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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.

## 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. The memorandum on sanctions against Pakistan is listed in Appendix D at the end of this volume.

## 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.