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July 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY LAKE
SANDY BERGER
NANCY SODERBERG

FROM: PAUL CLARKE

SUBJECT: Presidential Talking Points for
"Larry King Live"

Bosnia/Macedonia

Background:

The humanitarian situation on the ground in Bosnia, and especially Sarajevo, continues to deteriorate. A UN report warns of the potential for the worst disaster in Europe since World War II. Despite new pledges of humanitarian assistance at a meeting July 16, the UN reports a shortfall of about \$270 million in aid needed through the end of 1993.

The political/military situation is also deteriorating. The dissolution of the uneasy Muslim-Croat alliance and the greater tactical cooperation between Croat and Serb militia in Bosnia have further weakened the Bosnian government. Talks on Bosnia's future may resume in Geneva as early as this week, with Serbs and Croats pressuring the Bosnian government to accept a confederation which would amount to de facto partition. Bosnian President Izetbegovic has stated that "concessions are inevitable" but has not accepted the partition.

NATO has submitted a report to Secretary General Boutros Ghali indicating how to protect the safe havens. Boutros Ghali has until July 22 to move on this report. Already, US and other aircraft have moved to the region to support implementation of the plan (i.e. air support for UNPROFOR if it is attacked and seeks our support).

Talking Points:

- The tragedy in the former Yugoslavia is among the most difficult problems the world now faces. It defies simple solutions.
- Our policy in Bosnia has sought to end the suffering; to ensure that the conflict not spread; and to reach a political settlement acceptable to all the parties there.
- Despite our frustrations in not getting the international community to go along with tougher measures, we have been able to achieve some of our goals.
- We have adopted tough economic sanctions on Serbia, enforced the "no-fly zone," and moved troops to Macedonia. Total US humanitarian assistance to the former Yugoslavia since 1991 has reached almost \$350 million.
- In response to a UN resolution to create safe areas, American aircraft are joining NATO's planned air support to the UN troops in Bosnia.
- We will consider the use of ground forces only in the context of enforcing a comprehensive settlement which has been negotiated in good faith by all parties.

Somalia

Background:

UNOSOM's on-going effort to cripple General Aideed's capacity to disrupt the humanitarian relief effort has diminished his capacity and brought dissension in his ranks. His militia continues, however, to engage in violence against UNOSOM forces. While other nations participating in the peacekeeping effort have recently reaffirmed their commitment to it, Italy has joined some members of U.S. Congress (e.g. Senator Byrd) and some PVO's in Somalia raising doubts about the mission there. They question whether UNOSOM should return to a non-combative, narrowly-defined humanitarian effort.

Talking Points:

- Our support for the U.N. effort in Somalia is providing humanitarian assistance to the Somali people and helping create conditions for the return to a civil society. We remain fully committed to that international effort.
- When the UN operation began, we must remember that up to 350,000 Somalis had died of starvation and violence, and literally millions more were threatened. Because of our efforts, schools and markets and hospitals are reopening throughout the country.
- More recently, when UN peacekeepers were ambushed by the thugs of warlord Mohamed Aideed, we took forceful action to defend the integrity of the UN operation and prevent him from disrupting the humanitarian relief efforts.
- At the same time, we all want to see our American troops come home as soon as possible. They will not stay in Somalia one more day than is absolutely necessary.

Vietnam

Background:

In conjunction with your decision on July 2 not to oppose new loans for Vietnam from the IMF, a mission led jointly by Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs Hershel Gober, Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord, and Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Lieutenant General Michael Ryan travelled to Hanoi last week with leaders of the nation's four largest veterans groups to stress to the Vietnamese the need for further progress on unresolved POW/MIA issues.

One of the outcomes of this mission was an American proposal -- accepted in principle by the Vietnamese -- to send three State Department personnel to Hanoi on a temporary basis to help Americans travelling to Vietnam with problems they face there. Some may wonder if this is the first step towards recognition or at least dropping the trade embargo.

At the annual meeting of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia last Friday, Sandy Berger reaffirmed your July 2 statement that substantial progress on POW/MIA accounting is your sole criterion for improving relations with Vietnam. He said you are seeking results in four areas: return of remains of servicemen who died in battle or captivity; resolution of cases of missing servicemen known to have been alive in captivity but never found; assistance in tracing servicemen missing in Laos and delivery of all relevant documents.

Talking Points:

- The temporary assignment of three mid-level State Department personnel to Hanoi is being made for **our own** benefit.
- These officials will free up our Joint Task Force personnel already in Vietnam to concentrate exclusively on POW/MIA accounting.
- This does not represent a change in the status of U.S.-Vietnamese relations; we have not opened a diplomatic mission in Hanoi; and this is not a step towards normalization.
- As I have said frequently, further steps in U.S.-Vietnamese relations will depend on seeing tangible progress on POW/MIA accounting. That is the message delivered by a high-level delegation I sent to Vietnam last week.

Political Change in Japan

Background:

In elections held Sunday in Japan, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party received the highest number of seats (223), but lost its absolute majority in the 511-seat lower house of the Diet. Nonetheless, rivalries among opposition reformist parties may make it difficult for them to unite to form a government. It is equally likely that the LDP will be find a viable coalition partner. It is expected that the political jockeying may go on for many weeks.

It is difficult to predict the impact of the election result on bilateral relations. The reformist parties are less tied to big business and agricultural interests, and ostensibly more sensitive to consumer demands. On the other hand, the period ahead is likely to be one of instability and uncertainty, which may delay movement by any Japanese government on bilateral and multilateral issues.

Talking Points:

- I found most of the Japanese people excited over the changes that they are debating their country -- political reform and a more consumer-oriented domestic market.
- Japan should know that we are prepared to work closely with whatever government emerges in pursuit of our mutual interests.
- At the same time, we will continue to press Japan to continue opening its markets. Ten days ago in Tokyo, we agreed with Japan to a new framework for bilateral trade talks, a framework that provides for agreements where progress can be measured with specific timetables and objective criteria.
- Expanding our trade with Japan will create growth, jobs and higher standards of living in both nations.

North Korea

Background:

Yesterday, we reached agreement with North Korea on some further steps to secure Korean compliance with the NPT. For our part, we repeated assurances against the threat/use of force and agreed to support (once the nuclear issue is resolved) a conversion of North Korea's nuclear program to the less proliferation prone technology of light water reactors. The North Koreans agreed to meet and discuss with the IAEA acceptance of safeguards (e.g. inspections of suspect sites), resume discussions with South Korea on North-South denuclearization, and explore shifting its graphite reactors in favor of light water reactors less suitable for nuclear weapons material production. These steps are hopeful but not sufficient.

Talking Points:

- Yesterday, in talks in Geneva, North Korea took some useful steps.
- They agreed to:
 - meet with the International Atomic Energy Agency about the access to nuclear facilities required under the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
 - resume talks with South Korea on de-nuclearizing the Korean peninsula.
- We haven't resolved the issue, but this was a positive development.
- We will not be satisfied until North Korea accepts the inspection regime under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and moves ahead, with South Korea, to implement their agreement to a Korean peninsula free of nuclear weapons.

UN Inspections in Iraq

Background:

Returning from Iraq over the weekend, U.N. Special Commission Chairman Rolf Ekeus cited positive developments in his talks with Iraqi on its compliance with UNSC Resolution 715, which provides for long-term monitoring of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and missile programs. Ekeus will report to the UNSC later this week. Until this report goes to the UN, we should avoid characterizing it publicly.

Talking Points:

- The UN nuclear inspector returned from Iraq this week and I understand he will report to the UN later this week.
- We continue to insist that the Iraqis fully comply with all UN resolutions.
- The spread of weapons of mass destruction and the missiles for delivering them is one of the greatest security threats of the 1990s.

Aid to Russia

Background:

Working with the international community, we have assembled a \$28 billion assistance package for Russia and the other former Soviet states, drawing on substantial funding from international financial institutions. In particular, progress continues on the IMF Systemic Transformation Facility and Standby Agreement, World Bank assistance to the oil sector, and several EBRD programs.

On a bilateral basis, we have now obligated more than three-fifths of the \$1.6 billion agreed to in the Vancouver package, including about \$775 million for humanitarian food programs. Our expanded \$1.8 billion package (plus another \$1.1 billion in FY-94 funds) is making its way through Congress.

Despite the importance of these measures to ensuring the long-term success of the reform process in Russia, some may question whether we should spend billions to assist the former Soviet states at a time of budget stringency in our own country.

Talking Points:

- Our assistance to democratic and market reform in Russia and the other former Soviet states is one of the best investments we can make in our future.
- It will come back to us many times over. This will help build a more secure world, provide new exports to a market of 300 million consumers and enable us to devote less money to defense and more to domestic needs.
- Whenever possible, we are getting other nations and financial institutions to follow our lead in supporting these reforms.
- This year, our bilateral assistance to Russia provides essential food aid, supports U.S. exports to Russia and promotes nuclear energy safety.
- We are also supporting exchange programs like "Democracy Summer" for Russians and Americans to get to know each other better.

Haiti

Background:

The Governors Island Accord that President Aristide and General Cedras signed in New York on July 3 sets out a 10-step process toward the restoration of democracy and the return of President Aristide to power in Haiti. As the first step in that transition, Haitian parliamentarians and political leaders agreed in New York last Saturday on several measures called for by the accord. The next step is for President Aristide to name a Prime Minister and for that person to take office.

Talking Points:

- The UN/OAS agreement to restore democracy to Haiti gives real hope that Haiti's agony can be resolved peacefully and demonstrates that we can advance democracy abroad through steady and firm multilateral diplomacy.
- I'm proud of the role the U.S. played in bringing this agreement to life, including through our effort to draw the international community together in support of tough sanctions.
- The United States will continue to back the process of reconciliation through a UN-led effort to build democracy and justice, foster economic growth and build a civilian police force and professional army.

Cambodia

Background:

Following elections in Cambodia last month, leading political groups are trying to work out a governing coalition. It is possible that Prince Sihanouk will ask/permit the Khmer Rouge to serve as part of that government. Many Americans remember vividly that it was the Khmer Rouge that brought the "killing fields" to Cambodia in the late 1970s. Deputy Secretary of State Clifford Wharton recently said that there will be no U.S. aid to a Cambodian government if it includes the Khmer Rouge. This year, U.S. assistance to Cambodia totals \$49 million.

Talking Points:

- Our concern about the Khmer Rouge is based on the atrocities they committed during their rule in the 1970s; their failure to fulfill their commitments under the Paris Peace Accords; and their continued violence against the peace process.
- It's difficult to see how the Khmer Rouge could be part of a unified defense force or a coalition government in Cambodia.
- Any U.S. financial aid to a Cambodian government that might include the Khmer Rouge would be subject to the tightest scrutiny in close consultation with Congress.

Achievements at the G-7 Summit

Talking Points:

- The G-7 Summit in Tokyo achieved good results for American workers and companies. The G-7 leaders took important steps forward on a new economic agenda to create global growth and jobs.
- My ability to play a leadership role there was greatly assisted by progress on our economic plan, including moves to reduce the budget deficit, keep interest rates down, reform health care and reform our political system.
- Congress and the American people gave me the credibility I need to ask the other countries, especially Japan and Germany, to take the tough steps needed to stimulate their economies.
- We also achieved a market access agreement on industrial products, boosting chances of completing the Uruguay Round this year. Conclusion of the Round will create literally hundreds of thousands of jobs in the United States.
- We moved ahead on a variety of multilateral issues, such as stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, combatting terrorism, protecting human rights and stopping environmental degradation.

Immigration

Background:

The Coast Guard interdicted three vessels with some 660 Chinese aliens off the west coast of Northern Mexico. After protracted and sometimes difficult discussions, the Mexicans agreed to permit them to land in Mexico. In an operation involving the cooperation of the UNHCR, we determined that one of the migrants was deserving of US protection and transferred all the others to Mexican custody. They have now be sent back to China by air. However, a number of additional vessels thought to be carrying Chinese aliens have been sighted in the Pacific. The situation in terms of new boats appearing is expected to get even worse over time.

Talking Points:

- Several weeks ago, I announced an action plan to address the problem in a number of ways, all designed to send a strong warning to smuggling syndicates wherever they might exist.
- From now on, we will work with governments in Asia to crack down on smuggling operations and encourage tough enforcement by states whose flags these smuggling ships fly.
- We will increase our efforts to identify and track these vessels and turn them away before they enter our waters.
- We are proud of the fact that we are a nation of immigrants. However, illegal immigrants and those who would prey on them take advantage of our generosity. Their actions are also unfair to other intending immigrants who play by the rules.



Washington Local No. 31

Small Union — Big Ideals

**Press
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November 2, 1993

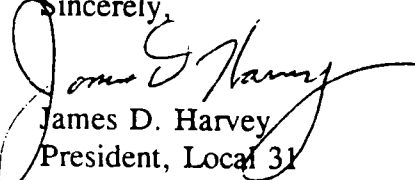
Ms. Ann Edwards
Director of Press Advance
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Edwards:

At the urging of our members, I am writing to register my concern over the lack of safety precautions for crews riding in Presidential motorcades. Specifically, I am referring to the insanity that allows camera crews to work standing up in vans and on tailgates. Contrary to popular belief, these crews do not choose this risky method of operation. Instead, they are "encouraged" to do so by those whose safety judgment is warped by the thought of missing a Presidential mishap. Furthermore, should the crew balk at the practice, they risk being removed in favor of "Rambo" inspired replacements.

Until now the damage has been limited to leg and back injuries, but sooner or later someone will be maimed or killed by this negligence. Certainly the White House and the networks do not want wheelchairs and tombstones to be reminders of Presidential motorcades, so please consider a ban on this motorcade madness.

Sincerely,



James D. Harvey
President, Local 31

JDH:sf
opeiu2afl-cio

cc: William Moore
Henry Brown

October 22, 1993

To Whom It May Concern:

On July 4, 1993, I was traveling in a White House press van covering the President's morning jog, when an accident occurred and I injured myself.

During the return trip the motorcade stopped for a traffic light. At that time we were at Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. The light changed to green and the motorcade started to move through the intersection. As the press van reached the intersection, the driver of the van slammed on the brakes. The sudden stop threw me and my camera which weighs about forty pounds forward. Because of the nature of this kind of coverage, I have to shoot from the sunroof and when the van threw me I landed on top of the van. In trying to stop myself and the camera, I caused injury to my back and right shoulder.

I thought it was important to bring this to your attention because I thought you would be concerned about the way some White House drivers seem not to have a sense of safety toward the press or in the way we do our jobs. For instance, a camera person, such as myself, usually has at least a forty-pound camera balanced on one shoulder and about half of his or her body out of the vehicle in order to cover the President when he is moving. Also, there are usually about eight other persons, without any seat belts on, with similar equipment in the vehicle. Seat belts are not worn because of the number of people and equipment that have to be crowded into one vehicle.

The platform inside the press van that I have to stand on in order to work has been loose for months. There is no seat for the camera person, just the platform to stand on. The vehicles that are rented or used on most trips are not safe for camera crews to take pictures from or ride in. For example, I have had the experience of working out of a hatch-back vehicle with the rear window taken out. In another instance I had to work out of a vehicle with room for only one person in the rear. When there are two people in the crew it requires the camera person to hang some part of their body out of the vehicle.

When he is in town, the President likes to travel like the average person; stopping for traffic lights, no police control at intersections, and no extra security. No one seems to be concerned about the entourage that has to travel with him. A normal traffic light stays green in this town just long enough for about four vehicles to pass through the intersection. This leaves all the other vehicles, usually the press vans, caught at the light. The control cars and other support cars can turn on their red

lights and sirens, come around the press vans and continue on through traffic lights. The press vans try to catch up after finally getting through the light, speeding up and stopping quickly when necessary. This throws all the crews from side to side.

When the President deliberately leaves the White House without the press corps, the situation gets even worse. The trip to catch up with him includes making illegal turns, speeding and trying to cut into the motorcade in congested traffic.

I do not know the total solution to this problem. I do know that I now have three disc in my spinal column that are out of alignment and I have had one of a series of three epineural block injections in my lower back to deal with the pain. If some consideration is not given to the benefit of having effective press coverage of the President's travels, the arrangements for the press to accompany him will not improve. If the arrangements do not improve, there will surely be more accidents and incidents like the one I have recently experienced. I hope it doesn't take a fatality to give this situation the proper attention.

Sincerely,

Henry M. Brown
CAP CITIES - ABC NEWS, INC.

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Pls review and add anyone you want Jo*

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