

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the William J. Clinton
Presidential Library Staff.**

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Press Secretary

Series/Staff Member: Dee Dee Myers

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 1597

FolderID:

Folder Title:

[Press Guidance] - February 10, 1993 [2]

Stack:

S

Row:

94

Section:

2

Shelf:

9

Position:

3

FILE

PA/PRS
GUIDANCE

INDEX

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1993

POSTED	Secretary Department	Smt on Former Yugoslavia Bio on Amb Reginald Bartholomew
AFRICA	Somalia	- New UNOSCOM Commander
LATIN AMERICA	Haiti	- Details on Civilian Mission/Acceptance by De Facto Authorities - Status of In-Country Processing/Update on Boat People
EAST ASIA	Japan	- Secy Mtg with FM Watanabe, Feb 12
	Vietnam	- French Pres Mitterrand Comments on Ending Embargo/Normalization of Relations
	China/ Marshall Islands	- Ship Carrying Suspected Illegal Immigrants
	China	- Scope of Chinese Illegal Immigrants
EUROPE	Bosnia-Herzegovina	- Fighting Update - UN Rpt on No-Fly Violations/Status of No-Fly Enforcement Resolution (TQ, Feb 9) - Ethnic Cleansing - UN Talks on Vance-Owen Plan/UN Secy Gen Rpt on Peace Negotiations - Pres Izetbegovic's Absence from Talks
	Croatia	- Fighting Update
	Russia	- April Referendum Postponed
MIDDLE EAST	Israel/ Occ Territories	- Consular Access to Arrested AmCits
MISCELLANEOUS	General	- State Dept Role in Investigation of CIA Shooting

THERE WAS NO BRIEFING TODAY

U.S. Department of State
Office of the Assistant Secretary/Spokesman

For Immediate Release

February 10, 1993

Statement By
U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher

Today I am announcing a series of new steps that President Clinton has decided to take with regard to the former Yugoslavia. The President believes it is time for the United States to become actively and directly engaged in the multilateral effort to reach a just and workable resolution to this dangerous conflict.

We inherit at this early point in our administration a tragic and dangerous situation. Over the past two years the states of the former Yugoslavia have descended into a dark period of terror and bloodshed. During that period, the west missed repeated opportunities to engage early and effectively in ways that might have prevented the conflict from deepening. As President Clinton stressed during the campaign, an early and forceful signal might well have deterred much of the aggression, bloodshed, and "ethnic cleansing. Because those actions were not taken, we now face a much more intractable situation, with vastly more difficult options. Yet now we must address the circumstances as we find them, and we are resolved to do so.

Those circumstances have deep roots. The death of President Tito and the end of communist domination of the former Yugoslavia raised the lid on the cauldron of ancient ethnic hatreds. This is a land where at least three religions and a half dozen ethnic groups have vied across the centuries. It was the birthplace of world war one. It has long been a cradle of European conflict. It remains so today.

Over the past year, Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen have tirelessly pursued a negotiated settlement. While they have made progress, their proposed settlement has not been accepted by the parties to the dispute, and the killing continues.

This conflict may be far from our shores, but it is not distant to our concerns. We cannot afford to ignore it. Let me explain why.

-2-

We cannot ignore the human toll. Serbian "ethnic cleansing" has been pursued through mass murders, systematic beatings and rapes of Muslims and others, prolonged shelling of innocents in Sarajevo and elsewhere, forced displacement of entire villages, inhumane treatment of prisoners in detention camps, and the blockading of relief to sick and starving civilians. Atrocities have been committed by other parties as well. Our conscience revolts at the idea of passively accepting such brutality.

Beyond these humanitarian interests, we have direct strategic concerns as well. The continuing destruction of a new U.N. member state challenges the principle that internationally recognized borders should not be altered by force. In addition, this conflict itself has no natural borders. It threatens to spill over into new regions, such as Kosovo and Macedonia. It could then become a greater Balkan war, like those that preceded World War I. Broader hostilities could touch additional nations, such as Greece, Albania, and Turkey. The river of fleeing refugees, which has already reached the hundreds of thousands, would swell. The political and economic vigor of Europe, already tested by the integration of former Communist states, would be further strained.

There is a broader imperative here. The world's response to the violence in the former Yugoslavia is an early and crucial test of how it will address the concerns of ethnic and religious minorities in the post-cold war world. That question reaches throughout eastern Europe. It reaches to the states of the former Soviet Union, where the fall of communism has left some 25 million ethnic Russians living as minorities in other republics. And it reaches to other continents as well.

The events in the former Yugoslavia raise the question of whether a state may address the rights of its minorities by eradicating those minorities to achieve "ethnic purity." Bold tyrants and fearful minorities are watching to see whether "ethnic cleansing" is a policy the world will tolerate. If we hope to promote the spread of freedom or if we hope to encourage the emergence of peaceful multi-ethnic democracies, our answer must be a resounding no.

This is why President Clinton has decided to take the following six steps.

-3-

First, the President has decided the United States will engage actively and directly in the Vance-Owen negotiations, bringing the weight of American diplomacy to bear. We know these negotiations will not be easy; we know the options have narrowed because of past inaction; we do not expect miracles, but we believe we can make a difference. We strongly support the efforts of the United Nations and the European Community, through the Vance-Owen negotiations, to arrive at any agreement that would bring peace to Bosnia. Now, in order to ensure the most effective possible communication between us, President Clinton has today named one of our top diplomats to be our government's envoy to those talks, Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew. Mr. Bartholomew has served as our Ambassador to Lebanon and Spain and is currently the Ambassador to NATO. He is no stranger to crises. He is the right person for this task. Through Ambassador Bartholomew's efforts, working with Secretary Vance and Lord Owen, and through other means, the United States will help explore creative solutions to the conflict that we hope all parties can accept.

Second, the President is communicating to the Bosnians, Serbs, and Croations that the only way to end this conflict is through negotiation. No settlement can be imposed on the parties, both on grounds of principle and on grounds that an imposed settlement would be far more difficult to sustain than one the parties have voluntarily embraced. At the same time, we believe that each party must be prepared to accept a resolution that falls short of its goals. Therefore, we are taking steps to urge the parties not to hold back from earnest negotiation. The responsibility for crafting a workable solution is fundamentally on the parties involved, but we will lend our earnest support.

Third, the President will take actions to tighten the enforcement of economic sanctions, increase political pressure on Serbia, and deter Serbia from widening the war. We have informed the Serbians that we plan to raise the economic and political price for aggression. We will work with our allies, the Russians, and others, to achieve this result. We remain prepared to respond against the Serbians in the event of conflict in Kosovo caused by Serbian action. In addition we will work to strengthen the international presence in Macedonia.

-4-

Fourth, the President is taking steps to reduce the suffering and bloodshed as these negotiations proceed. He is calling on all parties to stop the shelling and other violence. He has communicated to all concerned that the no-fly zone over Bosnia should be enforced under a U.N. resolution. He has urged that humanitarian aid be allowed to flow to those in need, and we are considering further actions to promote greater delivery of aid. Moreover, we are putting together a U.S. government team to assess further humanitarian needs on an urgent basis. The President is seeking the urgent creation of a war crimes tribunal at the United Nations to bring justice and deter further atrocities.

Fifth, the President has taken steps to make clear to all concerned that the United States is prepared to do its share to help implement and enforce an agreement that is acceptable to all parties. If there is a viable agreement containing enforcement provisions, the United States would be prepared to join with the United Nations, NATO, and others in implementing and enforcing it, including possible U.S. military participation. This is a shared problem, and must be a shared burden.

Sixth and finally, the President has consulted widely with our friends and allies on these actions. He and I have communicated to dozens of world leaders regarding our intentions. In particular, earlier today the President spoke with President Yeltsin by phone to convey his personal request that both our nations work closely and cooperatively in this search for a peaceful resolution. He is also sending Ambassador Bartholomew to Moscow to discuss our approach before Ambassador Bartholomew returns to New York for the negotiations.

Let me make clear what we hope to achieve through these steps. We will attempt to help build on the Vance-Owen negotiations in a way that can move toward a just, workable, and durable solution. We will seek to preserve the survivability of Bosnia as a state. We hope that our direct involvement in the negotiations, as well as the other steps I have announced, will encourage the parties to move quickly to negotiate and embrace a solution that is mutually acceptable, and that, therefore, has a real chance to work. In particular, we expect that our willingness to participate in the enforcement of such an agreement will help allay concerns the Bosnian government and others have expressed about an agreement's workability.

6

-5-

Let me also make clear what we do not intend by these steps. We do not intend to impose a solution on the parties. We believe the quickest, best, and most sustainable way to stop the bloodshed in the former Yugoslavia is to help create an environment in which all parties see it in their own self-interest to negotiate a political settlement.

The United States is not the world's policeman. We cannot interpose our forces to stop every armed conflict in the world. Yet we are the United States of America. We have singular powers and influence. We are committed to Europe's stability. Our values and interests give us reason to help create an international standard for the fair treatment of minorities. Therefore, we have reasons to participate actively in this effort.

This is an important moment for our nation's post-cold war role in Europe and the world. It tests our ability to adopt new approaches to foreign policy in a world that has changed fundamentally. It tests our commitment to the nurturing of democracy and the support of environments in which democracy can take root and grow.

It tests our willingness, and that of our allies, to help our institutions of collective security, such as NATO, evolve in ways that meet the demands of this new age. and it tests what wisdom we have gathered from this bloody century, and measures our resolve to take early, concerted action against systematic ethnic persecution.

In the wake of the devastating struggles of the twentieth century, no great power today can take lightly the risks of involvement in a Balkan conflict. Yet no great power can dismiss the likely consequences of letting a Balkan conflict rage. Acting now, in close cooperation with our friends and allies, offers the best chance to contain these flames of conflict before they become an underground fire that could later erupt and become all-consuming. By acting now, we can demonstrate that not every crisis need become a choice between inaction and unilateral American intervention. In the face of great suffering and the imperative of our own interest, we cannot afford to miss any further opportunities to help pursue a resolution of this conflict.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Acting Assistant Secretary/Spokesman

For Immediate Release

February 10, 1993

REGINALD BARTHOLOMEW

Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew was appointed as Special Envoy to the Vance negotiations on February 10, 1993. He has been serving as U.S. Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels, Belgium since July 20, 1992. He is a member of the U.S. Senior Foreign Service, class of Career Minister.

Ambassador Bartholomew served from April 1989 as Under Secretary of State for International Security Affairs with responsibility for arms control, non-proliferation, security assistance and arms transfers, nuclear matters, technology transfer and controls, scientific and technological affairs, and other international security matters.

Ambassador Bartholomew previously served as U.S. Ambassador to Spain, 1986-89, and as U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon, 1983-86.

He served in 1982-83 as U.S. Special Negotiator, with the personal rank of Ambassador, for Defense and Economic Cooperation negotiations between the United States and Greece. In 1981-82 he served in the Department of State as the Special Cyprus Coordinator.

In 1979-81 Ambassador Bartholomew served as Director (Assistant Secretary of State) of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs in the State Department.

He was assigned from the State Department to the National Security Council, 1977-79, as head of the East-West Relations and USSR and Eastern European cluster.

From 1974 until 1977 he served as Principal Deputy Director of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff and then of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs.

From 1968 to 1974 Ambassador Bartholomew served in the career Civil Service in the Department of Defense. His assignments included Director of the Policy Planning Staff in the Office of International Security Affairs and Director of the DOD Task Force on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions.

His recent government service awards include Presidential Meritorious Service Awards in 1986 and 1988 and the Presidential Distinguished Service Award in 1990.

8

-2-

Before entering government service, Ambassador Bartholomew taught social sciences at the University of Chicago, 1963-64, and was Lecturer in Government at Wesleyan University from 1964 to 1968.

Ambassador Bartholomew received his B.A. from Dartmouth College in 1958, did graduate study in Political Science at the University of Chicago from 1958 to 1961, and received his M.A. in International Relations in 1960. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the International Institute for Strategic Studies. Ambassador Bartholomew holds Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from Wesleyan University (1985) and Hobart and William Smith College (1987).

Ambassador Bartholomew was born in Portland, Maine, on February 17, 1936. He and his wife, the former Rose-Ann Dognin, reside in Washington, D.C., and have four children.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Assistant Secretary/Spokesman

For Immediate Release

February 10, 1993

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

Secretary of State Warren Christopher will make a statement on the former Yugoslavia in the State Department Press Briefing Room today at 3:30 p.m.

There will not be a regular daily press briefing.

IO PRESS GUIDANCE
February 10, 1993

SOMALIA

Q: Has the UN announced a new commander for the UN forces in Somalia (UNOSOM)? Who is it? When will he arrive? Is the U.S. satisfied with the choice?

A: -- THE UN NORMALLY APPOINTS COMMANDERS OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS AFTER CONSULTATIONS WITH TROOP CONTRIBUTING STATES AND SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS.

-- THESE CONSULTATIONS HAVE BEEN IN PROCESS FOR SOME TIME, AND WE UNDERSTAND THE DECISION WILL BE ANNOUNCED SOON.

-- I WOULD REFER ALL FURTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE COMMAND OF UNOSOM TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

HAITI: CIVILIAN MISSION

Q. Have any civilian observers gone to Haiti?

- A. -- SIXTEEN ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
OBSERVERS ARE IN PORT-AU-PRINCE; 40
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES OBSERVERS
WILL BEGIN TRAVELLING TO HAITI THIS WEEKEND.**
- A UNITED NATIONS SURVEY TEAM WILL GO TO HAITI
IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.**
- I WOULD REFER YOU TO THE UN AND OAS FOR
FURTHER DETAILS.**

Q. How big will the civilian mission be?

- A. -- THE TERMS OF REFERENCE DO NOT SPECIFY ANY
SIZE LIMIT; WE UNDERSTAND THE UN AND OAS ARE
PLANNING AN INITIAL MISSION OF UP TO 200
OBSERVERS.**
- I WOULD REFER YOU TO THE UN AND OAS FOR
DETAILS.**

Q. Could it go any higher? What about 500?

A. -- ASK THE UN AND OAS

Q. What did the U.S. do to help convince the de facto Haitian authorities to accept the mission?

- A. — PRESIDENT CLINTON EXPRESSED THE ADMINISTRATION'S STRONG SUPPORT FOR MR. CAPUTO'S EFFORTS LAST FRIDAY.**
- BEFORE AND DURING HIS MEETING WITH PRESIDENT ARISTIDE LAST FRIDAY, SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER REINFORCED OUR SUPPORT FOR THE MISSION.**
- IN THE DAYS LEADING UP TO THE AGREEMENT WE WERE IN TOUCH WITH THE PARTIES IN HAITI TO UNDERSCORE OUR SUPPORT FOR THE MISSION.**
- WE WILL CONTINUE OUR STRONG SUPPORT FOR UN AND OAS EFFORTS TO RESTORE DEMOCRACY TO HAITI.**

RP PRESS GUIDANCE
February 10, 1993

HAITI IN-COUNTRY REFUGEE PROCESSING

Q. Could you provide an update on the status of in-country refugee processing in Port-au-Prince?

- A. -- THREE ADDITIONAL IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE OFFICERS (INS) WERE ADDED TO THE ADJUDICATION STAFF AT THE PROCESSING CENTER IN PORT-AU-PRINCE ^(LAST WEEK) THE ADDITION OF THESE OFFICERS HAS DOUBLED OUR INTERVIEWING CAPACITY. THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION IS IN THE PROCESS OF HIRING ADDITIONAL STAFF TO PREPARE REFUGEE CASES FOR ADJUDICATION.**
- OVER 7,600 HAITIANS HAVE COMPLETED THE PRELIMINARY APPLICATION FOR REFUGEE STATUS: 3,150 OF THESE APPLICANTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED BY INS.**
- OF THESE, 325 HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR REFUGEE STATUS. 179 HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES. 2,819 HAVE BEEN REJECTED.**

Q. What is the status of the Technical Team's report on its findings and recommendations?

A. - THE TECHNICAL TEAM HAS COMPLETED ITS REPORT AND THE TEAM'S FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE CURRENTLY UNDER REVIEW.

-- WE ARE UNABLE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH ANY FURTHER INFORMATION AT THIS TIME.

Q. May we have an update on the numbers of Haitians picked up?

A. - THE LAST INTERDICTION OCCURRED ON FEBRUARY 1, WHEN NINE PEOPLE WERE PICKED UP. SINCE THE NINE WERE FOUND INSIDE U.S. TERRITORIAL WATERS, THEY WERE TAKEN TO MIAMI TO PURSUE THEIR CLAIMS TO ASYLUM.

-- THESE WERE THE ONLY HAITIANS TO BE PICKED UP SINCE JANUARY 22.

- THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HAITIANS PICKED UP SO FAR THIS YEAR IS 1,363. MOST OF THESE WERE PICKED UP PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF THE DEPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL COAST GUARD CUTTERS IN THE AREA ON JANUARY 19.

~~-3-~~

- OF THE 1,363 PICKED UP SO FAR THIS YEAR, 1,002 WERE RETURNED DIRECTLY TO HAITI, AND 361 WERE TAKEN TO MIAMI TO PURSUE CLAIMS FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM.
- THE ABOVE FIGURES BRING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HAITIAN BOAT PEOPLE PICKED UP SINCE THE COUP TO OVER 42,600.
- APPROXIMATELY 10,500 OF THESE WERE SCREENED IN PRIOR TO THE MAY EXECUTIVE ORDER AND BROUGHT TO THE U.S. TO PURSUE THEIR CLAIMS FOR ASYLUM.
- SOME 6,400 HAITIANS HAVE BEEN RETURNED DIRECTLY TO HAITI SINCE THE EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EAP PRESS GUIDANCE
February 10, 1993

JAPAN -- CHRISTOPHER-WATANABE MEETING

Q: Can you tell us what is on the agenda for discussions between Secretary Christopher and Foreign Minister Watanabe?

A: -- THE SECRETARY WILL MEET WITH FOREIGN MINISTER WATANABE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12 AT 11:30 A.M. FOLLOWING THE MEETING THEY WILL HAVE LUNCH TOGETHER.

-- THEY WILL DISCUSS THE WIDE RANGE OF ISSUES OF MUTUAL INTEREST, AND REVIEW THE BILATERAL AGENDA, WHICH INCLUDES US-JAPAN SECURITY RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC MATTERS.

-- WE WELCOME THIS MEETING AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE VIEWS AND COORDINATE POLICIES WITH A KEY ALLY.

(IF PRESSED ABOUT A SPECIFIC ISSUE, SUCH AS STEEL QUOTAS OR AVIATION)

A: -- I DON'T HAVE A SPECIFIC AGENDA FOR YOU, BUT WE EXPECT THAT THE FULL RANGE OF ISSUES OF MUTUAL INTEREST WILL BE COVERED.

02/10/93 19:34 202 647 0244 PA/PRS 018 17
EAP PRESS GUIDANCE
February 10, 1993

PRESIDENT MITTERAND'S TRIP TO VIETNAM

Q: Does the Department have any comment on President Mitterand's visit to Vietnam, or on his remarks reportedly pledging France's support to end the economic embargo on Vietnam?

A: -- WE ARE AWARE OF PRESIDENT MITTERAND'S REPORTED COMMENTS DURING HIS VISIT TO VIETNAM.

-- THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FRANCE AND VIETNAM IS A BILATERAL MATTER FOR THOSE TWO COUNTRIES, AND WE DO NOT HAVE ANY COMMENT ON IT.

Q: Where does the USG stand on normalization with Vietnam?

A:-- DURING HIS CONFIRMATION HEARINGS, SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER OUTLINED OUR GENERAL APPROACH TO VIETNAM.

-- VIETNAM IS MEETING ITS COMMITMENTS ON CAMBODIA. AS SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER STATED THE PROBLEM REMAINS WHETHER OR NOT WE HAVE OBTAINED FULL COOPERATION ON THE POW/MIA ISSUE. WE WILL BE CONSIDERING AS WELL THE EXTENSIVE REPORT PREPARED BY SENATOR KERRY'S SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE.

(MORE)

18

- 2 -

- AS WE ARE SATISFIED ON POW/MIA COOPERATION, WE WILL THEN SEEK TO MOVE AHEAD, HOPEFULLY MORE RAPIDLY. WE RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANT U.S. ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN VIETNAM.

- THE NORMALIZATION PROCESS WILL RECEIVE A SERIOUS LOOK BY THE ADMINISTRATION. THERE IS HOWEVER, NO TIMETABLE FOR TAKING ANY SPECIFIC STEPS WITH VIETNAM.

EAP PRESS GUIDANCE
February 10, 1993

CHINA/MARSHALL ISLANDS: M/V EASTWOOD UPDATE

Q: Can you give us an update on the M/V Eastwood, the ship carrying approximately 500 Chinese nationals suspected of trying to enter the US illegally?

A:-- THE COAST GUARD CUTTER RUSH IS ESCORTING THE M/V EASTWOOD TO THE MARSHALL ISLANDS. THE PASSENGERS ARE IN ^(REASONABLE) HEALTH AND HAVE BEEN GIVEN FOOD AND WATER. THE COAST GUARD REPORTS THAT THE EASTWOOD HAS EXPERIENCED REPEATED MECHANICAL PROBLEMS AND IS UNSEAWORTHY. THE RUSH IS THEREFORE ESCORTING THE EASTWOOD TO THE NEAREST SAFEHAVEN.

- AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA (THE FLAG STATE), THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS ON FEBRUARY 10 APPROVED ENTRY OF THE RUSH AND EASTWOOD INTO MARSHALLESE WATERS AT KWAJALEIN PORT.

Q. Did the Government of the Marshall Islands protest?

A. -- No.

FYI TO THE BRIEFER: As of late this morning Washington time, the ship had not put into Kwajalein Port.

**EAP PRESS GUIDANCE
February 10, 1993**

CHINA: ILLEGAL ALIEN SMUGGLING

Q: What is the scope of Chinese Illegal Immigration due to smuggling?

**A:-- THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE ESTIMATES -- THAT
100,000 CHINESE ILLEGALS ENTERED THE U.S. IN 1992 -- ARE
REALISTIC.**

Q: Is this a growing problem? Are Asian crime syndicates involved?

**A:-- THIS IS A FAST GROWING AND TROUBLING PROBLEM. THE MAJORITY
OF CHINESE ILLEGALS ARE BEING SMUGGLED INTO THE U.S. BY CRIME
SYNDICATES WHO OFTEN FORCE THE ILLEGALS TO WORK FOR THOSE
SYNDICATES, FREQUENTLY UNDER DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS.**

Q: What are we doing about it?

**A: -- INS HAS THE LEAD ON THIS. WE ARE WORKING
CLOSELY WITH THE INS AND OTHER AGENCIES
TO DEAL WITH THIS PROBLEM.**

21

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
February 10, 1993

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: FIGHTING UPDATE

Q: Do you have an update on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina?

- A: -- SOME FIGHTING OCCURRED IN EASTERN BOSNIA AT SREBRENICA (pron. shre-breh-NEEZ-ah) AND ALSO AT CERSKA (CHER-skah). BOTH TOWNS, WHICH ARE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT-HELD, SUFFERED BOSNIAN SERB SHELLING. ARTILLERY EXCHANGES ALSO TOOK PLACE IN MUSLIM-HELD BRCKO (BIRCH-koh).**
- SARAJEVO WAS MOSTLY QUIET LAST NIGHT. ONLY SMALL ARMS SNIPER FIRE WAS REPORTED. THIS MORNING, THE UN NOTED SERB ARTILLERY FIRE ON GOVERNMENT POSITIONS IN SARAJEVO.**
-

-- THE MIXED MILITARY WORKING GROUP OF BOSNIAN SERBS, BOSNIAN CROATS AND THE GOVERNMENT FORCES MET AT THE SARAJEVO AIRPORT TO TRY TO REACH A CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT SO THAT WATER AND ELECTRICITY CAN BE RESTORED TO THE CITY.

-- THE MILITARY WORKING GROUP, WHICH WAS A PRODUCT OF NEGOTIATIONS BY VANCE AND OWEN, HELD ITS FIRST MEETING OCTOBER 30, 1992. THE WORKING GROUP THROUGHOUT BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. THE MEMBERS ARE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE MILITARY COMMANDS WHOSE FORCES ARE FIGHTING IN THE COUNTRY. THEY MEET UNDER UNPROFOR AUSPICES.

PROVIDES A FORUM FOR ALL MILITARY COMMANDS TO TALK TO EACH OTHER (UNDER UNPROF AUSPICES) ON CONCERNS

-- IN CENTRAL BOSNIA, GORNI VAKUF (GOR-nee vah-KOOF), THE SITE OF FIGHTING BETWEEN GOVERNMENT FORCES AND CROATS, WAS REPORTED TO BE QUIET.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE**Office of the Assistant Secretary/Spokesman**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Taken Question

February 9, 1993

BOSNIA NO FLY ENFORCEMENT RESOLUTION DISCUSSIONS

Q: What is the number of violations of the no-fly zone over Bosnia since the last report?

A. -- THE SECRETARY GENERAL ISSUED HIS LATEST REPORT ON NO-FLY ZONE VIOLATIONS ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4 TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, CITING EIGHT ADDITIONAL APPARENT VIOLATIONS OF THE BAN.

-- THE SECRETARY GENERAL HAS TO DATE CITED 411 APPARENT VIOLATIONS OF THE BAN SINCE IT WAS IMPOSED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN OCTOBER 1992.

Q: What is the current status within the Security Council of discussions on a no-fly enforcement zone?

A: --

INFORMAL

CONSULTATIONS ON THE SUBJECT CONTINUE AMONG MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
February 10, 1993

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:
NEW ROUND OF ETHNIC CLEANSING

Q: What more do we know about recent episodes of ethnic cleansing?

A: -- WE HAVE SEEN THE PRESS REPORTS. AT THIS POINT, WE DON'T HAVE INDEPENDENT INFORMATION TO CONFIRM THEM. WE SUGGEST YOU CHECK WITH THE UN.

-- AS WE SAID YESTERDAY, THE U.S. SUPPORTS AN END TO THE FIGHTING AND TO THE DESPICABLE PRACTICE OF ETHNIC CLEANSING. WE HAVE REPEATEDLY CALLED ON ALL PARTIES TO STOP FIGHTING, PUT AN END TO ETHNIC CLEANSING, RELEASE DETAINEES, AND REACH A NEGOTIATED SOLUTION.

..

02/10/93 18:07 202 047 0244 PA/PRS 020 25

**IO PRESS GUIDANCE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1993**

**BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:
SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS ON VANCE-OWEN PLAN**

Q: What is happening at the UN today on Bosnia and the Vance/Owen plan?

**A: -- THERE ARE NO FORMAL MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR TODAY ON THE
VANCE/OWEN PLAN FOR BOSNIA.**

SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPORT ON BOSNIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Q: Any reaction to the Secretary General's report on the Bosnian peace negotiations? Any comment on Secretary General Boutros-Ghali's suggested revisions to the Vance/Owen plan? Any reaction to his apparent blaming of the Muslims for lack of progress?

**A: -- WE ARE STUDYING THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPORT AND ITS
RECOMMENDATIONS CLOSELY.**

**-- IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF WHOM TO BLAME FOR LACK OF
PROGRESS. A WORKABLE AGREEMENT MUST BE ACCEPTABLE TO
ALL PARTIES.**

02/10/93 18:57 202 647 0244 PA/PRS 027 26

**IO PRESS GUIDANCE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1993**

**BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:
ABSENCE OF IZETBEGOVIC IN NEW YORK**

Q: Why wasn't President Izetbegovic in New York? Any truth to reports that he couldn't get out on a UN plane?

A: - PRESIDENT IZETBEGOVIC WAS INVITED TO NEW YORK BY FORMER SECRETARY VANCE AND LORD OWEN. WE SUPPORTED THIS.

I WOULD REFER YOUR QUESTION TO THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT FOR AN ANSWER ON WHENEVER HE IS COMING.

- WE HOPE PRESIDENT IZETBEGOVIC WILL BE ABLE TO TRAVEL TO NEW YORK TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TALKS.

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE**February 10, 1993****CROATIA: FIGHTING UPDATE**

Q: Do you have an update on the fighting in Croatia?

**A: -- ARTILLERY DUELS AND MORTAR
EXCHANGES TOOK PLACE ALONG A BROAD
FRONT IN THE ZADAR AREA. FIGHTING WAS
REPORTED ESPECIALLY HEAVY IN OBROVAC
(OB-roh-vach), IN THE SERB-HELD KRAJINA.**

**EUR Press Guidance
February 10, 1993**

RUSSIA: CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM

Q: What is our reaction to the possible postponement of the April referendum as announced by Yeltsin? Is this a setback for Yeltsin?

A: -- WE SUPPORT RUSSIA'S EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM VIA OPEN AND DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES.

-- CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN RUSSIA HAS BEEN A LONG AND EVOLVING PROCESS. IT IS ENTIRELY UP TO THE RUSSIANS TO DETERMINE THE SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARRYING OUT THIS PROCESS.

CA PRESS GUIDANCE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1993

ISRAELI RESPONSE ON ARAB-AMERICAN ARRESTS

Q: Has the Israeli government responded to our protest?

A:-- THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT HAS INFORMED US THAT THEY ARE GIVING SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO THE CONTENTS OF OUR COMMUNICATION REGARDING THE DETENTION OF THE THREE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

-- THE ISRAELIS SAID THAT THEY HAVE BEGUN A FULL AND COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF THE ARREST AND DETENTION OF THE THREE AMERICANS, AND WILL NOTIFY US OF THE RESULTS WHEN THE INVESTIGATION IS CONCLUDED.

-- IN ADDITION, THEY HAVE TOLD US "U.S. CONSULAR OFFICIALS HAVE ACCESS TO VISIT THE THREE MEN, IN COORDINATION WITH ISRAELI AUTHORITIES."

Q: Has consular access improved?

A:-- WE ASKED FOR PERMISSION TO VISIT MR. JARAD YESTERDAY, AND AUTHORITIES GRANTED PERMISSION THE SAME DAY.

02 10/00 10/00 2102 047 0244 PA/PKS 0031 30

DS PRESS GUIDANCE
February 10, 1993
(If Asked Only)

CIA SHOOTING SUSPECT INVESTIGATION

Q: What is the State Department's role in the investigation of the CIA shooting on January 25?

**A: -- IN THE FIRST FEW DAYS AFTER THE CIA SHOOTING,
THE BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY CONDUCTED
STATE DEPARTMENT RECORDS CHECKS AND
PROVIDED INFORMATION ON ANY POSSIBLE LEADS TO
THE TASK FORCE INVESTIGATING THIS CASE.**

**-- THE BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY STANDS
READY TO ASSIST THE OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT
AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THIS CASE.**

**(For Briefer: DS DID NOT PROVIDE THE LEAD THAT BROKE
THIS CASE. AT THIS TIME, WE HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED TO
PROVIDE FURTHER ASSISTANCE IN THIS CASE.)**

Draft: DS/SA:AJLaine AJL
2/10/93 3-0552

Clear:DS/DSS/t:R Reams
DS/DSS:CMDittmer