

way to protect religious freedom. There's also a wrong way: amending the Constitution. Some people say there should be a constitutional amendment to allow voluntary prayer in our public schools. But there already is one; it's the first amendment. For more than 200 years, the first amendment has protected our religious freedom and allowed many faiths to flourish in our homes, in our workplaces, and in our schools. Clearly understood and sensibly applied, it works. It does not need to be rewritten.

George Washington once said that Americans have, and I quote, "abundant reason to rejoice that in this land, every person may worship God according to the dictates of his own heart." Americans still have cause to rejoice that this most precious liberty is just as strong today as it was then, and it will still be there for our children in the 21st century.

Thanks for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 12:11 p.m. on May 29 in the Oval Office at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on May 30.

### **Statement on Further Nuclear Testing by Pakistan**

*May 30, 1998*

The United States condemns today's second round of nuclear tests by Pakistan. These tests can only serve to increase tensions in an already volatile region. With their recent tests, Pakistan and India are contributing to a self-defeating cycle of escalation that does not add to the security of either country. Both India and Pakistan need to renounce further nuclear and missile testing immediately and take decisive steps to reverse this dangerous arms race.

I will continue to work with leaders throughout the international community to reduce tensions in South Asia, to preserve the global consensus on nonproliferation.

I call on India and Pakistan to resume their direct dialog, to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty immediately and without conditions to reverse the arms race there, and to join the clear international consensus in support of nonproliferation.

### **Memorandum on Sanctions Against Pakistan for Detonation of a Nuclear Device**

*May 30, 1998*

Presidential Determination No. 98-25

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

*Subject:* Sanctions Against Pakistan for Detonation of a Nuclear Explosive Device

In accordance with section 102(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, I hereby determine that Pakistan, a non-nuclear-weapon state, detonated a nuclear explosive device on May 28, 1998. The relevant agencies and instrumentalities of the United States Government are hereby directed to take the necessary actions to impose the sanctions described in section 102(b)(2) of that Act.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the *Federal Register*.

**William J. Clinton**

### **Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting the Detonation of a Nuclear Device by Pakistan**

*May 30, 1998*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

Pursuant to section 102(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am hereby reporting that, in accordance with that section, I have determined that Pakistan, a non-nuclear-weapon state, detonated a nuclear explosive device on May 28, 1998. I have further directed the relevant agencies and instrumentalities of the United States Government to take the necessary actions to impose the sanctions described in section 102(b)(2) of that Act.

Sincerely,

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.

### **Statement on Support for Russian Reform**

*May 31, 1998*

On Friday, I welcomed Russia's new economic program for 1998 and encouraged strong IMF and World Bank engagement in support of reform. Implementation of this program will strengthen the fundamentals of the Russian economy and foster maintenance of a stable ruble. Following my conversation with President Yeltsin last week, we directed our officials to consult on the Russian economic and financial situation. The United States endorses additional conditional financial support from the international financial institutions, as necessary, to promote stability, structural reforms, and growth in Russia.

### **Memorandum on Assistance to Africa and Southeast Asia**

*May 29, 1998*

Presidential Determination No. 98-24

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

*Subject:* Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that up to \$37,000,000 be made available from the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk in Africa and Southeast Asia. These funds may be used, as appropriate, to provide contributions to international and nongovernmental agencies.

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of funds under this authority and to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 1.

### **Proclamation 7103—To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition From Imports of Wheat Gluten**

*May 30, 1998*

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### **A Proclamation**

1. On March 18, 1998, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) transmitted to the President a unanimous affirmative determination in its investigation under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the "Trade Act") (19 U.S.C. 2252), with respect to imports of wheat gluten provided for in subheadings 1109.00.10 and 1109.00.90 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS"). Under section 202 of the Trade Act, the USITC determined that such wheat gluten is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article. Further, the USITC, pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act ("NAFTA Implementation Act") (19 U.S.C. 3371(a)), made negative findings with respect to imports of wheat gluten from Canada and Mexico. The USITC also transmitted its recommendation made pursuant to section 202(e) of the Trade Act with respect to the action that would address the serious injury to the domestic industry and be most effective in facilitating the efforts of the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition.

2. Pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), and taking into account the considerations specified in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act, I have determined to implement action of a type described in section 203(a)(3). Such action shall take the form of quantitative limitations on imports of wheat gluten, provided for in HTS subheadings 1109.00.10 and 1109.00.90, imposed for a period of 3 years plus one day, with annual increases in such quota limits of six percent in the second year and in the third year. Except for products of Canada, Mexico,