

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Battenfield, Pat A. to Whyman, William E. & Sherman, David J. re: Rwanda Paper for G-7 Briefing Book (2 pages)	06/25/1994	P1/b(1)

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
NSC Emails  
A1-Non-Record (Apr 94-Sept 94) ([Rwanda and Genocide...])  
OA/Box Number: 580000

### FOLDER TITLE:

[06/17/1994-06/27/1994]

2006-0646-F  
ch399

### 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]  
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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)]

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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

17-Jun-1994 13:30 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

## MEMORANDUM FOR:

Christina L. Funches ( FUNCHES )  
George M. Andricos ( ANDRICOS )

FROM: Pat A. Battenfield  
(BATTENFIELD)

SUBJECT: CBC Participation in WH Conference

## CBC Participation in Conference on Africa

## Background

The conference on Africa is set for June 26-27. Interest from business, PVO's, religious and academic communities has been overwhelming. We have, however, run into a serious problem with respect to the CBC. Whereas Subcommittee Chairmen Senator Simon and Rep. Johnston will be participating, the Caucus is currently intending not to participate. Their lack of participation would deprive us of important insights and perspectives members of the Caucus could provide. Their concerns appear three-fold.

First, there is lingering concern over our Haiti policy -- Randall Robinson pulled out of the conference, citing deep criticism over Haiti, and communicated this decision to the CBC.

Second, there may be a feeling of exclusion. We drew together the staffs of the subcommittees and CBC on June 7 to request their participation, solicit their input and even offer to co-host the event. The CBC sent a low-level staffer who apparently did not communicate back to either Chairman Mfume or CBC Foreign Affairs Chairman Payne. Thus, they seem to believe that there was a conscious/unconscious effort to exclude them when, as was expressed to us, "the CBC was the only group carrying water on Africa for many years when everyone else was ignoring it." The point seems to go beyond the question of Africa policy.

Finally, there is concern over our policy on Rwanda, although this will likely be somewhat muted by the shipment of American armored personnel carriers to Rwanda this week and our current characterization of what is going on there as "genocide."

## Points

-- As you know, the President has convened a conference at the end of June to bring in leading experts on Africa to discuss our policy towards the continent. This conference is set for June 26 and 27. The purpose is to exchange views about U.S. policies toward Africa and to call attention to the importance we all attach to these issues. The President will speak at the conference, and I plan to participate

fully, including hosting a luncheon on June 27.

- I regret there has been some misunderstanding about this conference, and I wanted to see if we could clear that up so that we can benefit from your knowledge, insights and long commitment to these issues at this important conference.
- This has been a late-forming conference that has gone through any number of transformations. It wasn't until a few weeks ago that the program really began to crystallize. Our people came to the Hill June 7 to meet with staff people from the CBC and subcommittees to talk about the program, solicit your inputs and offer to co-host the conference.
- The role that the CBC has played on Africa policy over the years has been vital, and your participation is very important to me personally. I hope we can work out a way for you to participate fully in the conference.

□

#### Rwanda

- I understand your concerns about Rwanda. This has been a tragic situation and we've been frustrated at the delays in the response. As you know, things are starting to move, however.
- Over the next few days, we will be shipping 50 armored personnel carriers to Kampala for introduction Rwanda. This will complement the increase in Ghana's troop presence there and help UNAMIR protect more lives, especially in Kigali. We're working as hard as we can with the UN, OAU and other nations to try to get the other African troop-contributing countries ready to go.
- We have stepped up our humanitarian assistance program. You may know that we have provided \$115 million in humanitarian assistance this fiscal year for Rwanda and Burundi, including \$94 million since the start of this crisis alone. We are flying in assistance to Tanzania and Burundi on military aircraft. This is the lion's share of the humanitarian relief effort.
- I know you have been concerned over how we're referring to events in Rwanda. You are aware that the Secretary of State a week ago said that what is going on in Rwanda is genocide, as defined under the 1948 convention. That's why we've supported so strongly the introduction of 5500 UN peacekeepers into Rwanda. That's why we have supported the U.N. Human Rights Commission sending a special rapporteur to Rwanda to investigate these acts of genocide and ensure that those responsible for acts of genocide be held accountable for their deeds. And that's why we're supporting a U.N. Security Council Resolution to quickly establish a panel of experts to document these cases for potential prosecution under international law.

(NOTE: The Genocide Convention does not impose a responsibility on the part of any government to take any specific action. We believe that creation of the peacekeeping force, the appointment of a special rapporteur, establishment of a panel of experts, and

our massive humanitarian assistance effort is an appropriate response.

CC: Non Records

( NONRECORD )

Additional Header Information Follows

Date Created: 17-Jun-1994 13:29

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## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

27-Jun-1994 09:04 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

## MEMORANDUM FOR:

Jonathan H. Spalter

( SPALTER )

## FROM:

Calvin A. Mitchell  
(MITCHELLC)

## SUBJECT:

guidance

White House Foreign Affairs Press Guidance  
Friday, June 24, 1994 -- 10:00 A.M.

## HAITI SANCTIONS

## New Developments

- The President signed an Executive Order freezing assets of Haitian nationals living in Haiti. Treasury issued implementing instructions this morning, including a list of over 230 names of wealthy Haitians. The E.O. is intended to target propertied individuals who have supported the illegal regime and prolonged the suffering of the Haitian people.
- Bill Gray and representatives of the Turks and Caicos Islands and UK signed a Memorandum of Understanding June 18 establishing a land-based refugee processing facility on Grand Turk Island. We hope that the facility will be operational by mid-July.

## REGARDING BRIBING MILITARY TO DEPART AND AMNESTY

- Our policy is clear (refer to POTUS on TODAY SHOW, 6/20). We insist the three military leaders leave and that the military fulfill all its Governor's Island (GI) commitments including the return of Aristide and ending any political role by then.
- Our view on amnesty is as contained in GI Agreement signed by Cedras and Aristide last year. Amnesty is a matter for Haitians to work out through their constitutional process. We will respect their decisions.
- One of our conditions for lifting sanctions is that the deployment of UNMIH be permitted in a cooperative fashion by the GOH. We are working with the UN and other countries to reconfigure the UNMIH to address conditions in Haiti after the departure of the military leaders. Aristide, the Friends and the OAS have all endorsed such a mandate.
- One mission for UNMIH will be to help the GOH restructure

the army and orient it toward its consitutional roles. It will also help set up and train the new police. This will be done in full cooperation with the restored democratic government. We are continuing to consult with allies and at the UN on UNMIH.

□

#### Points

- The U.S. has worked with the other "Friends of Haiti" to impose steadily tougher sanctions against the Haitian leadership since the 1990 coup. Beginning with the OAS trade embargo extending through targeted sanctions against the military leadership.
- We are determined that Haiti's military leaders must step down so that democracy may be restored and Aristide can return.
- Last month following a policy review and with our support, the UN imposed sanctions designed to increase pressure on the military to step down.
- The President announced June 10 two additional steps that will help remove from power the military leaders who control Haiti in order to restore democracy and return Aristide to power:
  - o He signed an Executive Order banning private financial transactions between Haiti and the United States and through the United States between Haiti and other countries. This does not apply to humanitarian activities.
  - o He directed Secretary of Transportation Pena to instruct all U.S and Haitian air carriers to cease scheduled services between our two nations. In order to allow those Americans and others who wish to leave to Haiti to do so in an orderly fashion, this measure will take effect as of June 25.
- Because of the ban on commercial passenger flights and financial transactions, we are advising Americans not engaged in essential diplomatic or humanitarian work to depart Haiti as early as possible. The US embassy in Haiti is sending home its dependents and a number of its personnel. The Embassy will maintain a reduced staff to ensure it can provide services to American citizens, administer humanitarian aid programs, continue refugee processing, and monitor and report on the situation in Haiti.
- We are also taking very seriously the issue of enforcement and have made significant and diplomatic progress in ensuring the sanctions work.
- An eleven-person assessment team was in the Dominican Republic to determine what future logistical and other support will be needed by the Dominican government to seal its border to Haiti against smuggling of sanctioned goods.

- Very pleased with the progress of Bill Gray's efforts.
- We have reached agreement with both Jamaica and the Turks and Caicos Islands on use of facilities on their territory or in their territorial waters for processing Haitian migrants.
- The US naval ship Comfort, and the Ukrainian vessel are moored off the coast of Port Royal, Jamaica. One month from now, we will open a second facility on the Turks and Caicos Islands.
- (If asked about Aristide's implied endorsement of military intervention: we have not ruled in or out any option, including the military option. We are now focusing on sanctions.)

#### Russian Chemical Weapons

- We are still analyzing the data the Russian have provided under the Wyoming Memorandum of Understanding (bilateral data exchange and verification experiment).
- Our preliminary view, however, is that the data they have provided appears not to include some information, for example, efforts to develop binary chemical weapons.
- We often seek clarification of data exchanged under agreement such as this and the MOU has provisions for seeking such clarifications.
- We are requesting consultations with the Russians to pursue this question.

#### North Korea

##### New Developments:

- North Koreans agree to freeze major elements of nuclear program; to keep IAEA inspections in place and maintaining continuity of safeguards; third round talks to take place in Geneva next month; sanctions discussions will be suspended during third round of talks.
- Dole says that Administration can't trust North Koreans to keep freeze in place.

##### Points

##### On North Korea Response

- As the President said, we have received formal confirmation from North Korea that it will freeze major elements of its nuclear program while a new round of talks between our nations proceeds.
- We welcome this as a very positive development which



restores the basis of talks between our nations.

- These new developments mark not a solution to the problem, but a new opportunity to find a solution.
- Now is not the time to be either wildly optimistic or pessimistic about these developments. What matters here is what the North Koreans say and what they do.
- In the meantime, we shall be steady, persistent and pragmatic in testing any new possible opening as we go along.

#### On Third Round Talks

- We have informed the North Koreans that we are ready to go forward with a new round of talks in Geneva next month.
- In addition to the nuclear issue, we are prepared to discuss the full range of security, political, and economic issues that affect North Korea's relationship with the international community.
- Though we won't rule out any issues for discussion at the talks, the main focus will be on the nuclear issues.
- During those discussions we will suspend our efforts to pursue a sanctions resolution in the United Nations.

#### On Sanctions Consultations

[.]

- We will suspend our consultations on sanctions at the UN during the course of the third round of US-DPRK talks.
- Meanwhile, such consultation will continue -- but we will not, of course, actively press for a resolution.
- As we move toward a third round, our focus naturally will shift to those talks.

#### On Dole's Criticisms

- As the President has said, we view the North Korean message as a very positive development which we hope will lead to a resolution of all the issues that divide Korea from the international community.
- The President also said that the point of insisting throughout that IAEA inspectors remain on site is to ensure that the North Koreans abide by their commitment to freeze major elements of their nuclear program.
- Now is not the time for partisan comments.

#### On Date for Third Round

- We are in the process of working with the North Koreans at the working level in New York to work out the dates. We anticipate it would be in early July. The talks will be led

by Ambassador Gallucci.

On Kim-Kim Summit

- We fully support the initiative of President Kim Young Sam of South Korea to resume North-South dialogue.

On Consultations about Providing North Korea with Light Water Reactor

- We have had preliminary consultations with Japan, South Korea, and other allies on the issue.
- Any details on the provision of light water reactor technology to North Korea would have to be worked out as part of a broad and thorough approach to resolving the nuclear issue in a third round of high-level talks.
- Last July, we said that we want to be helpful in replacing North Korea's graphite-moderated reactors with light water reactors, but we have made no commitments with respect to financing or provision of this technology.

On Nuclear Security Assurances

- We have said we would be willing to discuss security assurances concerning use and deployment of nuclear weapons in a third round of US/DPRK talks.

On Need to Account for Past Nuclear Activities

- We need to account for past nuclear activities. Now that North Korea has damaged one method for doing that -- nondestructive analysis -- they need to agree with the IAEA on an alternative, such as special inspections.
- Accounting for past nuclear activities will be a subject of the third round, as we have always envisioned.
- We told North Korea from the start that if they defueled the reactor outside of agreed IAEA procedures, we would not go to a third round. When the IAEA reported to the Security Council that North Korea had crossed that line, we called off the third round.
- In canceling the third round, we said that it was up to North Korea to restore the basis for a dialogue. Merely offering to talk did not suffice, but the commitment to a verifiable freeze of major elements of its program, monitored by the IAEA, did.

On Jimmy Carter

- As the President has said, we thank President Carter for the important role he played in helping to achieve this step.

On Troop Deployment

- I will not comment on the specifics of any such actions.
- We will take whatever prudent measures are necessary for the defense of our forces in South Korea and to assist in the defense of that nation.
- We will keep under review any further measures necessary.

NATO/PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE/RUSSIA

New Development:

- FM Kozyrev yesterday signed Partnership for Peace Framework Document.

Points

On Russia's Joining the PFP

- We welcome this important step, and look forward to strengthening European security with Russia through the Partnership for Peace.

On PFP Background

- The January NATO Summit took major, concrete steps to update NATO and ensure that it remains central to post-Cold War European security.
- The Partnership for Peace will transform NATO's relations with the militaries of Europe's new democracies from seminars and exchanges to operating partnership. There will be a full-time presence at NATO headquarters and a military Coordination Cell at SHAPE.
- Planning, training, and exercising together, can influence how eastern militaries think about their role in a democracy, prepare them to act with NATO if the need arises (e.g., implementing a Bosnian settlement).
- Field exercises will begin this year, including two in the East.
- We are committed to the ultimate expansion of full NATO membership.
- We do not want to draw new dividing lines in Europe based on revived sense of threat/confrontation. But PFP will promote habits of cooperation that would facilitate rapid extension of the NATO security guarantee if our best efforts toward an inclusive Europe do not succeed.
- In PFP each partner can largely determine the intensity of its cooperation with NATO. We hope Russia will use its large and sophisticated defense establishment to become a major player.
- There will be no formal special status for anyone, and no Partner has veto over NATO's relations with any other-- including eventual membership. We believe Russia

understands and accepts this.

- U.S.-Russian bilateral defense relationship will remain intense, e.g. in dealing with the Cold War's nuclear legacy.

#### ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY

##### Points

- This is a pivotal moment in world affairs -- a moment when we can expand the frontiers of freedom, create a more prosperous global economy, give millions in war-torn lands a chance to enjoy a normal life safe from the world's deadliest weapons.
- The leadership of the United States is indispensable and we intend to exercise that leadership.
- Since taking office, our strategy has been based on three priorities: security, prosperity and democracy.
  - shaping our defense forces and our policies to meet the new security challenges.
  - putting economics at the heart of our foreign policy.
  - promoting the spread of democracy abroad.
- With the waning of the black-white world of the Cold War, there remains a desire for simple answers to complex issues.
- The end of the superpower standoff between the United States and the Soviet Union lifted the lid off a caldron of smoldering ethnic hatreds.
- We need new approaches to create conditions of greater peace and prosperity.
- Let us be clear: The US cannot solve every problem, nor should we try. But we will not turn our back on the world. America will continue to assume the obligations and risks of leadership.
- Hitler believed the US was too soft and withdrawn to play a role in Europe. He was proved wrong. And those who have similar thoughts now will also be proved wrong.
- When our most important interests are at stake, we will not hesitate to act alone, if necessary. Where we share a common interest, we will work through NATO and the United Nations.

## Points

- The President is looking forward to the Naples summit, where he can rejoin the leaders in Europe and pick up on the issues we have previously discussed.
- Growth and job creation continue to be a priority for me, and for my other G-7 colleagues.
- As in past years, Russian President Yeltsin will join the G-7 leaders. But different from the past, he will be a partner with the seven on the second days' discussion of global and political issues.
- There is a well defined agenda including: other economies in transition, nuclear power safety, post-Uruguay Round trade steps, debt and the developing countries, and environmental issues.

## Summit Themes

- A Pivot Summit. We will seek to finish up issues from previous summits and then move on to set the global economic agenda for the post-Cold War world.
- Employment. We will seek to build on the success of the President's Detroit Jobs Conference initiative by developing a set of commonly agreed employment principles to guide each G-7 nation's policies.
- Growth and Trade. We are pushing for a strong endorsement of macroeconomic policies that support sustained world growth, and expect a commitment from our G-7 partners to implement the Uruguay Round by year-end.
- Russia. In Naples, the G-7 will deepen their partnership with Russia by including President Yeltsin as an equal in the summit political communique. We will commend Russia for progress in economic reform to date. We are exploring the possibilities for further multilateral support through the IMF conditional on Moscow implementing additional reform measures.
- Ukraine. We will also push for a meaningful economic reform program in Ukraine, and will work for multilateral financial support in direct proportion to the pace of such actions. Additionally, we are seeking an agreement with Ukraine that would shut down Chernobyl in exchange for our help in making other Ukrainian nuclear plants safer.
- Environment, Population and Debt. A push to follow-up on the Rio Conference agenda is likely. We are examining a possible role for the new World Trade Organization (WTO) regarding issues of trade and the environment. The G-7 also will most likely give a very strong endorsement of the upcoming Cairo conference on

population. Additionally, we will be discussing ways to further ease the debt burdens of developing nations.

- Assistance for Democratization. The US has already moved to extend significant aid to South Africa (\$200 million this year) and the Middle East peace process (\$500 million over 5 years). Our G-7 partners, the IMF, and the World Bank also have offered assistance. We will highlight these efforts as models of the helping hand that we will extend to other countries willing to participate in the historic rise of democracy and market economics.

#### JAPAN

- As indicated by the President in February, we are seeking neither "managed trade" nor "numerical targets." Rather, we are looking for objective criteria, both quantitative and qualitative, to measure progress toward greater openness in the Japanese market.
- We are pleased that we have been able to restart the Framework Negotiations with Japan. A number of outstanding issues remain, and we are working actively to resolve them. The efforts of working groups in several key sectors -- automobiles and auto parts, insurance, and government procurement -- are particularly noteworthy. [NOTE: We have attempted NOT to make the Naples summit a deadline for completing the Framework Negotiations.]

#### URUGUAY ROUND/GATT

- We are committed to seeing implementation of the Uruguay Round agreement by year-end.
- We are working actively with Congress on funding and other issues. We do not believe that any of the current obstacles here are insurmountable.

#### CHINA/MFN

- A decision announcing the extension of MFN for China was recently announced by the President. The Administration will oppose any legislation, including that which may be shortly introduced by Congresswoman Pelosi, that would establish tough trade sanctions against China and undermine this decision. We do not believe that sanctions beyond those the President imposed will pass Congress [and therefore a veto will not be necessary].

CHINA MFN

## Points

- The President decided that the United States should renew MFN trading status toward China, because of my judgment that renewal offers the best opportunity to lay the basis for sustainable progress in human rights and for the advancement of our other interests with China.
- Extending MFN and delinking it from human rights will avoid isolating China and permit the United States to engage the Chinese not only in economic contacts but in cultural, educational and other non-economic areas as well.
- The United States will continue a vigorous human rights strategy which includes the maintenance of existing sanctions, expanded international broadcasting, increased support for NGOs in China, working with the business community to come up with a statement of principles for business operations in China, and a more activist position on China issues in multilateral fora like the UN Human Rights Commission.
- The President believes that this combined approach - MFN renewal, delinkage and a vigorous human rights strategy - will make it more likely that China will play a responsible role, both at home and abroad.
- It's in Europe's interests as much as the United States' to see a strong, stable and prosperous China. Avoiding a confrontation with China over MFN promotes that stability.
- Both the United States and Europe benefit from a dynamic Asia-Pacific region, both in terms of export markets and in terms of our imports from that region.

[.]

## Rwanda

## New Developments

- French troops began flying into Zaire in preparation for movement into Rwanda. The French move is a stop-gap measure until the UN mission can be fully deployed.
- We have begun sending 50 APCs to Kampala where they will be used for the training of Ghanaian troops and driven to Kigali.

## Points

- We strongly support the French action. It is supported by the UN. However, we have insisted that this action clearly be a humanitarian action.
- We have discussed the French efforts with the RPF at the UN.
- We greatly respect the actions of the interim government in Burundi to respond to the tremendous pressures their country has faced in the wake of the recent tragedy in Rwanda,

including the flow of refugees across the border.

- The United States is doing everything possible to ensure the security and stability of Burundi, including the supply of large amounts of humanitarian assistance, financial support for U.N. Human Rights officials and diplomatic support through visits like that of Ambassador David Rawson last week.
- We have been deeply concerned over the continuing tragedy in Rwanda. We have are providing \$68 million in humanitarian assistance for Rwandan refugees, including food, medicine, blankets and other supplies. Our military is flying in three plane loads a day of food into Burundi.
  - o This is by far the lion's share of the humanitarian relief effort. Our efforts have helped to save lives throughout the neighboring countries.
  - o We've also sent disaster relief teams into Rwanda to assist the distribution of humanitarian relief there.
- We share the frustration over the slowness in drawing together an international peacekeeping force. That is why we have been so involved with the process of getting peacekeepers back into Rwanda. The Vice President's meeting with UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali, OAU Secretary General Salim Salim and Tanzanian President Mwinyi in South Africa on May 10 helped drive this process, leading to a UNSC Resolution less than a week later to authorize 5500 troops.
  - o We have assisted the UN planning process and mobilized to provide equipment, airlift, training and financial support for the operation.
  - o We have contacted numerous African countries to obtain their support for the mission, and are supporting the UN peacekeeping secretariat with their coordination of the dozen or so country forces that have to be merged into this mission.
  - o We previously pre-positioned military equipment in Europe to assist its quick delivery. For example, we have begun shipping 50 armored personnel carriers for this mission to Kampala, where they will be used for the training of Ghanaian troops and driven to Kigali.
- We have every reason to believe that what we've seen in Rwanda constitutes genocide under the 1948 convention. That is why we've supported so strongly the introduction of UN peacekeepers into Rwanda and why we have urged the U.N. Human Rights Commission to send a special rapporteur to Rwanda to investigate these acts of genocide and ensure that those responsible for acts of genocide be held accountable for their deeds.
  - o (IF ASKED) The Genocide Convention does not impose a responsibility on the part of any government to take



any specific action. We believe that the introduction of the peacekeeping force and the appointment of a special rapporteur is an appropriate response.

#### Business and Investment Opportunities in Russia

- Economic assistance for Russia and NIS important means to support reform. But in the long run, trade and investment - not aid -- will provide the fuel to make reforms durable.
- Promoting trade and investment in Russia thus a key priority. Secretary Brown led a successful trade mission to Moscow in March. Took along 28 US CEO's from major firms. Message: America ready to do business with Russia, if Russia will establish environment conducive to doing business.
- Under Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission, we are working to convince Russian government to lower tariff barriers, quotas, and tax laws that act as disincentives.
- Message is getting through. Yeltsin decrees of last week indicate realization that climate for investment in Russia needs to be improved.
- President and VP have also pushed major oil and gas projects. Tremendous potential for resource-rich Russia to earn hard currency using technology and know-how of US firms.
- Anticipate signing of contract when Chernomyrdin visits next week between Russian government and international consortium (50% share by US firms Marathon & McDermott) to develop offshore oil fields near Sakhalin Island.
- Total investment estimated to be \$10 billion.
- Signing of this deal of this size important signal to other would be investors. Also blazes the trail for the next mega-project, Texaco development of oil field at Timan Pechora worth more than \$2 billion.
- Many obstacles to completion of deal overcome through direct intervention by President and VP with Yeltsin and Chernomyrdin.

#### US-Russian-Ukrainian Trilateral Accord

- We are extremely pleased with the success of the Trilateral accord that President Clinton signed with Presidents Yeltsin and Kravchuk in January.
- Its implementation is far ahead of schedule: the Ukrainian side had promised to ship 200 warheads to Russian for dismantlement by mid-November of this year. By mid-June, they had already shipped 240 warheads from all three types of weapons deployed in Ukraine: SS-19 and SS-24 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and AS-15 air-

launched cruise missiles (ALCMs).

- Ukraine has agreed to ship all of its warheads before the end of 1996. In return, Russia has agreed to compensate Ukraine for the value of the nuclear materials in the warheads. Ukraine has already received two shipments of fuel rods for its nuclear power plants in compensation from Russia.

CC: Non Records

( NONRECORD )

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Delivery-Receipt Requested: NO

Message Priority: FIRST\_CLASS

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