

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Melanie Darby to Fred Dohse, re: Readout from 8/1 Mtg on Ireland trip [partial] (1 page)	08/01/1995	b(7)(E)
002. email	Fred Dohse to Mary Peters, re: Memo for POTUS on UK & Ireland (3 pages)	08/15/1995	P1/b(1)
003. email	Ardenia Hawkins to Jane Baker, et al., re: notes from Dec 8/19 (5 pages)	08/21/1995	P1/b(1)
004. email	Mary Peters to Alexander Vershbow, re: attached memo to nes (2 pages)	08/30/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 NSC Emails
 MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([Ireland and trip...])
 OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[08/01/1995 - 09/07/1995]

2017-0759-F
 ke5219

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]

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 01 August 95 09:22
FROM Peters, Mary A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT notional schedule for trip [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Baker, Jane E.
Darby, Melanie B.
Gray, Wendy
Hawkins, Ardenia R.
Joshi, M. Kay
Millison, Cathy L.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY Here is a first crack.[[SCHED1.DOC : 2357 in SCHED1.DOC]]
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 1 August 95 9:21
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** SCHED1.DOC

NOTIONAL ITINERARY FOR TRIP TO IRELAND/UK

Tuesday, November 28

Morning flight from Washington to London

Events:
Dinner hosted by PM Major

Wednesday, November 29

Events:
Breakfast with Labour leader Tony Blair
Meeting with PM Major at No. 10 Downing Street
Address to joint session of Parliament
Lunch with the Queen
Business community event
Free time
Return dinner hosted by the President at Ambassador's residence
(Winfield House)/ theater
OR
Depart after lunch for Scotland

Thursday November 30

Early departure for Belfast

Events:

Meetings with political leaders

Visit to Falls Road and Shankill neighborhoods

Speech at site on peace line (Mackies?)/ OR dedication of "Clinton peace center" at Springvale or other campus

Ecumenical service at Protestant church on peace line (Cardinal Daly, et al)

Lunch with business leaders

Afternoon departure by helicopter for Derry

Events:

Wreath Laying at American WWII Cemetery

Dedication of Tip O'Neill Peace Chair

Meeting with John Hume

RON: Hotel near Derry /Host dinner for community leaders
or RON at John Hume's country house

Friday, December 1

Wreath Laying (if not enough time Thursday)

Depart Derry for Dublin

Events:

Call/lunch with President Mary Robinson

Meeting with Prime Minister

Speech to Dail?

View Book of Kells

Dinner at Dublin Castle or larger venue

Saturday, December 2

Events:

Jog with Embassy staff

Breakfast with opposition leader Bertie Ahern and (Mary Harney?)

Depart Dublin for Kerry

Events:

Round of golf with Foreign Minister Dick Spring

Helicopter to Bunratty Folk Park near Shannon

Events:

Walk through park, visit Mac's pub?

Visit Shannon Development Industrial Park/hosted by US firm

Host dinner at Shannon

RON: Castle near Shannon (is there one?)

Sunday, December 3

Events:

Mass

Depart from Shannon for Washington

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 01 August 95 11:40
FROM Darby, Melanie B.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Readout from 8/1 Mtg on Ireland Trip [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Dohse, Fred J.
CARBON_COPY Baker, Jane E.
Darby, Melanie B.
Gray, Wendy
Harmon, Joyce A.
Hawkins, Ardenia R.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Joshi, M. Kay
Millison, Cathy L.
Sens, Andrew D.

TEXT_BODY

Fred - in your absence, Nancy had me sit in on the weekly Ireland trip meeting today. Attached is an overview of what was accomplished.

[[IREMTG2.DOC : 2823 in IREMTG2.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 1 August 95 11:39

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** IREMTG2.DOC

READOUT FROM 8/1/95 MTG RE: IRELAND TRIP

Participants
NES
Jack Quinn
Susan Brophy
Martha Pope
Lucie Naphin
Mary Ann Peters
Kitty Higgins
Alexis Herman (invited but could not attend)

2 main issues were discussed: who should be part of the travelling party and the schedule.

I. Travelling Party

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Melanie Darby to Fred Dohse, re: Readout from 8/1 Mtg on Ireland trip [partial] (1 page)	08/01/1995	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([Ireland and trip...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[08/01/1995 - 09/07/1995]

2017-0759-F
ke5219

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]

[001]

(b)(7)e

The following people were tasked with producing lists of possible travelling party members by the next meeting:

WH/NSC/State Substantive Staff - Nancy
Executive Branch/Cabinet - Kitty H.
Congressional Members (presumably taking own plane) - Susan B.
Business Leaders - Susan/Martha
Irish-Americans inc. Jim Lyons, Bruce Morrison, etc. - Susan/Martha/Alexis

Cabinet Members - the sphere of possibles includes Christopher, Brown, Riley and Browner (assumption is that Christopher will travel w/POTUS and Brown will take the C-137 to Ireland)

Brown Trade Mission - Kitty will talk to Jonathan Sallet about whether Brown should do a trade mission to Ireland in October. Sense in the room was that it is a good idea if Brown thinks he'd get something worthwhile out of it. His doing a trade mission would not preclude his coming on the POTUS trip.

II. Schedule

Lucie and Mary Ann both did up draft schedules (copies of both in your inbox). The meeting focused on Lucie's schedule - the group made many changes:

Departure: Decided POTUS should leave Monday night for Tuesday am arrival, subject to Billy's/POTUS approval.

Tuesday: Should try to do as much as possible on Tuesday to allow for lots of down time on Wednesday. Definitely move Major meeting to Tuesday (60-90 minutes) - maybe speech or lunch w/Queen, too.

Wednesday: As little as possible in am. Tony Blair meeting should be at Embassy - probably immediately prior to naming of the Churchill - which would also be done at Embassy. No press avail after Blair mtg. Down time in afternoon to walk around London or helo to St. Andrews for golfing (Jack Q. thinks it will be the latter).

Thursday: Do speech and tour of Belfast/peace line first to make press deadlines. Meetings w/Unionists & Nationalists should be at

Residence or at Hotel. Probably will helo to Derry in late

afternoon to overnight w/John Hume. Non-essential staff would go straight to Dublin.

Friday: Possible O'Neill chair event or an OTR in Derry.

That was as far as we got in the meeting.

Next Meeting

Wednesday, Aug. 9 at 2pm. I believe Lucie is organizing it. Maggie Williams will also be invited.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 15 August 95 10:00
FROM Bass, Peter E.
CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT Subject: RE: FY 96 Travel Plans ~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~
TO Clark, Bronya
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

DECLASSIFIED
 E.O. 13526
 White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017
 By ~~DOE~~ NARA, Date 04/29/19
 2017-0759-F

TENTATIVE ONLY, as my travel schedule is tied to Lakes' to a great extent.

August 26-30: Wyoming, w/POTUS
 Sept 1-3: Hawaii, w/POTUS
 Sept? possible trip to Panama, Haiti
 October 22-23 New York (UNGA and Yeltsin visit)
 November 29-Dec. 2: Ireland w/POTUS
 March? April? '96: Moscow, Nuclear Safety Summit w/POTUS
 July: G-7 Summit, Paris

There may well be a lot more, depends on Lake's travel plans and the President's.

From: Clark, Bronya H.
 To: Andreasen, Steven P.; Bass, Peter E.; Beers, Rand R; Fried, Daniel;
 Satterfield, David M; Schmidt, John R.; Vershbow, Alexander R.; Verville,
 Elizabeth G.
 CC: /R, Record at A1; Friedrich, Mary K.; Gorsuch, Robert P.; Haines, Mary
 A.; Hammond, Cathy J.; Kelly, Sandra L.; Marshall, Betty A.; Maxfield, Nancy
 H.; Millison, Cathy L.; Moody, Angelyn D.; Roundtree, Beverly J.; Sens,
 Andrew D.
 Subject: FW: FY 96 Travel Plans ~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~
 Date: Monday, August 14, 1995 11:38 AM

This is the third reminder!! - I need to have each of you submit your
 projected travel plans for FY 1996 by the weeks end. I realize that each of
 you have far more important things to tend to besides trying to project out
 travel for next year - but, if we do not submit a plan to the State Dept -
 we do not get reimbursed for your travel. I ask that you each take 10-15
 minutes to put something in an e-mail to me. If you would like to look at
 your projections from last year or if you need help of any kind, please stop
 by or give me a call. I appreciate your help - Bronya

From: Clark, Bronya H.

To: Andreassen, Steven P.; Beers, Rand R.; Kreczko, Alan J.; Satterfield, David M.; Fried, Daniel; Clarke, Richard A.; Vershbow, Alexander R.; Mitchell, Calvin A.; Peters, Mary A.; Blinken, Antony J.; Simon, Steven N.; Sens, Andrew D.; Pifer, Steven K.; Schmidt, John R.; Baker, James E.; Parris, Mark R.; Bassett, Leslie A.; Bass, Peter E.; Verville, Elizabeth G.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Sens, Andrew D.; Breeland, Jocelyn G.; Kelly, Sandra L.; Hammond, Cathy J.; Hunerwadel, Joan S.; Gorsuch, Robert P.; Maxfield, Nancy H.; Lindsey, Wanda D.; Marshall, Betty A.; Wozniak, Natalie S.; Millison, Cathy L.; Norman, Marcia G.; Friedrich, Mary K.; Roundtree, Beverly J.; Stauffer, Helen L.; Broadway, Jamuna D.; Mazzuchi, Anthony D.
Subject: FY 96 Travel Plans ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Date: Wednesday, August 02, 1995 11:02 AM

The State Department again will be reimbursing the NSC for all travel that is performed throughout FY 1996 for individuals that are on detail to the NSC. In order to comply with the terms of the agreement, we must provide the State Dept with a summary of all projected travel. We need your input for the upcoming year of what you anticipate your travel plans to be. It is totally understood that all travel is unpredictable and at the request of the President and Mr. Lake in some cases - however, we need your best guess estimates.

Please provide the following for each trip that you anticipate:

Purpose

Destination

Airfare estimate/or just put down MILAIR

Length of Stay (this will help me estimate your per diem)

Please be as inclusive as possible, listing trips which may happen, even if it is not certain that a conference, negotiation, etc will occur. Please e-mail your responses to me by Wed, Aug 9. If you do not anticipate any travel at all-please e-mail me accordingly so that I have your response on file. This will enable me to put together our proposed plan before the end of this fiscal year.

If you have any questions - please feel free to call me.

Thank you for your help - Bronya

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

002. email	Fred Dohse to Mary Peters, re: Memo for POTUS on UK & Ireland (3 pages)	08/15/1995	P1/b(1)
------------	---	------------	---------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([Ireland and trip...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[08/01/1995 - 09/07/1995]

2017-0759-F
ke5219

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]

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 21 August 95 11:03
FROM Peters, Mary A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT eu summit [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Gardner, Anthony
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
here is latest version. problem is Spanish may fear it would overshadow
Barcelona Med Conf. [[5163PRE2.DOC : 2888 in 5163PRE2.DOC]]

ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE 16 August 95 18:14

ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME 5163PRE2.DOC
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
5163 REDO3
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
cc: Vice President
Declassify on: OADR
Chief of Staff

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017
By *WJ* NARA, Date *8/29/19*
2017-0759-F

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
LAURA D. TYSON

SUBJECT: Trip to Madrid for U.S.-EU Summit

Purpose

To propose that you visit Madrid November 27-28 for the U.S.-EU Summit that will formally launch a new transatlantic initiative. You could leave Madrid early November 28 for London to begin your already-scheduled visit to the UK and Ireland.

Background

The December U.S.-EU Summit will see the formal launching of the new transatlantic initiative that was agreed to at the last Summit June 14. Cooperation on cultural exchange, law enforcement and political issues is under discussion, as well as measures to create a "transatlantic economic space" to further reduce barriers to trade. With the Uruguay Round just behind us, a negotiation on a "transatlantic free trade area" (TAFTA) is not feasible, but certain "building block" liberalizing measures short of a TAFTA could boost U.S. exports significantly.

The venue for the twice yearly U.S.-EU Summits alternates between Washington and Europe. The last one was held here. Spain, which has the EU presidency, had proposed holding a "mega" U.S.-EU Summit with all 15 EU leaders in mid-December, but that would require a separate trip to Europe. Instead we recommend that you agree to go to Madrid November 27 for a Summit in the usual format, involving only EU Commission President Santer and Prime Minister Gonzalez.

A meaningful transatlantic initiative that could lead to liberalized trade and closer cooperation on key issues is important to our long-term interests in Europe. Ambassadors Eizenstat and Gardner argue that holding the Summit in Europe as opposed to Washington is important for the success of the transatlantic initiative, as well as for future bilateral relations with Spain (Tab A). Therefore, we think you should leave a day early for your planned visit to the UK and Ireland in order to do the Summit in Madrid.

You would leave here the evening of Sunday, November 26 and arrive in Madrid the following morning. You would have sufficient time to participate in the Summit, meet separately with Prime Minister Gonzalez and King Juan Carlos, and do some sightseeing that day. Prime Minister Gonzalez would want to invite you to dinner that evening. You would depart Madrid for London Tuesday morning,

November 28th. The schedule in London would not have to be changed substantially to accommodate the Madrid visit.

RECOMMENDATION

That you travel to Spain for the U.S.-EU Summit November 27.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab A Paper from Ambassadors Eizenstat and Gardner

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003, email	Ardenia Hawkins to Jane Baker, et al., re: notes from Dec 8/19 (5 pages)	08/21/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([Ireland and trip...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[08/01/1995 - 09/07/1995]

2017-0759-F
ke5219

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. email	Mary Peters to Alexander Vershbow, re: attached memo to nes (2 pages)	08/30/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([Ireland and trip...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[08/01/1995 - 09/07/1995]

2017-0759-F
ke5219

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]

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 04 September 95 10:49
FROM Joshi, M. Kay
CLASSIFICATION ***** CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND *****
SUBJECT RE: Changing Date and Time of UK/ Ireland Trip Meeting
TO Baker, Jane E.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Gray, Wendy
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Joshi, M. Kay
Millison, Cathy L.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

The meeting was cancelled by Lucie Naphin on August 22 when she learned the site survey was being moved. All persons have already been notified. Mary Ann Peters was aware of the cancellation.

From: Gray, Wendy E.
To: Dohse, Fred in Hawaii; Millison, Cathy in Hawaii
CC: /R, Record at A1; Baker, Jane E.; Baldwin, Kenneth; Joshi, M. Kay
Subject: Changing Date and Time of UK/ Ireland Trip Meeting
[UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, September 01, 1995 10:29 PM

Hi Fred and Cathy!

Yes, I know the UK/Ireland Trip meeting, currently scheduled for 10:00am on Tuesday, September 5, is probably not amongst the top one or two items you want to deal with at this time. However, Nancy would like the meeting moved to later in the week but believes that waiting until Tuesday AM will just be to late for Lucie to reschedule it. KB has spoken with Lucie today but she has of course been busy with Hawaii events.

Fred, if you get a chance could you touch base with Lucie and give Jane a call on Saturday?

Thanks!

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 05 September 95 07:44
FROM Baldwin, Kenneth
CLASSIFICATION ***** CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND *****
SUBJECT RE: Changing Date and Time of UK/ Ireland Trip Meeting
TO Gray, Wendy
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Good Afternoon Wendy

I'll put this one in the "I WISH I HAD THOUGHT OF THAT" category!

Thanks
Kenneth

From: Gray, Wendy E.
To: Dohse, Fred in Hawaii; Millison, Cathy in Hawaii
CC: /R, Record at A1; Baker, Jane E.; Baldwin, Kenneth; Joshi, M. Kay
Subject: Changing Date and Time of UK/ Ireland Trip Meeting
[UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, September 01, 1995 10:29 PM

Hi Fred and Cathy!

Yes, I know the UK/Ireland Trip meeting, currently scheduled for 10:00am on Tuesday, September 5, is probably not amongst the top one or two items you want to deal with at this time. However, Nancy would like the meeting moved to later in the week but believes that waiting until Tuesday AM will just be too late for Lucie to reschedule it. KB has spoken with Lucie today but she has of course been busy with Hawaii events.

Fred, if you get a chance could you touch base with Lucie and give Jane a call on Saturday?

Thanks!

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 05 September 95 11:04

FROM Peters, Mary A.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT ireland guidance redux [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Fetig, James L.
Mitchell, Calvin A.
Schuker, Jill A.
Wozniak, Natalie S.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY Forgot to attach last time, HEre is revised version[[SEP01GUI.DOC : 2880
in SEP01GUI.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 5 September 95 11:3

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** SEP01GUI.DOC
FOREIGN AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

September 1, 1995

Bosnia/Croatia

Iraq

Kashmir

China

Zaire

Haiti

Ireland

Russia

Japanese Biological Warfare

BOSNIA/CROATIA

Response to Sarajevo Market Bombing

-- NATO and the UN have paused in their air campaign in order to assess the initial results of the strikes and allow General Janvier to consult with Mladic on Bosnian Serb readiness to end all attacks on safe areas and pull back Serb heavy weapons from around Sarajevo.

-- Whether the bombing campaign resumes depends on the Bosnian Serbs.

-- The NATO/UN actions are an appropriate response to the August 28 Bosnian Serb attack on the Sarajevo marketplace, during which at least 37 people died and several dozen were injured.

-- The response, which is being carried out by NATO aircraft and the UN's Rapid Reaction Force, is in full conformity with NATO decisions and UN Security Council resolutions on protection of Bosnian safe areas. The retaliatory action is taking place under rules established at the July 21 London Conference and subsequent NATO meetings.

Objective:

-- The action demonstrates our resolve to uphold NATO and UN commitments and to show the Bosnian Serbs that further attacks on civilians will have consequences.

-- If after his conversation with Mladic General Janvier determines that the Bosnian Serbs intend to respect the safe areas and negotiate in good faith, the UN may recommend to NATO that the pause in the air campaign continue. We will wait for the results of General Janvier's discussions with Mladic before determining

next steps.

(If pressed for details of the response)

-- For details on duration, targeting, and other matters, I refer you to NATO and the UN, which are carrying out the retaliation.

(If asked whether Janvier retains a dual key for turning the mission off)

-- NATO and the UN are conducting the operation together, under rules established in both organizations. They are coordinating all aspects of the campaign, although NATO is technically the organization that will bring the air portion to a halt when the military objectives have been achieved.

(If asked whether the U.S. has called for an end to the bombing based on discussions with Milosevic)

-- This is fundamentally a judgment for the military commanders. The operation is being conducted by NATO, not the United States, and the NATO commanders, in coordination with the UN commanders, will decide when the objectives have been accomplished.

Assessment of the Operation:

-- We have sent the Bosnian Serbs a powerful message. The Allies will not permit barbaric attacks on innocent civilians. We will back up our words with force when necessary.

(If asked why it took so long to respond with significant force.)

-- NATO and the U.S. have long advocated an aggressive response. We are pleased that appropriate action is now under way to convince the Serbs to respect the UN safe areas.

as.

Downed French Pilot:

-- The Allies are in close consultation on all aspects of the NATO operation, including how best to respond to the downing of the French Mirage yesterday.

-- We have no confirmation of the Bosnian Serb claim that the pilot is in their custody.

-- As we have reason to believe the pilot and crew of the plane may be alive, it is inappropriate to comment further.

ECMM Team:

-- We still have no final confirmation on the whereabouts of the team. But if reports they are alive and well are true, then we are elated.

Holbrooke Mission:

-- Assistant Secretary Holbrooke had productive meetings yesterday with the Croatians and Bosnians; his negotiating sessions continue today with Milosevic.

-- We are encouraged by Milosevic's announcement that he has obtained Bosnian Serb agreement to represent the Bosnian Serbs in future negotiating sessions as head of a seven-person negotiating team comprised of Bosnian Serbs and Serbians, with Milosevic as tie-breaker.

(If pressed for details of the negotiations)

-- We are encouraged by the discussions to date. But we are not prepared to get into the substance of ongoing, confidential negotiations.

Effect of the NATO bombing on the negotiating process:

-- We are confident that this NATO operation will move the peace process forward. T

he Bosnian Serbs
now know by example that there will be a very real price to pay for hostile action.

This should be a powerful
incentive to approach the bargaining table.

-- The Bosnian Serbs must realize that there will not be a military solution to this conflict. Ultimately the conflict must be settled through a negotiated settlement.

Will We Go To Pale?

-- There are no plans for the team to go to Pale, but we expect Bosnian Serb representatives to be present at future meetings with Milosevic as part of the seven-person team.

What about Russian criticism?

-- We are aware of their concerns. We believe that Russia will be key to the success of the Contact Group. We hope that Russia will continue to maintain its constructive role in the eventual settlement of this conflict.

CORE BOSNIA POINTS

-- From the outset, we have consistently worked to relieve the human suffering in Bosnia, contain the war, and bring about a peaceful settlement. These efforts have saved many lives, brought an end to the fighting between Muslims and Croats through the formation of the Bosnia-Croat Federation, and prevented the war from spreading. However, as we all know, the fighting continues and peace has been tragically elusive in Bosnia.

-- We are now at an important moment in the history of the Bosnian conflict. The events of the last few weeks changed the situation on the ground in Bosnia and presented the sides with

opportunities to settle that could disappear in the wake of today's market attack.

-- Unless there is settlement in the next several weeks, the risks will grow of an escalation and spreading of the war, the collapse of the UN operation, and the danger that the United States will be drawn more deeply into the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. This is a path we must try to avoid.

-- There is still the possibility of another path -- toward an end to fighting through a strengthened UN operation on the ground and aggressive pursuit of a new diplomatic solution. This is an opportunity we continue to try to take advantage of.

-- Over the last few weeks we have worked with our allies to strengthen the United Nations operation by supporting the Rapid Reaction Force and providing for the protection of safe areas by the threat of aggressive use of NATO air power.

-- We are now working closely with our allies on the prospect for a new diplomatic effort. There are no guarantees -- but I am determined to present the parties with a chance to reassess and pursue a peaceful settlement.

What if the Negotiating Process Breaks Down in the Wake of the Serb Attack?

-- We are committed to pursuing multilateral lifting of the arms embargo, and to consulting with Congress on arming and training the Bosnian government, should the Serbs prove unwilling to settle and UNPROFOR withdraws.

Have You Retreated from Troop Commitments Upon Settlement? (Aug. 28 WP p. 24)

-- No.

-- We have long said we would be willing to participate in a NATO-led effort, under previously-specified conditions, to help implement a viable peace settlement.

Are You Considering Fewer Troops?

-- The number of troops we would consider devoting to settlement implementation would depend on the nature of the settlement package.

Are You Presenting A U.S. Map/Have You Ceded Goradze to Serbs

-- We are discussing a number of ideas, including some notions on territorial issues

-- We are not presenting a U.S. map, nor are we insisting on any particular territorial trades.

Did the Bosnians reject our plan out of hand?

-- No.

Mini Marshall Plan?

-- Certainly, a major reconstruction effort would need to follow any peace settlement.

-- Hope the international community would be prepared to assist in that effort.

Haiti or Cyprus Model?

-- Avoid such comparisons.

-- Any plan would be specific to the needs in Balkans.

Hasn't U.S. Leadership in Bosnia Failed?/What is New about the Current Initiative?

-- American diplomacy has had several notable successes: creation of the Federation and ending the fighting in Central Bosnia; stabilizing Macedonia; ending the siege of Sarajevo; containing the conflict.

-- New elements aiding our current efforts: recent developments on the ground, coupled with general war-weariness, have created new opportunities to break long-standing

diploma
tic logjams.

Give Up on Multi-ethnic Bosnian State?

-- No. Continue to support maintaining Bosnia within internationally recognized
bor
ders.

-- Supported Federation, combined Croat-Muslim enterprise.

Croatians Engaged in Ethnic Cleansing?

-- Refugee flow is human tragedy and we are actively supporting efforts of
internati
onal relief
agencies.

-- Have been reports of abuses. We strongly condemn all violations of the rights
of
civilians,
prisoners of war and international personnel.

-- We have repeatedly stressed to the Croatian government its obligation to
respect
these rights; to
investigate allegations of human rights abuses, and to hold accountable those
respon
sible.

-- Also urged government of Croatia to provide assurances to all Serbs in the
Krajin
a, and to those
who fled, that they are welcome to stay and return. Importance of allowing
interna
tional monitors (ICRC)
to assure rights of Serbs are respected. Croatian government has agreed.

-- It is not clear whether the Croatian government's actions in Krajina amount to a
systematic
policy of ethnic cleansing -- a deliberate and organized strategy of force and
intim
idation to drive all
members of an ethnic group from their homes to "purify" the area. But clearly,
seri
ous abuses have
occurred and we condemn any acts that force anyone to leave because of ethnic

ident
ity.

-- We will continue to monitor the situation closely and hold the Croatians to the same standards as the Serbs and others in this conflict.

Shattuck Report On Atrocities

[Assistant Secretary of State John Shattuck confirmed reports of egregious human rights violations committed by Bosnian-Serb forces in the aftermath of their attack on Srebrenica and Zepa..]

-- We continue to condemn the policy of ethnic cleansing. We continue to call for international access to all those detained and displaced, and for a full accounting of the whereabouts of those missing. We will continue to urge all parties in the former Yugoslavia to respect human rights and international humanitarian law.

-- Ambassador Albright presented information we have on atrocities to the U.N. Security Council.

-- At our urging, the U.N. Security Council has adopted resolutions condemning crimes on all sides, highlighting Bosnian Serb atrocities against refugees from Srebrenica and Zepa.

-- There must be justice, and those who have violated international humanitarian law must be held accountable. We will continue to work with the International War Crimes Tribunal and urge that it prosecute those suspected of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. Such criminal actions must not and will not remain unpunished.

What About Kosovo?

-- We have told Belgrade we believe major resettlement of Krajina Serbs in Kosovo is potentially very provocative.

-- Before the "FRY" can be integrated into the world community, a solution must be found to the situation in Kosovo.

Second-level Ethnic Cleansing in Sandzak, Vojvodina

-- We have urged Serbian authorities to enforce laws preventing the eviction of ethnic minorities from their homes in the aim of making room for Krajina refugees.

U.S. Relief to Krajina Serbs

-- We support efforts of international relief agencies, and have called for comprehensive, direct relief to all those in need.

Reconstruction Aid

-- The U.S. has consulted with the EU on the size and shape of an economic reconstruction effort, should a peace settlement be achieved.

-- The Spaniards, in their EU presidency capacity, have agreed to take the lead in planning for the effort. We are consulting with Congress on what the U.S. might be prepared to provide.

-- We expect the effort to include reconstruction assistance, IFI debt relief, humanitarian aid and encouragement of regional economic interdependence in terms of trade and other economic activities.

IRAQ

If asked:

Q: Does the United States want to see Saddam Hussein replaced?

A: The Iraqis themselves should decide who leads Iraq. We want to see a stable Iraq that does not represent a threat to its neighbors. We support Iraq's territorial integrity.

As we have said in the past, it is difficult to foresee Saddam remaining in power where Iraq to comply fully with all the resolutions, which he is obliged to do.

Recent events, including the Hussein Kamal defection, tend to reinforce this impression.

But I don't want to speculate on possible succession scenarios. It is up to the Iraqis themselves to determine who should lead them.

KASHMIR

Background: Indian officials spoke with the U.S. hostage, Donald Hutchings, on August 28. Hutchings said all the hostages are well. This may bring us closer to the point at which the kidnappers -- having provided proof of life -- will insist there is no justification for further delay in meeting their demands. There are still indications that the crisis will be resolved by the end of the month. Although a release of prisoners by the Indians may persuade the Al-Faran group to free the hostages, the situation is still uncertain and fluid.

Contact between the kidnappers and the Indian government is to continue today.

Points

-- We are encouraged by the contact with Mr. Hutchings and reports that the hostages are well.

-- We continue to work closely with the Indian authorities and hope for the speedy and safe return of the hostages.

CHINA

UN WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

Q: Why is the First Lady going to Beijing?

A:
Conference presents an important opportunity to chart further gains in the status of women, including strengthening families, promoting human rights of women, expanding women's participation in decision-making and ensuring access to education and health care.

First Lady's participation reflects our deep commitment to achieving these goals.

Conference will address serious problems that continue to be faced by women worldwide.

For example, domestic violence is the leading cause of death worldwide among women between 14 and 44.

In the United States, nearly one in five households is headed by a single parent and more than one-third of the single families headed by women live in poverty.

Worse still, two-fifths of divorced fathers do not pay court-ordered child support.

Around the world, two-thirds of the world's illiterate adults are women, and two-thirds of the 130 million children without access to primary education are girls.

Some 80 percent of the world's more than 20 million refugees are women.

Q: What about charges that this Conference is pro-abortion and anti-family?

A: Nonsense.

The Conference will reaffirm that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning.

The platform will condemn forced abortion, female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, and call for an end to child labor.

It will even urge that governments make it easier for women to choose to bring pregnancies to term by ending discrimination against pregnant women in employment and education.

Motherhood and families: The Platform supports mothers and families -- families are the basic unit of society and, if realized, the Conference goals will help to strengthen families.

The Platform recognizes that women have various roles in modern society and that these roles impose difficult choices, and recommends ways to enhance support for women so that they can better balance family and work.

The document also discusses violence and other human rights abuses against women and identifies approaches to correct these problems and, in turn, create stronger and more stable families.

Religion: The Platform supports religious freedom by calling on governments to give priority to protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms without regard to religion.

We favor more mention of religion and spirituality in the Platform of Action at the Conference.

Gender:

Neither the United States nor any other country or the UN itself is seeking to redefine the word gender (or to indicate that it encompasses five genders, as opponents suggest). In May, a broadly representative group of UN members reached near unanimous agreement on this issue, and noted that the term reflects "common academic usage" -- that is, gender means two sexes, male and female.

Q: Was there a deal -- Harry Wu's freedom for Mrs. Clinton's participation?

A: No. We have always made it clear that Harry Wu's release was of the highest priority to the Clinton Administration, but there were no deals whatsoever.

Q: Aren't you concerned that Mrs. Clinton's participation will send the wrong message to the Chinese on human rights?

A: No.

In fact, human rights issues will play a major role at the Conference.

Mrs. Clinton's participation will help to ensure that the Conference's Platform for Action reaffirms -- and does not undermine -- the existing international agreements on human rights and, in particular, the human rights achievements of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights (which reaffirmed the universality of human rights).

The way to help women and the cause of human rights is to be fully engaged in this Conference -- to debate the differences of philosophy and ideology that exist, and to lay out before the world

t
he abuses we want to
halt and the obstacles to progress we want to remove.

Q: Will Mrs. Clinton be meeting with dissidents?

A: We expect she will be meeting with a wide variety of individuals and institutions, both governmental and non-governmental. Her meetings will involve individuals and organizations associated with the Conference.

Q: Will she be seeing government officials?

A: Again, she will be meeting with individuals and institutions associated with the Conference itself.

Q: Do you have any comment on the Chinese Government's recent announcement that it will restrict demonstrations and ban criticism of the government or its leaders at the Women's Conference?

A: We believe any effort to prohibit or control freedom of speech at the Women's Conference would be a mistake that would only bring discredit on the Chinese government.

We are trying to clarify the degree to which UN rules or local government rules will govern the behavior at the conference site and the site of the NGO forum. The Chinese government has not been completely clear on this point.

Obviously, we believe UN rules should prevail, as they are less restrictive of freedom of speech.

MONGOLIA TRIP

Q: Why is the First Lady going to Mongolia?

A: The First Lady had decided to visit Mongolia in order to symbolize the growing fr

friendship
between our two countries.

Formerly a Soviet satellite and wedged between two very powerful states,
Mongolia has
as
embarked on a bold course of democratic transformation and economic reform.

With little more than a firm belief that free market reforms and democracy were
essential to
Mongolia's future, President Ochirbat and his government have endeavored to
bring about
out rapid change in

a country that traces its heritage to Genghis Khan.

That is a formidable task, and we admire the courage of the Mongolian people for
undertaking
it.

As she will be in Beijing for the Fourth World Conference on Women, the First
Lady
considered
it would be worth a brief trip to show our support for democratic and free market
reforms ongoing in
Mongolia.

Q: What will she do there?

A: The First Lady's plans have not yet been finalized.

It will involve a brief visit to Ulaan Baatar, the capital of Mongolia, where she will meet with
senior government officials and participate in several events relevant to her
abiding
interests in children,
family and health issues.

Q: Why isn't she visiting other countries in the region?

A: A combination of scheduling difficulties on short notice and other logistical
considerations made
it impractical to arrange visits elsewhere in Asia at this time.

US-CHINA SUMMIT MEETING PROSPECTS

Q: When and where will the summit meeting between President Clinton and China's President Jiang take place?

A: Nothing has been scheduled at this point.

As Mr. Tarnoff pointed out, Secretary Christopher and China's Foreign Minister will meet in late September to discuss prospects for a meeting between China's President Jiang and President Clinton.

We are going to begin active preparations to bring such a meeting about, but nothing has been decided yet.

Q: Will it be a state visit?

A: No decisions have been made, either about holding a meeting or about the format for such a meeting.

Q: What else did Tarnoff accomplish in Beijing?

A: Undersecretary Tarnoff held wide-ranging discussions with his hosts about a number of topics of mutual interest. His principal goals were to reiterate basic U.S. policies in the region and discuss ways of getting U.S.-China relations back on track.

We believe his talks made some progress in that direction.

Q: Did he apologize for the Lee visit? Promise it would never happen again?

A: He made no apologies, nor promises.

Mr. Tarnoff explained in somewhat more detail the principles outlined by Secretary Christopher in his talks with Foreign Minister Qian.

Q: When is China's Ambassador coming back? Will Senator Sasser go to

Beijing?

A: Undersecretary Tarnoff raised the issue of mutual diplomatic representation during his talks in Beijing. We are hopeful that both countries will have ambassadors in place soon.

This will be conducive to a further improvement in relations.

ZAIRE: REPATRIATION OF RWANDAN REFUGEES

Q: Can you provide an update on the repatriation of Rwandans from camps in Zaire?

A: Some 600 refugees have returned to Rwanda since UNHCR resumed its voluntary repatriation program on August 25.

Overall in 1995, approximately 14,500 Rwandan refugees have returned home from Zaire under UNHCR's voluntary repatriation program. Most of these returned at the beginning of the year prior to the Kibeho massacre.

Zaire is host to over a million Rwandan refugees and to 72,000 Burundi refugees.

The U.S. supports UNHCR's voluntary repatriation program and calls upon all parties to work together to ensure its success. We would object strongly to a return to forcible repatriation.

Q: What has happened to the 15,000 refugees forcibly repatriated by Zaire?

A: Some 15,000 Rwandan and Burundi refugees were forcibly repatriated by the Zairian military between August 19 and August 24.

Virtually all the 13,000 Rwandan refugees have been processed through transit centers

rs in
Rwanda and are on their way to their home communes.

Personnel from UNHCR, ICRC, the UN Human Rights Commission and several
NGO's are
present in each prefecture to monitor the arrival of the returnees.

No violent incidents have been reported from these monitors to date and very few
ar
rests.

2,000 Burundi refugees were also forcibly repatriated to their country.
Approximat
ely 1,500 of
them are at a UNHCR transit camp awaiting transport to their homes.

Q: Can you provide a readout of the talks between Mrs. Ogata and Prime
Minister Keng
o?

A: UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata met with Zairian Prime
Minister Ke
ngo in
Geneva August 29. Zairian Foreign Minister Kamanda and UNHCR officials
from the reg
ion participated
in the talks.

We understand that the talks were cordial.

Prime Minister Kengo agreed to suspend all forcible repatriation until December
31,
1995, and
asked UNHCR to ensure that all the refugees were repatriated by that date.

Mrs. Ogata took note of Zaire's concerns and agreed to do her best to work
towards
it.

Mrs. Ogata and Prime Minister Kengo have agreed to meet monthly to review the
state
of
voluntary repatriation.

Mrs. Ogata leaves tomorrow to visit Burundi, Tanzania, Rwanda and Zaire.
While her
mission
will focus on developing a new process for voluntary repatriation, she sees the
cris
is as being more than

just humanitarian.

At a briefing with Ambassadors in Geneva following her talks with Prime Minister Ke ngo, she asked for international community support in working with Zaire and Rwanda to create a climate conducive to voluntary repatriation.

The U.S. is a major contributor of humanitarian assistance for the Rwandan/Burundi refugees and has provided over \$700 million in support since October 1993.

HAITI

-- Two weekends ago, Haitians returned to the polls to re-run several June elections that were marred by administrative snafus. We are pleased to report that once again, Haitians voted at sites across the country without fear of intimidation or violence -- in an atmosphere of relative calm.

-- We are particularly pleased to note that the CEP and the GOH have made great strides in addressing the administrative and logistical complications that necessitated these re-runs.

-- However, we regret a lower than anticipated voter turn-out at many polling stations. We are also disappointed that the GOH, CEP and political parties have not reconciled sufficiently for the parties to have participated more fully in these re-runs.

-- We acknowledge and applaud GOH efforts to reach an agreement. However,

we continue to urge all involved to more aggressively pursue a settlement that will facilitate complete participation by all political parties in the upcoming run-offs as well as the presidential elections scheduled for year's end.

IRELAND

Status of the Peace Process/Cancellation of the Anglo-Irish Summit?

-- We understand that the British and the Irish Governments are continuing to work on a way forward, but may decide that it would be premature to go ahead with tomorrow's scheduled summit of the two prime ministers. Even if the summit is not held tomorrow, we expect the two governments to continue their efforts to find a way forward.

-- As we have been all along, we remain in contact with the two governments and with

representatives of different viewpoints in Northern Ireland. We will continue to encourage all sides to be flexible and creative in the search for peace.

President's Trip Affected?

-- No, the President's plans to travel to Northern Ireland in late November are not affected.

British Stalling on Talks?

-- We hope that talks will be underway by the time the President visits Northern Ireland at the end of November.

Position on Decommissioning:

-- On decommissioning of weapons, the President has said that parties observing the cease-fire

"must take the next step and begin to discuss serious decommissioning." We have
 mad
 e clear to Sinn
 Fein and loyalists that we expect movement on this issue.

Decommissioning a Precondition to Talks:

-- It is up to the parties to resolve the remaining obstacles.

-- We continue to urge all parties to address outstanding issues seriously and
 move
 to talks that
 will lead to a lasting settlement.

-- The President has not said that he favors discussing decommissioning of IRA
 weapo
 ns at new,
 all-party talks rather than before them. He has said that decommissioning remains
 a
 n essential element of
 the peace process, and he has urged the IRA and loyalist paramilitaries to begin
 to
 discuss
 decommissioning seriously.

Background: USA Today of August 28 in its World Roundup says "Clinton, who
 has thro
 wn his weight behind
 efforts to end one of Europe's longest guerrilla wars, said in a letter that he favo
 rs discussing the
 decommissioning of IRA arms at new, all-party talks rather than before them."
 The l
 etter is probably one the
 President wrote to former congressman Bruce Morrison in July in which
 decommissionin
 g is mentioned as one
 issue that participants in eventual all-party talks would want to discuss.

Senator Mitchell to Chair Commission on Decommissioning?:

-- Senator Mitchell's name has been mentioned as a candidate for the
 chairmanship of
 an
 international commission on decommissioning. As far as we know, he has not
 been app
 roached by
 the two governments.

Resignation of Ulster Unionist Party Chairman Jim Molyneux

-- Jim Molyneaux has been the leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, the largest party in Northern Ireland, since 1979. During his tenure as leader, he broadened the base of his party and was the first unionist leader to hold direct discussions with officials of the Irish Government on the future of Northern Ireland. Mr. Molyneaux has taken courageous steps in support of peace in Northern Ireland and his quiet, strong leadership will be sorely missed.

-- We understand a new UUP leader will be chosen September 8. We look forward to a fruitful contacts with him, as we have had with Mr. Molyneaux.

RUSSIA

Current Items

Bomb Attack on Georgian Leader Shevardnadze

-- In aftermath of August 29 bomb attack on Chairman Shevardnadze, understand situation in Georgia is calm, intense investigation is proceeding, and some arrests have been made.

-- Strongly condemn this act of terrorism. Continue to applaud and support Shevardnadze's efforts to advance political and economic reform in Georgia.

Fred Cuny

-- Engaged Yeltsin and Russian officials to secure cooperation on Cuny case. Doing everything we can to find out what happened, e.g., sent FBI team, but Chechnya conflict hinders investigation in war zone. Investigation is ongoing.

-- Sympathize with Cuny family's deep sense of frustration. Share Cuny family's commitment to thorough and honest investigation.

-- No confirmed reports on fate of Cuny or the Russians traveling with him.

Chechnya

-- Russians and Chechens signed military agreement on July 30 that inter alia provides for cessation of hostilities, disarmament and stage-by-stage withdrawal of Russian forces.

-- Some clashes continue. Implementation of agreement proceeding slowly -- complex and hits frequent snags. Situation changing daily.

-- Dispute can only be resolved by negotiated settlement. Urge sides quickly to resolve these issues and move toward political agreement.

Iran Reactor Sale

-- Russian officials have denied reports that there is secret agreement to build reactors at Neka; say only deal concerns Bushehr. We nevertheless remain disturbed that Russia is proceeding with reactor sale for Bushehr.

-- President has discussed reactor sale with Yeltsin. Vice President and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin discussed in late June. Have begun serious dialogue that will continue

-- We are making clear that we remain opposed to any nuclear cooperation with Iran, given Tehran's ambitions to acquire nuclear weapons capability.

General Items

Yeltsin's Health

-- Yeltsin has resumed light work schedule, including at Kremlin. Expect Yeltsin will return to full schedule shortly.

U.S. Stake in Relationship

-- U.S. has vital stake in engaging Russia and supporting political, economic reform there. It matters greatly to us if Russia, other NIS are dictatorships or democracies, centrally planned or market-oriented economies.

-- Long-term strategy. Understand transformation underway will be complex, protracted.

-- Struggle going on between those who support reform and those who oppose or fear change. Will be setbacks, like Chechnya. Have to work to make progress on these.

-- But engagement also producing important successes: reducing nuclear threat, over 50% of

Russian GDP now from private sector, no Russian troops in Central Europe or Baltics

Cuts in/Conditions on Bilateral Aid

-- Have differences with Russians on important areas. Working hard to resolve these

-- But our assistance advances critical U.S. interests, by helping reformers succeed in building democracy and market economy, and by helping to reduce nuclear threat to U.S. Not in our interest to cut this assistance.

Russia, European Security and NATO

-- Russia a key player in building stable, undivided Europe. Want to work

actively
with Russia
toward this end and to develop NATO-Russia relationship.

-- Understand Russia has concerns about NATO enlargement. We intend to manage enlargement process in manner that undercuts no country's security.

-- Process will be deliberate, gradual, transparent. No surprises.

JAPANESE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE EXPERIMENTS IN WORLD WAR II

Background: For decades, there has existed compelling evidence that Japanese military Unit 731 performed hideous biological warfare experiments on people in Manchuria, including prisoners of war, during World War II.

Since the late 1940's, two allegations that directly affect the United States have resurfaced a number of times. The first is that Japanese from Unit 731 performed biological warfare experiments on some of the 1,354 American POW's at Camp Mukden in Manchuria, 350 miles from Unit 731's primary base of operations. The second is that the United States granted some Japanese officials from Unit 731 immunity from prosecution in exchange for their knowledge of the experiments.

In the past few days, news reports have surfaced indicating that declassified documents show that U.S. intelligence agents covered up biological warfare crimes against American POWs and aggressively protected the architect of those crimes.

Points

-- We take seriously any report that U.S. soldiers have been mistreated.

-- The proper care of veterans who fought for their country is one of the government's most important and humane obligations.

-- Any former POW is eligible for free VA medical care, and former POWs with service-connected disabilities are eligible for VA disability compensation.

-- It is clear that unethical experiments were performed on POWs. However, we have not been able to locate conclusive evidence that U.S. POWs were the subject of biological warfare experiments.

-- Nevertheless, we do have compelling accounts from former POWs who believe that they and others were the subject of Japanese biological warfare experiments.

-- Exhaustive investigations conducted in the mid-to-late 1940s and a more recent search in the mid-1980s did not reveal conclusive evidence to support claims that American POWs were used in Japanese biological warfare experiments.

-- The House Veterans' Affairs Committee held a hearing on this issue in 1986. No conclusive evidence to substantiate these allegations was presented in the hearing.

-- It is very difficult to reconstruct what happened fifty years ago, but we want to be responsive to and supportive of these former POWs and their families.

-- We encourage anyone who has documents or other information on this issue to come forward and share it with us.

-- We are working aggressively to declassify the documents on this issue. We will do everything we can to ensure that these documents are made available to interested individuals as quickly as possible.

-- We will look at any new evidence that sheds light on whether American POWs were the victims of Japanese biological warfare experiments.

Questions And Answers

Q: Does the United States Government have evidence that biological experiments were conducted on U.S. prisoners by Unit 731 in Manchuria during World War II?

A: It is clear that unethical experiments were performed on POWs. However, we have not been able to locate conclusive evidence that U.S. POWs were the subject of biological warfare experiments. We encourage anyone who has documents or other information on this issue to come forward and share it with us.

Q: What about the documents discussed in the recent San Jose Mercury story and on NBC Dateline?

A: We are reviewing these documents to see if they contain evidence that U.S. POWs were

subjected to Japanese biological warfare experiments during WW II. We encourage anyone who has other documents or information to come forward and share it with us.

Q: There is conclusive evidence that Unit 731 experimented with the use of fleas, sprays, dusting people with contaminated feathers, making them eat contaminated crackers, etc. to introduce diseases. We also have the personal testimony of U.S. POWs in Mukden that the Japanese did exactly those things to them and that afterwards they became very ill -- some died. Isn't that conclusive proof that U.S. POW's were used as biological guinea pigs?

A: We have documents indicating that men from Unit 731 spent time at the Mukden POW camp.

We know that former U.S. POWs at Mukden received injections, that conditions in the camp were terrible, and that U.S. POWs suffered and died. However, we have no conclusive evidence that biological warfare experiments were performed on Americans there.

It is difficult to reconstruct what happened fifty years ago, but we want to be responsive to and supportive of former U.S. POWs and their families. We hope that anyone who has documents or other information on this issue will come forward and share it with us.

Q: How many U.S. POW's were held at Camp Mukden during the war? How many died while in captivity? How did the death rate at Camp Mukden compare to other Japanese camps for American POW's?

A: The most reliable account indicates that there were 1,354 American service members held at Camp Mukden during World War II, of which 236 died and were buried at the camp, and 1,118 survived.

It is believed that at least 27% of all Japanese-held POWs perished in captivity. The death rate of U.S.

POWs at Mukden was 17%. Many of the Americans interned at Mukden were survivors of the Bataan

Death March, and therefore arrived at the camp in poor health. One of the primary causes of death was dysentery.

Q: How many U.S. survivors of Camp Mukden are alive today?

A: Based on a recent review of the roster of Mukden inmates, we believe that there are over 350 U.S. survivors who are still alive.

Q: Were General Ishii of Unit 731 and members of his command granted

immunity follow
ing WW

II in return for providing the results of their biological warfare experiments to the United States?

A: We have not been able to locate conclusive evidence that such a deal was made. However, the U.S. did obtain information from General Ishii and his associates about their BW experiments after the war. In order to prevent this information from becoming available to the Soviet Union, it was classified and therefore was not used in the Tokyo War Crimes Trials.

Q: Were General Ishii and members of Unit 731 brought back to the US to continue their research in BW at Fort Detrick, Maryland?

A: To the best of our knowledge, no.

Q: Don't recent books on this subject provide new evidence?

A: Yes and no. While they certainly provide new information regarding the activities of Unit 731, they do not provide any documentary evidence showing American POWs were used for BW experiments.

Q: Isn't it true that in 1956 a decision was made to return to Japan documents received from the Japanese without making copies? Couldn't these Japanese documents shed light on the Unit 731 case?

A: It is our understanding that captured Japanese documents were returned to the Japanese without being thoroughly reviewed, apparently in part because it was too difficult to translate them. We do not know whether these documents contained information on the fate of U.S. POWs or

t Mukden.

Q: On July 13, 1995 Rep. Pat Williams wrote Dr. Perry to request declassification and release of documents relating to BW testing by Japanese in WW II, specifying U.S. war cables 304-312 between General MacArthur and the War Department. Why has there been no response to this congressional request, and what conceivable reason is there not to provide an expedited response?

A: The documents requested go back over 40 years. Apart from declassification issues, this sometimes presents a challenge in terms of locating and retrieving documents. Rep. Williams has been a very strong supporter of the Mukden U.S. POWs, some of whom are his constituents. We appreciate his efforts to answer remaining questions about this issue and will be as responsive as we can.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 07 September 95 11:00

FROM Peters, Mary A.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT further additions to ireland guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Fetig, James L.
Mitchell, Calvin A.
Schuker, Jill A.
Wozniak, Natalie S.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY
In bold[[SEP06GUI.DOC : 2906 in SEP06GUI.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 7 September 95 11:0

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** SEP06GUI.DOC
FOREIGN AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

September 6, 1995

Bosnia/Croatia

Panama/Perez Balladares Meeting

Cuba -- New Foreign Investment Law

French Nuclear Test

Senate ABM Compromise

Senate Endorsement of START II and CWC Ratification

Jerusalem 3000

Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process

Iraq

Kashmir

China

Ireland

Russia

BOSNIA/CROATIA

Response to Sarajevo Market Bombing

-- NATO and the UN have resumed their air campaign because of Bosnian Serb refusal to agree to conditions laid down over the weekend by NATO and the UN. The conditions include:

-- a beginning of withdrawal of heavy weapons from the 20-kilometer exclusion zone around Sarajevo;

-- cessation of all attacks on Sarajevo and other safe areas;

-- complete freedom of movement for the UN and NGOs, including the opening of ground routes and the Sarajevo airport.

-- Despite pledges by Bosnian Serb political leaders during the day Monday that they accepted the three conditions, military commanders failed to carry out the promises. Only a handful of heavy weapons were moved.

-- The resumption of the NATO/UN campaign was a necessary step in view of the failure of the Bosnian Serbs to comply with the NATO/UN conditions, as conveyed to them by the NATO Council and UN commander General Janvier.

-- The NATO/UN action, which began in response to the August 28 attack on the Sarajevo marketplace, should leave the Bosnian Serbs in no doubt about the determination

of t
he Alliance and the
UN to follow through on their commitments to protect safe areas.

-- The response is in full conformity with NATO decisions and UN Security Council resolutions on protection of Bosnian safe areas, and is taking place under rules established at the July 21 London Conference and subsequent NATO meetings.

Objective:

-- NATO and the UN have called upon the Bosnian Serbs to comply with demands of the

international community and to make a decisive turn toward negotiations on a political settlement to the conflict.

-- The action demonstrates our resolve to uphold NATO and UN commitments and to show that further attacks on civilians will have consequences.

(If pressed for details of the response)

-- For details on duration, targeting, and other matters, I refer you to NATO and the UN, which are carrying out the retaliation.

(If asked about coordination between NATO and the UN)

-- NATO and the UN are conducting the operation together, under rules established in both organizations. They are coordinating all aspects of the campaign, although NATO is technically the organization that will bring the air portion to a halt when the military objectives have been achieved.

(If asked whether the U.S. earlier called for an end to the bombing based on discussions with Milosevic)

-- This is fundamentally and judgment for the military commanders. The operation is being conducted by NATO, not the United States, and the NATO commanders, in coordination with the UN commanders, will decide when the objectives have been accomplished.

Assessment of the Operation:

-- We have sent the Bosnian Serbs a powerful message. The Allies will not permit barbaric attacks on innocent civilians. We will back up our words with force when necessary.

(If asked why it took so long to respond with significant force.)

-- NATO and the U.S. have long advocated an aggressive response. We will advocate the continuation of appropriate action as long as necessary to convince the Serbs to respect the UN safe areas.

Downed French Pilot:

-- The Allies are in close consultation on all aspects of the NATO operation, including how best to respond to the downing of the French Mirage yesterday.

-- We have no confirmation of the Bosnian Serb claim that the pilot is in their custody.

-- As we have reason to believe the pilot and crew of the plane may be alive, it is inappropriate to comment further.

Holbrooke Mission:

-- Assistant Secretary Holbrooke has had productive meetings with the Bosnians, Croats and Serbians.

-- We are encouraged by Milosevic's announcement that he has obtained Bosnian Serb agreement to represent the Bosnian Serbs in future negotiating sessions as head of a seven-person negotiating team comprised of Bosnian Serbs and Serbians, with Milosevic as tie-breaker.

-- But the ultimate success of the negotiations will depend on the extent to which the Bosnian Serbs are prepared to embrace peace.

-- Holbrooke will remain in the region for the next several days, and will attend a meeting of the foreign ministers of Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia, plus the Contact Group and others, in Geneva on Friday.

(If pressed for details of the negotiations)

-- We are not prepared to get into the substance of ongoing, confidential negotiations.

Effect of the NATO bombing on the negotiating process:

-- We are confident that this NATO operation will move the peace process forward. The Bosnian Serbs now know by example that there will be a very real price to pay for hostile action.

This should be a powerful incentive to approach the bargaining table.

-- The Bosnian Serbs must realize that there will not be a military solution to this conflict. Ultimately the conflict must be settled through a negotiated settlement.

Will We Go To Pale?

-- There are no plans for the team to go to Pale, but we expect Bosnian Serb representatives to be present at future meetings with Milosevic as part of the seven-person team.

What about Russian criticism?

-- We believe that Russia will be key to the success of the Contact Group. We hope

that Russia will continue to maintain its constructive role in the eventual settlement of this conflict.

CORE BOSNIA POINTS

-- From the outset, we have consistently worked to relieve the human suffering in Bosnia, contain the war, and bring about a peaceful settlement. These efforts have saved many lives, brought an end to the fighting between Muslims and Croats through the formation of the Bosnia-Croat Federation, and prevented the war from spreading. However, as we all know, the fighting continues and peace has been tragically elusive in Bosnia.

-- We are now at an important moment in the history of the Bosnian conflict. The events of the last few weeks changed the situation on the ground in Bosnia and presented the sides with opportunities to settle that could disappear in the wake of today's market attack.

-- Unless there is settlement in the next several weeks, the risks will grow of an escalation and spreading of the war, the collapse of the UN operation, and the danger that the United States will be drawn more deeply into the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. This is a path we must try to avoid.

-- There is still the possibility of another path -- toward an end to fighting through a strengthened UN operation on the ground and aggressive pursuit of a new diplomatic solution. This is an opportunity we continue to try to take advantage of.

-- Over the last few weeks we have worked with our allies to strengthen the United Nations operation by supporting the Rapid Reaction Force and providing for the protection of safe areas by the threat of aggressive use of NATO air power.

-- We are now working closely with our allies on the prospect for a new diplomatic effort. There are no guarantees -- but I am determined to present the parties with a chance to reassess and pursue a peaceful settlement.

What if the Negotiating Process Breaks Down in the Wake of the Serb Attack?

-- We are committed to pursuing multilateral lifting of the arms embargo, and to consulting with Congress on arming and training the Bosnian government, should the Serbs prove unwilling to settle and UNPROFOR withdraws.

Have You Retreated from Troop Commitments Upon Settlement? (Aug. 28 WP p. 24)

-- No.

-- We have long said we would be willing to participate in a NATO-led effort, under previously-specified conditions, to help implement a viable peace settlement.

Are You Considering Fewer Troops?

-- The number of troops we would consider devoting to settlement implementation would depend on the nature of the settlement package.

Are You Presenting A U.S. Map/Have You Ceded Goradze to Serbs

-- We are discussing a number of ideas, including some notions on territorial issues

-- We are not presenting a U.S. map, nor are we insisting on any particular territorial trades.

Did the Bosnians reject our plan out of hand?

-- No.

Mini Marshall Plan?

-- Certainly, a major reconstruction effort would need to follow any peace

settlement.
t.

-- Hope the international community would be prepared to assist in that effort.

Haiti or Cyprus Model?

-- Avoid such comparisons.

-- Any plan would be specific to the needs in Balkans.

Hasn't U.S. Leadership in Bosnia Failed?/What is New about the Current Initiative?

-- American diplomacy has had several notable successes: creation of the Federation and ending the fighting in Central Bosnia; stabilizing Macedonia; ending the siege of Sarajevo; containing the conflict.

-- New elements aiding our current efforts: recent developments on the ground, coup led with general war-weariness, have created new opportunities to break long-standing diplomatic logjams.

Give Up on Multi-ethnic Bosnian State?

-- No. Continue to support maintaining Bosnia within internationally recognized borders.

-- Supported Federation, combined Croat-Muslim enterprise.

Croatians Engaged in Ethnic Cleansing?

-- Refugee flow is human tragedy and we are actively supporting efforts of international relief agencies.

-- Have been reports of abuses. We strongly condemn all violations of the rights of civilians, prisoners of war and international personnel.

-- We have repeatedly stressed to the Croatian government its obligation to

respect
these rights; to
investigate allegations of human rights abuses, and to hold accountable those
respon
sible.

-- Also urged government of Croatia to provide assurances to all Serbs in the
Krajin
a, and to those
who fled, that they are welcome to stay and return. Importance of allowing
interna
tional monitors (ICRC)
to assure rights of Serbs are respected. Croatian government has agreed.

-- It is not clear whether the Croatian government's actions in Krajina amount to a
systematic
policy of ethnic cleansing -- a deliberate and organized strategy of force and
intim
idation to drive all
members of an ethnic group from their homes to "purify" the area. But clearly,
seri
ous abuses have
occurred and we condemn any acts that force anyone to leave because of ethnic
ident
ity.

-- We will continue to monitor the situation closely and hold the Croatians to the
s
ame standards
as the Serbs and others in this conflict.

Shattuck Report On Atrocities

[Assistant Secretary of State John Shattuck confirmed reports of egregious
human rig
hts violations committed by
Bosnian-Serb forces in the aftermath of their attack on Srebrenica and Zepa..]

-- We continue to condemn the policy of ethnic cleansing. We continue to call for
i
nternational
access to all those detained and displaced, and for a full accounting of the
whereab
outs of those missing.
We will continue to urge all parties in the former Yugoslavia to respect human
right
s and international

humanitarian law.

-- Ambassador Albright presented information we have on atrocities to the U.N. Security Council.

-- At our urging, the U.N. Security Council has adopted resolutions condemning crimes on all sides, highlighting Bosnian Serb atrocities against refugees from Srebrenica and Zepa.

-- There must be justice, and those who have violated international humanitarian law must be held accountable. We will continue to work with the International War Crimes Tribunal and urge that it prosecute those suspected of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. Such criminal actions must not and will not remain unpunished.

What About Kosovo?

-- We have told Belgrade we believe major resettlement of Krajina Serbs in Kosovo is potentially very provocative.

-- Before the "FRY" can be integrated into the world community, a solution must be found to the situation in Kosovo.

Second-level Ethnic Cleansing in Sandzak, Vojvodina

-- We have urged Serbian authorities to enforce laws preventing the eviction of ethnic minorities from their homes in the aim of making room for Krajina refugees.

U.S. Relief to Krajina Serbs

-- We support efforts of international relief agencies, and have called for comprehensive, direct relief to all those in need.

Reconstruction Aid

-- The U.S. has consulted with the EU on the size and shape of an economic reconstruction effort, should a peace settlement be achieved.

-- The Spaniards, in their EU presidency capacity, have agreed to take the lead in planning for the effort. We are consulting with Congress on what the U.S. might be prepared to provide.

-- We expect the effort to include reconstruction assistance, IFI debt relief, humanitarian aid and encouragement of regional economic interdependence in terms of trade and other economic activities.

PANAMA

Has President Clinton decided to keep bases in Panama after 1999?

-- USG remains fully committed to letter and spirit of Canal Treaties, which do allow for continued presence if both countries desire.

-- As stated publicly, undertaking a review of our interests in maintaining bases. Understand Panamanian government has had similar process.

-- Bases issue may arise during President Perez Balladares' Official Working Visit with President Clinton tomorrow.

-- Won't discuss any specifics prior to Presidential meeting.

What interest does the U.S. have in keeping the bases?

-- U.S. bases serve several useful purposes, including support for hemispheric

count
ernarcotics
operations, possible defense of Canal, and humanitarian relief and other U.S.
missio
ns.

-- Any post-1999 presence, however, would have to be in the mutual interests of both countries.

What else will President Clinton and President Perez Balladares discuss?

-- Implementation of the Canal Treaties is top priority. Will discuss preparations for transfer of the Canal and reversion of properties formerly occupied by U.S. military.

-- Counternarcotics is another important area of cooperation. Will discuss Panama's ongoing efforts and ways to strengthen anti-money-laundering provisions. (FYI: In separate meetings, delegations will exchange Memorandum of Understanding on transfer of six helicopters for Panamanian counter-drug operations, and instruments of ratification of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, MLAT.)

-- Enhancing bilateral trade also to be discussed. Expect the Presidents to discuss ways to strengthen Panama's trade regime and remove obstacles to freer trade with United States.

-- Also expect discussion of implementation of the Plan of Action agreed upon at the Summit of the Americas last December. Panama has an interest in active participation in initiatives involving counternarcotics and money-laundering, hemispheric trade integration, and environmental protection.

CUBA -- NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT LAW

-- We have not yet reviewed in detail the text of the new foreign investment law but it appears to offer new opportunities for foreign investors.

-- While this would be a welcome development, it also appears to have serious limitations. Cuban citizens, for instance, are still barred from investing in property, hiring non-family employees or forming small businesses. In addition, foreign investors are required to contract labor through the Cuban government, thereby preserving the government's strict economic hold on individuals.

-- These continuing restrictions significantly limit the scope of the law and indicate that the Cuban government is not interested in fundamental changes.

-- These changes are necessary to create incentives to raise Cubans' standard of living, improve Cuba's overall investment climate, and allow individuals essential economic freedom.

-- As we have indicated, major reforms of the kind that would bring about fundamental change could merit a carefully calibrated responses from the United States.

-- Finally, we will continue to urge foreign investors to avoid investing in properties on which U.S. citizens have claims.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST

Q: What is the U.S. reaction to the September 5 French nuclear test?

A: The United States regrets this action.

We continue to urge all of the nuclear powers, including France, to refrain from

fu
rther nuclear
tests and to join in a global moratorium as we work to complete and sign a CTB
Treat
y in 1996.

In this regard, we take note of President Chirac's strong commitment to sign a
CTB
Treaty no
later than the fall of 1996, and we will continue to work with France and all other
states participating in
the CTB negotiations to ensure that a CTB Treaty is ready for signature next
year.

Q: Is the French decision to resume testing a set-back for the CTB negotiations?

A: Although we regret continued testing, we continue to believe we can conclude
and
sign a CTB
Treaty next year.

Q: Has President Clinton discussed this issue with President Chirac? Has Chirac
res
ponded?

A: Yes, the President has made clear to President Chirac U.S. support for a global
m
oratorium on
testing as we work to complete the CTB.

President Chirac himself has described his decision to conduct a final series of te
sts as
"irrevocable."

Q: Has the United States offered to assist France in simulating nuclear tests so tha
t France might
forgo further testing?

A: We have had a cooperation program with France in the nuclear area and we
will con
tinue to
work with France to ensure the safety and reliability of existing nuclear weapons
un
der a true zero yield
CTB Treaty.

Q: Do you think Russia will now resume nuclear testing?

A: Russia will have to speak for itself on this issue.

We would, however, urge all nuclear powers, including Russia, to respond with restraint to the French test.

Q: Will the U.S. resume testing in response to French tests?

A: No.

Q: Does the United States have any reaction to the French boarding and seizure of two Greenpeace vessels last week in the South Pacific?

A: We view the incident as unfortunate.

In Western democracies, the right of individuals and groups to express their views about government policies is assured. We believe this should be accomplished through non-violent and peaceful means.

We call on all those involved to show restraint.

SENATE ABM COMPROMISE

-- The Administration welcomes the compromise on ABM and theater missile defense (TMD) issues in the FY 1996 defense authorization bill adopted this morning by the Senate and commends Senators Nunn, Levin, Warner and Cohen for their bipartisan effort in crafting this amendment.

-- The compromise is a significant improvement over the original ABM/TMD provisions in the bill that had been approved in the Armed Services Committee on a straight party-line vote

this summer and
which had threatened not only the ABM Treaty but also the START I and
START II treat
ies. The
compromise makes clear that U.S. missile defense programs will go forward in a
manne
r consistent with
the ABM Treaty.

-- Nevertheless, the Administration continues to have concerns about a number of
pol
icy
statements in the amendment with which we do not agree and which we consider
as non-
binding and
advisory. The Administration will make clear its disagreement with these
provision
s to ensure they are
not misunderstood by foreign governments.

[IF ASKED DOES THIS REMOVE VETO THREAT?]

-- In his August 4th letter to the Minority Leader, the Assistant to the President f
or National
Security Affairs made clear that the veto threat on this bill stemmed not only
from
the unacceptable
missile defense provisions originally contained in the bill but also other provision
s, which includes overall
funding [the bill is \$7 billion above the President's request].

-- As the bill now goes to conference, the Administration will be in touch with
Cong
ress to make
sure it understands what kind of FY 1996 defense authorization bill the President
wi
ll and will not sign.

SENATE ENDORSEMENT OF START II & CWC RATIFICATION

-- The President applauds the Senate for its vote yesterday calling for prompt ratif
ication of the
pending START II and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) treaties and urges
it to pro
vide its advice
and consent to both treaties before this session is over.

-- As the President said in his May 31 commencement address at the Air Force Academy, "Both START II and the Chemical Weapons Convention will make every American safer, and we need them now."

[IF ASKED IF THIS IS A SLAP AT SENATOR HELMS FOR HOLDING THE TWO TREATIES HOSTAGE TO HIS BILL ON STATE REORGANIZATION]:

-- Our dialogue with Senator Helms on that issue is continuing. Meanwhile, we had made clear before this vote and will continue to make clear that the President believes that it is crucial that the Senate complete its action on these two treaties this year.

JERUSALEM 3000

Q: Why didn't Ambassador Indyk attend the opening ceremonies for the Jerusalem 3000

celebrations? Was there any official USG representation?

A: Jerusalem 3000 is a year-long series of cultural events commemorating Jerusalem's culture and history. The U.S. will be represented during the course of Jerusalem 3000 events as appropriate at times, this may involve the Ambassador.

The U.S. was represented at the opening ceremony by our senior Cultural Affairs officer in Tel Aviv.

Ambassador Indyk had prior commitments and could not attend.

Given the cultural nature of the event, it was appropriate to send our senior Cultural Affairs officer.

Q: Does this represent a change in U.S. policy? Does the U.S. recognize Israeli annexation of Jerusalem?

A: Our policy on Jerusalem has not changed. It remains a matter for permanent-status talks between Israel and the Palestinians.

ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN PEACE PROCESS

Q: What is the status of the Israeli-Palestinian peace talks?

A: Both the Israelis and the Palestinians continue to work hard to bridge their differences and have made progress.

We understand that both sides believe they are fairly close to an agreement.

Q: Will there be a ceremony for the parties to sign their agreement in Washington soon?

A: The parties have expressed their desire for a signing ceremony in Washington. As we have said, we are prepared to host a ceremony, once agreement has been reached.

IRAQ

If asked:

Q: Does the United States want to see Saddam Hussein replaced?

A: The Iraqis themselves should decide who leads Iraq. We want to see a stable Iraq that does not represent a threat to its neighbors. We support Iraq's territorial integrity.

As we have said in the past, it is difficult to foresee Saddam remaining in power
w
ere Iraq to
comply fully with all the resolutions, which he is obliged to do.

Recent events, including the Hussein Kamal defection, tend to reinforce this
impres
sion.

But I don't want to speculate on possible succession scenarios. It is up to the Ir
aqis themselves
to determine who should lead them.

KASHMIR

Background: The situation remains unclear and extremely fluid. Contact between
the
Al-Faran group holding the
hostages and the Indian authorities continues to be intermittent and the crisis appe
ars to be building toward a
conclusion. Tension in the area continues to mount following a bomb blast in
Srinig
ar this past weekend and
troop movements by both India and Pakistan along the line of control (border)
that s
eparates them.

Points

- We are encouraged by reports that the hostages are well.
- We continue to work closely with the Indian authorities and hope for the
speedy a
nd safe
release of the hostages.
- We urge all involved to continue to work cooperatively to secure the release of
t
hese innocent
men.

CHINA

UN WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

Q: Does

Mrs. Clinton's speech represent an escalation of pressure on China's human rights record?

A: Mrs.

Clinton's intent was to underscore in the strongest terms that women's rights are human rights and that their abuse is wrong where ever in the world it occurs.

We have

made no secret of China's need to improve its human rights record. We will continue to engage the Chinese on these issues.

Conference is addressing serious problems that continue to be faced by women worldwide.

For

example, domestic violence is the leading cause of death worldwide among women between 14 and 44.

Around

the world, two-thirds of the world's illiterate adults are women, and two-thirds of the 130 million children without access to primary education are girls.

Some 80 percent of the world's more than 20 million refugees are women.

Q: Will the

First Lady be meeting with any Chinese officials?

A: There are

no plans to do so at this point, although her schedule is still somewhat flexible. She will be meeting with individuals and institutions associated with the Conference itself.

Q: What are the most important issues at the conference, if China is not the focus?

A: Conference is addressing serious problems that continue to be faced by women worldwide.

For example, domestic violence is the leading cause of death worldwide among women between 14 and 44.

In the United States, nearly one in five households is headed by a single parent and more than one-third of the single families headed by women live in poverty.

Worse still, two-fifths of divorced fathers do not pay court-ordered child support.

Around the world, two-thirds of the world's illiterate adults are women, and two-thirds of the 130 million children without access to primary education are girls.

Some 80 percent of the world's more than 20 million refugees are women.

Q: What about charges that this Conference is pro-abortion and anti-family?

A: Nonsense.

The Conference will reaffirm that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning.

The platform will condemn forced abortion, female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, and call for an end to child labor.

It will even urge that governments make it easier for women to choose to bring pregnancies to term by ending discrimination against pregnant women in employment and education.

Motherhood and families: The Platform supports mothers and families -- families are the basic unit of society and, if realized, the Conference goals will help to strengthen families.

The Platform recognizes that women have various roles in modern society and that these roles impose difficult choices, and recommends ways to enhance support for women so that they can better balance family and work.

The document also discusses violence and other human rights abuses against women and identifies approaches to correct these problems and, in turn, create stronger and more stable families.

Religion:
The Platform supports religious freedom by calling on governments to give priority to protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms without regard to religion. We favor more mention of religion and spirituality in the Platform of Action at the Conference.

Gender:
Neither the United States nor any other country or the UN itself is seeking to redefine the word gender (or to indicate that it encompasses five genders, as opponents suggest). In May, a broadly representative group of UN members reached near unanimous agreement on this issue, and noted that the term reflects "common academic usage" -- that is, gender means two sexes, male and female.

Q: Harry Wu
said over the weekend that he assumed there was an agreement that facilitated his release. Was there a deal -- Harry Wu's freedom for Mrs. Clinton's participation?

A: No. We have always made it clear that Harry Wu's release was of the highest priority to the Clinton Administration, but there were no deals whatsoever.

Q: Aren't you concerned that Mrs. Clinton's participation will send the wrong message to the Chinese on human rights?

A: No.

In fact, human rights issues will play a major role at the Conference.

Mrs. Clinton's participation will help to ensure that the Conference's Platform for Action reaffirms -- and does not undermine -- the existing international agreements on human rights and, in particular, the human rights achievements of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights (which reaffirmed the universality of human rights).

The way to help women and the cause of human rights is to be fully engaged in this Conference -- to debate the differences of philosophy and ideology that exist, and to lay out before the world the abuses we want to halt and the obstacles to progress we want to remove.

Q: Will Mrs. Clinton be meeting with dissidents?

A: We expect she will be meeting with a wide variety of individuals and institutions, both governmental and non-governmental. Her meetings will involve individuals and organizations associated with the Conference.

Q: Do you have any comment on the Chinese Government's efforts to restrict demonstrations and

ban criticism of the government or its leaders at the Women's Conference?

A: We believe any effort to prohibit or control freedom of speech at the Women's conference would be a mistake that would only bring discredit on the Chinese government.

Mrs. Clinton made that point quite clear in her remarks.

MONGOLIA TRIP

Q: Why is the First Lady going to Mongolia?

A: The First Lady had decided to visit Mongolia in order to symbolize the growing friendship between our two countries.

Formerly a Soviet satellite and wedged between two very powerful states, Mongolia has embarked on a bold course of democratic transformation and economic reform.

With little more than a firm belief that free market reforms and democracy were essential to Mongolia's future, President Ochirbat and his government have endeavored to bring about rapid change in a country that traces its heritage to Genghis Khan.

That is a formidable task, and we admire the courage of the Mongolian people for undertaking it.

As she will be in Beijing for the Fourth World Conference on Women, the First Lady considered it would be worth a brief trip to show our support for democratic and free market reforms ongoing in Mongolia.

Q: What will she do there?

A: The First Lady's plans have not yet been finalized.

It will involve a brief visit to Ulaan Baatar, the capital of Mongolia, where she will meet with senior government officials and participate in several events relevant to her abiding interests in children, family and health issues.

Q: Why isn't she visiting other countries in the region?

A: A combination of scheduling difficulties on short notice and other logistical considerations made it impractical to arrange visits elsewhere in Asia at this time.

IRELAND

Status of the Peace Process/Cancellation of the Anglo-Irish Summit?

-- As you know, the British and the Irish Governments decided it would be premature to go ahead with the summit of the two prime ministers planned for September 6. We know the two governments are continuing their efforts to find a way forward.

-- As we have been all along, we remain in contact with the two governments and with

representatives of different viewpoints in Northern Ireland. We will continue to encourage all sides to be flexible and creative in the search for peace.

Adams Visit to Washington

-- Yes, we understand Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams will be in Washington next week.

If asked

-- Adams was granted a visa waiver in June, but did not travel to the U.S. at that time. He will be able to get a three-month visa by going to a U.S. Embassy or consulate.

-- Adams will meet with National Security Advisor Tony Lake and other Administration officials.

If pressed

-- No, we have not requested a meeting with the President for Adams.

President's Trip Affected?

-- No, the President's plans to travel to Northern Ireland in late November are not affected by the delay moving ahead with the peace process..

British Stalling on Talks?

-- We hope that talks will be underway by the time the President visits Northern Ireland at the end of November.

Position on Decommissioning:

-- On decommissioning of weapons, the President has said that parties observing the cease-fire "must take the next step and begin to discuss serious decommissioning." We have made clear to Sinn Fein and loyalists that we expect movement on this issue.

Decommissioning a Precondition to Talks:

-- It is up to the parties to resolve the remaining obstacles.

-- We continue to urge all parties to address outstanding issues seriously and move to talks that will lead to a lasting settlement.

[If asked]

-- The President has not said that he favors discussing decommissioning of IRA weapons at new, all-party talks rather than before them. He has said that decommissioning remains a key element of the peace process, and he has urged the IRA and loyalist paramilitaries to begin

to
discuss
decommissioning seriously.

Background: USA Today of August 28 in its World Roundup says "Clinton, who has thrown his weight behind efforts to end one of Europe's longest guerrilla wars, said in a letter that he favors discussing the decommissioning of IRA arms at new, all-party talks rather than before them." The letter is one the President wrote to former congressman Bruce Morrison in July in which he said "To help heal the wounds of an entire generation of people in Northern Ireland and as part of the peace process, all the parties should have the opportunity to raise issues of concern to them. Thus, I would expect all-party talks to address policing, prisoner issues, decommissioning of weapons and other issues of particular concern to communities and families."

Senator Mitchell to Chair Commission on Decommissioning?:

-- The two governments and parties are discussing the proposal. Have not yet made a decision.

-- It's premature to discuss any U.S. Government or private citizen role until there is a formal decision.

Resignation of Ulster Unionist Party Chairman Jim Molyneux

-- Jim Molyneux has been the leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, the largest party in Northern Ireland, since 1979. During his tenure as leader, he broadened the base of his party and was the first unionist leader to hold direct discussions with officials of the Irish Government on the future of Northern Ireland. Mr. Molyneux has taken courageous steps in support of peace in Northern Ireland and his quiet, strong leadership will be missed.

-- We understand a new UUP leader will be chosen September 8. We look forward to a fruitful contacts with him, as we have had with Mr. Molyneaux.

RUSSIA

Current Items

Bomb Attack on Georgian Leader Shevardnadze

-- In aftermath of August 29 bomb attack on Chairman Shevardnadze, understand situation in Georgia is calm, intense investigation is proceeding, and some arrests have been made.

-- Strongly condemn this act of terrorism. Continue to applaud and support Shevardnadze's efforts to advance political and economic reform in Georgia.

Fred Cuny

-- Engaged Yeltsin, Russian officials to secure cooperation on Cuny case. Doing all we can to find out what happened, e.g., sent FBI team. Investigation ongoing.

-- Sympathize with Cuny family's deep sense of frustration. Share Cuny family's commitment to thorough and honest investigation.

-- No confirmed reports on fate of Cuny or the Russians traveling with him.

Chechnya

-- Russians and Chechens signed military agreement on July 30 that inter alia provides for cessation of hostilities, disarmament and stage-by-stage withdrawal of Russian

force
s.

-- Some clashes continue. Implementation of agreement proceeding slowly --
complex
and hits
frequent snags. Situation changing daily.

-- Dispute can only be resolved by negotiated settlement. Urge sides quickly to
res
olve these
issues and move toward political agreement.

General Items

Yeltsin's Health

-- Yeltsin has resumed light work schedule, including at Kremlin. Expect Yeltsin
wi
ll return to full
schedule shortly.

U.S. Stake in Relationship

-- U.S. has vital stake in engaging Russia and supporting political, economic
reform
there. It
matters greatly to us if Russia, other NIS are dictatorships or democracies, central
ly planned or
market-oriented economies.

-- Long-term strategy. Understand transformation underway will be complex,
protract
ed.

-- Struggle going on between those who support reform and those who oppose or
fear c
hange.
Will be setbacks, like Chechnya. Have to work to make progress on these.

-- But engagement also producing important successes: reducing nuclear threat,
over
50% of
Russian GDP now from private sector, no Russian troops in Central Europe or
Baltics.

Iran Reactor Sale

-- President has discussed Bushehr reactor sale with Yeltsin. Vice President and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin have begun serious dialogue that will continue.

-- We are making clear that we remain opposed to any nuclear cooperation with Iran, given Tehran's ambitions to acquire nuclear weapons capability.

Cuts in/Conditions on Bilateral Aid

-- Have differences with Russians on important areas. Working hard to resolve these

-- But our assistance advances critical U.S. interests, by helping reformers succeed in building democracy and market economy, and by helping to reduce nuclear threat to U.S. Not in our interest to cut this assistance.

Russia, European Security and NATO

-- Russia a key player in building stable, undivided Europe. Want to work actively with Russia toward this end and to develop NATO-Russia relationship.

-- Understand Russia has concerns about NATO enlargement. We intend to manage enlargement process in manner that undercuts no country's security.

-- Process will be deliberate, gradual, transparent. No surprises.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 07 September 95 20:11

FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT September 7 McCurry Press Briefing [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO

Andreasen, Steven P.
Andricos, George M.
Appel, Edward J.
Argarin, Jocelyn D.
Armstrong, Fulton T.
Atlas, Edwin L.
Baker, Jane E.
Baker, James E.
Bakke, Kyle D.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Bassett, Leslie A.
Bass, Peter E.
Battenfield, Pat
Beardsley, Tyler S.
Beers, Rand R.
Behring, Deanna M.
Bellamy, Ralph C.
Bell, Robert G.
Benjamin, Daniel
Birkland, Andrea L.
Blacker, Coit D.
Blieberger, Marion H.
Blinken, Antony J.
Bolinski, Charlene C.
Bradley, Amelia J.
Bremner, Sue L.
Bresnahan, Gary E.
Broadway, Jamuna
Brown, Dallas
Brown, Nancy E.
Bruton, Robert G.
Bryan, Lloyd D.
Burrell, Christina L.
Kevin J. Cadieux
Canty, Mary T.
Carter, Michael E.
Cicio, Kristen K.
Clark, Bronya
Clarke, Richard A.
Claussen, Eileen B.

Cooper, Kathleen H.
Crispell, Thomas G.
Daadler, Ivo H.
Daniel, Patty A.
Danvers, William C.
Darnes, Victoria J.
Deshazer, Macarthur X.
Dimel, Marsha L.
Dohse, Fred J.
Dragone, Karen D.
Dupuy, Shawn L.
Dymersky, Debra L.
Eddy, Randolph P.
Edwards, Joan
Eisenhower, James J.
Emery, Mary C.
Fairfax, Kenneth J.
Feinberg, Richard E.
Fetig, James L.
Ficklin, John W.
Flanagan, Stephen J.
Flessas, Daniel
Fried, Daniel
Friedrich, M. K.
Froman, Michael B.
Fuerth, Leon S.
Fuhrman, Thomas A.
Gardner, Anthony
Gates, Brian K.
Genton, Regina A.
George, Christopher
Gerstner, Christina L.
Glinski, David
Gorsuch, Robert P.
Gragg, Mark A.
Gray, Wendy
Grimes, Richard J.
Grummon, Stephen R.
Guekel, Kathi A.
Haines, Mary A.
Hale, John E.
Hall, Wilma G.
Halperin, Morton H.
Hamilton, Roy A.
Hammond, Cathy J.
Harmon, Joyce A.
Harris, Elisa D.
Harrison, Lyle M.
Hawes, David J.
Hawkins, Ardenia R.

Heslin, Sheila N.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Hill, Mary E.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Hilty, JoAnne M.
Hofmann, Stephen D.
Houck, Baerbel K.
Hunerwadel, Joan S.
Jensen, Noelle B.
Joshi, M. Kay
Kammerer, Kelly C.
Kelly, Sandra L.
Kerr, Andrew S.
Ketterer, James P.
Kreczko, Alan J.
Kyle, Robert D.
Leary, William H.
Lindsey, Wanda
Litwak, Robert C.
Lorin, Matthew E.
Lowry, Jay E.
Malley, Robert
Marmol, Madelyn P.
Marshall, Betty A.
Marshall, Dana M.
Martinez, Alejandro
Stefan T. Mauzy
Maxfield, Nancy H.
Mazzuchi, Anthony D.
McCormick, Shawn H.
McIntyre, Stuart H.
Merchant, Brian
Miller, Matthew E.
Millison, Cathy L.
Mitchell, Calvin A.
Mitsler, Elaine M.
Miyaoka, Lester H.
Moody, Angelyn D.
Moore, Lori A.
Neil, M. Elise
Noetzel, Jon C.
Norman, Marcia G.
Norris, John J.
Nuccio, Richard A.
O'Loughlin, Katherine
Parco, Jim E.
Gwyn M. Parker
Parramore, Carl W.
Parris, Mark R.
Pascual, Carlos E.

Pease, Bruce E.
Peggins, John W.
Petchel, Beverly L.
Peters, Mary A.
Pifer, Steven K.
Poneman, Daniel B.
Porter, Gidell
Quinn, Mary E.
Ramsay, Martha S.
Reade, Evan G.
Realuyo, Celina B.
Reed, George
Rice, Susan E.
Roth, Stanley O.
Roundtree, Beverly J.
Salvetti, Lisa M.
Samore, Gary S.
Sanborn, Daniel R. K.
Satterfield, David M.
Saunders, John W.
Saunders, Richard M.
Schifter, Richard
Schmidt, John R.
Schmidt, Sandra E.
Schuker, Jill A.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Sculimbrene, Thomas A.
Seaton, James B.
Seeley, Charlotte P.
Sens, Andrew D.
Sestak, Joseph A.
Sevigny, Theodore T.
Sheehan, Michael A.
Sigler, Ralph
Simon, Steven N.
Simons, James R.
Stauffer, Helen L.
Sterns, Crayton L.
Suettinger, Robert L.
Sulser, Jack A.
Tarullo, Daniel K.
Marcel T. Thomas
Turner, Joe T.
Tyler, John T.
Unrue, Michael M.
Van DeCar, Karen J.
Van Tassel, David S.
Veit, Katherine M.
Vershbow, Alexander R.
Verville, Elizabeth G.

Wadsworth, Valon J.
Wales, Jane
Walsh, Helen C.
Ward, JoAnn X.
Weber, Paul A.
Whitworth, Frank (Trey) D.
Wilhelm, Richard J.
Wilson, Marilyn E.
Wise, William M.
Witkowsky, Anne A.
Woolston, Ann E.
Wooton, Kevin B.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Wright, Allison M.
Yorkdale, Glenn H.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY [[9-07MCBF.DOC : 5201 in 9-07MCBF.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 7 September 95 20:11

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** 9-07MCBF.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Immediate Release September 7, 1995

Fo

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MIKE MCCURRY

The Briefing Room

12:34 P.M. EDT

MR. MCCURRY: All right, other faces, other places, other questions. Mr. Wolf.

Q Any movement toward a meeting the President might have with the Republicans in the coming days?

MR. MCCURRY: No, I haven't heard -- as I told you yesterday, tentatively thinking about doing that next week, but haven't pinned it down yet.

Q What's the purpose of the meeting this afternoon with Democratic leaders?

MR. MCCURRY: It's a good opportunity to touch base on several subjects. First, the calendar coming up in the fall in both the Senate and the House, what the Democratic leadership's understanding is at this point of the schedule that Congress will pursue. Second, the status of the negotiations over the FY '96 budget and what are the likely scenarios that we face as we think ahead to the fall. And third, the President does want to touch base on Bosnia, the current efforts to meet the U.N. conditions in Bosnia enforced by the operations that NATO has underway, and secondly, the work that Ambassador Holbrooke has been doing on the diplomatic front, and also previewing the meeting tomorrow.

Q Who are you having brief on those foreign policy issues?

MR. MCCURRY: The President will handle most of those meetings. The President is fully up on all three of those -- well, certainly on Bosnia. But he also wants to hear from them on what their understanding of the calendar is.

Q Is that in terms of an arms embargo override?

MR. MCCURRY: When they discuss Bosnia, certainly one of the issues is what the understanding is, current sentiment in Congress as it relates to the measure with the arms embargo, sure.

Q Yesterday Gingrich and Dole at their press conference said they would like to sit down with you folks and discuss Medicare so that they could take the --

MR. MCCURRY: Sure --

Q -- political rhetoric out of it. Dole seemed to suggest something like the Greenspan commission in '93. Do you see that as a promising avenue?

MR. MCCURRY: It's always promising when leaders indicate they'd like to sit down and do work as opposed to posture, of course. But what they -- it's no secret what they're doing. They're taking the issue in which they are having an extraordinarily hard time, in which the American people are essentially saying to them, you know, we don't want to see these massive cuts in Medicare that you're proposing in your seven-year budget, and they want to come and try to cut a deal on that subject because they're in trouble. They're facing a lot of heat. But the budget is an entire document that reflects revenue side as well as spending side. And you can't isolate just one difficult issue and fix it for the Republicans in Congress when Democrats in Congress when Democrats in Congress have got concern about a range of other budget issues.

So they need to write a budget of which Medicare is a piece. And certainly there are ways in which you could look at the President's proposal on how to achieve Medicare savings in his 10-year plan what they propose in their seven-year plan and get down to serious work on how you reconcile those two. But it has to be in the context of the overall budget.

The problem -- remember what's the problem here. The problem is the savings they're taking from their Medicare cuts -- \$270 billion -- they're using to give \$245 billion worth of tax cuts, principally to wealthy Americans. And that's -- so they're trying to, you know, let's just go over here and work on this side of the equation without touch the other side of the equation, and that's a nonstarter. They know that, and I think all of you know that, and you'll call them on that.

Q Could you clarify what you said this morning about the administration's position on means testing for Medicare?

MR. MCCURRY: I didn't say anything new or different on what we've said in the past on means testing. We've introduced elements of means testing in the form of taxing portions of Social Security benefits in the past have been untaxed as a way of recapturing some of that benefits. But I'm not aware of any proposal that the administration supports that would introduce any new elements of means testing into federal assistance programs.

Q Except that in the President's health care plan, he did propose means testing for Part B.

MR. MCCURRY: For Part B, that's right. But that's in the context of an overall health reform plan.

Q Which is what the Republicans -- the reports are

Republicans are proposing up on Capitol Hill now. So does he support that?

MR. MCCURRY: Those are reports that they support that in the context of an overall approach on Medicare. We have an overall approach on Medicare that's embodied in the President's 10-year plan. And that does not include the means testing feature.

Q So they want to cut a deal, you say. And where does it go from here now? Where do you think it stands?

MR. MCCURRY: They want to try to get out of the hot water that they put themselves in on Medicare. And we're saying that's probably a good idea and makes some sense, but the way to do that is to pursue the President's 10-year plan, or at least sit down and seriously consider the President's 10-year plan, because that's what we do for them. We solve the problem in the short-term of Medicare solvency and achieve savings in Medicare without taking it out of the hides of beneficiaries. But we don't turn around and then destroy that progress by giving away the money in the form of tax cuts to people who don't need tax cuts.

See, that's the difference. So they need to kind of get back to square one and say we've got to just go back and rewrite the budget that we passed initially. Our seven-year budget plan can't work because we can't balance the budget and achieve the type of Medicare savings that we want to achieve. And that's where they are right now. They can't get the Medicare proposal out of the committee.

Q Well, when and why did the President change his mind on the Part B premium increase?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, because we no longer have a comprehensive health care plan. We're doing an incremental, step-by-step plan.

Q By law, you have now means testing for veterans who use the veterans health facilities. Why don't you have the means testing for other people, too?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, because we achieve the Medicare savings incorporated in the President's 10-year balanced budget plan without enforcing new cuts on new beneficiaries. In fact, that's one of the advantages of the President's approach to Medicare savings is that we don't propose new cuts on beneficiaries.

Q Well, but isn't that letting a lot of people who

don't have enough money to pay getting by with taking assistance at

taxpayers' expense. If the veterans have to go through a means test and have to pay through that insurance or some other way to get some health facilities, why don't the other people?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, because that's not currently the proposal that we're pursuing. They're looking for those savings --

Q Why aren't you?

MR. MCCURRY: Because we don't need those savings in that form in order to balance the budget. They need those savings in the forms of means testing so that they can give away the money to the wealthy and since -- if they are proposing means testing, part b, so they can turn around and give a tax cut to the very same people in many instances. That just doesn't make a lot of sense.

Q May I ask you another question on another subject?
Has the President already made any announcement today about what he plans to do in response to Ruby Ridge?

MR. MCCURRY: No, he hasn't. I don't believe that he's expected to take any action with respect to Ruby Ridge.

Q Isn't he going to clean up the Justice Department, and isn't he going to take out of the Justice Department the policymakers kept there by Bush who are making the policy of the Justice Department today who were involved in Ruby Ridge? There were two or three, the head of the FBI --

MR. MCCURRY: The Justice Department officials have addressed that directly, and so has the Attorney General.

Q Well, they're not putting Freeh out; he's one of them.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the Attorney General has, I think, been very clear on what she expects of personnel within the Department as they look into the matter.

Q Well, come to think of it, the Attorney General might need a little inquisition, too.

MR. MCCURRY: All right.

Q Are we likely to see television commercials on the budget the way we've seen ones on Medicare and crime?

MR. MCCURRY: It's conceivable, but I'm not aware of any plans to run any ads at this moment.

Q About this meeting this afternoon with congressional delegates, on the agenda is there an effort to reduce the gap in budget plans between the administration and congressional

Democrats?

MR. MCCURRY: It is not a session that's designed to get into that kind of specific detail.

Q On Ireland, is the administration at all concerned about the apparent breakdown in talks between Sinn Fein and the government? And what's the latest? Has the recent problems between the two sides, is that holding up the Mitchell appointment to this decommissioning?

MR. MCCURRY: A couple of questions there. We have been in contact with both governments about the status of their own dialogue. Their summit did not occur and we understand that they have been in dialogue and they are looking for ways to continue the peace process that they've had in place.

We know that they're committed, and we believe that both governments are committed to find a way to move forward. I should tell you, by the way, that Gerry Adams will be here sometime next week, and my understanding is he'll probably see Tony Lake and maybe some others while he's here in Washington. But on the --

Q The President?

MR. MCCURRY: Mayhew is not scheduled to come to Washington, although I believe one of his deputies may be coming. But in any event, we continue to be in contact with the parties to see if we can remain available to them, if there is a way we can advance their dialogue.

On Senator Mitchell, there has been discussion of Senator Mitchell taking some role in some form of international commission, but any requests like that would have to come to us from the two governments, and I'm not aware that either government has requested his participation.

Q That was expected to happen this week if this meeting had gone right.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, there was speculation, certainly, that that might have been one of the outcomes of the summit, but we would have awaited some formal request from the two governments for his participation.

Q Mike, on the same subject, is the President's trip

still on?

MR. MCCURRY: These discussions are certainly an important part of the President's agenda as he goes, but they will not change his plans to go at the end of November, early December.

Q Mike, when Pennsylvania Avenue was shut down, the President said that he thought that that was the best way to keep

the area open so that the public could continue to have access to the White House. But, increasingly, we're seeing the entire area blocked off for a half-hour, 45 minutes at a time every time there's a foreign leader. Today, for example, no one can walk in front of Blair House. Almost anytime there is any movement of the foreign leaders who stay at Blair House, not just that sidewalk which used to be blocked off, but the entire area is just totally shut down.

MR. MCCURRY: Did you have trouble getting in today?
(Laughter.)

Q No, not today, but -- not today, but it seems to be -- there seems to be more and more of a security --

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not aware that there's any change. When Pennsylvania Avenue was open, they very frequently in front of Blair House when there was a visiting foreign dignitary had to close off portions of it, and the President does believe that if anything, the area in front of the White House is more accessible to pedestrians.

Q But it's not, Mike, and I just wondered whether that's been called to anyone's attention here.

MR. MCCURRY: We can all go take a field trip out and walk out there. I mean, there are plenty of people out walking around and enjoying the front of the White House right now.

Q On that same subject of Pennsylvania Avenue, why can't the White House engineers figure out some way for the disabled and the handicapped to get to the White House without having to walk several blocks?

MR. MCCURRY: There are -- actually, there are efforts as part of the National Planning Commission's study of the White House Complex issues related to accessibility that are being examined now.

Q Well, if you leave it to the National Planning Commission, you'll be at the same place five years from now.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, maybe we can reinvent government and move it along quicker.

Q Did the President ask for a report by September from them?

MR. MCCURRY: He did, and we'll check on the status of that and just what's going on.

Q Does the White House have any comment on the Senate Ethics Committee's recommendation that Senator Packwood be expelled?

MR. MCCURRY: No.

Q Among those budget scenarios you're looking at, since

it doesn't look like all the appropriations bills will be enacted by October 1, would the White House support a 45-day continuing resolution that would take you up to mid-November when the debt ceiling is expected to --

MR. MCCURRY: See, these are all hypothetical scenarios. I'm not going to address any one particular one. Let's see what happens.

Q The Iraqi sanctions -- I gather there is another deadline coming up for deciding whether or not to continue them. What is the United States position now given the fact that Iraq has come clean to a certain extent on their weapons --

MR. MCCURRY: Well, "come clean" is a charitable interpretation of what's happened. They have provided additional information -- they had a significant weapons program that they previously had hidden from the international community. I think that it's taken a long time for them to be forthcoming, and it's likely to take a long time for the international community to ensure that they have information indicating compliance by the Iraq government with the terms of relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions.

We're looking for full compliance with all applicable U.N. Security Council resolutions, and they've fallen far short of meeting that goal and our government's posture as to relief from sanctions has not changed, and I doubt that the Security Council will change the current sanctions regime when the UNSCOM mission is next reviewed.

Q Do you have any follow-up on the questions I asked

yesterday about the French? Have you had any further --

MR. MCCURRY: I've checked. I know that we continue, through our embassy in Paris, have dialogue with the French government on it, but I'm not aware of any new requests or any significant demarche that would indicate a change in posture.

Q Are you surprised by the passion of the demonstrations --

MR. MCCURRY: Well, it's understandable, especially in the regions of the South Pacific where there is naturally heightened concern about that testing.

Q Mike, has the President had any response to the Senate Ethics Committee call for the expulsion of Senator Packwood?

MR. MCCURRY: No.

Q Does the President think he should resign?

MR. MCCURRY: I haven't heard him address himself to that matter.

Q What does the President plan to say at the prayer breakfast tomorrow? What kind of ground is he going to cover?

MR. MCCURRY: He has talked a lot about the way in which the values and tenants of faith inform the public dialogue in America, and you can expect him to review some of the things that he's said in the past along those lines, talk about the need for maybe a little more spirituality in the way we address some of the issues of the day when we engage in the debate here in Washington.

Q That's going to be here?

MR. MCCURRY: It will be -- here? Yes, I think it's here.

Q ANWR?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. On ANWR, there was -- at a staff level, apparently, they're looking at issues related to how you best fulfill the President's pledge to both protect the wildlife refuge and to ensure that there's no oil drilling. There has not been any recommendation sent to the President in the form of a decision, but there have been a review of some possible steps that can be taken that prevent drilling in the wildlife area.

This comes about because there are efforts in the Republican

Congress to lift the moratorium on oil drilling, and that is a source of very real concern to the administration. We're trying to look at how best to advance the objective of protecting the wildlife refuge.

One idea that has been suggested and that is under study is upgrading the status of the wildlife refuge to a national monument. That is something that is being looked at.

Q Mike, I understand that Vice President Gore has told President Clinton that he understands that the government is letting sale from -- profits from narcotics which are coming in here be used, be laundered and be used to finance both political parties. Mr. Clinton was apparently not aware of this, but Mr. Bush apparently was. And Mr. Gore has insisted that it be stopped. And Mr. Clinton, I understand, is now saying that he will take some steps to stop this financing of political parties, both political parties, by profits from drugs coming into this country for sale which are ruining the country. Now, I wonder when Mr. Clinton is going to start his movement on this and what he's going to do.

MR. MCCURRY: I haven't heard any of that before. That sounds like the plot for a very good novel. But I haven't heard --

Q Now, don't make fun of it, Mike, because it's true. It's true.

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not making fun of it. If it's true --

Q Just go and check it with the President.

MR. MCCURRY: All right. I'll go ask the President if he's taken any steps on that and report back to you.

Q Mike, on Bosnia, given that the Bosnian Serbs still are coming to the negotiating table, is the administration making any recommendations about stepping up the bombing? Are there any planning meetings going on?

MR. MCCURRY: You're confusing two different things. There's a military effort underway right now which is designed to achieve the objectives that have been made very clear by the United Nations. They have to do with the safety of Sarajevo, with free access by humanitarian organizations to Sarajevo, including through the airport. And no further Serb aggression against safe areas, Sarajevo and other safe areas throughout Bosnia. Those are the purposes for which NATO is engaged in the current campaign there which is, as you know, underway, and as a result, not much I can

say about that.

Now, there is a diplomatic effort that moves forward tomorrow with a very important meeting of foreign ministers. Assistant Secretary Holbrooke has been doing a lot to sort of fashion the discussion that will take place there. And we remain convinced that sooner or later the Bosnian Serbs will see that the best avenue for them lies not in further confrontation and in military conflict but in real discussions that could bring about a peaceful settlement in Bosnia. And we'll be pressing that very aggressively beginning with the diplomatic discussion as well. We have been pressing that aggressively and that effort will continue at the meeting tomorrow.

Q Yeltsin has threatened to consider changing his relations with the West if the bombing doesn't stop. Does the administration view this as mostly being said for domestic consumption in Russia, or is it a serious new development that needs to be dealt with?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the concern that the Russian Federation has about ongoing air strikes is well-known, has been stated in the past, and is a source of some disagreement between the West and the Russian Federation. But that's been known. I think the important thing is that the Russian Federation remains a very important and very valued participant in a peace process that has been conducted under the auspices of the Contact Group and others in the international community. And we see no change in their view that the solution to the conflict in Bosnia lies through diplomacy and a peace settlement as opposed to further military conflict between the parties. That's the important central premise.

As to their relationship with the West, that is one which we continue to pursue because it is in the interest of the United States, it is in the interest of Europe, and it is in the interest of the Russian Federation itself to forge a closer working relationship with the institutions of Europe, both the political, military institutions and the economic institutions of Europe.

Q Mike, a couple of follow up questions on ANWR. Is

the feeling of some people here that if you upgraded status to national monument, you then get more leverage to sway senators not to open the refuge to oil drilling? And if that tactic were not to work and Congress sent the President legislation to open ANWR to drilling, would that be veto bait?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the discussions -- first of all, I'll take the last question first. Most of the discussions we've heard about changing the status of the wildlife refuge would take place

in a reconciliation bill that's destined for oblivion now as we sit here anyhow. But the real question -- back to the first part of your questions is really how best to protect the refuge area from potential drilling. And, you know, there are some aspects of upgrading to a monument area that might be useful. That's what they're looking at now. But they're also looking to see what the practical effect of any change in current law would be and how that might be used by companies that want to drill or explore in the wildlife refuge itself.

Q I just don't understand the potential usefulness of changing the status because, as I understand it, the refuge now is not open to drilling and the government's got it locked up. So the status quo protects the refuge. By changing it to a national monument, what usefulness do you gain other than maybe making some points on the Hill?

MR. MCCURRY: You're beyond my knowledge of the issue. My understanding, if I understood the information I got earlier today correctly, upgrading to the status of national monument would provide more protection against potential drilling than its current status. And it would also obviate the effect of any legislative change that would be brought about by Congress passing a rider to the reconciliation bill. They looked at that as a way of preventive measure to head off any effort by the Republican Congress to open the refuge to drilling.

Q -- you change its legal status?

MR. MCCURRY: That's my understanding. But I don't -- the best thing to do, I think, would be to go over to Interior and talk to Mike Gauldin or some of the folks at Interior who have been working that issue.

Q Back to Bosnia, does the U.S. see a split now between the political and military leadership in Serbia? And is this what's causing the continued resistance?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, there have been conflicting statements from the so-called political leadership of the Bosnian Serbs and General Mladic. What the true nature of that -- quote, end quote -- "split" is, is something that we are attempting to assess. We don't know whether that is -- if whether that represents real differences of thinking or whether it really is just an effort to cloud the issue so as to buy addition time for the Bosnian Serbs.

In any event, the political authority of that leadership has always been questionable anyhow because it's not political authority recognized by anyone in the international community.

Q Mike, last week, the President said that he thought the Bosnian Serbs were getting the message. Clearly they're not getting the message or at least they're not getting it strong enough. I mean, is the answer just more bombings, step up the bombing, different --

MR. MCCURRY: I don't know -- you're making assumptions that I'm not willing to make at this point. There have been -- by no means, all shelling has now stopped, but Sarajevo is significantly safer now than it was prior to the commencement of air strikes. There are relief supplies getting through now. There is private commercial vehicle traffic now able to transgress to Sarajevo. I think conditions there have improved compared to prior to the commencement of air strikes when civilians were losing their lives in Sarajevo. So in some sense, some message was received somewhere.

Now, what we're looking for is full compliance with the terms that have been spelled out by General Janvier. The Bosnian Serbs know what they are. They know what the consequences are failing to meet those conditions. And ultimately they also know, we hope, that the solution to the conflict lies in the type of diplomatic effort that we are simultaneously pursuing.

Q Has the President received any recommendations on filling the Fed vacancy? And if not, when do you think that might -

MR. MCCURRY: I haven't checked on that in recent days, Alexis, but I think that he has not. I'll double-check to see if we've got -- I don't believe there's any recommendation that's gone from his economic advisers.

Q Is it your understanding that it's tied up now in the expectation about what Blinder wants to do and what you're going to do with Greenspan?

MR. MCCURRY: Don't know. I'll try to find out. I'll look into it and see if I can get anything on it.

Q If Gerry Adams comes next week to meet with Lake, would it be at the White House or some other neutral --

MR. MCCURRY: It will most likely be here at the White House, but it would depend on what the schedule would allow.

Q And would the President drop in? Any chance of that?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not aware of any plans now, but we'll check in on that as we know more about the schedule.

Q What about Wu? Have you nailed down a time for Wu?

MR. MCCURRY: My understanding is that Mr. Wu was here in

Washington, has seen some folks, has not been able to see Mr. Lake, and may have to go out of town, but is expected to return to Washington, and he's probably going to see Mr. Lake on one of his future visits.

Q But it won't be today?

MR. MCCURRY: Not today as far as I know.

Q Mike, did Adams request this meeting?

MR. MCCURRY: He's apparently had plans for some time to come to Washington, even prior to the announcement of the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom that they would not hold their summit. He most likely would have been planning meetings with people here in our government anyhow. But I think that this meeting has just been set up in the last several days.

Q Well, what does he want to talk about exactly?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we want to talk about the peace process and how best to advance the peace process. And he most likely wants to talk about the same thing.

Q Mike, on Bosnia, in recent days both Karadzic and Mladic, in explaining or commenting on why all the guns haven't been removed from the 20-kilometer exclusion zone had made basically the argument that they are fearful that if they change the military situation on the ground, as demanded by NATO, they make themselves vulnerable to the Muslims attacking their folks near Sarajevo and that they would be in a better position to comply if they got some direct assurances that there would be no change on the ground, that the Muslims would be restrained from taking advantage of their pullback. What is wrong with NATO or the U.N. making that part of the package to get them to withdraw completely from the exclusion zone?

MR. MCCURRY: Because there's no need to make that a package. The international community, NATO authorities and United Nations authorities have urged -- even prior to the commencement of air strikes, urged the Bosnian government not to take any steps militarily on the ground while NATO is attempting to enforce the conditions that have been spelled out by the United Nations. We've made that representation. Very strong diplomatic messages have gone to the Bosnian government suggesting that they should not

attempt to make any headway on the ground as a result of air strikes. And the United States government's view is that those messages have been received there. There has not been, as far as I'm aware, any effort by the Bosnian government to take advantage of NATO air strikes to advance their own military position within the safe area.

Q But there hasn't been any exclusive assurance, either from the Bosnian government or the U.S. government, or NATO or the

U.N. And Jimmy Carter, I think, has been making the same point in recent days as well that maybe this standoff between the bombing and the lack of compliance by the Bosnian Serbs could be resolved if such assurances could be made more explicit.

MR. MCCURRY: It would be very easy to resolve this situation. All they need to do is take the heavy weaponry that they have used to kill and slaughter innocent civilians in downtown Sarajevo and remove them from the exclusion zone.

Now, the issue here is what were they using those artillery pieces for. They were not being used as most recently in connection with military campaigns against Bosnian government military forces. They were being used to kill innocent civilians. And so to somehow or other suggest that they ought to have -- there ought to be conditions attached to their removal from the exclusion zone is certainly a -- compounds the tragedy they have already invoke through their actions prior. The issue here is compliance with the United Nations conditions. They've been very carefully spelled out. There is no mistake at all in the view of the Bosnian Serb leadership, military or political, about what they need to do. And they need to get on with the business of complying with those conditions.

Q What about the issue that once they move them, we end up knowing exactly where they are? And now since air strikes seem to be a viable option, then they're at greater risk of losing every piece of heavy weaponry.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, again, I would remind you what they've used that heavy weaponry for -- to kill innocent civilians to defy the will of the international community, which is resolved not to accept their behavior in repeated U.N. Security Council resolutions. I don't think that they're in a position right now to ask for pity.

Q On another matter, China. Do you have any comment on the way that Donna Shalala and other U.S. representatives were treated during this most recent round of meetings in Beijing?

MR. MCCURRY: I think the First Lady addressed herself to that. And Secretary Shalala said it best, which is that whatever indignities they suffered, women throughout the world have had to go through far worse in the pursuit of their own rights.

Q Yes, but who's going to cure this?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, that's what the whole purpose of the conference is that's now underway.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 1:04
P.M. EDT

#106-09/07