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**COLLECTION:**
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**RESTRICTION CODES**

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

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

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- **RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.**

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

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

Don,

See attached re "roll out" of the Special Advisory Committee on Religious Liberty that we are setting up. Have you cleared this with Leon Panetta as the note from Matt Lorin suggests? If not, do you or Lake need to?

Thanks!

Andy Sens
Sens, Andrew D.

From: Lorin, Matthew
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: /R, Record at A1; Blinken, Antony J.; Schifter, Richard; @DEMOCRACY - Dem/Human Affairs; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: Roll-Out of Religious Committee[UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, November 08, 1996 8:46PM

PLEASE PASS TO SANDY AND TONY:

EVENT

On Tuesday, November 12, State Department plans to roll-out the Special Advisory Committee on Religious Liberty. The Deputy Press Spokesman plans to announce it at the usual briefing with John Shattuck on hand for Q&A.

NSC Press plans to release the attached statement simultaneously (cleared by Soderberg, Schifter, Blinken, Johnson and Baer).

RATIONALE

We have been promising to announce this committee since April and have been fully prepared for two weeks. However, certain key members, who are under considerable pressure from their constituencies not to participate, requested that we postpone until after the elections.

We chose the 12th because it is the only day this month that Shattuck will be available. It is important that he be in attendance because he will be chairing the Committee. Without him, we are concerned that it may appear that we are seriously low-balling -- a criticism that has already been launched at us for choosing to establish this committee at State as opposed to a Special Advisor to the President.

This roll-out will still be relatively low key. We intend to have a larger media press during the inaugural meeting, which we might consider hosting at the White House. With members present and an agenda for discussion, the media is more likely to give us substantive coverage instead of the religious politics that have plagued this initiative since its inception.

Nancy thought that you might want to alert Leon Panetta before Tuesday afternoon.

Go ahead ______
Hold off ______

<<File Attachment: PRESFIN.DOC>>  <<File Attachment: FINLST1.DOC>>
COMBATING TERRORISM

FACT SHEET #1

THE PARIS MINISTERIAL

Under the leadership of President Clinton, the U.S. has pressed an international campaign to combat terrorism. Commitments made at Paris build on principles agreed upon at the June 1996 Lyon Summit, as well as the Halifax Summit and Ottawa Ministerial in 1995 (see background below).

Paris Achievements. The July 30 Ministerial Meeting on Terrorism in Paris was the latest in a series of international meetings in which the Eight (the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Russia) endorsed 25 explicit ways to enhance cooperation in the fight against terrorism and transnational crime. The members of the Eight urged all states to join in these efforts. At Paris, the Eight committed to strengthen counterterrorism cooperation by improving security procedures, prosecuting and punishing terrorists, tightening border controls, expanding international treaties outlawing terrorism, and preventing terrorists' fundraising. At the urging of the United States, the Eight agreed to ensure implementation of the 25 measures “without delay” and called on terrorism experts to meet before the end of the year to assess the implementation of the initiatives.

Among the most notable new achievements of Paris are the following:
Protecting Mass Transportation: In view of terrorist attacks on air, rail, subway, and bus transport systems, the Eight agreed to the following U.S. proposals to help prevent and solve terrorist crimes:

• **Safety Standards:** The Eight will seek action by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in negotiating and adopting uniform strict international standards for airport bomb detection and heightened security measures at airports.

• **Explosives Identification:** The Eight will work together and urge nations to cooperate to track more closely the manufacture, sale, transport, and resale of explosives to keep them out of terrorists' hands, as well as to tag explosives in order to speed up investigations. The U.S. will share with other nations ongoing research and regulations we are developing.

• **Vehicle Identification:** The Eight will urge all car producing nations to adopt a common standard for labeling vehicles and parts. Identifying the parts of the trucks used to deliver the Oklahoma City and World Trade Center bombs proved critical in those investigations.

• **Passenger Manifests:** The Eight will urge nations to work to standardize passenger manifests in order to speed up retrieval of passenger information; name, nationality, countries of travel origin and destination, method of payment, and nature of travel documents all offer critical information.
• Cargo manifests: The Eight also will urge nations to standardize cargo manifests. Tracking cargo for content, manufacturer, origin, destination, shipper, importer, and ultimate purchaser helps both to deter attacks through heightened security awareness and to trace packages or freight used in an attack.

• Implementation: To ensure rapid implementation of these initiatives concerning mass transportation, the Eight agreed to a U.S. proposal that its experts will meet by November to follow-up on the aggressive implementation of these initiatives.

Declaring Terrorist Bombings an International Crime: International agreements exist which outlaw attacks on air and maritime transportation, but no international agreement outlaws terrorists bombing attacks, for example, on public buildings or ground transportation. The Eight agreed to:

• Draft and negotiate an international treaty requiring nations to prosecute or extradite all terrorists who carry out bombings or other acts threatening public safety.

• The Eight agreed to a U.S. proposal that legal experts from the Eight will convene by November to discuss a draft treaty, on which negotiations would begin soon at the UN.

Criminalizing Possession of Biological Weapons: To deal with the threat of terrorist use of biological weapons, states must act to outlaw individuals' possession or use of such deadly
tools; the existing Biological Weapons Convention only expressly prohibits abuse by nations, not individuals or groups. The Eight agreed to:

- Urge members of the Biological Weapons Convention, when they meet in September to review the convention, to commit themselves to outlaw the individual use or possession of these weapons.

- Attorney General Reno called on all states to act as soon as possible to address this pressing issue.

Stopping Terrorists from Using Encryption: Terrorists’ use of encrypted computer communications hampers investigators’ speed in averting planned attacks and apprehending those responsible. The Eight agreed to:

- Call on participating countries to develop and adopt uniform encryption technology that allows law enforcement officials to crack terrorists’ codes.

- Attorney General Reno urged the OECD to complete its work on this issue by February.

Further U.S. Steps and Assistance. In addition to the steps announced by the Eight, the United States urge all interested states to join us in going even further in fighting terrorism and transnational crime. We pledge to move forward with this joint effort in two technical areas:
• Forensic database: The FBI will explore the initiation of a forensic science database, which would serve as a clearinghouse for evidence on terrorist crimes. We will consult with police agencies of the Eight within 90 days about this plan.

• Explosive taggants: We will share with other nations the results of our ongoing research into explosive taggants, as well as taggant regulations we are developing.

Background on Halifax, Ottawa, and Lyon Meetings

At Halifax: In June 1995, the Eight leaders met at the Halifax Summit and adopted broad principles to combat terrorism. These were developed further at the Ottawa Ministerial on Terrorism (December 1995). The Ottawa Declaration called on all nations to:

• ratify the major international anti-terrorism agreements by 2000;
• limit terrorist fund-raising,
• strengthen border security,
• stop trafficking of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons;
• strengthen protection of aviation, maritime and other transportation systems against terrorism;
• intensify international training efforts and information sharing by governments to help protect public facilities against terrorist attacks.
At Lyon: At the June 1996 Lyon Summit, the Eight endorsed 40 practical steps that all governments should take to combat international crime and terrorism, and authorized their Experts Group to take specific actions on these recommendations in each of these areas prior to the 1997 Denver Summit. In particular, they urged cooperation to:

- bring international criminals and terrorists to justice, through extradition or effective prosecution;
- stop the laundering of ill-gotten gains and funding for criminal and terrorist acts;
- protect national boundaries from criminal trespass;
- safeguard the hi-tech communications central to international commerce and cooperation.
STATEMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
PARIS, FRANCE
JULY 30, 1996

PRESIDENT CLINTON SENT ME TO PARIS TODAY TO MEET WITH MY FELLOW MINISTERS TO PRESS FORWARD AGGRESSIVELY AGAINST TERRORISM IN CONCERT WITH THE GROUP OF EIGHT.

RECENT TRAGEDIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD SHOW HOW MUCH THESE STEPS ARE NEEDED AND I WANT TO EXPRESS OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO THE FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF ALL THOSE FROM FRANCE AND OTHER NATIONS REPRESENTED HERE TODAY WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN THESE EVENTS. WE WILL VIGOROUSLY PURSUE EVERY LEAD AND EVERY FACT AND WE WILL LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED UNTIL WE DETERMINE THE CAUSE OF THE TWA TRAGEDY. TO AVOID DISTRACTION FROM THE GENERAL ACTION PLAN WE HAVE ADOPTED TODAY, AND TO AVOID JEOPARDIZING ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS, I WILL NOT COMMENT FURTHER AT THIS TIME ON SUCH INVESTIGATIONS.

WE VALUE THE COOPERATION WE HAVE FOUND AMONG THE NATIONS WHO SHARE OUR CONCERNS. I'D LIKE TO THANK THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF FRANCE FOR HOSTING THIS IMPORTANT AND PRODUCTIVE MEETING.

TODAY'S MEETING FOLLOWS LAST MONTH'S SUMMIT IN LYON. THERE PRESIDENT CLINTON CALLED UPON THE LEADERS OF THE EIGHT TO COME UP WITH AN AGGRESSIVE PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM. AT TODAY'S MEETING, THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED -- AND THE OTHER SEVEN NATIONS AGREED WITH -- A NUMBER OF STEPS TO STRENGTHEN THE ABILITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO STOP TERRORISM BEFORE IT HAPPENS -- AND RESPOND MORE EFFECTIVELY WHEN IT DOES.
THOSE STEPS WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

FIRST, WE AGREED ON NEW MEASURES TO PROTECT MASS TRANSPORTATION FROM TERRORISM:

-- WE HAVE ASKED THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO) TO IMPLEMENT TOUGH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR BOMB DETECTION AND TIGHTER SECURITY PROCEDURES AT INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC AIRPORTS.

-- TO PROVIDE STRONGER INVESTIGATIVE TOOLS FOR TRACKING DOWN AND CATCHING TERRORISTS, THE EIGHT AGREED TO DEVELOP STANDARDS FOR MORE COMPLETE AND ACCURATE PASSENGER AND CARGO MANIFESTS, "TERRORIST-PROOF" VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS, AND NEW METHODS FOR MARKING AND TRACING EXPLOSIVES TO HELP INVESTIGATORS. WE ARE ALREADY DEVELOPING EXPLOSIVES TRACING TECHNOLOGY AND WE PLEDGE TO SHARE OUR RESEARCH AND REGULATIONS.

-- AT OUR URGING, TRANSPORTATION SAFETY EXPERTS FROM THE EIGHT WILL MEET IN WASHINGTON SOON TO FOLLOW UP ON MEETING THESE GOALS.

SECOND, IN VIEW OF THE GROWING THREAT, WE CALLED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON TERRORIST BOMBINGS, AND THE EIGHT AGREED. WHILE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OUTLAW ATTACKS ON AIR TRANSPORTATION, AIRPORTS AND MARITIME NAVIGATION, INCREDIBLY, NO SIMILAR AGREEMENT OUTLAWS OTHER TERRORIST BOMB ATTACKS, SUCH AS ATTACKS ON GROUND TRANSPORTATION.
THE EIGHT NATIONS AGREED WITH THE U.S. PROPOSAL THAT LEGAL EXPERTS MEET THIS FALL TO BEGIN DRAFTING A TERRORIST BOMBING TREATY. AT THESE MEETINGS, WE WILL URGE THAT THE TREATY REQUIRE STATES TO MAKE SUCH BOMBINGS CRIMES WHEREVER THEY OCCUR AND AGREE TO EITHER PUT THOSE RESPONSIBLE ON TRIAL OR TURN THEM OVER TO OTHER COUNTRIES TO BE TRIED THERE.

THIRD, WE OBTAINED THE AGREEMENT OF THE EIGHT TO DEVELOP MEANS OF LAWFUL GOVERNMENT ACCESS TO AND DECODING OF SCRAMBLED OR CODED COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTED BY TERRORISTS. THE U.S. HAS CALLED ON THE OECD, WHICH IS CURRENTLY WORKING ON THIS PROBLEM, TO FINISH BY FEBRUARY.

FOURTH, THE EIGHT ADOPTED THE U.S. PROPOSAL TO CALL ON ALL PARTIES TO THE BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION TO MAKE IT A CRIME FOR INDIVIDUALS TO USE OR POSSESS BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS. WE URGED ALL NATIONS TO ACT ON THIS ISSUE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

FIFTH, WE AGREED TO SPEED UP AND SHARE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REGARDING EXPLOSIVES DETECTION METHODS, AND TO STRENGTHEN DOMESTIC CONTROLS OVER THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

WE ALSO AGREED ON OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE, SUCH AS MEASURES TO PREVENT TERRORIST FUND-RAISING; TO PROMOTE COOPERATION IN CONTROLLING BORDERS AND RETURNING FUGITIVES; TO URGE NATIONS TO IMPOSE SEVERE AND CERTAIN SENTENCES AND PREVENT ABUSE OF POLITICAL ASYLUM BY TERRORISTS.
I have asked the FBI to study the creation of a terrorism forensic science database. We will report the results of this study, which will be finished in ninety days, to the other member nations’ police agencies. After consultation with those nations, we will consider how to move forward. This database will be a clearinghouse for forensic evidence, such as fingerprints, related to terrorist incidents.

This conference has shown us that terrorism must be every nation’s concern -- and that we stand united in our desire to defeat it. We have committed to seek out and stop terrorists who move silently across borders, flying their trade on innocent people. Terrorism is designed to send a loud message from a small voice -- to drive proud nations to alter their course in tribute to invisible tyranny. Today we have stood together, resolute in our determination to refuse to let this happen.
The participants at the Lyon Summit voiced their determination to give absolute priority to the fight against terrorism. They decided to examine and implement, in cooperation with all States, all measures likely to strengthen the capacity of the international community to defeat terrorism. To that end, they called for a meeting of their Foreign Ministers and their Ministers responsible for security to be held without delay to recommend further actions.

In line with this decision, we met in Paris on July 30, 1996.

We undertook a thorough review of new trends in terrorism throughout the world. We noted with deep concern the use in 1996 of powerful explosive weapons by terrorists. We reiterate our fundamental view that there can be no excuse for terrorism. Our discussions underscored our agreement on the need to find solutions that take account of all the factors likely to ensure a lasting settlement of unresolved conflicts and on the need for attending to conditions which could nurture the development of terrorism.

We noted that there is a growing commitment within the international community to condemn terrorism in whatever shape or form, regardless of its motives; to make no concessions to terrorists; and to implement means, consistent with fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, to effectively fight terrorism. We are determined to work with all States, in full observance of the principles and standards of international law and human rights, in order to achieve the goal of eliminating terrorism, as affirmed in the Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1994. To this end, we have, with the course laid down in our Ottawa Declaration of December 12, 1995 and the work that followed the Sharm-el-Sheikh Summit, framed a body of practical measures which we are resolved to implement among ourselves.

We also invite all States to adopt these measures so as to impart greater efficiency and coherence to the fight against terrorism. In order to harness our own capacities more tightly we decided to establish among our countries a directory of counter-terrorism competences, skills and expertise to facilitate practical cooperation.
I. ADOPTING INTERNAL MEASURES TO PREVENT TERRORISM:

1/ IMPROVING COUNTER-TERRORISM COOPERATION AND CAPABILITIES:

We call on all States to:

1. strengthen internal cooperation among all government agencies and services concerned with different aspects of counter-terrorism.

2. expand training of personnel connected with counter-terrorism to prevent all forms of terrorist action, including those utilizing radioactive, chemical, biological or toxic substances.

3. In line with the efforts carried out in the fields of air and maritime transportation and in view of widespread terrorist attacks on modes of mass ground transportation, such as railway, underground and bus transport systems, recommend that transportation security officials of Interested States urgently undertake consultations to improve the capability of governments to prevent, investigate, and respond to terrorist attacks on means of public transportation, and to cooperate with other governments in this respect. These consultations should include standardization of passenger and cargo manifests and adoption of standard means of identifying vehicles to aid investigations of terrorist bombings.

4. accelerate research and development of methods of detection of explosives and other harmful substances that can cause death or injury, and undertake consultations on the development of standards for marking explosives in order to identify their origin in post-blast investigations, and promote cooperation where appropriate.

2/ DETERRENCE, PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT OF TERRORISTS:

We call on all States to:

5. when sufficient justification exists according to national laws, investigate the abuse of organizations, groups or associations, including those with charitable, social, or cultural goals, by terrorists using them as a cover for their own activities.

6. note the risk of terrorists using electronic or wire communications systems and networks to carry out criminal acts and the need to find means, consistent with national law, to prevent such criminality.
7. adopt effective domestic laws and regulations including export controls to govern the manufacture, trading, transport and export of firearms, explosives or any device designed to cause violent injury, damage or destruction in order to prevent their use for terrorists' acts.

8. take steps within their power to immediately review and amend as necessary their domestic anti-terrorist legislation to ensure, inter alia, that terrorists' acts are established as serious criminal offences and that the seriousness of terrorists' acts is duly reflected in the sentence served.

9. bring to justice any person accused of participation in the planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or participation in supporting terrorist acts.

10. refrain from providing any form of support, whether active or passive, to organizations or persons involved in terrorist activity.

11. accelerate consultations, in appropriate bilateral or multilateral fora, on the use of encryption that allows, when necessary, lawful government access to data and communications in order, inter alia, to prevent or investigate acts of terrorism, while protecting the privacy of legitimate communications.

3/ ASYLUM, BORDERS AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS:

We call on all States to:

12. take strong measures to prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups by strengthening border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery, or use of false papers.

13. while recognizing that political asylum and the admission of refugees are legitimate rights enshrined in International law, make sure that such a right should not be taken advantage of for terrorist purposes, and seek additional international means to address the subject of refugees and asylum seekers who plan, fund or commit terrorist acts.
II. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO FIGHT TERRORISM:

4/ EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS:

We call on all States to:

14. Join International conventions and protocols designed to combat terrorism by the year 2000; enact domestic legislation necessary to implement them; affirm or extend the competence of their courts to bring to trial the authors of terrorist acts; and, if needed, provide support and assistance to other governments for these purposes.

15. Develop, if necessary, especially by entering into bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements, mutual legal assistance procedures aimed at facilitating and speeding investigations and collecting evidence, as well as cooperation between law enforcement agencies in order to prevent and detect terrorist acts.

In cases where a terrorist activity occurs in several countries, States with jurisdiction should coordinate their prosecutions and the use of mutual assistance measures in a strategic manner so as to be more effective in the fight against terrorist groups.

16. Develop extradition agreements and arrangements, as necessary, in order to ensure that those responsible for terrorist acts are brought to justice; and consider the possibility of extradition even in the absence of a treaty.

17. Promote the consideration and development of an international convention on terrorist bombings or other terrorist acts creating collective danger for persons, to the extent that the existing multilateral counter-terrorism conventions do not provide for cooperation in these areas.

Examine, also, the necessity and feasibility of supplementing existing international instruments and arrangements to address other terrorist threats and adopt new instruments as needed.

Accelerate in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) consultations to establish uniform and strict international standards for bomb detection and the on-going consultations to elaborate and adopt additional heightened security measures at airports, and urge early implementation of screening procedures and all other ICAO standards already agreed upon.
18. We recommend to States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention to confirm at the forthcoming Review Conference their commitment to ensure, through adoption of national measures, the effective fulfillment of their obligations under the convention to take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or retention of such weapons within their territory, under their jurisdiction or under their control anywhere, in order, inter alia, to exclude use of those weapons for terrorist purposes.

6/ TERRORIST FUND RAISING:

We call on all States to:

19. prevent and take steps to counteract, through appropriate domestic measures, the financing of terrorists and terrorist organizations, whether such financing is direct or indirect through organizations which also have, or claim to have charitable, social or cultural goals, or which are also engaged in unlawful activities such as illicit arms trafficking, drug dealing and racketeering. These domestic measures may include, where appropriate, monitoring and control of cash transfers and bank disclosure procedures.

20. Intensify information exchange concerning international movements of funds sent from one country or received in another country and intended for persons, associations or groups likely to carry out or support terrorist operations.

21. consider, where appropriate, adopting regulatory measures in order to prevent movements of funds suspected to be intended for terrorist organizations, without impeding in any way the freedom of legitimate capital movements.

6/ IMPROVING INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON TERRORISM:

We call on all States to:

22. facilitate exchange of information and the transmission of legal requests through establishing central authorities so organized as to provide speedy co-ordination of requests, it being understood that those central authorities would not be the sole channel for mutual assistance among States. Direct exchange of information among competent agencies should be encouraged.
23. Intensity exchange of basic information concerning persons or organizations suspected of terrorist-linked activities in particular on their structure, their "modus operandi" and their communication systems in order to prevent terrorist actions.

24. Intensify exchange of operational information, especially as regards:
- the actions and movements of persons or groups suspected of belonging to or being connected with terrorist networks,
- travel documents suspected of being forged or falsified,
- traffic in arms, explosives or sensitive materials,
- the use of communications technologies by terrorist groups,
- the threat of new types of terrorist activities including those using chemical, biological or nuclear materials and toxic substances.

25. Find ways of accelerating these exchanges of information and making them more direct, while at the same time preserving their confidentiality in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State supplying the information.

... We commit ourselves to ensure implementation of these measures without delay. To this end, we call upon our appropriate experts to hold the necessary meetings very rapidly.

We ask our experts on terrorism to meet before the end of the year to assess the progress of the work undertaken to implement these measures.
AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

For three years, President Clinton has led an international campaign to combat terrorism in concert with other leaders of the member countries of the Eight (the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Russia), as well as with allies in the Middle East and elsewhere. The President has directed that U.S. counterterrorism policy be based on three tenets. First, the U.S. will make no deals with terrorists or submit to blackmail. Second, we will treat terrorists as criminals. Third, we will work to prevent terrorist acts by bringing maximum pressure on states that sponsor terrorists through sanctions, by urging other states to do the same, and by creating a robust antiterrorism capability.

At home:

• President Clinton has introduced significant new domestic counterterrorism legislation. The Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act -- enacted in April -- strengthens our ability to prevent terrorist acts, identify those who commit such acts, and bring them to justice. This year, President Clinton renewed an Executive Order blocking assets in the United States of terrorist groups, making it more difficult for them to finance terrorism.
The President announced on July 25 increased security measures at U.S. airports with a special focus on international flights. Steps being taken immediately include more intensive passenger screening on international flights, and more intensive screening of carry-on baggage on international and domestic flights. The Federal Aviation Administration will implement a number of additional steps, among them the deployment of state-of-the-art explosives detection systems in some airports.

At the United Nations:

Last October, at the 50th UN General Assembly, President Clinton called on all nations to join in the fight against the threats to their citizens' security posed by terrorism, crime, narcotics trafficking, illicit arms trafficking, and the smuggling of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. The following steps already have been taken in response to President Clinton's call:

- In June, the UN Crime Commission passed a U.S. co-sponsored "International Declaration on Crime and Public Security." The President proposed this declaration in his speech before the U.N. General Assembly last October. If adopted at the UN General Assembly this fall, this Declaration would extend world-wide the goals of regionally-adopted anti-crime and counterterrorism measures.
• Regional efforts, which are already bringing results, were launched at meetings such as the Summit of the Americas (Miami, December 1994) and the U.S.-EU New Transatlantic Agenda (Madrid, December 1995).

With Other States:
• President Clinton imposed an embargo against Iran in May 1995, depriving it of the benefits of trade and investment with the United States until it changes its unacceptable behavior. The Administration continues to work to convince our allies to adopt similar policies, which will deny Teheran the revenues it needs to finance its support for terrorism. Congress has approved Iran/Libya sanctions legislation, which President Clinton will sign into law shortly.

• Twenty-nine delegations, including Israel, most Arab countries, and our European and Japanese allies, pledged support against terrorism at the “Summit of the Peacemakers” co-hosted by President Clinton and President Mubarak at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt in March.

• Following the Sharm el-Sheikh summit, President Clinton and then-Israeli Prime Minister Peres signed an agreement in which our two nations agreed to cooperate on a range of counterterrorism efforts. That agreement called for the formation of a joint counterterrorism group, which will bring together policymakers and experts to consider practical steps to formalize cooperation.
MEMORANDUM FOR EVELYN LIEBERMAN

FROM: NANCY SODERBERG

SUBJECT: Possible Terrorism Events

We're hoping to come to closure this week on the events I mentioned the other day. Here is our current thinking:

Foreign Policy Speech -- Broad brush on what we've accomplished, Russia, China etc., and a strong section on terrorism. August 5 has been suggested. Location TBD.

Iran/Libya signing ceremony -- We have until August 5 to sign. We support signing the same day as speech. Could be back drop for speech or an event just preceding speech. Participants would include Pan Am 103 families, Senator Kennedy, Senator D'Amato.

Additional Anti-terrorism legislation -- We expect to obtain interagency agreement next week on moving forward on the International Organized Crime Control Act. We expect a report from Justice soon recommending we resubmit the wiretap legislation. Also awaiting a report from Treasury on taggants in black powder (Executive Order not an option other than for government uses). We could link submission of all three legislative issues to the speech or a separate event. (Note: Posse Comitatus is contained in the DoD authorization bill.)

Admiral Peay -- We still recommend a debrief of his security review of US military facilities in the Persian Gulf (led by Perry and Shali).

Director Freeh -- Still recommend a meeting with Freeh to discuss his recent trip and the investigations.

General Downing -- Recommend POTUS meet with him immediately upon return from vacation or during vacation.

VOA and Internet "Most Wanted" program. Ready to go in early August.

cc: GS, Baer, Quinn, Streett, Hawley, Blinken, Moffett, Danvers, Clarke, Hilley
One dimension of terrorism effort is to follow-up on initiatives we have taken: terrorism legislation, 6-7 steps, G8 steps. Not just with additional meetings, but with concrete steps.

Can you think about things we are/can be doing along those lines (e.g., implementation of standard manifests) and work up Julia M on how we tell that story.

C

cc: T
NS
BA
MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE - SANDY BERGER - NANCY SODERBERG - DON BAER - BILL DANVERS

CC. DICK CLARKE

FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN - JULIA MOFFETT

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME INITIATIVES

As we look for opportunities to highlight the President’s consistent leadership on issues important to the American people, two bills that would strengthen our ability to fight international organized crime, and that the Department of Justice is ready to introduce, merit our immediate attention:

1. The International Organized Crime Control Act, which includes provisions to: (i) deny safe-haven to international criminals; (ii) increase our ability to punish violent crimes committed against Americans abroad; (iii) strengthen border control and anti-alien smuggling measures; (iv) restrict the export of chemicals used to make the stimulant methamphetamine. This bill would help us crackdown on a broad range of problems, for e.g.: Nigerian bank, credit card and insurance fraud in the U.S., estimated at $20 billion/year; steady increase of methamphetamine production since 1993, mostly originating in Mexico; increased activity of Russian organized crime in U.S., hindering democracy in Russia, producing violence, corruption in U.S.

2. The Economic Espionage Act, which would strengthen protections against the theft, transfer and misuse of proprietary business information, particularly by foreign governments. This bill would help us crackdown on everything from software piracy ($8 billion in lost revenues for U.S. companies in 1995) to copyright infringement (U.S. book industry lost $600 million in 1995.)

Per Dick Clarke’s shop, which brought the legislation to our attention, both bills are ready to go. We should consider giving them a presidential send-off -- recalling that the President made fighting international crime a centerpiece of last year’s UNGA and the G-7. If you agree -- and assuming the bills pass muster with Danvers -- we would work with Clarke and WH Communications to craft a scheduling proposal.
STATEMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY

We live in a rapidly changing world where new threats, often involving terrorism, drug trafficking, and rogue states like Iran and Iraq, command our attention and threaten our security. We need a President who can innovate and adjust to new situations to confront these threats.

President Clinton has shown himself to be innovative and able to adjust to change. He has used his ability to innovate and adjust to change to keep America out of war and to defend our values of decency and freedom throughout the world. In the new global environment, he has taken strong action to defend America by giving the military the tools it needs and by using force when necessary, such as in deterring Iraqi threats in the Persian Gulf.

Dole is too rigid and inflexible to adjust to these changes and cannot inspire the young people of the world to follow America's example, leadership and values. He cannot be a modern world leader who understands these changes and adjusts to them. In particular, he is not equipped to grasp the need for our military to excel at peacemaking, not just at winning wars.

(a) Dole not seen as adjusting to change.
(b) Terrorism, drug trafficking, and Iran-Iraq were seen as top three threats.
(c) Clinton's top two advantages over Dole were innovation and adjustment to change.
(d) See (c).
(e) Keeping America out of war was the fourth greatest foreign policy concern, right after terror, Iran-Iraq, and drugs.
(f) Values of decency and freedom were top positive generic theme at 74, well above "spreading democracy and liberty" at 43.
(g) Of five Clinton achievements (nuclear threat, defend America, Bosnia peace, Mideast-Ireland, and Haiti) only defend America was credible.
(h) Dole's three highest negatives are rigid-inflexible, can't adjust, can't inspire young.
(i) Dole's fourth negative was not a modern world leader.
(j) Dole's fifth negative as military peacemaking vs wars.
As you may know, PBS Frontline is producing a two hour documentary, “Choice ‘96” that will focus on the influences on and political achievements of President Clinton and Senator Dole. The show will air in early October.

Frontline will devote some part of the POTUS section to Bosnia. I spoke to the segment producer, Jane Barnes, off the record. She seemed very favorably taken with several points:

(i) POTUS was extraordinarily consistent in his determination not to commit U.S. troops to a ground war in Bosnia. I said the President’s job is to weigh the many just demands on our troops and treasure against our interests and our ability to make a difference. In that calculus, working for peace in Bosnia was a compelling interest, but it did not rise to the level of sending our troops into a battle whose outcome and costs were uncertain at best. The President stuck to that position -- doing everything he could for peace short of sending troops and then, after the Bosnian-Croat offensive, NATO airstrikes and our diplomats got peace, using American troops not to fight a war but to help peace take hold. Barnes thought this point belied the argument that the President kept changing his policy and positions on Bosnia.

(ii) The bottom line on Bosnia is that, when Clinton took office, war raged. Now, there is peace. The change from war to peace is the single most important fact of life for the Bosnian people, as TL noted in his recent speech.

(iii) More broadly, the way Clinton has handled foreign policy gives lie to the claim he governs by the polls and lacks character. I noted that the major foreign policy decisions he has made (NAFTA, Haiti, Mexico, Bosnia) were all unpopular, but doing the hard thing politically was also the right thing for the American people. Again, Barnes seemed taken with this argument.

Barnes asked me if I would consider appearing on the show. I told her I’m not an administration spokesperson. But I did offer to raise with TL, SRB or Sandy Vershbow the possibility of appearing (I understand a request already has been made to Tony.) It strikes me as a good idea given the airdate, the seriousness of the show, and the producers’ generally favorable view of our Bosnia policy (see also attached follow-up letter from producer Helen Whitney.)
MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE - SANDY BERGER - NANCY SODERBERG

FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN - DICK CLARKE - JULIA MOFFETT

SUBJECT: ARMS TRAFFICKING INITIATIVES

At the U.N. this year and last year, the President called upon other countries to help us "shut down gray markets for guns" to keep them out of the hands of terrorists, international criminals and drug traffickers -- and to stem the flow of illegal arms into and out of the United States. The State Department has developed initiatives the President could announce as a comprehensive strategy to advance that goal. They are ready to go and do not require new resources.

1. Create Most Wanted List for Arms Traffickers. Arms smuggling increasingly is linked to organized crime and drug trafficking inside and outside the U.S. -- and to the street gangs operating in cities across the United States.

To better protect Americans against foreign guns illegally imported into this country, the President could: (i) issue Executive Orders directing ATF, FBI and Customs to distribute widely the profiles of arms traffickers and directing Treasury, INS, and Coast Guard to make stemming the flow of firearms into the U.S. a higher priority in inspection procedures; (ii) announce a plan to crack down on arms dealing at its sources by working with other nations to establish labeling and tracing standards and to increase cooperation on investigations.

2. "Taggants" for Firearms. U.S. manufacturers are required to stamp firearms with an indelible mark indicating the source of the weapon. Most foreign countries do not require their manufacturers to do the same.

To help "stamp out" illegal arms trafficking and improve our ability to track down criminals, the President could: (i) seek agreement among other major foreign arms suppliers on uniform requirements for marking firearms; (ii) by executive order or through legislation, require U.S. manufacturers and exporters to mark weapons to their next destination and seek agreement among other exporting nations to do the same.
3. Strengthen Controls on Export Licenses. Legally exported American firearms too often wind up in gray markets overseas -- and in the hands of international criminals, especially drug traffickers. U.S. law requires those who import our firearms to get Washington's approval before reexporting them -- but lax controls are the norm in many countries.

To crack down on countries and individuals that fail to prevent the illegal diversion of firearms, the President could direct State and Customs to conduct an expedited review of all firearms export licenses and compile a list of countries and individuals whose licenses should be suspended or revoked.

4. Implement Regulations to Prosecute Arms Brokers. Until this summer, the United States lacked the authority to regulate the activities of U.S. citizens and foreign nationals in the United States who brokered arms deals that took place overseas. Many of these dealers have been linked to organized crime in the United States. In July, the Administration successfully closed this legal loophole by amending the Arms Export Control Act -- but we have yet to issue the necessary implementing regulations. The President could issue the regulations and call attention to the legislation, which passed unnoticed.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That you indicate which, if any, of the initiatives listed above, you would like to push forward as part of a comprehensive strategy to fight arms trafficking.

   Initiative 1: ______ Approve ______ Disapprove
   Initiative 2: ______ Approve ______ Disapprove
   Initiative 3: ______ Approve ______ Disapprove
   Initiative 4: ______ Approve ______ Disapprove

2. That you direct us to work with WH Communications to create a Presidential announcement.

   ______ Approve ______ Disapprove
### NSC Projected Presidential Trips & Events for 1997

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52nd UNGA

Vancouver, Canada  APEC -- Canada is host  24-25 November 1997
for 1997 APEC

Chinese State Visit  Reinforce strategic  Fall 97 [Here?
relationship

Africa trip  Reinforce U.S. foreign  Second half 1997
policy goals; visit or 1998
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White House Visits for the First Half of 1997

January

• President Mubarak of Egypt Official Working Visit
• Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel Working Visit (90 minutes)

February

• President Frei of Chile State Visit (scheduled for Feb 26)
• Prime Minister Major of United Kingdom Official Working Visit
• Prime Minister Guterres of Portugal Working Visit (approved)

March

• Prime Minister Chrétien of Canada State Visit
• President Museveni of Uganda Official Working Visit
• President Constantinescu of Romania Working Visit
• President Yeltsin of Russia Official Working Visit (approved)

April

• President Gligorov of the Former Republic of Macedonia Working Visit
• President Nazarbayev of Kazakstan Working Visit
• Prime Minister Aznar of Spain Working Visit (approved)
• President Zedillo of Mexico Official Working Visit
• President Chirac of France Official Working Visit

May

• Prime Minister Cimosiewicz of Poland Working Visit
• President Aliyev of Azerbaijan Working Visit
• Prime Minister Hashimoto of Japan Official Working Visit
June

- President Konare of Mali Working Visit
- President Shevardnadze of Georgia Working Visit
- President Arzu of Guatemala Working Visit
- President Preval of Haiti Official Working Visit
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Clinton Presidential Records Communications Don Baer
OA/Box Number: 10137

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NSC

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**DECLARATIONS:**

RAY. Document will be reviewed upon request.

**REVIEW DATE:**

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor’s deed.

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

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<td>Nancy Soderberg to Jodie Torkelson; RE: Assignment of Anthony Blinken (1 page)</td>
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December 13, 1996

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE - SANDY BERGER - NANCY SODERBERG

CC: DON BAER

FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN - JULIA MOFFETT

SUBJECT: Chemical Weapons Convention Communications Plan

Now that it has been ratified by 65 countries, the Chemical Weapons Convention will enter into force on April 29, 1997 -- with or without the United States. The President has made clear his determination that the United States be among the original parties to the CWC because the convention advances our national security interests (protecting our troops; fighting terrorism; isolating rogue states) and because failure to ratify would have strong adverse consequences for our national security, business interests and leadership on arms control. In short, the calendar and our interests combined make the CWC a top legislative and public affairs priority for the first one hundred days of the new Administration.

The attached communications plan marshals the relevant resources of the Administration, starting with the President, to highlight the importance of the CWC for the American people and to secure the active support of interested parties outside the government. A coordinated campaign is needed, given conservative Republican opposition to the CWC which derailed a scheduled vote in September. Our ultimate goal, working in tandem with Bill Danvers' legislative effort, is to educate and influence the Senate, which we want to vote on the CWC before April 29. The plan is a work in progress, to be added to and refined as we go along.

In a separate gameplan memorandum, Bob Bell and Elisa Harris have set out forcefully the substantive case we will make for the CWC. We would underscore the need to highlight three broad points:

1. The CWC will Make Americans More Secure. The United States already has decided to destroy unilaterally its chemical weapons arsenal -- it is in our interest that as many nations as possible follow suit. By agreeing to stop producing chemical weapons and to destroy their stockpiles, signatories will make it less likely that poison gas will be used against their troops in the field or against their people by terrorists. They will further isolate rogue states that refuse to sign by imposing tough restrictions on their ability to acquire dual-use chemicals, even for benign purposes. The implementing legislation will give U.S. law enforcement more powerful tools to investigate people planning attacks or developing/trading chemical weapons.
2. **Failure to Ratify Would Harm a Broad Range of American Interests.** It would undermine American leadership on arms control; having called on other nations to ratify the CWC, our credibility would be harmed if we fail to do the same. It would imperil the President’s arms control agenda in Congress (CTBT; nuclear free zones; CFE flank agreement; post-START II reductions etc...). It potentially would cost the chemical industry hundreds of millions of dollars and many high-paying jobs as a result of mandatory trade restrictions placed on non-parties and intended to impose costs on rogue states (thus putting us in the company of Iraq and Libya).

3. **The CWC Enjoys Broad Bi-Partisan and Industry Support.** The Reagan Administration negotiated the CWC, President Bush signed it, and Republican foreign policy leaders from Colin Powell to Brent Scowcroft to Senator Lugar support it. So does the chemical industry, including the Chemical Manufacturers Association. And so do a broad range of interested parties of all political persuasions: our military leadership, law enforcement, veterans, arms control experts...

While making the affirmative case for the CWC, advocates also will have to debunk the myths spun by its opponents, from constitutionality to verifiability. Finally, it is important that the momentum we generate with the proposed January kick-off event at the White House be sustained through February and March, up to a vote in April. This will require the sustained engagement of all concerned agencies, from their principals on down.

Concurrences by: Bob Bell, Elisa Harris, Bill Danvers

Attachment
Tab A  CWC Communications Plan
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
COMMUNICATIONS PLAN
As of December 1996

DECEMBER

12/9/97  Meeting with Arms Control NGOs and Industry Reps. Bob Bell/NSC host, convey Administration commitment to CWC, solicit views and help. Action: Convene meeting. Lead: Harris/NSC

12/12/97  White House Small Business Conference. Presentation by Phil Lader (SBA) and Steve Goldman (Commerce) re. impact of CWC on small business and negative consequences for business if U.S. fails to ratify. Action: Liaison with SBC, prepare hand-outs. Lead: Warren/Com., Malden/WHLeg, Harris/NSC.

Wk. of 12/16/96  Meeting with Veterans Service Organizations. Bob Bell/NSC host VSOs to convey Administration commitment to CWC, solicit views and help. Action: Secure Bell approval. Work with VA to invite reps. Lead: Harris/NSC.

12/96  End-of-Year/Tenure Wrap-Ups - Year Ahead Previews. Principals should be encouraged to cite CWC as crucial unfinished business. Action: All P.A. offices to suggest mention to principals.

JANUARY


Wk. of 1/6/97  Briefing for Bush & Reagan Administration Officials. Sandy Berger and/or DNSA with Bob Bell brief officials (e.g. Powell, Scowcroft, Eagleburger, Baker etc...), answer concerns, seek support. Action: Seek SRB approval, compile list, invite. Lead: Harris/NSC.
1/13/97

**White House Event on 4th Anniversary of CWC Signing.** POTUS statement calling for Senate vote on CWC within 100 days. Invitees to include relevant Cabinet officials, Senate leaders, former President Bush, Bush and Reagan Administration officials, industry and small business leaders, arms control NGOs, religious leaders, VSO reps etc...

**Action:** Scheduling Proposal, compile list of invitees. **Lead:** Harris/NSC

**Action:** Berger highlights in mtg. with newsweeklies. **Lead:** StratPlan/NSC

**Action:** Principal(s) brief key columnists (tbd.) **Lead:** StratPlan/NSC

**Action:** Outreach to editorial boards, radio. **Lead:** Dillon/ACDA.

1/97

**Confirmation Hearings/Budget Meetings.** Where relevant, nominees should signal importance of CWC in statements to/meetings with Senate.

**Action:** All P.A., LegAffairs offices to suggest mention to principals.

**FEBRUARY**

2/97

**White House Meeting with Key Constituencies,** including chemical industry CEOs, small business groups, arms control NGOs, religious leaders, VSOs to energize groups and show CWC has their support. POTUS and/orVPOTUS drop-by.

**Action:** Draft Scheduling Proposal. **Lead:** Harris/NSC

2/97

**Gore-Chernomyrdin Meeting.** Possible joint statement underscoring commitment to eliminate CWs and mention in VPOTUS press avail.

**Action:** Joint statement on CWC. **Lead:** Harris/NSC

**Action:** Mention in Press Avail. **Lead:** Fuerth & Spalter/VP

2/97

**State of the Union.** Strong pitch by POTUS.

**Action:** Call for ratification in speech. **Lead:** StratPlan/NSC

2/26/97

**World Trade Center Bombing Anniversary.** Highlight anti-terrorism benefits of CWC and implementing legislation.

**Action:** Justice Department event tbd. with AG. **Lead:** Florman/Justice

**Action:** Letter from law enforcement to Senate. **Lead:** Florman/Justice

**Action:** Op/ed by Justice official/law enforcement. **Lead:** Florman/Justice

**Action:** Outreach to ed. boards, radio. **Lead:** Dillon/ACDA, Florman/Justice.

**Action:** Mention in Press Avail with Chilean President Frei (Chile ratified in July.) **Lead:** StratPlan/NSC

2/28/96

**Gulf War Cease-Fire Anniversary.** Highlight increased safety for troops.

**Action:** Letter from VSOs and/or retired military officers to Senate. **Lead:** Riggin/VA.

**Action:** Op/Ed by veterans. **Lead:** Riggin/VA

**Action:** DoD statement? **Lead:** Blacklow/DoD to follow up.

**Action:** Outreach to ed. boards, radio. **Lead:** Dillon/ACDA, Riggin/VA
MARCH

Action: Joint statement supporting CWC. Lead: Harris/NSC 
Action: Highlight in POTUS press avail. Lead: StratPlan/NSC

Action: POTUS weekly radio address. Lead: StratPlan/NSC 
Action: Letter from/event with Mayors of NYC, Oklahoma City, others -- possibly with VP. Lead: StratPlan/NSC. 
Action: Outreach to editorial boards, radio. Lead: Dillon/ACDA.

APRIL

4/19/97 Oklahoma City Anniversary.


Ideas for Discussion/Scheduling
It is critical that we keep the momentum we generate in January going through February and March -- and then in lead-up to vote. With that in mind, all agencies should think creatively and aggressively about events/initiatives for that time period, including the following:

• Visit by POTUS/VPOTUS to chemical weapons destruction facility to highlight unilateral elimination of our stockpile and to provide strong visual. States with destruction facilities: Maryland, Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, Arkansas, Oregon, Colorado. Select state in function of POTUS/VPOTUS travel and also whether state is targeted. Action: Discuss pros/cons of visit. Lead: Harris/NSC with StratPlan/NSC.

• Observe landmark in stockpile destruction (e.g. Army apparently soon will destroy 200,000th chemical weapon in our arsenal.) Action: Find out next landmark, discuss how to observe. Lead: Blacklow/DoD with Harris/NSC.

• Use new ratifications as op/ed pegs. Action: List of anticipated ratifications. Lead: Murray/ACDA.

• Suggest to Principals, Sub-Cabinet officials they work CWC into speeches, testimony, op-eds, Hill meetings, conference statements. Action: Circulate memo, talk to relevant staff with suggestion. Pass list of scheduled speeches, testimony, Hill meetings, conferences to StratPlan/NSC. Lead: All CWC communications working group attendees.

• Rolf Ekeus/UNSCOM briefing for Senate, meeting with key columnists. Action: Discuss with Ekeus. Lead: Harris/NSC.
March 13, 1997

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SANDY BERGER

THROUGH: BOB BELL

FROM: TARA SONENSHINE

SUBJECT: CWC: CALLS TO BOREN AND KASSEBAUM

Now that we have an APRIL 4 CWC event on the President’s calendar, I would like you to close the loop with Senators Kassebaum and Boren.

TALKING POINTS FOR CALL TO SENATOR KASSEBAUM (202) 508-3400

--Thank you for all your patience with the scheduling and logistical challenges of putting together a CWC event at the White House. WE HAVE FINALLY SETTLED ON A DATE WHICH I UNDERSTAND FITS WITH YOUR SCHEDULE: FRIDAY, APRIL 4th. We are still working out an exact time and we will be in touch with Jan in your office to confirm the details.

OPTIONAL:
--Thank you, as well, for agreeing to let us release a letter of support for CWC signed by you, Brent and David Boren, which we hope other notables will co-sign. I hope you will not mind saying a few words about the importance of bipartisan support for CWC after the President thanks you and the others for the letter of support.

TALKING POINTS FOR CALL TO SENATOR BOREN (405) 325-3916

--Thank you for all your patience with the scheduling and logistical challenges of putting together a CWC event at the White House. Last you heard, I think we were aiming at APRIL 1. As it turns out, we cannot get the Presidential time we need or the participants.

APRIL 4th is our only hope. (Time TBD) I am aware that your schedule is very difficult on that day in terms of getting flights in and out of Washington. It would mean a great deal to the President and to me if you could be here. If not, we will try to schedule a separate, smaller CWC event closer to mid-April when the vote comes up at a time when you can be in Washington.
Blinken, Antony J.

From: Verville, Elizabeth G.
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: /N, NonRecord at A1; Blinken, Antony J.; Boynton, Peter J.; Clarke, Richard A.; Dobbins, James F.; Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.; Kreczko, Alan J.; Piccone, Theodore J.; Walsh, Helen C.
Subject: Colombian IEEPA [CONFIDENTIAL]
Date: Monday, October 28, 1996 4:27PM

Note for Sandy,

A heads up that maybe as early as later this week or next week, Treasury will be ready to announce the addition of 60-80 names of Cali cartel front companies/individuals to the existing list of 282 whose U.S. assets have been blocked since 1995 under IEEPA and who are cut off from financial transactions with U.S. persons. Treasury and Justice are reviewing the evidentiary packages to finalize the list. This will likely be a routine announcement by Treasury. We have spoken with Tony Blinken about possibly making more of it. Please advise if you have views/ideas on this.

Thanks. Liz

Don -

- Any interest in doing anything w/this at PoPS level?

- Regardless, do you want to do WH Press statement or just leave it to Treasury?
December 13, 1996

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY LAKE - SANDY BERGER - NANCY SODERBERG

CC: DON BAER

FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN - JULIA MOFFETT

SUBJECT: Cracking Down on Cali Drug Cartel Front Companies

Last year, the President, by executive order, gave Treasury the 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 in order to cut off the cartel’s economic lifeline. He highlighted this initiative in his address to the 50th United Nations General Assembly.

Since then, 282 companies and individuals have been placed on the prohibition list. Next week, Treasury plans to add 78 more names to the list (21 companies and 57 individuals). We bring this to your attention to consider whether the President would want to take note publicly of this step forward in the war on drugs.

Concurrence by: Liz Verville via email
December 13, 1996

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Concurrence by: Liz Verville

Rahm wants to do the Drug announcement right before this trip to Latin America.
MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE -- SANDY BERGER -- NANCY SODERBERG -- DON BAER

FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN -- JULIA MOFFETT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES AND OTHER NEWS IN DECEMBER

The attached memo outlines several presidential events that are either proposed or in development during the month of December. We have also listed several other issues that will make news without the President and need some attention as a result. Your comments would be appreciated.

I. PRESIDENTIAL EVENTS/OPPORTUNITIES

Tuesday, December 10th: Human Rights Day Event (scheduling proposal submitted)
The President would honor five women for their work in fighting child labor, child prostitution, etc., and would announce AID grants to emulate their programs internationally. “Women’s Rights are Human Rights” is an important theme that would be widely applauded among several key constituencies. Although we do not anticipate such an event receiving wide mainstream press attention, the event would allow us to generate some interesting pieces on the honorees and might also serve as a forum for another important press statement that would be more newsworthy (see NATO Ministerial announcement proposal.)

Action: Approve or reject scheduling proposal.

Tuesday, December 10th: NATO Ministerial, Brussels (scheduling proposal submitted)
Secretary Christopher is expected to announce the “when and where” for the NATO Summit at this meeting in Brussels. While the State Department press will report the story from Brussels, we should not miss an opportunity to associate the President with this major step forward in his push for NATO enlargement, adaptation and building a strong NATO-Russia relationship. By taking a call or delivering a short statement, the President will “be in the picture” on an issue that has been, and will continue to be a central component of his foreign policy agenda.

Action: Approve or reject scheduling proposal.
Monday, December 16th: President Clinton Hosts the US -EU Summit
Deliverables and overall message of this event are in development. If we use this as an opportunity to announce our decision on Title III, we can expect Helms-Burton to dominate the coverage. Progress on the New Transatlantic Agenda can also be shaped into a semi-newsworthy package. The key to ensuring that this event makes the news we want, is to determine as soon as possible both the deliverables we want to highlight, the message/overall tone that we want to project and any additional actions that President might take. From there, we can work to make sure that expectations are realistic and that a supporting structure is in place.

Action: Recommend that Berger, with Vershbow’s concurrence, chair a meeting that brings closure to the deliverables and message/overall tone of the summit and press conference.

Date tbd: (pre-December 17th)
Welcome Security Council Vote on New UN Secretary General
While this story is driven out of New York, dynamics might change once a new candidate is agreed upon in the Security Council. This may occur before the session ends on 12-17. The President has invested a lot in this issue. But the danger exists that the editorial coverage of this event is negative -- “Clinton Gets What He Wanted, Now What? Was It All Election Year Politics?” In order to change this, we need to craft a strategy that tells a story of American leadership and our commitment to reform. We should consider putting the President out after the vote. If he could reannounce our reform package, or ask Congress to come to a meeting to discuss reform, dues, etc., it would send the right signal and would dramatically change the dynamics of the story in our favor -- “U.S. Successful in Getting New UN Chief; Clinton Signals Eagerness to Get Down to Business on Reform”.

Action: Determine your level of interest in this idea. Convene a group to determine what is feasible and submit a proposal.

Monday, December 23rd: Visit Camp Lejeune/Ft. Bragg (scheduling proposal submitted)
This visit is an opportunity for the President to recognize the thousands of service members who cannot be at home during the holidays, underscore the military’s daily sacrifices -- as well as their families-- and reiterate his appreciation for America’s military.

Action: Approve or reject scheduling proposal.
Accept Final PAC Report on Gulf War Illnesses
This final report must be submitted to the President no later than 12-31. The role of the President needs to be determined. Although it is difficult to get time around the holidays, the President created the PAC, and has repeatedly stated his support for its work and his eagerness to see the final report when it is completed. While the news will not be all positive, accepting the report and taking subsequent action -- even if that is instructing the relevant Secretaries to implement the recommendations -- shows the President’s continued commitment to “leaving no stone unturned.”

Action: Adm. Busick is forwarding a memo that details several scenarios. Recommend that Berger chair a meeting to bring closure to the recommendation.

(Note: If we decide to propose an event, we may consider the morning of 12-23, before the President visits troops.)

II. OTHER NEWS

Monday, December 9th:
Energy Department Announcement of Plutonium Disposition Recommendation and Record of Decision on Nevada Test Site
Although this story will not involve the President, it will generate a considerable amount of news and reflect upon our overall policy. We are working with DoE, Gary Samore and Steve Andreasen to best manage the story and ensure that our side is well represented.

Friday, December 20th:
Original End-Date for IFOR
While we should not promote this as news, we are looking for ways to tell the story of SFOR -- why it is needed, what it will do. Additionally, we will explore using the 20th as a hook to place an op-ed(s) on our reconstruction efforts, etc. Lastly, we will look at the Christmas period to generate some human-interest stories out of Bosnia that illustrate the peace and resumption of normal lives. Very soon, Communications and Policy need to come together to craft a long-term public affairs strategy around Bosnia.

III. LONGER-TERM

Africa
As we have discussed, we need to both bring closure -- in the eyes of the public and press -- to the crisis in Eastern Zaire/Rwanda and embark on a longer-term strategy that educates and builds support for our Africa policy.
Inaugural and State of the Union Addresses
Presumably, planning will soon begin on these important opportunities to present our foreign policy vision and specific goals/objectives.

Congressional Issues
Planning is underway to support Hill battles such as CWC, Resources, etc.

Bosnia (see above)
Once we have a clear sense of the future policy and timetable, we will put a longer-term public affairs plan in place.

China
Editorial commentary on our China meeting/policy was surprisingly negative. We need to a strategy to change this perception, specifically in advance of 1997 visits.

General Prioritization
As we head into the new year, we need to determine some overarching strategic goals that can then shape our public affairs work, priorities for presidential events, etc.
December 19, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DON BAER - RAHM EMANUEL - VICKI RADD

CC: STEPHANIE STREETT - ANNE HAWLEY

FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN - JULIA MOFFETT

SUBJECT: JANUARY FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS

Two pre-Inaugural events requiring the President’s participation are especially important to the foreign/defense policy side of the house:

1. President Receives Gulf War Illness Report from Presidential Advisory Commission (Week of 1/6). The President appointed the PAC with the mandate to “leave no stone unturned” in finding out the causes of illnesses incurred by our troops in the Gulf War. Recently, information that our troops may have been exposed to chemical agents from the post-war demolition of Iraqi chemical weapons has produced a barrage of media reports charging the Department of Defense either with incompetence or a cover-up. The PAC will debunk the latter allegation, but conclude that DoD mishandled its investigation of the chemical exposure issue. In our view, the President should embrace the PAC report because he has been a strong leader on Gulf War illness. The President appointed the PAC, demanded that it get to the bottom of GWI, urged VA to offer free medical exams and disability compensation to tens of thousands of veterans etc... In accepting the report, he will announce new steps that underscore his determination to explain GWI and restore our veterans to full health.

2. President Kicks-Off Chemical Weapons Convention Ratification Drive (Week of 1/13). Four years ago on January 13th, President Bush signed the CWC. President Clinton has made Senate ratification a top priority -- but conservative Republican opposition derailed a scheduled vote in September. Since then, the CWC was ratified by a 65th nation, so it will enter into force on April 29, 1997 -- with or without us. The foreign policy principals agree it is vital that the U.S. be among the original parties to the CWC. It will help protect our troops, fight terrorism and isolate rogue states. Failure to ratify would have important adverse consequences for our national security, business interests and leadership on arms control. In short, the calendar and our interests combined make the CWC a top priority for the first 100 days of the new administration.

We’ve submitted SPs for both events. Three additional points. First, the ideal date for the CWC event is 1/13, the anniversary of the signing, but the Medal of Honor event is already scheduled for that day. In the ideal world, CWC should be the event of its day with no competing stories. If 1/13 is out, any time that week would work. Second, we will make a Helms-Burton Title III announcement the first full week in January. At most, we would do a written Presidential statement, with Stu Eisenstat briefing. But this will make news, so let us know the best (least worst) possible date in early January. Third, the President has invited new UN SecGen. Kofi Annan to Washington in January. This, too, will be a hot media item.
March 12, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER - JAMES STEINBERG

FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN

SUBJECT: Mexico Media Plan

Attached, please find a media plan for Mexico drug certification, to carry us through the weekend. One item requires a decision from you: whether or not to issue a written statement by the President after the House vote.

Concurrence by: David Johnson - Bill Danvers - Jim Dobbins - Tara Sonenshine

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the attached media plan.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment
Tab A Mexico Media Plan
ONDCP (McCaffrey, Krist)
Dallas Morning News reporter and Ed Board
Houston Chronicle reporter and Ed Board
El Paso Times reporter and Ed Board
Boston Globe reporter and Ed Board.

Alternatively, we could organize a Roosevelt Room briefing for key reporters by Secretary Albright and NSA Berger -- but scheduling such an event before Helsinki will be difficult.

5. Newsweekly Briefing

DNSA Steinberg w/Time, Newsweek, USNews

Friday, March 14

1. Pundits and Columnists Briefing with Berger, Talbott in Roosevelt Room. To cover Helsinki and Mexico.

2. Weekend Shows. Will circulate talking points to and prep all administration guests. As of now, Secretary Albright is doing CNN Late Edition and may also do Meet the Press.
We are entering a critical 14-week period (Mid-April through Mid-July) for building the reality and perception of President Clinton’s foreign policy legacy. This period contains perhaps the greatest single concentration of activity in the course of this administration for demonstrating the President’s coherent vision for America’s international leadership to prepare the world for the 21st Century. We have the chance to establish in the public’s mind the critical importance of the international agenda at this particular moment in our history, giving a sense of national purpose and direction where none has existed since the end of the Cold War.

Five of the six major State of the Union/Second Term foreign policy agenda categories will be in serious play during this short period:

1. Security threats/Arms control (START II and III, CWC, Drugs)
2. Free, democratic and undivided Europe (NATO expansion, Russia)
3. Global Economy (Fast track/trade, Group of 8, Mexico/Central America, MFN*)
4. Peacemaker (Middle East, Bosnia)
5. Tools to succeed (Bipartisan Foreign Policy Summit/budget agreement, military review)
   * And, of course, the MFN debate will engage the sixth -- and crucial -- agenda item: China.

To take full advantage of this unprecedented opportunity and to connect all the dots for the media and, therefore, the American people, we must have a coherent and coordinated strategic effort that shows all policy progress is integrated and that we are using all events, speeches, visuals and other communications opportunities to explain, reinforce and lift up the larger themes of the President’s vision of preparing America and the world for the 21st Century.

**Markers for success:** The building blocks that require management from a policy/message perspective include two major areas that will occupy a significant portion of the President’s time in the Second Term’s second hundred days:

I. **Trips**
   A. Mexico/Central America: Theme -- Democracy/Integration. Lurking challenges -- Drugs, Trade (e.g., NAFTA/Fast track).
   B. USEU/50th of Marshall Plan: Theme -- 21st Century Relation of US/Europe (NATO/Russia and global economy) [this can be the set-up for a six-week period going into Group of 8 and NATO expansion]
   C. Group of 8 in Denver [The G7 on our own soil provides an unprecedented opportunity to break through regarding our foreign policy agenda]: Theme -- Clinton’s singular leadership on the world stage to set foundations for freedom, peace and security in 21st Century, in particular focusing on Russia (because of Yeltsin’s attendance), the global security agenda and the positive power of the new economy.
   D. Madrid NATO Summit: Theme -- the penultimate “deliverable” on NATO expansion, future of Europe, future of American leadership in world.
II. Possible speeches for framing all this [In all these, it will be very important to drive the consistent overall themes of the President’s message, returning always to the State of the Union for coherent ways to spell out our strategic principles. We also should seize this time to creatively explore enduring ways to name and describe America’s international mission and priorities at the dawn of the 21st Century:

A. CWC bipartisan event [done] (other related events as needed)
B. ASNE: (1) Big vision [setting out 14 week mission] plus CWC/START or (2) Big Vision [same] plus trade vision/Fast track
C. Pre-Mexico: (1) Vision for hemispheric integration [on democracy, trade/fast track, drug cooperation] or (2) All of above, with particular emphasis on fast track, if ASNE is (1) above.
D. Crucial two-parter on Big Vision for U.S. 21st Century leadership in world, especially re: Europe
   Part One: “Clinton’s address to Europe on the 21st Century relationship” [draw on power of 50th Anniversary of Marshall Plan to build up future-oriented vision for next 50 years; amplify role of expanded NATO in preparing for greater opportunity/security].
   Part Two: West Point commencement -- “Clinton’s address to America on U.S. responsibility to lead for 21st Century” [echo NATO from Part One, plus lead-in to Group of 8 importance in Denver. Biggest speech of all.]
E. Group of 8: Possible speech in Denver driving home Global Economy points
F. Madrid: Capper speech for this whole period.

Beyond these, we have a great chance to explore new formats, such as a Town Meeting with young Americans (linked to young people by satellite around the world) from the Denver Summit. We should be bold in taking hold of this opportunity.