

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Dallas Brown to Kelly Letts, re: [Memo] (4 pages)	09/25/1995	P1/b(1)
002. email	Shawn McCormick to Pat Battenfield, et al., re: Update contribution (5 pages)	10/27/1995	P1/b(1)
003. email	Shawn McCormick to Susan Rice, re: Updated Update (6 pages)	10/30/1995	P1/b(1)
004. email	Steven Andreasen to Anne Witkowsky, re: Chirac Briefing Memo and Points (17 pages)	01/30/1996	P1/b(1)
005. email	Christina Burrell to George Andricos, et al., re: Input for Hilley [partial] (1 page)	02/15/1996	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 NSC Emails
 MSMail - Non-Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
 OA/Box Number: 605000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/03/1995 - 02/17/1996]

2007-1550-F
 ke2076

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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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.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 03 July 95 15:22

FROM Battenfield, Pat

CLASSIFICATION ***** CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND *****

SUBJECT Briefing Papers for Mtgs w/First Ladies of Mali and Botswana

TO Wise, William M.

CARBON_COPY Beardsley, Tyler S.
Deshazer, Macarthur X.
Fuerth, Leon S.
Hilty, JoAnne M.
Jensen, Noelle B.
Marshall, Dana M.
Moore, Lori A.
Reed, George
Saunders, Richard M.
Schmidt, Sandra E.
Sullivan, Kathryn
Marcel T. Thomas
Van DeCar, Karen J.
Wilhelm, Richard J.
Woolston, Ann E.

TEXT_BODY

[[MALIFL.DOC : 3935 in MALIFL.DOC]][[BOTSWAFL.DOC : 3936 in BOTSWAFL.DOC]]

Per your conversation with Mac DeShazer, attached are briefing papers done for the First Lady's meetings with the First Ladies of Mali and Botswana.

ATTACHMENT FILE DATE 28 June 95 19:28

ATTACHMENT FILE NAME MALIFL.DOC

TALKING POINTS FOR THE FIRST LADY'S
MEETING WITH MRS. ADAM BA KONARE, OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALI
Thursday, June 29, 1995

Background

Mali is one of the stars of the new democrats in West Africa. The President and the National Assembly have taken their responsibilities seriously; welcoming human rights groups; encouraging grass-root democratic participation; implementing tough economic policies; and promoting development and education; especially among women, as the keys to the future.

Mali is the third largest AID recipient and boasts the largest Peace Corps contingent in Sub-Saharan Africa. USAID supports funding for projects specifically targeted at promoting women's rights and education. One USAID development project, the Haute Vallee Project, promotes the use of village cooperatives to support agricultural marketing, credit, extension services, natural resource management and literacy. Since 1988 self-managed cooperatives have improved access to credit and provided functional literacy training to over 7,000 women. Another education project has helped open 36 new village based schools where half the students and 40 percent of the teachers are female. USAID Mali has also been involved since 1992 in an AIDS education and peer educator training programs which are highly successful and ongoing. Talking Points

-- We applaud steps Mali has taken to address the problems of human rights groups, encouraging grass-root democratic participation and promoting development and education.

-- Role played by women in Mali's economy is crucial. We encourage continuation of programs such as that administered by USAID in the Haute Valle project which give women and small entrepreneurs increased access to credit and literacy programs. In addition, almost 3,000 women have received training in organizing and managing credit unions.

-- The U.S., through our extensive USAID programs strongly supports increased access to education for all Malians, but especially women and girls.

-- I'm pleased to note that our efforts combined with those of your government have helped raise the access rate for seven year old girls to education -- 83 percent between 1989 and 1994.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

28 June 95 19:28

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

BOTSWAFL.DOC

TALKING POINTS FOR FIRST LADY'S MEETING
WITH MRS. OLEBILE MASIRE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
Thursday, June 29, 1995

Background

Botswana is Africa's oldest and most prosperous democracy. It has been a leader and role model not just in southern Africa but throughout the world. One of Botswana's key accomplishments has been in protecting human rights, particularly advancing the rights of women.

Described as an economic "basket case" at its independence, Botswana has wisely used its considerable natural resources (Botswana is the world's largest producer of gem diamonds). With careful cautious development policies, Botswana has boasted the world's highest growth rates over the past two decades, averaging more than 9 percent a year.

Talking Points

-- The United States values its continued excellent relations with Botswana. Botswana is a good friend, an example for other nations, and a force for stability in southern Africa.

-- I understand that Botswana recently hosted the African American Institute's preparatory meeting for the Beijing Women's Conference. The Beijing Women's Conference will address issues of vital importance and I am glad to see nations like Botswana taking an active interest.

-- I applaud the Government of Botswana for its strong efforts to educate its population on HIV and the AIDS pandemic.

-- Botswana should also be proud of its strong record of environmental protection. Botswana's experience demonstrates that conservative management of natural resources provides real economic benefits.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 11 July 95 16:25
FROM Simon, Steven N.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Subject: FW: AZT Use in Africa [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Schwartz, Eric P.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

This came up while you were gone. In RAC's view, this is Susan poaching on your territory because (a) you were not here and (b) the President--and TL--really care about this. The memo below was supposed to go from me (Global) and Africa. Clearly, this request was ignored. Suggest you touch base with McCormack on this and explain that AIDS in Africa is your issue and he should buzz off. At the least, be prepared to tell RAC that you have done this.\\ SS

From: McCormick, Shawn H.
To: @NSA - Nat'l Security Advisor; @UP - APNSA Special Assistants
CC: /R, Record at A1; @AFRICA - African Affairs; @GLOBAL - Global Affairs
Subject: AZT Use in Africa [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, July 07, 1995 08:18 PM

Tony:

As per your request on the issue of using AZT to reduce perinatal transmission of the HIV virus, AID responded to our (African Affairs/Global Affairs) questions with the following answers (these are abbreviated responses):

1. Process for AZT protocol in the developing world.

Currently, the CDC is planning to implement pilot projects in Cote d'Ivoire and Thailand to assess the actual costs, feasibility with resource poor settings and potential impact of AZT use during the pregnancy of HIV-positive women. USAID currently supports research to explore other promising interventions to reduce perinatal HIV transmission which may prove to be more cost effective and feasible in developing country settings.

2. Prospective budget to conduct large-scale AZT program for HIV-positive pregnant women in Africa.

There are currently 121 million women of reproductive age in

sub-Saharan Africa, of which an estimated 4 million are HIV-positive. Excluding comprehensive screening costs, AZT treatment for these women would cost over \$3 billion USD annually - or 10 times the current global budget for HIV/AIDS prevention in the world.

3. Technical, policy and program implications.

AZT is currently not available in most of sub-Saharan Africa due to its high cost and lack of required clinical monitoring. One ethical consideration is whether AZT is provided to a mother only during pregnancy or is it continued after childbirth. It must also be noted that every child that is born to an HIV positive mother will become an orphan within 1 to 7 years. We currently do not have adequate resources to provide significant support for AIDS orphans.

The potential of AZT to prevent perinatal transmission on a large-scale would have to be considered in the context of the costs and effectiveness of other available interventions. A careful analysis of this intervention leads to the conclusion that this activity would be very low on the list of priorities for global HIV-AIDS programs.

Note: Carol Lancaster believes that USAID should limit its support research to efforts that assess the impact of AZT during pregnancy. In addition, she urges that we might encourage other donors to consider funding AZT for HIV-positive pregnant women, particularly the Japanese.

Please let us know if there is more information that you would like on this subject.

Shawn.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 20 July 95 17:36
FROM Wise, William M.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Subject: RE: [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Walsh, Helen C.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Thanks, Helen. This is very helpful. Bill.

From: Walsh, Helen C.
To: Wise, William M.
CC: /R, Record at A1; @NSC - NSC Staff
Subject: [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, July 20, 1995 05:30 PM

In response to your request for a detailed geographic breakdown of World Bank lending, attached are totals for loans approved for WB FY95 (July 1, 1994 to June 30 1995). As you can see, the World Bank is active in a large number of countries; it provides substantial support for our foreign policy priorities (Mexico rescue, Haiti reconstruction, FSU and Eastern Europe transition, poverty alleviation and prevention of AIDs in Africa); and nothing has been approved for the pariahs du jour (Cuba, Iraq, Iran, Libya, N Korea, Serbia, Sudan, Zaire), some of which are either not members or are in the process of being booted out of the institution.

IBRD IDA TOTAL

Albania 0 67.4 67.4
Algeria 331 0 331
Argentina 1/ 1425 0 1425
Armenia 0 116.7 116.7
Azerbaijan 0 81.8 81.8

Bangladesh 0 183.8 183.8
Belize 0 11.5 11.5
Benin 0 75.8 75.8
Bolivia 0 94.7 94.7
Brazil 2/ 552.0 0 552.0
Bulgaria 125 0 125
Burkina Faso 0 47 47
Burundi 3/ 0 35.9 35.9

Cambodia 0 37 37
Cameroon 0 86 86
Cape Verde 0 11.5 11.5
CAE 0 16.6 16.6
Chad 0 67.4 67.4
Chile 155 0 155
China 4/ 2369.5 630 2999.5
Colombia 62 0 62
Cote D'Ivoire 0 303.4 303.4
Croatia 120 0 120

Dom Rep 28 0 28

Ecuador 312 0 312
Egypt 5/ 26.7 53.3 80
Estonia 30 0 30
Ethiopia 0 142.2 142.2

Gabon 5.2 0 5.2
Georgia 0 103.1 103.1
Ghana 0 294.5 294.5
Guatemala 9.4 0 9.4
Guinea 0 65.5 65.5
Guinea-Bissau 0 22 22
Guyana 0 22.1 22.1

Haiti 6/ 0 90 90
Honduras 0 67.1 67.1
Hungary 38 0 38
India 7/ 1118.8 944.7 2063.5
Indonesia 8/ 1417 0 1417

Jordan 146.6 0 146.6

Kazakhstan 283.1 0 283.1
Kenya 0 65.4 65.4
Korea 9/ 275 0 275
Kyrgyz Rep 0 77 77
Laos 0 19.2 19.2
Latvia 53 0 53
Lebanon 90.7 0 90.7
Lithuania 32 0 32

Macedonia 24 99 123
Madagascar 0 46.4 46.4
Malawi 0 140 140
Maldives 0 13.4 13.4
Mali 0 66 66
Mauritania 0 72.2 72.2

Mauritius 46.5 0 46.5
 Mexico 10/ 2387.4 0 2387.4
 Moldova 90 0 90
 Morocco 57.6 0 57.6

Nicaragua 0 63.3 63.3
 Niger 0 16.8 16.8

Pakistan 466 240 706
 Panama 25 0 25
 Paraguay 96.5 0 96.5
 Peru 446.4 0 446.4
 Philippines 18 0 18
 Poland 215 0 215

Romania 55.4 0 55.4
 Russia 1741.3 0 1741.3
 Rwanda 11/ 0 50 50

Senegal 0 218.9 218.9
 Sierra Leone 0 36.3 36.3
 Sri Lanka 0 39 39
 St. Lucia 3.4 3.5 6.7
 Swaziland 29 0 29

Tanzania 0 12.5 12.5
 Thailand 513.1 0 513.1
 Togo 0 36.6 36.6
 Trinidad and
 Tobago 31.3 0 31.3
 Tunisia 272.8 0 272.8
 Turkey 12/ 250 0 250
 Turkmenistan 25 0 25

Uganda 0 82 82
 Ukraine 646 0 646
 Uruguay 15.6 0 15.6
 Uzbekistan 226 0 226

Venezuela 148 0 148
 Vietnam 0 415 415

Zambia 0 192.7 192.7

1/ Argentina's largest loan, \$500 million, is for restructuring its fragile financial sector.

2/ Brazil's largest loan, \$211 million, is to combat rural poverty.

3/ Burundi's projects are emergency related.

4/ Close to 1/3 of FY 95 funds for China are devoted to health, education, housing and poverty reduction. The rest is for physical and technical

infrastructure.

5/ Egypt could borrow far more from IDA if it would perform better. US is partly to blame for this, since US money is easier to qualify for. As a result, Egyptian economic reform pace is slower than it would be otherwise.

6/ \$40 million of the funds for Haiti are rapid disbursing emergency loans.

7/ India's FY 95 programs focus on financial sector development, an important US economic objective, and social services (health, education).

8/ Emphasis in Indonesia is rural development and education.

9/ Korea was graduated from the WB this spring. However, there are a number of projects in the pipeline. Korea is the only country to have moved from IDA-only status (\$200 m per capita income in 1960s) to graduation (\$8000 per capita).

10/ FY 95 program for Mexico is focused on financial sector in the wake of peso crisis.

11/ Rwanda's FY 95 program is emergency related.

12/ Turkey could borrow more if its performance was better.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 20 September 95 14:59
FROM Andricos, George M.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Suettinger, Robert L.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY [[NEWBAD.DOC : 3636 in NEWBAD.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 7 June 95 17:30
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** NEWBAD.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 7, 1995

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

A Threat to American Leadership:
American Overseas Interests Act of 1995 (H.R. 1561)

The House today resumed debate on legislation that threatens America's ability to preserve our global leadership and to safeguard the security and prosperity of the American people. H.R. 1561, the "American Overseas Interests Act of 1995," would limit the President's ability to respond to foreign threats and carry out foreign policy. By slashing our budget for foreign affairs, it would deprive our nation of the resources necessary to meet the challenges and seize the opportunities of the post-Cold War world. The bill would undercut Administration efforts to streamline its foreign affairs agencies --where staff is already being cut by 4700 -- and would create new, inefficient layers of bureaucracy.

The Clinton Administration stands ready to work with Congress to craft a bill that the President can sign. But the

President -- in order to protect our nation and advance the interests of the American people and on the advice of his senior foreign policy advisors -- will veto the bill as it now stands.

H.R. 1561 includes provisions that would, among other things:

- ù Compel changes in our refugee and migration policy and restrict the President's ability to respond to boat migration, which could precipitate a mass migration to the United States and increase illegal alien smuggling (Sections 2104/ 2252).

- ù Obstruct our efforts to stop North Korea's nuclear program by potentially blocking the release of funds to implement the Framework Agreement we secured with Pyongyang. The bill requires cumbersome, unnecessary Presidential Determinations and advance notification be provided to Congressional committees before the release of funds (Section 2641-2645).

- ù Derail our support for democratic reform in Russia and the other New Independent States by undercutting Presidential flexibility in promoting free market and democratic reform (Section 3224).

- ù Impair the President's ability to manage American relations with China by:

- Lifting current restraints on arms sales to Taiwan, which could destabilize U.S.-Chinese relations without enhancing Taiwan's long-term security (Section 2601).

- Requiring the President to appoint a Special Envoy to Tibet -- an action that would harm relations with China without improving the status of the Dalai Lama or helping the Tibetan people (Section 2302).

- more -

- ù

- ù Reduce funding for developing country debt reduction by 75%. If it were to become law, H.R. 1561 would force the United States to renege on its pledge to join other developed countries and reduce by two thirds debts owed by the world's poorest, most indebted countries--many of them in Africa

- ù Stop, in any meaningful sense, American leadership in international organizations by placing restrictions on assistance to international organizations and our ability to meet certain international treaty obligations.

ù Potentially cripple world-wide development programs by cutting the Development d for Africa by almost 25%, cutting aid to Central and Eastern Europe by 32%, and reducing world-wide development assistance funding by 34% below the President's FY 1996 request.

ù Force the sacrifice of any aid that has been authorized but not spent, after three years. H.R. 1561 would return to the Treasury \$2.1 billion in aid now in the "pipeline" that is being used by private, non-profit American organizations to provide direct services in developing countries. This would include \$250 million in assistance to Africa targeted to reduce infant mortality, improve basic education for girls and slow the spread of AIDS. (Section 3286)

ù Require the President to give Congress 15 days notice before responding to "unanticipated contingencies" and require that he determine that providing emergency assistance is in our "vital national interests." This would hinder the President's ability to act rapidly and effectively in the face of a crisis (Section 3401-3403).

ù Require the President to establish an elaborate program to monitor the end use of all military equipment and technology transferred to our friends and allies and prevent their diversion to unauthorized recipients. It provides no mechanism to fund or implement this scheme -- except to use borrowed money from the Defense and Treasury Departments. (Section 3192).

ù Cut almost a billion dollars from our support for the multilateral development banks and other international lending institutions, the activities of which created nearly \$5 billion in jobs and exports for U.S. firms in the past two years.

#

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 27 October 95 17:02
FROM McCormick, Shawn H.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: POTUS GUIDANCE for TROTTER GROUP [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Battenfield, Pat
Deshazer, Macarthur X.
McCormick, Shawn H.
Rice, Susan E.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY [[POTUSTRO.DOC : 4417 in POTUSTRO.DOC]]

Proposed draft.

From: Cullin, Brian P.
To: @NSC - NSC Staff
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: POTUS GUIDANCE for TROTTER GROUP [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, October 26, 1995 08:09 PM

The President will be interviewed at 1600 on 1 November by the Trotter Group, African American editorial writers and columnists. Ala USA Today, Hearst, Sperling preparations we request issue papers with talking points in areas you believe the President may get queried. Obvious African hotspots (S. Africa, Rwanda, Burundi, Nigeria) are candidates but don't limit to these. Please submit your pearls by Saturday. Thanks, Brian

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 27 October 95 17:1

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** POTUSTRO.DOC

POTUS INTERVIEW BY TROTTER GROUP

POINTS TO BE MADE ON AFRICA
November 1, 1995

U.S. Interests

ù Critics say we have no national security or economic interests
in Africa -- hence, we must reduce or eliminate economic

assistance to the continent.

ù Such views are wrong. Africa matters to the United States.

ù Our national security and economic interests in Africa include the following:

- Assisting the people of Africa to achieve democracy and sustainable development.

- Capturing the potential of its people and its potential as an important partner in trade and investment, a largely untapped market for U.S. exports and investments. 1994 U.S. exports to Africa totaled \$4.4 billion -- 22 percent more than our exports to the entire former Soviet Union;

- Countering the threats of terrorism, narcotics and environmental degradation;

- Preventing and mitigating humanitarian crises;

- Nurturing historic ties that unite this country with Africa -- where 30 million Americans trace their roots.

Sustained Funding for Africa

ù Congress wants to cut development assistance to Africa by one-third, substantially more than cuts to other regions of the world.

ù These cuts will sharply curtail programs that inoculate four million children against disease, provide oral rehydration therapy for 100,000 other children at risk. These cuts will also hamper our ability to track and limit spread of AIDS.

ù The fraction of our budget that we devote to Africa is less than one-half of one-tenth of one-percent of the federal budget -- a small price to pay for increased growth and security for the peoples of Africa and the United States.

Clinton Administration Successes in Africa

ù Played central role in forging peace in Angola and Liberia.

ù U.S. assistance has helped consolidate democracy from Guinea-Bissau to Central African Republic, from Niger to Zambia: Played constructive role in South Africa's historic transition to non-racial democracy.

ù Stood up firmly where democracy or human rights have been under siege -- whether from tiny Sao Tome and Principe to the giant

Nigeria.

ù Targeted U.S. assistance has helped bolster Africa's reforming economies, and the results have been impressive -- Exports up 11% last year and imports up 9%.

ù Provided desperately-needed humanitarian assistance -- Somalia, Rwanda -- Proud that hundreds of thousands of lives have been saved.

ù Planning constructively for Africa's future, through such innovations as Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund, or the White House Conference on Africa.

ù Encouraged frequent, high-level contacts between Administration officials and African leaders. (Lake, Talbott trips; 3 Ron Brown trips; African-African American Summit; Brian Atwood's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative; Special Envoys to Sudan, Angola, Liberia and Nigeria.

Nigeria

ù Concerned over lengthy transition to civilian rule announced by General Abacha on October 1. The announcement is incomplete and ambiguous on a number of important issues.

ù While I welcome the decision not to execute suspected coup plotters, I am concerned that the people have been moved to sub-standard prisons. I am further aware of no evidence to substantiate the charges brought against these people including former President Obasanjo.

ù All aspects of our relationship would be improved by return to democracy.

ù Will maintain tough sanctions: visa restrictions, export controls, ended all military assistance.

ù We do not rule out the possibility of additional sanctions.

South Africa

ù Largest bilateral aid donor to South Africa. Last April, I announced \$600 million assistance package to support the economic and political transition in South Africa.

ù Commerce Department named South Africa one of 10 "Big Emerging Markets"; over 500 American companies present.

ù South Africa is a larger market for U.S. goods than is all of Eastern Europe combined.

ù Signed a Peace Corps agreement with South Africa.
Largest donor to the historic 1994 election process contributing more than \$35 mil lion.

ù Met with Mandela in New York two weeks ago.

ù Have some minor problems in our bilateral relationship which is common.

ù Gore will lead 5 cabinet secretaries at next meeting of Bi-National Commission in South Africa, December 4-6.

Burundi

ù Remain extremely concerned about the situation in Burundi.

ù Leading international diplomatic effort to try to prevent further violence.

ù Led drive to create a Commission of Inquiry into 1993 coup attempt in effort to establish accountability and responsibility. Commissioners arrive next week.

ù Several high-level Administration officials recently visited Burundi to bolster moderates and encourage reconciliation (i.e., Lake, Talbott, Shattuck, Moose).

ù Helped deploy human rights monitors to Burundi.

Rwanda

ù Supporting UN force and UN War Crimes Tribunal with \$3 million and personnel to assist with investigations.

ù Promoting regional political conference to try to resolve underlying political and ethnic problems.

ù Dispatched 4,000 U.S. troops to region last year to relieve suffering in camps. Spent more than \$400 million on humanitarian crisis last year.

Angola

ù Believe peace may finally be at hand. Encouraged by commitment of both parties to Lusaka Protocol. Welcome initiative of President dos Santos to invite Savimbi into the government as a second Vice President.

ù Actively working with the United Nations to overcome logistical hurdles concerning the deployment of peacekeeping forces.

ù U.S. largest pledge at recent donors conference - \$190 million over next two years.

ù U.S. is largest provider of humanitarian relief to Angola -- average \$80 million/year since 1989.

ù Played critical role through special representative in brokering Lusaka Protocol negotiated under UN auspices.

Somalia

ù Proud of actions in Somalia. Intervention saved hundreds of thousands of lives. Re-established order, especially outside Mogadishu. Crops growing, starvation largely over, schools open, hospitals functioning.

ù Gave the Somalis a window of opportunity to re-establish peace. Quote Eritrean President Isaias in recent meeting: "Now is the time to leave the Somalis alone for a while to try to work out their own problems ... We do not like it, but the parties may have to convince themselves of the need for peace."

Liberia

ù Strong/active U.S. commitment to peace process. Supported efforts of ECOWAS leader Soglo, now Rawlings, to broker peace.

ù Pledged \$75 million for peace process.

ù Last year contributed \$30.8 million to expand ECOMOG to include peacekeepers from Tanzania and Uganda. Relief: \$75 million a year.

ù Special envoy still engaged to solidify peace process.

ù This is the twelfth cease-fire. Liberians must seize opportunity for peace. Patience of international community is limited.

Sudan

ù Deep difficulties with Government in Khartoum: continued prosecution of war in South, stifling of human rights, hindrance of humanitarian assistance, support for insurgencies in neighbors and support for international terrorists.

ù Goals of U.S. policy: relieve suffering of innocent Sudanese, help emerging democracies in region contain threat, seek end to civil war and Khartoum's unacceptable behavior.

ù Will continue support for neighboring countries bilaterally and through recently established "Friends of IGADD" with Dutch, Canadians, Italians, others.

ù U.S. humanitarian aid: \$280 million over last four years.

Zaire

ù In event that we believe conditions for free and fair elections develop in Zaire, would look carefully to assist an electoral process.

ù Engaged with our allies, France and Belgium, in pressuring President Mobutu to adopt credible political and economic reform agenda.

ù Terminated all foreign assistance and military links with Mobutu in 1991.

Looking Forward

ù Committed to sustaining active U.S. engagement in Africa throughout the remainder of first term and beyond.

ù Much left to do -- consolidating peace in Angola and a Liberia, pressing the military regime in Nigeria to hand-over power, curbing terrorism and human rights abuses in Sudan, encouraging democratic transition in Zaire, and work to stabilize and rebuild Rwanda and Burundi -- to name just a few.

ù Gore lead delegation to South Africa in December to co-chair second meeting of U.S.-South Africa Binational Commission. This exemplifies strong partnerships continue to forge with African nations, large and small.

ù In coming months will embark on comprehensive policy review

aimed at increasing two-way trade and investment with Africa. Will be first such effort ever. Goal to strengthen existing programs and develop new initiatives to create jobs for Americans and help fuel long-term sustainable development in Africa.

ù

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	Shawn McCormick to Susan Rice, re: Updated Update (6 pages)	10/30/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Non-Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
OA/Box Number: 605000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/03/1995 - 02/17/1996]

2007-1550-F
ke2076

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]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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004. email	Steven Andreasen to Anne Witkowsky, re: Chirac Briefing Memo and Points (17 pages)	01/30/1996	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Non-Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
OA/Box Number: 605000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/03/1995 - 02/17/1996]

2007-1550-F
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 30 January 96 17:06
FROM Blinken, Antony J.
CLASSIFICATION ***** CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND *****
SUBJECT Chirac Press Statement
TO Fried, Daniel
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY [[CHIRACPR.DOC : 4388 in CHIRACPR.DOC]]Dan -- FYI. There's a line or two about NATO expansion...

ATTACHMENT FILE DATE 30 January 96 16:58

ATTACHMENT FILE NAME CHIRACPR.DOC

1/30/96

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
PRESS STATEMENT FOLLOWING MEETING WITH
PRESIDENT CHIRAC
THE WHITE HOUSE
FEBRUARY 1, 1996

President Chirac and I have just concluded a very productive discussion. It's always a pleasure to meet with the leader of America's oldest ally and enduring partner for peace and progress.

Let me begin by saying how much the United States appreciates President Chirac's strong leadership and the vital role France is playing around the world. This is a time when the world's great democracies must reach out, not retreat. Many of the problems we face -- like terrorism, international organized crime and drugs -- have no respect for borders. We also enjoy extraordinary opportunities to shape a safer, more prosperous future for our

people -- but only if we stay engaged and work together. France and the United States are doing just that, building on our historic alliance to meet the challenges of a new era.

NATO is a cornerstone of that alliance, and the President and I spent a good deal of time discussing its present... and its future.

In Bosnia, all of us can see NATO's critical role in ending a terrible war and restoring stability to the heart of Europe. The peace that is taking hold in Bosnia would not be possible without NATO.

President Chirac and I reviewed the impressive progress our troops are making. We agreed that the mission in Bosnia is moving forward steadily, surely and as safely as possible.

The Bosnia operation also demonstrates how effectively NATO can work with Europe's new democracies in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union. Countries that were our Warsaw Pact adversaries less than a decade ago are now working side-by-side with our troops for peace. This is a tribute to the decision we made to reach out to them through the Partnership for Peace and by opening NATO's doors to new members. President Chirac and I agreed that NATO must continue its steady progress toward enlargement, while strengthening its special relationship with Russia.

I also told President Chirac how pleased the United States is with France's recent decision to move closer to the military side of NATO -- a move that will strengthen our alliance. And I welcomed French efforts to build a stronger European defense identity within NATO. This will allow our European allies to deal more effectively with future security problems... and spread the cost and the risk of our leadership for peace. I expect that, by the time the NATO foreign ministers meet in Berlin this summer, we will have worked out

the details of this initiative.

The Franco-American partnership extends well beyond NATO... and beyond Europe. Both our countries have a special concern for Africa. From X to Y [TK TK], we are working to help its people realize their tremendous economic and political potential. Today, President Chirac and I agreed to better coordinate our efforts to combat a worldwide problem that has been especially devastating to African men and women -- the AIDS virus. By working more closely together, we can help staunch the spread of this disease -- and hasten the day when a cure is found.

Finally, President Chirac and I focused on another plague to which none of our citizens is immune: the growing threat of terrorism, international organized crime and drug trafficking. This past year, terrorists have taken the lives of people in the very heart of Paris... and in the very heart of America. President Chirac and I agreed that our law enforcement officials can and must work even more closely together -- sharing their experience and expertise -- to take the fight to terrorists. And we will look at new ways to stop the flow of drugs to our streets and the spread of organized crime by cracking down harder on money laundering and making it easier to extradite criminals.

Mr. President, I want to thank you again for being here -- and for being such a forceful and energetic partner. And I want to invite you now to make your statement, and then to join me in taking a few questions. President Chirac...

MS Mail

DATE-TIME 07 February 96 10:45
FROM Verville, Elizabeth G.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: DAILY GUIDANCE UPDATE [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Armstrong, Fulton T.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
Fulton, I don't know that we need anything special, but isn't this a bit out of date?

From: Wozniak, Natalie S.
To: @NSC - NSC Staff
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: DAILY GUIDANCE UPDATE [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Tuesday, February 06, 1996 08:11 PM

[[FEB6GUI.DOC : 2563 in FEB6GUI.DOC]]

Please review and forward your updates IN BOLD to @PRESS by 10:00 a.m. Wednesday, February 7. Thanks.

ATTACHMENT FILE
DATE 6 February 96 20:10
ATTACHMENT FILE
NAME FEB6GUI.DOC
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

February 6, 1996

EUROPE

Bosnia/Croatia

Russia

Ireland

Greece-Turkey

ASIA

China

North Korea

Lake Travel to Korea/Japan

LATIN AMERICA

Haiti

Colombia

AFRICA

Nigeria

Burundi

MIDDLE EAST

Syria-Israel

MISCELLANEOUS

UN

Landmines

B-2 Bomber Review

Defense Authorization Bill and HIV-Positive Servicemembers

BOSNIA/CROATIA

On the Death of SFC Dugan

ù The circumstances of SFC Dugan's death are still being investigated. It would be inappropriate to speculate on the circumstances until the final investigation is submitted. The investigation should be forthcoming in the next 24 hours.

ù We do know that SFC Dugan died of massive head injuries that were caused by an explosion. The death was not self-inflicted nor caused by hostile action. This is a very dirty battlefield.

ù Whatever the circumstances, the military will use the lessons learned to improve their tactics and techniques.

ù As we have said before, Operation Joint Endeavor entails real risks. But our commanders have provided our troops with the finest training and equipment to confront the challenges in Bosnia.

ù We will continue to take every precaution to protect American troops as they continue to perform this critical mission of securing an enduring peace.

ù SFC Donald Dugan was deployed to Bosnia from Germany with the First Armored Division. He was a Platoon Sergeant in A Troop, 1st Bn., 1st Cavalry Regiment.

ù Our deepest sympathies go out to his family.

MINES

ù The parties have continued to cooperate with the IFOR in identifying minefields and clearing. Mines are the IFOR commanders' greatest concern regarding the safety of the troops. Our soldiers have gone through intensive training on mine awareness.

ù Over 6200 minefields are known. 30% have been cleared; 25% have been marked for clearing; and 45% remain unmarked.

ù Unfortunately, the location of all minefields are not known, even by the parties.

WASHINGTON POST STORY ON SAUDI MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Response to allegations in the Washington Post that the United States cooperated with Saudi Arabia in a program to arm the Bosnians over the past three years.

ù We categorically deny the allegations in the Post story that the U.S. was in any way involved with the purported Saudi program to arm the Bosnian Government, in violation of the UN arms embargo.

ù While this Administration consistently argued that the arms embargo unfairly punished the victim of aggression during the Bosnian conflict, it was always our policy to abide by the terms of the arms embargo. We opposed a unilateral lifting of the arms embargo because it would undermine respect for other binding UNSC resolutions, including economic sanctions against Serbia, Iraq and Libya.

ù The U.S. did not cooperate, coordinate or consult with any other government regarding the provision of arms

to the Bosnians.

But weren't you aware of covert arms assistance to the Bosnians by the Saudis and other countries, such as Iran?

ù No such shipments were taken in consultation or coordination with the U.S. government.

If you were aware of these shipments, why didn't you stop them?

ù We have always made clear that we were abiding by the arms embargo and that we expected other countries to do so as well.

ù Since October 1994, the Nunn-Mitchell Amendment barred the U.S. from enforcing the arms embargo against third countries.

DELAYS IN DEPLOYMENT OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE TASK FORCE

ù The IPTF is designed to monitor and advise the police forces in Bosnia.

ù To date, about 203 police are in Bosnia: 119 in Sarajevo, 34 in Tuzla, 50 in Banja Luka. 81 police monitors from 4 nations are in training in Zagreb.

ù They will be deployed in the region at the discretion of the new IPTF Commissioner, Peter Fitzgerald. We expect a French contingent of 100 police monitors will be deployed to Sarajevo soon.

ù Even with the continued deployment of the IPTF, we will look to the parties themselves to perform law enforcement functions in the areas under their control. In addition, IFOR will be present in the Serb-held areas at least until March 20 --D+90.

ù An agreement was worked out with the High Representative Bildt that permits the Serbian civilian police to remain in Serb-held areas of Sarajevo as a confidence building measure for an additional 45 days provided they honor the laws of the Federation.

ù The Federation government will assume control of the Serbian suburbs in Sarajevo on March 19 as called for by the Dayton Accords.

DEMOBILIZATION

ù All parties are in the process of demobilizing units. Reports are encouraging.

ù General Joulwan, SACEUR and the NATO Secretary General reported over the weekend that compliance with the D+45 day transfer of territory by the parties is good. We are awaiting the final report on compliance in this area.

ELECTIONS

Background: The first significant step toward holding elections in Bosnia was taken January 30 with the naming of the members of the Provisional Election Commission (PEC). The PEC will be responsible for ensuring that free and fair elections take place in a timely fashion. Also on the civilian implementation front, the OSCE mission in Bosnia, headed by Amb. Frowick, circulated an election plan to all Parties and hosted the first meeting on Bosnian soil of Serb and Federation political parties since the outbreak of the war.

ù Members of Bosnia's Provisional Election Commission were named last week in Sarajevo.

vo by the OSCE.

ù The seven-person commission includes representatives of the international community as well as representatives from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republica Srpska.

ù Under the Dayton accords, the PEC is the organization responsible for ensuring that free and fair elections can take place in a timely fashion.

ù This is an important step in the implementation of the civilian commitments of the Dayton agreement and serves as a symbol of the Parties' willingness to establish stable democratic institutions.

ù Holding free and fair elections is critical to the success of our mission in Bosnia. Ultimately, the Parties themselves will determine whether strong democratic institutions are built. The U.S. stands ready to assist them in this process.

POWs AND WAR CRIMES

ù President Milosevic has agreed to allow the Tribunal to open an office in Belgrade. He also agreed to cooperate with the additional investigations that Assistant Secretary Shattuck will be carrying out.

ù According to the Dayton agreement, each party must detain persons reasonably suspected of violations within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal for a period of time sufficient to permit appropriate consultation with the Tribunal authorities.

ù Prisoners can be detained under these circumstances. However, we expect the parti

es not to abuse this
proviso for political reasons.

ù Disappointed that Bosnian Government failed prior to January 19 deadline to register and release 88 prisoners in Tuzla that were discovered by ICRC February 2.

ù We expect all parties to comply with the exchange of POWs without conditions.

SMITH MEETING

ù Admiral Smith met last week with President for about 20 minutes.

ù Smith briefed the President on his work with Allies, Russians, work with Justice Goldstone, progress on compliance, threats to troops, and work with civilian authorities.

ù Smith told President he and Goldstone were working well together, had established a good relationship. Would be continuing work with him, Bildt, other civilian officials.

ù Smith told President compliance was generally good, but work continued on prisoner releases. Significant reduction in foreign fighters. Continue to press Bosnian government to remove those remaining. Continue to assess this issue, work to ensure the safety of U.S. forces.

FUNDING FOR BOSNIA

ù Last week, the Administration sent to Congress a \$991 million reprogramming request to fund a major portion

of Bosnia operations. It will also send an additional supplemental/recission request to the Congress in the next few days, as well as an additional reprogramming request at a later date, to fund the remainder of these operations through September 30, 1996.

ù We do not plan for any of the funds for U.S. Bosnia peace implementation operations (IFOR) to come from recission of the unrequested funds for weapons programs added to the Defense Appropriations Bill by the Congress.

Q: Where will funds come from? How much?

A: This reprogramming action is financed by inflation savings resulting from revised economic assumptions. The supplemental/recission action will be financed from classified intelligence programs, while the source of the second reprogramming request is not yet identified. The total amount required for U.S. Bosnia military operations in FY 1996 is just under \$2 billion.

BOSNIA WAR CRIMES AND IFOR MISSION

ù We are pleased that the IFOR Commander, Admiral Smith, and the head of the War Crimes Tribunal, Justice Goldstone, have agreed on coordination of their respective missions under the Dayton peace agreement.

ù Goldstone stated that he is satisfied with the level of support that IFOR will provide to the Tribunal's efforts, Mr. Goldstone reiterated this point when he met with Mr. Lake last Thursday. Smith said he was satisfied that IFOR will be able to provide appropriate assistance to ensure area security for Tribunal teams carrying out investigations and activities at mass grave sites.

ù The U.S. has consistently supported the efforts by the International War Crimes Tribunal and the ICRC to investigate war crimes, including through the sharing of intelligence. We will continue these efforts.

ù IFOR's principal task is to enforce the separation of forces called for in the Dayton Accords and implement other military aspects of the agreement. IFOR is required to provide freedom of movement for its own units.

ù IFOR Commanders also have the authority for supporting tasks, including provision of assistance to the War Crimes Tribunal and other international organizations in their humanitarian missions.

ù Monday's statement by Smith and Goldstone confirms our understanding that the IFOR commanders will assist the Tribunal's investigations to the maximum degree possible.

ù In their meeting, Admiral Smith made clear to Justice Goldstone that IFOR has already taken steps to assure security in areas of war crimes sites and to monitor the sites.

COMPLIANCE

ù Overall, things have been going well and, with minor exceptions, all parties are cooperating with IFOR.

ù Most recent deadline was February 3 (D+45), when parties were required to remove their forces from territory that is changing hands under the agreement.

ù Early indications are that parties complied.

ù The Parties continue to cooperate in marking and removing mines and obstacles. Weather has hampered their completion of this important task.

ù While we were pleased with the release of prisoners last weekend, some prisoners continue to be held in violation of the peace agreement.

ù Disappointed that Bosnian Government failed prior to January 19 deadline to register and release 88 prisoners in Tuzla that were discovered by ICRC February 2.

ù Our position is that all the prisoners should be released without further delay, and that all Dayton deadlines should be respected, without exception.

ù We are working closely with government and ICRC officials in Sarajevo, Geneva and Belgrade to ensure that valid Bosnian concerns about missing persons are addressed, but do not believe this should be linked to the prisoner release requirements of the peace agreement.

ù We expect all foreign forces to depart the country. Foreign forces were required to leave by January 13.

ù IFOR commanders are still in the process of assessing compliance. Many Mujahedin and other foreign forces have been withdrawn from the country. However, we will await the commanders' final report to determine compliance.

If asked about Equip and Train

ù Our planning and consultations are proceeding.

ù But we have made clear to Bosnians that the actual provision of equipment and training will not be able to go forward if they have not complied with Dayton requirements on foreign forces and with other Dayton obligations.

ù The United States will take a leadership role in coordinating an international effort to ensure that the Bosnian

Federation receives the assistance necessary to achieve an adequate military balance when IFOR leaves.

ù Training programs and provision of non-lethal assistance can begin now. Provision of small arms can begin three months after the agreement was signed. We will do nothing that will endanger the safety of American troops on the ground in Bosnia.

ù The program will be totally transparent and we have briefed leaders in Zagreb and Belgrade.

ù We want to promote unity in the Federation and create an effective Federation civilian structure capable of command management of the Federation military.

ù U.S. civilian companies, under contract to the Federation, will assist the Federation in developing its equipment and train requirements and plans. Many retired military have been hired by these companies because of their experience and expertise.

ù The program will be consistent with the Peace Agreement and arms control agreements which result from the Dayton Accords.

RUSSIA/NIS

General Items

Personnel Changes Mean End of Reform/Cooperation?

ù Will have to see impact of overall personnel changes on domestic, foreign policy.

Expect Yeltsin to set policy. Our best interest to continue to engage Russia to sustain momentum on reform; not time to disengage, which would strengthen hand of regressive forces.

ù Have worked hard with Yeltsin to support political, economic reform in Russia. He has made clear his support for reform and that there is no turning back.

ù U.S. policy unchanged: support political reform and reform to promote market economy. Not matter of personalities but implementation of sound policies. Our assistance and IFI investments make sense only in this context. Encourage Russian economic team to engage IMF to sustain momentum of past year.

ù Also worked to advance common interests: nuclear disarmament; detargetting; new trade and investment opportunities. Strategy of engagement remains in strong interests of both nations.

Yeltsin's Political Future

ù Signs are that Yeltsin likely to run, but no official declaration yet. Has said will announce decision around February 15. Then it's up to Russian people to decide, exercising the democratic habits that are increasingly taking hold in their country.

(If asked only) Russian Guns

ù No agreement reached during Gore-Chernomyrdin on Russian guns. Rather, both sides have agreed in principle to remove Russia from International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) list, an increasingly anachronistic Cold War trade restriction.

ù Before removing Russia from ITAR, sides agreed that new arrangement needs to repla

ce current ITAR
restrictions on gun imports. Negotiations start this week.

Russia and NATO

ù U.S. and Russia have different views on logic of NATO enlargement. Have ongoing dialogue with Russians on this issue.

ù

ù For our part, we intend to manage enlargement process in deliberate, transparent manner that strengthens security, stability of Europe as a whole. Russia a key player in building stable, undivided Europe. Our goal is to develop strong, cooperative NATO-Russia relationship in parallel with NATO's process of taking in new members.

Chechnya

ù Understand pro-Dudayev rally in central Grozny continues (began February 4). No violence reported.

ù Our consistent position that only reliable path to peace is negotiated settlement that takes interests of all parties into account. Cycle of violence must be broken.

IRELAND

U.S. Position on Elective Process Idea?

ù We believe, and have for some time that the idea of an elective process should be

discussed in the political track of the twin track process, in the context of moving rapidly to all-party talks.

Meetings

ù Mr. Lake met with Minister of State for Northern Ireland Michael Ancram on January 30. Part of continuing series of contacts with two governments and parties to do what we can to advance the peace process in Northern Ireland.

ù Saw Gerry Adams February 1st. President dropped in on the meeting. Expressed his continuing support for peace progress, urged rapid progress toward all-party talks.

ù Irish Deputy Prime Minister Dick Spring will be here next week and we expect UUP leader David Trimble the following week. Other leaders and officials may also come in the next few weeks.

Sinn Fein Statement that Peace Process Has "Collapsed"?

ù We remain convinced that the peace process can and should go forward rapidly to all-party talks.

Report of International Body on Decommissioning

Background: International body, chaired by Senator George Mitchell, submitted its report on decommissioning to the British and Irish governments January 22 . Report was made public January 24. Essence of it is idea that acceptance of set of principles, all related to renunciation of violence, would allow talks to take place in atmosphere free of intimidation. Report finds that Washington 3 (prior decommissioning), though desirable, is not feasible. It suggests possible compromise of having decommissioning take place during talks rather than

before or after them.

ù The British and Irish governments have welcomed the report and expressed their gratitude to Senator Mitchell and his colleagues, General de Chastelain of Canada and Mr. Holkeri of Finland , for their contribution to the peace process.

ù U.S. very pleased that a distinguished American like Senator Mitchell has been able to play such an important role in the Northern Ireland peace process.

ù Important that the report be used to advance the process. Hope that parties will consider its recommendations seriously and with an open mind.

ù Senator Mitchell met with President January 29 for about 20 minutes.

ù Senator provided President with a copy of his report, briefed him on the work that he and his colleagues had done.

ù President told Mitchell he intended to remain engaged in the search for peace in Ireland.

Does the fact that the report does not mention Washington 3 (prior decommissioning) mean it is dead?

ù That is an issue only the parties can decide. The report offers recommendations and suggestions that could be helpful in moving the process forward to the goal of all-party talks.

Reaction to Major's Statement?

ù Prime Minister Major has said that the British Government is ready to introduce legislation to allow an elective process to go ahead as soon as practicable. His remarks were in the context of the M

itchell report, which said that an elective process that is broadly acceptable, with an appropriate mandate and within the three-strand structure could help build confidence.

ù We continue to believe that all proposals for getting to all-party talks should be seriously discussed and considered. We have urged that the proposal for elections be discussed as part of the twin track.

Does Major's statement mean that talks will not place by the end of February as anticipated when the twin track

process was launched?

ù Hope and urge the two governments to engage urgently in the political track. Believe this process will lead to all party talks in the near future.

Do recommended principles amount to new pre-conditions?

ù No, the report provides way to move the process forward. Hope all parties will look at it in that light.

Punishment" Murders

Background. Reports of five murders of suspected drug dealers in NI in the past month -- a total of 7 such murders this year. Everyone (Hume, Bruton, Major etc) has condemned the killings, except Adams, who has said he does "not condone" them. The killings have increased pressure for decommissioning.

ù We condemn these killings. There is no justification for murdering people, regardless of what they are suspected of having done.

If asked whether they constitute a breach of the cease-fire (as some unionists, including Paisley, have claimed)

ù In spite of deplorable killings, no reason to believe that the peace process is in jeopardy. Two governments and the parties of Northern Ireland, including Sinn Fein, remain actively engaged in the twin track process.

GREECE-TURKEY

Cancellation of Holbrooke Visit

Q: Why did Holbrooke cancel his trip?

A: The trip of the joint State Department and Defense Department team, led by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke and Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Jan Lodal, has been postponed to a later date. The delay is due to the ongoing efforts to form a new government in Turkey, the continuing concern over the situation in the Aegean, and pressing business for Assistant Secretary Holbrooke in Central Europe.

The trip will be rescheduled at a later date.

Q: Did the announcement by the Greek Prime Minister that Holbrooke's visit would be incompatible with Greek schedules have anything to do with this decision?

A: I understand that the Greek Prime Minister and Foreign Minister will be traveling during the next few weeks to European capitals to discuss the situation in the Aegean. We look

forward, however,
to discussions with the Greeks in Washington during the State Visit of President Stephanopoulos, if not earlier.

(If asked)

Q: Does this mean the planned U.S. Cyprus initiative is off?

A: Not at all. There were no plans for Assistant Secretary Holbrooke to launch a Cyprus initiative during this trip, due in large part to the fact that one of the key parties in the dispute--Turkey--only has a caretaker government at this time.

Holbrooke had intended his visit as part of a farewell trip to the region. Given the Imia islet crisis, which subsequently intervened, he also hoped to help further calm the waters between Greece and Turkey.

Although the Imia crisis has clearly increased tensions in the region, we are still planning a Cyprus initiative this year.

Indeed, we believe a Cyprus solution could play a key role in reducing the tensions between Greece and Turkey that were on display in the Imia crisis.

Ownership of Imia/Kardak Islet

Q: What is the U.S. position on ownership of the islet?

A: Let me make clear first of all that the United States reaffirms its commitment to the principle of

respect for international treaties, the territorial integrity of Greece and Turkey and of internationally recognized borders. We call on both sides to resolve their disagreements by peaceful means, without force or the threat of force.

The U.S. has not taken a position on who owns the islet. There are apparently a number of international agreements relevant to the ownership question, some dating back many decades and involving Italy, which formerly owned the Dodecanese Islands of which the Greeks claim the islet is part.

There is also some dispute over the validity of one of the documents in question.

We believe that the best venue for addressing such questions of ownership is the International Court of Justice or some other consensual body.

Such a tribunal would be well-suited to gather and evaluate all the necessary information, weigh impartially the legal arguments of both sides, and explain the basis for its rulings.

Presidential Letters

Q: Did the President send letters to the leaders of Greece and Turkey on the islet issue?

A: The President sent letters to President Demirel, Prime Minister Ciller, and Prime Minister Simitis thanking them for working with us to help resolve the conflict peacefully.

CHINA -- IPR TRADE, TAIWAN, AND PROLIFERATION

SATELLITE WAIVERS

-- Announced Tuesday three waivers of Foreign Relations Authorization Act (Public Law 101-246) with respect to three satellite launch projects: CHINASAT, MABUHAY, and COSAT.

-- Each waiver removes the otherwise applicable sanctions that were imposed by the United States following Tiananmen Square.

-- All waivers involve civilian commercial satellite technology that would not contribute to Chinese military capabilities.

-- Allowing these projects to proceed also helps maintain the competitiveness of U.S. satellite manufacturers in one of the world's most important markets.

-- Also reinforces continued U.S. commitment to the 1995 U.S.-China commercial space launch agreement.

-- The COSAT project involves two Lockheed-Martin satellites to be used for voice, data, and television transmission to China.

-- CHINASAT involves one Hughes satellite for the same purpose.

-- MABUHAY involves a Loral-manufactured satellite for voice and data communication in the Philippines and neighboring countries. It will be owned by Philippine Satellite Corporation.

-- All satellites will be launched from China using Chinese launch vehicles.

IPR TRADE

-- Our trade relationship with China is part of our overall relationship. We are determined to base it on a policy of engagement; but we are also determined to see that commitments made are commitments kept.

-- Our Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) agreement with China was a significant step forward.
But to be effective it has to be complied with.

-- China knows what needs to be done. We intend to work closely with them to clear up any possible ambiguities.

-- USTR officials are in China this week for meetings with Chinese officials on pirated CDs.
Deputy USTR Charlene Barshefsky will meet for more formal discussions in mid-February.

-- We have already made some progress on compliance. But China has some real responsibilities that it must meet. China has been asked to take some specific steps to stem IPR violations; if China fails to do so, we will have no choice but to enforce the law.

OVERALL RELATIONSHIP

-- We have made clear to the Chinese and, indeed to the world, that we want our relationship with China to be based on engagement. It is not in our interest to try to "contain" China.

-- Part of that engagement is the talks we are having this week with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Li. Minister Li is meeting with Under Secretary of State Tarnoff this week. Will also meet with Under Secretary of Defense Slocombe and Deputy National Security Advisor Samuel Berger.

-- We have had a number of sub-cabinet meetings over the last several weeks on a range of foreign policy issues. Among the topics on which we have focused has been China.

-- On January 26, the President's Principal Foreign Policy Advisors met for an hour to talk about our relations with China as we entered the new year. As we said at the time, this was not a decision-making meeting, nor a policy review, but a stock-taking opportunity to take a look at the relationship -- and the issues each cabinet agency would have to deal with -- as we entered the new year.

TAIWAN

-- We are carefully monitoring the situation in the Taiwan Strait over the last several months. We will continue to do so, especially in light of the statements out of both Beijing and Taipei.

-- As we've made clear in the past, the future of Taiwan is a question for the Chinese -- on both sides of the Strait -- to define. Our interest is for any resolution to be a peaceful one. We have urged, and will continue to urge, both parties to avoid provocative acts.

-- (If asked.) The Chinese have not announced any Military Exercises in the Taiwan Straits.

NON-PROLIFERATION

-- Non-proliferation -- nuclear as well as missile -- is part of our continuing dialogue with China.

We are closely monitoring any arms or technology transfers that might violate U.S. law.

-- At this point, we have not made any determination that China has violated any U.S. law that would trigger the imposition of sanctions.

-- I am not going to comment on any allegations concerning information that may have been gathered through intelligence means.

NORTH KOREA FOOD AID

ù Administration has decided to provide \$2 million of flood related assistance to North Korea.

ù This modest assistance would be in the form of a grant from USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance to the World Food Program for procurement of food and related costs.

ù We have made this decision to respond to a genuine humanitarian need and to continue encouraging North Korea's engagement in the international community.

ù We have coordinated this decision with South Korea, which understands and supports

us and the WFP. We
are confident the WFP can monitor effectively the distribution of the aid.

LAKE TRAVEL TO SOUTH KOREA AND JAPAN

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release February 2, 1996

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Anthony Lake, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, departed Washington today for consultations with senior officials in the Republic of Korea and Japan. Mr. Lake looks forward to discussions with these two key allies on a wide range of bilateral and multilateral issues. Mr. Lake will be in Korea from February 3 to 6 and in Japan from February 6 to 8, returning to Washington on February 8.

###

HAITI

Background: Today's NYT alleges that during the early portion of the U.S. intervention in Haiti, the U.S. deliberately told soldiers that FRAPH is a democratic entity rather than a violent terrorist organization.

Points

- ù The U.S. military, over time, dismantled the FRAPH in a systematic and resolute manner -- with a minimum of violence and no loss of life to US soldiers.

- ù The US military was cautious but determined in its approach. The Fadh, the FRAPH, and the attaches have been disbanded peacefully nation wide.

- ù Part of the reason for the Pentagon's early posture with the FRAPH was their desire to avoid provoking violence in the initial period of the intervention. They were sending a message to FRAPH that they should behave. Their focus was not on past behavior -- but on how people responded during the intervention. The FRAPH continued to break the law -- and it was dismantled.

- ù Moreover, when called upon to dismantle FRAPH facilities -- the military responded decisively with minimum injury and loss of life for Haitians -- and with no loss of American soldiers. (One sergeant was killed in a isolated incident at a check point outside of Port-au-Prince.)

COLOMBIA

Background: President Samper's former campaign manager, Fernando Botero in a lengthy television interview last night accused him of accepting \$ millions from the Cali Cartel. These accusations are not new, but this was the first time Botero made such a detailed challenge on national TV.

Points

-- We are aware of these allegations and are watching them closely.

-- They are and will remain an internal matter for the government and people of Colombia to resolve.

If asked about certification:

-- We will make and announce our decision on certification in March.

If asked about visa cancellations:

-- These matters are confidential under U.S. law.

-- U.S. immigration law has very strict requirements with respect to individuals involved in narcotics trafficking. With respect to any specific allegations, I would refer you to State.

[NOTE: Do not confirm/deny that any visas have/have not been canceled.]

NIGERIA

Background: We have gotten a number of inquiries about Nigeria and whether/when we will announce sanctions.

Rumors abound about an impending sanctions decision.

Q: There are rumors that the Administration will soon announce sanctions against Nigeria. Is this true?

A: No decisions have been made on unilateral or multilateral sanctions for Nigeria. An in-depth policy review which began late last year continues. All measures, including oil sanctions, remain under consideration.

Q: What are our policy objectives in Nigeria?

A: Our overriding policy objectives in Nigeria remain the early and peaceful establishment of a stable, democratic, prosperous Nigeria that respects human rights.

BURUNDI

THEMES: 1) Extremists vs. Moderates: U.S. will stand by those who are seeking compromise and reconciliation

2) Coup: U.S. will cut off all assistance and oppose all support in IFIs if a coup occurs

3) Broad Appeal: Burundi has a rich history and tremendous potential that is not

being
realized due to the current crisis.

Q: What is the U.S. doing about the deteriorating situation in Burundi?

A: The United States is deeply concerned about the situation in Burundi. President Clinton and others in the administration are following developments there very closely. We have, together with our friends in the international community, taken a number of actions to help end the cycle of violence and impunity.

ù The U.S. has provided \$110 million in humanitarian and developmental assistance to Burundi since April 1994.

ù Co-authored a UNSC resolution establishing the Commission of Inquiry to investigate the 1993 attempted coup.

ù Assisted the OAU in deploying an observer force.

ù President Clinton sent our Ambassador to the United Nations Madeleine Albright to Bujumbura last Saturday to underscore that the United States supports the Convention of Government and flatly rejects the actions of extremist forces working to undermine President Ntibantunganya.

We care about Burundi because it is a nation rich with history and tremendous potential that is not being realized due to the current crisis. When I visited Burundi in December 1994, I met many leaders, both Tutsi and Hutu, who were valiantly trying to move their country forward. These are the true leaders of Burundi, the ones who reject extremism and are trying to build a con

structive future.

Q: Ambassador Albright was carrying a letter from President Clinton to President Ntibanunganya.
Can you share its contents with us?

A: The letter said that the United States will not support any group which comes to power by force in Burundi. We will cut off all assistance to such a government and will oppose all economic grants and loans by international organizations. We also might look at employing even stronger measures to isolate those seeking to undermine the Convention of Government.

Q: The U.S. has committed troops to Bosnia, would the U.S. contribute troops to a force for Burundi?

A: We committed troops to the effort in Bosnia because we are part of NATO which is serving to guarantee the peace. I don't anticipate that U.S. troops will be sent to Burundi. We have pledged to provide limited logistical support to such a mission if other countries, including those in the region, will partner with us.

Q: What advice do you have for the people of Burundi?

A: Burundi is at a historic fork in the road. You can go back to 1972 and have happened in your country what happened in Rwanda two years ago. But this would cause you to be totally isolated from the world. We don't want to see this happen. We are supporting those people and institutions in Burundi who want reconciliation, justice and a constructive future. What path you choose is ultimately your decision, but President Clinton and I say move forward; reject extremism in favor of

compromise and
achieve the great potential that only you, the people of Burundi, can bring about.

SYRIA-ISRAEL TALKS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate Release January 31, 1996

STATEMENT BY
SPECIAL MIDDLE EAST COORDINATOR DENNIS ROSS
ON BEHALF OF
U. S., SYRIAN AND ISRAELI DELEGATIONS

The second session of Syrian-Israeli peace talks conducted under U.S. auspices at the Aspen Institute's Wye River Conference Center concluded January 31. This session, which ran from January 24-27 and from January 29-31, focused mainly on security arrangements to be covered by an Israeli-Syrian peace treaty. The discussions were highly detailed, comprehensive in scope and were conducted in the constructive spirit which marked the initial round of Wye talks in late December and early January.

The discussion of security arrangements identified important areas of conceptual agreement and convergence. Not unexpectedly, it also revealed differences of substance or perspective. During the

course of the discussions, ideas for dealing with some of the differences were presented by both sides and will be referred to leaderships in Israel and Syria for consideration.

Additional useful discussions also took place on non-security areas of importance to both sides.

All participants in this session agreed that it had significantly advanced the discussion of key issues in a future peace treaty, and clarified each side's views and needs. They agreed that the talks have laid a solid basis for Secretary Christopher's visit to the region next week, and for further discussions among negotiators thereafter.

#

UN BANKRUPTCY

Regarding UN's likely decision to cut 10,000 staff by 10 percent to stay solvent:

ù We welcome the intention by the United Nations to begin the difficult process of streamlining and reducing a bloated bureaucracy. As we have done in our own federal government, personnel reductions are a necessary part of reinventing government and making required adjustments to an austere budget situation.

ù The President is committed to working with the Congress to ensure that our current arrears of about \$1 billion are paid in full.

ù The United Nations must intensify reform efforts, abolish out-dated agencies and activities, and reduce a bloated bureaucracy.

LANDMINES

ù The U.S. has taken a number of steps to try to address the global humanitarian crisis caused by the indiscriminate and irresponsible use of landmines.

ù In his September, 1994 address to the UN General Assembly, President Clinton called for the eventual elimination of anti-personnel landmines.

ù As a first step toward that ultimate goal, he proposed the negotiation of a multilateral landmine control regime. Through a combination of transfer, stockpiling, and production restrictions, the regime is aimed at reducing the availability and use of "long-lived" anti-personnel mines in particular -- those APL that can remain in the ground decades after they are emplaced.

-- That regime remains under negotiation today.

ù The U.S. is also leading the effort to strengthen the restrictions on landmine use in the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) Review Conference.

-- We are pressing for restrictions such as: using long-lived anti-personnel mines only in marked and monitored fields, ensuring that mines have a minimum metallic content (to facilitate detection in mine-clearing), and requiring a reliability standard of 99.9% for self-destructing a

anti-personnel mines
(whose use would be permitted outside of marked areas).

Leahy legislation on banning APL use for one year (if asked):

ù The use of anti-personnel mines are an integral part of U.S. military doctrine. We will have to look at the impact of the Leahy legislation on our defense capabilities.

B-2 BOMBER REVIEW

Background: The media has reported that the NSC is conducting a "fresh look" at the B-2 and the Administration may be changing its position and decide to build more than 20.

Points

ù The NSC has completed its review of the B-2 and provided him with its evaluation of a number of possible options.

ù The NSC review was conducted in full coordination with Secretary Perry and the Air Force.

ù The President, in consultation with Secretary Perry and the Joint Chiefs, is expected to make his decision soon.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL AND HIV-POSITIVE SERVICEMEMBERS

Background: The Washington Post reported that the President will sign the Defense Authorization bill which has a provision mandating the discharge of HIV-positive service personnel. The article reports that these personnel will lose their medical benefits when they are discharged, and that they will not be eligible for tax-free disability pay.

The article is, at best, misleading. HIV-positive servicemembers who are discharged will qualify for the same medical and dental benefits as a military retiree. With regard to disability, HIV-positive personnel currently do not qualify for disability pay until their condition progresses to AIDS and they become disabled. The servicemember is then treated the same as any other member who is disabled by a service-related medical condition, and is discharged with disability compensation. If the HIV-positive servicemember had not developed AIDS until after he left the service, he would also qualify for disability compensation under the Veterans Administration. Now, when the DoD Authorization bill becomes law, those HIV-personnel who are discharged will also qualify for disability compensation if they later develop AIDS after leaving the service, just as they would have before.

Points

ù The President is very concerned about the unfairness of the HIV-provision in the DoD Authorization bill. However, he will reluctantly sign the bill because of the number of provisions in it which are of great importance to the Administration.

ù The Administration will seek to repeal the HIV provision through subsequent legislation, including the FY 1997

Defense Authorization bill.

ù Contrary to the story in the Washington Post, HIV-positive servicemembers who are discharged will receive medical and dental benefits, the same as those of a military retiree. This includes access to the military health care system, as well as to civilian medical care through the CHAMPUS program where military facilities are not available.

ù Also, HIV-positive personnel who are discharged and later develop AIDS will qualify for disability compensation, just as any other veteran who later becomes disabled from a service-related medical condition after discharge.

ù (if asked: Separation of HIV-positive servicemembers will be made on a date to be determined by the Secretary concerned, which is to be as soon as practicable after the date on which the determination is made that a member is HIV-positive and not later than the last day of the sixth month beginning after such a date. For those who already have been identified as HIV-positive, they are to be discharged within six months after the bill becomes law.

ù If such a person is within two years of retirement on the date of scheduled discharge, that person may be retained on active duty until qualified for retirement.)

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 09 February 96 13:26
FROM Verville, Elizabeth G.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Danvers, William C.
CARBON_COPY Beers, Rand R.
Boynton, Peter J.
Brown, Dallas
Clarke, Richard A.
Daadler, Ivo H.
Eddy, Randolph P.
Eisenhower, James J.
Letts, Kelly J.
Lindsey, Wanda
Rice, Susan E.
Roundtree, Beverly J.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Sheehan, Michael A.
Simon, Steven N.
Verville, Elizabeth G.

TEXT_BODY

I misunderstood your note. If team does not include NSC and does include Gelbard, that's perfect. Will be happy to look at their brief. Thanks.
Liz

From: Danvers, William C.
To: Verville, Elizabeth G.
CC: /R, Record at A1; @LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs
Subject: RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, February 09, 1996 12:38 PM

It will include counternarcotics, and presumably it will include Gelbard. Do you want me to push to have an NSC briefer included as well or would Gelbard be sufficient. In either case, we (you) will be asked to chop on their brief ahead of time.

From: Verville, Elizabeth G.
To: Danvers, William C.
CC: /R, Record at A1; @GLOBAL - Global Affairs
Subject: RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, February 09, 1996 12:01 PM

Re Mexico, if this includes counternarcotics, which I imagine it will, we should be part of this. Thanks. Liz

From: Danvers, William C.

To: @UP - APNSA Special Assistants; @NSA - Nat'l Security Advisor; Soderberg, Nancy E.

CC: /R, Record at A1; Fuerth, Leon S.; Wise, William M.;

@LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs; @NSC - NSC Staff; @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs

Subject: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]

Date: Thursday, February 08, 1996 07:43 PM

Note for Tony, Sandy and Nancy:

BOSNIA: We have asked State to scrub harder the proposal for the \$200 million. We received good suggestions from OMB and Sandy and IVO are working it.

HAITI: State will send its MOJ on Dole amend waiver to Hill tomorrow morning. We meet with Dole and other interested staff to discuss impact waiver has on programs. Have sent you a copy of MOJ. We are waiting for State "script" on UNMIH withdrawal so we can begin briefing the Hill.

HEU: Dan Poneman held an interagency meeting today on HEU waiver. Dan continues to breathe life in this difficult process. We have asked DoE, Bo and Deutsch to make some calls to Hill on this.

MEXICO: Interagency briefing for Feinstein on 26 Feb. If you and Richard agree, we would like to take a preemptive strike on Mexico by putting together an interagency briefing team to go to Hill and brief on a wide range of Mexico-related issues. Amb. Jones is coming to town in a couple of weeks and will meet with members.

CHINA: Susan Brophy chaired a good interagency meeting today. Have put together an overall Hill strategy which we are circulating with other agency LA offices. We would then like to get it to deputies for their blessing.

CUBA: DoD will take care of Richardson.

B-2: Hill reaction to today's announcement was fairly predictable, although some indicated that our rescissions/supplementals may be impacted as a result of today's announcement.

DOD AUTH/HIV: WH working on plan for POTUS that includes direction to DOD

and VA. Expect to unveil by Saturday auth. bill signing. Senate has roughly 35 co-sponsors and House has over 70. Torkildsen and bi-partisan group have a "Dear Colleague" out canvassing for support.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 15 February 96 15:01
FROM Burrell, Christina L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Input for Hilley [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Andricos, George M.
Bendick, Gordon L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Danvers, William C.
Davis, William K.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY [[HILLEY.DOC : 3873 in HILLEY.DOC]]
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 15 February 96 15:0
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** HILLEY.DOC

Courtesy Calls for John Hilley

Member

John Kasich (R-OH)
Chairman of Budget Committee. Big
player supports B-2 decision by POTUS.
Favors leveling/decreasing DOD funding
to balance budget. After Budget chair
elapses, he'll be at least a chair of
HCONS subcommittee. (He may make a run
at full committee--very popular with
freshmen and sophomore republicans).

Herbert Bateman (R-VA)
Chairman HCONS Readiness Subcommittee.
Supports privatization. Reasonable on
all issues. Wants to expand NATO. Has
had heart trouble and bouts with cancer.
Rumored to be quitting, but expected
back in '96.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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005. email	Christina Burrell to George Andricos, et al., re: Input for Hilley [partial] (1 page)	02/15/1996	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Non-Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
OA/Box Number: 605000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/03/1995 - 02/17/1996]

2007-1550-F
ke2076

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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.

Curt Weldon (R-PA)
Chairman HCONS R&D Subcommittee.
Former college professor--expert on
Russia/FSU. Pro NMD, but reasonable in
how we get there. Publicly he can be
bombastic, but privately he is open to
ideas and approaches. Good source as to
what the far right is up to. Somewhat
frustrated by old leadership style of
Spence and Thurmond.

Jim Longley (R-ME)
A comer. Very much a Cohen-type
republican. Marine Reserve LTColonel.
Initially opposed to Bosnia, but has
been coming around. Wants to be/will be
a player in defense/foreign policy
issues.

Dave Hobson (R-OH)
Next Budget Chair and on Def Approps
Subcommittee. Wants to lower DOD
funding by canceling pork, but can't find
support. Balanced budget zealot. Very
much in Kasich camp, but a bright,
involved Member.

Sherry Boehlert(R-NY)
Moderate republican from Rome, NY.
Very environmentally involved with the
Office of the Speaker. One of the
leaders of the moderate Republicans
along with Chris Shays that stays
plugged into the leadership. Almost lost
a base during BRAC, and not in love
with DOD. Huge baseball fan (Yankees,
not Mets).

[REDACTED] P6/(b)(6)
[REDACTED] P6/(b)(6)
[REDACTED] P6/(b)(6)

[005]

Henry Hyde (R-IL)
House Judiciary Chair. With us on War
Powers, leans toward us on

Anti-Terrorism and HJud will address immigration this year. Very anti-abortion, however. One of the smartest Members of Congress. Conservative on foreign affairs and defense--but recognizes the waste of unwisely spent funds. When Hyde decides on an issue, he takes votes with him. Leadership trusts his judgment.

Sonny Callahan (R-AL)
Chairs Foreign Ops Approps Subcommittee. Wants to reduce our overall foreign ops (tried to cap up at \$12B in '96) budget. Works closely with Livingston and follows his lead.

Doug Bereuter (R-NE)
Global thinker from a prairie state. Very supportive of long-term China MFN, very opposed to Bosnia operation. Sees the big picture as well as anyone in House. Works fairly independent of the Republican Leadership.

Toby Roth (R-WI)
Chairs HIRC Econ Policy/Trade

Subcommittee. Working with us to get an Export Bill passed by March. Has met with Tony Lake. Has good rapport with Dems on HIRC. Acts volatile, but knows he needs our support on international trade issues. Opposed to Bosnia.

Peter Torkildsen
(R-MA)
HCONS Member. Leading the House effort to repeal HIV amendment in DOD Bill. Frustrated by HCONS leadership will rebel on overly conservative issues. (HIV, abortion) In second-term and faces rough re-election. Very moderate in personal politics.

Nancy Johnson (R-CT)

Chairs Ethics Committee. Moderate in political outlook--but plugged into the leadership. Doesn't carry much water for them, but supports them. Very supportive of UT (Pratt-Whitney) but agnostic overall on defense issues.

Jennifer Dunn (R-WA)

On Ways and Means, runs the influential Wed. Breakfast Club. Has provided platforms for us to get our message out on Bosnia, NMD, B2, foreign policy issues. Supportive of Boeing, but not overly. Wants a balanced budget and tax relief. She's a comer that the leadership works closely with.

Chris Shays (R-CT)

Leader of the Moderate Repubs. Has respect of leadership for his straight talk and fairness. Other than local DOD constituents, Shays doesn't have a dog in the fight. He is, however, committed to a balanced budget, but not without DOD sharing the sacrifice.

Frank Wolf (R-VA)

The leading human rights activist in the Repub Party. Somewhat conservative and very interested in keeping his local bureaucrats employed--a contradiction. Frank is smart, savvy and his heart truly bleeds for the repressed in China and throughout the world.

David Dreier (R-CA)

Very conservative, very publicly partisan. Privately he enjoys cutting deals. He is plugged in deeply to California politics. Very friendly with Jerry Solomon from the Rules Committee connection. An excellent floor manager. Smart and savvy--a good friend and insider--a bad enemy to have.

Mark Neumann (R-WI)

Thrown off Defense Approps for opposing their bill. On Budget Committee.

Committed to cutting DOD spending on pork. For a freshman he's very active and very committed to a balanced budget. Plays well back in Wisconsin. Opposed us on Bosnia. A bit of an enigma--but a Member that can be reasoned with. In the Kasich-Hobson camp.

Jim Kolbe (R-AZ)

Fairly moderate for a western Repub.

On Budget and Approps Committee. Works with Gunderson and Shays on many issues.

Steve Gunderson (R-WI)

Retiring moderate Repub. Gunderson working hard to help us out with HIV repeal. Doesn't play often on foreign policy issues.

Amo Houghton (R-NY)

Moderate Repub. who fully supported us on Bosnia. The heir to Corning (mega-bucks) but very down-to-earth and interested in foreign policy. Helpful in pointing out other Repubs for us to target on difficult issues. On Ways and Means.

Susan Molinari (R-NY)

Part of the leadership with her husband, Bill Paxon--but their similarity ends politically when they get to work. She's moderate, helpful on health and

women's issues. She can be helpful in targeting Repubs to work on certain issues, but she's cautious. Has been working DOD on certain base closure privatization issues as they relate to NY.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 17 February 96 16:21
FROM Baker, Jane E.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: John Hilley [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Blinken, Antony J.
Naplan, Steven J.
Schuker, Jill A.

CARBON_COPY Baker, Jane E.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Danvers, William C.
Friedrich, M. K.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Joshi, M. Kay
Kessinger, Jodi
Millison, Cathy L.

TEXT_BODY

NOTE FROM NANCY SODERBERG:

Jill/Steve/Tony Blinken:
See Below -- A Useful overview.

To Jill/Steve: Let's add Danver's calendar to yours - please send me updated calendar for 11:00am Tuesday Meeting.

From: Danvers, William C.
To: @UP - APNSA Special Assistants; @NSA - Nat'l Security Advisor;
Soderberg, Nancy E.
CC: /R, Record at A1; @LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs
Subject: John Hilley [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, February 16, 1996 04:36 PM

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Note for Tony, Sandy and Nancy:

Per our conversation with John Hilley the other day, attached is a legislative timeline and summary of key legislative issues that we may face in this session. In addition, we have attached a list of House Republicans to whom he may want to make courtesy calls.

Please let me know as soon as you can if this is OK to send to John.

Thanks.

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Courtesy Calls for John Hilley

Member

John Kasich (R-OH)
Chairman of Budget Committee. Supports
B-2 decision by POTUS. After he
relinquishes Budget chair, he'll be in
line to be a chair of HCONS
subcommittee. Could also make a run at
full committee--very popular with
freshmen and sophomore Republicans.

Herbert Bateman (R-VA)
Chairman HCONS Readiness Subcommittee.
Wants to expand NATO.

Curt Weldon (R-PA)
Chairman HCONS R&D Subcommittee.
Former college professor--expert on
Russia/NIS. Pro National Missile
Defense, but reasonable in how we get
there.

Jim Longley (R-ME)
Cohen-type Republican. Marine Reserve
LTColonel. Somewhat helpful on Bosnia.
Very involved in defense/foreign policy
issues.

Dave Hobson (R-OH)
On Def Approps Subcommittee. Supports
lowering DOD funding. A bright,
involved Member.

Sherry Boehlert(R-NY)
Moderate Republican. Leader of moderate
Republicans along with Chris Shays.

Henry Hyde (R-IL)
House Judiciary Chair. Spokesperson
for traditional House conservatives on
foreign affairs issues. Anti-terrorism
and Immigration bills pending before his
committee. Wants to repeal War Powers.

Sonny Callahan (R-AL)
Chairs Foreign Ops Approps
Subcommittee. Has been helpful in
limiting cuts to 150 account. Helpful on
Bosnia. Works closely with Livingston.

Doug Bereuter (R-NE)
Moderate. Chairman of HIRC Asia
Subcommittee. Active on Asian issues.
Also involved with North Atlantic
Assembly. Opposed us on Bosnia. Works
independent of the Republican
Leadership.

Peter Torkildsen
(R-MA)
Moderate HCONS Member. Leading the
House effort to repeal HIV amendment in
DOD Bill.

Jennifer Dunn (R-WA)
On Ways and Means. Runs the
influential Wed. Breakfast Club, a group
that has provided us with an
opportunity to get our message out on
Bosnia, NMD, B2, foreign policy issues.
Works closely with leadership.

Chris Shays (R-CT)
Leader of the Moderate Repubs. Has
respect of leadership for his straight

talk and fairness.

Frank Wolf (R-VA)
Conservative. Leading human rights
activist in the Republican Party.
Particularly concerned about China and
Chechnya.

David Dreier (R-CA)
Conservative. Active on trade issues,
helpful on China MFN.

Jim Kolbe (R-AZ)
Moderate. Helpful on trade issues.

Steve Gunderson (R-WI)
Moderate. Working hard to help us out
with HIV repeal.

Amo Houghton (R-NY)
Moderate. Supported us on Bosnia.

Susan Molinari (R-NY)
Moderate. Thoughtful and reasonable.
Lead a CODEL to Bosnia prior to vote.

Bob Livingston (R-LA)
Has been very helpful in securing 150
funds. Intelligent, conservative and
reasonable. Interested in Russia and
ABM Treaty.

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NOTIONAL TIMELINE OF MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY CONGRESSIONAL
EVENTS

FEBRUARY

- 21st: Bosnia and Jordan Supps sent to Hill
- briefings/consults continue on UN Reform/arrears

MARCH

- 1st: Counternarcotics certifications announced
- 4th: SecDef/CJSC Posture hearings begin
- 5th: Release of State Dept. Human Rights Report
- Conference on Helms/Burton Cuba legislation
- Iran/Libya sanctions legislation moves in House
- 15th: CR expires (includes State Dept.)
- 18th: President's Budget to Hill/Hearings begin
- CWC Hearings before SFRC w/SecState, SecDef
- State Auth./Reorganization bill to Conference
- Legislation to Abrogate ABM Treaty to SASC & HCONS
- EAA Markup by HIRC

APRIL

- 1st: Waiver for State Auth. requirement expires (if CJS Conf. Rpt. enacted)
- Budget Resolution debated/hearings continue
- Possible DOD Authorization Markups by HCONS & SASC
- 30th: CWC discharged from SFRC if not yet reported

MAY

- Possible DOD Auth. bill to House & Senate floors
- FY '97 Foreign Operations Bill marked up in House
- Possible DOD Appropriations Bill marked up in House

JUNE

- China MFN waiver must be renewed
- DOD Authorization Conference
- DOD Appropriations to House floor

JULY

- Likely floor consideration of MFN legislation
- DOD Auth. Conference Report on House & Senate floors
- DOD Approps. Bill to Conference/Conf. Rpt. to floors
- Possible floor consideration of Law of Sea Treaty

AUG. - Recess

SEPTEMBER

- final action on DOD, CJS, For.Ops Approps. bills

OCTOBER - 4th: Congress target adjourn

MAJOR ISSUES FOR 104TH CONGRESS - 2ND SESSION

Foreign Policy

First Tier

Bosnia - Securing assistance for reconstruction efforts, including a \$200 million supplemental/rescission shifting 050 funds to the 150 account. Will need a lot of high level work; any major bumps in the road may be used for partisan purposes; pressure from Dole to be aggressive on equip & train and support for War Crimes Tribunal.

China - MFN battle will be extremely difficult, but it will not be the only China battle we face; can also expect legislation on visas for Taiwan leaders, Taiwan accession to United Nations and WTO; Congress will watch closely all Chinese transgressions in areas such as proliferation, human rights, and threats to Taiwan's security to accuse the Administration of placing economic concerns above all else.

150 Resources - The '97 President's Budget will request an increase for Function 150 over painfully low '96 levels; however, the request will be more than \$2B above the \$17.1B figure for 150 in the '96 Budget Resolution. Many groups and some key Senate Democrats will watch closely to see if the Administration is willing to make a serious fight for international programs.

Haiti - Even though our troops are withdrawing, Republicans will continue to try to find ways to undermine our success in Haiti. They will hold up assistance, and hold hearings to press for resolution of investigations into political murders.

Middle East - We need \$140 million in supplemental funds for Jordan's F-16s (to be offset by a DOD rescission) plus \$30 million as part of our FY 97 budget request; we will also face significant aid demands from Israel if it reaches peace with Syria. We will also likely see attempts by some in Congress to block any efforts to send US troops to the Golan Heights as part of an international peace monitoring effort.

Cuba - Helms/Burton legislation will go to conference in early March. Senate version is acceptable; House bill is not. Probably will be some pressure to bring the conference report to the floors before the March 12th Florida primary.

United Nations Reform/Arrears Clearance - We owe approximately \$1B to the UN. Some in Congress are willing to help us find the money

given we press for serious reforms at the UN (budget cuts, agreement to consult with Congress before we support new UN peacekeeping missions). Difficult to imagine a "grand bargain" on UN reform and arrears clearance going anywhere without a budget agreement.

Second Tier

Mexico - The Hill is active on several fronts with regard to Mexico, including NAFTA, narcotics, immigration, and the peso bailout. Senators Feinstein and D'Amato have introduced legislation targeting these issues. Mexico will continue to be a prime political target during the election season.

Iran/Libya Sanctions - Senate passed bill. We support Iran sanctions (worked with D'Amato on compromise), but would like to change Libya portion of bill to make it more effective. House will take bill up in March and will make Iran provision tougher and less palatable. Probably will not change Libya (we will have to work with Senate on Libya).

Vietnam - Congress will watch every step we take on the lengthy path toward increasing economic ties with Vietnam including any move to waive Jackson-Vanik.

Ireland - Republicans could try to tarnish any claims we have to helping the peace process along. Action-forcing events could be our annual budget request for the International Fund for Ireland in the Foreign Ops bill, possible move to close Sinn Fein office in U.S.

and an effort to deny Gerry Adams a visa.

Russia/NIS - Action on this is usually played out via the foreign aid process; Republicans will continue to condition aid to Russia on issues such as the reactor sale to Iran, Chechnya, and the slow pace of reform. Countries such as Ukraine and Armenia will receive hefty Republican earmarks as "bulwarks" against a resurgent Russia.

State Dept. Authorization/Reorganization - House and Senate bills await an extremely complicated conference (perhaps as early as March); before Congressional Dems are willing to seriously engage, they (and we concur) want the Repubs. to offer viable compromises on abortion/family planning issues and reach a package on funding/reorganization of the foreign affairs agencies that is no more onerous than the Senate's version (i.e. one that does NOT mandate abolishing AID, ACDA, or USIA).

Anti-terrorism Legislation - President sent it to Congress and pressed for it in the State of the Union but it is mired in the House in disputes between moderate and conservative Republicans regarding civil rights.

Defense/Arms Control

050 Funding - Republicans will again attempt to add funds to DOD Topline. They will suggest that we are hollowing the defense budget because we will request less than they do this year, despite the fact that we increase defense spending in the out years of our budget. Likely points of tension in this year's budget where Republicans will add funds will be procurement and R&D, not O&M. Probable plus ups by Congress could include: B2 and other aircraft programs, as well as additional equipment for the Guard and Reserves. There may also be an effort to add money for the Army as a result of the belief that the army needs funds for Army modernization.

Contingency Deployment - Continuation of 95 arguments. Republicans think that non-defense missions erode DOD ability to train/equip for formal missions. DOD position is to take on all POTUS-directed missions, but want Congressional funding agreed to up front or troop readiness may suffer.

C-17 - DOD will request multi-year procurement this Spring, probably using a supplemental/rescission as the legislative vehicle. Don't expect a big fight.

B-2 - This fight is NOT over. Defense Democrats and Republicans are disappointed with our decision and will seek to add \$800 million in FY 97. Votes on this are close in both houses. DOD/Uniformed Services fully support the President's decision.

CWC - SFRC will hold hearings in March. CWC will be sent to the floor (as agreed by UC) on April 30 unless Helms reports it out sooner. We expect the SFCR to report it out favorably, but with a fight. Floor action in May/June timeframe. Once it gets to the floor, we believe we have the votes to ratify. The real danger is from possible "killer" amendments that would impose conditions making it difficult to impossible for us to ratify the CWC.

ABM - The Republicans will likely introduce and pass legislation to deploy a 50 State National Missile Defense (NMD) by 2003, thus effectively putting us on a collision course with the ABM. Part of a continuous effort to make the President look soft on national missile defense (NMD).

Theater Missile Defense (TMD) - The Republicans will fight our

efforts to stretch out the THAAD program and save \$2 billion in the process. They will also try to add even more money for Navy Upper Tier. Our policy is to equalize funding for THAD and Navy Upper Tier so we can be in a position to choose between one or the other

by the middle of the next decade.