

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Yemen Crisis, May 1994

Staff Office-Individual:

Near East and South Asian Affairs-Grummon, Stephen

Original OA/ID Number:

726

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
41	3	6	1	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	Re: Yemeni Crisis - July 6-7 (6 pages)	07/07/1994	P1/b(1)
002. cable	Re: Damascus Declaration Group Issues Statement on Yemen (3 pages)	07/06/1994	P1/b(1)
003. cable	Re: Improving Yemen Ceasefire Prospects (2 pages)	06/27/1994	P1/b(1)
004. cable	Re: Saleh Responds to US Demarches/Statements and to USUN Statements (3 pages)	06/25/1994	P1/b(1)
005. cable	Re: Demarche to Saleh (2 pages)	06/24/1994	P1/b(1)
006. cable	Re: [Guidance] (2 pages)	06/08/1994	P1/b(1)
007. cable	Re: Yemen's Political Crisis (4 pages)	06/06/1994	P1/b(1)
008. cable	Re: [Arms] (2 pages)	05/30/1994	P1/b(1)
009. cable	Re: [Yemen] (3 pages)	05/31/1994	P1/b(1)
010. report	Re: [Yemen] (6 pages)	05/19/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Near East and South Asian Affairs (Grummon, Stephen)
OA/Box Number: 726

FOLDER TITLE:

Yemen Crisis, May 1994

2011-0282-F
ke3434

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]
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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.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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NEA PRESS GUIDANCE
Thursday, 7 July, 1994

YEMEN: UPDATE

Q: Do you have anything on the situation on the ground? Has Aden fallen?

A: OUR INFORMATION FROM THE AREA IS SKETCHY AND INCOMPLETE,
BUT IT APPEARS THAT THE FIGHTING HAS ESSENTIALLY ENDED.

THE FOCUS IS NOW ON ADDRESSING HUMANITARIAN CONCERNS,
RESTORING ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO ALL YEMENIS, AND INITIATING
THE POLITICAL DIALOGUE NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE LONG-TERM
RECONCILIATION.

Q: Is the U.S. involved in negotiating the terms of Aden's surrender or in negotiating safe passage for Southern leaders?

A: IT'S OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT THE PARTIES THEMSELVES AND
THE U.N. TOOK UP THE ISSUES RELATED TO SAFE PASSAGE AND
ENDING THE FIGHTING. THE UNITED STATES IS NOT INVOLVED IN
NEGOTIATIONS ON THESE MATTERS. WE HAVE, HOWEVER, MADE IT
CLEAR TO THE LEADERSHIP IN THE NORTH, AT THE REQUEST OF
THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL, THAT WE SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF
THE U.N., WORKING WITH THE ICRC AND UNDP, TO ADDRESS THE
HUMANITARIAN ISSUES, AND TO ACHIEVE A DURABLE CEASEFIRE
AND THE RESTORATION OF GENUINE POLITICAL DIALOGUE THAT
INVOLVES ALL ELEMENTS OF YEMENI SOCIETY.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 2

More

To: Ellen Larpson
Dept./Agency

From: R. James LeBaron
Phone: 847-5132

Fax # 395-1177

Fax #

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

IT IS TIME TO TURN ATTENTION FROM THE WAR TO YEMEN'S
FUTURE. IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO RENEW THE POLITICAL
DIALOGUE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH, IN ORDER TO GET YEMEN
BACK ON THE PLURALISTIC, DEMOCRATIC PATH THE YEMENI
PEOPLE CHOSE WITH THE APRIL, 1993 ELECTIONS.

Drafted:NEA/P:RLeBaron

7/7/94, x7-5150

Cleared:NEA:RPelletreau

NEA:TVerstandig

NEA/ARP:GFeierstein

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Laipson, Ellen B.

From: Laipson, Ellen B.
To: @PRESS - Public Affairs
Cc: @NESASIA - NE/South Asia
Subject: Points on Yemen
Date: Thursday, July 07, 1994 11:12AM

Calvin - points have been cleared with State/NEA and Martin.

– Understand fighting in Yemen is abating and the north has prevailed militarily. Senior southern leaders have been evacuated to neighboring countries.

-- Concerned that humanitarian needs particularly in Aden be addressed.

– Call on Sanaa to work quickly to establish political reconciliation and restore peace and stability to the country. Also urge Sanaa to reach out to its neighbors and reassure them of Yemen's commitment to regional security and stability.

-- We will continue to consult with our GCC friends on the Yemen situation.

– Support UN and Brahimi mission. They can play useful role in restoring order and promoting reconciliation process.

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concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

<ORIG> FBIS
<TOR> 940706160644

<TEXT>FBIS 092
UNCLAS 5BB

Declaration States' Final Communique (Take 1 ~~2~~ 3) ^{thru}

LD0607190494 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1356 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jul (KUNA) -- In a final communique following the ninth conference of their foreign ministers, the Damascus Declaration states have condemned the Iraqi regime for its incomplete compliance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, its repeated expansionist claims on Kuwait, its nonrecognition of Kuwait's sovereignty and borders, its threatening of Kuwait's independence, and its endangering of the region's security.

The communique issued at the end of the two-day meeting laid stress on respect for the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait, according to the second paragraph of Resolution 687, and for its international borders as decided by Security Council Resolution 833.

The foreign ministers of the Damascus Declaration states appealed to the Security Council to continue its pressure on the Iraqi regime until the regime fully complies with all relevant resolutions of international legitimacy and especially those relating to the borders with Kuwait, the release of prisoners of war, the payment of reparations, and the undertaking not to carry out or support any terrorist or subversive activity.

The ministers also stressed "their strong interest in the unity, safety, and territorial integrity of Iraq and their sympathy with the Iraqi people in their ordeal, the full responsibility for which lies with the Iraqi regime as a result of its refusal to implement Security Council resolutions."

The ministers welcomed the decision of the International Court of Justice on the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain and expressed their satisfaction at the welcome that both countries have accorded this decision.

Concerning the three Gulf islands disputed between Iran and the United Arab Emirates [UAE], the ministers expressed their profound regret at Iran's failure to respond to the UAE's calls for a serious and direct dialogue to end the dispute. They also renewed their support and backing for the UAE's sovereignty over the three islands.

Referring to the peace process in the Middle East, the final communique expressed the Damascus Declaration states' support for the just demands of both Syria and Lebanon to recover the whole of their occupied territories and stressed the importance of abiding by the basis and rules of the Madrid conference, international legitimacy, and the comprehensiveness and fairness of peace. It also stressed the necessity for an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights beyond the fourth line of June 1967 as soon as possible.

The communique expressed concern at the developments in Somalia, Afghanistan, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The ministers agreed to hold their next conference in Egypt.

The following is the text of the communique:

Their highnesses and excellencies the foreign ministers of the Damascus Declaration states held their ninth meeting on 5 and 6 July in the State of Kuwait under the chairmanship of His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, first deputy prime minister

and foreign minister. The meeting was attended by His Excellency Shaykh Hamdan Bin-Zayid Al Nuhayyan, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs; His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahrain's foreign minister; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi Arabia's foreign minister; His Excellency Faruq al-Shar'a, Syria's foreign minister; His Excellency Yusuf Bin-al-'Alawi Bin-'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs in the Sultanate of Oman; His Excellency Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabr Al Thani, Qatar's foreign minister; and His Excellency 'Amr Musa, Egypt's foreign minister. His Excellency Shaykh Fahim Bin-Sultan al-Qasimi, secretary general of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], also participated in the meeting.

The ministers expressed their thanks and gratitude to Kuwait -- its amir, government, and people -- for the kind reception and hospitality they were accorded, as well as their happiness and admiration for achievements in reconstructing what the evil Iraqi invasion destroyed. The ministers had witnessed the distressing effects of the invasion during a previous meeting in Kuwait after liberation.

(more)

06 JUL 1958z jws

NNNN

<ORIG> FBIS
<TOR> 940706161340

<TEXT>FBIS 095
UNCLAS 5BB

///kuwait after liberation.

Declaration States' Final Communiqué (Take 2 of 3--092JUL06)

LD0607190994

[Text] The ministers welcomed a ruling by the International Court of Justice on 1 July on the dispute between the two sisterly countries -- Bahrain and Qatar -- and expressed their satisfaction at the welcome accorded by the two states to the court's ruling. They stressed the need to solve disputes by peaceful means and on the basis of international law.

The ministers reviewed the Iraqi regime's continued policy of procrastination and selective attitude toward Security Council resolutions pertaining to its aggression against Kuwait. The ministers noticed that the Iraqi regime is aiming in this way to fragment these resolutions and to slip away from implementing combined international commitments, which represent legal and political unity, imposed upon it.

The ministers condemned the Iraqi regime for not abiding fully by international resolutions related to its aggression and for violating cease-fire conditions specified in Resolution 687 by reiterating expansionist claims on Kuwait, not recognizing its sovereignty and borders, threatening its independence, and endangering the region's security.

The ministers confirmed that respect for the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait, as stated in Paragraph Two of Resolution 687, and respect for its international borders as laid down by the Security Council in Resolution 833, represent the core of commitments contained in Resolution 687.

The ministers called on the Security Council to continue exerting pressure on the Iraqi regime so that it might abide fully by all related international resolutions, particularly recognition of the international borders between the two countries, release of prisoners of war, Kuwaiti detainees, and citizens from other countries, payment of compensation, and undertaking not to commit, support, or carry out any acts of terrorism or subversion.

The ministers reiterated their strong interest in the unity, safety, and territorial integrity of Iraq and their sympathy with the Iraqi people in their ordeal, the full responsibility for which lies with the Iraqi regime as a result of its refusal to implement Security Council Resolutions 706 and 712, dealing with Iraq's needs for food and medicine.

The ministers reviewed developments in ties with the Islamic Republic of Iran. They expressed deep regret at the Islamic Republic of Iran's failure to respond to repeated calls by the UAE, particularly the initiative by President Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nahayyan, to hold a serious and direct dialogue to end Iranian occupation of the three islands -- Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa -- which belong to the UAE according to international laws -- on the basis of good neighborliness and mutual respect between the countries. The ministers reiterated their support and backing for the UAE's sovereignty over the three islands.

The ministers reviewed the stages through which the peace process

has passed since the Madrid conference and the point it has reached at the present time. They noticed, with deep concern, the stalemate in negotiations on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks because of Israeli intransigence and Israel's refusal to implement the principles agreed upon at the peace conference in Madrid and the principle of land for peace.

Discussing the self-rule agreement signed in Cairo as a first step on the road of peace, the ministers stressed that the core of the peace process lies in realizing a just and comprehensive peace on all tracks, and especially on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks.

The ministers also noted the increasing rigidity of the Israeli position in the recent period and the escalation of its aggressive and provocative practices in the occupied Arab territories and against Syria and Lebanon in particular.

They stress the importance of adherence to the basis and rules of the Madrid conference, international legitimacy, and the fairness and comprehensiveness of peace which is linked to the achievement of a total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem, the Golan, and south Lebanon.

In line with their support for and their continuous contribution to the peace process, the ministers expressed their backing for both Syria and Lebanon and their support for their just demands in recovering the whole of their occupied territories in implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, and 425 and the principle of land for peace. In this respect the ministers of the Damascus Declaration states stressed that an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Golan to beyond the fourth line of June 1967 must take place in the shortest period possible.

(more)

06 JUL 2005z jws

NNNN

<ORIG> FBIS
<TOR> 940706161728

<TEXT>FBIS 098
UNCLAS 5BB

Declaration States' Final Communiqué (Take 3 of 3--092JUL06)

///shortest period possible.

LD0607193194

[Text] The ministers deplored Israel's continued aggression against Lebanon and its attempt to arrive at separate settlements, stressing their countries' adherence to the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace, in accordance with the UN resolutions, as the only way to ensure the security and stability of all countries of the area.

The ministers called upon the United States and the Russian Federation, co-sponsors of the peace process, to exert their utmost efforts to bring the peace process out of stagnation. They expressed the hope that the next tour of U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher in the area will bring about positive results and tangible progress and will push the peace process forward in order to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement.

Their excellencies the ministers have commissioned his excellency the foreign minister of Kuwait, in his capacity as chairman of this meeting, to inform the United States and Russia, as co-sponsors of the peace conference, of the deep concern of the Damascus Declaration states over the stagnation of the negotiations on the Syrian and the Lebanese tracks as a result of Israel's intransigence and its refusal to implement the principle of land for peace.

The ministers also expressed their concern at the recent developments in Somalia and appealed to the Somali leaders to put the national interest first in order to ensure the achievement of peace and security in sisterly Somalia.

The ministers expressed their concern at the escalation of fighting in Afghanistan and appealed to all Afghan leaders to halt the fighting and resort to dialogue to protect the interests of the Afghan people.

The ministers have followed with great concern the continued tragedy of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina caused by the policy of aggression and ethnic cleansing of the Serbian forces and their determination to challenge international legality and violate the UN Charter in a bid to impose a de facto situation. The ministers, while reiterating their condemnation of Serbian aggression, again urged the Security Council and the international community to enable the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina to exercise their legitimate right to self-defense, in accordance with Chapter 51 of the UN Charter, by lifting the arms embargo, tightening the sanctions on the Serbs, bringing concerted pressure to bear upon Serbia and Montenegro, and making sure that aggression is not rewarded.

In this context, the ministers reiterated their support for the decision taken by the Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers in Cairo in June 1994 when they called for an international conference on Bosnia-Herzegovina, under the aegis of the United Nations, in order to secure an immediate cease-fire and to declare the whole territory of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina safe by guaranteeing its sovereignty, independence, and the integrity of its territories and reaching a just settlement among all parties.

The ministers agreed to convene their next meeting in Egypt following an invitation from that country.

06 JUL 2008z jws

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PREC: IMMEDIATE CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED DTG:300242Z JUN 94

FM: USMISSION USUN NEW YORK

TO:
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7433

RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RUEHKU/AMEMBASSY KUWAIT IMMEDIATE 0927
RUEHRH/AMEMBASSY RIYADH IMMEDIATE 0416
RUEHEG/AMEMBASSY CAIRO IMMEDIATE 1776
RUEHYN/AMEMBASSY SANAA IMMEDIATE 0243
RUEHGG/UN SECURITY COUNCIL COLLECTIVE IMMEDIATE
RUEHJI/AMCONSUL JEDDAH PRIORITY 0070
RUFHMA/AMEMBASSY MANAMA PRIORITY 0184
RUFHDO/AMEMBASSY DOHA PRIORITY 0052
RUFHAD/AMEMBASSY ABU DHABI PRIORITY 0215
RUEHAM/AMEMBASSY AMMAN PRIORITY 1132
RUCJACC/USCINCCENT MACDILL AFB FL

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 03 USUN NEW YORK 002697

E.O.12356: N/A

TAGS: PREL, PGOV, YM, UN

SUBJECT: YEMEN: SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION

REF: (A) USUN 2665

1. ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 29, THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY RESOLUTION 931, ON THE SITUATION IN YEMEN. FULL TEXT AND USUN STATEMENT FOLLOW BELOW. THE ONLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE FROM THE JUNE 28 TEXT TRANSMITTED REFTEL IS THE ADDITION, AT THE END OF OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 4, OF "AND TO REPORT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL". THIS WAS ADDED TO ADDRESS OMANI CONCERN THAT, IF THE USG WAS NOT READY TO ACCEPT THAT THE MONITORING MECHANISM BE A UN OBSERVER MISSION, AT LEAST IT WOULD BE CLEAR THAT THE MECHANISM WOULD BE REQUIRED TO REPORT BACK TO THE SYG AND THE COUNCIL.

2. DURING HIS EXPLANATION OF VOTE, VORONTSOV (RUSSIA) CONFIRMED WHAT THE YEMENI MISSION HAD INFORMED US OF HOURS EARLIER: THAT FM KOZYREV HAD BROKERED AN AGREEMENT, INITIALED IN MOSCOW, BETWEEN THE NORTHERN FOREIGN MINISTER AND THE SOUTHERN VICE-PRESIDENT, FOR A CEASE-FIRE TO BEGIN AT 1000 YEMEN TIME JUNE 30. UNLIKE A UNILATERAL CEASE-FIRE THE NORTH HAD TOLD US EARLIER IN THE DAY IT INTENDED TO PROPOSE, THIS AGREEMENT WOULD BE OF UNLIMITED DURATION AND WOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO THE

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PURPOSE OF PROVIDING HUMANITARIAN RELIEF.

3. BEGIN TEXT OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 931:

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

REAFFIRMING ITS RESOLUTION 924 (1994) OF 1 JUNE 1994 ON

THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN (YEMEN),

HAVING CONSIDERED THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON
THE FACT-FINDING MISSION TO YEMEN DATED 27 JUNE 1994

(S/1994/764),

WELCOMING THE EFFORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND HIS
SPECIAL ENVOY AND OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES,

STRONGLY SUPPORTING THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S CALL FOR AN
IMMEDIATE AND COMPLETE HALT TO THE SHELLING OF THE CITY

OF ADEN, AND CONDEMNING THE FAILURE TO HEED THIS CALL,

DEEPLY DISTURBED THAT NO CEASE-FIRE HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED
OR SUSTAINED DESPITE SEVERAL CEASE-FIRE DECLARATIONS BY

BOTH SIDES,

DEEPLY CONCERNED AT THE SITUATION IN YEMEN AND, IN

PARTICULAR, THE DETERIORATING HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN
MANY PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,

ALARMED BY REPORTS OF THE CONTINUING PROVISION OF ARMS
AND OTHER MATERIEL,

1. REITERATES ITS CALL FOR AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE;

2. STRESSES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EXISTENCE AND
EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF A CEASE-FIRE COVERING ALL
GROUND, NAVAL AND AIR OPERATIONS, INCLUDING PROVISIONS
ON THE POSITIONING OF HEAVY WEAPONS OUT OF RANGE OF ADEN;

3. STRONGLY DEPLORES THE INFLECTION OF CIVILIAN
CASUALTIES AND DESTRUCTION RESULTING FROM THE CONTINUING
MILITARY ASSAULT ON ADEN;

4. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND HIS SPECIAL ENVOY
TO CONTINUE TALKS UNDER THEIR AUSPICES WITH ALL
CONCERNED WITH A VIEW TO IMPLEMENTING A DURABLE
CEASE-FIRE AND TO THE POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
MECHANISM ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH SIDES, PREFERABLY INVOLVING
COUNTRIES OF THE REGION, TO MONITOR, ENCOURAGE RESPECT
FOR, HELP TO PREVENT VIOLATIONS OF THE CEASE-FIRE, AND
TO REPORT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL;

5. REITERATES ITS CALL FOR AN IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF
THE SUPPLY OF ARMS AND OTHER MATERIEL;

6. REITERATES THAT POLITICAL DIFFERENCES CANNOT BE
RESOLVED THROUGH THE USE OF FORCE, DEEPLY REGRETS THE
FAILURE OF ALL CONCERNED TO RESUME THEIR POLITICAL
DIALOGUE AND URGES THEM TO DO SO IMMEDIATELY AND WITHOUT
PRECONDITIONS, THUS PERMITTING A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF
THEIR DIFFERENCES AND A RESTORATION OF PEACE AND
STABILITY, AND REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
AND HIS

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 03 USUN NEW YORK 002697

E.O.12356: N/A

TAGS: PREL, PGOV, YM, UN

SUBJECT: YEMEN: SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION
SPECIAL ENVOY TO EXAMINE APPROPRIATE WAYS OF
FACILITATING THESE AIMS;

7. EXPRESSES ITS DEEP CONCERN AT THE HUMANITARIAN

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SITUATION RESULTING FROM THE CONFLICT, AND REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO USE THE RESOURCES AT HIS DISPOSAL, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE RELEVANT UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, TO ADDRESS URGENTLY THE NEEDS OF THOSE AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT, IN PARTICULAR, THE INHABITANTS OF ADEN AND THOSE DISPLACED BY THE CONFLICT, AND FURTHER URGES ALL CONCERNED TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND FACILITATE THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF SUPPLIES TO THOSE IN NEED, WHEREVER THEY MAY BE LOCATED;

8. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PROVIDE A PROGRESS REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT RESOLUTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND IN ANY EVENT WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS OF THE ADOPTION OF THIS TEXT;

9. DECIDES TO REMAIN ACTIVELY SEIZED OF THE MATTER.
END TEXT.

4. BEGIN TEXT OF EXPLANATION OF VOTE BY AMB. ALBRIGHT:
MR. PRESIDENT, THE SITUATION IN YEMEN CALLS FOR MAXIMUM RESTRAINT ON ALL SIDES. THE UNITED STATES IS DEEPLY DISTRESSED BY THE FAILURES OF NUMEROUS CEASE-FIRES, WHICH SIGNAL CLEAR DISREGARD FOR THE SPIRIT AND INTENT OF RESOLUTION 924, ADOPTED ON JUNE 1. IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ENDURING CEASEFIRE IS AN ESSENTIAL FIRST STEP IN RESOLVING THE YEMEN CRISIS AND PROMOTING RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE MILITARY ASSAULT ON ADEN CONTINUES. WE REPEAT OUR CALL FOR NORTHERN FORCES TO CEASE ATTACKS ON ADEN, AND IN PARTICULAR, TO WITHDRAW THEIR HEAVY WEAPONS OUT OF RANGE OF ADEN. WE ARE ALARMED BY REPORTS OF A NORTHERN GROUND OFFENSIVE, RENEWED SHELLING OF CIVILIAN AREAS, AND HEAVY CASUALTIES. WE ARE FURTHER ALARMED BY THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN YEMEN, INCLUDING THE INTERRUPTION OF WATER SUPPLIES TO ADEN AND THE POTENTIAL OUTBREAK OF DISEASE. ALL PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT SHOULD FACILITATE EFFORTS BY THE UN, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

SOLUTIONS BORN IN CHAOS AND VIOLENCE ARE NEITHER DURABLE NOR LASTING. THE YEMENI PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING THE CONSEQUENCES OF A FAILURE OF POLITICAL WILL ON THE PART OF THEIR LEADERS. THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONFLICT MUST SEEK A RESOLUTION OF THEIR DIFFERENCES THROUGH POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND NEGOTIATION. THE UNITED STATES REGRETS DEEPLY THAT THE CRISIS IN YEMEN HAS SUBSTANTIALLY SET BACK LAUDABLE PROGRESS TOWARDS A BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT DISTINGUISHED BY POLITICAL PLURALISM, GUARANTEES FOR BASIC CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS, AND FREE MARKET ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.

MR. PRESIDENT, MY GOVERNMENT WISHES TO COMMEND THE COURAGEOUS AND DILIGENT EFFORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECIAL ENVOY, DR. LAKHDAR BRAHIMI, AND HIS CAPABLE COLLEAGUES. THIS IS NOT THE FIRST TIME THAT DR. BRAHIMI HAS DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN THE CAUSE OF REGIONAL PEACE AND RECONCILIATION. MY GOVERNMENT HAS THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE IN HIS ABILITY AND EFFORTS, AND

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WE URGE OTHER GOVERNMENTS TO SHOW THE SAME SUPPORT. BOTH PARTIES HAVE BEEN MEETING WITH DR. BRAHIMI HERE. WE URGE THEM, IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS, TO REMAIN IN NEW YORK TO MEET WITH DR. BRAHIMI AND WITH EACH OTHER UNTIL THEY HAVE REACHED AGREEMENT ON A CEASE-FIRE AND A MONITORING MECHANISM.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, IN HIS RECENT REPORT ON THE SITUATION IN YEMEN AND DR. BRAHIMI'S MISSION, HAS SUGGESTED THAT A MECHANISM BE ESTABLISHED TO SUPERVISE A CEASE-FIRE IN YEMEN. THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTS THE CONCEPT OF A MUTUALLY AGREED MECHANISM, REPORTING TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

THE UNITED STATES, AS THE UN'S LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR, IS KEENLY SENSITIVE TO LIMITS ON THE FINANCIAL, MATERIAL
UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 03 USUN NEW YORK 002697

E.O.12356: N/A

TAGS: PREL, PGOV, YM, UN

SUBJECT: YEMEN: SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION AND HUMAN RESOURCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS. I MUST UNDERSCORE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS FACES A PRESSING FINANCIAL SITUATION, AT A TIME OF GREATLY INCREASED UN PEACEKEEPING EFFORTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THOSE NATIONS CLOSEST TO THE CONFLICT IN YEMEN HAVE THE GREATEST STAKE IN RESOLVING THIS CONFLICT. WE LOOK TO THESE

NATIONS, AND OTHERS WHO MIGHT BE INTERESTED, TO OFFER ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS THE RESOURCES NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT A MECHANISM THAT WOULD SUPERVISE A CEASE-FIRE IN YEMEN.

IN CLOSING, I WANT TO REITERATE OUR APPRECIATION AND SUPPORT FOR THE UN'S ROLE IN BRINGING THE PARTIES TOGETHER UNDER THE MOST DIFFICULT OF CIRCUMSTANCES. DR. BRAHIMI HAS OUR STRONGEST BACKING AND OUR BEST WISHES AS HE CONTINUES HIS CHALLENGING TASK. THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT.

ALBRIGHT

BT

#2697

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<^SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 03

<^SSN>2697

<^TOR>940629224748 M1126097

<^SECT>SECTION: 02 OF 03

<^SSN>2697

<^TOR>940629224852 M1126099

<^SECT>SECTION: 03 OF 03

<^SSN>2697

<^TOR>940629224853 M1126100

FROM:

SITREPRT

UNCLASSIFIED

30 June 1994

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT - YEMEN

The Security Council reaffirms its resolutions 924 (1994) of 1 June 1994 and 931 (1994) of 29 June 1994 on the situation in the Republic of Yemen.

The Council welcomes the Agreement on the cease-fire signed by both sides in Moscow on 30 June 1994 (S/1994/778), which was achieved through the mediation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. The Security Council ^{urges} demands that all concerned fully implement this Agreement.

The Council welcomes the efforts of the international community, including those of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, the neighbouring countries and the League of Arab States, as well as those of Member States of the United Nations, aimed at helping the parties achieve and implement a durable cease-fire and to prevent violations of the cease-fire.

The Council further demands that both sides fully implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions 924 (1994) and 931 (1994), and urges all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, in particular on the possible establishment of a mechanism for the implementation of the cease-fire.

The Council remains deeply concerned at the situation in Yemen and in particular the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Aden.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Unofficial translation

**AGREEMENT ON CEASE-FIRE
IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN (YEMEN)**

The parties concerned, through mediation of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Andrey V. Kozyrev, have agreed on the following:

1. Comprehensive and general cease - fire as well as renunciation of further use of force against each other, in compliance with the Security Council resolution 924 concerning the situation in the Republic of Yemen (Yemen), are taking effect as of 24:00 June 30, 1994.
2. Negotiations with a view of the final settlement whose mechanism is being established in compliance with the Security Council resolutions shall be pursued.
3. The International Committee of Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations will be granted a possibility to unimpededly deliver humanitarian relief, primarily medicine, water and food supplies to the areas affected as a result of the conflict, especially to Aden as well as to areas of concentration of refugees.

Signed in Moscow on June 30, 1994.

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Member of the Presidential Council

Minister of Foreign Affairs

M. Bassendwa

S. Muhammed

A. Kozyrev

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. cable	Re: Improving Yemen Ceasefire Prospects (2 pages)	06/27/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Near East and South Asian Affairs (Grummon, Stephen)
OA/Box Number: 726

FOLDER TITLE:

Yemen Crisis, May 1994

2011-0282-F
ke3434

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]
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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.

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]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. cable	Re: Saleh Responds to US Demarches/Statements and to USUN Statements (3 pages)	06/25/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Near East and South Asian Affairs (Grummon, Stephen)
OA/Box Number: 726

FOLDER TITLE:

Yemen Crisis, May 1994

2011-0282-F
ke3434

RESTRICTION CODES

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concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. cable	Re: Demarche to Saleh (2 pages)	06/24/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Near East and South Asian Affairs (Grummon, Stephen)
OA/Box Number: 726

FOLDER TITLE:

Yemen Crisis, May 1994

2011-0282-F
ke3434

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. cable	Re: [Guidance] (2 pages)	06/08/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Near East and South Asian Affairs (Grummon, Stephen)
OA/Box Number: 726

FOLDER TITLE:

Yemen Crisis, May 1994

2011-0282-F
ke3434

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. cable	Re: Yemen's Political Crisis (4 pages)	06/06/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Near East and South Asian Affairs (Grummon, Stephen)
OA/Box Number: 726

FOLDER TITLE:

Yemen Crisis, May 1994

2011-0282-F
ke3434

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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<ORIG> FBIS
<TOR> 940605164217

<TEXT>FBIS 065
UNCLAS 5BB

GCC Communique Urges Yemen To End Fighting, Condemns Iraq

LD0506201594 Riyadh Saudi Arabian Television Network in Arabic
1830 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] Their Highnesses the GCC foreign ministers this afternoon ended the meetings of the 51st session of the Ministerial Council, which was held in the city of Abha and lasted for two days.

At the end of the meeting, GCC Secretary General Shaykh Fahim Bin-Sultan al-Qasimi read the press release, which said the following:

[Begin al-Qasimi recording] The Ministerial Council followed with great anxiety the painful developments in Yemen and the consequences of the continuation of the internecine fighting, which made the leaders in South Yemen declare the setting up of the Democratic Republic of Yemen. In this context the council welcomed the issuance of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 924 and expressed its great regret for the continued fighting despite the issuance of that resolution.

If the UN Security Council stressed in its Resolution 924 the eagerness of the international community to protect peace and stability in Yemen, this eagerness increases within the framework of the GCC; thus, the council calls on the Yemeni leaders to put the interests of Yemen and its people above all considerations and to respond immediately to the requirements of the UN Security Council by ending the military operations forthwith and having recourse to dialogue in order to avoid bloodshed and protect lives and property.

On the premise of the fact that unity is a request of the sons of the Arab nation, the council welcomed Yemeni unity when it was set up by consent of the two independent states, the Yemeni Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1990. Consequently its continuation can only take place with the consent of the two sides.

Faced with a de facto situation embodied by one of the parties announcing the return to its former status and the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, the two sides cannot deal with each other in that framework except through peaceful ways and means.

While the council appreciates the desire of Yemen's sons for unity, it stresses that it cannot at all impose this unity using military means. The council states that the continuation of the fighting must have repercussions, not only on Yemen but on the council's states, making them take suitable stances toward the party that does not abide by the cease-fire agreement.

It will also make them consult with Arab and international parties on necessary measures to be taken in the Security Council toward that deteriorating condition in line with the principles of the United Nation's Charter.

The GCC Council condemned the Iraqi regime for not completely abiding with international legitimacy, for continuing its procrastination, violating cease-fire terms underlined in Resolution 687 by reiterating its expansionist claims on Kuwait, and not recognizing its sovereignty, threatening its independence, and endangering regional security.

The statement expressed its appreciation to member states in the

Security Council for their firm stance calling on the necessity for Iraqi respect for the sovereignty, independence, and international borders of the State of Kuwait in a legal, documented way.

The council expressed its utmost concern for the unity of Iraq, its sovereignty, and the safety of its lands, and its sympathy for the brotherly Iraqi people in their plight -- for which the Iraqi regime was fully responsible.

The Ministerial Council also reviewed the latest development regarding relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran; and reiterated its firm stance that supports and backs the United Arab Emirates' [UAE] sovereignty on its three islands: Upper Tunb, Lower Tunb, and Abu Musa. The council stressed its full support for all the peaceful measures and ways undertaken by the UAE to recover its sovereignty over its three islands.

In its final press release, the council denounced the continuing campaigns that are being waged by Iranian mass media against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regarding pilgrimage arrangements -- a matter that contravenes relations of good neighborliness. It does not serve the boosting of relations and the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and tranquility in the region.

The council expresses its utmost gratitude and praise for the huge and sincere efforts that are deployed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, at its forefront King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, to enable the pilgrims to carry out their pilgrimage rituals in security and ease.

The council also discussed the developments of the peace process in the Middle East. In this context, it expressed its aspirations that bilateral negotiations would achieve a fundamental progress on all levels; especially Syrian and Lebanese levels. In this connection, the council welcomes the signing of the Cairo Agreement on 4 May 1994, because it represents a positive step on the path of finding a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The council also followed with concern the continuing Israeli violations of the sovereignty of Lebanon -- a matter that contravenes international charters and the spirit of the peace process. The Ministerial Council strongly condemned Israel's attacks against Lebanese villages; the killing of civilians, the destruction of properties and its hampering of the ongoing peace efforts.

The council renewed its call to the UN Security Council to enable the Bosnia-Herzegovina Republic to exercise the legitimate right of self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter; including the lifting of the arms embargo that has been imposed; the tightening of sanctions; the increase in pressure on Serbia and Montenegro; and to prevent reward for the aggressor. [end recording]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. cable	Re: [Arms] (2 pages)	05/30/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Near East and South Asian Affairs (Grummon, Stephen)
OA/Box Number: 726

FOLDER TITLE:

Yemen Crisis, May 1994

2011-0282-F
ke3434

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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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)]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. cable	Re: [Yemen] (3 pages)	05/31/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Near East and South Asian Affairs (Grummon, Stephen)
OA/Box Number: 726

FOLDER TITLE:

Yemen Crisis, May 1994

2011-0282-F
ke3434

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IO/UNP

NUMBER OF PAGES 2nd cover DATE May 25, 1994

FROM IO/UNP: CHRIS MURRAY TELEPHONE 647-0047

TO OFFICE: NSC FAX TEL. NUMBER 395-1177

DISTRIBUTE TO: Ellen Laipson 395-1199

Susan Rice

SUBJECT Proposed text of UNSC Resolution c Yemen

REMARKS (1) SAUDI Draft being tabled by Oman

(2) U.S. Draft (proposal)

Please respond with your views. UNSC informal discussion begin

UNCLASSIFIED at 3:30

IO/UNP FAX NUMBER 202-647-0039
TELEPHONE 202-647-2392

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

U.S. Draft

The Security Council,

Having considered the situation in Yemen,

Deeply concerned at the tragic death of innocent civilians,

Appreciating the efforts of the League of Arab States, the GCC, and the neighboring states to contribute to a peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Taking into account Article 34 of the Charter,

1. Calls on all factions taking part in the hostilities to agree to an immediate ceasefire and the resumption of a political dialogue;
2. Urges all parties to halt immediately any further shipment of arms or other materiel which contributes to continuation of the conflict;
3. Reminds the parties in Yemen that political differences cannot be resolved through the use of force or armed resistance, and urges the parties to agree to an immediate return to negotiations which will permit a peaceful resolution of their differences and a restoration of peace and stability in Yemen;
4. Requests the Secretary General to send a factfinding mission to the area as soon as practicable upon the cessation of hostilities to assess prospects for a renewed dialogue among the parties ^{to} ~~and to examine the potential for an international role in furthering the efforts of the parties to resolve their differences;~~
5. Requests the Secretary General to report to it on the situation in Yemen at an appropriate time; but not later than one week after the completion of the factfinding mission;
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

SEARPGEN 9786

5/25/94

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

SAUDI/OMANI DRAFT

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Having considered the situation in Yemen,

Deeply concerned at the tragic death of innocent civilians,

Noting the efforts deployed by the League of Arab States, the G.C.C., and the neighboring states,

Taking into account Article 34 of the Charter,

1. Demands an immediate cease fire between all factions taking part in the hostilities;
2. Also Demands that an immediate arms embargo be put into effect;
3. Determines that no solution be imposed on either side, through the use of force, and urges all parties to immediately revert to negotiations with the aim of achieving peace and stability in Yemen;
4. Requests the Secretary General to send a fact finding mission to the area in order to evaluate the situation -- within 24 hours of the cessation of hostilities;
5. Requests the Secretary General to report to it on the situation in Yemen as soon as possible, but not later than one week after the adoption of this resolution;
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010. report	Re: [Yemen] (6 pages)	05/19/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Near East and South Asian Affairs (Grummon, Stephen)
OA/Box Number: 726

FOLDER TITLE:

Yemen Crisis, May 1994

2011-0282-F
ke3434

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]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]