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IO PRESS GUIDANCE
June 15, 1994

RWANDA:
CURRENT SITUATION

Q. Please provide an update on the situation on the ground. What is the status of the reported cease-fire? Is it holding? What do we know of the reported abduction of 30-40 Tutsi children from Kigali?

A. -- UN SOURCES REPORT THAT HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES TODAY IN KIGALI BETWEEN RPF AND GOVERNMENT FORCES, DESPITE THE REPORTED AGREEMENT YESTERDAY IN TUNIS TO AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE.



-- UNAMIR CONFIRMS REPORTS THAT 60 TUTSI BOYS (NOT 30-40 AS REPORTED IN THE PRESS) WERE ABDUCTED YESTERDAY FROM A CHURCH COMPLEX IN KIGALI. UNAMIR SAYS THAT EYEWITNESSES CLAIM THAT THEY HAD SEEN THESE 60 BOYS BEING KILLED BY HUTU MILITIA.

-- CEASE-FIRE TALKS UNDER UNAMIR AUSPICES WERE HELD YESTERDAY IN KIGALI AND ARE SCHEDULED TO RESUME TOMORROW.

L Press Guidance
June 15, 1994

RWANDA: GENOCIDE

Q. Was the killing of sixty children in Rwanda an act of genocide?

A. -- THIS INCIDENT IS YET ANOTHER APPALLING EXAMPLE OF THE HORRIFIC VIOLENCE THAT HAS BEEN OCCURRING IN RWANDA. THE UNITED STATES STRONGLY CONDEMNS ALL SUCH VIOLENCE AND CALLS UPON THE PARTIES TO STOP THE KILLINGS.

-- UNDER THE 1948 CONVENTION, THE KILLING OF MEMBERS OF AN ETHNIC GROUP IS GENOCIDE ONLY IF IT IS COMMITTED WITH THE INTENT TO WIPE OUT THAT GROUP IN WHOLE OR IN PART. WE ARE NOT PREPARED TO PRONOUNCE ON WHETHER SUCH INTENT WAS PRESENT IN SPECIFIC INCIDENTS.

-- THE CIRCUMSTANCES STRONGLY SUGGEST THAT MUCH OF THE INTER-ETHNIC VIOLENCE AND KILLING IN RWANDA HAS BEEN PERPETRATED WITH THE INTENT TO WIPE OUT ANOTHER GROUP. THIS IS WHY WE HAVE STATED THAT WE HAVE EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT ACTS OF GENOCIDE HAVE OCCURRED IN RWANDA.

-- THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR APPOINTED BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION WILL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE VIOLENCE IN RWANDA.

(Background for briefer: We should avoid the implication that the USG will assign the genocide label to specific incidents upon the report of the Special Rapporteur. We could only make that decision after seeing the report. It would also be premature to suggest that the USG would support an international tribunal for Rwanda. That issue is currently under review within the Administration).

AF PRESS GUIDANCE**June 15, 1994****ANGOLA - SUSPENSION OF HUMANITARIAN AID**

Q: Has UNITA denied landing rights to World Food Program humanitarian flights? What is your reaction?

- A: -- UNITA INFORMED UN REPRESENTATIVES IN ANGOLA ON JUNE 12 THAT NO WORLD FOOD PROGRAM (WFP) HUMANITARIAN RELIEF FLIGHTS WOULD RECEIVE UNITA CLEARANCE UNTIL RELIEF FLIGHTS FOR THE UNITA-HELD CITY OF HUAMBO WERE RESUMED. THE ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT SUSPENDED PERMISSION FOR RELIEF FLIGHTS TO HUAMBO ON MAY 27 FOLLOWING AN ESCALATION IN THE LEVEL OF FIGHTING THROUGHOUT ANGOLA.**
- MILLIONS OF ANGOLAS^N DEPEND ON THE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE DELIVERED THROUGH THE WFP RELIEF FLIGHTS.**
- THE UNITED STATES DEPLORES ANY ACTION THAT DEPRIVES THE SUFFERING PEOPLE OF ANGOLA OF DESPERATELY NEEDED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE. WE URGE BOTH PARTIES TO REFOCUS THEIR ATTENTION ON THE LUSAKA PEACE TALKS, WHERE AN OVERALL PEACE AGREEMENT IS WITHIN REACH.**
- IN OUR STATEMENT OF JUNE 10, THE US CALLED FOR THE ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT AND UNITA TO EXERCISE MAXIMUM RESTRAINT DURING THIS CRUCIAL PHASE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.**

AF PRESS GUIDANCE
June 15, 1994

ZAIRE: ELECTION OF A PRIME MINISTER

Q. What can you tell us about the election yesterday of a Prime Minister in Zaire?

A. -- MR. KENGO WA DONDO, A MEMBER OF THE OPPOSITION, WAS YESTERDAY ELECTED PRIME MINISTER BY ZAIRE'S HIGH COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC-PARLIAMENT OF TRANSITION (HCR-PT).

-- WE HOPE THAT THIS ACTION BY THE HCR-PT WILL LEAD TO THE FORMATION OF A CREDIBLE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY, BASED UPON THE PRINCIPLE ON NON-EXCLUSION, WHICH CAN UNDERTAKE WITHOUT INTERFERENCE A PROGRAM TO ADDRESS THE SERIOUS SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND FINANCIAL CRISES UNDERMINING THE ZAIRIAN STATE, AND WHICH CAN MOVE THE COUNTRY FORWARD TO FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS.

Q. What is the reaction of opposition leader Tshisekedi to Kengo's election?

A. -- WE DO NOT YET HAVE A READ-OUT ON MR. TSHISEKEDI'S POSITION. THAT QUESTION MAY BEST BE ADDRESSED TO THE OFFICE OF HIS SPOKESMAN HERE IN WASHINGTON.

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Q. What is the reaction of Archbishop Monsengwo, the President of the High Council of the Republic-Parliament of Transition?

A. -- WE UNDERSTAND THAT ARCHBISHOP MONSENGWO IS NOW IN BRUSSELS, BUT WE HAVE NO INFORMATION ON HIS POSITION WITH RESPECT TO YESTERDAY'S VOTE.

Q. What is the next step in Zaire with respect to the formation of a transition government?

A. -- WE UNDERSTAND THAT KENGO'S NOMINATION WILL NOW BE FORWARDED TO PRESIDENT MOBUTU, AND THE PRESIDENT MUST PROVIDE HIS RESPONSE WITHIN 48 HOURS.

-- IF MOBUTU ACCEPTS KENGO'S NOMINATION, THE PRIME MINISTER WOULD BEGIN THE PROCESS OF FORMING A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

Q. We understand that the opposition has attacked the legality of Kengo's nomination. What is the U.S. position?

A. -- THE QUESTION OF THE LEGALITY OF YESTERDAY'S ELECTION IS A MATTER FOR THE ZAIRIANS TO DETERMINE.

-- THE UNITED STATES CONTINUES TO SUPPORT THE PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIZATION IN ZAIRE. WE HOPE THAT THIS PROCESS WILL RESULT IN THE PROMPT ESTABLISHMENT OF A BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY BASED UPON THE PRINCIPLE ON NON-EXCLUSION.

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Q. What has been the reaction in Zaire to the news of Kengo's election?

A. -- WE UNDERSTAND THAT KINSHASA IS QUIET FOR THE MOMENT, BUT WE HAVE NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Q. What can you tell us about the recent detention of opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi?

A. -- WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE "UNION FOR DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS" (UDPS) LEADER ETIENNE TSHISEKEDI (CHI-SI-KAY-DEE) WAS ARRESTED AND DETAINED FOR SEVERAL HOURS BY ELEMENTS OF THE ZAIRIAN MILITARY ON JUNE 12.

-- ALTHOUGH THE DETAILS OF THIS INCIDENT ARE NOT YET CLEAR, THE UNITED STATES EXPRESSES ITS CONCERN OVER MR. TSHISEKEDI'S ARREST AND DETENTION DURING THIS PERIOD OF HEIGHTENED TENSION IN ZAIRE.

ARA PRESS GUIDANCE
June 15, 1994

HAITI: CHANGE IN POLICE/MILITARY LEADERSHIP

Q: Can you confirm that Michel Francois might be willing to step down as Haiti's police chief? Does this indicate that the de facto regime might be crumbling?

A: -- WE HAVE SEEN THE PRESS REPORTS OF EVANS FRANCOIS' INTERVIEW WITH RADIO METROPOLE. MR. FRANCOIS APPARENTLY RECOGNIZES, AS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAS LONG RECOGNIZED, THAT THE FIRST STEP IN SOLVING THIS CRISIS RESTS WITH A CHANGE IN THE LEADERSHIP OF THE HAITIAN MILITARY.

-- HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY REQUIRE CONCRETE ACTIONS, NOT STATEMENTS, TO RESOLVE THIS CRISIS.

-- THE CONTINUED FAILURE OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN HAITI, INCLUDING THE POLICE, TO COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE GOVERNORS ISLAND AGREEMENT, HAS DENIED HAITI DEMOCRACY AND ITS DULY-ELECTED LEADER.

-- THE MESSAGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS CLEAR: DEMOCRACY AND ARISTIDE MUST BE RESTORED TO HAITI. RAOUL CEDRAS, MICHEL FRANCOIS AND PHILIPPE BAIIMBY MUST STEP DOWN, AND THE HAITIAN ARMY MUST HAVE A LEADERSHIP WHICH IS COMMITTED TO THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNORS ISLAND, INCLUDING THE RETURN OF ARISTIDE.

PRM PRESS GUIDANCE
June 15, 1994

HAITI: INTERDICTION/REPATRIATION OF HAITIAN MIGRANTS

Q. Can you give an update on the number of interdictions and repatriations since the President's announcement on May 8?

A. -- THERE HAVE BEEN NO INTERDICTIONS SINCE THURSDAY, JUNE 9 WHEN THE COAST GUARD INTERDICTED A VESSEL WITH 396 HAITIAN MIGRANTS ON BOARD.

-- THE 396 HAITIAN MIGRANTS WERE REPATRIATED TO HAITI ON FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

-- THIS BRINGS THE TOTAL REPATRIATIONS, SINCE THE PRESIDENT'S MAY 8 ANNOUNCEMENT, TO 1,949.

Q. When will the U.S. begin processing Haitian migrants?

A. -- WE ARE STILL IN THE PROCESS OF SETTING UP THE SHIP-BOARD PROCESSING CENTER. NO FIRM DATE HAS BEEN SET TO BEGIN PROCESSING.

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Q. What can you tell us about the 14 processing program staff who left the operation being established in Jamaica?

A. -- THE GROUP YOU ARE REFERRING TO WERE PART OF SOME 100 BILINGUAL STAFF THAT THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) IS PROVIDING FOR THE REFUGEE PROCESSING PROGRAM. THE BILINGUAL STAFF WILL SERVE AS INTERPRETERS AND ASSIST HAITIANS IN FILLING OUT FORMS REQUIRED FOR THE INS INTERVIEW.

-- AS YOU CAN IMAGINE, THE INITIAL SET UP OF ANY NEW PROCESS CAN BE STRESSFUL FOR THE ALL THOSE INVOLVED.

-- WE UNDERSTAND THAT 14 OF THE IOM CONTRACTORS INDICATED THAT THEY WANTED TO LEAVE THE SHIP AND TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AND, OF COURSE, THEIR REQUESTS WERE HONORED. WE DO NOT HAVE SPECIFIC INFORMATION CONCERNING THEIR REASONS FOR WANTING TO LEAVE. *

-- IN ADDITION, ANOTHER FOUR PEOPLE WERE MEDEVACED FOR UNSPECIFIED MEDICAL REASONS.

Note: There are still enough translators. There is some suspicion that their departure is related to misconduct on the translators' part.

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Q. What other countries have agreed to resettle refugees?

A. -- WE HAVE RECEIVED WORD FROM CANADA AND THE NETHERLANDS THAT THEY WILL RESETTLE SOME REFUGEES.

-- WE ARE STILL WAITING FOR RESPONSES TO OUR REQUEST FROM A NUMBER OF OTHER COUNTRIES THAT THEY ACCEPT HAITIAN REFUGEES TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY.

-- WE HOPE THAT WITH THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES OTHER COUNTRIES WILL SOON RESPOND POSITIVELY TO OUR REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate Release

June 15, 1994

STATEMENT BY MICHAEL MCCURRY, SPOKESMAN
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ELECTORAL INVESTIGATION

On May 16, voters in the Dominican Republic went to the polls to elect a new government. OAS and other international observer delegations issued reports in the days following the election that serious irregularities had occurred. These included questions about the disenfranchisement of a large number of voters whose names did not appear on the voting lists when they presented themselves to vote.

The United States has joined the observer groups in calling upon Dominican authorities to investigate fully all the irregularities and to take the necessary steps to ensure that the results of the election are determined in a free, fair and transparent manner.

The United States strongly urges that the actual voting lists used at the polling stations on election day be made public. Such a step would help clarify a key factor in dispute by making it possible to compare the lists actually used at the polls with the lists of eligible voters issued to the parties on May 12.

We understand that the Central Electoral Board of the Dominican Republic has constituted a commission to investigate and address these concerns. We hope its investigation will be carried out in a manner acceptable to all parties, and that the lists will be released as soon as possible.

While international observer election experts have provided valuable assistance during the investigation to date, in the final analysis, constitutional responsibility rests with the Central Electoral Board to ensure that the investigation is free, fair and thorough.

President Balaguer has stated publicly that he would be open to new elections where the electoral boards determine that there have been serious irregularities. We commend his statement. Such action would open the way to resolving disputed results.

The U.S. remains steadfast in its commitment to democracy throughout the Western Hemisphere. By supporting the democratic process in the Dominican Republic we are supporting the foundation for a mature relationship between partners on equal footing.

ARA PRESS GUIDANCE
June 15, 1994

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: ELECTION INVESTIGATION

Q: Doesn't the slowness of the investigation mean that Balaguer has been able to "win" the elections in exchange for cooperating on the Haiti embargo?

A: -- AS THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ADVISOR ON HAITI, WILLIAM GRAY, SAID ON JUNE 8 IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, PRESIDENT BALAGUER HAD INITIATED COOPERATION WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE ELECTIONS (FOR EXAMPLE IN INVITING THE U.N. TEAM TO EXAMINE THE EMBARGO ENFORCEMENT) AND NEVER CONNECTED THE TWO ISSUES IN ANY OF HIS TALKS WITH US, NOR HAVE WE WITH HIM. THE U.S. POSITIONS ON THESE TWO MATTERS ARE BASED ON THE MERITS OF EACH. ON THE ELECTIONS, WE HAVE LAID OUT OUR CONCERNS PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY, AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVERS. WE WILL NOT PURSUE DEMOCRACY IN HAITI AT THE EXPENSE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

-- AS WE HAVE STATED CONSISTENTLY, AND REITERATED LAST WEEK BY DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE STROBE TALBOTT TO HIS COLLEAGUES WHILE HE WAS WHILE TRAVELING IN LATIN AMERICA, THERE IS NO DOUBLE STANDARD IN OUR SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY IN HISPANIOLA OR ELSEWHERE IN THE HEMISPHERE.

ARA PRESS GUIDANCE
June 13, 1994

LATIN AMERICA: SOUTHCOM/STATE DISPUTE ON CHAIN OF COMMAND

Q: What can you tell us about a recent cable sent by the Commander of the U.S. Southern Command General McCaffrey to U.S. Ambassadors in the hemisphere which asserts the CINCSO's authority over deployed U.S. forces?

A: WE WORK HARD AT MAINTAINING GOOD CONTACT AND COORDINATION AT ALL LEVELS AND AMONG ALL PARTICIPANTS. SHOULD QUESTIONS ARISE, AS FROM TIME TO TIME THEY DO, THE ISSUES ARE RESOLVED THROUGH ESTABLISHED CHANNELS. WE WILL CONTINUE TO DO THIS AND WE ARE SURE THESE RELATIONSHIPS WILL REMAIN STRONG AND CONTINUE TO SERVE OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS WELL.

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Pentagon, State clash on troops

Both claim to control forces in Latin America

By David LeGeme

Washington Bureau of The Dallas Morning News
Special To Dallas Morning News

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has asserted control over U.S. troops in Latin America, creating already tense relations with the State Department, administration and congressional officials said.

The dispute has arisen amid a contentious debate between the two departments over the use of drug counterintelligence in Latin America. At stake is the command of all U.S. military personnel who operate in the region.

The latest argument pushed last week when Gen. Barry McCaffrey, chief of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, disagreed in a letter regarding his authority over the region's military groups.

His directive drew protest from
PENTAGON on Page 1A.

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Pentagon, State clash on troops

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several U.S. embassies in South and Central America, where ambassadors say they supervise all U.S. personnel operating in their countries, according to administration officials who spoke on condition they not be identified.

At least one ambassador, Charles Bowers of Bolivia, has threatened to expel military personnel operating in his country.

"I do not accept the unilateral declaration ... of your authority over these personnel while they are in Bolivia," he said in a letter to Gen. McCaffrey.

"I hope it will not be necessary to cancel ... upcoming deployments, nor to send home prematurely those already here," he said.

A spokesman for the embassy in Bolivia said Mr. Bowers declined to be interviewed, as did other ambassadors asked for comment.

Gen. McCaffrey didn't intend to change policy, only to clarify the military's longstanding command of the region's troops, said Col. James Pettig, spokesman for the Southern Command in Panama.

Gen. McCaffrey in February became chief of the Southern Command, whose forces participate in training exercises, humanitarian missions and drug-fighting efforts in 19 Latin American countries. He declined an interview request.

"There is absolutely no change in the status quo," said Col. Pettig. "The way we conduct business hasn't changed."

He said Gen. McCaffrey sought only to eliminate confusion that had arisen about the command of some of the region's military groups.

"Any perceptions that may have led ambassadors to believe they may have had command of troops in the past are just that — perceptions," Col. Pettig said.

Senior Pentagon and State De-

partment policymakers are meeting to sort out the disagreement, administration officials said.

The latest controversy erupted just as State Department and Pentagon managers are seeking to resolve another clash over Latin American policy.

That rift developed in early May when military leaders quit sharing electronic intelligence with the governments of Peru and Colombia. The countries used the data to track and sometimes shoot down aircraft suspected of trafficking drugs.

Pentagon leaders feared that the United States risked civil and criminal liability in helping the foreign government destroy civilian aircraft.

But the Pentagon's unilateral decision raised a strong protest from the State Department, which said the change sent the wrong signal to countries that were aggressively fighting drug trafficking.

Under increasing pressure from Congress, where a number of members also protested the cut off of the radar data, military and State Department officials have sought to resolve the issue.

Congressional leaders delayed a hearing scheduled for Wednesday on Latin American drug policy after Pentagon officials promised a quick resolution of the intelligence dispute.

Some congressional aides expressed dismay about the latest conflict between the Pentagon and State Department, which supervises embassies over Latin American policy.

"It's just another issue that has pitted State versus the Pentagon on Latin American policy," said one aide, who did not want to be identified. "They can't seem to agree."

In his message, dated June 4, Gen. McCaffrey said "the commander in chief ... exercises combatant command authority over assigned

forces."

That authority "cannot be delegated or transferred and includes organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning designating objectives, giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training and logistics," he said.

Both sides have quoted the 1956 legislation to support their claims. The Department of Defense Reorganization Act sought to eliminate command confusion for war forces, such as that in reviews of the 1963 Beirut bombing that killed 241 U.S. servicemen. Pentagon officials interpret the law to say that military reports in foreign countries first report to their commanders, who then report to the ambassadors.

Ambassadors in Latin America disagree, as illustrated in the June cable from Mr. Bowers in Bolivia. He said military personnel operate in his country under a diplomatic agreement with the Bolivian government, and thus come under his authority.

The military supervisor in Bolivia is not Gen. McCaffrey's representative, Mr. Bowers said in his cable.

"Yes, he has a relation to you and, of course, he needs to be responsive to your interests," he wrote to Gen. McCaffrey.

"But he works for me. I have boots here in Bolivia."

OPTIONAL FORM 20 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

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To: David Solson From: Col. Kenneth
Over Agency Phone 8

PM Press Guidance
June 15, 1994

NORTH KOREA: NUCLEAR ISSUE

Q. Is the U.S. suggesting a voluntary embargo? Is there a draft resolution? How long after it is voted on until it would go into effect?

A. -- U.S. PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UN MADELINE ALBRIGHT WILL BEGIN DISCUSSIONS WITH SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS TODAY IN NEW YORK ON A FURTHER RESPONSE TO THE NORTH KOREAN SITUATION, INCLUDING SANCTIONS.

-- WE EXPECT THAT ANY DRAFT RESOLUTION WOULD PROVIDE FOR A PHASING IN OF SANCTIONS. THESE COULD INCLUDE RESTRICTIONS ON ARMS TRANSACTIONS; A CUTOFF OF UN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS; FINANCIAL RESTRICTIONS; AND OTHER ELEMENTS.

-- I CAN'T GET INTO QUESTIONS OF WHETHER SANCTIONS WOULD BE MANDATORY OR VOLUNTARY, WHAT THE TIMING MIGHT BE, ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS OR OTHER DETAILS.

-- WE EXPECT THAT IT WILL TAKE SEVERAL WEEKS TO ACHIEVE AGREEMENT IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE FINAL TEXT OF A RESOLUTION.

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Q. Any reaction to Japanese political leader Ozawa's statement that Japan cannot impose sanctions unless there is a war?

A. -- THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE ~~ITSELF~~ CLEAR THAT IT WILL SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENT ANY SANCTIONS THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVES.

-- THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY REAFFIRMED YESTERDAY THAT JAPAN WOULD "HAVE TO ACCEPT MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL" AND "WILL IMPLEMENT THEM."

Q. Are the IAEA inspectors still in Yongbyon?

A. -- AS OF THIS MORNING, TWO IAEA INSPECTORS WERE STILL OBSERVING ACTIVITIES AT NORTH KOREA'S NUCLEAR FACILITY IN YONGBYON.

Q. Any update on President Carter's trip?

**A. -- PRESIDENT CARTER ENTERED NORTH KOREA TODAY AND
IS NOW IN PYONGYANG.**

**-- ON JUNE 18, HE WILL MEET WITH SOUTH KOREAN
OFFICIALS IN SEOUL AFTER LEAVING NORTH KOREA AND
BEFORE RETURNING TO WASHINGTON.**

**EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
JUNE 15, 1994**

BOSNIA: FIGHTING UPDATE

Q: What is the fighting situation in Bosnia? Has the cease-fire been violated?

A: -- THE CEASE-FIRE IS GENERALLY HOLDING.

- THE UN REPORTED "INTENSE" FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST SECTORS OF BIHAC (BEE-hahch) BETWEEN THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT'S FIFTH CORPS AND FORCES LOYAL TO SEPARATIST MUSLIM LEADER FIKRET ABDIC. (NOTE: THE INTER-MUSLIM FIGHTING IN BIHAC IS NOT COVERED BY THE CEASE-FIRE)**
- SOME SMALL ARMS FIRE WAS REPORTED IN GORAZDE (gor-AHZH-de).**
- SARAJEVO WAS REPORTED STABLE.**
- 44 ARTILLERY SHELLS WERE COUNTED IN THE DOBOJ (DO-boy) "FINGER" NORTH OF SARAJEVO.**

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- **BOSNIAN SERB AND BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT FORCES EXCHANGED PRISONERS, PURSUANT TO THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT. ACCORDING TO PRESS REPORTS, SIX BOSNIAN SERB DOCTORS FROM SARAJEVO WERE EXCHANGED FOR 8 GOVERNMENT PRISONERS INCLUDING FOUR SEIZED ON MONDAY AT A GOVERNMENT CHECKPOINT.**

- **APPROXIMATELY 450 BOSNIAN MUSLIMS FLEEING ETHNIC CLEANSING IN BANJA LUKA FOUND SHELTER LAST NIGHT WITH THE NEPALESE AND JORDANIAN UNPROFOR BATTALIONS IN THE KRAJINA. A UN SPOKESPERSON STATED THAT THE CROATIAN GOVERNMENT DID NOT WANT THE REFUGEES TO REMAIN IN CROATIA.**

- **IF ASKED: We are aware of unconfirmed press reports that two Russian pilots serving the Bosnian Serb forces defected to the government side. No hard evidence is available. Borba reported that the two pilots flew their MI-17 helicopters from a BSA base at Vlasic (VLAHS-ich) to the government base at Zenica (ZEN-itsa), where the helicopters were reportedly re-flagged. Bosnian Government 5th Corps Commander Delic reportedly denied the story.**

**EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
JUNE 15, 1994**

RUSSIA/BOSNIA: KOZYREV ON LIFTING THE ARMS EMBARGO

Q: What is your reaction to the reported remarks of Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev that action to lift the arms embargo in the former Yugoslavia would risk igniting World War III?

- A: -- AS YOU KNOW, THE ADMINISTRATION OPPOSES EFFORTS BY MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS TO UNILATERALLY LIFT THE ARMS EMBARGO VOTED BY THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE STATES OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.**
- OBVIOUSLY, THE RUSSIANS ALSO HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT THE POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS OF UNILATERAL ACTION TO LIFT THE ARMS EMBARGO ON BOSNIA.**
- WE NOTE ALSO THAT MINISTER KOZYREV REPORTEDLY TOLD KARADZIC IN VERY CLEAR TERMS THAT THE BOSNIAN SERBS WILL HAVE TO AGREE TO GIVE UP MUCH OF THE LAND THEY CURRENTLY HOLD OR RISK LOSING MOSCOW'S SUPPORT.**
- WE BELIEVE THAT A RESOLUTION OF THIS CONFLICT IS TO BE FOUND AT THE NEGOTIATING TABLE, NOT ON THE BATTLEFIELD.**
- U.S. POLICY THEREFORE SUPPORTS THE CURRENT CEASE-FIRE, WHICH WE HOPE WILL LEAD TO A BROADER CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AND AGREEMENT ON A TERRITORIAL SOLUTION THAT PROVIDES FOR ROUGHLY 51% OF THE PRESENT BOSNIA FOR THE BOSNIAN-CROAT FEDERATION AND 49% FOR THE BOSNIAN SERBS.**

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
JUNE 15, 1994

HURD call.

BOSNIA: TUDJMAN VISIT TO SARAJEVO

Q: What was the purpose of Croatian President Tudjman's visit to Sarajevo?

A: -- PRESIDENT TUDJMAN VISITED SARAJEVO YESTERDAY. HE USED THE VISIT TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT IZETBEGOVIC AND TO DEDICATE THE CROATIAN EMBASSY. AS NOTED IN THE PRESS, THE VISIT CAME ON THE EVE OF A PARLIAMENTARY SESSION OF THE BOSNIAC/CROAT FEDERATION.

-- IN THEIR MEETING, TUDJMAN AND IZETBEGOVIC REACHED AGREEMENT ON THE USE OF THE ADRIATIC PORT OF
(Ploce-Che)
PLOCE.

-- TUDJMAN AND IZETBEGOVIC ALSO AGREED TO JOINT REPRESENTATION IN THIRD COUNTRIES, WITH BOSNIAN EMBASSIES REPRESENTING CROATIAN INTERESTS AND VICE VERSA.

-- TUDJMAN SAID THE VISIT IS INTENDED TO ADVANCE THE FEDERATION AND CONFEDERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN WASHINGTON IN MARCH.

OES Press Guidance
June 15, 1994

CANADA'S TRANSIT FEE

Q: What is the Department's view of the legality of Canada's imposition of a fee for U.S. fishing vessels using the "Inner Passage" to transit between Alaska and Washington State?

A: THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE HAS REVIEWED THE CANADIAN TRANSIT FEE AND CAN SAY CONCLUSIVELY THAT THE FEE IS INCONSISTENT WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW.

SPECIFICALLY, THE FEE IS INCONSISTENT WITH RIGHTS GUARANTEED TO VESSELS UNDER CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW AS REFLECTED IN THE 1982 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA.

FURTHERMORE, THE FEE IS INCONSISTENT WITH CANADA'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE GATT AND NAFTA, INCLUDING OBLIGATIONS WITH RESPECT TO FREEDOM OF TRANSIT AND NON-DISCRIMINATION.

THE FEE IS ALSO INCONSISTENT WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER CANADIAN COMMITMENTS, INCLUDING TO GUARANTEE PORT PRIVILEGES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA TO U.S. COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS.

OES Press Guidance
June 15, 1994

ADVICE TO U.S. FISHERMEN WHO WILL BE IN CANADIAN WATERS

Q: What instructions do you have for U.S. fishermen who must transit through the Inner Passage in Canadian waters to return to the fishing grounds in Southeast Alaska?

A: THE FIRST POINT THEY SHOULD KNOW IS THAT THE CANADIAN TRANSIT FEE IS ILLEGAL.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS RAISED OUR OBJECTIONS ABOUT THE FEE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND WILL CONTINUE TO WORK TO CONVINCE THE CANADIANS TO RESCIND THE MEASURE.

IN THE INTERIM, U.S. FISHERMEN WHO WANT TO MAKE THE TRIP TO ALASKA THROUGH THE INNER PASSAGE IN CANADIAN WATERS SHOULD EXERCISE JUDGEMENT AND SHOULD NOT ENDANGER THEIR SAFETY.

OES Press Guidance
June 15, 1994

COAST GUARD ESCORTS FOR U.S. FISHING VESSELS

Q: Will the United States provide Coast Guard escorts to U.S. fishing vessels that must transit through the Inner Passage in Canadian waters?

A: THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS WORKING TO GET THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY NEGOTIATIONS BACK ON TRACK AND WOULD RATHER AVOID STEPS THAT WOULD ESCALATE THE ISSUE.

THE UNITED STATES WILL BE FORCED TO CONSIDER THE FULL RANGE OF OPTIONS IF WE DO NOT GET THIS SITUATION RESOLVED QUICKLY.

OES Press Guidance

June 15, 1994

AMENDING THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT

Q: Has the State Department introduced legislation to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act to allow for the reimbursement of the Canadian fees for U.S. fishermen?

A: WE UNDERSTAND THAT SUCH LEGISLATION IS UNDER CONSIDERATION IN CONGRESS. WE WILL HAVE TO SEE WHAT COMES OUT OF THAT PROCESS.

CONGRESS WILL BE ADDRESSING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE ISSUE OF THE SAFETY OF U.S. FISHING VESSELS THAT WOULD NORMALLY TRANSIT THE SO-CALLED INSIDE PASSAGE BUT BY CANADA'S FEE WOULD BE FORCED TO TAKE UNSAFE PASSAGE ROUTES.

THE DEPARTMENT IS LIKELY TO SUPPORT ANY REASONABLE MEASURE THAT IS AIMED AT PROTECTING THE SAFETY OF THE FISHERMEN.

**NEA Press Guidance
Wednesday, June 15, 1994**

SAUDI ARABIA: ASYLUM REQUEST BY DIPLOMAT?

Q: Can you confirm reports that a Saudi diplomat at the U.N. has requested asylum in the U.S.?

A: THE INS IS THE AGENCY WHICH HANDLES ASYLUM REQUESTS. THEREFORE, I WOULD REFER YOU TO INS FOR SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON THIS CASE.

Q: Has the Saudi government approached the U.S. government about the alleged asylum request, about the reported allegations against the Saudi government?

A: THE ISSUE HAS BEEN DISCUSSED IN DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

Q: According to press reports, the Saudi diplomat alleges that his government and mission engaged in surveillance of American Jewish groups and gave financial assistance to Hamas. What is your reaction to these allegations? Will they be investigated?

A: WE ARE AWARE OF THIS CASE AND ARE ALWAYS CONCERNED ABOUT ALLEGATIONS OF THIS KIND, BUT WE ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO COMMENT FURTHER.

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Q: What is the State Department's role in the political asylum application process?

A: WHEN AN ASYLUM APPLICATION IS MADE TO INS, IT CAN BE REFERRED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S ASYLUM OFFICE FOR A NON-BINDING ADVISORY OPINION. FEDERAL REGULATIONS PROHIBIT THE DISCLOSURE OF THE FACT OF AN APPLICATION OR OF REFERRAL TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION.

Q: What is your reaction to charges in the Wall Street Journal article that the U.S. "has consistently overlooked the kingdom's human rights abuses to protect relations with its most important Arab ally?"

A: WE HAVE RAISED OUR CONCERNS ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IN OUR ANNUAL HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT. THESE ISSUES ARE A REGULAR PART OF OUR DIALOGUE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA.

Q: If Saudi state sponsorship of terrorism is proven, as the Saudi diplomat reportedly alleges, what will be your response?

A: I'M NOT GOING TO SPECULATE ON THAT.

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(FYI for briefer only: The State Department has not been contacted by any Saudi diplomat requesting asylum. However, INS is the lead agency in asylum cases. According to a June 15 Wall Street Journal article, the diplomat filed an asylum request in St. Albans, Vermont June 14. INS was unable to confirm this information. We may refer inquiries to the INS press office, which will comment only after the applicant has publicly stated his intention to seek asylum. INS will comment only on the procedures to be followed in the case. INS will not comment on the reasons for the asylum request, so as not to pre-judge the outcome of the case.)

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BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION PRESS GUIDANCE
June 15, 1994

OPERATION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

Q: What is the status of the Department of State's telephone system?

A:

~~THE DEPARTMENT'S MAIN TELEPHONE CONTRACTOR~~ ^{ATT} DISCOVERED
A SOFTWARE PROBLEM WHICH CAUSED HALF OF THE PHONE LINES IN THE
MAIN STATE BUILDING TO GO DOWN EARLY THIS MORNING, ^{After they were alerted.} THE PROBLEM
HAS ~~SUBSEQUENTLY~~ BEEN CORRECTED. ALL PHONES IN THE BUILDING
ARE NOW WORKING. We do not expect the problem to recur; (?)
but no doubt it will.

by the
Department
that the
phones were
down.

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