

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Bosnia - July 1994: Not the Latest [4]

Staff Office-Individual:

European Affairs-Vershbow, Alexander

Original OA/ID Number:

851

Row:

34

Section:

1

Shelf:

10

Position:

2

Stack:

V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. letter	Boris Yeltsin to Bill Clinton. [English Translation] (2 pages)	05/26/1994	P1/b(1)
001b. letter	Boris Yeltsin to Bill Clinton. [Russian Translation] (2 pages)	05/26/1994	P1/b(1)
002. letter	To Warren Christopher from Foreign Minister Kozyrev. [English Translation] (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
003. cable	re: Avoiding Spillover through Kosovo. (2 pages)	05/11/1994	P1/b(1)
004. memo	For the Secretary from Alexander Vershbow. Subject: Principals Meeting on Bosnia. (4 pages)	05/28/1994	P1/b(1)
005. cable	re: Juppe and Kozyrev on Bosnia. (1 page)	05/27/1994	P1/b(1)
006a. memo	For the Secretary from Stephen Oxman. Subject: Your Participation in the Principals Meeting. (5 pages)	05/19/1994	P1/b(1)
006b. paper	Communique of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers. (3 pages)	05/13/1994	P1/b(1)
006c. cable	re: Secretary Christopher's Ministerial Meeting. (4 pages)	05/15/1994	P1/b(1)
006d. paper	Long-Range Strategy on Bosnia. (5 pages)	05/18/1994	P1/b(1)
007. cable	re: Secretary Christopher's Ministerial Meeting. (4 pages)	05/15/1994	P1/b(1)
008. cable	re: Secretary Christopher's Meeting with Croatian Foreign Minister. (3 pages)	05/16/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
European Affairs (Alexander Vershbow)
OA/Box Number: 851

FOLDER TITLE:

Bosnia - July 1994: Not the Latest [4]

2013-0687-F

vz2644

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. paper	Non-Paper: Building Long Term Stability in the Balkans. (5 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
010. draft	Consequences of Unilaterally Lifting the Arms Embargo. (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

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001a. letter	Boris Yeltsin to Bill Clinton. [English Translation] (2 pages)	05/26/1994	P1/b(1)

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003. cable	re: Avoiding Spillover through Kosovo. (2 pages)	05/11/1994	P1/b(1)

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	For the Secretary from Alexander Vershbow. Subject: Principals Meeting on Bosnia. (4 pages)	05/28/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
European Affairs (Alexander Vershbow)
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005. cable	re: Juppe and Kozyrev on Bosnia. (1 page)	05/27/1994	P1/b(1)

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006a. memo	For the Secretary from Stephen Oxman. Subject: Your Participation in the Principals Meeting. (5 pages)	05/19/1994	P1/b(1)
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006b. paper	Communique of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers. (3 pages)	05/13/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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006c. cable	re: Secretary Christopher's Ministerial Meeting. (4 pages)	05/15/1994	P1/b(1)

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. cable	re: Secretary Christopher's Meeting with Croatian Foreign Minister. (3 pages)	05/16/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
European Affairs (Alexander Vershbow)
OA/Box Number: 851

FOLDER TITLE:

Bosnia - July 1994: Not the Latest [4]

2013-0687-F
vz2644

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. paper	Non-Paper: Building Long Term Stability in the Balkans. (5 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
European Affairs (Alexander Vershbow)
OA/Box Number: 851

FOLDER TITLE:

Bosnia - July 1994: Not the Latest [4]

2013-0687-F

vz2644

RESTRICTION CODES

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010. draft	Consequences of Unilaterally Lifting the Arms Embargo. (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
European Affairs (Alexander Vershbow)
OA/Box Number: 851

FOLDER TITLE:

Bosnia - July 1994: Not the Latest [4]

2013-0687-F

vz2644

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

SUBJECT: International Legal Issues Concerning the McCloskey
Amendment

Representative McCloskey's amendment (co-sponsored by Representatives Bonior and Hoyer) would purport to require that the President terminate the U.S. arms embargo against the former Yugoslavia upon receiving a request for assistance from the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina "in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter."

The Administration has long taken the position that the U.N. arms embargo should be lifted by action of the Security Council. Unilaterally lifting the U.S. arms embargo, however, would place the United States in violation of Security Council Resolution 713, adopted on September 25, 1991 with the strong support and leadership of the United States. Security Council Resolution 713 (1991) established "a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment" to Yugoslavia. The Council acted under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, adopting Resolution 713 as a measure binding upon all states as a matter of international law.

The U.N. arms embargo clearly applies to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, even though it became an independent state after the Security Council adopted Resolution 713. The United Nations has formally applied the arms embargo to Bosnia and Herzegovina ever since it became independent. The Council has adopted more than a dozen resolutions affirming the arms embargo since Bosnia and Herzegovina became a member of the United Nations on May 22, 1992 (for example, Resolution 762, adopted on June 30, 1992). In addition, on January 8, 1992, the Council adopted Resolution 727, which endorsed the conclusion of a report to the Secretary-General that "the arms embargo would continue to apply to all areas that have been part of Yugoslavia, and decisions on the question of the recognition of the independence of certain republics notwithstanding." In short, the Council has repeatedly held that the arms embargo applies to any state on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, including the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

International law does not permit a state to violate Security Council resolutions that, in its opinion, limit a state's right of self-defense. Article 51 of the U.N. Charter provides:

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security. (Emphasis added.)

Article 51 balances the right of self-defense and the Security Council's prerogatives. Its second sentence provides that a state's exercise of its right of self-defense shall not affect the Council's authority and responsibility to take "such as action as it deems necessary." Resolution 713 expressly provides that the embargo will remain in effect "until the Security Council decides otherwise," and the Council has reaffirmed the arms embargo in each of the more than thirty resolutions it has adopted on the situation in the former Yugoslavia.

Furthermore, Article 51 must be read in the light of the U.N. Charter as a whole. Under Article 25, U.N. Member States "agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter." Article 48(1) provides that the "Security Council may determine" whether implementation of its decisions is to be done by some or all U.N. Member States. The Council decided in Resolution 713 that "all States shall...implement" the embargo.

Lifting the arms embargo unilaterally would mean that states can decide which Security Council resolutions they will observe and which they will not. This is a very dangerous course, which could undermine a variety of important Security Council initiatives. Any Security Council decision imposing ceasefires, limits on armaments, protected zones, demilitarized zones, and the like may well inhibit the ability of one or more of the parties to the conflict from taking actions that would otherwise fall within their right of self-defense. For example, the Council may impose a ceasefire even though the immediate effect may be to leave an aggressor in temporary occupation of part of the defender's territory. Such measures are sometimes necessary to end hostilities and prepare the way for a permanent resolution of a conflict.

As a member of the United Nations, and in particular as a Permanent Member of the Security Council, the United States has a responsibility to adhere to binding Security Council resolutions. If the United States decides for itself to violate the arms embargo on Bosnia and Herzegovina, other states might begin to ignore other Chapter VII decisions, such as the trade and weapons embargoes against Iraq and Serbia-Montenegro, when it suits their interests or political perspectives. Many states (including our close allies) would refuse to accept arguments aimed at distinguishing the situation in the former Yugoslavia from these other situations. Regardless of opinions in the United States on the arguments that might be made, lifting the arms embargo unilaterally would undercut our broader interest in maintaining the Council's authority by asserting that individual states have the authority to decide the validity of Security Council decisions.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 4, 1994

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the McCloskey-Gilman-Bonior-Hoyer Amendment to the Department of Defense Authorization bill. I appreciate the opportunity to provide you my views on the implications of lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia.

As you know, I do not support the arms embargo. However, unilateral action now would be particularly damaging. The U.S. is legally bound by UN Charter Article 25, approved as an international treaty by the U.S. Senate, to support and enforce UN Security Council Resolutions. Unilateral action would set a precedent under which any nation could decide for itself to disregard U.N. Resolutions it considers invalid. Our efforts to enforce important U.N. Resolutions involving Serbia, Libya, Iraq, and potentially North Korea would be set back if we violated them ourselves.

U.S. action to lift the embargo would bring the peace process to an end, destroying the unified approach we, our allies, and the Russians have been working to achieve. Relations with allies and the Russians would be strained and it would be unlikely that concerted NATO action in Bosnia -- which has helped stem the violence in Sarajevo, Gorazde and elsewhere -- would be possible any longer. Troop contributors likely would pull out of UNPROFOR, jeopardizing the humanitarian relief effort. If the Europeans withdraw because of such unilateral American action, it will not serve the objective of collective responsibility to help bring peace to Bosnia.

I strongly prefer your alternative, which seeks collective action to lift the embargo to enhance the self-defense capability of the Bosnian Government. This action would advance our goal of achieving a viable peace that would end this tragic conflict.

Thank you for your support and leadership on this most important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

The Honorable Lee H. Hamilton
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

9413197/1

*Eun*ORIGINAL PICKED UP BY
H/Melville, 6/8/94.

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June 8, 1994

DIST:

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DONILON Dear Mr. Speaker:

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The House will soon vote upon a proposal requiring the President unilaterally to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia. Although the Administration has always supported lifting the embargo, passage of this proposal could seriously damage our efforts to reach peace in Bosnia and our broader foreign policy interests. It could also lead to much greater U.S. military involvement in the conflict.

We agreed last month at the Geneva ministerial with Russia and key Western allies on the principles and parameters that could form the basis of an internationally supported settlement negotiated by the parties. In preparation for resumed talks on a territorial compromise, we subsequently worked hard within the Contact Group (which includes representatives from Russia, the European Union, the UN and the United States) to develop a realistic and reasonable package of ideas on territory. Unilateral lifting of the embargo would directly undercut these efforts, by injecting a divisive issue into the equation and undermining the international unity necessary to move the process forward at this critical juncture.

Our allies who have contributed troops to UNPROFOR oppose lifting the embargo because they fear that intensified ground conflict would put their troops in danger; the Russians oppose lifting the embargo as well. If the U.S. acts unilaterally to lift the embargo as proposed in the Bonior/McCloskey amendment, these countries might also pursue independent courses. Moreover, troop-contributing countries might withdraw from UNPROFOR, leaving the Bosnian Muslims at the mercy of Bosnian Serb forces. If the Europeans pull back, the United States could become more militarily involved in this conflict. I do not believe that to be the intent of the House.

The Honorable

Thomas Foley,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

U.S. unilateral action to lift the embargo would set a precedent under which any nation could decide for itself whether to disregard UN resolutions that it considers invalid. Our efforts to enforce UN resolutions on Libya, Iraq, and North Korea would be set back if we ourselves violated UN Security Council resolutions. And front-line states and others eager to resume trade with Serbia would take heart from an American position that each nation can decide for itself the validity of UN resolutions. Indeed, the Russian Duma, reacting to recent Senate action upon a similar proposal, has already voted in favor of unilaterally lifting sanctions against Serbia. If effective enforcement of sanctions breaks down, we will lose our leverage on the Serbs.

The Administration strongly prefers the alternative offered by Chairman Hamilton, which seeks collective action to lift the embargo to enhance the self-defense capability of the Bosnian government. This action would advance the ultimate goal of achieving a viable peace that would end this tragic conflict.

Thank you for your leadership on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Warren Christopher", written in a cursive style.

Warren Christopher

S letter on Bonior/McCloskey

Drafted: EUR:RLitt
H:BDCurran
5/19/94 (revised 6/7/94) X78722
HEUR 3309

Cleared:
EUR:SOxman/AVershbow (6/8)
L/EUR:TBuchwald
H:DCurran

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5-13-94 12:11PM : LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL-

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RLC

; 18 revised

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 4001, AS REPORTED-

OFFERED

BONIOR

BY MR. McCLOSKEY, MR. GILMAN, MR. BONER

Page 302, after line 24, insert the following new MR. HODER

title:

1 **TITLE XII—BOSNIA AND**
 2 **HERZEGOVINA SELF-DEFENSE**

3 **SEC. 1801. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This title may be cited as the "Bosnia and
 5 Herzegovina Self-Defense Act of 1994".

6 **SEC. 1802. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) For the reasons stated in section 520 of the
 9 Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years
 10 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236), the Congress
 11 has found that continued application of an inter-
 12 national arms embargo to the Government of Bosnia
 13 and Herzegovina contravenes that Government's in-
 14 herent right of individual or collective self-defense
 15 under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and
 16 therefore is inconsistent with international law.

17 (2) Before deploying United States Armed
 18 Forces to defend the territorial integrity and politi-
 19 cal independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or to
 20 enforce United Nations mandates in Bosnia and
 21 Herzegovina, the United States should seek to per-

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FRANK McCLOSKEY: # 3

SENT BY: 55437

: 5-18-84 : 12:12PM : LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL-

2022263581: # 3/ 8

P.M. 10:00 AM 12:00 PM

E.L.C.

1 ask the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to
2 obtain the means necessary to exercise its inherent
3 right of self-defense.

4 SEC. 189. TERMINATION OF ARMS EMBARGO.

5 (a) **TERMINATION.**—The President shall terminate
6 the United States arms embargo of the Government of
7 Bosnia and Herzegovina upon receipt from that Govern-
8 ment of a request for assistance in exercising its right of
9 self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations
10 Charter.

11 (b) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this section, the term
12 “United States arms embargo of the Government of
13 Bosnia and Herzegovina” means the application to the
14 Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina of—

15 (1) the policy adopted July 10, 1991, and pub-
16 lished in the Federal Register of July 19, 1991 (58
17 F.R. 33322) under the heading “Suspension of Im-
18 portation Export Licenses to Yugoslavia”, and

19 (2) any similar policy being applied by the
20 United States Government as of the date of receipt
21 of the request described in subsection (a) pursuant
22 to which approval is denied for transfers of defense
23 articles and defense services to the former Yugo-
24 slavia.

SENT BY: 33437

3-13-84 12:12PM : LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL-

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FAMICU...HAWAII

H.L.C.

SEC. 1304. PROVISION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

(a) **POLICY.**—The President should provide appropriate military assistance to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina upon receipt from that Government of a request for assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY.**—If the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests United States assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, the President is authorized to direct the drawdown of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training in order to provide assistance to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Such assistance shall be provided on such terms and conditions as the President may determine.

(2) **LIMITATION ON VALUE OF TRANSPORT.**—The aggregate value (as defined in section 664(m) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training provided under this subsection may not exceed \$200,000,000.

SUBSTITUTE TO AMENDMENT OFFERED BY
MR. McCLOSKEY AND MR. BONTOR
OFFERED BY MR. HAMILTON OF INDIANA

Page 308, after line 24, add the following:

TITLE XII -- PEACE IN BOSNIA

SEC 1201. PURPOSE OF UNITED STATES EFFORTS.

The focus of United States bilateral and multilateral economic, political, military, and diplomatic efforts should be to move all parties toward a negotiated peaceful settlement of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina that provides for a viable Bosnian state.

SEC. 1202. MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE DEFENSE OF BOSNIA.

(a) RENEWED AND ADDITIONAL UNITED NATIONS AND ALLIED ACTIONS.--The President, working with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United Nations Security Council and pursuant to the Security Council's authority to adopt measures for the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security, should take such steps as are necessary to enhance the ability of the people of Bosnia to contribute effectively to their defense, including by--

(1) continued collective enforcement actions carried out in

1 connection with NATO; and

2 (2) securing additional authorization to enhance Bosnian
3 self-defense, which may include suspension of, or a limited
4 exception to, the international arms embargo with respect to
5 Bosnia-Herzegovina.

6 (b) CONSULTATIONS.--After consulting with permanent members
7 of the United Nations Security Council on the status of current NATO
8 and United Nations efforts to achieve the purposes described in section
9 1201 and further measures that might be taken to achieve those purposes,
10 the President should:

11 (1) advise the Congress on the measures taken by the
12 United Nations Security Council to maintain international peace
13 and security within the meaning of Article 51 of the United
14 Nations Charter with respect to Bosnia-Herzegovina; and

15 (2) consult with the Congress on the further actions that
16 would be useful to address the serious situation prevailing in
17 Bosnia-Herzegovina.



United States Department of State

FAXED TO SECRETARY

Washington, D. C. 20520

ACTION MEMORANDUM *6/7*

UNCLASSIFIED

S/S

JUN - 7 1994

9413197

TO: The Secretary

FROM: H - Wendy R. Sherman *WRS*

SUBJECT: House of Representatives Consideration of Action
on the Bosnian Arms Embargo

ISSUE FOR DECISION

Whether to sign the attached slightly revised letter to Speaker Foley prior to House of Representatives consideration June 9 of competing amendments addressing the Bosnian arms embargo.

ESSENTIAL FACTORS

Postponed House of Representatives consideration of two amendments to the DOD authorization bill which address the Bosnian arms embargo will take place June 9. The amendment introduced by Majority Whip David Bonior and Reps. McCloskey (D-Ind), Hoyer (D-Md) and Gilman (R-NY) (Tab 2) and which enjoys broad support in both parties mandates the President to terminate the embargo unilaterally and authorizes U.S. military assistance (up to \$200 million in DOD drawdowns) to the Bosnian government. Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Hamilton has introduced a competing amendment (Tab 3) which urges the President, working with the allies and the UN, to take further steps, including agreement to lift or suspend the arms embargo, to enhance the self defense capability of the Bosnian Government. If both amendments pass, only Hamilton's will be included in the bill.

We continue to believe there is a risk that the Bonior amendment could pass overwhelmingly and that, unless the Administration, working with Chairman Hamilton and with the support of the Speaker and Majority Leader Gephardt, can rally sufficient support behind the Hamilton alternative, it may fall short. On May 24, you signed an earlier version of the attached letter setting out some of the consequences of unilateral US action. Because consideration was postponed, it was never sent.

Sending such a letter is consistent with the agreement between Representative Hoyer and the White House limiting Administration lobbying on this issue. The President, Secretary Perry and General Shalikashvili will also be sending letters.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter.

Approve

✓ 
6/8/94

Disapprove

Attachment:

- Tab 1 -- Letter
- Tab 2 -- Bonior/McCloskey amendment
- Tab 3 -- Hamilton amendment

Drafted: H:BDCurrent
6/06/94 x78722
HEUR 3307

Cleared: H:RBradtke
EUR:AVersbow
EUR/EE:RErdan
P:DRussell

TEXT OF PROPOSAL BY SRSG YASUSHI AKASHI
GENEVA
8 JUNE 1994

1. As a first step towards a comprehensive cessation of hostilities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, both sides in the conflict agree not to engage in any offensive military operations or other provocative actions of any kind for a period of one month starting from 10 June 1994 at 1200 hours local time.
2. This period of military stabilization is required in order to give time for reflection leading to a resumption, within the next several days, under UNPROFOR auspices, of negotiations on a comprehensive cessation of hostilities. Meanwhile, the immediate and complete release of all persons detained including prisoners of war, and of all information already available on persons whose whereabouts are unknown, as soon as possible under the supervision and in accordance with the plan of action of the ICRC, will be implemented.
3. UNPROFOR will continue to monitor and report all military activity along the present line of conflict.
4. We, the undersigned, agree to the above proposal.

W. J. J. J. J.

Lucas H. H. H.

N. Adams

Witness: SRSB Yasushi Akashi

Paul M. O

**STATEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OF STATE AND "SENIOR
ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL" IN PARIS ON CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES
IN BOSNIA**

Yesterday before the French National Assembly the President publically called on the parties to embrace a cessation of hostilities for "a period of several months." (See Attachment A pg. 4)

In response to subsequent questions from the press on the 4-month period for the cessation of hostilities, Secretary Christopher stated that, while the Foreign Ministers had agreed in Geneva on May 13 on a 4-month renewable cessation of hostilities, there is "no particular magic number". (Attachment B pg. 2)

On background a "Senior Administration Official" also stated that the choice of a 4-month timeframe "is an effort to try to find a period of time that might be acceptable to both sides". (Attachment C pg. 3-4)

The idea for a 4-month cessation of hostilities originated with the Bosnian government. This was why we pressed this figure at the May 13 Geneva Ministerial. By the time negotiations began, however, they had dropped this position, which they had never publicly endorsed, in favor of a one-month cease-fire. (Attachment D)

Attachments:

- A - Remarks By the President in Address to the National Assembly
- B - Remarks By the Secretary to the Pool
- C - Background Briefing by Senior Administration Official
- D - May 13 Communique of Foreign Ministers in Geneva