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[Press Guidance] - June 16, 1994

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Health Care Talking Points: 6/16

The Administration seems now to be signalling that it is willing to accept a trigger. Is this true?

From the beginning, the administration has said that the bottom line is universal coverage, and we would be flexible on how to get there. We remain flexible on how to get there, but we are not flexible on whether we get there. An approach with less than universal coverage is not acceptable when it leaves millions of hard working middle class Americans without health security. We cannot pass judgment on any one element without seeing the whole package.

What about this fast track trigger approach?

The President yesterday reiterated his commitment to universal coverage, and expressed his concern that he is not convinced that this type of so-called fast track trigger would achieve universal coverage. Again, we cannot pass judgment on any one element without seeing the whole package.

Recent news reports seem to indicate that the President is getting frustrated and is ready to compromise. Is this true?

The President is committed to guaranteed private insurance for every American that can never be taken away. The process is continuing to move forward and we are confident that Congress will deliver the American people a bill this year that will achieve universal coverage. The committees are working through the process. We are not dealmaking.

What is the nature of the President's meeting today with Senators Bradley, Boren and Durenberger?

The President is scheduled to meet today with Senators Bradley, Boren and Durenberger. These are not deal making sessions. The President wants to work in a b-partisan fashion to achieve legislation which provides guaranteed private insurance for every American that can never be taken away. This meeting is part of an ongoing dialogue with members as we move forward in the process to reach that goal.

It seems that the infighting in the White House has not ceased. Is it true that there is disagreement between the economic team and the health care team with regard to a compromise over universal coverage?

That is absolutely untrue. The administration is committed to universal coverage and health security for every American. We have said all along that we would be flexible on how to get there, but, for the sake of millions of hard working middle class Americans, we must get there.

Harry and Louise are baaaaaaaack! What do you think?

We have not yet seen the ads. We certainly hope that these ads reflect the fact that the debate over universal coverage is about the health security for the middle class. We hope they make it clear that without universal coverage, we fail the hard working middle class Americans who will either remain uninsured or live at risk of losing their insurance.

What is your reaction to today's NBC poll.

The survey illustrates what the administration already understands: Americans will accept no substitute for universal coverage. People overwhelmingly favor universal coverage when matched head to head with incremental reform. And Americans' surveyed cited universal coverage as the most important reason for health care reform. Despite millions of dollars spent by special interests opposing real reform, hard working Americans are standing firm for universal coverage because they know that anything less will not give them the health security they deserve.

What is your reaction to reports that Congressman Grandy was given marching orders to essential balk on health care?

(we need to be pretty soft on this)

There are members on both sides of the aisle that are truly committed to health care reform and getting it done this year. The President is committed to working with members on both sides of the aisle to achieve comprehensive health care reform this year. Representative Grandy said "we now have a leadership that preempts policy with politics". It is a shame that while the President and many members of Congress are working in a bi-partisan fashion, there seems to be some that are indicating they will block progress. Certainly this is not in the best interest of hard working Americans.

The Post indicates that Ways and Means is struggling with mandates and tobacco. Are these in trouble?

Chairman Gibbons is moving his committee forward and is making real progress. He is committed to the President's fundamental principles and two days ago, his committee rejected an attempt to remove employer mandates. Again, we are confident we will

achieve reform this year and will not discuss specific elements without seeing the whole package.

White House Foreign Affairs Press Guidance
Thursday, June 16, 1994 -- 10:00 A.M.

North Korea

New Developments:

- Ambassador Albright briefed yesterday on elements of the first phase of sanctions. A brief summary is provided below.
- Press Briefing with Gallucci/Poneman to take place in briefing room at 1:00PM today.
- Tass reports Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev rebukes US for not consulting closely enough on sanctions.
- NPR reports Carter met this AM with Kim il Sung. No read-out yet available.

Points:

- We are pursuing the option of sanctions in the UNSC have begun informally consultations on a draft resolution. We are consulting allies and Security Council members on the substance of possible sanctions and their timing.
- We have been consulting with the Russians all along, and will continue to do so. It is our hope that they will join with us in passing an effective resolution. In light of Russian suggestions, we have taken the notion of an international conference into account in our draft resolution.
- We have just begun our consultations in the UN. Our efforts now are to enlist broad Security Council support. We will not speculate on what will happen down the road if things don't go in that direction.
- Our approach is a phased, step-by-step approach to resolve the situation. It is important not only to act with regard to past actions/behavior but also to create leverage for possible future actions by the North, such as further actions to impede the activity of the IAEA or withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty (NPT).
- Our goals remain constant: achieving a nuclear free Korean peninsula and promoting a strong non-proliferation regime.

- The statement on Monday by the North Koreans that they intend to withdraw from the IAEA makes a serious situation even more so. The draft resolution will address such further actions.
- Consultations with allies: We are working closely with Japan and South Korea and we continue to consult on the language for a draft resolution.
 - We have made real progress with the Russians.
 - The Chinese share our goals; but we cannot predict China's position at the UN. (FYI: They have not told us that they would veto a sanctions resolution.)
- At the UN: Madeleine Albright began informal discussions with members of the Security Council today about a resolution which would include phased sanctions.
- Carter mission: President Carter is travelling at his own initiative in an unofficial capacity. We have briefed him on the situation and our policy. (Tony Lake and other USG officials briefed him on Friday.)
- International conference: We believe that President Yeltsin's proposal for an international conference can be useful at some point but our first focus is on pursuing sanctions at the UNSC.
- Korean threats of war: There is nothing new in North Koreans threats that sanctions would be an act of war. We do not, of course, believe that they would be an act of war. Neither we nor the world community will be intimidated by such statements.
- Troop deployments: We have taken those prudent measures necessary for the defense of our forces in South Korea and to assist in the defense of that nation.
- We will keep under review any further measures necessary.

Potus/Yeltsin:
what did
they agree on?
Is conf
included
in sanctions
reso?

From Madeleine's briefing to the Press June 15.

- First Phase will impose significant sanctions that will impose a heavy price in terms of diplomatic isolation on North Korea and these sanctions will take effect after a relatively short period of time.
- End all technical and scientific cooperation that could contribute to North Korea's nuclear knowledge *unilateral and for UN?*
- Terminate all economic assistance through the United Nations and its subsidiaries
- Reduce the size and scope of diplomatic activities with North Korea bilaterally and through internationally organization
- Curtail cultural, technical, scientific and educational exchanges with North Korea
- Prohibit North Korea from exporting or importing any weapons or components as weapons (mandatory)
- *ban on non-scheduled ~~air~~ flights?*
No block

Rwanda

New Developments:

- NY Times reports White House approves plan yesterday to move M-113 APCs to an Air Force base near Frankfurt Germany, and begin flying them to Uganda on Sunday.
- Press Backgrounder with State and DoD representatives to take place at 10:00 AM this morning.

Points:

- We have been deeply concerned over the continuing tragedy in Rwanda. We have are providing \$68 million in humanitarian assistance for Rwandan refugees, including food, medicine, blankets and other supplies. Our military is flying in three plane loads a day of food into Burundi.
 - o This is by far the lion's share of the humanitarian relief effort. Our efforts have helped to save lives throughout the neighboring countries.
 - o We've also sent disaster relief teams into Rwanda to assist the distribution of humanitarian relief there.
- We share the frustration over the slowness in drawing together an international peacekeeping force. That is why we have been so involved with the process of getting peacekeepers back into Rwanda. The Vice President's meeting with UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali, OAU Secretary General Salim Salim and Tanzanian President Mwinyi in South Africa on May 10 helped drive this process, leading to a UNSC Resolution less than a week later to authorize 5500 troops.
 - o We have assisted the UN planning process and mobilized to provide equipment, airlift, training and financial support for the operation.
 - o We have contacted numerous African countries to obtain their support for the mission, and are supporting the UN peacekeeping secretariat with their coordination of the dozen or so country forces that have to be merged into this mission.

- o We previously pre-positioned military equipment in Europe to assist its quick delivery. For example, we have 50 armored personnel carriers for this mission in Germany, ready for shipment to Kampala, where they will be used for the training of Ghanaian troops and driven to Kigali.

-- We have every reason to believe that what we've seen in Rwanda constitutes genocide under the 1948 convention. That is why we've supported so strongly the introduction of UN peacekeepers into Rwanda and why we have urged the U.N. Human Rights Commission to send a special rapporteur to Rwanda to investigate these acts of genocide and ensure that those responsible for acts of genocide be held accountable for their deeds.

- o (if asked) The Genocide Convention does not impose a responsibility on the part of any government to take any specific action. We believe that the introduction of the peacekeeping force and the appointment of a special rapporteur is an appropriate response.

BOSNIA

New Developments:

- Level of conflict remains low with general compliance with the cease-fire brokered by Akashi.
- Unconfirmed reports that Akashi is reconvening cessation of hostilities talks in Geneva today in effort to reach agreement on longer duration cessation of hostilities that is tied to a territorial solution.
- Negotiations continue with Contact Group meeting today in London to further discuss modalities of a territorial settlement.

Points

- Please the parties continue to negotiate; no sense of optimism.
- Negotiated settlement is only viable way to end the war and human suffering. A closely coordinated approach remains critical.
- We work closely with the all parties on all aspects of the Bosnia crisis, including diplomatic and military efforts to end the conflict.
- The President has said that though he supports a lifting of the arms embargo, it is imprudent to do so unilaterally, without the agreement of our NATO allies.
- We do not yet have the comprehensive settlement we want, but, together with our other European allies and Russia, we accomplished much:
 - humanitarian air drops have saved hundreds of thousands of lives;
 - NATO's enforcement of the no-fly zone over Bosnia has kept the war from escalating into the air;
 - NATO's air strike ultimata have ended the shelling of Sarajevo and Gorazde;
 - our increased diplomatic engagement produced the breakthrough agreement between the Croats and Bosnians.
 - and now the parties are in Geneva to discuss

country-wide cessation of hostilities and a comprehensive settlement. Hope talks will proceed.

HAITI SANCTIONS

New Developments

- Coast Guard interdicted three Haitian vessels yesterday (35 folks on board). Haitians will be taken to processing ship in Jamaica today. Will not announce. Will confirm start-up upon their arrival. Since the President's announcement on May 8, there have been 1,949 repatriations.
- Embassy drawdown of dependents and non-essential personnel continues smoothly. 500 Amcits have left Haiti since enhanced sanctions were announced June 10.
- There are press reports that Dante Caputo wrote to Boutros-Ghali that Caputo was told by DepSecState Strobe Talbott that the US would not invade Haiti before the end of July. This is not true. Talbott has told neither Caputo nor anyone else that the US will invade Haiti in one month or at any other time.

Points

- The U.S. has worked with the other "Friends of Haiti" to impose steadily tougher sanctions against the Haitian leadership since the 1990 coup. Beginning with the OAS trade embargo extending through targeted sanctions against the military leadership.
- Last month following a policy review and with our support, the UN imposed sanctions designed to increase pressure on the military to step down.
- We are determined that Haiti's military leaders must step down so that democracy may be restored and Aristide can return.
- The President announced Friday two additional steps that will help remove from power the military leaders who control Haiti in order to restore democracy and return Aristide to power:
 - o He signed an Executive Order banning private financial transactions between Haiti and the United States and through the United States between Haiti and other countries. This does not apply to humanitarian activities.
 - o He directed Secretary of Transportation Pena to instruct all U.S and Haitian air carriers to cease scheduled services between our two

nations. In order to allow those Americans and others who wish to leave to Haiti to so in an orderly fashion, this measure will take effect as of June 25.

- Because of the ban on commercial passenger flights and financial transactions, we are advising Americans not engaged in essential diplomatic or humanitarian work to depart Haiti as early as possible. The US embassy in Haiti is sending home its dependents and a number of its personnel. The Embassy will maintain a reduced staff to ensure it can provide services to American citizens, administer humanitarian aid programs, continue refugee processing, and monitor and report on the situation in Haiti.
- We are also taking very seriously the issue of enforcement and have made significant and diplomatic progress in ensuring the sanctions work.
- An eleven-man assessment team is now in the Dominican Republic to determine what future logistical and other support will be needed by the Dominican government to seal its border to Haiti against smuggling of sanctioned goods.
- Very pleased with the progress of Bill Gray's efforts.
- We have reached agreement with both Jamaica and the Turks and Caicos Islands on use of facilities on their territory or in their territorial waters for processing Haitian migrants. (We expect to sign the MOU on Friday.)
- The US naval ship Comfort, and the Ukrainian Vessel Gruziya arrived off the coast of Port Royal, Jamaica. One month from now, we will open a second facility on the Turks and Caicos Islands.
- (If asked about Aristide's implied endorsement of military intervention: we have not ruled in or out any option, including the military option. We are now focusing on sanctions.)

18 on sail boat Coastguard cutter Escape - 8⁰⁰ a
 11 on another boat Coast Cutter Durable @ 9³⁰ a
 13 - yesterday Coastguard cutter, @ 3 pm Dependable ("Durable" taken all transferred to S.
 35 total have been delivered for reprocessing. given food, water + medical attn
 USS comfort - refugees anchored off Port Royal, Jamaica

Gore-Chernomyrdin Meetings

- Vice President Al Gore will host Russian Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin to a series of meetings June 21-23 in Washington. This will be the third time the two have met (Sept 1-2, 1993, Washington and Dec. 15-16, 1993, Moscow).
- President Clinton will also meet with Prime Minister Chernomyrdin, June 23.

US-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

- US-Russians relations are on track and in good shape.
 - Partnership built by Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin is secure and strong.
 - Russian economic reform continues. It is more important than ever for US to support reform and Yeltsin/Chernomyrdin.
 - VP's meeting and President's meeting with Yeltsin in Naples are important to continue to forward movement in relationship.

GORE-CHERNOMYRDIN COMMISSION

- Commission responsible for major progress on key issues:
 - Space Cooperation, especially Space Station partnership.
 - Progress in arresting nuclear proliferation (whole spectrum of activities, including reciprocal visits to warhead storage sites and signing agreement to shutdown military plutonium productions reactors.
 - Anticipate significant breakthrough on private trade and investment deal (see next page for info on Sakhalin Island oil deal.)
 - Environmental agreement (mostly US technology).

Business and Investment Opportunities in Russia

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

IO PRESS GUIDANCE
June 16, 1994

RWANDA:
CURRENT SITUATION

Q. Please provide an update on the situation on the ground in Rwanda. NYT and WP carry stories of the massacre of 60 teenagers. Please provide anything new from the guidance given yesterday.

A. -- UN SOURCES REPORT THAT HEAVY FIGHTING BETWEEN RPF AND GOVERNMENT FORCES HAS RESUMED TODAY IN KIGALI, FOLLOWING A BRIEF LULL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. THE RPF APPEARS TO BE MAKING SOME GAINS IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY, BUT THIS REMAINS UNCONFIRMED. THE CEASE-FIRE TALKS SCHEDULED FOR TODAY HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED; NO DATE FOR THE NEXT ROUND HAS BEEN SET.

-- WE HAVE NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE REPORTS YESTERDAY FROM UNAMIR THAT 60 TUTSI BOYS WERE ABDUCTED ON TUESDAY FROM A CHURCH COMPLEX IN KIGALI AND LATER KILLED BY HUTU MILITIA.

-- genocide?

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AF PRESS GUIDANCE
June 16, 1994

RWANDA

**Q. What do we think about the French comment about
Intervening in Rwanda?**

- A. -- SINCE THE RWANDA CRISIS BEGAN ON APRIL 6, THE
U.S. HAS REPEATEDLY CALLED FOR AN IMMEDIATE
END TO THE SENSELESS KILLING IN RWANDA. WE
SHARE THE ANGUISH AND OUTRAGE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY OVER THE CONTINUED
CARNAGE IN RWANDA AND UNDERSTAND THE
DESIRE TO INTERVENE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.**
- WE BELIEVE THAT THE BEST COURSE FOR
SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION IN RWANDA IS THAT
OUTLINED IN UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
918 AND 925 WHICH CALL FOR THE DEPLOYMENT OF
EXPANDED UNAMIR FORCES OF UP TO 5,500 TROOPS.**
- WE ARE DISCUSSING WITH FRANCE AND OTHER
SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS THE BEST WAY THAT
WE, OUR EUROPEAN ALLIES, AND AFRICAN
COUNTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE OAU CAN MOVE
QUICKLY TO STOP THE KILLINGS IN RWANDA, BRING
ABOUT AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE, AND END THE
MINDLESS VIOLENCE AND CARNAGE WHICH IS
ENGULFING THE COUNTRY.**

- 2 -

Q. You have said the U.S. has every reason to believe that acts of genocide have occurred in Rwanda. What are we doing about it?

A. -- THE U.S. AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAVE MADE A CONCERTED EFFORT TO PUT A STOP TO THE KILLINGS AND ACHIEVE A CEASE-FIRE IN RWANDA.

-- THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVED EXPANSION OF UNAMIR TO 5,500 TROOPS TO HELP PROTECT THREATENED CIVILIAN POPULATIONS AND HUMANITARIAN RELIEF EFFORTS.

-- 50 APC'S WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE UN TO SPEED UP ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE ENLARGED FORCE. WE HOPE TO HAVE THE APC'S DELIVERED AS EARLY AS NEXT WEEK.

-- WE HAVE DISPATCHED AN INTER-AGENCY TEAM, LED BY AMBASSADOR RAWSON, TO THE REGION TO ENLIST THE SUPPORT OF REGIONAL LEADERS IN OUR EFFORTS TO PRESSURE THE WARRING PARTIES TO STOP THE FIGHTING AND TO FACILITATE RAPID DEPLOYMENT OF THE EXPANDED UNAMIR FORCE.

-- WE STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE CONVENING OF A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (UNHRC), WHICH RESULTED IN THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR TO INVESTIGATE THE ATROCITIES. HE WILL BE SUPPORTED BY A TEAM OF HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OFFICERS

- 3 -

- THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR'S MANDATE IS TO INVESTIGATE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN RWANDA, INCLUDING ACTS OF GENOCIDE, AND TO REPORT HIS FINDINGS TO THE UNHRC BY THE END OF JUNE. ONCE THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR COMPLETES THIS REPORT, WE WILL WORK WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE COURSE OF ACTION.

ARA PRESS GUIDANCE
June 16, 1994

HAITI: CHANGE IN POLICE/MILITARY LEADERSHIP

Q: Police Chief Michel Francois has reaffirmed his support for General Cedras and distanced himself from his brother's call for General Cedras' departure. What's happening within the de facto regime?

A: -- WE WELCOME ANYONE AT ANY TIME PUBLICLY REQUESTING GENERAL CEDRAS AND HIS ALLIES TO STEP DOWN. WE THINK EVANS FRANCOIS' JUNE 14 STATEMENTS REFLECT THE INCREASINGLY ISOLATED STATUS OF GENERAL CEDRAS AND HIS ALLIES.

-- EVANS FRANCOIS, THE BROTHER OF POLICE CHIEF MICHEL 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.

-- 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 ^{BIAMBY} BAIMBY 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.

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1994

A16

U.N. View of Haiti Intervention

On May 24, officers of the United Nations gathered in New York to discuss the possibility of a U.S. invasion of Haiti and the role the U.N. might play in the aftermath. In attendance at the meeting were: Dante Caputo, special U.N. representative for Haiti; Boutros Boutros-Ghali, secretary-general of the U.N.; Rosario Green, assistant secretary-general; Alvaro de Soto, senior political adviser to the secretary-general; Chinmaya Gharekhan, special political adviser to the secretary-general; and Fabienne Seguin-Horton, rapporteur.

The Wall Street Journal obtained a copy of the rapporteur's notes on the meeting (prepared a day later), excerpts of which we publish below.

Mr. Caputo explains that ... the Americans will not be able to stand for much longer, until August at the latest, the criticism of their foreign policy on the domestic front. They want to do something; they are going to try to intervene militarily.

The secretary-general wonders if President Aristide could invoke Article 51 of the [U.N.] Charter in order to call for a military intervention.

Mr. de Soto says that the [Haitian] constitution prevents him from doing so.

Mr. Caputo thinks that after having asked for the intervention, Mr. Aristide will condemn it. Moreover, the U.S., that wants to obtain the Security Council's blessing, is now actively studying the means to accord a legal protection to this affair.

Mr. de Soto recalls that this idea recently provoked a general protest among the OAS [Organization of American States].

What can the U.N. Secretariat do, ei-

ther to avoid or to encourage this intervention? asks the secretary-general.

Mr. Caputo predicts a disaster. The U.S. will make the U.N. bear the responsibility to manage the occupation of Haiti. "With Aristide as president during two or three years, it will be hell!" It is not so much the armed intervention itself that we have to avoid. What we do not want is to inherit a "baby." For the Americans are fixing to leave quickly. They would not intervene if they had to remain.

Mr. Gharekhan asks Mr. Caputo what he understands by leaving "quickly." One month, replies Mr. Caputo. Who is going to replace the Americans? asks the secretary-general.

"Us," replies Mr. de Soto. The Americans will be applauded and the dirty work will come back to the U.N. The only thing that could discourage the U.S. would be to not obtain any contributing countries for mounting a multinational operation. ...

The secretary-general recalls that in the past, the U.S. was able to show that it could mount a multinational force, if only in appearance. "Must we say that we think that a military intervention in Haiti would be negative?"

Mr. de Soto thinks that insinuating the possibility of an armed intervention is working to produce a certain effect in Haiti. The [Haitian] military leaders are nervous. ... It would thus be politically dangerous to publicly discourage this menace. ...

The secretary-general fears that the U.S. will take a unilateral decision and that it will repeat the Somalian experience. The main question remains knowing what to do to avoid this unpleasant role for the U.N.

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IO PRESS GUIDANCE
June 16, 1994

HAITI SANCTIONS:
ENFORCEMENT IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Q. What is the status of UN efforts in the Dominican Republic to tighten sanctions enforcement?

- A. -- WE ARE CONTINUING TO WORK WITH THE UN AND INTERESTED COUNTRIES IN NEW YORK ON MEASURES TO ENSURE STRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST HAITI. THESE BUILD ON DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN UN SPECIAL ENVOY CAPUTO AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PRESIDENT BALAGUER.
- OUR EXPERTS ARE WORKING WITH THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, THE UN AND OUR ALLIES TO DEVELOP EFFECTIVE MONITORING OF THE BORDER BETWEEN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI.
- THE MULTILATERAL MARITIME INTERCEPTION OPERATION IS ALSO WORKING WITH THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TO IMPROVE SANCTIONS ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION AT SEA.
- CAPUTO AND BALAGUER AGREED TO A MULTILATERAL TEAM OF A MAXIMUM OF 60 PERSONS, WHO WILL WORK CLOSELY WITH A SIMILAR NUMBER OF DOMINICAN OFFICERS IN CONTROLLING SMUGGLING ACROSS THE BORDER. SPECIAL ENVOY CAPUTO AND BALAGUER ALSO AGREED TO A PROGRAM OF MARITIME COOPERATION AGAINST SMUGGLING. THIS TEAM OF EXPERTS WILL BE DRAWN FROM U.N. MEMBER STATES ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS.
- THE INTERNATIONAL TEAM WILL PROVIDE EQUIPMENT AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT TO HELP THESE JOINT OPERATIONS.

(no movement in guidance in 10 days.)

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GAYS/IMMIGRATION

TALKING POINTS on Toboso: FOR MEDIA BACKGROUND

- o The Attorney General's decision does not create new policy. It simply uses a four-year old case, decided under the previous Administration, to provide needed guidance to INS asylum officers and immigration judges who have had several asylum requests pending from gay individuals.
- o Four years ago, the Board of Immigration Appeals made a determination not to deport a Cuban homosexual because he proved that he was persecuted by the government for belonging to a certain social class.
- o The Cuban government identified Toboso as a homosexual and verbally and physically abused him. On several occasions, the Cuban government mailed him a notice addressed to "Toboso--homosexual" ordering him to report to the police department where he was then detained, harrassed and subjected to forced medical examinations. On one occassion, when he missed work, he was sent to a forced labor camp for 60 days as punishment. The evidence before the Board of Immigration Appeals also showed that homosexuals in Cuba were often subjected to beatings and other abuse by government officials.
- o Since the facts of this case provide a strong example of governmental persecution of a particular social group, not simply societal discrimination against it, the Attorney General felt this case would provide valuable guidance to immigration judges and the INS and therefore should be published as precedent.
- o This decision does not mean that every claim of persecution based on homosexual orientation will warrant a grant of asylum or withholding of deportation. In fact, because the Toboso case clearly involves deliberate direct and violent actions by a government, this case sets very stringent guidelines.
- o As an example of the limited circumstances under which asylum could be granted, the INS is currently appealing an asylum case of a Brazilian gay man because there was no proven governemntal persecution against him specifically.
- o Each asylum request will be decided on a case by case basis - with the burden of proof falling to the asylum applicant that a foreign government persecuted this individual because he or she was gay.

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- o Just because a government may have laws outlawing homosexuality, does not mean any homosexual from that country can make a valid asylum claim. An individual would need to prove that he or she was a victim of actual state sponsored or condoned persecution.
 - o This decision does not say homosexuals are a particular social group for purposes of the asylum law. It says they can be defined as a social group if that's the manner in which they were regarded by the foreign government which persecuted them.