1990, the Support for East European Democracy program (SEED) has provided more than $2.7 billion in assistance, supporting privatization, economic restructuring and government reform, deepening support for Central and Eastern Europe's social and economic transformation.

- The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland have joined the OECD, following President Clinton's initiative in January 1994 to open this key institution to Central European democracies.

Security & NATO's Partnership For Peace:

- Two years ago President Clinton initiated the Partnership for Peace (PFP), a highly successful effort to engage former Warsaw Pact armies with NATO through regular cooperation, communication and joint training exercises. While the PFP is a long-term active link to NATO for some, and the path to NATO membership for others, for all, it is a powerful incentive to reform their militaries for democratic control and global responsibility.

- Several of these regional nations stood with us in the Gulf War and Haiti and today are providing crucial troop or basing support for American and NATO forces in Bosnia, such as Hungary. Czech and Polish combat battalions and soldiers from other nations in the region are stationed alongside NATO troops.
• The President’s $100 million Warsaw Initiative, which will help these regional nations cooperate militarily with one another and with NATO -- will be fully funded in 1996. The Administration has asked Congress to continue the program at current levels.

• The United States provided over $44 million in security assistance to Central and Eastern Europe in 1995 and the U.S. has helped equip and train the Baltic Peacekeeping Battalion.

Expanding Democracy:

• Our commitment to Western integration for these new democracies has helped freedom put down strong roots throughout the region. Most nations already have held several democratic elections.

• Launched new programs including President Clinton’s $30 million Democracy Network, to assist private, home-grown democracy-building institutions.

Market Reforms & Trade:

• Nations that introduced broad market reforms, such as Poland and the Czech Republic, have rapidly growing economies, and thriving private sectors.

• Regional inflation and unemployment are dropping, production is rising and the shortages and rationing of the Communist era have vanished.

• The United States is the region’s number one investor and growing trade partner, with $8 billion in direct investment. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) has provided more than $2 billion in investment assistance to firms doing business in the region. That investment is already paying off, generating hundreds of millions of dollars in U.S. exports thus far.

Anti-Crime Cooperation:

• The President’s Law and Democracy Initiative opened the way for cooperation in Central and Eastern Europe against organized crime, narcotics trafficking, nuclear smuggling, terrorism and money laundering. The new FBI International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest has already trained hundreds of law enforcement officers in the region.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

President Clinton supports the extension of Western institutions into Central and Eastern Europe to promote the values of democracy, free markets, and responsible security policies. While generally successful, overall transformation has not been uniform in every country. Although
some nations of the region have already made the shift, others still struggle with the legacy of authoritarianism, and all of these economies face problems as they restructure. But dramatic progress has been achieved. Our tasks for the coming period include:

• Working with Central European nations to prepare for the deliberate and gradual first round of NATO enlargements over the next four years.

• Supporting efforts to consolidate relations between Central European states such as Hungary, Romania and Slovakia, and foster confidence on issues related to ethnic minorities in the region.

• Deepening security cooperation through bilateral agreements, the Partnership for Peace, and intensified military-to-military contacts.

Last Update: July 29, 1996
U.S. SUPPORT FOR ESTONIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA

"Today we rejoice, for one force rules in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and that force is freedom ... I am deeply honored to stand before you, the first President of the United States to set foot on free Baltic soil.

"We remember an August day ... when the peoples of your nation joined hands in common cause from Tallinn to Vilnius. A million strong, you reached across the boundaries of fear and showed the peoples of the world the power of the Baltic way.

"Vabadus. Laisves. Briviba. Freedom. No matter what the language, it is the link that unites the peoples of our nation: Estonia, Lithuania, Latvian, and America, no matter the century, no matter the invader. You have proved that freedom never dies when it lives in the hearts of men and women. You have taught us never to give up. You have inspired the world."

President Clinton, Remarks in Riga, Latvia
July 6, 1994

The Clinton Administration is committed to the integration of all of Europe’s new democracies, including Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, with the Transatlantic community. The U.S. seeks to eliminate the legacy of Europe’s Cold War division -- without creating arbitrary new lines. This Administration has and will continue to support the Baltic states’ security, sovereignty and democratic, free market transformation.

BACKGROUND

For decades, successive U.S. Administrations maintained a strong policy of non-recognition of the occupation and forcible Soviet incorporation of the Baltic states. Following the restoration of independence in 1991 by Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the United States has been in the forefront of support for both the democratic and free market transformation of these countries as well as support for their security and sovereignty. President Clinton visited Riga, Latvia in July 1994, the first U.S. President to visit a Baltic state, and received the three Baltic Presidents on June 25, 1996. Vice President Gore visited Tallinn, Estonia in March 1995. As a statement of the American people’s support for the Baltic states, Mrs. Clinton visited Tallinn in July, 1996.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Presidential Engagement:

• President Clinton has met with the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian Presidents on several occasions each, including a July '94 visit to Latvia.
Economic Assistance:

- Since 1990, the Support for East European Democracy program (SEED) has provided $103 million in assistance to the Baltic nations. Programs include privatization, energy efficiency, public administration training and entrepreneurial support.

- In 1994, the U.S. established the Baltic-American Enterprise Fund, capitalized at $50 million out of SEED funds, to support free enterprise in these nations by promoting the growth of small- and medium-sized businesses.

Economic Reforms:

- The Baltic states are making solid economic gains: privatizing their economies, keeping inflation under control, resuming growth and ending Soviet-type shortages and inefficiencies.

- Faced with a serious challenge of organized crime, the Baltic states are working to build sound banking and financial structures, prevent money laundering and smuggling, and combat inroads of mafia-type criminal organizations.

Military Cooperation:

- Military exercises -- the first ever between Baltic and U.S. forces -- are now being held under the President's Partnership for Peace (PFP) initiative, with which the Baltic states are active participants. "Baltic Challenge", the next exercise, conducted in the spirit of PFP, began July 8 in Latvia, involving platoons from the U.S. Marines and National Guard units from Maryland, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

- The U.S. has greatly expanded its security and military programs with the Baltic states since 1993.

  - Each Baltic state is receiving $1.75 million in FY96 under the President's Warsaw Initiative; the Administration has requested from Congress an increase to $2.25 million per country in FY97.

  - In addition, the U.S. has provided over $10 million in equipment and services for the Baltic Peacekeeping Battalion. This year, we will provide to the "Baltbat" additional funding as well as excess military equipment and upgrades to its headquarters in Latvia.

  - The U.S. has supported airspace integration through the President's Regional Airspace Initiative.
Military contacts are conducted through the Military Liaison Teams in each country. Military training is conducted through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, which has more than doubled since FY94 and now is about $410,000 per country.

Expanding NATO:

- Called for the expansion of NATO alliance with enlargement negotiations with new members starting Spring or early summer of 1997. Right now, NATO is engaged in an intensive dialogue with interested countries to determine what they must do and what NATO must do to prepare for their accession.

- When the first new members pass through NATO's open door, it will stay open for all others who demonstrate that they are willing and able to shoulder the responsibilities of membership.

- NATO enlargement is on track and it will happen.

Promoting Democracy:

- In 1994, the U.S. launched the Law and Democracy Program to help emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe combat organized and white collar crime. The U.S. has provided experts to help the Baltic states cope with bank fraud and strengthen their financial systems. The FBI is scheduled to open an office in Tallinn in the next year.

- The Peace Corps is active in the Baltics, with about 150 volunteers, mainly concentrated in English language and small business training.

- Twenty grants to Baltic NGOs already have been made under the President's Democracy Network program, more awards are likely in the coming months.

- Only a few years after regaining independence, the Baltic states have organized functioning state structures, democratic elections and established the fundamentals of a market economy.

Protecting Minority Rights:

- Latvia and Estonia have worked to integrate their large ethnic-Russian populations, often taking pragmatic approaches to solving problems.

Support for De-Militarization:

- The United States provided $8.5 million for the demolition of the ex-Russian large phased-array radar at Skrunda, Latvia.
• The U.S. provided $2 million for the clean up of the former Russian nuclear reactor facility in Paldiski, Estonia.

Regional Cooperation:

• Baltic states are cooperating with one another and their Central European and Nordic neighbors. Lithuania has overcome old rivalries and built a strong, positive relationship with NATO; Baltic-Nordic cooperation is intensifying in ways that promote Baltic integration with the West as a whole. The Baltic states are also seeking to build constructive, stable relations with Russia.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

• With its chief NATO Allies, the U.S. will work to promote Baltic integration -- political, economic and security -- with the Western community of democracies.

• The U.S. will continue to support improved, good-neighborly relations between the Baltic states and Russia.

• The U.S. encourages the Baltic states to continue to reach out to ethnic minorities, increasing the confidence of these communities and promoting their participation in civic life.

Last Updated: August 2, 1996
REINTEGRATING POLAND WITH THE WEST

"Poland faces what may fairly be described as its best prospects for peace and security in 350 years...No country should have the right to veto, compromise or threaten democratic Poland's, or any other democracy's, integration into Western institutions, including those that ensure security...The United States believes that when NATO does expand, as it will, a democratic Poland will have placed itself among those ready and able to join."

President Bill Clinton
Address to the Polish Parliament
July 7, 1994

Seven years after the Polish people overthrew communism, Poland is a thriving democracy, with a dynamic market economy and excellent relations with its Central European neighbors. Poland is well on its way to becoming a full member of the Western family of secure, free market democracies. The United States has stood with Poland throughout its dramatic transformation and is continuing to support Poland and the Polish people.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Presidential Engagement:

• President Clinton met with Polish Presidents Walesa and Kwasniewski a combined five times, including a July '94 visit to Warsaw.

U.S. Assistance:

• Since 1989, the U.S. has provided over $3 billion to assist Poland with its transition to democracy and market economy. This includes $2.4 billion in debt reduction and $800 million under the SEED (Support for East European Democracy) program, mainly used for currency stabilization; bank privatization; technical assistance; training and capital for investment in private businesses and banks; housing construction; and equipment for environmental clean-up and energy efficiency.

• The Polish-American Enterprise Fund, established with U.S. funds of $250 million and private resources of $100 million, is Poland's premier venture capital fund. Its loans and investments support over 70,000 jobs in Poland and millions of dollars in U.S. business. The Fund has established subsidiary banks to support residential housing and farmers, and small and "micro" lending programs to help small businessmen just starting out. The Fund has helped entrepreneurship in Poland, which contributes to the country's stability and democracy.

• With U.S. support, Poland is rapidly becoming a developed, stable member of the Western democratic family of nations.
Military Cooperation:

- In July, 1994 in Warsaw, President Clinton announced the $100 million “Warsaw Initiative” to support military cooperation with new democracies in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union, including $25 million for Poland. The Administration has asked Congress to extend the “Warsaw Initiative.”

- **Polish forces are serving alongside American troops** in Bosnia, showing that Poland is willing to accept its responsibilities as a member of the Western democratic family. Poland’s armed forces are adapting to western attitudes and procedures, supported by the U.S.

NATO’S Partnership for Peace:

- Under the Administration’s Partnership for Peace initiative, **Poland and the U.S. held their first joint military exercises** in over fifty years, including the first major PFP exercise outside NATO territory. In 1995, a U.S.-Polish exercise in Poland included joint airborne (paratroop) operations.

- The Administration has given Poland **access to high-technology arms** on the same basis as other friendly countries, allowing Poland to improve its security and increase interoperability with NATO.

Expanding NATO:

- Called for the expansion of NATO alliance with enlargement negotiations with new members starting Spring or early summer of 1997. Right now, NATO is engaged in an intensive dialogue with interested countries to determine what they must do and what NATO must do to prepare for their accession.

- NATO enlargement is on track and it will happen.

OECD:

- With U.S. support, **Poland joined the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)** on July 11. This resulted from President Clinton’s initiative to open the very selective OECD to Poland and other Central European democracies.

Economic Reform:

- **Poland’s economy is one of Europe’s most dynamic** -- having grown at about 7 percent in 1995 -- led by a rapidly-growing private sector that makes up nearly 70 percent of Poland’s GDP.

- Poland has **regained its international financial standing**, restructured its foreign debt, graduated from IMF monitoring, and received investment grade credit ratings.
Trade and Investment:

- The U.S. has designated Poland as a "Big Emerging Market," and aggressively supports trade and investment with Poland. The U.S. is Poland's number one foreign investor, with nearly $3 billion dollars invested through the first half of 1996.

Supporting Democracy:

- Through President Clinton's "Democracy Network" initiative, the U.S. is providing up to $3.6 million for independent Polish non-governmental organizations engaged in local, civic and educational projects.

- Poland is a significant force for regional stability and harmony, having developed positive relations with all its Central and East European neighbors.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

- In the coming months, NATO will take decisions in the process of enlargement of the Alliance; the U.S. will consult with Poland at each step.

- Poland should continue with its current reforms, intensifying privatization and reforming its social welfare system, and keeping inflation under control.

- The U.S. will focus assistance programs to assist Poland in the final phases of its basic transition to a market economy.

- The U.S. will work with Poland to support stability and democracy in Central Europe, particularly by helping the Baltic states and Ukraine.

Last Update: July 29, 1996
REINTEGRATING HUNGARY WITH THE WESTERN DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY

"It's a remarkable thing that Hungary and the United States are partners for peace now. Just think, barely more than six years ago Hungary was a member of the Warsaw Pact. What would have been unthinkable then now seems perfectly normal because we've been working together so closely for the last couple of years."

President Bill Clinton
Remarks at Taszar Air Base - a staging base for U.S. forces in Bosnia
Taszar, Hungary - January 13, 1996

As a result of the post-1989 rebirth of Hungarian democracy, Hungary is reclaiming its position as a member of the Western community of nations and has already become a valuable partner for the United States.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Presidential Engagement:

- President Clinton met with Hungarian President Goncz and Prime Ministers Boross and Horn a combined seven times including a December '94 visit to Budapest.

American Investment:

- The United States is the largest foreign investor in Hungary, with over $4.5 billion in direct investment out of nearly $14 billion in outside investment that Hungary has attracted.

American Assistance:

- The United States has provided over $220 million for assistance programs, concentrated in privatization and financial sector reform, small business, energy, democratic institution-building and social programs to ease the impact of mass layoffs.

- Since March, 1995, Hungary has pressed forward with a strong economic adjustment program designed to stabilize the economy and provide conditions for further growth. Hungarian macroeconomic economic conditions have improved since.

- Hungary is a stable democracy, with its current coalition bringing together reformist social democrats (ex-communists) with free-market centrists (ex-dissidents).

Security Cooperation:

- Through the President's Warsaw Initiative, the United States is providing Hungary over $10 million in security assistance in 1996, plus another $1 million in International Military education and Training (IMET) funding.
• Hungary’s offer of staging bases for U.S. forces serving with IFOR in Bosnia was essential to
the success of this mission. In addition, Hungary sent an engineering battalion of its own to
IFOR.

NATO’s Partnership For Peace:

• The United States has welcomed Hungary into NATO’s Partnership for Peace program,
organizing the first U.S.-Hungarian military exercises in over fifty years; ended Cold War-era
restrictions on the transfer of sophisticated military technology to Hungary, opening the way
for Hungarian acquisition of advanced equipment to enhance its security.

Expanding NATO:

• Called for the expansion of NATO alliance with enlargement negotiations with new members
starting Spring or early summer of 1997. Right now, NATO is engaged in an intensive
dialogue with interested countries to determine what they must do and what NATO must do
to prepare for their accession.

• NATO enlargement is on track and it will happen.

Combating International Crime:

• In partnership with the Hungarian government, the FBI-led International Law Enforcement
Academy (ILEA) opened in 1995 in Budapest, to provide training to police from Central
Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

OECD Admission:

• In April, with U.S. support, Hungary gained admission to the Organization for Economic
Cooperation and Development -- OECD, a body of developed, free market democracies.

Property Restitution:

• The State Department’s Special Envoy for Property Restitution in Central and Eastern
Europe, Ambassador Stuart Eizenstat, was instrumental in facilitating an agreement on
restitution for communal Jewish and other religious property.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

• Continue to support NATO enlargement, along the lines of the NATO work plan announced
last year, leading to important decisions over the coming months.
• Encourage enlargement of the European Union.

• Focus U.S. assistance, e.g., by redirecting successful privatization assistance to support the growth of small business, which is the "engine of economic growth and employment" in Hungary.

• Help strengthen democratic institutions by focusing on local governments, non-governmental organizations and local media.

• Work with Hungary to support its efforts to improve relations with its neighbors.

Last Update: July 31, 1996
REINTEGRATING THE CZECH REPUBLIC WITH THE WEST

"The Czech Republic, Slovakia, other nations in Central Europe -- they are working hard to build the democracy and foster the prosperity that we sometimes take for granted. They have made an awful lot of progress in the face of real challenges and we have to continue to stand by them by opening the door to new NATO members, by supporting their integration into the other institutions of Europe... [Czechs] who came to the United States helped us to build our country. It's time for us to return the favor."

President Bill Clinton
Dedication of the National Czech and Slovak Museum
October 21, 1995

In the six years since the Velvet Revolution that ended communist rule, the Czech Republic, with U.S. support and assistance, has undergone a radical political and economic transformation. Today, the Czech Republic is a fully functioning parliamentary democracy. Economic growth is increasing, privatization near complete, and unemployment and inflation relatively low.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Presidential Engagement:

- President Clinton met with Czech President Havel and Prime Minister Klaus a combined five times including a January '94 visit to Prague.

Democracy:

- The Czech Republic has just completed its fourth national elections since the end of communist rule. Voting was free, fair and smooth; Prime Minister Klaus has continued in office at the head of a minority government.

Economic Reform:

- The Czech Republic has enjoyed dramatic success in its free market transformation. Inflation is at less than 9 percent, unemployment remains below 3 percent; growth is increasing and stands at 5 percent; the budget is balanced and the private sector generates close to 75 percent of GDP. The country has an "A" credit rating from Standard and Poors.

- The Czech Republic has concluded an association agreement with the EU and free trade agreements with the states of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) and Central European Free Trade Area (CEFTA). The Czech Republic is a member of key international financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.
NATO's Partnership For Peace:

- Welcomed the Czech Republic into the NATO's Partnership for Peace program, organizing the first U.S.-Czech military exercises in over fifty years, ending Cold War-era restrictions on the transfer of sophisticated military technology to the Czech Republic, opening the way for Czech acquisition of advanced equipment to enhance its security.

Expanding NATO:

- Called for the expansion of NATO alliance with enlargement negotiations with new members starting Spring or early summer of 1997. Right now, NATO is engaged in an intensive dialogue with interested countries to determine what they must do and what NATO must do to prepare for their accession.
- NATO enlargement is on track and it will happen.

Military Ties:

- Provided $11 million in assistance to the Czech military this year to support military modernization and compatibility with NATO standards.
- The Czech Republic has been eager to work closely with the U.S. and has supported a continuing strong U.S. role in Europe. Czech soldiers took part in Desert Storm and 850 Czech soldiers serve with NATO in Bosnia.

Aid:

- Provided approximately $170 million in SEED (Support for East European Democracy) Act assistance since 1990, focused principally on improving housing and municipal infrastructure, developing NGOs and democratic institutions, and supporting privatization and enterprise restructuring.

RFE/RL:


OECD:

- Supported Czech efforts to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development -- OECD, a group of the world's advanced, free market democracies. The Czech Republic joined the OECD in 1995, the first ex-Soviet-bloc country to do so.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Continue to support NATO enlargement, along the lines of the work plan announced last year, leading to important decisions over the coming months.

- Encourage enlargement of the European Union.

- Work to include the Czech Republic and other qualifying Central European states in the U.S. visa waiver program.

- Continue to support trade with and investment in the Czech Republic through outreach to the U.S. business community and advocacy in the Czech Republic on behalf of U.S. firms.

- Managing the Czech Republic’s “graduation” from U.S. economic assistance beginning in 1997.

- Engage the Czech government, NGOs, and Roma (gypsy) leaders to combat anti-Roma discrimination in the Czech Republic.

Last Update: July 30, 1996
U.S. SUPPORT FOR SLOVENIA

"The Slovenian people ... have a long and proud history ... to this rich history, independent Slovenia has now added a remarkable political and economic transformation. In the space of just five years, Slovenia has become a model for emerging free-market democracies throughout the world."

President Clinton
National Day message for Slovenia
June 25, 1996

The Clinton Administration is a strong supporter of Slovenia's independence and sovereignty, its democratic free market transformation, and its integration into the family of Western democracies. The U.S. recognized Slovenia, formerly a republic of Yugoslavia, on April 7, 1992 and has since developed a strong and growing bilateral relationship.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

American Engagement:

- Slovenia's Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek met last October with President Clinton and over the last three years has met twice with Vice President Gore at the White House. Defense Secretary Perry also has visited Slovenia. The U.S. has provided crucial diplomatic support to Slovenia throughout its existence as a modern, independent state.

Slovenia and Italy:

- President Clinton pledged in his meeting with PM Drnovsek to assist in resolving a dispute between Slovenia and Italy that had blocked Slovenia's efforts to conclude an agreement on close association leading to eventual membership -- a 'Europe Agreement' -- with the European Union. Last June, a fair settlement was reached allowing Slovenia to sign its Europe Agreement, marking a major step toward Slovenia's integration within the Western democratic community.

The Former Yugoslavia:

- The U.S. has supported Slovenia consistently on issues derived from the breakup of the former Yugoslavia, including the acquisition of appropriate assets (and share of debt) of the former Yugoslavia, thus helping to boost Slovenia's sovereignty.

- The U.S. recognized that Slovenia was unfairly caught by the Yugoslav arms embargo. We made important exceptions to our embargo policy, allowing Slovenia to purchase a Westinghouse Air Traffic Control System and Bell Helicopters.
Following the Dayton Accords, we insisted that the lifting of the arms embargo for Slovenia be automatic after 180 days; with full U.S. support, the embargo has now been lifted.

**U.S. Economic Assistance:**

- In FY95 and FY96, the U.S. provided almost $10 million in economic assistance under the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) program. Among other projects, this assistance supported Slovenia’s efforts to establish a securities market and to reach agreement on debt inherited debt from the former Yugoslavia. This enabled Slovenia to re-enter international capital markets.

**U.S. Security and Military Ties:**

- The U.S. supported Slovenia’s membership in the Partnership for Peace (PFP, President Clinton’s initiative for NATO cooperation with the emerging democracies of Central Europe and the Former Soviet Union). Slovenia is participating in PFP exercises.

- The U.S. designated $1 million for Slovenia in FY96 and requested $2 million in FY97 under the President’s Warsaw Initiative for military cooperation with Partnership countries. We also have increased funding for military training from $125,000 in FY95 to $300,000 in FY96.

- The U.S. Navy conducts quarterly visits to Slovenia’s port of Koper, supporting the right of free passage to the port, which is cut off by the territorial waters of Croatia and Italy.

**Expanding NATO:**

- Called for the expansion of NATO alliance with enlargement negotiations with new members starting Spring or early summer of 1997. Right now, NATO is engaged in an intensive dialogue with interested countries to determine what they must do and what NATO must do to prepare for their accession.

- NATO enlargement is on track and it will happen.

**THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:**

- The U.S. will continue to support Slovenia as it solidifies its ties with neighbors Italy and Croatia and seeks further integration with the Western democratic community and its institutions.
The U.S. also will promote U.S. trade and investment with Slovenia, helping promote Slovenia’s overall ties with the West and bolstering economic development.

Last Updated: September 4, 1996
CROATIA: ON ITS PATH TOWARD THE WEST

"I come to support not only the peace process, but the federation in Bosnia between the Muslims and the Croats, the peaceful agreement for the return of Croatian lands in Eastern Slavonia, and the ultimate partnership of Croatia with not only the United States, but with other Western nations who believe in freedom and human rights and democracy and peace and progress, working together."

President Clinton, Zagreb Croatia
January 13, 1996

When Croatia declared its independence from the former Yugoslavia in 1991, the country was plunged into the most brutal war in Europe since World War II. After four years of fighting, Croatia and all the parties involved were ready to turn from the path of war to the path toward peace.

In November 1995, in conjunction with our Contact Group partners -- the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia, and the European Union -- the U.S. succeeded in brokering a peace agreement to settle the disputes among the warring parties. The Dayton Peace Accords were signed in Paris on December 14 by the presidents of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Dayton:

• Negotiated the Dayton Peace Accords which ended the war in the Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Slavonia:

• Brokered the Erdut agreement between Croatia and the Serbs for peaceful reintegration of Eastern Slavonia into Croatia through international administration.

• Played a key role in recent UN Security Council action to set up the peacekeeping operation envisioned in the Erdut agreement. We made available to the UN an American, Ambassador and Major General (Reserves) Jacques Klein, who heads the operation.

• The U.S. has provided 41 civilian police officers to reinforce the transitional police force already deployed in Eastern Slavonia.

Trade:

• Secretary of Commerce Mickey Kantor signed a Bilateral Investment Treaty with Croatia on July 12, 1996 in order to promote U.S. commercial interests as well as to help restore the Croatian economy.
War Crimes Tribunal:

- Contributed more than any other nation in financial aid and other assistance to the International War Crimes Tribunal.

U.S. Assistance:


- The U.S. has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Governments of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in which the U.S. agrees to provide technical assistance to these countries for their infrastructure development.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- The Clinton Administration is committed to restoring peace and stability in the former Yugoslavia. Given the key U.S. role in brokering the Dayton Accords, we have a strong stake in making it work, as well as humanitarian interests in minimizing casualties and human rights abuses in the region. The U.S. along with our European Union partners intends to enhance humanitarian assistance, create secure conditions in which the Dayton Accords can be implemented, and support economic reconstruction and the growth of democracy in Croatia. In the future, the U.S. will remain engaged by:

- Supporting the implementation of the Erdut Agreement to enable the peaceful reintegration of Eastern Slavonia into Croatia.

- Expecting Croatia to respect the human rights of all its citizens, including ethnic Serbs, and expecting its full cooperation with the International War Crimes Tribunal.

- Establishing opportunities for refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes if they so choose.

- Assisting Croatia in its implementation of democratic institutions.

- Supporting Croatia’s eventual integration in Western institutions, including NATO’s Partnership for Peace, in tandem with the consolidation of peace in the region.

Last Update: July 24, 1996
ADVANCING THE AGENDA IN SERBIA

"The leaders of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia have agreed to end four long years of war and atrocities. They have asked for our help to implement their peace agreement. It is in our nation's interest and consistent with our values to see that this peace succeeds and endures."

President Clinton, Remarks to the Troops of Task Force Eagle
Baumholder, Germany, December 2, 1995

In October 1995, following weeks of intense negotiations, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic agreed to negotiate on behalf of the Bosnian Serbs, making possible the U.S.-brokered Dayton peace accords. Dayton implementation continues to be a major focus of our Serbia policy. But so has performance on minority rights and tolerance of democratic values.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Dayton Peace Agreement:

- Effectively used economic and diplomatic leverage with Serbia to reach a peace settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

- Serb cooperation continues to be critical to the success of peace efforts in Bosnia. Among other assistance, they have aided U.S. efforts to communicate with the Republika Srpska, and have cooperated with efforts to normalize relations with Bosnia.

Karadzic:

- Continued U.S. pressure has achieved commitment on removal of Radovan Karadzic from public life.

Kosovo:

- Continued to lead the international community in support of human rights in Kosovo and improvement in political situation there.

- Opened a USIA office in Pristina, demonstrating U.S. commitment on Kosovo.

- Linked Serb access to International Financial Institutions with full Dayton compliance, respect for human rights and restoration of political rights to Kosovo.
Sanctions:

- The U.S. leads the effort to retain economic and political leverage through the policy of maintaining an “outer wall” of sanctions, effectively blocking the incoming flow of international capital, discouraging commercial investment.

- The U.S. has made the improvement of human rights conditions in Kosovo a priority. The status of minorities in Kosovo is consistently raised in exchanges between U.S. and Serb officials.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- The Clinton Administration is dedicated to maintaining international pressure on the Serbs to ensure full compliance with Dayton, respect of human rights, progress on Kosovo and agreement with its neighbors on state succession. The U.S. will remain engaged by:

- Pushing Serbia to support the peace process in Bosnia and comply with its own obligations under Dayton.

- Keeping democratization and human rights issues for all of Serbia on the front burner by raising them at the highest level.

- Working with our allies to maintain the integrity of the outer wall of sanctions until Serbia restores political rights to Kosovo and complies with its obligations on cooperation with the War Crimes Tribunal.

Last update: July 24, 1996
WORKING FOR DEMOCRACY IN ALBANIA

The United States is determined to support the rights of the Albanian people to share in the benefits of democracy. Prior to the deeply flawed May 1996 elections, the United States was encouraged by democratic trends in Albania, as noted in President Clinton's 1995 National Day Message to the people of Albania. "The people of Albania share with the United States a mutual devotion to democratic freedoms and the rule of law. I salute their exercise of these freedoms ... and commend the rapid economic progress the Albanian people have achieved in the face of great difficulties." However, as international monitors observed serious irregularities in Albanian parliamentary elections held May 26, 1996, with intimidation, manipulation and outright fraud, the United States has been at the forefront of international efforts to overcome this setback to Albanian democracy and restore confidence in Albanian institutions.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Elections:

- In public statements and discussions with Albanian authorities, strongly protested the seriously flawed May 26 parliamentary elections.

- The Clinton Administration has notified the government that bilateral relations will be affected by a failure to adequately address our concerns about the flawed elections.

- Led the way building international support in the OSCE and EU for the requirement for remedial action to address the flawed elections.

- In response to initial Albanian resistance to new elections, initiated a thorough review of projects in Albania, including military and assistance programs, and withheld representation from the opening of parliament, demonstrating concern over the flawed elections.

Minority Rights:

- Successfully pressed for improvements in conditions for ethnic Greek Albanians.

- Progress continues toward addressing the aspirations of the ethnic Greek minority for greater access to Greek-language education and the return of church properties expropriated by the previous Communist regime.

Encouraging Political Cooperation:

- We welcome the dialogue that the Democratic and Socialist parties have opened, and hope that it is broadened to include other parties and leads to effective cooperation on steps to surmount the present political impasse.
Judicial Reform:

- Successfully pressed for judicial reforms.
- The Government of Albania removed funding of the courts from the Ministry of Justice, reformed the High Judicial Council and improved procedures for disciplining judges.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Albanian governments must take decisive action to further political consensus and reconciliation. The Administration is urging all parties to address the following issues:

- Political dialogue: Through a round table or other mechanism, the Albanian government should strive to reach agreement with opposition parties on ground rules for upcoming local elections, promulgating a constitution, and holding new parliamentary elections.

- Local elections: It is important that these be free and fair, and monitored by local and international observers. A broad spectrum of Albanian political opinion must have a say in preparing for the elections, including the political opposition.

- Constitution: Early agreement on a democratic constitution which promotes consensus is needed. To ensure broad-based support, one approach would be election of a constituent assembly which would draft a constitution to be approved by a referendum. Opposition concerns must be addressed in this process to ensure that they are fully included.

- New parliamentary elections: These remain a pressing requirement to promote political reconciliation and restore the faith of the Albanian people and the international community in Albanian democracy. This will require early new parliamentary elections, which could be based on the new constitution.

Last Updated: July 23, 1996
GREECE: A VALUED PARTNER AND FRIEND

"As an ally in NATO and a key player in the European Union, Greece is helping to shape the future of Europe and the next half-century of our transatlantic partnership. The world’s oldest democracy is reaching out to Europe’s newest democracies to build an undivided, integrated continent at peace. The United States looks forward to continuing our partnership and to benefiting the peoples of both our countries and the entire world."

President Clinton, during the State Visit of Greek President Stephanopoulos, Washington, D.C. May 9, 1996

Greece and the United States are bound by strong cultural and social ties as well as shared history. Americans admire the classical Greek tradition; Greeks see the U.S. as the world’s most vibrant democracy, a land of promise for over a million Americans of Greek descent. Our joint struggle to preserve Greece’s freedom and independence during World War II, the Greek Civil War and the Cold War forged our unbreakable bonds of friendship. A prominent Athens monument to President Truman serves as a reminder of Greek gratitude for post-World War II assistance under the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. Relations deteriorated in the 1970’s and 1980’s, but are now at their most cooperative level in decades.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Improving Greek-Turkish Relations:

- Direct, personal intervention in January 1996 by the President and other senior Administration officials averted a war between Greece and Turkey over Aegean islets.

- Provided continuing high-level attention to Greek and Turkish concerns, as evidence by the First Lady’s travel to the region in March, and Presidential meetings in Washington this spring with Turkish President Demirel, Greek Prime Minister Simitis, and Greek President Stephanopoulos.

U.S. Security Engagement:

- Following the Second World War, the U.S. became clearly allied with both Greece and Turkey. During the Cold War, billions of dollars of security assistance were funneled into both countries to strengthen NATO’s southern flank.

- An armed conflict between Greece and Turkey would be disastrous for both nations and for the region and would do real damage to NATO and American interests.
Greek Island of Gavdos:

- Obtained clarification from Turkey that it has no territorial claim on the Greek island of Gavdos.

Aegean Islets Dispute:

- Direct, personal intervention in January 1996 by the President and other senior Administration officials averted a war between Greece and Turkey over Aegean islets.

- It is long-standing U.S. policy not to take a position on conflicting claims to sovereignty or on other countries' boundary disputes. This policy enables us, where appropriate, to help resolve such disputes.

- We have, therefore, not taken a position on the ownership of the pair of small Aegean islets, called Imia by Greece and Kardak by Turkey, which was disputed in January.

- We call on Greece and Turkey to resolve their disagreements peacefully, without force or the threat of force, and in accordance with international law and treaties.

American Intervention for Regional Peace:

- We have also suggested ownership of Imia/Kardak could best be decided by the International Court of Justice or some other body. We stand ready to assist in this process.

- Obtained a clarification from Turkey that it has no territorial claim on the Greek island of Gavdos.

- The U.S. Special Presidential Envoy, together with the United Nations, brokered a September 1995 Interim Accord between Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), under which FYROM changed its flag and provided binding assurances that it made no irredentist claim to any other country's territory, and Greece lifted its 14-month long embargo against FYROM.

U.S. Mediation Between Greece and Albania:

- Mediated differences between Greece and neighboring Albania, resulting in a 1996 agreement on immigration and new diplomatic posts, improved attention to ethnic minority concerns, and progress in the return of Orthodox Church properties previously expropriated by Albanian communists.
American Investment:

- U.S. investments in Greece are substantial, exceeding $1 billion in 1995. Two-way trade totals around $26 million per year.

U.S.-Greek Security Cooperation in Bosnia:

- Greek and U.S. forces are serving side-by-side in Bosnia: Greece has contributed a 250-person transport battalion to IFOR's ground forces and committed another 750 troops to serve in naval and support roles outside Bosnia's borders.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration is dedicated to further improvement of our already-strong relations with Greece. To this end, we will continue to pursue progress in several different areas:

- Reducing Greek-Turkish tensions, for the benefit of both nations, for the strength of the NATO alliance, and for peace and stability throughout Europe.

- Renewing efforts to reach a comprehensive and lasting settlement in Cyprus, a nation which has been divided for far too long.

- Redoubling our efforts to combat terrorism together in order to protect the innocent and defend the rule of law.

- Reducing impediments to stronger commercial ties between our nations by promotion of a level playing field in Greece for U.S. businesses, improved intellectual property protection, and full implementation of existing agreements.

Last Update: August 7, 1996
"Since the time 40 years ago when we stood side by side in Korea, Turkey has served the cause of freedom as NATO's southern anchor and has been a valued ally of the United States. Turkey was a steadfast member of the worldwide coalition that drove Saddam Hussein from Kuwait and instituted international sanctions against Iraq. And for that, the United States remains very grateful. The focus of our relationship can now shift from a Cold War emphasis on military assistance to an emphasis on shared values and greater political and economic cooperation, responsive to the needs of our own peoples and the changing world."

President Clinton, The White House
October 14, 1993

Turkey has been an important ally of the United States since the early 1950's. The relationship has weathered troubled periods and has grown to a deep and lasting friendship between the two peoples. Since the end of the Cold War, our relationship has expanded in a host of areas, particularly in trade and investment.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Improving Greek-Turkish Relations:

- Direct, personal intervention in January 1996 by the President and other senior Administration officials averted a conflict between Turkey and Greece over Aegean islets.

- Provided continuing high-level attention to Turkish and Greek concerns, as evidence by the First Lady's travel to the region in March, and Presidential meetings in Washington this spring with Turkish President Demirel, Greek Prime Minister Simitis, and Greek President Stephanopoulos.

Defusing Greek-Turkish Tensions:

- Played major role in defusing Greek-Turkish tensions, including facilitating an agreement between the two not to hold exercises in the Aegean from July to September.

U.S. Security Engagement:

- Following the Second World War, the U.S. became clearly allied with both Turkey and Greece. During the Cold War, billions of dollars of security assistance were funneled into both countries to strengthen NATO's southern flank.

- An armed conflict between Turkey and Greece would be disastrous for both nations and for the region and would do real damage to NATO and American interests.
Bringing Peace to Bosnia-Herzegovina:

- Turkey has been a vital partner in bringing peace to Bosnia-Herzegovina through IFOR, and has taken a leading role in the reconstruction of Bosnia. Turkey and the United States co-hosted the March 1996 Train and Equip conference in Ankara.

EU Customs Union:

- The United States successfully lobbied the European Parliament to ratify an EU Customs Union with Turkey in December 1995. This agreement tangibly increases Turkey's integration into the West and introduces reforms, including improved intellectual property rights, into Turkey's economy.

Human Rights Reforms and Democracy:

- Encouraged the Turkish government in 1995 to enact human rights reforms by amending the constitution and anti-terrorism laws. When fully implemented, the changes should increase political participation, allow more open debate, and lead to the release of 140 people from prison.

- Human rights observance improved in Turkey in 1995, with significant reductions in violence in the southeast. Turkey passed legislation that significantly broadened democracy and increased freedom of speech.

Operation Provide Comfort:

- Operation Provide Comfort, which provides protection for the people of northern Iraq against Saddam's repression, has not ceased. The United States, along with our coalition allies, maintains regular air patrol of the northern no-fly zone.

U.S. Trade with Turkey:

- U.S. trade with Turkey continues to increase. Two-way trade is now $4.5 billion, compared to just over $1 billion in 1991. Similarly, the U.S. is a leading investor in Turkey. 2.5 million U.S. tourists went to Turkey in 1995.

- Treasury Secretary Rubin and his Turkish counterpart signed a bilateral tax treaty as well as a Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement in March 1996 that will significantly enhance the ability of U.S. companies to do business in Turkey.
Economic Reform:

- Turkey’s economy grew by 8% in 1995, and is poised to grow by 4% or more in 1996. However, significant economic challenges remain, including privatizing state-owned enterprises and reforming the social security system.

Combating Terrorism:

- President Clinton and President Demirel attended the Sharm al-Sheikh Summit of the Peacemakers in April 1996. The U.S and Turkey renewed their pledges to work together against terrorism.

- Incidents of terrorism are down in Turkey in 1995 and the first part of 1996.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Renewing efforts to reach a comprehensive and lasting settlement in Cyprus, a nation which has been divided for far too long.

- Continuing to work together against terrorism, particularly against the PKK.

- Encouraging Turkey to make further improvements on its human rights record. While 1995 saw an improvement, there have been some regrettable incidents in 1996 that undermine this achievement.

- Working together to pressure Saddam Hussein to comply with all UN resolutions.

Last Update: September 26, 1996
ADVANCING A FAIR SETTLEMENT IN CYPRUS

“We want to discuss how the United States can help promote a settlement that is fair and peaceful in Cyprus and what we can do in that regard. I intend to ask my Special Emissary, Richard Beattie, to go back to the region soon to explore further actions that the United States can take.”

President Clinton, greeting Cypriot President Clerides at the White House
June 17, 1996

Presidents Clinton and Clerides affirmed the excellent state of bilateral relations during the latter’s visit to Washington in June 1996. President Clinton reiterated his personal commitment to advancing prospects toward an intercommunal settlement and informed President Clerides that the United States intended to intensify its efforts to narrow the differences between the two communities on Cyprus, leading to a comprehensive agreement.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Renewed U.S. Effort:

Signaled a renewed U.S. effort on Cyprus in 1996.

Special Presidential Emissary:

- Appointed Richard Beattie in 1995 as Special Presidential Emissary (SPE) for Cyprus, the first such emissary in 17 years.

- Manifested U.S. commitment most recently to assisting in search for Cyprus solution through Ambassador Albright’s and SPE Beattie’s July trip to the region.

EU’s Accession Talks:

- Played instrumental role in EU decision to schedule accession talks for Cyprus.

- EU accession talks for Cyprus are scheduled to commence six months after the conclusion of the EU Intergovernmental Conference. We hope the prospect of these talks will help provide an incentive for the two communities to reach a comprehensive settlement that will enable a federated Cyprus to join the EU.

Economic Assistance:

- Sustained a $15 million assistance program to Cyprus, intended to foster greater bicommunal interaction on the island.
• U.S. assistance program, the only bilateral assistance program on the island, is creating opportunities for the two communities to cooperate in the planning and implementation of development projects, benefiting the entire island.

The scholarship component of the aid program is creating a shared education experience for young Turkish and Greek Cypriots. More than 20% of Cypriots in universities are now studying in the United States.

UN Peacekeeping:

• Maintained strong U.S. support for periodic renewal of the mandate for UN peacekeeping forces on Cyprus.

Extradition Treaty:

• Concluded bilateral extradition treaty with Cyprus in 1996.

Missing Americans:

• Ambassador Robert Dillon and Chief Investigator Edward Lee have been conducting an investigation into the whereabouts of 5 American citizens who disappeared during the fighting on Cyprus in 1974. Ambassador Dillon and Mr. Lee are nearing the end of their investigation and will be issuing a report during the next few months.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Administration is committed to a sustained effort on Cyprus, in support of the UN Secretary General’s mission of good offices for Cyprus. To this end, the United States will continue to:

• Encourage the parties involved to conclude a comprehensive settlement which will establish a bizonal, bicomunal federation for Cyprus.

• Encourage the parties to halt the militarization drive which is now taking place on both sides of the island in order to reduce the potential for an outbreak of violence.

• Support efforts by the United Nations to reduce tensions between the two sides along the UN Buffer Zone.

• Maintain close consultations with the United Nations, the EU and individual European states on efforts to assist in the search for a settlement.

• Support mandate renewal for UN peacekeeping forces on Cyprus as long as the UN operation remains cost-efficient and critical to preventing an outbreak of hostilities.

Last Update: August 7, 1996
STRONG U.S.-ITALIAN RELATIONS

"For 50 years, Italy has been one of America's closest allies -- a pillar of the Atlantic Alliance throughout the Cold War, a strong advocate for freedom and democracy in the years since. Nowhere is this common sentiment more evident than in our work in the former Yugoslavia. Italy and other members of IFOR are doing invaluable work. They're giving the people of Bosnia a chance for peace."

President Clinton, Visit of Italian President Scalfaro
April 2, 1996

U.S.-Italian relations are strong and rest on a solid base of shared political, security and economic interests and values. These shared values of culture and kinship were highlighted during President Scalfaro's April 1996 State visit to the United States and President Clinton's two visits to Italy in 1994, as well as by Prime Ministers Prodi's and Dini's regular visits to Washington. The large Italian community in the United States provides an important bridge between the two countries and societies. A strong NATO ally, Italy occupies an important strategic position in the Mediterranean, critical to regional security and to stability in the Balkans, North Africa and the Middle East.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Bosnia:

• Italy has deployed 2600 IFOR troops and provided significant reconstruction assistance to Bosnia.

Counter-Terrorism and Organized Crime:

• Cooperated closely with Italy in the battle against terrorism and organized crime.

• Law enforcement officials captured and arrested the Mafia boss responsible for the murder of anti-Mafia magistrates and the 1993 bombings in Rome, Florence and Milan.

Slovenia:

• Encouraged and supported resolution of the Italo-Slovene bilateral property dispute.

• Italy paved the way for Slovenia to sign an association agreement with the European Union and integrate fully into the West.
Fishing:

- Italy underscored its commitment to the environment by reaffirming its adherence to Italian and international undertakings against large-scale, high seas driftnet fishing.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

Italy is an important and trusted ally which shares with the U.S. key political, economic and military interests. Italian-Americans have made important contributions to American society and culture. The Clinton Administration is committed to enhancing our close and special partnership with Italy by:

- Working closely together, along with our other Allies, to enlarge NATO, strengthen the Partnership for Peace and meet the new and difficult challenges of the post-Cold War world.

- Continuing the effort to bring lasting peace and stability to the Balkans.

- Working closely and cooperatively on the full range of issues, in particular organized crime and terrorism.

- Consulting on the formulation of bilateral and allied, defense, security, and peacekeeping policies.

- Supporting Italy’s ongoing political and economic transformation.

Last Update: July 24, 1996
PARTNERSHIP WITH GERMANY: ADVANCING COMMON GOALS

"Because our nations have stood shoulder to shoulder for so long, last summer Chancellor Kohl and I could walk through the Brandenburg Gate together without checkpoints, without armed sentries. Now our two nations must continue our journey together with the same resolve we have shown in the past, working together to solve the new problems we face and to create a truly integrated Europe."

President Clinton. Remarks Welcoming Chancellor Kohl, The White House
February 9, 1995

The Clinton Administration has adapted America's friendship with Germany to the post-Cold War era, forging a partnership in pursuit of our shared goals: a secure, undivided Europe; a stable, democratic Russia; and a global economy strengthened by open markets.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Presidential Engagement:

• President Clinton held over ten substantive meetings with German Chancellor Kohl including a July '94 visit in Berlin.

Commitment to Security:

• Germany is home to 80,000 of the 100,000 U.S. troops stationed in Europe, a visible symbol of our joint commitment to European security.

Undivided Europe:

• Worked closely with Germany to overcome the past divisions in Europe and build an integrated, prosperous and secure European continent.

• Germany has demonstrated its commitment to an undivided Europe by its support for reform in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union. Germany’s economic assistance to the former Soviet Union totals $55 billion to date -- almost half of the total bilateral Western support. German aid to Central Europe totals some $31 billion.

NATO Enlargement and Partnership for Peace:

• Enlisted German support for enlarging NATO, adapting its internal structures, and identifying and implementing new roles and missions.

• For 1996, Germany planned 13 bilateral and multilateral military exercises in support of NATO's Partnership for Peace, hosting four of them.
Bosnia:

• Proved strong diplomatic support for the German government in its ground-breaking decision to contribute military units to the peacekeeping force in the former Yugoslavia.

• Germany contributed air, transport and logistics support, an engineering brigade, and a field hospital to IFOR operations, reinforcing our efforts to restore peace.

Holocaust Compensation:

• In September 1995, Germany and the United States signed an agreement to compensate American citizens Holocaust survivors. The first tranche has already been paid out, and the Justice Department is identifying all remaining American survivors who qualify.

Aviation:

• Signed an “Open Skies” civil aviation agreement creating the world’s largest fully open bilateral air services market to liberalize trade and improve options and prices for consumers.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

• Working closely together, along with other Allies, to enlarge NATO, strengthen the Partnership for Peace and meet the new and difficult challenges of the post-Cold War world.

• Encouraging Germany to further develop its out-of-area military crisis capability for multinational actions, such as Germany’s participation in IFOR.

• Working with Germany to strengthen open markets and trade among an integrated Europe, the U.S. and the rest of the world.

• In keeping with the German government’s plans to move from Bonn to Berlin, building a new U.S. Embassy near the Brandenburg Gate.

Last Update: July 24
ENERGETIC, PRODUCTIVE RELATIONS WITH SCANDINAVIA

"The sons and daughters of Scandinavia who immigrated to this country in past centuries brought with them that abiding passion for justice and equality, and their determination to build a better life for themselves and their children has enriched our Nation immeasurably."

President Clinton
Leif Erikson Day Proclamation, October 7, 1994

The Administration has an energetic and productive relationship with the Nordic countries -- Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden and Norway -- who have become players in top U.S. foreign policy priorities in the Middle East, Bosnia, Russia and the Baltic states. The Scandinavians have also provided crucial support to the Administration's efforts to build a new security architecture in Europe.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

NATO Collaboration:

- The Nordic countries are playing an unprecedented, increasingly active role within the Alliance (Denmark, Norway, Iceland) and through the Partnership for Peace (Sweden, Finland). They have made significant troop contributions to the International Force in Bosnia (IFOR), actively engaged in hosting Partnership for Peace exercises, and taken forward-looking positions on European security issues, including NATO and European Union enlargement/adaptation.

- The U.S. recently signed a new five-year “Agreed Minute” with Iceland which will ensure Icelandic support for the U.S. Naval Air Station at Keflavik, reduce U.S. maintenance costs and improve combat readiness.

Baltic Freedom and Security:

- The U.S., joined by Finland and Sweden, encouraged the Russians to withdraw 130,000 former Soviet troops from the three Baltic states, where they had been an occupying force for close to 50 years. Only 800 Russian technical military advisors remain in Latvia.

- The Administration provided $10.75 million in training and equipment in FY 95 to the Baltic Peacekeeping Battalion (BaltBat); the Scandinavians also contributed generously. BaltBat-trained troops now serve in IFOR and will join Norwegian peacekeepers in Lebanon.

U.S. Military Exports:

- Concluded major contracts for U.S. military defense items in the Nordic region.
• Finland's purchase of U.S. F/A-18 aircraft (a $4.2 million sale) marks a major shift away from traditional eastern suppliers, Norway, Denmark and Sweden have made major purchases of U.S. AMRAAM missiles.

Trade:

• Iceland is opening its economy significantly to greater U.S. trade and investment.

Environmental Cooperation:

• The U.S. spearheaded the establishment of the Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation (AMEC) program between the Norwegian, U.S., and Russian military to address the potentially devastating environmental legacy in the Arctic region left by Soviet nuclear programs.

Middle East Peace Process:

• Supported strong Norwegian engagement in the Middle East peace process.

• Norway was a key broker in securing recent peace agreements in the Middle East and currently chairs the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee which coordinates assistance to Palestinian reconstruction.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration is dedicated to enhanced cooperation with the Nordic countries. The Administration plans to:

• Work closely with Nordic countries on European security issues, such as NATO enlargement/adaptation, enhancement of the Partnership for Peace, strengthening of Baltic security and achievement of U.S. security and civilian objectives in Bosnia.

• Continue to work with Norway in facing the daunting task of securing lasting peace in the Middle East.

• Increase collaboration with Norway and other interested Nordic countries to ensure further positive evolution in northwest Russia in terms of business, environment and health.

• Capitalize on major commercial opportunities in the Nordic countries, particularly in the military sector.

Last Update: July 24, 1996
SOLID U.S.-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS

"A unique links exists between the peoples of the United States and of Portugal through the rich cultural heritage of the Portuguese-American communities throughout the United States. Those ties span generations...from brave seafarers under sail to modern oceanographers, our contact has been continuous and fruitful."

President Clinton, Washington, D.C.
May 8, 1995

U.S.-Portuguese relations are excellent and rest on a solid base of shared political, security, and economic interests and values. The strong Portuguese-American community in the U.S. provides an important link between the two nations. Portugal is committed to a strong transatlantic relationship and actively supports a continued U.S. role in European security.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Base Treaties:

• Brought to a successful conclusion negotiations on a new base treaty governing U.S. access to Lajes AFB in the Azores, other defense relations, and a broad range of non-defense activities.

U.S.-Portugal Defense Treaty:

• The new U.S.-Portugal Treaty on Cooperation and Defense, signed June 1, 1995, provided the basis for intensified partnership and cooperation between our two countries.

Expo '98:

• Announced U.S. participation in Lisbon’s Expo ‘98 and named Former Congressman and Portuguese-American Tony Coelho as Commissioner General.

Tax Treaty:

• Concluded a bilateral tax treaty and a bilateral customs agreement to facilitate trade and investment.

Bosnia:

• Portugal has deployed over 900 IFOR troops and 50 police officers to help keep the peace in Bosnia. Portugal is also providing technical support for reconstruction.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration is dedicated to building upon our close relations with Portugal, one of our oldest allies, by:

- Working closely together, along with our other Allies, to enlarge NATO, strengthen the Partnership for Peace and meet the new and difficult challenges of the post-Cold War world.

- Continuing the effort to bring lasting peace and stability to the Balkans.

- Implementing fully the Agreement on Cooperation and Defense.

- Consulting closely with Portugal on key multilateral and regional issues of mutual concern such as NATO, IFOR, Angola, and East Timor.

- Ensuring successful U.S. participation in Lisbon’s Expo ‘98.

- Seeking and promoting trade and investment opportunities.

Last Updated: July 24, 1996
U.S.-IRELAND: A PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS

"For touching the hearts and minds of peace-loving people in every corner of the world; for the risk you must now continue to take for peace; for inspiring the nations of the world by your example; and for giving so much to make America great, America says, thank you. Thank you, Ireland, and God bless you all."

President Clinton, Address to the People of Ireland
Dublin, Ireland
December 1, 1995

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Advanced the Peace Process:

- Worked closely with the Irish and British Governments to advance the peace process in Northern Ireland.

- Played key role in bringing about an 18-month cease-fire, longest in the history of the "troubles," which has saved hundreds of lives.

- Strongly condemned February 9 IRA bomb and subsequent acts of terrorism. Continue to press hard for IRA to restore cease-fire.

- Former Senator George Mitchell and two colleagues are chairing the talks that began on June 10. Senator Mitchell had previously chaired the International Body that was charged by the two governments with making recommendations on the weapons decommissioning issue.

- Remain deeply engaged with British and Irish Governments and parties in effort to secure a just and lasting peace. Talks on the future of Northern Ireland are underway. The door remains open to Sinn Fein participation if the IRA cease-fire is restored.

Historic Trip to Ireland, North and South:

- President Clinton made historic Fall 1995 trip to Ireland and was the first sitting U.S. President to visit Northern Ireland. Galvanized support for peace among people of Ireland, North and South.

- Helped pave the way for negotiations that have given hope to the people of Northern Ireland that a lasting peace is possible.

Irish State Visit:

- Hosted Irish President Mary Robinson for a state visit to Washington, the first state visit by an Irish President in 30 years.
Economic Growth:

- First Administration to request funding for the International Fund for Ireland. Since its inception in 1986, the IFI has created 29,000 jobs in the border counties of Ireland and in Northern Ireland.

- Hosted a May 1995 conference to promote trade and investment in the border counties of Ireland and Northern Ireland. In June 1996 the U.S. Government sponsored a successful infotech trade mission to Ireland.

- Irish economy is fastest-growing in Europe, with anticipated GNP growth of over 7% this year.

- North-South trade and investment increased over 20% in the last two years. Some 50 additional border crossing points between the Republic and Northern Ireland have been reopened since 1994.

U.S. Investment:

- U.S. companies and investors in Ireland employ over 47,000 people.

- Over 400 U.S. firms have invested $8 billion in Ireland.

Foreign Investment:

- Foreign investment has continued to increase dramatically; in the last few months, companies announced 10 major new investments expected to generate 2000 jobs in the north.

Peacekeeping:

- Ireland plays a key role in international peacekeeping efforts, including heading the International Police Task Force in Bosnia.

Visa Waiver:

- Implemented visa waiver program that allows Irish citizens to enter the U.S. without visas.

EU Presidency:

- Ireland is currently the Presidency country of the 15-member European Union. The Irish Government has made the fight against drugs a priority of its Presidency.
U.S. Aircraft Carrier Port Visit:

- Aircraft carrier "John F. Kennedy" visited Ireland in 1996, first-ever visit by aircraft carrier to an Irish port.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration is dedicated to continuing to build our relations with Ireland on the basis of shared ties and common values.

- Continue to work together in the search for a just and lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

- Support trade and investment in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland through a conference to be held in Pittsburgh in October.

- Increase our bilateral cooperation in the fight against drugs.

- Work with Ireland during its EU Presidency to enhance U.S.-European cooperation in such new areas as health and the environment as well as efforts to combat narcotics, terrorism and international crime.

Last Update: August 2, 1996
BRINGING PEACE TO NORTHERN IRELAND

"Peace is more than cease-fires and formal agreements. It demands real hope and progress in the hearts of people. It demands common striving for the common good. It is time for those who have been most affected by the fighting to feel this kind of hope and this sense of progress."

President Clinton, Trade and Investment Conference
Washington, D.C.
May 25, 1995

The United States has been deeply involved in the search for a peaceful, durable solution to the "troubles" in Northern Ireland, supporting the efforts of the governments of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. President Clinton, the first U.S. President to engage in the effort, has worked hard in persuading all parties to the conflict that a just and lasting peace can only be achieved through dialogue and reconciliation. In January 1994, the President granted a visa to allow Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams to come to the United States as part of a strategy to bring about an IRA cease-fire; a cease-fire was declared in August of that year. Despite setbacks such as the IRA's return to violence in February and the July confrontation in Drumcree, the peace process is moving forward. The talks in Belfast chaired by former Senator George Mitchell offer an historic opportunity to forge a future of promise and prosperity for both communities. The United States continues to press for the restoration of the IRA cease-fire, which would permit Sinn Fein to join the Belfast talks.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Cease Fire:

- Played key role in bringing about an 18-month cease-fire, longest in the history of the "troubles," which has saved hundreds of lives.

- Strongly condemned February 9 IRA bomb and subsequent acts of terrorism. Continue to press hard for IRA to restore cease-fire.

- Former Senator George Mitchell is chairing the talks that began on June 10. Senator Mitchell had previously chaired the International Body that was charged by the two governments with making recommendations on the weapons decommissioning issue.

- Remain deeply engaged with British and Irish Governments and parties in effort to secure a just and lasting peace. Talks on the future of Northern Ireland are underway. The door remains open to Sinn Fein participation if the IRA cease-fire is restored

Reduction of Violence:

- While recent incidents are a cause for serious concern, political violence in Northern Ireland, which used to claim about 100 lives every year, has dropped sharply since the cease-fire was
first declared. Hundreds of people are alive today who would have fallen victim to that violence as the loyalist cease-fire continues to hold.

Visit:

- President Clinton's **historic visit to Northern Ireland** in November 1995 galvanized popular support for peace.

IFI:

- First Administration to request funding for the **International Fund for Ireland**. Since its inception in 1986, the IFI has created 29,000 jobs in Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Republic.

Trade:


- Foreign investment has continued to increase dramatically; in the last few months, companies announced 10 major new investments expected to generate 2000 jobs in the north.

- North-South trade and investment increased over 20% in the last two years. Some 50 additional border crossing points between the Republic and Northern Ireland have been reopened since 1994.

- U.S. companies and investors in Ireland employ over 47,000 people with investments of over $8 billion.

**THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:**

The Clinton Administration continues to use diplomatic leverage and economic initiatives to help forge a permanent settlement in Northern Ireland. The United States will continue to:

- Press for the restoration of the IRA cease-fire.

- Urge all parties to reject further violence and focus their efforts on the negotiating table.

- Encourage all parties to the conflict to abide by the Mitchell Principles requiring commitment to nonviolent change

- Support the current process of political negotiations.
- Support loyalist leaders who have shown courage in their efforts to keep the loyalist cease-fire in place.

- Promote additional investment across the isle to encourage further cross-border trade and economic development. The Commerce Department will host a conference on trade and development in Northern Ireland and the border counties in Pittsburgh in October.

Last Update: July 29, 1996
ASIA FACT SHEETS

U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE ASIA PACIFIC
ENGAGING WITH CHINA TO PROMOTE U.S. INTERESTS
SECURITY TIES AND RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH JAPAN
U.S. - KOREAN PENINSULA ISSUES
ADVANCING RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM
DEEPENING THE PARTNERSHIP WITH INDIA
PAKISTAN: A NEW RELATIONSHIP WITH AN OLD FRIEND
U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE ASIA PACIFIC

"It is time for America to join with...others in this region to create a New Pacific Community...built on shared effort, shared benefit and shared destiny."

President Clinton, Waseda University, Tokyo
July, 1993

President Clinton has recognized that with the end of the Cold War, the Asia Pacific region is more important to American interests than ever before. In 1993, President Clinton launched a renewed and revitalized American engagement in the Asia Pacific, which has resulted in: the maintenance of U.S. troop levels, affirmation of the five core bilateral treaty alliances (Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand and Australia), a new security partnership with Japan for the 21st century, an annual summit process among leaders of the region under the APEC (Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation) umbrella, closer ties to the dynamic economies of ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations), a working relationship with China, an agreement with North Korea that has frozen, and will dismantle, its nuclear weapons program, and new initiatives for peace on the Korean peninsula. The President has placed unprecedented emphasis on protecting our strategic and economic interests in Asia and strengthening our relationships with key allies and partners. The President has demonstrated that strong leadership can promote American economic interests while strengthening our vital security relationships at the same time. President Clinton has made clear: America will remain an Asia Pacific power.

A RECORD OF ACTION AND ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Maintaining the American Security Presence - Preserving the Peace

U.S. Troops in Asia:

- Committed to keep U.S. troop levels in Asia at about 100,000, the same levels as maintained in Europe, because we have a vital interest in Asia’s stability and prosperity.

Regional Security Treaties:

- Revitalized the U.S. security treaties with Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Australia and Thailand because these are the linchpins for sustaining peace.

- The American military deterrent has created the security essential to peaceful political evolution and economic development in the Asia Pacific region, which accounts for one-half of the world’s population and economic output.
U.S.-Japan Security Alliance:

- Recrafted and strengthened the U.S.-Japan security alliance to secure continued peace and stability in the region; to provide for greater Japanese support of American forces; and to adjust our force presence without sacrificing preparedness levels.

- For 50 years the U.S.-Japan alliance and our bilateral treaty structure has sustained peace and stability in the Asia Pacific. The Japanese Government bears seventy-five percent of the cost of keeping American troops there.

Taiwan Strait:

- Acted to reduce tensions in the Taiwan Strait through active diplomacy and the dispatch of naval vessels to the region in response to Chinese efforts to intimidate the Taiwan elections process through military exercises.

KEDO:

- Removed one of the greatest threats to regional peace by reaching an accord with North Korea that freezes and then reverses its dangerous nuclear program; established KEDO (Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization) as a consortium to implement the Agreed Framework to achieve a nuclear free Korean peninsula. We achieved this breakthrough by working closely with our allies, South Korea and Japan, and China.

Korean Peninsula Peace Proposal:

- Announced with Korean President Kim Young Sam a peace proposal to bring a permanent and stable peace to the Korean peninsula, demonstrating an unprecedented degree of cooperation with our South Korean ally.

Chinese Cooperation on WMD and CTBT:

- Obtained Chinese support for stopping the spread of weapons of mass destruction; working with Beijing to join the U.S. and others to conclude promptly a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Defending American Economic Interests

Access to Japanese Markets:

- Negotiated over 20 market access agreements with Japan, increasing U.S. exports by 85% in sectors covered by these agreements; vigorously pursued enforcement of Japanese commitments under those agreements.
• Our deficit with Japan fell last year by almost 10 percent, the first time since 1990 that our annual bilateral trade deficit has decreased; U.S. exports to Japan have increased by 34 percent over the last three years.

China MFN:

• Secured and retained renewal of China’s MFN (Most Favored Nation) status, to maintain the national security engagement with China necessary to advance our interests.

ASEAN:

• Concluded both the Uruguay Round and bilateral market access agreements with ASEAN countries.

• The ASEAN Regional Forum has been created, the region’s first broadly based consultative body concerned with security issues, reflecting this Administration’s readiness to use new multilateral institutions to help lessen tensions and promote cooperation.

• Two way trade with ASEAN countries, together our fourth largest trading partner, reached $84 billion in 1994, with the value of American exports rising more than 10 percent over 1993 levels.

China and IPR:

• Negotiated an unprecedented intellectual property rights agreement with China and will vigorously enforce the provisions of the agreement to obtain the closure of pirating factories and the seizures of pirated goods targeted for export to Asia Pacific markets.

Enforcement of Trade Agreements:

• Have track record of imposing strong penalties against those who violate intellectual property rights and other obligations under negotiated trade agreements.

APEC:

• Instituted annual APEC economic leaders summit meetings and secured APEC’s commitment to achieve free trade and investment throughout the region by 2020.

• President Clinton initiated annual APEC leaders summits and APEC leaders have undertaken a political commitment to achieve free trade and investment throughout the region.

U.S. Exports to Asia:

• One third of all U.S. exports are destined for the Asia Pacific; these exports support nearly two and one-half million American jobs.
Promoting American Values

Vietnam POW/MIA Progress:

- Secured significant progress toward the fullest possible accounting for our POW/MIAs lost in the war in Indochina and normalized relations with Vietnam.

Elections:

- Supported national elections in Cambodia.
- Free elections have been held in Korea, Thailand, Philippines and Taiwan.

One China Policy:

- Implemented the long-standing one China policy in a manner that deepened our strong ties with the people of Taiwan, including support for the first popular elections for president.

Hong Kong:

- Consistently supported Sino-British joint declaration as the cornerstone for Hong Kong’s future, including our support for human rights, the rule of law, and representative government in Hong Kong after July, 1997.

Burma Dialogue:

- Worked with others in the region to promote dialogue between the government of Burma and the democratic alliance led by Aung San Suu Kyi.

Cambodia:

- 400,000 refugees returned from Thailand to Cambodia; levels of violence have been reduced dramatically; and free elections have been held.

Human Rights:

- Pursued our interests in human rights with Asian countries, including China, bilaterally and at the United Nations Human Rights Commission.
Regional Cooperation:

- Worked with countries throughout the region to combat narcotics trafficking, protect the environment and improve educational opportunities of our peoples.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration is committed to promoting an Asia Pacific community based on the shared goals of sustaining peace and stability, achieving prosperity for our peoples and promoting more open societies and accountable governments. We will seek to advance our national interests by:

- Maintaining our strategic engagement in the region through bilateral security treaties and shared participation in new regional security arrangements.

- Enforcing our trade agreements, negotiating greater market access for U.S. exports of goods and services.

- Pursuing open trade and investment in the region through the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

- Encouraging the expansion of the rule of law in business and society through bilateral and regional dialogues.

- Undertaking initiatives to control narcotics trafficking, prevent the spread of disease, protect the environment and cooperate to curb international crime.

Last Update: July 29, 1996
ENGAGING WITH CHINA TO PROMOTE U.S. INTERESTS

"I think we have to see our relations with China within the broader context of our policies in the Asian Pacific region. I am determined to see that we maintain an active role in this region...I believe this is in the strategic, economic and political interests of both the United States and China...I am persuaded that the best path for advancing freedom in China is for the United States to intensify and broaden its engagement with that nation."

President Clinton
Press Conference, May 26, 1994

President Clinton knows that China's emergence as a global power requires a comprehensive policy of engagement that promotes all of America's interests, whether it is deterring the proliferation of dangerous weapons, opening China's markets to U.S. exports or speaking out for human rights. His vision is clear: U.S. interests are best served by a secure, stable, open and prosperous China - but also by a China that increasingly embraces international proliferation and trade rules, cooperates in regional and global peacekeeping and security initiatives and expands the rule of law and respect for the basic rights of the Chinese people. The President has acted decisively when necessary, as he did in sending Navy ships to the Taiwan Strait last March or in threatening trade sanctions to secure the protection of U.S. intellectual property in China. But he has also obtained Chinese cooperation on historic initiatives, such as North Korea’s 1994 agreement to freeze, and eventually eliminate, its nuclear program and in promoting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. This is a record of results that serves the interests of the United States, the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

The Clinton Administration’s record of results covers a broad range of U.S. national interests:

Security and Nonproliferation

Taiwan:

- Quickly dispatched Navy ships to the Taiwan Strait to counter Chinese efforts to influence Taiwan’s domestic elections through provocative military exercises -- clearly signaling to China the grave consequences of aggression against Taiwan. At the same time, affirmed the three communiqués and the support of the American public for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question. The President’s handling of the tensions reassured Asia and the world.

- Have maintained the one China policy which allows us to pursue our interests with China while keeping strong, but unofficial ties between Americans and the people of Taiwan.
North Korea:

- Included China in efforts leading to the historic four-party peace proposal announced by Presidents Clinton and Kim in April 1996. For the first time in decades, this proposal offers the prospect of a stable, permanent peace on the Korean peninsula.

- Secured China’s support for North Korea’s 1994 agreement to freeze, and eventually dismantle, North Korea’s nuclear weapons program.

Nonproliferation:

- Obtained Chinese support for stopping the spread of weapons of mass destruction; working with Beijing to strengthen export controls and to conclude promptly a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which would ban all nuclear testing.

Trade and Economics

U.S. Exports:

- In 1995 alone, U.S. exports to China increased by nearly 27%. At $12 billion, these exports were more than double their 1990 level.

- China is the United States’ fifth largest trading partner; China is the fastest growing export market for American goods and services and exports to China support more than 170,000 American jobs.

Trade Agreements:

- Concluded in 1995 an unprecedented intellectual property rights agreement, in which China agreed to shut down factories producing pirated CD’s and CD-ROM’s, to seize pirated products intended for export, and to increase raids on pirate manufacturers and distributors. Secured improved market access for the motion picture, computer software and sound recording industries by negotiating tariff reductions and elimination of quotas and obtaining authority for American firms to enter into joint venture arrangements with local Chinese artists. Administration has made enforcement of the agreement a top priority and concluded an important follow-up agreement in June 1996.

- Secured Congressional approval, by a 2-to-1 margin, of renewing Most-Favored-Nation trade status for China.

- Secured a tough 1995 textile and apparel agreement with China establishing orderly conditions for textile and apparel imports.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration will continue its comprehensive engagement with China on a broad range of political, security and economic issues. We are firm in our purpose -- to integrate China into the world community--and clear in our objective--to work with China in support of core U.S. interests, such as sustaining peace, stability, and prosperity in the Asia Pacific. We will work to:

• Integrate China into the global and regional security institutions and dialogues.

• Continue support for our long-standing one China policy, which allows the U.S. to maintain its strong but unofficial ties with the people of Taiwan, while maintaining good relations with Beijing and overall stability in the Taiwan Strait.

• Enforce our trade agreements and expand market access for American products.

• Bring China into the rules-based multilateral trading system on terms that ensure Chinese trade policy meets international standards of commercial behavior.

• Enforce U.S proliferation statutes and ensure China’s actions match international standards aimed at preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

• Encourage the expansion of the rule of law in business and society, including intensifying our dialogue on human rights.

Last Update: July 29, 1996
Trade Enforcement:

- Enforced agreement eliminating Chinese trade barriers covering products in thousands of sectors. Also secured Chinese agreement to publish trade laws and regulations in accordance with normal international standards. U.S. exports of electric machinery - such items as telecommunications equipment, semiconductors and photocopiers - were in 1995 more than 40% higher than just two years earlier. U.S. sales of telecommunications equipment reached nearly $3 billion since the agreement was concluded.

Trade Organizations:

- U.S. supports China's entering World Trade Organization (WTO) -- on a commercially viable basis.

- China has played a constructive role in securing APEC's commitment to achieve free trade and investment in the Asia Pacific region by 2020.

Human Rights and Global Issues

Human and Political Rights:

- Pursued our human rights interests bilaterally and multilaterally, including co-sponsorship of resolution in the UN Human Rights Commission. Effort helped keep international spotlight on human rights abuses in China.

- Vigorously enforced the memorandum of understanding on prison labor products leading to seizures of Chinese exports to the United States.

- Consistently pressed for the release of those imprisoned for peaceful expression of their political or religious views and for the expansion of universally recognized human rights.

Business Standards:

- Issued principles for the conduct of American businesses globally, including in China.

Global Cooperation:

- Vice President Gore launched a sustainable development initiative to promote Chinese understanding of the environmental consequences of economic development and to encourage Chinese use of American environmental and energy technologies.

- China is working with us to combat global threats such as damage to the environment, narcotics trafficking and alien smuggling.
SECURITY TIES AND RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH JAPAN

"Our security alliance is key to maintaining a Pacific at peace, especially at this time of profound regional change. The Security Declaration that the Prime Minister and I just signed is a result of more than one year's hard work and careful study. It strengthens our alliance for the 21st century."

President Clinton, U.S.-Japan Security Declaration Press Conference, Tokyo Japan
April 17, 1996

President Clinton entered office determined to undertake a new approach to our partnership with Japan. This new approach called for a more even distribution of the burdens and benefits of our relationship. Our goal was to redefine the alliance to meet the demands of the post Cold War era and build a partnership for the Twenty-first Century, to repair our damaged economic relations, and to end soaring trade deficits at home.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Our Close Security Relationship:

Military Personnel and Facilities:

- Japan and the United States renewed the Host Nation Support agreement through which Japan provides nearly $25 million over five years for support of the 47,000 U.S. military personnel stationed in Japan.

- Without sacrificing defense readiness, we are reducing and consolidating U.S. facilities in Japan, in particular on Okinawa, to lessen any burden of the American military presence on Japanese communities.

Military Cooperation:

- Japan and the U.S. reached a joint agreement to bring the F-2 fighter plane into production.

- Each country has issued a national defense statement that reaffirms its commitment to regional security and its dedication to reinvigorating the U.S.-Japan security treaty.

- We concluded an Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement that enhances the peacetime interoperability of our militaries.

North Korean Denuclearization:

- Japan is a generous partner in helping eliminate North Korea’s nuclear program, including providing support for the four-party peace proposal of Presidents Clinton and Kim and
contributing financially to KEDO and its international efforts to implement the agreed nuclear framework with North Korea.

Security Outreach:

- Japan is a significant contributor to reconstruction in Bosnia and to the Middle East Peace Process.

Our Reciprocal Trade Relationship:

- Our new Economic Framework has produced over 20 trade agreements (covering everything from medical supplies to computers) that improve U.S. access to important Japanese markets. Exports in these sectors are up 85 percent -- total 1995 exports are up 35% since 1993.

- Auto exports are up 37% as a direct result of the Auto Agreement. Exports of auto parts have grown by 60 percent since 1992.

- In 1995, our bilateral deficit declined by almost 10% compared to 1994. In the first six months of 1996, our deficit with Japan was down even further, 31% from a year earlier.

Our Common Agenda:

- In 1993, President Clinton and then-Prime Minister Miyazawa declared a “Common Agenda” to deepen and expand our mutual cooperation to solve global challenges in such areas as the environment, education, combating AIDS, and fighting terrorism.

- During the April 1996 State Visit new joint efforts to eradicate polio worldwide and to improve responses throughout the region to natural disasters were announced.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- The U.S.-Japan partnership has sustained regional peace for nearly fifty years and is now poised to meet the challenge of the next fifty years. We envision an alliance based on advancing our common interests rather than on containing mutual enemies.

- As the world’s two largest economic powers, the U.S. and Japan share responsibility to invigorate global and regional economies and to sustain economic growth. We must strengthen the rules of the global trading system and enhance the role of APEC dialogue (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) in opening new regional markets.

- Through our regular economic dialogue we will continue to address the many issues that are critical to the health of our economies and the global marketplace. Through our “Common Agenda” we will galvanize world support for cooperative solutions to the pressing transnational problems that lie beyond any one country’s capacity to address.
President Kim and I proposed a new initiative to promote peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, where 37,000 American troops stand watch on the last Cold War frontier. In the last three years we have dramatically reduced North Korea's nuclear threat. Now, the four-party peace process we call for among North and South Korea, China and the United States, can lead to a permanent peace.

President Clinton's goal of building an Asia Pacific community grounded in peace, stability and prosperity is based on shared U.S.-Republic of Korea (South Korea) interests in security, economics, democracy, and in developing an enduring peace with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). Through close consultation over three years we have made progress in all of these areas.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Security:

- The U.S. has maintained a strong security relationship with South Korea, including the forward deployment of 38,000 U.S. troops -- one of the important ways in which we maintain U.S. leadership in the Asian Pacific.

- The U.S.-Korea security treaty is one of the five bilateral defense alliances that form the cornerstone of American engagement in the Asia Pacific. We are renewing our Status of Forces Agreement that provides for Korean support of our military presence on the peninsula.

- Presidents Clinton and Kim proposed talks among North and South Korea, China and the United States to reduce tensions on the peninsula and replace the armistice agreement with a permanent peace treaty.

North Korea Denuclearization:

- Working with South Korea and others we reached agreement on a framework with North Korea that freezes and leads to the eventual elimination of North Korea's dangerous nuclear program. An international consortium (KEDO) will oversee this process.

- North Korea continues to adhere to the requirement to "freeze" its nuclear facilities as required by the October 1994 Agreed Framework; canning of spent fuel rods continues under international safeguards.
North Korea Dialogue:

- Bilateral missile talks are underway to secure a reduction of tension and a freeze on missile development and deployment on the peninsula.

- Bilateral discussions to advance our goal of accounting for our POW/MIA’s from the Korean War are underway; we have completed one joint recovery operation with North Korea and a second is planned for September.

U.S. Humanitarian Assistance to North Korea:

- The United States contributed $6 million to the international appeal for carefully monitored humanitarian assistance to North Korea intended to address the severe food shortages resulting from extreme flooding in several regions of the North.

U.S. Exports to South Korea:

- U.S. exports to South Korea were up 40 percent last year to over $25 billion.

- U.S. trade balance with South Korea shifted from a $1.6 billion deficit in 1994 to a $1.2 billion U.S. surplus last year.

South Korean Economic Reform:

- South Korea’s economy has registered impressive growth thanks to regular economic negotiations with the U.S. and due to internal economic deregulation and liberalization. South Korea is actively negotiating membership in the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development).

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- The 16 April Summit meeting between Presidents Clinton and Kim reaffirmed the U.S.-South Korea security alliance which serves to deter hostilities on the Korean peninsula. We will work with South Korea to ensure these ties remain strong and firm.

- We will continue to implement the nuclear agreement with North Korea and improve the international monitoring of the agreement. Our goal is a nuclear-free Korean peninsula.

- We will explore ways to encourage the North-South dialogue which is so necessary to achieving a permanent peace on the peninsula.
• Working together as democracies, Korea and the United States will strive to expand the rule of law throughout the Asia Pacific region.

• As our economic relationship with Korea continues to grow (South Korea is our 7th largest trading partner), we are working to improve market access for U.S. products. Reforming trade regulations in several key industries, including autos and telecommunication, will create new jobs at home.

Last Updated: August 15, 1996
ADVANCING RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM

"Never before in ... history ... has such an extensive effort been made to resolve the fate of soldiers who did not return. Let me emphasize, normalization of our relations with Vietnam is not the end of our effort. We will keep working until we get all the answers we can. Our strategy is working."

President Clinton, Public Remarks
White House, July 11, 1995

From the outset of his Administration, the President has been determined secure the fullest possible accounting for Americans who were missing in action (MIA) or held as prisoners of war (POW) during the war in Indochina, while advancing relations with Vietnam as progress is made. This policy has worked: Vietnam's continuing efforts have significantly advanced our goal of achieving the fullest possible accounting for POW/MIA's. To make further progress, we have gradually restored political, diplomatic and economic relations with Vietnam.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Fullest Possible Accounting:

- Dispatched four Presidential Delegations to Vietnam to advance our fullest possible accounting efforts.

Systematic and Comprehensive POW/MIA Accounting:

- Established four categories of POW/MIA accounting to provide a systematic and comprehensive approach to our accounting efforts:
  
  (1) Resolving discrepancy cases and live sightings, as well as conducting field activities;

  (2) Recovering and repatriating American remains;

  (3) Accelerating efforts to provide documents that will help lead to the fullest possible accounting of POW/MIA's; and

  (4) Providing further assistance in implementing trilateral investigations with Laos.
Discrepancy Cases:

- We have confirmed the fate of eighty-five individuals on the Vietnam last known alive discrepancy list, reducing the number of individuals whose fate remains unknown to fifty (from 135 as of January 1993 and from 196 originally). The remains of five individuals on the discrepancy case list have been identified this year, bringing the number of those whose remains have been recovered and identified to twenty-seven. We have conducted twenty joint field activities in Vietnam.

Remains:

- We have returned to the United States 183 sets of remains recovered through joint excavation and unilateral turn-over. Within the last year, the remains of fifty individuals repatriated from Vietnam have been identified and returned to their families.

Documents:

- Joint research teams reviewed and photographed approximately 28,000 archival items. In 1995, Vietnamese officials unilaterally turned over 295 documents totaling 563 untranslated pages; in the last ten months, Vietnam has provided forty-seven reports on last known alive discrepancy cases, and additional reports containing information on twelve individual Americans.

Trilateral Investigations:

- Since a December 1994 agreement on a mechanism for trilateral operations, seven Vietnamese witnesses have participated in joint field activities in Laos, providing information that led to the recovery and January 1996 repatriation of remains believed associated with a case involving eight unaccounted for Americans. Forty-two more Vietnamese witnesses have been identified to participate in future field activities in Laos.

Comprehensive Review:

- Completed the first-ever comprehensive review of each of the 2,202 individual cases from the war in Indochina, which identified the next appropriate steps for achieving accounting by the U.S., Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia.

Normalized Relations:

- Lifted the trade embargo in February, 1994; opened liaison offices in January, 1995; and normalized diplomatic relations in July, 1995.
• Bilateral discussions have been launched on the elements of a trade agreement, improved intellectual property protection, human rights issues, investment restrictions, and civil aviation concerns.

Trade Relations:


• Vietnam has become a member of the six nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations and is committed to implementing ASEAN's free trade area scheme.

Refugee Support:

• Continued to implement the Orderly Departure Program and initiated the Resettlement Opportunities for Vietnamese Returnees, aimed at providing Vietnamese boat people of special interest to the United States a chance to settle in this country.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration is dedicated to achieving the fullest possible accounting for our POW/MIA's; this remains the central priority in the development of our relations with Vietnam. The United States will:

• Continue to pursue all investigative leads related to POW/MIA issues.

• Support expansion of political dialogue with Vietnam on important issues of concern to the United States, including human rights, refugee resettlement and democratization.

• Conduct extensive consultations to secure meaningful market access for U.S. goods and services exports and close public debt accounts.

Last Updated: September 9, 1996
DEEPENING THE PARTNERSHIP WITH INDIA

"I told the Prime Minister that we heartily support his ambitious program of economic reform that brings India's economy into the global marketplace. This important reform plan will be the engine of growth in our relationships. Our Commerce Department has identified India as one of the 10 biggest emerging markets around the world. We are pleased at the rapid expansion of trade and investment between our two countries. We are now the largest bilateral trading partner and investor with India. We're proud of that, and we want that relationship to grow."

President Clinton
White House News Conference with Prime Minister Rao
May 19, 1994

India and the United States have much in common. We are both vast countries, multi-cultural democracies, and blessed with a dynamic and enterprising populace. Our relationship with India has tremendous potential as India seeks to nurture its blossoming high-tech industries and more fully integrate into the global economy. In May 1994, former Indian Prime Minister Rao and President Clinton called for a "new partnership" between India and the United States. Our combined achievements since then evince the power of our deepening relationship.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Trade & Investment:

- The United States is India's largest trading partner with $9 billion in bilateral trade and $3.2 billion in U.S. exports to India.

- US investments in India exceed 25% of all foreign investment there. This total is four times that of the nearest competitor.

U.S. Assistance:

- India remains one of the most important beneficiaries of innovative new US assistance projects.

- Since 1993, US AID has provided assistance to the Securities and Exchange Board of India on administration, regulations, and technology to increase the efficiency of India's securities markets to attract domestic and foreign capital. This aid has helped India raise more than $14 billion in new capital last year.
• The US also provides technical assistance to Indian utilities and power authorities to develop methods of evaluating and selecting private-sector proposals as well as arranging for international financing. Over $5.5 billion in potential US investments in India’s power sector has been lined up through our technical assistance and training.

Military Cooperation:
• In January 1995, Secretary Perry agreed to a program of cooperation between the United States military and India on a wide range of security issues. This agreement has led to a growing schedule of exercises and exchanges as well as cooperation in international peacekeeping operations.

Diplomatic Engagement:
• Five US Cabinet Secretaries and the First Lady have all traveled to India since 1993, engaging Indian officials on the entire range of our bilateral and global relations.

Counter-Terrorism Cooperation:
• The United States also has an Anti-Terrorism Assistance program with India that will provide skills and training for Indian police officers in modern techniques of deterring and preventing terrorist attacks.

ASEAN:
• The US helped India gain admittance into the ASEAN Regional Forum.

Pakistan:
• The U.S. encourages India and Pakistan to settle their differences at the negotiating table and has offered to facilitate such talks should both parties desire our assistance.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:
• Further expand bilateral and multilateral economic ties.
• Continue to urge India to solve its differences with Pakistan in a peaceful fashion.
• Press for direct negotiations between India and Pakistan on Jammu and Kashmir, taking into account the views of the people of Kashmir.
• Search for common ground on international efforts to end nuclear testing and to curb, and eventually eliminate, weapons of mass destruction in South Asia and the world.

Last Update: July 31, 1996
PAKISTAN: A NEW RELATIONSHIP WITH AN OLD FRIEND

"The long-standing friendship between Pakistan and the United States ... goes back to Pakistan's independence."

President Clinton, Press Conference with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, April 11, 1995

The relationship between Pakistan and the United States is as old as Pakistan itself. The United States has been a friend and supporter of Pakistan since its birth in 1947 as a free and democratic society. During the Cold War, the US developed a strong security relationship with Pakistan as one of our allies in the CENTO pact designed to contain Soviet expansion southward toward the Persian Gulf. These bonds were strengthened as our two nations labored to oppose the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan throughout the 1980s. Today, we seek to define a new relationship with Pakistan, one based not only on threats to our mutual security, but also on the promise of mutual economic and other interests that will lead to prosperity and stability in Pakistan and throughout South Asia.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Strong Relations:

• Hosted official working visit of Prime Minister Bhutto in April 1995. Numerous senior administration officials have met with their Pakistani counterparts, either in Washington or in Pakistan.

Brown Amendment:

• Enacted the Brown Amendment which will help put U.S.-Pakistan relations on a more stable footing. Among its provisions, it allows the return of $358 million of embargoed military equipment to Pakistan.

F-16:

• We are working to find purchasers for Pakistani F-16s, with proceeds from any sale being returned to Pakistan.

Peacekeeping:

• Worked to support and obtain funding from the international community for Pakistani peacekeeping efforts in Somalia, the Persian Gulf, and elsewhere.

U.S. Assistance:

• Donated over $70 million to Pakistani development assistance and agricultural programs since 1993.
• Contributed nearly $198 million for Afghan refugee assistance, nearly all of which is provided through Pakistan.

Pakistan and India:

• The U.S. encourages India and Pakistan to settle their differences at the negotiating table and has offered to facilitate such talks should both parties desire our assistance.

U.S.-Pakistan Trade:

• The U.S. is Pakistan's largest trading partner, with two-way trade of $2.3 billion in FY 1995, and its largest investor, with direct investment of $728 million in FY 91-95. Thanks to Pakistan's liberal energy policy and extensive privatization efforts, U.S. trade and investment is expected to continue to grow rapidly.

• To help U.S. business maintain and improve its position in the Pakistani market, the Clinton Administration has taken steps to form a U.S.-Pakistan Business Development Forum, which will provide a direct channel for private sector input to trade and investment policies that affect it. The U.S. has also maintained a regular dialogue with ranking Pakistani officials on behalf of U.S. economic and commercial interests.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The United States seeks to improve and expand its relationship with the government of Pakistan. We are trying to address Pakistan's legitimate security concerns in a manner that is not seen as threatening by its neighbors. We support the continued development of the democratic process in Pakistan and will seek to expand our relations with Pakistan to promote economic growth and prosperity both in the United States and Pakistan. We will:

• Continue to press the government of Pakistan to desist from the development or further acquisition of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles, to avert a destabilizing arms race in the region.

• Work with the U.S. private sector to maintain our position as Pakistan's largest trading partner and foreign investor.

• Develop new cooperative initiatives to combat the threats of terrorism and narcotics trafficking.

Last Updated: August 21, 1996
MIDDLE EAST FACT SHEETS

SUPPORTING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST
STANDING BY ISRAEL FOR PEACE AND SECURITY
THE PALESTINIANS: CREATING A NEW FUTURE
REBUILDING RELATIONS WITH LEBANON
SAUDI ARABIA AND THE GULF: A VITAL INTEREST
IRAQ AND IRAN: THE POLICY OF DUAL CONTAINMENT
THE U.S. AND THE ARAB WORLD
"The enemies of peace have grown desperate and more vicious as the reality of peace has moved closer, but we must not let acts of the wicked few destroy the dream of many. Together we must restore the security that building peace requires. Those who practice terror must not succeed. We must root them out, and we will not let them kill the peace."

President Clinton, Tel Aviv, Israel
March 13, 1996

"To the voices of hatred and violence I say, and let us all say, you kill yourselves and others in the aim of killing peace, yet... peace survives. And peace will grow stronger."

President Clinton, Summit of the Peacemakers, Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt
March 13, 1996

Since hostilities first erupted at the time of the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, the U.S. has been committed to achieving peace in the Middle East. The United States has undertaken peace making efforts at the same time that it has honored its long-standing commitment to the security of the State of Israel. Part of this commitment includes maintaining the sales of advanced military equipment to Israel.

**A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:**

**Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process:**

- Helped forge the agreements that led to the Israel-Palestinian Declaration of Principles in September 1993 and the Interim Agreement on Palestinian self-rule in September 1995. Both agreements were signed at the White House.

- Organized the creation of regional institutions designed to preserve the achievements of the peace process through long-term economic growth and prosperity.

- Provided diplomatic and technical support to Israel and led the international donor assistance effort to aid the Palestinians in implementing the Interim Agreement. In addition, active U.S. aid and encouragement paved the way for the first Palestinian elections on January 20, 1995.

**Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty:**

- Helped clear the way to the signing of a formal peace treaty between Jordan and Israel in October 1994. With U.S. support, these countries have made substantial progress in establishing a truly warm and enduring peace.
Israel-Syria Peace Talks:

- Served as the facilitator for peace talks between Israel and Syria.

Israel-Lebanon Border:

- Negotiated April 26, 1996 written agreement between Israel and Syria to end Hezbollah attacks on Israel and provide for restoration of calm and protection of civilians on both sides of the Lebanon-Israel border.

Counter-Terrorism:

- Took decisive unilateral action and led multilateral efforts to aid Israel against terrorists determined to undermine the peace process. Co-chaired the “Summit of the Peace Makers” at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt in March 1996.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The United States continues to seek a comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Middle East which will ensure the security of Israel and its neighbors. We will continue to help those parties still in conflict negotiate durable peace agreements with and among each other; stand firm by those who already have undertaken such agreements with strong moral and material support; and demonstrate to the enemies of peace that violence and terror will not succeed in disrupting the process.

- Continue to serve as the key broker in the peace talks between Syria and Israel peace talks, helping those nations as they search for peace.

- Encourage further normalization of relations between Israel and all of the Arab states and an end to the boycott of Israel.

- Secure additional aid for the Palestinian Authority and encourage regional economic integration.

Last Update: July 30, 1996
STANDING BY ISRAEL FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

"It is the great challenge of your generation to overcome those fears in perhaps the hardest place in the world to do it. For you can live out your dreams only if you can convince others to lay down their fear and to define themselves in terms of what they can become, not who they can hate. We are determined to stand with you in that effort. We know that overcoming adversity is the genius of the Jewish people and the history of the state of Israel. No nation on Earth knows better that the path of triumph often passes through tragedy. No people know better through millennia of exile and persecution, inquisition and pogrom, the ultimate evil of the Holocaust, that you must deny victory to oppressors; that you must flourish -- indeed flourish, not just endure -- against all the odds.

"Israel is not alone. America stands with you, and with every passing day so do more people here and abroad. But we will not rest until, in the words of the psalm, 'there is peace within Israel's walls and security in her towers.' And we know that Israel will never give her enemies the victory they seek, never abandon the hope of peace, never lose hatikvah le shalom."

President Clinton, Remarks to the People of Israel, March 14, 1996

No administration has forged stronger ties to the state of Israel than the Clinton Administration. Although every President since Harry S. Truman has been committed to the security of Israel, it is widely recognized that no one has won the friendship and admiration of the Israeli people like President Clinton. As the President has repeatedly made clear in his words and his actions, the United States will stand with Israel through good times and bad because our nations cherish the same ideals of freedom, tolerance, compassion and democracy.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

U.S. Economic and Security Assistance to Israel:

• Maintained aid levels to Israel despite post-Cold War foreign aid cutbacks.

• Fulfilled our pledge to maintain Israel's qualitative military edge by providing the IDF with state-of-the-art early warning missile defenses and F-15E fighter-bombers, and by agreeing to fund development of the Arrow anti-tactical ballistic missile system.

• The United States is Israel's largest donor, and Israel is the United States' largest aid recipient. In 1995, the US provided Israel with $1.8 billion in military assistance and $1.2 billion in economic assistance.

• The United States is also Israel's largest trading partner. In 1995, U.S. trade with Israel topped $11.3 billion.
Diplomatic Cooperation:

• Held over a dozen meetings between President Clinton and Israeli Prime Ministers Rabin, Peres and Netanyahu.

Israel-Palestinian Agreement:

• Helped forge the agreements that led to the Israel-Palestinian Declaration of Principles in September 1993 and the Interim Agreement on Palestinian self-rule in September 1995. Both agreements were signed at the White House.

Israel-Jordan:

• Helped clear the way to the signing of a formal peace treaty between Jordan and Israel in October 1994. With US support, these countries have made substantial progress in establishing a truly warm and enduring peace.

Counter-Terrorism:

• Co-hosted the Sharm el-Sheikh Summit of the Peacemakers to galvanize international support to fight terrorist attacks on Israel.

• Provided $100 million in emergency counter-terrorism aid to Israel in the immediate aftermath of terrorist attacks in February and March of 1996.

• Signed the US-Israel Counter-Terrorism Accord to increase counter-terrorism cooperation and facilitate greater US counter-terrorism aid to Israel.

Syria-Lebanon:

• Brokered a written agreement among Israel, Syria, and Lebanon to prevent terrorist attacks on Israel from Lebanese soil in April 1996.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The United States’ commitment to the security of Israel remains ironclad. Building on this foundation, the United States seeks to broaden and deepen our relations with the state of Israel, one of our closest friends and allies.

• Continue to stand by Israel as it takes risks for peace.

• Facilitate further peace negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.
• Maintain Israel's qualitative military edge.

• Expand counter-terrorism cooperation between the US and Israel to better combat the threat of terrorism around the world.

Last Updated: August 21, 1996
"Our purpose is to try to speed the peace process along and to help those like Chairman Arafat who take risks for peace. When people take risks for peace, we want to minimize those risks, and we want to do what we can to help improve life for ordinary people in the region. And we intend to do that."

President Clinton, Press Conference with Palestinian Chairman Yasser Arafat, May 1, 1996

As co-sponsor of the Madrid process, the United States has been one of the strongest supporters of the Palestinian Authority. We have led the international effort to support the Palestinians financially. We have helped them and Israel through the arduous negotiations to spell out the role and functions of the Palestinian Authority. We have stood by the Palestinian people as they took risks for peace and we will continue to do so to see that Palestinians, Israelis and all of the peoples of the Middle East enjoy what President Clinton has called, "the quiet miracle of a normal life."

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Israeli-Palestinian Accord:

- Helped facilitate the September 1993 Declaration of Principles, which established the Palestinian Authority, and the September 1995 Interim Agreement between Israel and the Palestinians.

International Assistance:

- Led the international donor effort to provide financial support for the Palestinians, including organizing the January 1996 Conference on Assistance to the Palestinians which secured $865 million in pledges to the Palestinian Authority.

U.S. Assistance:


- Provided an additional $13 million in vehicles, spare parts, medical supplies and other miscellaneous equipment.

- Established a multimillion dollar program for the Palestinians administered by the United States Information Agency to fund English language instruction, Fulbright scholarships, and various programs in the rule of law and the practice of democracy.
U.S.-Palestinian Trade:

- Arranged for duty-free access to U.S. markets for Palestinian exports from the West Bank and Gaza. Working with Congress to see that the necessary enabling legislation is passed.

Counter-Terrorism:

- Encouraged sustained efforts by the Palestinian Authority to contain and deter terrorist attacks.

- Working closely with the Palestinian Authority security services with better training in counter-terrorism techniques.

Diplomatic Relations:

- Hosted Chairman Arafat at the White House in May 1996.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Promote the continued development of democratic institutions within the Palestinian Authority

- Secure additional aid for the Palestinian Authority from foreign donors and promote regional economic relations to weave the Palestinians into a broader Middle East trade and financial structure.

- Continue to facilitate the peace process between Israel and the Palestinians by supporting permanent status negotiations and aiding their implementation.

Last Updated: August 20, 1996
REBUILDING RELATIONS WITH LEBANON

"The United States supports the United Nations resolution on (Lebanon). We don't believe there should be any foreign troops in Lebanon. I'd like to see Lebanon completely sovereign and free and independent. The Lebanese people have been subjected to all kinds of problems because of the influence of outside forces in their country. But our position has been consistent: we think the only way to re-establish Lebanese sovereignty is to have a comprehensive resolution of the problems in the region. And no one has worked harder for that, including for the sovereignty of Lebanon, than the United States."

President Clinton, Press Conference with President Elias Hraoui of Lebanon, April 24, 1996

Since the Second World War, the United States has championed the cause of Lebanon. Throughout the postwar period the United States stood by Lebanon in time of need with economic assistance, humanitarian relief, diplomatic support, and even our military muscle when necessary. The United States continues to honor that tradition today. The United States remains firm in its commitment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

U.S. Diplomacy:

• Hosted a visit by Lebanese President Hraoui to meet with President Clinton on April 24, 1996.

• Pressing for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East that is inclusive of Lebanon.

U.S. Aid:

• Provided Lebanon with aid to rebuild housing and infrastructure, trained public administrators, and provided assistance to small businesses as the foundation for a revived Lebanese economy.

• Rushed aid to Lebanon in April 1996 in the midst of Operation Grapes of Wrath to alleviate the suffering of Lebanese civilians. The US supplied Lebanon with medical supplies and equipment, provided $1 million to the Red Cross for Lebanon and authorized the US Ambassador to draw down the Embassy’s emergency funds for immediate relief.

Lebanon-Syria-Israel Agreement:

• Brokered the written agreement among Lebanon, Israel, and Syria that ended the April 1996 fighting between Hizballah and Israel.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Continue to work toward a comprehensive Middle East peace that includes a free and independent Lebanon.

- Support efforts to see the full implementation of UNSC Resolution 425, which provides for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

- Encourage further international assistance to Lebanese efforts to rebuild after the devastation of fifteen years of civil war.

- Provide aid and expertise to revitalize the Lebanese economy.

- Encourage continued progress toward a new, stronger Lebanese democracy.

Last Updated: August 21, 1996
SAUDI ARABIA AND THE GULF: A VITAL INTEREST

"We're not in Saudi Arabia simply for Saudi oil fields. We are there because it is a base from which we can prevent further aggression by Saddam Hussein in the area, first. And, second, it is a base which enables us to cooperate with those who agree with us in the Middle East, including many Arab countries, in fighting terrorism."

President Clinton, Interview with Tom Brokaw of NBC News, July 15, 1996

The United States has a vital and abiding interest in the security of Saudi Arabia, first declared by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1943. Today, Saudi Arabia is one of our closest friends: a staunch ally in the fight against terrorism; a bulwark against the ambitions of Iran and Iraq; an important contributor to UN peacekeeping operations in Bosnia, Somalia and elsewhere; and a valued partner in our efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict through a comprehensive peace settlement. U.S. leadership of the coalition that deterred an Iraqi attack on Saudi Arabia and evicted Saddam Hussein's armies from Kuwait during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm helped to cement these ties.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Security:

• The United States maintains 6,000 military personnel in Saudi Arabia to defend America’s vital interests in the Gulf region.

• The United States flies regular combat air patrols over Iraq from Saudi air bases to prevent Saddam Hussein from employing his air force against innocent Iraqi Shi’a who have been ruthlessly oppressed by the Baghdad regime.

• U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia serve as the lead elements of a U.S. military response to Iraqi or Iranian aggression.

• President Clinton deterred Saddam Hussein from attacking Kuwait by the prompt deployment of 30,000 U.S. military forces in October 1994.

• U.S. military personnel have helped train and advise Saudi forces as they have undertaken a major military expansion and modernization program in the wake of the Gulf War.

• Reconstituted the U.S. Fifth Fleet to improve the command and control of U.S. naval and air forces in the Gulf.
• Constructing expanded military facilities at Prince Sultan Air Base, a remote and safer location to which virtually all American troops based in Saudi will relocate. Repatriating nearly all U.S. military dependents from Saudi.

Counter-terrorism:

• Working closely with Saudi authorities to establish the identities of those who conducted the terrorist attack on the al-Khobar Towers complex to see that they are brought to justice.

• Bombed Baghdad intelligence headquarters in July 1993 in retaliation for Iraq's attempted assassination of Former President Bush.

Trade:

• The United States does roughly $20 billion a year in bilateral trade with Saudi Arabia.

• In 1995, U.S. exports to Saudi Arabia topped $13 billion, translating into roughly 250,000 American jobs.

• Helped facilitate the purchase of over $6 billion in advanced airliners from Boeing and McDonnell Douglas by Saudia Airlines.

• Secured deals for over $6 billion in military purchases by Saudi Arabia from U.S. companies since 1993.

Energy:

• Saudi Arabia provides about 25% of U.S. oil imports. Saudi Arabia possesses 25% of the world's proven oil reserves and the majority of spare oil production capacity in the world.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The United States has vital interests in the Gulf, and deep friendships with Saudi Arabia and many of the other states of the region. These interests include ensuring the free flow of oil from the region, helping our friends and allies defend themselves against a wide range of threats such as terrorism and external subversion, and preventing aggression by the rogue states of the region -- Iran and Iraq.

• Maintain and strengthen ties to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states.

• Develop new cooperative initiatives to combat the threats of terrorism, aggression and external subversion.
• Encourage the continued positive role of Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states in the Middle East peace process.

Last Update: July 30, 1996
IRAQ AND IRAN: THE POLICY OF DUAL CONTAINMENT

"[Iraq and Iran] aim to destabilize the region. They harbor terrorists within their borders. They establish and support terrorist base camps in other lands. They hunger for nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Every day, they put innocent civilians in danger and stir up discord among nations. Our policy toward these rogue states is simple: they must be contained."

President Clinton, Remarks to the World Jewish Congress
April 30, 1995

From the Second World War until 1979, the United States maintained a close relationship with the Shah’s Iran as a bulwark against Soviet expansion toward the Gulf. The Iranian revolution of 1978-79 ousted the Shah and brought to power a clerical regime in Tehran virulently opposed to the United States. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and the ensuing Gulf War demonstrated how dangerous Iraq, too, was to U.S. interests in the region. In response, the Clinton Administration adopted a policy of containing both states.

The U.S. provides military and other assistance to our allies in the Gulf to help them counter destabilizing efforts by Iran and Iraq. We maintain a sizable military presence in the region to confront Iran or Iraq directly should they attempt to use force against their neighbors. And we have taken the following specific actions:

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Containing Iraq:

U.S. policy toward Iraq rests on the foundation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) passed after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. The U.S. favors the maintenance of economic sanctions on Iraq until it has demonstrated its peaceful intentions by fulfilling all of its obligations to the Security Council. As part of this regime, the U.S. strongly supports the efforts of the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM) to uncover and eliminate Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction programs.

- Iraq’s seizure of Irbil demonstrated the threat that Saddam Hussein’s regime still poses to its own people and to its neighbors. Our firm response -- Operation Desert Strike and the expansion of the southern No Fly Zone from the Kuwait border to the southern suburbs of Baghdad-- made Saddam pay a strategic price for his reckless action. It changed the strategic equation, making it more difficult for Saddam to threaten his neighbors and easier for us to stop him if he does.
• Responded to the threat of a renewed Iraqi invasion of Kuwait by deploying nearly 30,000 U.S. troops to the Gulf in October 1994. Intelligence reports subsequently showed that Saddam’s threat to Kuwait was real and that this rapid, forceful response caused him to back down.

• Led the international effort to maintain economic sanctions against Iraq aimed at compelling Baghdad to comply with all UNSC resolutions.

• Bombed Baghdad intelligence headquarters in July 1993 in retaliation for Iraq’s assassination plot against former President Bush.

• Sponsored UNSCR 986 in 1995, to allow Iraq to sell oil to purchase food and medicine to ease the suffering of its population under strict UN supervision to prevent manipulation of this program by the regime.

• Provided financial, logistical, and diplomatic aid to UNSCOM in its efforts to root out Iraqi programs to develop weapons of mass destruction.

Containing Iran:

The government of Iran employs terrorism and seeks to acquire nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. It has attempted to subvert the governments of neighboring states and has threatened them with force. Iran violently opposes the Middle East peace process. Until Tehran ceases these practices, the United States will oppose Iranian policies and will work to see that the Iranians suffer the consequences for their actions.

• In August, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act. The law further isolates Iran by reimposing tough penalties on foreign companies that provide new investments exceeding $40 million in its oil industry. It will help deny Iran revenues that could be used to finance international terrorism or to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

• In March and May, 1995, the President signed two Executive Orders imposing a comprehensive ban on U.S. financial and trade ties to Iran.

• Engaged in vigorous diplomacy to forestall Iran’s acquisition of missile technology and weapons of mass destruction.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

• Maintain sanctions against Iraq until it has fully complied with all UNSC resolutions.

• Maintain our economic sanctions against Iran to compel Tehran to cease its unacceptable practices. Continue to press our allies and major trading partners to adapt complimentary approaches.
- Continue work to prevent the development of weapons of mass destruction by either Iran or Iraq.

- Closely monitor Iraqi military activity to forestall another move against Kuwait.

- Maintain Operation Provide Comfort in northern Iraq.

Last Update: September 17
THE U.S. AND THE ARAB WORLD: CREATING A FUTURE OF HOPE

"From the outset, America's commitment to a comprehensive peace in the Middle East has been backed by a strong pledge that whenever Arabs and Israelis turn the page on the past, the United States would work with them to write a real, practical future of hope."

President Clinton, remarks to the Jordanian Parliament, 26 October 1994

BACKGROUND:

The Clinton administration is committed to promoting a future of hope in the Arab world. We are working with our Arab friends to create the conditions—peace, prosperity, democracy, and security—that will enable hope to take root and flourish.

The United States respects the religious traditions of the Arab world, as indeed we respect religious traditions from all parts of the world. The values of faith in God, service to the community and devotion to family are not unique to the West—or to Judaism, Christianity, or Islam. Rather, they are part of a common heritage which draws us closer together.

The United States does not formulate policies toward any religion, including Islam. Indeed, freedom of religion is among our most cherished national values.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Nurturing Arab-Israeli Peace:

• As a sponsor of the Middle East peace process, the United States has played a pivotal role in the dramatic events that produced breakthroughs between Israel, the Palestinians, Jordan, and other Arab states. President Clinton is committed to obtaining progress in both the bilateral and multilateral tracks of the peace process and frequently communicates with Arab heads of state to move the process along.

• The Clinton Administration has taken the lead on promoting economic development within the autonomous zones administered by the Palestinian Authority. The U.S. has pledged $500 million from 1994-1998, $156 million of which has already been released. We have provided another $153 million through our regular contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees regular budget. US efforts helped to secure an additional $1.9 billion in pledges from other governments.
Developing Regional Prosperity:

- As the President has said, the United States understands the need for peace to produce real benefits. The Administration therefore supported the creation of a Middle East Bank for Cooperation and Development at the Amman Economic Summit in October 1995.

- In order to link business and professional people working towards common goals, the Administration supported the establishment of a Middle East business association, a regional tourism association, and a regional desalination research center.

- Since 1991, the United States has provided vast amounts of humanitarian assistance to the Kurdish people of Iraq. Our humanitarian activities include Operation Provide Comfort, Operations Quick Transit and Pacific Haven (which moved more than 2,000 Kurdish refugees to safety on the island of Guam), and sponsorship of UN Security Council Resolution 986, which was designed to provide food and medicine to the Iraqi people and thus prevent Saddam Hussein from exploiting their suffering.

Ensuring Regional Security:

- In the Persian Gulf, we have close political, military and economic ties with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman. We have demonstrated our rock-solid commitment to Persian Gulf security on numerous occasions, and continue to maintain powerful military forces in the area for this mission. We have various levels of military cooperation with no less than nine Arab states. Through a combination of joint exercises and forward deployments, we have lessened Iraq’s ability to threaten its neighbors. Likewise, our financial, logistical, and diplomatic aid to UNSCOM has been instrumental in denying Iraq the weapons of mass destruction it seeks.

- Recent events have shown that Saddam Hussein’s regime still poses a threat to its own people and to its neighbors. Our firm response -- Operation Desert Strike and the expansion of the southern No Fly Zone -- made Saddam pay a high price for his reckless aggression and changed the strategic equation, making it more difficult for Saddam to threaten his neighbors.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration will continue to work for a future of hope in the Arab world by, among other things:

- Confronting backlash states--such as Iran, Iraq and Libya--that continue to pose a threat to regional and international security. Their support of terrorism, like their quest for weapons of mass destruction and their disregard for the norms of international behavior, must be curbed.
• Addressing the roots of extremism. We do not see any inevitable “clash of civilizations” between the West and the Arab world. Our foreign policy is based on our interests and the specific behavior of nations, not on labels. We will oppose extremism, terrorism, and the abuse of human rights wherever and whenever they arise.

Last Updated: September 26, 1996
LATIN AMERICA FACT SHEETS

NEW ERA OF COOPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICA
BUILDING A PARTNERSHIP WITH MEXICO
RESTORING DEMOCRACY TO HAITI
PROMOTING DEMOCRACY FOR CUBA
FIGHTING COLOMBIAN DRUG TRAFFICKERS
NEW ERA OF COOPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICA

"At the Miami Summit, the nations of our hemisphere agreed on the challenges we must face together -- in opening our markets, strengthening our democracies, protecting our shared environment against pollution...We developed a program to do all that and more so that our region can become more prosperous, more secure, and our freedom wider, broader and deeper."

President Clinton, Inter-American Dialogue Dinner,
Organization of American States, May 16, 1996

The December 1994 Summit of the Americas launched a new era of cooperation between the United States and its neighbors and has provided a focal point for the Clinton administration’s policy towards Latin America. Convened at the invitation of President Clinton, the Summit of the Americas was the first such gathering in 27 years, the largest in history, and the first in which all participants were democratically elected.

This ambitious Summit agenda reflected the unprecedented convergence of democratic and free market values in our hemisphere. This new spirit of cooperation created the context for resolving several subsequent challenges to our common interests.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Summit of the Americas:

- In Miami, the Summit leaders adopted a Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action outlining 23 comprehensive initiatives with more than 150 action items, including the agreement to construct a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005.

- Convened a first-ever hemispheric Defense Ministerial in Williamsburg, Virginia to underscore the regional consensus on democratic authority and military respect for human rights. Second Ministerial to be held October 1996.

- A Hemispheric Energy Symposium chaired by the U.S. and Venezuela last October in Washington advanced initiatives for energy efficiency, regulatory cooperation, financing, rural electrification, and clean energy options.

NAFTA-FTAA:

- Led a bi-partisan coalition in support of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and achieved implementation of the agreement helping to create American jobs, reduce barriers to trade, service and capital, safeguard the integrity of our financial institutions and protect the safety of our workforce and health of the environment.
• The Free Trade Area of the Americas will embrace a market that even today includes over 687 million consumers with a combined income of roughly $9.3 trillion.

• Convened two major trade and commerce ministerials -- in Denver in July, 1995 and in Cartagena in March, 1996 -- to lay the groundwork for greater economic cooperation. By assembling the region's business leaders, we have ensured that private sector views will be reflected in plans for a Free Trade Area of the Americas.

• At the same time that U.S. exports have expanded, Latin America has grown in importance as a U.S. supplier and a destination for U.S. investment.

U.S. Exports:

• Economic recovery and trade liberalization have increased demand for U.S. products throughout the Americas. Total U.S. exports to Latin America and the Caribbean have grown from $75.14 billion in 1992 to $96.28 billion in 1995.

• U.S. exports to Brazil (about $11.4 billion in 1995) are almost as large as those to China. Mexico is our third largest trading partner (after Canada and Japan).

Free and Fair Elections:

• Over the past year the United States has supported the conduct of free and fair elections throughout the hemisphere, including Guatemala, Haiti, Ecuador, Suriname, and the Dominican Republic.

Counter-Narcotics:

• Led multinational efforts to stop the flow of illegal drugs out of source countries in Latin America.

• With U.S. support, joint Colombian police and Army counterdrug initiatives have dismantled drug laboratories, seized large volumes of precursor chemicals, and eradicated thousands of acres of illegal coca and opium fields.

• Decertified Colombia as an ally in the drug war for its failure to meet counternarcotic performance requirements, including specific, agreed-upon steps to stem the flow of illegal drugs to the United States.

• The top leaders of the Cali Cartel are either behind bars or dead. We have requested the extradition to the United States of the top four kingpins now in prison.

• Intensified counterdrug cooperation with Mexico through a series of high-level meetings and initiatives that build on President Clinton's and President Zedillo's shared commitment to fight...
the narco-traffickers. Created joint task forces to target drug kingpins, money-laundering and precursor chemicals.

- In 1995-96, Mexico apprehended 12 key members of the Gulf Cartel including kingpin Juan García Abrego, who was on the FBI's "Most Wanted" list. García Abrego is currently in U.S. custody.

**Anti-Corruption:**

- Negotiated and signed the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, a path-breaking agreement that sets a new international standard by committing signatories to cooperate in investigating, prosecuting and eventually eliminating corrupt business practices.

**Mexico:**

- Forged a successful financial rescue package for Mexico to contain the threat of their peso crisis from other emerging markets in the hemisphere and the world.

- In August 1996, Mexico prepaid $7 billion owed to the United States under its emergency support package. Combined with earlier payments, Mexico will have repaid almost three-quarters of the $12.5 billion it borrowed from the United States last year—two years ahead of schedule.

- The U.S. Treasury has earned more than $1.2 billion in interest on the Mexico loan program so far, which is $460 million above our borrowing costs.

- In 1994, the first year of NAFTA, U.S.-Mexico trade totaled more than $100 billion, an increase of 23 percent.

**Haiti:**

- Assembled a 30 nation multinational force which restored to power Haiti's elected government.

**Cuba:**

- Supported the 1992 Cuban Democracy Act (CDA) which pressures the Cuban regime through tough economic sanctions; support for the Cuban people in their struggle for democracy and economic well-being; and readiness to encourage meaningful political and economic reform.

- Ordered a series of measures in response to the unjustified shootdown by Cuba of two unarmed U.S. civilian aircraft and the killings of the four passengers aboard including signing the Helms-Burton Act to tighten the economic embargo on the Cuban regime, ordering the
expansion of Radio Marti's reach into Cuba and restricting travel of Cuban officials residing in the U.S.

Paraguay:

- Rallied the hemisphere to stop the April, 1996 coup attempt in Paraguay and thereby defend the region's unprecedented record of democratic expansion.

Peru-Ecuador:

- Worked together with other Latin guarantor governments to halt the 1995 border war between Peru and Ecuador and to find a definitive solution to the long standing territorial dispute.

CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Ensure implementation of the Summit of the Americas initiatives through Cabinet-level participation in ministerial conferences, reinvigoration of the hemisphere's multilateral institutions, and outreach to the private sector and non-governmental groups.

- Prepare for a Trade Ministers' meeting next year in Brazil which should consider how and when to launch negotiations leading to a Free Trade Area of the Americas.

- Support the hemispheric sustainable development summit next December in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

- In support of the Summit's sustainable development theme, continue working with hemispheric governments to phase out leaded gasoline.

- Support the next Summit of the Americas in late 1997 or early 1998 to be hosted by Chile.

Last Update: July 26, 1996
BUILDING A PARTNERSHIP WITH MEXICO

"Let me say again I have confidence in the long-term future of Mexico . . . they have had stable political leadership, a good economic direction, a commitment to the right kind of future. And they have shown real discipline. This is very important to us. Mexico is our neighbor and has been a constructive partner, has tried to work with us on issues ranging from the drug trade to immigration, as well as on economic issues."

President Clinton, News Conference
January 11, 1995

President Clinton supports a stable, democratic, economically open Mexico as an important trading partner and a key ally in the battle against criminals, illegal migration, and narcotics traffickers. Never before have the United States and Mexico shared so many ideals and objectives.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Peso Crisis:

- Took bold, decisive action by providing financial stabilization assistance to Mexico in the wake of their peso crisis of late 1994. This courageous initiative stabilized the Mexican economy and helped preserve the 700,000 U.S. jobs dependent on U.S. exports to Mexico.

- Restored financial stability to Mexico and contained the threat to other emerging markets in the world through a $12.5 billion loan that halted Mexico's crippling liquidity crisis.

- Mexico is prepaying $7 billion owed to the United States under its emergency support package. Combined with earlier payments, Mexico will have repaid almost three-quarters of the $12.5 billion in loans that the U.S. guaranteed last year--two years ahead of schedule--leaving $3.5 billion in outstanding support.

- The U.S. Treasury has earned more than $1.2 billion in interest on this loan program so far, which is $460 million above our borrowing costs. Mexico is also repaying $1 billion on its International Monetary Fund obligations.

NAFTA:

- Achieved implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), helping to create American jobs, reduce barriers to trade, services and capital, safeguard the integrity of our financial institutions and protect the safety of our workforce and health of the environment.
In 1994, the first year of NAFTA, US-Mexico trade totaled more than $100 billion, an increase of 23 percent. In 1995, despite the Mexican liquidity crisis, U.S. exports to Mexico were 10 percent higher than pre-NAFTA levels.

Counter-Narcotics:

- Intensified counterdrug cooperation with Mexico through a series of high-level meetings and initiatives that build on President Clinton’s and President Zedillo’s shared commitment to fight the narcotraffickers. Created joint task forces to target drug kingpins, money-laundering and precursor chemicals.

- In 1995-96, Mexico apprehended 12 key members of the Gulf Cartel including kingpin Juan García Abrego, who was on the FBI’s “Most Wanted” list. García Abrego is currently in U.S. custody.

- The Mexican Government significantly expanded drug crop eradication in 1995, cutting marijuana production by 35% and opium gum production by 10%.

Border/Migration Issues:

- Beefed up border patrol and immigration personnel along the Southwest border to further deter illegal immigration; closed border tunnels; virtually eliminated port and lane runners illegally entering California; developed cross-border quick response mechanisms to combat crime and drug smuggling; worked with Mexico on aggressive interdiction of third-country aliens seeking to enter the U.S. via Mexico and internal repatriation of illegal aliens to their homes inside Mexico.

- Expanded Customs and migration infrastructure as well as border crossings to accommodate increased pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

- INS made 1,271,390 apprehensions of illegal migrants along the Southwest border during 1995. Illegal entries into San Diego, historically the most heavily trafficked illegal corridor, have dropped 56 percent, and crime in local border communities has decreased significantly.

- The U.S.-Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission completed several border sewage projects, including the expansion of a wastewater treatment plant at Nogales.

Political Reform:

- Mexican political parties have agreed to sweeping political reforms that will increase electoral transparency and strengthen Mexico’s democratic system.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Continue and expand coordination on narcotics interdiction, investigation of money-laundering activities, extradition, and other law enforcement activities.

- Once Mexican legal reforms are promulgated, work to improve evidence sharing and other legal cooperation.

- Develop and implement programs to expedite legal border crossings while making illegal crossings more difficult.

- Encourage Mexico's promising financial and economic recovery.

- Ensure full implementation of NAFTA.

Last Update: July 29, 1996
RESTORING DEMOCRACY TO HAITI

"A 30-nation multinational force, led by the United States, entered Haiti with a clear mission: To ensure the departure of the military regime, to restore the freely-elected government, and to establish a secure and stable environment in which the people of Haiti could begin to rebuild their country. Today, that mission has been accomplished, on schedule, and with remarkable success."

President Clinton. UN Transition Ceremony. Port-au-Prince, Haiti
March 31, 1995

In September 1994, in response to flagrant and widespread human rights abuses by a brutal military dictatorship, President Clinton ordered the deployment of more than 20,000 U.S. troops to Haiti. These troops were part of a Multinational Force (MNF) made up of contingents from 30 nations. The MNF succeeded quickly in its goals of ejecting the military regime and restoring the democratically-elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Dictatorship to Democracy:

- Assembled an international coalition in September 1994 to eject the dictatorship and restore to power Haiti’s first-ever freely-elected Government and President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Refugees:

- Stopped the tragic outflow of refugees from Haiti, which had peaked at more than 2,000 per day in July-August 1994, swamping safe-havens and threatening American shores.

Political Violence:

- Dismantled the brutal FAd’H (the army of the de facto regime) and FRAPH (the right-wing paramilitary organization) and reduced the killings and terror on the streets.

- Political violence has dropped dramatically in Haiti since the beginning of the intervention. Politically-motivated murders have dropped from more than 1000 in 1993-94 to a possible two dozen in 1995-96.

Confiscation of Arms:

- Multinational Force confiscated or bought back more than 30,000 firearms and individual explosive devices over the past nineteen months, drastically reducing their numbers throughout Haiti.
National Police Force:
• Established a new National Police Academy; and trained and supervised the deployment of the new Haitian National Police force.

Free and Fair Elections:
• Assisted the Haitian Government to conduct three rounds of national elections, culminating in the internationally-monitored, free and fair election of President Rene Preval in December 1995, succeeding President Aristide. This was the first democratic transition of power from one President to another in Haiti’s history.

Economic Improvement:
• In the first twelve months of the restoration of Haiti’s democratically-elected government, the economy expanded by over 5 percent and the rate of inflation dropped by half.
• Haiti’s National Deficit is 1 percent of GDP, down from 6% during the military dictatorship.

Economic Assistance:
• The Clinton Administration generated international pledges of more than $1.3 billion in economic assistance for Haiti.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:
The Clinton Administration is dedicated to continued support for democracy in Haiti. Although U.S. troops completed withdrawal last April from the military component of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), the successor to the MNF, the United States will remain engaged by:
• Continuing to monitor and assist the operations of the renamed UNSMHI military component, now under Canadian command and control.
• Supporting the training and operations of a professional civilian Haitian National Police force.
• Providing humanitarian assistance, infrastructure improvement, agrarian reform, and job training.
• Sponsoring governance programs by the Agency for International Development at the local, regional and national levels.
• Providing technical assistance to the Government of Haiti, particularly in the areas of budget and fiscal policy.
• Leading diplomatic efforts in international organizations supportive of the Government of Haiti's democratization and privatization moves.

Last Update: July 23, 1996
PROMOTING DEMOCRACY FOR CUBA

"In our time, democracy has swept the globe ... to all but one nation in our hemisphere. I will do everything in my power to see that this historic tide reaches the shores of Cuba."

President Clinton, The White House
February 26, 1996

Cuba remains the only nation in our hemisphere whose leadership continues to resist the movement toward democracy and free markets. When Cuba's leader Fidel Castro first came to power in 1959, he promised to hold elections within 18 months. More than three decades have gone by, and still the Cuban people wait for Castro to deliver on this promise. The Cuban regime denies its people the most basic rights of free speech, free assembly, free press and representative democracy. At the same time, the people of Cuba have seen their economy collapse, suffocated by the state's centralized control over all aspects of their lives.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Promoting Democracy:

- Supported the 1992 Cuban Democracy Act (CDA) which pressures the Cuban regime through tough economic sanctions; support for the Cuban people in their struggle for democracy and economic well-being; and readiness to encourage meaningful political and economic reform.

- Twice adopted measures to further tighten the embargo and deprive the Cuban regime of the hard currency it requires to maintain its repressive system.

Refugees & Migrants:

- Intensified our commitment to protect Cuban refugees, increasing the number of Cuban refugees we can admit from 3,000 to 6,000 per year.

- President Clinton reduced the tragic and dangerous summer 1994 outflow of migrants from Cuba to the U.S. and in so doing saved lives, protected the integrity of U.S. national borders and protected Cuban refugees by providing rescue and safe haven.

- Fewer migrants are being interdicted at sea by the Coast Guard than at any time since the late 1980s.

- Reached an agreement to allow 20,000 Cubans to enter the U.S. legally and safely every year. As a result, more legal migrants entered the U.S. from Cuba in the past 18 months than in the six previous years combined. Reaffirmed our commitment to the safety of refugees fleeing persecution.
Brothers To The Rescue:

- Ordered a series of measures in response to the unjustified shootdown by Cuba of two unarmed U.S. civilian aircraft and the killing of the four passengers aboard, including:

  Signing the Helms-Burton Act to tighten the economic embargo on the Cuban regime; deter trafficking in American property expropriated by the regime; and expand assistance to the forces of change on the island. The President is vigorously implementing the provisions of the Act. In particular, the Administration has barred entry into the United States of traffickers in expropriated property and used Title III (creating a cause of action in U.S. courts against such traffickers) in a manner that will deter trafficking and help create an international coalition to promote democratic change in Cuba.

  Securing adoption of a United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement and Resolution denouncing Cuba’s actions over international waters. The Security Council Resolution adopted the conclusions of the International Civil Aviation Organization that clearly vindicated the U.S. position. These were the first ever UN Security Council statements against Castro’s Cuba.

  Ordering the expansion of Radio Marti’s reach into Cuba.

  Restricting travel of Cuban officials residing in the U.S.

  Suspending direct charter air travel from the U.S. to Cuba.

Access to Information:

- Announced a series of new measures intended to significantly increase the flow of information to, from, and most importantly within Cuba and to allow private U.S. organizations to play a more active role in strengthening Cuba’s civil society.

Humanitarian Efforts:

- Licensed the donation of medicine and other humanitarian supplies (including food) valued at over $125 million.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

U.S. interests and the goals of the Cuban people coincide: a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba; a prosperous, free, and stable Cuba; and regularized migration relations between our two countries. We will continue to work toward these goals by:
• Intensifying efforts to strengthen independent groups and civil society in Cuba.

• Tightening enforcement of the economic embargo.

• Pursuing our efforts to build an international coalition of countries to promote a transition to democracy in Cuba.

Last Update: August 1, 1996
FIGHTING COLOMBIAN DRUG TRAFFICKERS

"To stem the flow of narcotics and stop the spread of organized crime, we are cooperating with many nations, sharing information, providing military support, initiating anticorruption efforts. And results are coming. With Colombian authorities, we have cracked down on the cartels that control the world's cocaine market. Two years ago, they lived as billionaires, beyond the law; now many are living as prisoners behind bars."

President Clinton, United Nations General Assembly
October 22, 1995

While the United States has many important interests in its relations with Colombia, it has elevated the common struggle against drug trafficking as its top priority. President Clinton has taken a tough line against Colombia’s narcotics traffickers, even when it means targeting those at the highest levels of the Colombian Government associated with narco-corruption.

In 1995, Colombia remained the world’s leading producer and distributor of cocaine and a major supplier of heroin and marijuana.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

U.S.-Colombian Cooperation:

- With U.S. support, joint Colombian police and Army counterdrug initiatives have dismantled drug laboratories, seized large volumes of precursor chemicals, and eradicated thousands of acres of illegal coca and opium fields.

Decertification:

- Decertified Colombia as an ally in the drug war for its failure to meet counternarcotic performance requirements, including specific, agreed-upon steps to stem the flow of illegal drugs to the United States.

- As a result of decertification, cut off most aid and ordered that we vote against Colombia’s requests for loans from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Seeking Extradition:

- The top leaders of the Cali Cartel are either behind bars or dead. We have requested the extradition to the United States of the top four kingpins now in prison.
Freezing Assets:

- For the first time, invoked extraordinary Executive authority to freeze the assets in the United States of the largest drug ring in the world -- the Cali Cartel -- and prohibit dealings with its front companies to cut off its economic lifelines.

- As a result of President Clinton's 1995 Executive Order, nearly 300 individuals and companies have been designated as fronting for Colombian narcotraffickers. All of their U.S. assets are blocked and U.S. individuals and entities are prohibited from engaging in transactions with them.

Visa Revocation:

- Revoked the personal visa of President Samper and other Colombian officials as a demonstration of U.S. resolve that those who knowingly assist narcotraffickers will be found ineligible to visit the United States, no matter who they are.

Targeted Assistance:

- Continued to provide targeted counternarcotics assistance to those courageous Colombian authorities who remain dedicated to our mutual goals of apprehending cartel kingpins, eradicating coca and opium fields, and fighting money laundering.

U.S.-Colombian Relations:

- Pursued other important national interests in Colombia. For example, negotiated expanded passenger and cargo air service for U.S. carriers.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Continue working closely with those Colombian Government authorities who are cooperating with us, in particular the Prosecutor General, police and military, to increase cooperation on mutual counterdrug efforts.

- Continue to press the Government of Colombia to improve its counternarcotics performance and cooperation with us.

- Continue to closely monitor Colombia's counterdrug performance in accordance with our law and its ramifications, and consider what possible further measures may be appropriate.

- Support democratic institutions in Colombia by strengthening judicial systems vulnerable to narco-corruption.
• Continue to identify and block the assets of Colombian narcotics traffickers and their front companies.

• Work with U.S. businesses to ensure legitimate trade with Colombia grows and does not become the victim of narco-related activities.

Last Update: September 7, 1996
AFRICA
AFRICA FACT SHEETS

- PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND STABILITY IN AFRICA
- SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA
- SUPPORTING RECONCILIATION IN BURUNDI
- PROVIDING RELIEF TO RWANDA
- PRESSURE AND DIALOGUE WITH NIGERIA
- SUPPORTING THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN LIBERIA
- PREVENTING FAMINE IN SOMALIA
PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND STABILITY IN AFRICA

"Now a new generation of African leaders has found the courage to attack oppression from within and bring democracy to life in your nations. Consolidating its gains in your countries and throughout the continent will help complete the long journey to real freedom. We applaud your commitment to democracy and human rights -- and pledge to strengthen our partnership with you."

President Clinton, speaking at an UN reception for African nations
September 25, 1994

BACKGROUND:

The Clinton Administration is committed to maintaining a leading role in promoting democracy and peace in Africa. Just as the United States helped secure the transformations in Eastern Europe through the promotion of democratic governance during the Cold War, the Clinton Administration is committed to bringing its energies to the fight for democratic reform, prosperity and stability across the African continent. Democratic governance diminishes the need for costly humanitarian intervention and limits the likelihood of regional or internal conflicts. Participatory and transparent governance also increases the opportunities for U.S. companies to invest and expand markets. The Clinton Administration recognizes that democratic reforms must occur in a nurturing environment of economic growth. Thus, while promoting democracy, the U.S. also promotes economic reform and sustainable development. The Administration recognizes that the role of militaries in Africa must also be addressed and has worked to create constructive roles for them through assistance programs.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Aiding Democratic Transitions:

- After decades of apartheid, the Administration championed the 1994 democratic transition which established South Africa's Government of National Unity headed by President Nelson Mandela, and committed $600 million over three years to promote growth and development in South Africa.

- In Mozambique, elections ended a fourteen-year civil war. Nearly 80,000 soldiers were demobilized and nearly 6 million voters were registered for elections in 1994. The United States actively supported the UN peacekeeping operation that helped end the conflict in Mozambique and provided almost $15 million for elections assistance. The Clinton Administration is continuing initiatives on decentralization and support for groups in civil society.

- In Sierra Leone, another country torn by civil war, free and fair elections were held in February 1996. The United States provided funds for election assistance and
civil/military relations workshops while also supporting the peace process through diplomatic efforts.

- In Malawi, following a 1993 referendum in favor of multiparty democracy, voters replaced a presidential incumbent who had ruled as dictator since 1964 with a democratically-elected president (1994 elections). The United States provided $4.5 million for election support and democratic institution building.

Free and Fair Elections:

- The United States has led efforts to support the creation of independent election commissions throughout Africa. Eleven countries as diverse as Ghana, Sierra Leone, and South Africa now have independent commissions. The United States is currently responding to a request for assistance by Mali to help create an independent commission.

  -- Including Sierra Leone, twenty-two, or fully two-thirds of Africa's transitional elections, have been judged largely free and fair by international observers. Namibia, Cape Verde, Comoros, and Benin have recently conducted a second free and fair national election.

Resolving Conflicts:

Key to promoting and sustaining democracy and stability in Africa is the resolution of long standing conflicts and efforts to prevent new outbreaks of violence

- The Clinton Administration continues to work to bring peace to Angola, Liberia and Burundi through aggressive diplomacy, support for regional and international peacekeeping efforts and provisions of badly needed humanitarian assistance.

- Over time, the United States has worked with Africans and others to resolve successfully military conflicts in Mozambique, Uganda, Namibia and Ethiopia, opening the door to political reforms leading to democratic governance.

- The Administration has also taken innovative steps to work with African governments to try to prevent conflicts before they arise, such as through the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative.

- In Rwanda and Somalia, the United States led international humanitarian efforts that saved hundreds of thousands of lives in the wake of brutal civil conflicts.
THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration will continue to promote democratic reforms, peace and stability on the African continent by, among other things:

• Supporting groups that play important watchdog roles in civil society and reinforce their efforts to encourage governmental reforms.

• Providing assistance for voting monitors and the creation of independent electoral commissions in the upcoming African elections.

• Continuing efforts to help resolve long-standing conflicts in Liberia, Angola, Sudan, Sierra Leone, and the Great Lakes region.

Last Updated: August 24, 1996
"Whether in South Africa or America, we know there is no finish line to democracy's work. Developing habits of tolerance and respect, creating opportunity for all our citizens, these efforts are never completely done. But let us savor the fact that South Africa now has the chance to begin that noble and vital work."

President Clinton, Remarks Announcing Assistance to South Africa
May 5, 1994

After decades of injustice legitimized through the apartheid system, all South Africans went to the ballot box for the first time in April, 1994 for the first fully participatory, non-racial elections. The elections, in which Nelson Mandela was elected President, were a peaceful, joyous, celebration of democracy that confounded cynics who predicted civil strife and disruption. Local elections, once threatened by political violence and intimidation, were completed peacefully in all provinces by July 1996. The Clinton Administration is dedicated to supporting this dramatic transition to non-racial, multiparty democracy in South Africa.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Assisting the Political Transition:

- Actively supported the April 1994 election process through voter education efforts and training of local conflict mediators. The U.S. assisted in training new Parliamentarians and in reforming the justice system.

- Supported President Mandela’s efforts to nurture a “New Patriotism” for all South Africans and assisted in the integration of former “liberation armies” into the South African National Defense Force.

Building Stronger Bilateral Ties:

- Vice President Gore and South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki launched the U.S.-South Africa Binational Commission to increase cooperation on business development, science and technology, human resources, agriculture, environment, and water and energy conservation. The second full meeting of the Binational Commission, held in Washington, D.C. during July, was marked by the announcement of a new $120 million investment fund for southern Africa and the signings of a civil aviation agreement and a joint international anti-crime cooperation statement.

- U.S. Commerce Department designated South Africa as one of the ten “Big Emerging Markets” globally, providing special opportunities for U.S. trade and investment. The late Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown co-chaired the U.S.-South Africa Business
Development Committee with then-Minister of Trade and Industry Trevor Manuel and led this Administration's first Presidential Business Development Mission to South Africa in 1993.

Providing U.S. Assistance:

- Generated $218 million in housing guarantees.
- Launched the $200 million Southern African Enterprise Development Fund -- a venture capital fund aimed at Southern African companies in the entire southern Africa region.
- Initiated a three-year, $600 million assistance package to strengthen South African democratic and political institutions, improve education, health, and housing, and support private enterprise development.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration’s focus for South Africa is strengthening democracy, extending our political ties and expanding economic relations. The Administration will continue coordinating efforts to increase U.S. trade and development with South Africa by:

- Remaining actively involved in the consolidation of democracy in South Africa.
- Supporting the growth of majority private sector businesses.
- Recognizing South Africa and President Mandela’s particular strengths in helping to solve regional problems.
- Establishing an agenda for discussion of commercial development issues with the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Last Update: August 20, 1996
SUPPORTING RECONCILIATION IN BURUNDI

"I say to the people and leaders of Burundi: Do not go back. You deserve to live in peace and without fear. Democracy will help you build a better future for yourselves and your children. Say no to violence and extremism. Say yes to peace and reconciliation."

President Clinton, speaking in his weekly radio address
February 11, 1995

BACKGROUND:

Though the population of Burundi is 84% Hutu and 15% Tutsi, Tutsis have traditionally maintained dominance over Burundi’s politics, economics and military in spite of their smaller numbers.

In June 1993, Melchior Ndadaye, a Hutu, won Burundi’s first democratic presidential election after President Pierre Buyoya, a Tutsi, voluntarily relinquished power. In October 1993, however, elements of the Burundi military attempted a coup in which Ndadaye and several Hutu ministers were killed. An estimated 50,000 persons were killed in the ensuing violence. After a lengthy debate, The National Assembly appointed Cyprien Ntaryamira as president. In April 1994, as he was returning to Kigali, Rwanda, from Dar es Salaam with Rwandan President Habyarimana, the plane in which they were traveling crashed and all aboard were killed, provoking another crisis of succession.

As several efforts at all-party talks, including the Arusha Declaration, failed to produce much progress, President (by way of a power sharing agreement) Sylvestre Ntibantunganya was displaced by a coup and former President Buyoya installed as interim president. International and regional efforts are underway to force a restoration of democratic institutions and to prevent a further deterioration of the situation.

Ever since the October 1993 coup attempt the security situation in Burundi has remained unstable. Fighting between Hutu insurgent groups and Tutsi militias has resulted in frequent civilians deaths and human rights abuses committed by both sides.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

High-Level Diplomatic Attention

- Sent frequent high-level visitors -- such as National Security Advisor Lake, Ambassador Albright, and Deputy Secretary of State Talbott -- to Burundi to deliver tough messages and keep international attention focused on the situation.
• Designated former Congressman Howard Wolpe as Special Envoy to the Burundi Peace Negotiations, and dispatched an 11-person military team to the region to assist with planning efforts related to the Arusha Declaration.

• Designated Richard Bogosian as Special Coordinator for Rwanda and Burundi to coordinate overall USG policy response to the situation in both countries.

Multilateral Efforts:

• Supported the creation and operation of the International Commission of Inquiry into the October 1993 coup attempt and the massacres that followed.

• Backed the UN Secretary General's Special Representative and his efforts at promoting national reconciliation.

• Created the Rwanda/Burundi Operational Support Group, an association of concerned governments and international organizations that meets regularly to coordinate policy toward both Rwanda and Burundi.

• Supported the deployment of OAU military observers.

• Working to galvanize the international community in the event of further instability in Burundi. (SN checking with McCormick).

Humanitarian Assistance:

• Provided more than $600 million in humanitarian assistance to Rwanda and Burundi during the past two years.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration is dedicated to continued support for national reconciliation and an end to ethnic violence in Burundi. We are working to promote a substantive political dialogue among all parties in Burundi. Creating an environment for these talks requires continued vigorous efforts by this Administration. We will:

• Support diplomatic efforts aimed at creating long-term political solution.

• Support contingency planning for a humanitarian crisis to buttress diplomatic efforts.

• Continue to support the efforts of regional players, including the Arusha participants, former Tanzanian President Nyerere, the UN Secretary General's Special Representative, former President Carter and former Malian President Toure in urging national reconciliation.
• Maintain international attention on Burundi through frequent public statements and diplomatic efforts.

• Work closely with our allies and in the UN Security Council to develop a coordinated approach to press all parties in Burundi to work toward national reconciliation.

Last Updated: August 20, 1996
PROVIDING RELIEF TO RWANDA

"...we have to provide more aid; we have to try to deal with the refugee problem; we have to try to get a political process going again; and we have to try to marshall the resources, it seems to me, of all nations all around the world who care very deeply about this. I think the conscience of the world has grieved for the slaughter in Rwanda ..."

President Bill Clinton
CNN Global Forum
May 3, 1994

BACKGROUND:

In April, 1994, the plane of President Habyarimana, a Hutu and the President of Burundi, crashed near Kigali airport. Immediately, a stampede of well-planned killing began in the capital with the assassination of moderate Hutus. This was followed by a genocide of at least 500,000 Tutsis.

In the face of massive chaos and widespread killing, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which had signed the Arusha powersharing peace accords with the government in 1992, resumed its offensive, taking the capital in July, 1994. The Army of the ousted government, now called the "ex-FAR," fled, taking much equipment and hundreds of thousands of Hutus with it. More than 2 million Rwandans (mostly Hutu) fled initially, with 1.7 million remaining outside of the country, mostly in Zaire. The sudden influx of refugees into eastern Zaire produced a major humanitarian crisis. The U.S. responded with a significant military airlift (Operation Support Hope) and large amounts of humanitarian aid to alleviate massive suffering.

After its military victory, the RPF installed a coalition, ethnically mixed government based upon the Arusha Accords.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

The United States is contributing economic advice and technical assistance; humanitarian assistance; support for the training of civilian police; support for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, human rights monitors and other measures related to the rule of law; and diplomatic leadership in international organizations in support of the Government of Rwanda.

Operation Support Hope:

- Launched Operation Support Hope in the summer of 1994, in which the U.S. military airlifted and distributed humanitarian supplies to Rwandan refugees in eastern Zaire.

Recognized the RPF-Installed Regime:

- First government to recognize the RPF-installed regime.
International Criminal Tribunal:

- Supported the creation and ongoing operations of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, mandated to prosecute those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law, including genocide. Provided $4.5 million and personnel to support the operation.

Justice and Human Rights:

- Provided $5.5 million to help rebuild the justice system and to support UN Human Rights Monitors.

Trained Rwandan Army:

- Trained new Rwandan military officers in managerial fields to help speed the professionalization of the army.

Humanitarian Aid:

- Provided more than $850 million in regional humanitarian aid.

Economic Assistance:

- Provided $10 million in development funds and $2.5 million to assist with payment of World Bank arrears.

- Generated pledges of more than $1 billion in international economic assistance for Rwanda.

VOA Programming:

- Established VOA programming in local languages to provide balanced news and civic education programs.

Refugee Repatriation:

- Engaged in efforts to encourage refugee repatriation.

UNAMIR:

- Provided political, financial support, equipment and other assistance to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), which sent peacekeeping troops to Rwanda.
Special Coordinator:

- Named a Special Coordinator, Ambassador Richard Bogosian, who travels to the region frequently to meet with Rwandan officials, neighboring governments and others involved in the peace process to promote reconciliation, reconstruction and justice in Rwanda.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration is dedicated to continued support for reconciliation, reconstruction and justice in Rwanda:

- Continue to support efforts to bring violators of international humanitarian law to trial.

- Encourage the continued repatriation of Rwandan refugees and their reintegration into Rwandan society.

- Assist the Rwandan government to restart its own judicial system and address the situation of some 80,000 detained in overcrowded jails.

Last Update: September 6, 1996
ENCOURAGING DEMOCRACY IN NIGERIA

The United States and Nigeria are enriched and bound together by a long history of mutual interests...I wish the Nigerian people every success in addressing the challenges that lie before them.

President William J. Clinton on Nigeria's National Day message
September 26, 1996

BACKGROUND:

The United States has continued to press for the early and peaceful establishment of a stable democratic, prosperous Nigeria that respects human rights; and, the avoidance of civil conflict or anarchy, which could destabilize the sub-region. Towards that end, the United States has brought international attention to the record of the Nigerian government and imposed a series of tough measures designed to encourage democracy in Nigeria.

Meanwhile, Nigeria's struggle with its transition program continue. Presidential elections were held in Nigeria on June 12, 1993, but were later annulled by then head of state General Ibrahim Babangida. Chief M.K.O. Abiola, a wealthy businessman, was the presumed winner. The annulment resulted in various forms of civil unrest. An interim government established by General Babangida on August 27, 1993, and headed by Ernest Shonekan, failed to win the support of the Nigerian people. General Sani Abacha took power on November 17, 1993, appointing a Provisional Ruling Council to govern Nigeria. Chief M.K.O. Abiola was imprisoned for pressing his claim as the elected democratic leader of Nigeria and still remains incarcerated today. Last October, General Abacha announced a transition timetable to restore Nigeria to civilian democratic rule. While some positive steps have been taken, the program still lacks credibility.

As Africa's most populous and as one of its wealthiest nations, Nigeria has the potential for significant economic and political influence on the African continent. Nigeria's oil is the motor of its economy. It accounts for about nine percent of total U.S. oil imports and is particularly important to the northeast and the Gulf coast where it constitutes over 20 percent of U.S. oil imports (mainly for domestic heating). Nigeria also plays a leading role in peacekeeping operations on the continent especially in its dominant role in the Economic Community of West Africa Peacekeeping Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and as current Chair of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

In June/July 1993, the United States implemented the following measures in response to the Nigerian governments suspension of the democratic process:

Terminated Military/Security Ties:

- Reduced military-to-military contacts, i.e., withdrew the U.S. security assistance officer, suspended replacement of the U.S. Defense Attache and terminated all military assistance training.
• Imposed a case-by-case review, with the presumption of denial, for all new license applications for commercial export of defense articles and services.

• Terminated all government-to-government security assistance except humanitarian, democratization and social sector programming.

Denied Visas to Government Elites and Families:

• Beginning in December 1993, visas were denied to high-ranking members of the Abacha regime and their families.

Denied Counternarcotics Certification:

• In April 1994, Nigeria was denied counternarcotics certification for failure to cooperate on counternarcotics operations.

On November 10, 1995, in further response to the execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa and others, President Clinton:

Recalled Ambassador:

• Recalled Ambassador Walter Carrington from Lagos for consultations.

Banned the Sale of Military Goods and Services:

• Banned the sale and repair of military goods and services to Nigeria.

Extended the Visa Ban:

• Extended the ban on U.S. visas, which currently prohibits the entry into the U.S. of senior military officers and senior government officials and their families, to include all military officers and civilians who actively formulate, implement or benefit from the policies that impede Nigeria's transition to democracy.

UNSC Resolution:

• Led adoption of a UNSC Resolution condemning the Government of Nigeria.

Opposed Economic Support:

• Continued to oppose IMF loans and credits and debt relief for Nigeria.
Restriction on Nigerian Officials

- Required all Nigerian Government officials visiting the United Nations or the international financial institutions to remain within 25 miles of those organizations.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

In order to facilitate a peaceful transition to stable civilian democratic rule and curb human rights abuses in Nigeria, the United States will:

- Continue to maintain pressure on the Government of Nigeria.

- Maintain an open dialogue with Government of Nigeria in an effort to: speed the transition to democracy, starting with the immediate release of all political detainees, and, ensure bold, credible steps are taken to restore Nigeria promptly to civilian democratic rule.

Last Updated: August 28, 1996
SUPPORTING THE PEACE PROCESS IN LIBERIA

In Liberia, where brutal conflict has raged far too long, we support the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to restore peace. We seek a negotiated settlement leading to full disarmament of all warring factions. We seek free and fair internationally monitored elections, and we seek the establishment of a democratic government.

Liberia’s future will be determined in Monrovia, not in Washington. Only Liberians can create a real and lasting peace. Only Liberians can heal the deep scars in Liberian society, and only they can determine who will lead their future.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, speaking to the African American Institute
May 21, 1993

After almost six years of war and a struggle for power, the leaders of the main warring factions -- the National Patriotic Front for Liberia (NPFL), the ethnic Mandingo-based United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO/M), the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), and the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG) (which has been responsible for the political administration of Liberia since March 1994), signed a new peace agreement in August 1995 known as the Abuja Accord.

The Accord, named for its signing in Abuja, Nigeria, is Liberia’s thirteenth peace agreement since the start of this Civil War in 1989. It is viewed as the most hopeful effort to date aimed at restoring peace to the country. The Accord represents a reconciliation between long-time rival factions and a consensus among West African States on Liberia, whereas historically, different parties to the conflict, have repeatedly failed to honor the numerous peace agreements negotiated by the United Nations (UN) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Although the peace process frequently stalls, ECOWAS, through its recent summit in and follow-on Committee of Nine meetings in Abuja, Nigeria, in August 1996 has taken several steps to reaffirm its commitment to finding a peaceful settlement to the Liberian crisis. These steps include measures to ensure compliance with the peace accord, restructuring of the Council of State, preparations for elections, disarmament, demobilization and repatriation.

The United States has monitored events in Liberia closely and supported efforts to bring about a lasting end to hostilities and a resumption of normal life for the Liberian people. These efforts have borne fruit in the most recent meetings of local and regional leaders. Constant vigilance will be necessary to see the peace process to completion.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Diplomatic Efforts:

• Condemned the factional fighting that broke out in Monrovia, April 6, 1996, which had threatened to unravel the Abuja Peace Accord.
• U.S. recently named Ambassador Howard F. Jeter as Special Presidential Envoy on Liberia, replacing former envoy Ambassador Dane Smith who has been named Ambassador to Senegal.

Peacekeeping Assistance:

• U.S. contributed $75 million to the Liberia peace process at the October 27, 1995, UN Pledge Conference.

• In April, the U.S. announced that it was prepared to provide an additional $30 million in conditional assistance to ECOMOG if it continued to demonstrate a renewed capacity to play a neutral, effective peacekeeping role in Liberia.

Humanitarian Assistance:

• U.S. has provided more than $425 million in humanitarian food aid and more than $60 million for conflict resolution and peacekeeping.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The Clinton Administration is committed to supporting a successful peace process in Liberia. This includes meeting the most urgent needs of the West African Peacekeeping Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and providing humanitarian aid, logistical support and electoral support. The United States will continue to pursue its goals by:

• Providing the necessary support to ensure that ECOMOG is deployed to all disarmament and demobilization assembly sites as a credible military force.

• Effectively pressuring the new Liberian National Transitional Government Council of State to conform to the Abuja Agreement on disarmament, demobilization, and elections.

• Strengthening the UN’s ability to play its proper role in facilitating implementation of the Abuja Agreement, particularly for demobilization of fighters.

• Drawing the civilian population into increasing participation in the reconstruction and governance of Liberia by enhancing confidence in planned civilian reintegration programs for ex-fighters, the displaced and refugees and by promoting free and fair elections by early/mid 1997.

Last Updated: August 28, 1996
PREVENTING FAMINE IN SOMALIA

"We went to Somalia on a humanitarian mission ... Ours was a gesture of a great nation, carried out by thousands of American citizens, both military and civilian ... We went to Somalia because without us a million people would have died. We, uniquely, were in a position to save them, and other nations were ready to share the burden after our initial action."

President Clinton’s Letter to Congress. October 13, 1993

By November 1992, 350,000 people had died in the famine and chaos that gripped Somalia, and two million more were threatened with imminent starvation. Factional fighting was preventing the delivery of vital humanitarian relief to the masses in the countryside. At this time, the United States intervened militarily with 25,000 troops to ensure that the emergency food aid could get through.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Tragedy Averted:

- By any measure, one of the great human tragedies of our time was averted. A million lives may have been saved from starvation, war, and pestilence. For example, before US troops arrived in Baidoa, 60 to 70 percent of the children there suffered from malnutrition, many of them severely. By October 1993, that number had dropped to 10 to 20 percent.

Bipartisan Authorization:

- American undertakings in Somalia were conducted in a bipartisan manner. President Bush began the operation that President Clinton then continued. On February 4, 1993, the Senate adopted S.J. Res 45, authorizing the US operation in Somalia. On May 25, the House adopted S.J. Res 45, as amended, authorizing that operation for twelve months.

Multilateral Effort:

- American undertakings in Somalia were part of a multilateral effort. By the autumn of 1993, 28 nations, from Australia to Zimbabwe, were contributing to the United Nations activities in Somalia. At no time, however, did President Clinton relinquish his constitutional command authority over US military forces.

Meaningful Improvements:

- By mid-1993, approximately 70 percent of Somali children were vaccinated, twice as many as in 1989, and basic medical assistance was made available in most villages. When US forces arrived in 1992, no schools were operating in Somalia. By the end of 1993, 234 were open.
American Casualties:

- The deaths of American soldiers in Somalia were tragic and painful. The President took full responsibility as Commander-in-Chief for what occurred.

- After the tragedy in Mogadishu, President Clinton resisted cries to leave immediately. Instead, he kept our troops in Somalia for another five months -- without losses -- to reduce the chance Somalia would fall back in famine and total chaos as soon as we left.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

Thanks in large part to the United States, Somalia is not currently threatened with a return to mass starvation. While Somalia will have to confront many challenges in the years ahead, these are challenges for the Somali people and the African community, not for the United States.

Last Updated: August 21, 1996