

The provisions in these Treaties follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.

Each Treaty will enhance cooperation between the law enforcement communities in both countries. That will thereby make a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts. Upon entry into force of the extradition treaties between the United States and Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the Extradition Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland signed June 8, 1972, which was made applicable to each of these territories upon its entry in force January 21, 1977, and which continues to apply between the United States and each of the entities subsequent to becoming independent, will cease to have any effect between the United States and the respective country. Upon entry into force of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Grenada, the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed December 22, 1931, which was made applicable to Grenada upon its entry into force on June 24, 1935, and which continues to apply between the United States and Grenada, following its becoming independent, shall cease to apply between the United States and Grenada.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaties and give its advice and consent to ratification.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
July 30, 1997.

NOTE: This message was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 31.

**Message to the Senate Transmitting
the Argentina-United States
Extradition Treaty**
July 30, 1997

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I trans-

mit herewith the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and the Argentine Republic, signed at Buenos Aires on June 10, 1997.

In addition, I transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty. As the report states, the Treaty will not require implementing legislation.

The provisions in this Treaty follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.

Upon entry into force, this Treaty would enhance cooperation between the law enforcement authorities of both countries, and thereby make a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts. The Treaty would supersede the Extradition Treaty Between the United States of America and the Republic of Argentina signed at Washington on January 21, 1972.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
July 30, 1997.

NOTE: This message was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 31.

**Statement on Congressional Action
on Balanced Budget Legislation**
July 31, 1997

The final congressional passage of the balanced budget bill is the achievement of a generation and a triumph for every American. This budget marks an end to decades of deficits, and just as important, it honors our values, investing in the education, health, and futures of our people. This budget includes the most significant new investment in education in three decades and the largest increase in investment in higher education since the GI bill a half century ago. And it means that up to 5 million children who lack health insurance will now receive quality health care, even as we cut overall Government spending. That's the right way to balance the budget.

I am particularly pleased that our balanced budget passed with the overwhelming support of both parties in both Houses of Congress. It reflects the common values and common sense of the vital center of American politics.

This balanced budget also will strengthen America by continuing our economic strategy. Beginning in 1993, our new economic approach of cutting deficits, investing in our people, and expanding exports through tough trade agreements has created the conditions for sustained prosperity. Today we have learned that the economy grew over the first 6 months of this year at a 3.5% rate, with low inflation and rising incomes. Today's passage of the balanced budget will continue that strategy and help keep America's economy growing.

I look forward to the swift passage of the tax cuts in separate legislation to complete our balanced budget plan.

Statement on Congressional Action on Tax Cut Legislation

July 31, 1997

Congressional passage of tax cut legislation brings us one step closer to final enactment of landmark legislation that will balance the budget, provide meaningful tax relief to middle class families, and strengthen the Nation's economy.

This tax cut honors our values by helping middle class families raise their children, send them to college, save for retirement, and buy and sell a home. I am particularly pleased that it includes \$35 billion to give every American who needs it a Hope scholarship tax cut for the first 2 years of college, to provide further tax relief for all 4 years of college, and to help to pay for education and training throughout a lifetime. The first balanced budget in a generation is also the best education budget in a generation.

By giving working families direct tax relief, we are continuing our economic strategy of balancing the budget while investing in people. That strategy has helped create prosperity, with steady growth, low inflation, strong investment, and rising middle class incomes.

Now, this tax cut will boost the standard of living for middle class families even more. Working families deserve the dividend from a growing economy and a balanced budget, and with this tax cut, they will receive it.

Statement on Renewable Fuels Tax Incentives

July 31, 1997

I am very disappointed that the tax incentives for renewable fuels were not extended in this budget agreement. By now, all Americans should be aware of the important role ethanol plays in cleaning our air and in providing economic development for rural America.

In the last two decades, ethanol has grown from a fledgling industry to make a real contribution to our environment, our national economy, and our efforts to wean ourselves from foreign sources of energy. As the Nation moves toward cleaner reformulated gasoline in 2000, it will be crucial to have a number of options for making this fuel. Specifically, Americans will need a choice of oxygenated fuels to meet their clean air needs, including ethanol and its ether, ETBE, which has properties that make it particularly beneficial to the environment. Having a broad range of oxygenated fuels from which to choose will help increase competition in that market, lowering prices for consumers.

To continue the progress made so far, and to provide Americans with a choice of oxygenated fuels, it is critical that we extend these tax incentives beyond 2000. Only by extending these incentives until 2007 will farmers and renewable fuels producers have the certainty they need to invest in new ethanol plants and thus to further expand our domestic renewable fuels industry.

I have included a 7-year extension of the renewable fuels tax incentives in the NEXTEA legislation I sent to Congress earlier this year, and I urge Congress to enact this proposal as part of the reauthorization of the transportation bill.