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

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<td>Speechwriting-Blinken</td>
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

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<td>START II/ABM Treaty (1 page)</td>
<td>ca. 10/1995</td>
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COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Anthony Blinken (Speechwriting)
OA/Box Number: 3382

FOLDER TITLE:
UNGA-Yeltsin Bi-lat

Restriction Codes:

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

2006-0459-F
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PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
PRESS STATEMENT
FOLLOWING MEETING WITH
RUSSIAN PRESIDENT BORIS YELTSIN
HYDE PARK, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 23, 1995
President Yeltsin and I have just completed three hours of wide ranging talks here at Hyde Park -- the home of President Franklin Roosevelt, who contributed so greatly to the cooperation between Russians and Americans at a time of tremendous challenge.

This was my fifth meeting with President Yeltsin. The very frequency of our encounters may make them seem almost routine. But we are making real progress on issues of very real concern to our people. Russia and the United States are working -- together -- to reduce the nuclear threat... to address key international problems... to promote the trade and investment opportunities that will mean good jobs for our people.
We have our differences -- but we also now have a strong, productive relationship that allows us to work through those differences.

Both of our nations understand that in the new global community we live in, problems at the far end of town can quickly turn into trouble in our own neighborhoods. Russia and the United States have an obligation to take them on together -- and to seize the opportunities we share to build a more peaceful and prosperous world.

Today, President Yeltsin and I spent considerable time on Bosnia. We have worked closely with our Contact Group partners to help bring this terrible war to an end -- and we are getting results.
Next week, the parties to the conflict will meet in Dayton, Ohio to intensify the search for peace. President Yeltsin and I agreed that while differences still separate the parties, the chance for a settlement is real -- and our two nations will continue to do everything we can to help achieve it.

We also discussed, but did not decide, how Russia might participate in implementing an eventual settlement. As I have said before, NATO has a key role to play in the implementation of a peace settlement in Bosnia -- and the United States must be a part of such an operation. But I will only allow our troops to join an implementation force if there is a coherent, unified chain of command that protects their safety and ensures the effectiveness of the operation.
Russian and American experts will continue to discuss the structure of an implementation force. It will be difficult to resolve many of the details until a peace agreement is more fully shaped. President Yeltsin and I agreed that right now, the focus must be on pressing the parties toward a settlement.

On the broader question of European security, President Yeltsin expressed Russia's ongoing concerns about NATO enlargement. As enlargement proceeds, we will continue to have a close dialogue with Russia -- and to seek a closer relationship between Russia and NATO. Russia, other states in the region, and NATO can -- and must -- work together to promote a secure, undivided Europe.
I am pleased to report that President Yeltsin and I made progress on the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty and the question of flank zone limits. We have agreed on a framework for resolving this issue which we will discuss with the other 28 parties to the CFE Treaty. We expect to complete an agreement by November 17 -- when the CFE limits take effect.

I raised with President Yeltsin the proposed sale of a Russian nuclear reactor to Iran. The Russians recognize the risks of proliferation and we continue to oppose any nuclear cooperation with Iran, given that country’s nuclear weapons ambitions. Vice President Gore and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin will continue to pursue this issue.
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President Yeltsin and I made progress on the structure of an implementation force and our experts will continue to discuss the issue. It will be difficult to resolve many of the details until a peace agreement is more fully shaped.

President Yeltsin and I agreed that right now, the focus must be on pressing the parties toward a settlement.

On the broader question of European security, we continue to differ on NATO enlargement. But as I told President Yeltsin, as enlargement proceeds, we will continue to have a close dialogue with Russia -- and to seek a closer relationship between Russia and NATO. Russia, other states in the region, and NATO can -- and must -- work together to promote a secure, undivided Europe.
I am pleased to report that President Yeltsin and I made progress on the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty and the question of flank zone limits. We have agreed on a framework for resolving this issue which we will discuss with the other 28 parties to the CFE Treaty. We aim to complete an agreement by November 17 -- when the CFE limits take effect.

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Only a few years ago, the very fact of a meeting between the leaders of our two nations was considered high drama. Now, we make news more quietly but also more profoundly on issues of very real concern to our people. Day in and day out, Russia and the United States are working -- together -- to reduce the nuclear threat... to address key international problems... to open mutually beneficial trade and investment opportunities. We have our differences -- but we also now have a strong, productive relationship that allows us to work through those differences.

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UNCLASSIFIED
(CLASSIFICATION)

CIRCLE ONE BELOW:

IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

MODE:
SECURE FAX #
ADMIN FAX #

PAGES 3
DTG 221630 200195
RELEASED

FROM / LOCATION: STEVE PIFER

ACTION / LOCATION:

1. TONY BLINKEN
2. PETER BASS

INFORMATION / LOCATION:

1. 
2. 

MARKS:

UNCLASSIFIED
(CLASSIFICATION)
REMARKS FOR PHOTO AT HYDE PARK

-- ALWAYS PLEASURE TO SEE MY FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE BORIS YELTSIN. ESPECIALLY FITTING WE ARE MEETING HERE AT HYDE PARK, HOME OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT AND SYMBOL OF OUR COOPERATION IN UNIT.

-- APPROPRIATE TO RECALL FOR'S EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE AND VISION, AND THE WAY IN WHICH HE CONTRIBUTED TO COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IN A PERIOD OF GREAT CHALLENGE AND TURMOIL.

-- HAVE ACHIEVED GREAT DEAL WORKING TOGETHER.

-- HAVE ALL BUT ELIMINATED THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR AND MADE DEEP CUTS IN OUR NUCLEAR ARSENALS.

-- HAVE INCREASED SECURITY IN EUROPE AND AROUND WORLD.

-- HAVE INCREASED CONTACTS BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES ACROSS THE WIDEST SPECTRUM, FROM EDUCATION AND CULTURE TO BUSINESS.

-- MOST RECENTLY, OUR JOINT EFFORTS HAVE LED TO REAL PROGRESS TOWARD FINDING SOLUTION TO BALKAN CONFLICT.

-- TODAY, WILL DISCUSS NEXT STEPS WE CAN TAKE TO SECURE PEACE IN BALKANS AND TO STRENGTHEN FURTHER OUR BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP.
I have just completed three hours of useful, open, candid talks with Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Our meeting today has reaffirmed in my mind the importance of these meetings. They help make progress where we can on our broad and varied agenda and permit us to work effectively to narrow differences on those issues that divide us.

President Yeltsin and I began by stepping back and taking a look at the overall relationship. We have made real progress on issues of vital interest to our countries and our peoples: dramatically lowering the nuclear threat, cooperating on key international problems, opening mutually beneficial trade and investment opportunities. We agree we have laid a solid basis for the post-Cold War period and that we can further develop the potential of the relationship.

We spent considerable time on Bosnia. We share the view that there is now an unprecedented opportunity for peace, with the start of proximity talks next week. We and the Russians have worked together closely in the Contact Group to bring this about, and President Yeltsin and I agreed that we must do all we can to help steer the talks to a successful conclusion.

We also discussed implementation of a peace settlement. This is a complex issue. I believe the United States should make a significant contribution to an international force in Bosnia, but we can only do so under a coherent, unified chain of command, one that does not put the lives of our soldiers at risk in any unnecessary way. The Russians want to be involved in a peace implementation force, and we believe their participation is highly desirable. President Yeltsin and I had a good, detailed exchange on how this might be done. Our experts will continue to work this, bearing in mind, of course, that it will be difficult to resolve certain issues associated with an implementation force until the peace agreement is more fully shaped.

President Yeltsin and I discussed the broader question of European security and, specifically, NATO enlargement. The enlargement process is moving forward, in the same gradual, deliberate and transparent manner it has proceeded for some time. We do not yet agree on the logic of enlargement, but I believe our differences of view here will not spill over
to affect other issues. There has been a question about NATO’s position on basing nuclear weapons and forces on the territory of any new members, and I was able to clarify that: NATO currently sees no need to change its nuclear posture.

We exchanged views on the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty and the question of the flank zone limits. Here, we made important progress. We and the Russians have agreed to a concept for resolving this issue. We must still work with the other 28 Treaty parties on the particulars of the solution, and President Yeltsin and I have agreed that an agreement should be completed by November 17.

I raised Russia’s proposed reactor sale to Iran. It is clear to me that the Russians themselves are concerned about the proliferation risks. They have said there are a number of items they will not provide Iran, such as an enrichment facility. For our part, we continue to oppose any nuclear cooperation, given that country’s nuclear weapons ambitions. President Yeltsin and I have agreed that the Vice President and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin will continue to work this issue.

We also agreed that a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty should be concluded next year.

Finally, President Yeltsin and I have received a joint report from the Vice President and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin outlining progress that has been made in our cooperative efforts to enhance the security of nuclear materials and laying out action plans for expanded work in this area. This represents important progress on an issue of great concern to both our countries.
President Yeltsin and I have just completed three hours of wide ranging talks here at Hyde Park -- the home of President Franklin Roosevelt, who contributed so greatly to the cooperation between Russians and Americans at a time of tremendous challenge.

Only a few years ago, the very fact of a meeting between the leaders of our two nations was considered high drama. Now, we make news more quietly but also more profoundly on issues of very real concern to our people. Day in and day out, Russia and the United States are working -- together -- to reduce the nuclear threat... to address key international problems... to open mutually beneficial trade and investment opportunities. We have our differences -- but we also now have a strong, productive relationship that allows us to work through those differences.

Today, President Yeltsin and I spent considerable time on Bosnia. We have worked closely with our Contact Group partners to help bring this terrible war to an end -- and we are getting results. Next week, the parties to the conflict will meet in Dayton, Ohio to intensify the search for peace. President Yeltsin and I agreed that while fundamental differences still separate the parties, the chance for a settlement is real -- and our two nations will continue to do everything we can to help them achieve it.
We also discussed, but did not decide, how Russia might participate in implementing an eventual settlement. As I have said before, only NATO can effectively secure the peace in Bosnia if it is reached -- and the United States, as NATO's leader, must be a part of such an operation. But I will only allow our troops to join an implementation force if there is a coherent, unified chain of command that protects their safety.

Russian and American experts will continue to discuss the structure of an implementation force. It will be difficult to resolve many of the details until a peace agreement is more fully shaped. President Yeltsin and I agreed that right now, the focus must be on pressing the parties toward a settlement.

On the broader question of European security, President Yeltsin expressed Russia's ongoing concerns about NATO enlargement. As enlargement proceeds, we will continue to have a close dialogue with Russia -- and to seek a closer relationship between Russia and NATO. Russia and NATO can -- and must -- work together to promote a secure, undivided Europe.

I am pleased to report that President Yeltsin and I made progress on the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty and the question of flank zone limits. We have agreed on a framework for resolving this issue. Now, we will discuss our proposal with the other 28
parties to the CFE Treaty and try to complete an agreement by November 17 -- when the CFE limits take effect.

We agreed to meet again next spring at a nuclear summit.

I raised with President Yeltsin the proposed sale of a Russian nuclear reactor to Iran. The Russians recognize the risks of proliferation and we continue to oppose any nuclear cooperation with Iran, given that country's nuclear weapons ambitions. President Yeltsin and I agreed that Vice President Gore and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin will continue to pursue this issue.

We also agreed that a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty should be concluded next year.

Finally, President Yeltsin and I reviewed a report from Vice President Gore and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin that details the steps our countries have taken together to secure nuclear materials. The report lays out a plan of action to build on those efforts -- and to increase the safety of all of our citizens.
Hyd ph6
Opening Statement for President’s Press Briefing
Hyde Park, October 23, 1995

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REMARKS FOR PHOTO AT HYDE PARK

-- ALWAYS PLEASURE TO SEE MY FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE BORIS YELTSIN. ESPECIALLY FITTING WE ARE MEETING HERE AT HYDE PARK, HOME OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT.

-- APPROPRIATE TO RECALL FDR’S EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE AND VISION, AND THE WAY IN WHICH HE CONTRIBUTED TO COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IN A PERIOD OF GREAT CHALLENGE AND TURMOIL.

-- HAVE ACHIEVED GREAT DEAL WORKING TOGETHER.

-- HAVE ALL BUT ELIMINATED THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR AND MADE DEEP CUTS IN OUR NUCLEAR ARSENALS.

-- HAVE INCREASED SECURITY IN EUROPE AND AROUND WORLD.

-- HAVE INCREASED CONTACTS BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES ACROSS THE WIDEST SPECTRUM, FROM EDUCATION AND CULTURE TO BUSINESS.

-- MOST RECENTLY, OUR JOINT EFFORTS HAVE LED TO REAL PROGRESS TOWARD FINDING SOLUTION TO BALKAN CONFLICT.

-- TODAY, WILL DISCUSS NEXT STEPS WE CAN TAKE TO SECURE PEACE IN BALKANS AND TO STRENGTHEN FURTHER OUR BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP.
Now our 5th meeting

Frequency makes them

Seem almost complete

But still not observed...
Attached for your review/comment are three pages of points for POTUS to draw on in any press availability after Hyde Park. Note: as of now, there is no joint press conference, but we assume there will be some press event at which POTUS will need to address the Yeltsin meeting.

As you'll see, the points assume certain outcomes at Hyde Park.

Please provide any comments by 5:00 PM Saturday if at all possible (probably best by e-mail, as I will not be in until 2:00 pm). Thanks.

<<File Attachment: QUESANS.DOC>>
RUSSIA ISSUES: POINTS TO MAKE WITH PRESS

Importance of Engaging Russia

-- U.S. has vital stake in engaging Russia. It matters that Russia becoming democracy, not dictatorship, and developing market economy. No accident; in part due to America’s help.

-- Do have differences. Happens even in best of relationships. However, keep working to resolve them.

-- Our differences should not obscure what we’ve achieved:

- greater security, as Russia slashes its nuclear weapons and no longer targets American cities;
- more jobs as we expand trade; and
- cooperation on international problems and freedom from the fears we lived under during Cold War.

State of Bilateral Relations

-- Relations clearly remain productive, as evidenced by progress made today:

- working together closely to bring peace to Bosnia and on peace implementation arrangements;
- important progress on CFE flank issue; and
- enhanced cooperation to secure nuclear material.

-- Don't see eye-to-eye on every issue, but working hard to resolve these differences.

State of Russian Democracy

-- Russia a country in transition to democracy. Transition likely to be long, sometimes painful.

-- But progress being made. Media growing freer, Duma and judicial system increasingly acting as independent branches of government, the vote has become legitimate means of making political decisions.

-- Democratization not easy process. U.S. will continue to help. In our national interest to do so.
Russia and Bosnia

-- Goals remain identical: we both support peaceful resolution of conflict based on Contact Group proposals.

-- Russia's efforts, particularly with Serbs and in Contact Group, have helped move peace process forward.

(If agreement reached on Russian participation in/with IFOR)

-- Reached important agreement on how Russian forces will work with NATO in implementing peace in Bosnia. This can be important example of how U.S., Russia and NATO can work together to build more peaceful, secure Europe.

(If no agreement on Russian participation in/with IFOR)

-- Continuing to discuss how Russia and NATO can work together on peace implementation. We all want to find solution to this question.

NATO Enlargement

-- We and NATO Allies decided in January 1994 to take in new members. Process moving forward. As have said before, will be gradual, deliberate, transparent. No surprises.

-- Understand Russia has concerns about logic of enlargement. This is issue on which we simply disagree at present.

-- But have close dialogue with Russia on this, working to promote NATO/Russia relationship as enlargement proceeds.

Russia and NATO

-- While understand many Russians doubt wisdom of NATO enlargement, Russia should keep open mind and work with NATO to develop close, cooperative relationship with Russia.

-- Want Russia to play important role in emerging security system, one that promotes more secure, undivided Europe.

-- Believe NATO and Russia can cooperate toward this end.

CFE Flank Zone Agreement

-- Made important progress. Agreed to basic concept to solve Russian concerns about CFE flank limits and have instructed our experts to work this with the other 28 CFE parties.
-- Solution based on realignment of flank zones, with important offsetting measures to be undertaken by Russia.

-- Aiming for closure that protects all CFE parties' interests by November 17, when Treaty's full limits take effect.

Nuclear Material Security

-- Agreed to continue and enhance our cooperation to secure nuclear materials and prevent nuclear smuggling.

-- Major effort already underway. U.S. nuclear security experts already working with counterparts at more than two dozen sites across former Soviet Union.

-- Have received important report from Vice President and Chernomyrdin that outlines some very concrete steps we will take together to improve security of nuclear materials.

Iran Reactor Sale

-- Had useful discussion on proposed Russian-Iranian nuclear cooperation. Made clear our opposition, given Iran's ambition to acquire nuclear weapons.

-- Russians not insensitive to proliferation concerns. As they have stated, cooperation will not include uranium enrichment facility or uranium reprocessing.

-- But we continue to believe that any nuclear cooperation with Iran is too much. We will continue to work this between Vice President and Chernomyrdin.

START II/ABM Treaty

-- Urge both Senate and Duma to ratify START II. Treaty will drastically cut nuclear arms, lead to more stable and less expensive strategic balance. And that benefits us both.

-- We and Russians agree on importance of ABM Treaty and of developing defenses against shorter-range, theater missiles. Key question is how to distinguish between ABM missiles, which are limited by Treaty, and theater ballistic missile defenses, which are not. We are working this.
US Russian unity could lead for NATO to 
begin to end the war soon - C6. Yeltso

Very good in latest plan. Dep for it will be
in Dayton in Co - huge

Future on peace talks - how we can push
through fuel. Full partner in the effort.

Discussion but no decisions on completion

This is process. Moving along.

US Nato proposal to take small role. But
not the appropriate. C+C to be effective
for to be NATO operation. Went Russian role but
will those limitations.

Communications Meeting

Yeltsin Press
TO: SENS

FROM: BRILL, K

KEYWORDS: RUSSIA Q+A

PERSONS: YELTSIN, BORIS

SUBJECT: STATE Q+A FOR PRES MTG W/ RUSSIAN PRES YELTSIN ON 23 OCT

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR LAKE DUE DATE: 13 OCT 95 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: BLACKER

FILES: WH NSCP: CODES: 

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COMMENTS: 

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OPENED BY: NSKDB CLOSED BY: DOC 1 OF 1

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, As Amended,
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By NARA, Date 2001-04-19
MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW D. SENS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Subject: Qs and As for the President’s Meeting with Russian President Yeltsin, October 23, 1995

Attached are Qs and As for the President’s use in his meeting with Russian President Yeltsin October 23, 1995.

Kenneth C. Brill
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated.
STATE OF BILATERAL RELATIONS

Q: How would you assess the state of U.S.-Russian relations?

A. Relations remain productive, as evidenced by the progress President Yeltsin and I made today on a number of issues.

We don’t see eye-to-eye on every issue, but that’s normal in relations between two states with different interests and perspectives. What we can do, though, is try to work together to resolve these differences.

The U.S. and Russia share many common interests, such as preventing the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and helping Russia’s transition toward a market-based democracy and its integration into global economic and security structures. We also cooperate on a range of multilateral issues, such as the Middle East peace process. The key point is that both the United States and Russia remain committed to making our partnership work. Today, we renewed our strong commitment to continue to cooperate.

Q: Haven’t disagreements over Bosnia, reactor sales to Iran, the CFE Treaty and other issue worsened our bilateral relations?

A. We have some disagreements with the Russians. For instance, on Bosnia there have been some differences on tactics—Russia was critical of NATO bombing the Bosnian Serbs—but we share the same strategic objective of securing peace in the Balkans. Russia, the U.S. and other parties to the CFE Treaty remain committed to it. Along with our NATO allies, we have worked with the Russians to resolve the issue of flank dispositions. The President and I made progress on this today.

In short, while there are differences, both the U.S. and Russia remain committed to making our partnership work. This meeting today shows that U.S.-Russian relations are on track.
STATE OF RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY

Q: When you consider factors such as the human rights situation, Chechnya, crime and corruption, the continued dominance of former communist officials, the weakness of the judiciary and Duma, can we really call Russia a democracy?

A. Russia is a country in transition to democracy, and the transition is likely to be long, painful, and erratic. The problems that you mentioned are real, but so is the progress that has been made. The media is growing freer, the Duma and judicial system are learning to flex their muscles, the people are learning to use democratic institutions to make their voices heard, the vote has become the legitimate means of making political decisions.

In addition, parliamentary elections are scheduled for December and will be followed by the June 1996 presidential elections.

Democratization is not an easy process that happens overnight and there may be more setbacks in the future. But the United States will continue to help Russia's transition to democracy and its integration into the world community of nations. It is in our national interest to do so.

Q: Could Russia abandon democratization and return to an authoritarian mode of government?

A. Your question is hypothetical. All I can say is that the United States will continue to support Russia's ongoing transition to a market-based democracy. Should Russia change its course, we would obviously reevaluate our policy depending on the circumstances.

Q: Who will win the December parliamentary elections in Russia? Will President Yeltsin run for re-election in June?

A. It would be inappropriate for me to speculate on the outcome of the elections. I will note that President Yeltsin remains the democratically elected leader of Russia and we will continue to deal with him as such. I might add that we also have wide-ranging contacts with numerous Russian politicians and will continue to do so after these elections.
Q's and A's

RUSSIA AND BOSNIA

Q: President Yeltsin reacted strongly against NATO airstrikes on Bosnian Serb forces in September. Do America and Russia see eye-to-eye on Bosnia? Is Russia part of the problem or part of the solution?

A. - Though we have had some differences with the Russians over tactics, our strategies remain identical -- we both support a peaceful resolution of the conflict based on Contact Group proposals.

- Russia's efforts in the region, particularly with the Serbs and its continuing participation in the Contact Group, have helped move the peace process forward. The United States, Russia and the other Contact Group members have cooperated closely to bring this tragic war to an end once and for all.

- As we move forward with plans to implement a lasting and comprehensive peace settlement in Bosnia, we will encourage Russia and other interested parties to contribute.

Q: Russian officials have said that Russian forces will never serve under NATO command. If NATO, as most expect, plays a key role in implementing the Bosnia peace plan, how will we reconcile Russia's opposition to NATO command with our goal of encouraging Russian participation?

A. - Your question anticipates the situation a bit. The first step is to achieve a comprehensive cease-fire; then to move forward and coordinate plans on implementation of a peace settlement. Those plans will be comprehensive and include a number of important dimensions not limited solely to peacekeeping. We will need to take a broad approach to reconstruction and renovation of the region -- and there will be many important tasks that interested countries may perform.
RUSSIA AND NATO

Q: Russian officials, including President Yeltsin, continue to voice their opposition to NATO’s plans to expand? What is your reaction to Russia’s opposition?

A. European security architecture is one of the most complex issues on the agenda and President Yeltsin and I discussed this important issue here today. The United States, working with its NATO Allies, has set out a vision of an inclusive security system in Europe in which an enlarged NATO would play a role along with the OSCE, the EU, the WEU and PFP.

- We want Russia to play an important role in this emerging security system. To this end, we, Russia and other countries have participated in the ongoing OSCE security model exercise. Also, the NATO Allies recently proposed a "framework" for the NATO-Russian relationship which offers many good ideas about ways to increase cooperation.

- While I understand that many Russians doubt the wisdom of NATO expansion, I hope Russia will keep an open mind and come to realize that an expanded NATO poses no threat to any country and that NATO is fully committed to a close, cooperative relationship with Russia.

Q: Will Russia’s opposition affect the Alliance’s expansion plans. Can Russia halt NATO’s plans to expand?

A. No. We are proceeding with expansion in a transparent and deliberate manner according to a timetable agreed upon by the Allies. Russia has been kept fully appraised of the Alliance’s developing plans. While Russia’s opinions, and the opinions of other nations, are always taken into consideration, it is the Allies themselves who will ultimately make the appropriate decisions about the future character of the Alliance.

Q: What role would you envision for Russia in an expanded NATO Alliance?

- The proposed NATO-Russia framework which was tabled in late September goes a long way toward sketching out possible mechanisms to enhance NATO-Russian cooperation. Eventual NATO membership is open to Russia. Short of that, we would welcome Russian engagement with the Alliance and hope Moscow will agree to develop a broad and deep NATO-Russia relationship.
Q's and A's

NATO ENLARGEMENT

Q: Is the U.S. determined to expand NATO regardless of how strongly Russia objects?

A: We and our NATO Allies decided in January 1994 to take in new members. As I have said many times since then, it is no longer a question of whether, but when and how, NATO will enlarge.

- We and our Allies have begun a steady and gradual process that will lead to admission of new members. Some states disagree with our approach. We are working to address their objections but will not change our course.

- We are aware of Russia's concerns. We have a close and active dialogue with Russia on the issue, and are working to strengthen NATO/Russia relations as enlargement moves forward.
Yeltsin Meeting: Q&A/NATO Enlargement

drafted: EUR/RPM: HBYee
SESOVRUS 66 736-7296 10/3/95

cleared: EUR/RPM: CDunkerley
D: JWithers
P: JKlekas
S/P: AWasserman
PA/PRS: JDinger
S/NIS: JHerbst
Q's and A's

CFE

Q: Have you solved the CFE flank issue?
A. - We've made important progress.
   - President Yeltsin and I have agreed to instruct our experts in Vienna (at the CFE Joint Consultative Group) to intensify negotiations and close on a solution to the flank problem before November 17, 1995, when the Treaty's limits take effect.
   - We have also agreed on the basic concept for a solution.

Q: What are the main elements of the approach?
A. - I can say that we've agreed that a realignment of the CFE (flank zone) map ought to be one element of the package, and that compensating steps by Russia should be another key element.
   - We have absolutely agreed that any solution should be cooperative, and that it must not undermine the security of any state.
   - As you know, all the details of a flank solution must be negotiated and agreed by all 30 CFE states.

Q: So is Russia going to comply with the CFE flank limit in November?
A. - We and all our NATO Allies have made clear the importance we attach to compliance with CFE.
   - I do not want to speculate about what actions Russia may or may not take in the next weeks.

Q: If Russia doesn't meet the CFE flank limit, will it lose financial help from us under the Nunn-Lugar bill and the Freedom Support Act?
A. - Assistance under the Nunn-Lugar program is conditioned on certification that Russia is "committed to comply with all relevant arms control agreements."
   - Russia has consistently confirmed that it is committed to CFE. It has destroyed, at considerable cost, over 10,000 pieces of conventional military equipment in order to reach its national CFE equipment ceiling by November.
   - An agreement between Russia and the other 29 CFE states resolving the flank issue would further confirm Russia's commitment to this important Treaty.
Q: Are other countries worried that the NATO flank proposal could adversely affect their security?

A - We are in close touch with all CFE and non-CFE states that are interested in the flank issue (including, for example, the Baltic states).

- NATO's flank proposal was crafted with the security concerns of all in mind. We believe it is greatly in the interest of all states in the region that we find a cooperative solution to the flank problem that ensures the integrity of the CFE Treaty, and of the CFE flank limits.

- We would not accept to an approach that could undermine the security of any of Russia's neighbors.
NUCLEAR MATERIAL SECURITY

Q: What's the U.S. doing with Russia to protect nuclear materials?

A: President Yeltsin and I agree that we need to continue and strengthen our cooperation in this vitally important area.

- U.S. nuclear security experts are already working with their counterparts at more than two dozen sites across the former Soviet Union.

- We're helping to ensure that nuclear weapons are securely transported, stored and dismantled; we've also done things like the HEU deal to convert 500 metric tons of highly enriched uranium from warheads into fuel for electric power generation.

Q: How much aid are we giving to Russia for this?

A: In FY 95, our budget for these programs was around $60 million. This year, we requested $76 million for nuclear materials protection, control and accounting assistance. We urge Congress to give these programs the priority and the funds they deserve.

Q: Is Russia cooperating fully?

A: President Yeltsin and I have had good discussions about this problem, and we agree on the vital importance of protecting nuclear materials and preventing smuggling. Prime Minister Chernomyrdin and Vice President Gore have also talked about the concrete, practical steps we can take together.

- Our cooperation has made great strides over the last year, and we are committed to continuing to work closely together.

(If Joint Report is finished)

- The Joint Report prepared by the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission outlines some very concrete steps we will take together to improve the security of nuclear materials.
Q’s and A’s

IRAN REACTOR SALE

Q: Have the U.S. and Russia come to any agreement on this issue?

A: President Yeltsin and I had a useful discussion of the scope and details of proposed Russian-Iranian nuclear cooperation. I made clear our view that cooperating with Iran’s nuclear program is unwise. The U.S. and Russia will continue to discuss the issue in the established channels.

Q: Doesn’t Iran have the right under the NPT to obtain this sort of equipment from Russia?

A. The provisions of the NPT facilitating nuclear cooperation should be read in the context of the fundamental commitment of non-nuclear weapon states not to acquire nuclear weapons. An NPT party that is seeking nuclear weapons should get no nuclear assistance.

Q: Why not tell the Russians we will cut off aid if they don’t halt this cooperation?

A. Our cooperative activities with Russia advance America’s own critical interests. We have, however, made clear that Russia will not benefit from certain cooperative activities in the nuclear field if our concerns are not met.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE</th>
<th>SUBJECT/TITLE</th>
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<td>START II/ABM Treaty (1 page)</td>
<td>ca. 10/1995</td>
<td>P1/b(1)</td>
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</tbody>
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**COLLECTION:**
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- National Security Council
- Anthony Blinken (Speechwriting)
- OA/Box Number: 3382

**FOLDER TITLE:**
- UNGA-Yeltsin Bi-lat

**RESTRICTION CODES**

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**
- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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- 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]
Q's and A's

CRIME AND CORRUPTION

Q: Are you satisfied with Russia's cooperation against crime?
A: - Criminals operating across borders are threatening both Russia and the U.S.
- We have signed a Law Enforcement Agreement with the Russians which provides us with an institutional framework to cooperate on investigations, prosecutions, and the prevention of crime.
- Cooperation between the two countries has already put some very serious criminals in jail—we intend to see more of this kind of cooperation in the future.
- Nearly 1000 Russian officials have participated in courses organized by U.S. federal law enforcement agencies since the first of this year.

Q: What is your Administration doing to protect American business interests against Russian crime and corruption?
A: - Doing business in Russia's new economy is still not always easy for American businesses, but many are finding tremendous opportunities there, and we are doing all we can to assist them.
- U.S. business is protected in part by financial guarantees and the support of our Embassy in Moscow.
- The rapidly growing partnership to combat transnational crime will help create a more secure environment for investors.

Q: Is corruption endemic in Russia?
A: - Many Russians are concerned about the problem of corruption in their country, and the threat that corruption can pose to reform.
- The consolidation of the rule of law and strong justice institutions is key to the reform process.
From
Steve Reiner
REMARKS FOR PHOTO AT HYDE PARK

-- ALWAYS PLEASURE TO SEE MY FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE BORIS YELTSIN. ESPECIALLY FITTING WE ARE MEETING HERE AT HYDE PARK, HOME OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT.

-- APPROPRIATE TO RECALL FDR'S EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE AND VISION, AND THE WAY IN WHICH HE CONTRIBUTED TO COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IN A PERIOD OF GREAT CHALLENGE AND TURMOIL.

-- HAVE ACHIEVED GREAT DEAL WORKING TOGETHER.

-- HAVE ALL BUT ELIMINATED THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR AND MADE DEEP CUTS IN OUR NUCLEAR ARSENALS.

-- HAVE INCREASED SECURITY IN EUROPE AND AROUND WORLD.

-- HAVE INCREASED CONTACTS BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES ACROSS THE WIDEST SPECTRUM, FROM EDUCATION AND CULTURE TO BUSINESS.

-- MOST RECENTLY, OUR JOINT EFFORTS HAVE LED TO REAL PROGRESS TOWARD FINDING SOLUTION TO BALKAN CONFLICT.

-- TODAY, WILL DISCUSS NEXT STEPS WE CAN TAKE TO SECURE PEACE IN BALKANS AND TO STRENGTHEN FURTHER OUR BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP.
I have just completed three hours of useful, open, candid talks with Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Our meeting today has reconfirmed in my mind the importance of these meetings. They help make progress where we can on our broad and varied agenda and permit us to work effectively to narrow differences on those issues that divide us.

President Yeltsin and I began by stepping back and taking a look at the overall relationship. We have made real progress on issues of vital interest to our countries and our peoples: dramatically lowering the nuclear threat, cooperating on key international problems, opening mutually beneficial traded and investment opportunities. We agree we have laid a solid basis for the post-Cold War period and that we can further develop the potential of the relationship.

We spent considerable time on Bosnia. We share the view that there is now an unprecedented opportunity for peace, with the start of proximity talks next week. We and the Russians have worked together closely in the Contact Group to bring this about, and President Yeltsin and I agreed that we must do all we can to help steer the talks to a successful conclusion.

We also discussed implementation of a peace settlement. This is a complex issue. I believe the United States should make a significant contribution to an international force in Bosnia, but we can only do so under a coherent, unified chain of command, one that does not put the lives of our soldiers at risk in any unnecessary way. The Russians want to be involved in a peace implementation force, and we believe their participation is highly desirable. President Yeltsin and I had a good, detailed exchange on how this might be done. Our experts will continue to work this, bearing in mind, of course, that it will be difficult to resolve certain issues associated with an implementation force until the peace agreement is more fully shaped.

President Yeltsin and I discussed the broader question of European security and, specifically, NATO enlargement. The enlargement process is moving forward, in the same gradual, deliberate and transparent manner it has proceeded for some time. We do not yet agree on the logic of enlargement, but I believe our differences of view here will not spill over
to affect other issues. There has been a question about NATO's position on basing nuclear weapons and forces on the territory of any new members, and I was able to clarify that: NATO currently sees no need to change its nuclear posture.

We exchanged views on the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty and the question of the flank zone limits. Here, we made important progress. We and the Russians have agreed to a concept for resolving this issue. We must still work with the other 28 Treaty parties on the particulars of the solution, and President Yeltsin and I have agreed that an agreement should be completed by November 17.

I raised Russia's proposed reactor sale to Iran. It is clear to me that the Russians themselves are concerned about the proliferation risks. They have said there are a number of items they will not provide Iran, such as an enrichment facility. For our part, we continue to oppose any nuclear cooperation, given that country's nuclear weapons ambitions. President Yeltsin and I have agreed that the Vice President and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin will continue to work this issue.

We also agreed that a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty should be concluded next year.

Finally, President Yeltsin and I have received a joint report from the Vice President and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin outlining progress that has been made in our cooperative efforts to enhance the security of nuclear materials and laying out action plans for expanded work in this area. This represents important progress on an issue of great concern to both our countries.
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
PRESS STATEMENT
FOLLOWING MEETING WITH
RUSSIAN PRESIDENT BORIS YELTSIN
HYDE PARK, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 23, 1995
President Yeltsin and I have just completed three hours of wide ranging talks here at Hyde Park -- the home of President Franklin Roosevelt, who contributed so greatly to the cooperation between Russians and Americans at a time of tremendous challenge.

This was my ninth meeting with President Yeltsin. The very frequency of our encounters may make them seem almost routine. But we are making real progress on issues of very real concern to our people. Russia and the United States are working -- together -- to reduce the nuclear threat... to address key international problems... to promote the trade and investment opportunities that will mean good jobs for our people.
We have our differences -- but we also now have a strong, productive relationship that allows us to work through those differences.

Both of our nations understand that in the new global community we live in, problems at the far end of town can quickly turn into trouble in our own neighborhoods. Russia and the United States have an obligation to take them on together -- and to seize the opportunities we share to build a more peaceful and prosperous world.

Today, President Yeltsin and I spent considerable time on Bosnia. We have worked closely with our Contact Group partners to help bring this terrible war to an end -- and we are getting results.
Next week, the parties to the conflict will meet in Dayton, Ohio to intensify the search for peace. President Yeltsin and I agreed that while differences still separate the parties, the chance for a settlement is real -- and our two nations will continue to do everything we can to help achieve it.

We also discussed, but did not decide, how Russia might participate in implementing an eventual settlement. As I have said before, NATO has a key role to play in the implementation of a peace settlement in Bosnia -- and the United States must be a part of such an operation. But I will only allow our troops to join an implementation force if there is a coherent, unified chain of command that protects their safety and ensures the effectiveness of the operation.
Russian and American experts will continue to discuss the structure of an implementation force. It will be difficult to resolve many of the details until a peace agreement is more fully shaped. President Yeltsin and I agreed that right now, the focus must be on pressing the parties toward a settlement.

On the broader question of European security, we continue to differ on NATO enlargement. But as I told President Yeltsin, as enlargement proceeds, we will continue to have a close dialogue with Russia -- and to seek a closer relationship between Russia and NATO. Russia, other states in the region, and NATO can -- and must -- work together to promote a secure, undivided Europe.
I am pleased to report that President Yeltsin and I made progress on the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty and the question of flank zone limits. We have agreed on a framework for resolving this issue which we will discuss with the other 28 parties to the CFE Treaty. We aim to complete an agreement by November 17 -- when the CFE limits take effect.

I raised with President Yeltsin the proposed sale of a Russian nuclear reactor to Iran. The Russians recognize the risks of proliferation. For our part, we continue to oppose any nuclear cooperation with Iran, given that country’s nuclear weapons ambitions. Vice President Gore and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin will continue to pursue this issue.
We also agreed that a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty should be concluded next year.

Finally, President Yeltsin and I reviewed a report from Vice President Gore and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin that details the steps our countries have taken together to secure nuclear materials. The report lays out a plan of action to build on those efforts -- and to increase the safety of all of our citizens.

I look forward to working closely with President Yeltsin on all these issues in the weeks and months ahead and to seeing him at the Nuclear Summit in Moscow this spring.