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Press (Philip J. (PJ) Crowley)
OA/Box Number: 3102

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**RETESTION CODES**

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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Q Mr. President, do you agree with Chairman Greenspan's comments this morning that interest rates need to be raised to get ahead of inflation?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I agree that there's no evidence that inflation is coming back into the economy. There is still a kind of a gap between short- and long-term rates, so it may be that -- if they make that decision on short-term rates, what I hope is that it won't raise long-term rates because there's no need to do it. And I hope that the stock market won't take an adverse view because we've still got good, strong growth in this economy.

But we want to manage it with real discipline; that is we don't want to have one of these roller-coaster things. We want the economy to grow in a very stable, solid way. And obviously, low interest rates are critical to that. I consider that part of the kind of compact we've all made where we'll continue to reduce the deficit and we've got to keep inflation down and interest rates down so that people can afford to borrow money and invest.

Q How does letting Gerry Adams into the U.S. advance the cause of peace?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we hope it will advance the cause of peace. You know, that's a very thorny problem. But his comments over the last several days on the questions of violence and the joint declaration I thought justified not a general visa but a very narrow visa for the purpose of coming to this conference in the hope that it will advance the peace process. Ultimately, of course, that's an issue that's going to have to be worked out by the parties themselves, as all these matters do. But I thought it was the appropriate thing to do, and I -- for those reasons, because of what he said and because he's in a position I think to push this process forward.

Q Have you been sneaking out on us?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I was amazed when I read that. We tried to remember if that happened. (Laughter.) I don't think so. George and I couldn't think of a time.

Q You're always willing to take us with you?

THE PRESIDENT: You know, once I went running when the press had gone home, but I think they found me before it was over. And then when I was home for my mother's funeral, I went out in the town there and went to my old high school, but the press found me. I don't think we have. We were trying to think of -- we can't -- we've not been successful in thinking of five or six instances in which that has occurred. (Laughter.) I saw the story. All I know is what I read this morning, but I'm not aware of it.
Q Do you feel cloistered in here, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, yes. I do. I mean, I wish it weren't so, but with -- and as far as I know, no other -- maybe President Bush had these same sort of understandings where the press went everywhere but -- I take a pool when I go to a Christmas party. Hillary and I went to Christmas parties; we took the pool with us. (Laughter.)

Q And we enjoyed it.

THE PRESIDENT: You do enjoy it? Did somebody say that? (Laughter.) I don't believe that. A lot of times you'd like to dump me.

* * * *

Q Mr. President, are you going to discuss the Bosnia situation with the Chancellor?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm sure we will.

Q What will you --

(Laughter.)

Q Are you looking forward to the restaurant, Filomena's, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, yes. You know, he told me about it, and so I went there. I took my family and some friends and we had a wonderful dinner there. And I would not have even known about it if Chancellor Kohl hadn't mentioned it. So I told the people when I was there that the next time he came, perhaps we would both come together.

CHANCELLOR KOHL: And we'll do that today.

Q Will there be -- for Russia today?

THE PRESIDENT: We might discuss Russia. END 12:15 P.M. EST
For Immediate Release
January 31, 1994

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND CHANCELLOR KOHL IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY

The Oval Office

12:10 P.M. EST

Q Mr. President, do you agree with Chairman Greenspan's comments this morning that interest rates need to be raised to get ahead of inflation?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I agree that there's no evidence that inflation is coming back into the economy. There is still a kind of a gap between short- and long-term rates, so it may be that -- if they make that decision on short-term rates, what I hope is that it won't raise long-term rates because there's no need to do it. And I hope that the stock market won't take an adverse view because we've still got good, strong growth in this economy.

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THE PRESIDENT: I want to talk to him about it.

(Laughter.)

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CHANCELLOR KOHL: And we'll do that today.

Q Will there be — for Russia today?

THE PRESIDENT: We might discuss Russia.

END 12:15 P.M. EST
STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

President Clinton and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl lunched together today at Filomena's Restaurant in Georgetown. Their discussion covered a range of international and bilateral issues, including developments in Russia, Ukraine, Central Europe, Bosnia, and the Middle East. They agreed on the need for vigorous follow-up on NATO Summit decisions, especially the Partnership for Peace. Both said how much they were looking forward to President Clinton's visit to Germany following the G-7 Summit in July.

# # #
STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President will hold a private meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany on January 31 during the Chancellor’s visit to Washington to address the National Governors’ conference. The two leaders will follow up on their discussions in Brussels at the NATO Summit and will address issues of mutual concern, including promoting reform in Russia and next steps to move forward in establishing the Partnership for Peace.

# # #
Statement by the Press Secretary

This afternoon, the President spoke by phone with French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, British Prime Minister John Major and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The three conversations took place between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. Washington time and lasted approximately 15 minutes each.

The leaders discussed several issues outstanding in the GATT Uruguay Round, and the importance of pushing forward with the negotiations. They agreed to work to reach an agreement by December 15 that will benefit all countries, including the United States.

# # #
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

With the completion of Germany's ratification process last week, the way has been cleared for the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty. The Maastricht Treaty marks a milestone in the progress of the European Community toward political and economic union, a goal which the United States strongly supports and encourages.

On behalf of the American people, I offer congratulations to the Community on this occasion and reiterate our commitment to a strong and vibrant transatlantic partnership.

# # #
The President met today with NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner in the Oval Office. The President and Secretary Woerner discussed developments in Bosnia and exchanged ideas about preparations for the January 1994 NATO Summit. They expressed their common commitment to taking advantage of this historic opportunity to chart NATO's course in the post Cold War Europe.

The President and the Secretary General agreed that the NATO Summit should reaffirm the strength of the transatlantic security partnership and advance the process of adapting NATO to Europe's new security environment. They discussed how to deepen NATO's engagement in Europe's east and further the development of a "European pillar" within the Alliance.

# # #
Germand-American Day, 1993

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The makeup of the United States of America is a diverse one, a rich tapestry of different cultures and ethnic origins, stronger and more vibrant because of its variety. The German culture contributes a substantial piece to the American mosaic, and German-Americans have given much to our Nation in the arts, the sciences, the business world, academia, and government. It is fitting that we celebrate these innumerable contributions to our great Nation by marking October 6 as "German-American Day."

The first German settlers arrived in America 310 years ago -- harbingers of the more than seven million to follow. German immigrants have thrived in America, finding our Nation's political and economic culture fertile ground for securing the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for themselves and for their children. Today, citizens of German ancestry comprise the largest ethnic group in the United States.

German-Americans today look with pride to a free and unified Germany as the living symbol of the best in their heritage. Americans look with satisfaction at the enduring friendship between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America. This friendship is rooted in a long line of immigrants and was replanted in the ashes of the Second World War and nurtured through the storms of national division and Cold War confrontation. Warmed by the benefits of peaceful commerce and strengthened by the myriad personal relationships between the German and American peoples, the friendship has flourished.

The United States and the Federal Republic of Germany face formidable challenges in the post-Cold War era, challenges that we approach with greater confidence because we stand together, united in common democratic values.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 121, has designated October 6, 1993, as "German-American Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 6, 1993, as German-American Day. I urge all Americans to learn more about the contributions of German immigrants to the United States in all fields of human endeavor and to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

# # #
STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

President Clinton spoke by phone today with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany for about 40 minutes.

The two leaders discussed a number of bilateral and foreign affairs issues. On the Generalized Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the two leaders agreed on the need for successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round by the end of 1993, and undertook to remain in contact throughout the autumn for that purpose.

President Clinton and Chancellor Kohl discussed developments in the Middle East, both indicating their deep satisfaction over the prospects for historic breakthroughs in on-going talks. They reviewed progress in the political and economic reform process in Russia, and discussed their efforts to assist that process. They also agreed on the need to cooperate on issues related to the former Yugoslavia.

# # #
INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, 10:30 am to 2:30 pm, March 26, 1993

Your meeting with President Kohl will consist of a photo opportunity, a three-on-three meeting, an expanded meeting, a working lunch and remarks to the press.

This book contains:

- Scenario

MUST READ ITEMS:

Scenesetters

- NSC Scope Paper
- Memorandum from the Secretary of State
- Talking Points
- Press Statement
- Q's and A's

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND MATERIALS:

- Background Papers
- Biographical Information

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff
Scenario
SCENARIO FOR WORKING VISIT OF
GERMAN CHANCELLOR KOHL
March 26, 1993

10:30 a.m. Chancellor Kohl and party arrive at the West Lobby, will be greeted by the State Department Acting Chief of Protocol, who will escort the Chancellor into the Roosevelt Room to sign the Guest Book. Other meeting participants will be escorted to the Cabinet Room. (A military cordon will line the drive.)

10:35 a.m. The Chief of Protocol escorts Chancellor Kohl into the Oval Office, via the hallway entrance, and introduces him to the President. White House Photographers/TV and Press enter the Oval for brief photos and Press coverage (approximately 5 minutes), then depart via the Hallway door.

10:40 a.m. One-on-One Meeting begins. (Consecutive interpretation required.)

Participants
The President Chancellor Kohl
Anthony Lake Ambassador Stabreit
Jenonne Walker Peter Hartmann
Interpreter Interpreter

11:25 a.m. President and Chancellor Kohl enter Cabinet Room for expanded meeting. (Simultaneous interpretation will be used.)

Participants
The President Chancellor Kohl
Vice President Dieter Vogel
Warren Christopher Horst Koehler
Lloyd Bentsen Ambassador Stabreit
Mack McLarty Peter Hartmann
Anthony Lake Johannes Ludewig
Robert Fauver Werner Weidenfeld
Tony Wayne Walter Neuer
Interpreter Interpreter

12:25 p.m. Cabinet Room meeting adjourns. The President invites Chancellor Kohl to freshen up in his Private Office. This allows time for the remainder of the party to walk over to the Old Family Dining Room.

12:35 p.m. The President escorts Chancellor Kohl down the colonnade to the Old Family Dining Room.
12:45 p.m. The President invites guests to be seated for lunch. (Interpreters will be available for consecutive interpretation.)

Participants
The President
Vice President
Warren Christopher
Lloyd Bentsen
Mack McLarty
Anthony Lake
Tony Wayne
Interpreter
Chancellor Kohl
Dieter Vogel
Horst Koehler
Ambassador Stabreit
Peter Hartmann
Johannes Ludewig
Werner Weidenfeld
Interpreter

1:50 p.m. The President invites Chancellor Kohl (only) either to the residence or on a stroll of the State Floor. This allows time for the remainder of the party to position themselves in the East Room for the Press Availability. (The Social Office will have cards on the lecterns for the two Heads of State; toe markers will be in place for the remainder).

2:00 p.m. Chancellor Kohl will stand to the right of the President, each Head of State being flanked with their accompanying meeting participants.

2:05 p.m. The President makes brief (5 minute) remarks, followed by Chancellor Kohl. Qs and As follow.

2:30 p.m. Press availability ends. The two Heads of State shake hands, bid farewell, (the rest of the party will be boarding their vehicles at this time); the first car drives up to pick up Chancellor Kohl, the official party departs South Lawn.
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Talking Points
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Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Press (Philip J. (PJ) Crowley)
OA/Box Number: 3102

**FOLDER TITLE:**
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**RESTRICTION CODES**

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Let me begin by again extending a warm welcome to you, Mr. Chancellor. Over the decade and more in which you have been in office, you have been a frequent visitor to our shores, and have proved yourself time and again to be a firm friend and staunch ally of the United States. Your personal attachment to this country is reflected in the fact that both of your sons were educated at American universities.

The American and German peoples are closely linked by bonds of kinship and heritage. These long-standing ties between our peoples, and the values we hold in common, give our state-to-state relations an unusual depth and vitality. Our common bonds ensure that our two federal systems can learn much from each other on the multiple and often similar challenges that confront us -- from health care to immigration to the economic transformations required by the end of the Cold War.

In the days of the Cold War, the United States and Germany stood shoulder-to-shoulder in the common effort to contain communism in Europe. Today we are leaders in the great crusade of the post-Cold War era -- to foster liberty, democracy, human rights, and free market economies throughout the globe. If the world is to progress and prosper, the United States and Germany must work closely together. This is a relationship that I fully expect will take on even further significance as Germany moves to assume its rightful place as a major global power and to exercise responsibilities commensurate with its influence.
Our bilateral relationship with Germany is invaluable. Our relations with Germany are at the same time important within the context of the North Atlantic Alliance, the European Community, and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In these three institutions, Germany serves as both an anchor of stability and a source of fresh initiatives to meet the challenges of a changing world.

A paramount challenge for the West in our generation is helping to ensure the survival of democracy and economic reform in Russia and the republics of the former communist bloc. Germany, as the largest single donor of assistance to Russia, has demonstrated its commitment to this historic cause. The U.S. and Germany must now strengthen our partnership on this effort and work both bilaterally and multilaterally to support Russian reform. The Chancellor and I discussed this issue at length today. I previewed for him the approach that I plan to take with President Yeltsin at our summit in Vancouver, and I believe we are in agreement on this approach. Both of us also believe the G-7 countries must cooperate vigorously to produce a substantial program of support for Russia.

We also discussed in depth the troubling situation in Bosnia and reaffirmed our support for the Vance/Owen process. I expressed to the Chancellor our strong appreciation for Germany's support of the airdrop of supplies over Bosnia.

Third, the Chancellor and I conferred on trade and economics. We agreed that it is critical to conclude the Uruguay GATT Round, and we committed to work closely together in this endeavor. As two of the world's leading exporting nations,
the United States and Germany have a powerful interest in expanding global trade. We also discussed other trade issues of mutual concern.

I assured Chancellor Kohl that the United States intends to remain politically and strategically engaged in Europe and to maintain a significant military presence on the continent on the order of 100,000 troops. We recognize that American and European security is indivisible and that the common threats of the post-Cold War era require common action. At the same time, I stressed to the Chancellor that the European nations must bear their fair share of the security burden.

Mr. Chancellor, thirty years ago, during his famous trip to your country, President Kennedy toasted another great leader of the Christian Democratic Union and the German people, Konrad Adenauer, saying: "these are the critical days."

Kennedy's pronouncement reflected his concern for the survival of freedom, and even humankind at the height of the Cold War. Today the nuclear shadow is thankfully receding from both our lands, and the wall that divided your people is gone. But I would say again, these are the critical days, for the actions we take together now will help determine the fate of democracy, prosperity, and peace, not only for our own people, but for millions around the globe.

In that work, I could not ask for better partners than Chancellor Kohl and the German people, and I look forward to working closely with you in the days ahead.

###
PRESS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

U.S.-GERMAN RELATIONSHIP

Q: How would you characterize the overall U.S.-German relationship? Are we still "partners in leadership?"

A: Germany is, and will remain, one of our closest and most important allies.

German-American cooperation, both bilaterally and in multilateral bodies, is crucial to global stability and progress.

Our relations remain strong and essential to meeting the challenges we face. (Avoid Bush "partners in leadership" which the Germans are not fully comfortable with).

ESTABLISHING RAPPORT WITH KOHL

Q: The Chancellor was close to your predecessor and clearly favored his re-election. Doesn't this make it difficult to establish a good rapport with him?

A: I think Chancellor Kohl and I have already established a very good rapport.

I look forward to a friendly and productive personal relationship between us, much as he enjoyed with my predecessor.

We are already off to a good start.

GERMANY'S VIABILITY AS A PARTNER

Q: Germany is preoccupied with internal problems and can't participate in international peacekeeping actions. How viable a partner is it, then?

A: Adapting to the sweeping changes of the last few years has posed a tremendous challenge to all of us. Nowhere have these changes been more dramatic than in Germany.

The German people deserve our patience and support as they work to complete the process of unification internally, and to adjust to a new and greater international role.
Even as they do so, Germany is today an important force for peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and the world, and a valuable partner to the United States. I expect Germany's influence for good to increase in the months and years to come.

RESTORING GLOBAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

Q: How do you think Germany can contribute to restoring global economic growth?

A: Economic recovery in Europe depends on Germany. The Chancellor has explained to me some of his plans to put the German economy on a stronger footing, a plan to deal with the longer-term costs of unification.

- I am confident that the German economy, even though it is currently experiencing a sharp recession, remains fundamentally strong.

- I am encouraged by the lowering of Germany's high interest rates over the last few weeks. This should contribute to a better climate in other EC economies.

G-7 SUMMIT

Q: Will there be an early G-7 summit to boost global economic growth or provide aid to Russia?

A: We are obviously interested in seeing what measures the international community can take to assist the reform process in Russia.

- We are working for concrete G-7 action on Russia quickly and welcome the Japanese initiative for a finance and foreign ministers meeting in April.

- If successful, this meeting could pave the way for an early G-7 Summit. That step depends on the outcome of the Tokyo meeting and the very fluid situation in Moscow.
ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA

Q: Have you and the Chancellor come to an agreement on what will be needed in the way of further assistance to Russia, and will Germany follow the U.S. lead and increase its bilateral assistance?

A: - We agreed, first and foremost, that our overall goal with respect to Russia must be to ensure the continuation of political and economic reform.

- We are both firmly of the view that President Yeltsin represents the best hope for continued reform in Russia.

- We discussed how additional Western assistance could be structured to bolster the forces of reform and to meet the pressing everyday needs of the Russian people.

- I outlined to the Chancellor my plan to seek a significant increase in funding for assistance to Russia, he undertook to consider very closely whether the German Government -- despite budgetary stringencies not unlike our own -- could increase its already sizeable assistance program, and we agreed to urge our G-7 partners and others to do the same.

U.S. TRADE POLICY

Q: Doesn’t your new trade policy signal a new American protectionism?

A: - No. As I have said repeatedly, we are in favor of free and expanding trade and we are working actively -- in the Uruguay Round and elsewhere -- to open markets.

- Germany is one of the world’s most open markets, I might add. We appreciate Germany’s commitment to free trade and look forward to it playing a constrictive role in the negotiation of a successful Uruguay Round.

- When the number 1 and number 2 exporting countries in the world get together, it provides a particularly good opportunity to underline the benefits of an open trading system.
GATT: URUGUAY ROUND TALKS

Q: When is Germany finally going to do something to promote a solution to the Uruguay Round impasse?

A: Chancellor Kohl reaffirmed to me his support for concluding the Round as soon as possible.

As Europe's largest exporter, Germany has much to gain ($363 billion) from a successful Uruguay Round. We look to Germany to show leadership, particularly within the EC, in promoting a free trading system.

AIRBUS

Q: In your discussions today, did you reach any new agreements about Airbus?

A: Airbus is an important and sensitive issue for both our governments, and it is essential that our partners understand our concerns about a sector that has been one of America's key industries and exports.

We are committed to the effective implementation of the Airbus agreement. Next week, we will engage in consultations with the EC, as provided for in the agreement, to address our concerns.

PURPOSE OF U.S. TROOP PRESENCE IN EUROPE

Q: What is the purpose of maintaining U.S. troops in Europe now that the Soviet threat is gone?

A: Clearly, the dissolution of the Soviet Union has not led, as many had hoped, to a secure and stable Europe. As the media bring home to us every day, Europe remains threatened by instability and uncertainty.

In these circumstances, it is in our own national interests to remain engaged in Europe and to maintain a military force there that is nor merely symbolic but has significant operational capabilities.

As the events of this century have plainly shown, American and European security are indivisible.

Moreover, having military forces on the ground in Europe enables us to respond more effectively to contingencies outside Europe and to provide humanitarian assistance promptly, as in the current airdrop over Bosnia.
U.S. TROOP PRESENCE IN EUROPE

Q: What did you tell Chancellor Kohl about your plans for future U.S. troop presence in Europe?

A: I told him that we will maintain a meaningful military force in Europe for the foreseeable future, on the order of 100,000 troops.

I also emphasized to the Chancellor my conviction that American and European security are indivisible, and that continuing instability and uncertainty in Europe require that the U.S. maintain a significant military presence on the continent.

EUROPEAN BURDENSHARING

Q: Why should the U.S. maintain 100,000 troops in Europe when the Europeans, and the Germans in particular, are radically cutting their defense budgets and troop strengths?

A: I needn't remind you that defense budgets and troop strengths are being cut on both sides of the Atlantic. Obviously we are all facing pressing domestic needs, and with the dissolution of the Soviet Union we no longer need the massive standing forces we once had.

In our own case, by the middle of this decade our forces in Europe will be at one third of the level they were in the late 1980's -- a very sizeable reduction.

At the same time, Europe plainly remains threatened by instability and uncertainty. Under these circumstances, and since our security and the Europeans' are indivisible, it is in our national interest to maintain a meaningful military presence in Europe.

Of course, it is important that the European nations bear their fair share of this common defense burden. I plan to insist on that.
PARTICIPATION IN PEACEKEEPING

Q: Is the U.S. getting impatient about Germany's reluctance to participate in international peacekeeping and peacemaking operations?

A: - We would like to see Germany exercise greater international responsibilities commensurate with its power and influence.

- In this vein, we would welcome German participation in peacekeeping and peacemaking operations under UN or regional auspices.

- This issue is of course a matter of internal debate in Germany right now.

- Germany is already contributing in some ways to international peacekeeping efforts. There is, for example, a German military medical unit working with the UN in Cambodia, and a German naval vessel is in the Adriatic participating in the Serbian sanctions monitoring effort.

GERMANY AND BOSNIA

Q: Can you tell us anything about your discussion of the Bosnian situation? Are you satisfied with the degree of German assistance?

A: - I expressed my appreciation to the Chancellor for the extensive efforts Germany has made to resolve the crisis in Bosnia, particularly Germany's generous donations of humanitarian assistance and willingness to provide shelter for those who have had to flee Bosnia.

- I also thanked him for German support in the humanitarian airdrop operation.

- Chancellor Kohl and I share the hope that the parties in Bosnia will be able to reach a negotiated settlement based on the Vance-Owen plan.
BUNDESWEHR DEPLOYMENTS TO BOSNIA

Q: Should Germany send Bundeswehr units to help enforce an agreement on Bosnia?

A: - This is a decision for the German government alone to make.

- Generally speaking, we want to encourage Germany to assume international responsibilities commensurate with its power and influence.

- However, we recognize that in the case of the former Yugoslavia there are historical sensitivities that may lead the German government to decide against sending German forces to help enforce an agreement on Bosnia.

NATO AWACS AND NO FLY ZONE (NFZ) ENFORCEMENT

Q: What will the U.S. do if Germany withdraws its aircrews from NATO AWACS flights in reaction to a decision to enforce the NFZ over Bosnia? Would this undermine NATO?

A: - This is a decision for the German government alone to make. We will respect its decision.

- In considering this issue, I hope that the German government would bear in mind the general expectation that Germany will assume greater international responsibilities in the world.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOMALIA

Q: Did you talk about the situation in Somalia and the UNOSOM II transition? Are you happy with planned German contributions to the peacekeeping effort?

A: - We reviewed briefly the situation in Somalia and the planned transition to UNOSOM II.

- Germany has offered to contribute a logistical unit to UNOSOM II to provide humanitarian assistance in the areas of transport, water facilities and energy generation. Germany has also offered to help train the Somali police force.

- We believe that these steps would represent a significant contribution to UNOSOM II, and we have encouraged Germany to work closely with the UN to implement them.
GERMAN MILITARISM

Q: Are you worried about a resurgence of German militarism if Germany starts participating in international military operations?

A: - No. The modern German military has served for nearly two generations as a reliable instrument of a democratic government and a protector of peace and security, alongside our own forces and those of our other allies.

- There is no reason why German armed forces should not take on the same international responsibilities entrusted to the forces of other major democratic powers.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL REFORM

Q: Did you discuss with the Chancellor your proposal for including Germany and Japan in the U.N. Security Council? Did the Chancellor ask for your support on this?

A: - I believe that UN Security Council membership should better reflect current world realities, and Germany and Japan are prime candidates for inclusion in any UNSC reform.

- This is, of course, a very complex issue, and we need to work closely with the other permanent members to ensure the continued effectiveness of the Security Council.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Q: Did you get a firm commitment that Germany will help fight international terrorism? Do the Germans plan to free Mohammed Hamadi any time soon?

A: - Germany recognizes the threat from international terrorism and is committed to fighting it.

- Mohammed Hamadi, who brutally murdered U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem during a 1985 hijacking, is now serving a life sentence in a German prison. I understand that there is no prospect he could be released before at least the year 2001.
(If asked about possible release of his brother Abbas, who is in a German prison on a lesser charge: At present, he is serving his term. Regarding a possible review of his sentence, I refer you to Chancellor Kohl.)

PROPERTY RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATION IN EASTERN GERMANY

Q: Did the President raise with Chancellor Kohl the fact that Germany plans to tax restituted Jewish property in eastern Germany -- property stolen by the Nazis -- to pay for compensation for those Jews who property isn't restituted, and this all in violation of the Two-plus-Four Treaty?

A: Germany is currently drafting a revision to its property restitution and compensation legislation, to extend it to properties taken in eastern Germany.

- We have urged the German government to give full consideration to the special circumstances of those whose property was taken during the years from 1933 to 1945.

GERMAN-AMERICAN ACADEMIC COUNCIL

Q: What is your reaction to the Chancellor's initiative to improve U.S.-German cultural ties? Do you support establishment of a German-American Council?

A: Chancellor Kohl and I discussed the concept of a German-American Academic Council, which I support.

- The Council will be a private organization, composed of leading German and American scientists. It will expand our cooperation in scientific research, jointly study the basic issues encountered by modern industrial societies, and improve political decision making on the use of science and technology in shaping the future.

GERMAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

Q: Are you considering adopting a German-style health care system in the United States?

A: Germany has a comprehensive system of national health insurance that was founded over 100 years ago. It is a constantly evolving system that is extremely diverse.

- We will be studying the German system to learn from their extensive experience.
GERMANY'S WORKER TRAINING SYSTEM

Q: Have you given further thought to introducing the German system for training workers here?

A: - We are considering a program of bilateral experts' exchanges, including pilot projects here as well.

- Some U.S. subsidiaries of German firms have already introduced elements of the German training system here.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

Q: Will the new Administration be more in line with Germany in its environmental policies and outlook?

A: - I have long admired Germany's commitment to the environment and I know Chancellor Kohl has taken a special interest in trying to promote global action on issues such as the preservation of rain forests.

- I am looking forward to working more closely together with Germany on protecting the environment.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

Q: Do you think that Germany should have a system of legal immigration, much as the U.S. does?

A: - It is up to every country to decide on its own immigration policies. Our history and traditions are much different from those of Germany in this area.

- Still, if there is anything in our experience which could be useful to Germany in dealing with current immigration pressures, we will be glad to share it with them.
VIOLENCE AGAINST FOREIGNERS

Q: What can the U.S. do about violence against foreigners in Germany? Did you raise this issue with the Chancellor?

A: I share the concern expressed in very strong terms by Chancellor Kohl and other German leaders about violence against foreigners.

- The German Government has taken a number of vigorous measures to deal with this problem, and hundreds of thousands of Germans have demonstrated publicly to show their abhorrence of anti-foreigner violence.

- The United States will continue to encourage Germany in its firm stance against such intolerable activities.

SUCCESS OF RIGHT-WING PARTIES

Q: Is the U.S. concerned about the success of extreme right-wing parties in recent local and regional elections in Germany?

A: Germany's democratic society has shown repeatedly over recent decades that it is capable of resisting political extremism. I have no doubt that it will continue to do so effectively.
Background
BACKGROUND PAPERS

The German Economic Scene

U.S. Troop Strength, NATO and the Bundeswehr

Out-of-Area Deployments and Yugoslavia

Nonproliferation and Iran

Property Compensation in East Germany,
Berlin Embassy, U.S. Investment in Eastern Germany
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**COLLECTION:**
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- Press (Philip J. (PJ) Crowley)
- OA/Box Number: 3102

**FOLDER TITLE:**
- Germany [1]

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Clinton Presidential Records  
National Security Council  
Press (Philip J. (PJ) Crowley)  
OA/Box Number: 3102

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