

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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001. email	Mary Peters to Jane Baker, et al., re: Ireland (1 page)	10/06/1995	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[10/02/1995 - 10/14/1995]

2017-0759-F
ke5222

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.

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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 02 October 95 10:22

FROM Peters, Mary A.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT Ireland guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Cullin, Brian P.
Fetig, James L.
Johnson, David T.
Mitchell, Calvin A.
Schuker, Jill A.
Wozniak, Natalie S.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY Note small change to bolded point. [[OCT02GUI.DOC : 2593 in
OCT02GUI.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 2 October 95 10:21

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** OCT02GUI.DOC
FOREIGN AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

September 29, 1995

AFRICA
Comoros Island Coup

LATIN AMERICA
Mexico
Colombia
Guatemala
Honduras

EAST ASIA/PACIFIC
China
DPRK Missiles

EUROPE
Bosnia/Croatia
Ireland
NATO Enlargement
Russia

NEAR EAST
Egyptian POW
Iran Sanctions
Peace Process

SOUTH ASIA
Kashmir

MISCELLANEOUS
CCW
Export Control Reform
Defense
UN Peacekeeping
Nuclear Materials Security (PDD 41)

ATTEMPTED COUP IN THE COMOROS ISLANDS

Background: According to U.S. Embassy sources, French and Belgian mercenaries as well as several renegade Comoran soldiers, led by soldier of fortune Robert Denard, yesterday took Comoro President Said Mohammed Djohar hostage and seized the radio station and airport in an apparent coup attempt.

Q: What information can you provide about a reported coup attempt in the Comoros?

A: Our Embassy in Port Louis Mauritius confirmed reports that a coup attempt in Comoros has been in progress since Thursday morning, September 28. Many details remain sketchy.

-- We have a report that the insurgents seized the radio station early on September 29 and broadcast a speech claiming that their coup was successful. We cannot confirm whether that claim is accurate.

-- French mercenary Bob Denard appears to be involved in the attempt, but his exact role is unclear.

-- The latest information we have is that President Djohar is still in the custody of the rebels. We have seen reports that there have been some deaths and injuries, but we cannot confirm them. We have no reports of any Americans having been injured or killed.

-- Since we have no Embassy in the Comoros, we are attempting to verify information about the current situation through other countries which maintain a diplomatic presence on the islands. Telephone lines, which are unreliable in the best of times, have been overloaded recently, making communications difficult.

-- I do not want to speculate further until the situation becomes clearer.

Q: What is the U.S. Government's position regarding the coup?

A: The U.S. Government condemns any interruption of the democratic process in the Comoros.

-- We call on all parties in the Comoros to adhere to the democratic process as contained in their constitution. Multiparty elections, both presidential and parliamentary, have been held in Comoros several times since 1991, and plans have been underway for presidential elections in March 1996.

-- We regret the violence that has occurred and urge all parties to avoid further bloodshed.

-- We are following events from our Embassy in Mauritius, since the U.S. Embassy in Comoros closed in 1993 for budgetary reasons.

-- We will continue to watch the situation in Comoros closely, with the goals of

ass
uring the
safety of all Americans in the country and promoting a return to constitutional
orde
r.

Q: How many Americans are in the Comoros and why?

A: There are currently about 33 Americans in the Comoros, primarily Peace
Corps volu
nteers and
staff and missionaries and their families. The U.S. Embassy in Port Louis has
been
in contact with the
Peace Corps director in Moroni several times since the coup attempt began. There
ar
e no reports of any
American casualties.

-- Peace Corps operations in Comoros are scheduled to cease on December 31,
1995 for

budgetary reasons.

-- (if asked): It would be premature to discuss evacuation of Peace Corps
volunteer
s and staff at
this point.

Q: When did the American Embassy in the Comoros Close, and why?

A: The U.S. Embassy in Moroni was closed in September 1993 for budgetary
reasons. O

ur
Embassy in Port Louis, Mauritius has covered the Comoros since then.

-- At the time of its closure, the official Americans numbered three.

Q: What is the current status of U.S. assistance to the Comoros?

-- There is no USAID mission in the Comoros.

-- Besides the Peace Corps program, which is scheduled to close for budgetary
reason
s at the end
of this calendar year, current U.S. assistance to the Comoros amounts to
approximat
ely \$370,000,
primarily scholarships for Comorans, small self-help projects for local

organization
 s, funds disbursed
 to assist in democratization. There are also occasional small Department of
 Defense
 humanitarian
 assistance projects.

-- It would be premature to determine the future of U.S. assistance to the
 Comoros a
 t this point.

COLOMBIA

[Background: President Samper's lawyer, Antonio Jose Cancino, was seriously
 wounded
 in an ambush by
 unidentified assailants in downtown Bogota Wednesday. He is expected to
 recover, bu
 t his driver remains in
 critical condition and two bodyguards died in the attack. Cancino has
 spearheaded S
 amper's defense against
 charges that the President accepted campaign contributions from narcotraffickers
 in
 the 1994 elections. After the
 attack, Interior Minister Serpa publicly suggested that the United States and DEA
 we
 re behind the attack and other
 efforts to topple the Samper government. The night before, President Samper
 spoke o
 f "obscure foreign
 interests" -- a thinly veiled allusion to the United States -- threatening his gover
 nment. Colombia's
 Prosecutor General Valdivieso -- leading the investigation into the narcodollar
 alle
 gations -- made a private visit
 to Washington yesterday. He disavowed Valdivieso's allegations against the U.S.]

Points:

-- Attack on Cancino was a deplorable, senseless act of violence. Urge restraint
 by
 all sectors as authorities
 investigate. Sincerely hope that Cancino and driver recover promptly, and extend
 he
 artfelt condolences to
 families of dead bodyguards.

-- Vehemently reject President Samper and Interior Minister Serpa's public allegations that the United States and DEA were in any way involved in the attack, or that we are conspiring against their government. Such assertions are ludicrous and totally irresponsible.

-- Investigation into allegations of improper narcodollar contributions to the President's election campaign is an internal Colombian matter. While applaud Samper government's tremendous successes in fight against Cali Cartel, democracy and good governance require full, fair investigation into allegations of wrongdoing.

(If ASKED)

-- Prosecutor General Valdivieso made a personal visit to Washington. Will also visit New York and Boston. Understand he met with some officials at the State Department; refer you to Department for further information.

MEXICO

Background: A story in this a.m.'s Post says Zedillo will repay \$1 billion worth of emergency loans during his visit.

Q Is it true that Mexico will prepay \$1 billion worth of emergency loans from the United States, when President Zedillo visits Washington later this month?

-- That is a matter best addressed by representatives of the Mexican government.

-- But it is a very healthy sign that nobody's talking anymore about whether Mexico will repay; they're only asking when Mexico is going to repay.

-- This change only serves to underscore the potential and importance of the

Mexican
market and
the ultimate wisdom of NAFTA.

Guatemala Review Questions and Answers

DCI's Disciplinary Actions

Q: Does the President think the disciplinary steps the DCI took are adequate?

A: Yes. We think the DCI has been forceful and fair. We will not tolerate lackadaisical performance by CIA officers of their responsibility to keep the Congress and White House fully and currently informed.

Q: Why were more serious punishments meted out this time than in the Ames affair?

A: It is true that the Ames case was grave. Director Deutch is holding his officers to a high standard of conduct and accountability that will have ramifications in all aspects of CIA work, not just in matters related to Congressional notification or Guatemala. Those high standards will help CIA perform better in counterintelligence than was the case when Ames was active.

Q: Aren't relatively junior officers being held accountable, when senior CIA leaders are responsible?

A: I am not going to get into discussions of individual disciplinary decisions, but very senior CIA officials are involved in today's actions. A former Deputy Director of Operations (DDO) -- the third ranking officer at CIA -- was among those disciplined.

Q: Did the DCI rush the appeals process?

A. There is no set process. The DCI tried to be fair while being sensitive to the need to not draw out the pain.

Q: Won't the DCI's actions lead to law suits?

A: Those subject to discipline retain their access to the legal process.

The IOB's Interim Report

Q: Do we think the oversight laws are strong enough?

A: We think the law needs clarification. That clarification could be provided by changing the law or more easily by developing implementing guidelines between the Oversight Committees and the Intelligence Community.

Q: Does the President agree that there was no intent to mislead?

A: The President has confidence that the IOB has thoroughly examined the issues and that the Board's conclusions are appropriate.

Q: Do the IOB and President believe steps that the Department of Justice and the CIA

A have taken to improve their communications with each other are adequate?

A: Justice and CIA have taken prudent steps, entering into a new Memorandum of Understanding setting out guidelines for coordinating criminal referrals. DOJ also has modified its internal procedures for handling such referrals.

Q: What lessons have been learned for CIA's role in informing Congress?

A: We have learned that CIA should have had a systematic process for handling notifications, one which attaches the highest priority to facilitating Congressional and Executive oversight.

A system intended to accomplish this is now in place.

Q: When will the IOB review be completed?

A: The IOB anticipates completing its review in the Fall.

Q: Can't you be more specific than "in the Fall"?

A: I really can't be. As we've previously said, the tasking is unprecedented, and the challenge is very complex. We want to ensure that the IOB has sufficient time to do a thorough job.

Q: Will the IOB's report be released to the public?

A: It is the President's intention that after the report is completed, all appropriate information will be released.

Q: Will there be a large-scale declassification of documents associated with the Guatemala review, as there was with the El Salvador review?

A: You can be sure that with respect to the Guatemala review, we will examine the question of declassification very carefully. However, we cannot say now, nor should anyone expect, that there will be wholesale declassification of documents. The issue is very complex, affecting our ability to conduct intelligence activities not only in Guatemala, but also around the world.

Q: Will the White House at least be releasing the semi-annual reports you said were found to have misled the Congress?

A: The President intends that at the end of the review, all appropriate material will be released. We have not yet addressed the semi-annual reports.

Q: With your announcement that the IOB concluded that the CIA violated the law, when will criminal charges be brought?

A: The statute that the IOB concluded the CIA had violated is not a criminal statute. Therefore, no criminal charges would result from its violation.

Q: What about other criminal statutes, such as obstruction of justice and false statements to Congress?
Weren't those violated?

A: The IOB concluded that it was unlikely that these statutes were violated. In addition, recent court decisions have significantly narrowed the potential applicability of these criminal statutes.

Q: What actions will be taken in light of the violations of the civil statute? Will any matters be referred to the Department of Justice?

A: At the conclusion of the IOB's review and report, the IOB expects to take appropriate action with regard to any potential referrals to the Attorney General of possible violations of law, whether criminal or civil.

HONDURAS

Background: The sense of Congress resolution recommends that the President order the expedited declassification of any documents in possession of the United States Government pertaining to persons who allegedly "disappeared" in Honduras and make such documents available to Honduran authorities.

A number of agencies are processing extensive document requests from the Baltimore Sun through FOIA channels.

Points

-- We understand that agencies have already declassified significant quantities of documents regarding Honduras in response to FOIA requests and will continue to do so in accordance with standard procedures. The status of specific FOIA requests should be verified with relevant agencies.

-- Honduran authorities are undertaking their own investigation into human rights abuses. We have supported that effort through document reviews. Agencies are currently evaluating a more recent request for assistance from the Honduran National Commissioner for Human Rights.

CHINA-U.S. RELATIONS

Q: What can you say about the meeting between Secretary Christopher and China's Foreign Minister?

A: Secretary Christopher and China's Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met Wednesday in New York to continue discussions begun in Brunei on means of improving overall U.S.-China relations.

The discussions were cordial, serious, and substantive, covering a variety of issues of bilateral concern.

Q: Will there be a summit between President Clinton and President Jiang?

A: The issue of a possible meeting between the two Presidents was among the topics reviewed. No conclusions were reached, and the issue remains under discussion.

Q: Does this mean there's a disagreement about whether or not a summit will take place?

A: It means that the issue remains under discussion, along with a number of other important

bilateral concerns.

Q: Is the Sciolino article in yesterday's NYT accurate in saying the Chinese "rebuffed" the U.S. offer.

A: No. Discussions are ongoing, and we still support the goal of a meeting between the two Presidents.

Q: Will Christopher meet again with Qian?

A: There are no plans for another meeting at that level. China's Vice Foreign Minister Li is staying in New York to continue discussions as needed.

Q: We hear the Chinese have told the Iranians that they would sell them nuclear reactors in spite of what they've told the U.S.

A: I would refer you to what the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said on the record in Beijing yesterday: That China is "not providing reactors" to Iran.

DPRK MISSILES

- North Korean development and potential export of ballistic missiles remains an issue of serious concern.

- We have raised our concerns with the North Koreans at every opportunity during the course of our bilateral negotiations since 1993, and we will continue to do so.

- In the context of the October 1994 U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework, we have made it clear to the North Koreans that progress on resolving the missile issue will be one of the essential elements in any U.S. willingness to take additional steps to improve political and economic relations.

BOSNIA/CROATIA

Diplomatic Track: Next Steps

ù Tuesday's New York meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Bosnia, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia produced another important step toward a peace settlement in Bosnia.

ù In a set of "further agreed basic principles" for a settlement, the three Foreign Ministers have spelled out in greater detail the constitutional structures of Bosnia, including the establishment of a national parliament, Presidency and Constitutional Court.

ù The new document builds on the September 8 agreement in Geneva.

ù In the new document, they also committed to holding free democratic elections under international supervision.

ù The parties have agreed that central government will have responsibility for conduct of foreign policy of Bosnia after a settlement. They are still negotiating on other functions of the central institutions --e.g. its role in foreign trade, monetary policy, crime enforcement, etc.

ù While many more issues remain to be resolved before we have a final peace agreement, Tuesday's result underscores once again that the political settlement will preserve Bosnia as a single state, with continuing international recognition.

ù As the President has said, we will strongly oppose the partition of Bosnia.

ù Tuesday's result is further testament to the international community's resolve and persistent diplomacy by our team, supported by our Contact Group partners.

ù The President has instructed Ambassador Holbrooke and his team to return to the Ba

lkans on Thursday to
press ahead with the search for a settlement.

Peace Plan Implementation

ù While many issues remain to be resolved in the negotiations, we have
accelerated o
ur internal preparations for
the implementation of a possible peace settlement.

ù Just as American leadership is critical to the achievement of a peace settlement,

so will our leadership be
critical to ensuring that the agreement is implemented successfully so that the
conf
lict is ended for good.

ù Implementation will have many aspects -- a military implementation force
(IFOR) to
ensure that the parties
maintain a ceasefire and withdraw their forces according to the requirements of
the
agreement; civilian efforts
to safeguard human rights, assist in the return of refugees, help establish politica
l institutions and deliver
humanitarian aid; and a regional economic reconstruction program.

ù A range of organizations will be involved in the non-military aspects - the UN
and
its agencies, the OSCE, the
European Union, and the International Financial Institutions.

ù We believe that, to be effective, the military implementation mission should be
le
d by NATO, with a single
chain of command and robust rules of engagement. A strong and decisive NATO
presenc
e on the ground at
an early stage will provide the best deterrent against violations of the agreement a
nd the resumption of
hostilities.

ù We and our Allies agree that the implementation force would operate under a
UNSC C
hapter VII mandate, but
operational control would be exercised by NATO (i.e. no dual key).

ù The IFOR would likely include forces from non-NATO countries, who would
need to co
nnect to the NATO

command structure through liaison arrangements that are still being developed.

We h

ope Russia and other

members of the Partnership for Peace will form part of the IFOR.

ù UNPROFOR's mandate would terminate, although some forces in UNPROFOR could transit

ion to the new

NATO-led forces. We hope, in particular, that Allied forces in the Rapid

Reaction F

orce will form the lead

elements of the new force.

ù NATO planners are now developing a detailed OPLAN, building on previous planning f

or earlier peace plans

and for UNPROFOR withdrawal. They have been tasked to complete the plan by the end

of September.

ù Until the planning is completed, and until there is a clearer sense of the actual provisions of the peace settlement, it would be premature to speculate on the size of the overall force or t he U.S. contribution.

ù Similarly, it is too soon to predict what will be the cost of the U.S. contributio n.

ù But the President stands by his commitment -- first made in 1993 -- to contribute

a substantial number of U.S.

ground forces to a NATO-led force to assist in implementation of a Bosnia peace sett

lement, subject to

consultations with the Congress.

ù (If asked about the \$1 billion estimate in the 9/27 Washington Post) That figure has no real standing until

planning is completed, the NATO military authorities decide on force requirements, a

nd the U.S. contribution

has been determined.

Reaction to Dole letter charging lack of consultations with Congress?

ù NATO commissioned planning by the NATO Military Authorities last week, so the proc

ess is still at an early

stage.

ù We fully intend to consult with the Congress as NATO planning -- and our own think
ing -evolve.

ù The President will consult with Congressional leaders today to discuss U.S.
negoti
ating strategy and thinking
on implementation of a settlement.

Air Strikes

ù NATO and UN commanders agreed last week that Serbs have complied with
the conditio
ns and the
resumption of air strikes is not necessary at this time.

ù The Serbs completed the required withdrawal of heavy weapons from the
exclusion zo
ne. The Sarajevo
airport has remained open. UN and humanitarian traffic is moving along the main
ro
utes into the city.

ù We welcome this development. The NATO air campaign in Bosnia was
successful.

ù But as President said last week: renewed attacks on Sarajevo or the other safe
are
as, or any Serb
non-compliance with their other commitments, will trigger a resumption of
NATO air s
trikes.

ù All parties should now turn from the battlefield to the bargaining table and
compl
ete a political settlement. The
time has come to end the fighting for good and begin the task of reconciliation
and
reconstruction in the
Balkans.

ù If the Bosnian Serbs uphold their commitments, this should give further
impetus t
o our common search for a
lasting political settlement to the Balkan conflict, building on the September 8 agr
reement on "basic principles"
and the September 26 "further agreed priciples" of a settlement by the Foreign
Minis
ters of Bosnia, Croatia and

Serbia.

ù (If asked) While Bosnian Serb compliance was not conditional on Bosnian Government actions, the Bosnian Government continues to abide by its pledge of two weeks ago that it would refrain from offensive actions in and around Sarajevo.

GoBH/Croatian Offensives in western Bosnia/threats to Banja Luka

ù We understand that offensive actions in western Bosnia have wound down.

ù We believe all parties should exercise restraint and turn their energies to the peace process.

ù We have told the Bosnian and Croatian governments that military moves that risk drawing the Serbs into the conflict are risky and unwise, and could lead to increased civilian suffering.

ù We welcome the statements last week by Croatian and Bosnian leaders that they will not attack Banja Luka..

(If asked whether the Bosnian Offensive Derail U.S. Diplomatic Efforts)

ù We continue to believe that this conflict will not be settled on the battlefield. All parties should redouble their efforts to arrive at an early diplomatic solution. That remains our goal.

Reports of Mass Graves

ù Very concerned by reports of mass graves found by Bosnian Government troops in formerly Serb-held areas of western Bosnia.

ù We fully support an international investigation of these sites.

ù We are committed to seeing the perpetrators brought to justice by the War Crimes Tribunal.

September 8 Geneva Meeting

ù Important progress was made at the September 8 Geneva meeting between the foreign ministers of Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia, and Contact Group representatives. Ambassador Holbrooke and EU negotiator Carl Bildt co-chaired the meeting.

-- In specific, the three foreign ministers announced they had agreed to basic principles for further negotiations toward final settlement. The principles are the following:

-- For the first time, all agreed that Bosnia-Herzegovina will continue as a single state, with its present borders, and with continuing international recognition.

-- Consistent with the Contact Group plan, all three agreed that under the terms of a settlement, Bosnia-Herzegovina will consist of two entities: the Federation established under the 1995 Dayton Accords, and a Bosnian Serb republic.

-- The 51-49 parameter of the Contact Group's territorial proposal will be the basis for a settlement, subject to any adjustments the parties make by mutual agreement.

-- The two entities will have the right to establish relationships with neighboring states, but these must be consistent with Bosnia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

-- The parties pledged to adhere to human rights standards, to ensure freedom of movement and the right of the displaced to return to their homes, and to collaborate on joint economic projects that will promote links among all of Bosnia's peoples.

ù As the President said, this was an important milestone on the path to peace.

(If asked whether the new diplomatic effort divides Bosnia)

-- We have not partitioned Bosnia, nor do we intend to.

-- It cannot be emphasized too strongly that according to the Geneva agreements, Bosnia-Herzegovina remains a single state, retaining its seat in international organizations.

izations and its
bilateral diplomatic relations with other countries in the world, including the U.S.

Downed French Pilots

ù As French have indicated Bosnian Serbs may have pilots in their custody. We hold President Milosevic accountable for their safety.

ù We can confirm that U.S. forces participated in three rescue attempts, which were regret were not successful. Pentagon can provide details.

ù We demand that the Serbs release the pilots immediately and unharmed.

Bosnian Serb Violations of No-Fly Zone?

ù We are concerned by reports of Deny Flight violations by Bosnian Serb aircraft based at Banja Luka.

ù NATO air patrols continue. NATO aircraft are authorized to intercept any violator of the no-fly zone or to

respond to Serb air defense installations displaying hostile intent.

IRELAND

U.S. Role

-- We are committed to working with the two governments and the parties to help in the search for peace.

-- Thankful there has been a year in which the guns and bombs are silent.

-- First time in a generation there is real hope for a lasting peace and a more prosperous future.

People of Belfast are finally living a normal life.

U.S. Meetings

-- We have had a number of contacts over the last few weeks about how to move the peace process forward.

-- Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams met with National Security Advisor Anthony Lake September 13 for over an hour. The Vice President joined them for part of the meeting.

-- Mr. Lake and the Vice President met September 8 with UK Minister of State for Northern Ireland Michael Ancram.

-- The Vice President and National Security Advisor Anthony Lake met with Irish Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dick Spring September 29. The President dropped by the meeting.

-- We are hopeful a way can be found to move things forward. Contacts with all the parties are continuing. I am not prepared to go into any detail.

Twin Track

-- We see a basis for progress in the "twin-track" proposal to begin inclusive talks between the British and Irish Governments and the Northern Ireland political parties and to establish an international body to address the issue of decommissioning of paramilitaries' weapons.

-- We will continue to encourage all sides to be flexible and find a way to move the process forward.

Comment on Paisley Press Conference (said your visit to Northern Ireland is in serious doubt and turned down Lake's invitation to meet.)

-- Not going to comment on Mr. Paisley's statements.

-- There has been no change in President's plans, and he is very much looking forward to the trip.

British Stalling on Talks?

-- As we have said, we hope that momentum will have been restored to the process by the time the President visits Northern Ireland at the end of November.

-- We believe Prime Minister Major is committed to doing all he can to achieve a lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

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 it clear to Sinn Fein and loyalists that we expect movement on this issue.

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.

Election of hard-line Unionist David Trimble a setback?

-- Looking forward to working with Mr. Trimble as we have with the Unionists over the past year.

Deportations [Irish groups mounting a campaign against deportation of former IRA members, some who are

married to U.S. citizens and/or have U.S. children. U.S. law provides no flexibility in prohibiting permanent residency to those linked to terrorism. We are looking into possible legislative waivers.]

- Issue recently brought to our attention.
- Law provides no flexibility on many cases.
- We are looking at the issue.

NATO ENLARGEMENT STUDY AND RUSSIA

Reaction to NATO enlargement study?

- We welcome NATO approval on September 20 of its landmark study on enlarging the Alliance.
- The study, which sets out the "how" and "why" of enlargement, was presented on Thursday (September 28) in Brussels to members of the Partnership for Peace (composed of CEE and NIS countries, including Russia). The general reaction was highly favorable.
- Individual presentations will also be made to members who request them. NATO will assess the presentations and decide on next steps at its December 5 ministerial meeting in Brussels.
- The study was commissioned by NATO Foreign Ministers meeting at NATO headquarters in December 1994.
- The study is part of a gradual, deliberate process leading to the enlargement of the Alliance.
- Our goal is to extend the security and stability represented by NATO into the new democracies that have arisen in Europe in the wake of the end of the Cold War.

-- By integrating them into NATO we hope to ensure the survival of their democratic and market economic reforms.

-- No decisions have yet been taken on whom to invite. Nor is there any timetable for when this will occur. Enlargement will only occur when NATO is satisfied that prospective members can contribute to the overall security of the Alliance.

-- The "how" part of the study sets out a number of steps that interested potential members must take in order to be considered for membership. These include political and military steps that contribute to the democratic goals and overall security of the Alliance.

-- We should stress that no Partnership for Peace members are a priori excluded from the possibility of becoming NATO members.

Russian Reaction to NATO Enlargement

-- In addition to enlargement, NATO is also pursuing establishment of a parallel relationship with Russia. This is being done in recognition of the important role Russia has to play in European security.

-- We are aware that Russia has concerns about NATO enlargement. Russian Ambassador

Churkin repeated these concerns following the enlargement briefing in Brussels on Thursday (September 28). We will continue working to overcome these concerns, which we believe are misplaced.

-- NATO enlargement is not aimed at Russia. NATO is a purely defensive organization. Our goal is to extend stability to areas of historic instability to ensure their future security.

-- Our purpose is to end the division of Europe, not to create new divisions.

-- At the same time, we have made clear to Moscow that enlargement will proceed in a gradual and transparent manner.

-- We strongly disagree with those who believe NATO should enlarge immediately just because Russia has concerns about enlargement.

-- Enlargement must be a deliberate process that takes into account our interests as well as those of our European partners and Allies.

RUSSIA

Current Items

Yeltsin Phone Call

-- President spoke to Yeltsin for about 20 minutes on September 27. Focussed on European issues, particularly the Balkans and importance of continued U.S.-Russian cooperation in promoting peaceful settlement there.

-- Both Presidents looking forward to their upcoming meeting in New York.

General Items

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. Transformation underway will be complex, protracted. Struggle going on between those who support reform and those who oppose or fear change.

-- Engagement 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. It helps reformers succeed in building a democracy and a market economy, and it helps reduce nuclear threat to U.S. Not our interest to cut this assistance.

Russian Concerns about NATO Enlargement

-- Understand Russia has concerns about NATO enlargement process in deliberate, transparent manner that threatens no country and strengthens security and stability of Europe as a whole.

-- Russia a key player in building stable, undivided Europe. Our goal is to develop NATO-Russia relationship in parallel with NATO's process of taking in new members. Robust NATO-Russia relationship in interests of U.S., Europe and Russia.

Iran Reactor Sale

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

-- Have made clear and continue to stress our opposition to any nuclear cooperation with Iran, given Tehran's ambitions to acquire nuclear weapons capability.

Iranian Oil Swaps

-- As part of our policy of supporting independence and stability of Caucasus and Central Asia states, USG willing to consider allowing American companies to swap Caspian oil with Iran in short-term while alternative reliable export pipelines are developed.

-- Bottlenecks in Russian pipeline system severely limit ability of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan to export oil and gas. Actively encouraging U.S. companies in region to develop alternative non-Iranian options for oil export.

Chevron Swap Deal with Iran

-- Chevron has not yet presented license application. We will review all applications on

case-by-case basis.

Chechnya

-- Clashes continue, as do Russian-Chechen talks. Implementation of military agreement signed by Russians and Chechens on July 30 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.

EGYPTIAN POW KILLINGS

Q: Do you have any comment on the reports that two mass graves have been found in the Sinai which contain the bodies of Egyptian POW's allegedly killed by Israeli troops?

A: This matter is now under discussion between the Egyptian and Israeli governments.

I would refer you to them for anything further on this matter.

(NOTE TO BRIEFER: Avoid any discussion of substantive "facts" regarding Egyptian discovery of graves.)

IRAN SANCTIONS: D'AMATO BILL

Background: The amendment in current form has mandatory and discretionary sanctions

against foreign

companies that export oil and natural gas equipment and technology to Iran.

Mandato

ry sanctions prohibit

awarding U.S. Government contracts, granting licenses, and admitting senior officer

s of such companies into the

U.S. Discretionary sanctions include an import prohibition, a merger and acquisition

prohibition, and a prohibition

from receiving EXIM bank financing or commercial bank loans.

Points

-- Believe the D'Amato proposal tackles important issues, but it has not yet been formally introduced.

-- We will look at it seriously.

-- We look forward to further consultations on this issue with the Congress.

-- Policy regarding Iran:

-- The President's May 6 embargo seeks to change Iranian behavior, including their

attempts to

acquire weapons of mass destruction, their support of terrorism, their attempts to obstruct the Middle

East Peace Process, and the mistreatment of their minority populations.

-- Without getting into details, I would simply say that the impact of the embargo

on Iran has
exceeded our expectations.

-- We are confident this policy is working and that the message is clear to our friends and
certainly to the Iranians: until Iran chooses to change their behavior we will do what we can to force
them to do so.

-- We need to determine whether Senator D'Amato's proposal would increase the long
-term
effectiveness of this policy or be counter-productive.

ISRAEL-PALESTINIAN AGREEMENT

Background on Agreement

Israel and the Palestinians will sign the Interim Agreement provided for in the Sept
ember 13, 1993 Declaration of
Principles, on Thursday, September 18, at the White House. The Interim
Agreement extends
Palestinian self-rule
in the West Bank, will result in the phased elimination of the Israeli Civil
Administration
and military occupation,
and provides for elections to a Palestinian Council. Implementation will be in
phases
extending into early 1997.

Israel will initially turn over about 30 percent of the West Bank to full Palestinian
control "Zone A" and to divided
control "Zone B". Remaining territory will be under exclusive Israeli control
"Zone
C". The ultimate disposition
of settlements and IDF facilities in Zone C will be resolved in the final status
discussions in May 1996.

Points

-- We believe the Agreement is a major step forward toward a lasting peace for
Israelis and
Palestinians alike and has our full support.

-- The negotiators and their leaders have prevailed over the enemies of peace.
This
is a good

omen for good steps in the future.

-- U.S. played a key role throughout process which led to Sunday's agreement.

-- In closing days and hours of the negotiations, we engaged in around the clock "diplomacy by telephone" to assist and encourage resolution of final outstanding issues.

-- I was in constant contact with my peace team throughout this process and spoke with Rabin, Arafat, Hussein, Mubarak and Hassan on Sunday to review the significance of the Agreement and discuss plans for the White House signing and meetings.

KASHMIR

Background: The situation remains unclear and extremely fluid. Contact between the Al-Faran group holding four Western hostages (one American, one German and two Britons) and the Indian authorities has broken off and the crisis is not likely to come to a rapid conclusion.

Points

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

-- We urge all involved to work cooperatively to secure the release of these innocent men.

CONVENTION ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CCW) REVIEW CONFERENCE (LANDMINES/LASERS)

-- Primary U.S. objective at the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW)

Review

Conference, which opened yesterday and lasts until October 13, will be to strengthen the CCW's restrictions on the use of landmines. We are gravely concerned with humanitarian tragedy caused by the indiscriminate use of these weapons. As the President said in his speech to the UN General Assembly last September, the United States is committed to the eventual elimination of all anti-personnel landmines.

-- Signed in 1980, the President obtained Senate advice and consent to CCW ratification in March of this year after it had languished in the Senate during the last two administrations.

-- The U.S. has advanced the principal proposals to improve the CCW "landmines" protocol that will be considered at the Review Conference. These include, for example:

- requiring that all remotely delivered mines (those delivered by aircraft, rocket or artillery) used outside of marked and monitored minefields self-destruct after a relatively short period, so that they will not remain a threat to civilians after a conflict ends;
- requiring that all mines be detectable using commonly-available technology, to facilitate their clearing;
- expanding the scope of the "landmines" protocol to apply in internal armed conflicts, where the greatest civilian casualties have occurred; and
- requiring that the party laying the mines assume responsibility for clearing them, including a duty at the "cessation of active hostilities" to clear them or maintain them in controlled fields to protect civilians. Where the party laying the mines no longer controls the territory in which they were laid, it would have a duty to provide assistance for their clearance, to the extent possible.

-- (If asked) The U.S. will also be prepared to support a protocol prohibiting the use of so-called "blinding" lasers, provided it protects certain military requirements for the legitimate use of lasers on the battlefield, such as targeting and range-finding.

-- (If asked about the Leahy moratorium amendment adopted by the Senate) That amendment is currently being considered by the conferees on the FY 1996 defense authorization bill, and we remain hopeful that they will be able to reconcile the goals of this provision with the military-operational concerns General Shalikashvili has expressed so forcefully to the conference.

-- Ambassador Michael J. Matheson, Principal Deputy Legal Advisor to the Department of State, will lead our delegation.

EXPORT CONTROL REFORM: COMPUTERS

Q: Is the Administration planning to loosen export controls so that high-powered computers could help our foes build nuclear and other high-tech weapons?

A: We are now reviewing the appropriate levels for export controls on computers. Our review will take all factors into account -- including our strong commitment to nonproliferation -- in seeking to establish a level that advances U.S. interests from a military and economic standpoint.

When we last revised U.S. computer thresholds, two years ago, we said we would need to revisit those levels within about two years. That is what we have been doing.

Q: Did the President's discussion of this with Prime Minister Rabin mean that a decision has been made?

A: The President told Prime Minister Rabin that the issue of computer export control
s was under
review. He indicated that there will be some liberalization, as we have long
known
there would be.

The President did not discuss specific thresholds with Prime Minister Rabin. The
i
ssue of what those
thresholds should be remains under review.

Q: But Rabin seemed to indicate the President already has made a decision?

A: There is no question that we have decided to update the level of controls to
refl
ect changes in
technology and the marketplace over the past two years. But the President has not
d
ecided exactly what
those levels will be.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE REPORT ON DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

BACKGROUND

On September 22, the House and Senate reached agreement on a \$243 billion
defense bu
dget for next year which
is \$6.7 billion more than requested by the Administration.

POINTS

-- Committed to maintaining best trained, best equipped, most ready armed forces
in
the world.

-- My budget protects readiness and ensures we are prepared to defend American
inte
rests.

-- Although the conferees did remove objectionable policy provisions and other
unacc
eptable
restrictions on my prerogatives as Commander in Chief and they did fund several
imp
ortant programs

of priority interest to this Administration (e.g., Nunn-Lugar and TRP), I am very concerned by the inclusion of almost \$7 billion for procurement and R&D spending we did not request.

-- I will, therefore, not sign the Defense Appropriations Bill in the absence of a broader agreement with Congress that provides adequate funding for crucial domestic programs that are underfunded in other appropriations bills -- I am prepared to work with you to try to achieve these objectives.

PEACEKEEPING

Background:

At the UN yesterday (September 26), Canada formally tabled a major study on improving the UN's rapid reaction capability for peacekeeping. The Washington Times carried an article on the Canadian study reporting its major findings and focusing on Canadian proposal to enhance "standby arrangements," whereby UN member states what kinds of peacekeeping capabilities they have available for possible deployment.

Q. What is the USG position on the Canadian recommendation for enhanced UN rapid reaction capabilities?

A. We strongly support the concept of strengthening UN rapid response capabilities and we welcome the Canadian study as an important contribution to this effort. We agree with many of the study's recommendations. We will be working with Canada and other concerned states to implement many of these recommendations as quickly as

possible.

Q. Does the USG support the proposal to enhance "standby arrangements" for peacekeeping?

We oppose the creation of a UN standby army. However, we support the idea that UN member states tell the UN what forces might be available for peacekeeping. Decisions to participate in UN operations will be made on a case-by-case basis. These decisions will reflect the guidelines adopted last year as part of the President's new policy on the reform of multilateral peace operations.

NUCLEAR MATERIAL SECURITY

Q: What is new in the Presidential directive on nuclear material security just released?

A: -- The directive reflects another step in the President's continuing efforts to address the risks of nuclear proliferation.

-- It calls for expanded and accelerated cooperation with Russia and the other FSU states, and pulls together a large number of USG efforts -- including State, Energy, Defense, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the national labs, and law enforcement agencies -- into a clearer organization led by the NSC staff.

-- (if pressed) It does not represent a dramatic departure from existing efforts. This has been an area of significant effort. The President believes we need to intensify those efforts.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 02 October 95 11:11
FROM Peters, Mary A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Ireland/Assorted [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Baker, Jane E.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Gray, Wendy
Joshi, M. Kay
Kessinger, Jodi
Millison, Cathy L.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

1. See page A14 of today's Post for a good article on Trimble.
2. FYI: The UUP has opened its office here -- free premises. Ann Smith is the local rep -- haven't met her yet but will soon.
3. Have asked State to ask Embassy London to invite Trimble to meet with TL in London 10/9. Need to make sure he is available. Have also asked VP's office for firm date/time of meeting so either you or TL can tell Trimble. I will submit schedule proposal for POTUS' drop-by as soon as VP's office sets time.

4. Your Trip:

London has you meeting with Mayhew/Ancram, Lyne, Embassy staff and will request Blair/Powell.

Kathy S has full schedule already lined up:

Weds: DUP (Robinson, Ian Jr, others) at 11:00, lunch with Trimble and other UUP types including Donaldson, and Jim Wilson, Hume at 3:00 and Adams afterwards, She is having dinner with a journalist named Tom Collins -- you are welcome.

Thurs: Alderdice, then Hutchinson and Adams (Ervine out of town, I think). Lunch in your honor with NIO, prison service and other civil service types. PM departure on train for Dublin

Have confirmed that you will be staying with JKS in Dublin. She will set up dinner for you Thurs eve. Friday will be GOI meetings. Left it to them to decide who.

In addition to the deliverables, (you have memo) big issue is for you to

consider how best to handle meetings with political leaders for POTUS in Belfast. Separate meetings with each (could be as many as 6) sends wrong signal. Reception with pull-asides one option. Separate, short meetings with Hume and Trimble and pull-asides for others might work.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 03 October 95 16:58
FROM Peters, Mary A.
CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SUBJECT Possible POTUS Drop-By ~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~
TO Sens, Andrew D.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017
By ~~KOE~~ NARA, Date ~~2/18/19~~
2017-0759-F

The new head of the Ulster Unionist Party(largest party in Northern Ireland), David Trimble, will be here Oct 31-Nov 1. VPOTUS has agreed to meet him, though no day/time is set yet. We would get a lot of mileage out of POTUS drop-by, as Trimble is key to goal of getting Northern Ireland peace process restarted before POTUS trip.

Long intro to short question: how does it look for those two days? (I am sending forward a schedule proposal and you may also hear from TL or NES about this.) Thanks

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 05 October 95 08:46
FROM Kessinger, Jodi
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Lunch re Ireland Trip [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Joshi, M. Kay
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Kay - do you have a list of invitees?

From: Joshi, M. Kay
To: Dohse, Fred J.; Peters, Mary A.; Soderberg, Nancy E.
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: Lunch re Ireland Trip [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Wednesday, October 04, 1995 04:45 PM

I have scheduled the lunch to discuss Ireland trip for Wednesday, October 11, at 12:00 in the White House Mess. Val Martinez from State will join.

I have cleared Martinez.

Any problems or questions, please let me know.

Thank you.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 05 October 95 16:05
FROM Walsh, Helen C.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Schedule [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Kyle, Robert D.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
Here you go...[[LEADERS.DOC : 4178 in LEADERS.DOC]]
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 5 October 95 16:4
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** LEADERS.DOC

Calendar of Key POTUS and VP International Events

10/10 -- President Zedillo of Mexico in Washington

VP Mtg with Malaysian Dep PM Anwar Ibrahim

10/11 -- Address Bank/Fund Meetings in Washington

10/15-23 -- VP Meeting w/ Argentine VP Carlos Ruckauf

10/22-23 -- UNGA in New York
Bilateral with Yeltsin of Russia
Pull-Aside with Cardoso of Brazil

TBD -- Jiang of China (in DC?)

10/20 -- President Demeril of Turkey (proposed) in D.C.

10/25 -- VP Mtg with Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan

10/27 -- Soeharto of Indonesia in D.C.

11/3 -- President Chirac of France in D.C.

11/19 -- APEC Leaders in Osaka, Japan

Proposed Bilats with China, Australia, Korea, Thailand, Indonesia (probably not

if Soeharto visits)

11/20-21 -- State Visit to Japan Summit

11/25 -- VP Mtg with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz

11/29 --

12/2 -- Presidential Trip to UK and Ireland

12/95 -- Proposed US-EC Summit (possibly in Spain)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Mary Peters to Jane Baker, et al., re: Ireland (1 page)	10/06/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[10/02/1995 - 10/14/1995]

2017-0759-F
ke5222

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 11 October 95 13:30
FROM Dohse, Fred J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Schedules [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Blinken, Antony J.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Along this line of thought, please put in a Scheduling Request for speech preparation time on November 27, one hour in length, as prep for the UK & Ireland trip.

From: Blinken, Antony J.
To: Dohse, Fred J.; Sens, Andrew D.
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1
Subject: Schedules
Date: Wednesday, October 11, 1995 01:22 PM

Andrew/Fred: Could I trouble you to pass along the most recent schedules you have for the following "trips":

1. UNGA
2. APEC/Japan
3. UK/Ireland/Spain

We've missed recent meetings and need to get geared up on speeches.

Thanks. Tony

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 12 October 95 09:28
FROM Dohse, Fred J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Kessinger, Jodi
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Jodi, please take for action. I believe Nancy's note means the scheduling proposals did not go forward -- they were for interviews with the POTUS in support of the UK & Ireland trip -- but I would like for you to check with Nancy to be sure. Thanks.

From: Naplan, Steven J.
To: Dohse, Fred J.
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1
Subject: [UNCLASSIFIED]sched. requests
Date: Thursday, October 12, 1995 08:21 AM

The two sched. request packages circulated back to me this morning, with a note from Nancy suggesting that the subject be discussed at today's 5pm Comm. Planning Mtg.

Am I to understand that the package has moved forward to Scheduling and that Nancy wants to talk SPECIFIC DETAILS at today's 5 pm, or that the package is on hold pending the 5 pm discussion today?

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 12 October 95 10:17
FROM Kessinger, Jodi
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Scheduling memo from Lucie [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Dohse, Fred J.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Fred - FYI

From: Peters, Mary A.
To: Kessinger, Jodi
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: RE: Scheduling memo from Lucie [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, October 12, 1995 10:04 AM

Lucie apologized for not getting back to us yesterday -- took some cold medicine that knocked her out. She says she is working on about 10 things but is trying to get to the memo. She does want NES to know that she has a 6:00 meeting with Erskine today.

From: Kessinger, Jodi
To: Peters, Mary A.
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: Scheduling memo from Lucie [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, October 12, 1995 09:55 AM

Has Lucie talked to you yet about the memo NES wanted to see before the 5:00 pm today on the Ireland trip? If not, I can call her to see where she is on it...

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 12 October 95 10:29
FROM Kessinger, Jodi
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: POTUS scheduling request for Ireland[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Dohse, Fred J.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

Fred, I spoke with Nancy and she said she did not sign them out and wants to talk about them at the 5 o'clock. Also, she mentioned that she really needs to talk about American press for the trip.

From: Dohse, Fred J.
To: Kessinger, Jodi
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: FW: [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, October 12, 1995 09:28 AM

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CC: /N, NonRecord at A1
Subject: [UNCLASSIFIED]sched. requests
Date: Thursday, October 12, 1995 08:21 AM

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 12 October 95 10:35
FROM Dohse, Fred J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: POTUS scheduling request for Ireland [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Kessinger, Jodi
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Thanks.

From: Kessinger, Jodi
To: Dohse, Fred J.
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: RE: POTUS scheduling request for Ireland[UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, October 12, 1995 10:29 AM

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To: Kessinger, Jodi
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: FW: [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, October 12, 1995 09:28 AM

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To: Dohse, Fred J.
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1
Subject: [UNCLASSIFIED]sched. requests
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on hold pending the 5 pm discussion today?

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 13 October 95 15:02
FROM Peters, Mary A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Urgent --press guidance on trip [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Baker, Jane E.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Gray, Wendy
Joshi, M. Kay
Kessinger, Jodi
Millison, Cathy L.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Jim Fetig is getting calls from Irish journalists/ London Times asking about TL's trip. Dennis Sandberg called this am to say that an Irish telejournalist is claiming TL is travelling to Dublin to "knock heads together ". (I told him to deny that.) Suggest we give Jim (and embassy press offices) guidance along following lines: Please advise asap

What is Tony Lake doing in London? Who is with him?

Mr.Lake is in London for discussions on a number of issues, including Northern Irealnd, Bosnia and the President's trip. He is accompanied by Deputy NSA Nancy Soderberg and Director for European Affairs Mary Ann Peters. He will meet with British officials as well as Northern Ireland political leaders who will be in London. We are not going to release the details of his schedule.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 14 October 95 11:12
FROM Peters, Mary A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT TL's Trip Guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Cullin, Brian P.
Fetig, James L.
Johnson, David T.
Naplan, Steven J.
Schuker, Jill A.
Wozniak, Natalie S.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY
Guidance on TL's trip to London, cleared by NES, is included in this package. Jim-- sorry it took so long -NES was very busy yesterday. [[OCT16GUI.DOC : 2832 in OCT16GUI.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 14 October 95 11:11

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** OCT16GUI.DOC
FOREIGN AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

October 13, 1995

EUROPE
Bosnia/Croatia
Ireland
Turkey
NATO Enlargement
Russia
CFE

MIDDLE EAST
Iran

ASIA
China

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba
Honduras
Mexico

AFRICA
Nigeria

MISCELLANEOUS
Export Control Reform
Defense
Cockburn Defense
CCW
U.S./UN Peacekeeping

BOSNIA/CROATIA

Diplomatic Track: Next Steps

ù The cease-fire has now entered into effect. There have been minor incidents of non-compliance.

ù As the President said, we call on all parties to abide by the terms of the cease-fire and seize the opportunity to work out their differences at the bargaining table.

ù Successful implementation of the cease-fire should give further impetus to the diplomatic efforts of our negotiators, together with their Contact Group partners, to complete a political settlement.

(More on terms of cease-fire)

ù This cease-fire will last for 60 days or until completion of Proximity Peace Talks and Peace Conference, whichever is later.

ù On the effective date the parties will ensure all military commanders issue and compel compliance with clear orders precluding all offensive operations, patrol and reconnaissance activities forward of friendly positions,

all offensive weapon' firing including sniper fire, the laying of additional mines, and the creation of additional barriers and obstacles.

ù All parties will immediately, upon the effective date, ensure all civilians and prisoners will be treated humanely and that all prisoners of war will be exchanged.

ù The parties will cooperate with the cease-fire monitoring activities of UNPROFOR.

ù All parties will provide free passage and unimpeded road access between Sarajevo and Gorazde along two primary routes for all non-military and UNPROFOR traffic.

Proximity Talks

ù On Sunday A/S Holbrooke and his team will depart for consultations in Paris, Moscow and the Balkan region in preparation for the upcoming proximity talks.

ù The parties agreed to begin proximity talks in late October. The agreed date is now October 31.

ù These talks will be followed by a peace conference in France. There may be other meetings after the peace conference before a final peace settlement is signed.

ù The talks will take place at a secluded location in the U.S. The exact location for the talks is still to be determined. The talks will not be in Washington D.C.

ù The talks will be co-chaired by A/S Holbrooke and EU negotiator Bildt. Each party will send a delegation able to make prompt decisions and commitments.

Peace Plan Implementation

ù The North Atlantic Council Wednesday approved the concept of operations for implementing a peace settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

ù Based on this approval, detailed planning by the NATO Military Authorities will proceed.

ù The actual number of forces required for the operation has not been determined and will depend, as we have said before, on the modalities of the peace agreement.

ù NATO will brief the UN, UNPF contributors and interested partnership for peace countries next week.

ù Russia will be invited to a "16-plus-one" meeting with the North Atlantic Council in the near future to discuss NATO's implementation planning.

Secretary Perry said he favors a 12-month time limit for the NATO-led implementation force that will implement a Bosnia settlement. What is U.S. policy?

ù It has been the U.S. position that the NATO-led operation to implement the military aspects of a Bosnia peace settlement should be of fixed duration.

ù This is also reflected in the NATO concept of operations approved by the North Atlantic Council on Wednesday.

ù We expect the operation can be completed in about a year, but no precise end date has yet been set.

ù The end date will need to take into account the terms of the peace settlement and the recommendations of NATO planners, who are now completing the OPLAN for the operation.

(If asked whether we will seek Congressional authorization for U.S. participation in IFOR)

ù The President has said that we would welcome and encourage an expression of Congressional support.

ù (If pressed:) While we do not believe Congressional authorization is required, we would welcome Congressional authorization when the time comes.

Military Stabilization

ù It is our goal to establish stability on the ground by the time the IFOR completes its mission.

ù Our preference is to establish a rough balance of forces between the Federation and the Bosnian Serbs through arms control measures that provide for a build-down.

ù Since arms control is not likely to be sufficient, in and of itself, to achieve a stable balance, we are prepared to equip and train Federation forces so that they have an effective self-defense capability.

ù This effort would be carried out separately from the NATO-led implementation force. It would involve, as a first step, the lifting of the arms embargo.

Air Strikes

ù Monday, F/A-18s and F-16s destroyed a Serbian command post near Tuzla, at UNPROFOR request, following Serb artillery attacks which killed two civilians and one Norwegian UN peacekeeper. As a precaution the Sarajevo airlift was suspended.

ù We continue to urge all parties to exercise restraint. The brutal Bosnian Serb attacks of recent days clearly worsen the chances of bringing the cease-fire into affect.

New Ethnic Cleansing/Reports of Mass Graves

ù Very disturbed by recent reports of renewed campaign of ethnic cleansing by the Bosnian Serbs. We condemn the detention of massive numbers of non-Serbs in Banja Luka.

ù The disappearance of large numbers of draft-aged men and the establishment of concentration-camp conditions are repugnant and must cease immediately.

ù Our charge at the U.S. embassy in Belgrade has raised the issue with President Milosevic and other high-level Serbian officials to express our indignation concerning reports of renewed campaign of ethnic cleansing in Bosnia.

ù He demanded that the Belgrade government do everything possible to ensure that the cease activities are halted immediately, as well as to respect the international humanitarian laws and the Fourth Geneva Convention.

ù Have raised with Serbian President Milosevic, stressing that all Muslim and Croat prisoners must be released unharmed.

ù Very concerned by reports of mass graves found in formerly Serb-held areas of western Bosnia.

ù We fully support the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in its investigation of war crimes.

ù We actively support international organizations such as the UNHCR and the Red Cross in their attempts to document the fate and the whereabouts of missing persons.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND

General Points on peace plan implementation

ù While many issues remain to be resolved in the negotiations, we have accelerated our internal preparations for the implementation of a possible peace settlement.

ù Just as American leadership is critical to the achievement of a peace settlement,

so will our leadership be critical to ensuring that the agreement is implemented successfully so that the conflict is ended for good.

ù Implementation will have many aspects -- a military implementation force (IFOR) to ensure that the parties maintain a cease-fire and withdraw their forces according to the requirements of the agreement; civilian efforts to safeguard human rights, assist in the return of refugees, help establish political institutions and deliver humanitarian aid; and a regional economic reconstruction program.

ù A range of organizations will be involved in the non-military aspects - the UN and its agencies, the OSCE, the European Union, and the International Financial Institutions.

ù We believe that, to be effective, the military implementation mission should be led by NATO, with a single chain of command and robust rules of engagement. A strong and decisive NATO presence on the ground at an early stage will provide the best deterrent against violations of the agreement and the resumption of hostilities.

ù It is our position that the implementation force would only be deployed if there is a settlement accepted by the parties. We are not planning to impose peace.

ù However, even after a settlement, there will be tensions among the parties and the possibility of violations of the agreement by local elements.

ù Therefore, we believe the NATO-led force must have a Chapter VII mandate and robust rules of engagement to ensure that the terms of the settlement are upheld, as well as to provide the capability for the force to defend itself.

ù The IFOR would likely include forces from non-NATO countries, who would

need to connect to the NATO command structure through liaison arrangements that are still being developed. We hope Russia and other members of the Partnership for Peace will form part of the IFOR.

ù Last Saturday Secretary of Defense Perry met with Russian Minister of Defense Graciov to discuss ways that Russia can contribute to IFOR. A number of approaches were discussed.

ù While some areas of common ground emerged, there are still important differences to be overcome, especially on the command-and-control arrangements.

ù Russia will be sending a military team to SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe) to participate in peace implementation force planning.

ù NATO planners are now developing a detailed OPLAN, building on previous planning for earlier peace plans and for UNPROFOR withdrawal.

ù Until the planning is completed, and until there is a clearer sense of the actual provisions of the peace settlement, it would be premature to speculate on the size of the overall force or the U.S. contribution.

ù But the President stands by his commitment -- first made in 1993 -- to contribute a substantial number of U.S. ground forces to a NATO-led force to assist in implementation of a Bosnia peace settlement, subject to consultations with the Congress.

ù (If pressed: The total number could be in the 50-70,000 range cited by Secretary Perry, including supporting forces as well as ground forces deployed to Bosnia. But it is, as we have stressed, premature to predict the actual force size.)

ù Similarly, it is too soon to predict what will be the cost of the U.S. contribution or the length of the operation.

ù NATO Secretary General Claes told the President October 2 that NATO planning for implementation was

developing quickly, and that U.S. leadership was critical to bringing peace to the region.

ù We intend to consult with the Congress as NATO planning and our own thinking evolve.

ù The President met with Congressional leaders September 29 to discuss U.S. negotiating strategy and thinking on implementation of a settlement. Secretary of State Christopher, Secretary of Defense Perry and Chairman of the JCS General Shalikashvili will brief Congressional leaders on the status of military planning next week.

September 26 New York Meeting

ù September 26 's New York meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Bosnia, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia produced another important step toward a peace settlement in Bosnia.

ù In a set of "further agreed basic principles" for a settlement, the three Foreign Ministers spelled out in greater detail the constitutional structures of Bosnia, including the establishment of a national parliament, Presidency and Constitutional Court. The new document builds on the September 8 agreement in Geneva.

ù In the new document, they also committed to holding free democratic elections under international supervision.

ù The parties have agreed that central government will have responsibility for conduct of foreign policy of Bosnia after a settlement. They are still negotiating on other functions of the central institutions --e.g. foreign trade, monetary policy, crime enforcement, etc.

September 8 Geneva Meeting

ù Important progress was made at the September 8 Geneva meeting between the foreign ministers of Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia, and Contact Group representatives. The three foreign ministers agreed to basic principles for further negotiations toward final settlement.

-- For the first time, all agreed that Bosnia-Herzegovina will continue as a single state, with its present borders, and with continuing international recognition.

-- Consistent with the Contact Group plan, all three agreed that under the terms of a settlement, Bosnia-Herzegovina will consist of two entities: the Federation established under last year's Washington Agreements, and a Bosnian Serb republic.

-- The 51-49 parameter of the Contact Group's territorial proposal will be the basis for a settlement, subject to any adjustments the parties make by mutual agreement.

-- The two entities will have the right to establish relationships with neighboring states, but these must be consistent with Bosnia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

-- The parties pledged to adhere to human rights standards, to ensure freedom of movement and the right of the displaced to return to their homes, and to collaborate on joint economic projects that will promote links among all of Bosnia's peoples.

ù As the President said, this was an important milestone on the path to peace.

ù These agreements are further testament to the international community's resolve and persistent diplomacy by our team, supported by our Contact Group partners.

ù All parties should now turn from the battlefield to the bargaining table and complete a political settlement. The time has come to end the fighting for good and begin the task of reconciliation and reconstruction in the

Balkans.

(If asked whether the new diplomatic effort divides Bosnia)

ù We have not partitioned Bosnia, nor do we intend to.

ù According to the Geneva and New York agreements, Bosnia-Herzegovina remains a single state, retaining its seat in international organizations and its bilateral diplomatic relations with other countries in the world, including the U.S.

ù As the President has said, we will strongly oppose the partition of Bosnia.

IRELAND

U.S. Role

ù We are committed to working with the two governments and the parties to help in the search for peace.

ù Thankful there has been a year in which the guns and bombs are silent.

ù First time in a generation there is real hope for a lasting peace and a more prosperous future. People of Belfast are finally living a normal life.

ù One can literally say that there are individuals walking the streets in Belfast alive today who would not be had we not gotten involved. American engagement has been an essential ingredient in the search for peace.

U.S. Meetings

ù We have had a number of contacts over the last several weeks about how to move the peace process forward.

ù Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams recently met with National Security Advisor

Anthon
y Lake. The Vice
President joined them for part of the meeting.

ù The Vice President and Mr. Lake met with UK Minister of State for Northern
Ireland
Michael Ancram.

ù On September 29, the President saw Irish Deputy Prime Minister, Dick Spring,
who w
as at the White
House for a meeting with the Vice President.

ù The Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Nancy
Soderbe
rg, recently conducted
a round of consultations with all parties in Ireland and the UK.

ù We are hopeful a way can be found to move things forward. Contacts with all
the p
arties are continuing.
We are not prepared to go into any detail.

NSA Lake's Trip to London

ù NSA Lake is in London this week for consultations with the British
Government on
Bosnia,
Northern Ireland, the President's trip, and other issues. While there, he will als
o meet with Northern
Ireland political leaders.

ù
ù If asked: Mr. Lake is accompanied by Deputy NSA Nancy Soderberg and
Director fo
r
European Affairs Mary Ann Peters.

Twin Track

ù We see a basis for progress in the "twin-track" proposal to begin inclusive talks
between the British and
Irish Governments and the Northern Ireland political parties and to establish an
int
ernational body to
address the issue of decommissioning the paramilitaries' weapons.

ù We will continue to encourage all sides to be flexible and find a way to move
the
process forward.

British Stalling on Talks?

ù As we have said, we hope that momentum will have been restored to the process by the time the President visits Northern Ireland at the end of November.

ù We believe Prime Minister Major is committed to achieving a lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

Position on Decommissioning:

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

Senator Mitchell to Chair Commission on Decommissioning?:

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

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

Election of hard-line Unionist David Trimble a setback?

ù Looking forward to working with Mr. Trimble as we have with the Unionists over the past year.

Deportations [Irish groups mounting a campaign against deportation of former IRA members, some who are married to U.S. citizens and/or have U.S. children. U.S. law provides no flexibility in prohibiting permanent residency to those linked to terrorism. We are looking into possible legislative waivers.]

ù Issue recently brought to our attention.

ù Law provides no flexibility on many cases.

ù Staff reviewing issue.

TURKEY

Marcus Case

Q: Any comment on the Turkish court action October 12 on the case of Amcit Reuters reporter Aliza (a-LEE-za) Marcus?

-- We are following this case very closely. Ms. Marcus is charged with "inciting racial enmity" in an article published under her by -line which was published in a Turkish newspaper.

-- The article contained allegations that Turkish military authorities forcibly evacuated villages in southeastern Turkey to deny access to them by terrorist PKK forces.

-- Her case came to trial in Istanbul on Thursday (October 12), but the court continued the case until November 9 after hearing arguments.

-- We have expressed our deep concern over this case to the Turkish government and urged that the charges against Ms. Marcus be dropped.

-- We will continue to work with Turkish authorities for a successful resolution to this case.

NATO ENLARGEMENT STUDY AND RUSSIA

Reaction to NATO enlargement study?

-- We welcome NATO approval on September 20 of its landmark study on enlarging the Alliance.

-- The study, which sets out the "how" and "why" of enlargement, was presented on Thursday (September 28) in Brussels to members of the Partnership for Peace (composed of CEE and NIS countries, including Russia). The general reaction was highly favorable.

-- Individual presentations will also be made to members who request them. NATO will assess the presentations and decide on next steps at its December 5 ministerial meeting in Brussels.

-- The study was commissioned by NATO Foreign Ministers meeting at NATO headquarters in December 1994.

-- The study is part of a gradual, deliberate process leading to the enlargement of the Alliance.

-- Our goal is to extend the security and stability represented by NATO into the new democracies that have arisen in Europe in the wake of the end of the Cold War.

-- By integrating them into NATO we hope to ensure the survival of their democratic and market economic reforms.

-- No decisions have yet been taken on whom to invite. Nor is there any timetable for when this will occur. Enlargement will only occur when NATO is satisfied that prospective members can contribute to the overall security of the Alliance.

-- The "how" part of the study sets out a number of steps that interested potential members must take in order to be considered for membership. These include political and military steps that contribute to the democratic goals and overall security of the Alliance.

-- We should stress that no Partnership for Peace members are a priori excluded from

the
possibility of becoming NATO members.

Russian Reaction to NATO Enlargement

-- In addition to enlargement, NATO is also pursuing establishment of a parallel relationship with Russia. This is being done in recognition of the important role Russia has to play in European security.

-- We are aware that Russia has concerns about NATO enlargement. Russian Ambassador

Churkin repeated these concerns following the enlargement briefing in Brussels on Thursday (September 28). We will continue working to overcome these concerns, which we believe are misplaced.

-- NATO enlargement is not aimed at Russia. NATO is a purely defensive organization. Our goal is to extend stability to areas of historic instability to ensure their future security.

-- Our purpose is to end the division of Europe, not to create new divisions.

-- At the same time, we have made clear to Moscow that enlargement will proceed in a gradual and transparent manner.

-- We strongly disagree with those who believe NATO should enlarge immediately just because Russia has concerns about enlargement.

-- Enlargement must be a deliberate process that takes into account our interests as well as those of our European partners and Allies.

NATO Adopts Go-Slow Approach on Enlargement

Can you comment on press reports from Williamsburg that NATO has adopted a go-slow approach to enlargement due to concerns over Russia? Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev even welcomed

the rep
orts.

-- As Secretary Perry made clear yesterday (October 5), this is a false report.

NAT

O has not

adopted a go-slow approach to enlargement but is pursuing the "gradual,
deliberate a
nd transparent
process" leading to enlargement that was foreseen by the Alliance from the very
begi
nning.

-- There has been no acceleration or deceleration to the process.

-- NATO's approach to enlargement is spelled out clearly in the NATO
enlargement stu

dy which

was approved by NATO on September 20 and presented to members of the
Partnership for

Peace in

Brussels on September 28.

-- No timetable exists at present, but NATO is committed to moving ahead.

RUSSIA/NIS

Current Items

Reaction to Decision to Use Multiple Routes for Exporting Caspian Oil

-- Welcome decision by Azerbaijan International Oil Company (AIOC) to
develop multip

le export

routes from Caspian for transport of early oil extracted by AIOC.

-- Believe multiple routes will enhance AIOC's ability to export oil to Western
and

traditional

markets by promoting competitive business practices in oil transport, increasing
exp

ort capacity, and

encouraging increased oil production.

-- All countries in region benefit from decision. Expect it to foster greater coope
ration among

countries in region, improving prospects for development and stability.

AIOC Decision a Loss for Russia?

-- Not at all. See this as win-win situation. Considerable early oil will be transported from Caspian through Russia. And multiple routes could increase Russia's own capacity to develop and export Russian oil.

Russian Threat to Invade Baltics if They Join NATO?

-- Russian press reports allude to new draft defense doctrine, which allegedly state
s Russia should
deploy tactical nuclear weapons in Belarus and Kaliningrad and occupy Baltic states
should those states
join NATO.

-- Status of this irresponsible and inflammatory alleged doctrine is unclear. Foreign Minister
Kozyrev told press he was unaware of any new Russian military doctrine. Other senior
Russian officials
have said document has no official endorsement.

-- U.S. supports independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Estonia, Latvia and
Lithuania. Also support good relations between Baltic states and Russia.

General Items

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. Transformation underway will be complex, protracted. Struggle
going on
between those who support reform and those who oppose or fear change.

-- Engagement producing important successes: reducing nuclear threat, over 50%
of R

ussian

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. It helps reformers succeed in building a democracy and a market economy, and it helps reduce nuclear threat to U.S. Not in our interest to cut this assistance.

Russian Concerns about NATO Enlargement

-- Understand Russia has concerns about NATO enlargement. Intend to manage enlargement process in deliberate, transparent manner that threatens no country and strengthens security and stability of Europe as a whole.

-- Russia a key player in building stable, undivided Europe. Our goal is to develop NATO-Russia

relationship in parallel with NATO's process of taking in new members. Robust NATO-Russia relationship in interests of U.S., Europe and Russia.

Iran Reactor Sale

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

-- Have made clear and continue to stress our opposition to any nuclear cooperation with Iran, given Tehran's ambitions to acquire nuclear weapons capability.

Chechnya

-- Have seen reports that Russians have suspended peace process over recent

Chechen attacks, including last weekend's attempt to assassinate Russian force commander in Groznyy. Condemn attacks like that, whose purpose is to undermine the fragile effort to find negotiated settlement.

-- Dispute in Chechnya can only be resolved by negotiated settlement. Urge sides to work together to implement military agreement and to find political solution.

CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (CFE) TREATY

ù The United States and our NATO Allies have for some time been looking at ways to address Russian and Ukrainian concerns about the Treaty's "flank" limits.

ù Last [] month NATO presented a proposal to Russia in Brussels for a new approach to resolving this issue. Russia has reacted cautiously and will study the offer further.

ù The strategic picture has changed dramatically since the Treaty was signed in 1990. Neither the Warsaw Pact nor the Soviet Union exist. Forces once deployed by the USSR as far west as Eastern Germany have withdrawn to Russia. We are looking at ways to respond to those changes, while maintaining the key elements of the Treaty.

ù NATO has developed this proposal as it prepares for the CFE Review Conference, established by the Treaty for May, 1996. Our goal is to preserve the viability of the Treaty, which remains a cornerstone of European security.

ù The "flank" issue does not concern the overall equipment limit for Russia and Ukraine, but the restrictions which the Treaty places on the amount of equipment permitted in certain regions.

Ru
 ssia and Ukraine have
 participated fully in the Treaty's implementation over the past three years, destroy
 ing thousands of pieces
 of Treaty-limited equipment and submitting to hundreds of inspections under the
 term
 s of the Treaty.

ù We and our Allies continue to reject completely the Russian idea of an
 "exclusion
 zone" in its Caucasus
 region. There is no basis for such an "exclusion zone" in the Treaty.

ù Any solution must be acceptable to all Treaty parties. The forum for negotiation
 will be the CFE Joint
 Consultative Group in Vienna.

(If asked about statement by Senator Helms staff that Treaty changes are not
 likely
 to be approved "anytime
 soon":)

ù Any agreement along the lines of the NATO proposal would require the
 approval of C
 ongress.

IRAN SANCTIONS BILL

Q: What is the administration's position on the bill Senator D'Amato introduced
 on S
 eptember 8,
 targeting foreign trade with Iran's petroleum sector?

A: We support the objective of limiting Iran's income while the government
 directs i
 ts resources to
 the support of objectionable policies. We appreciate the Committee's attention to
 t
 his effort.

However, this proposal would not be effective in discouraging trade with Iran.
 Alt
 hough it
 would advance our policy of pressuring Iran, it would harm American economic
 interes

ts and upset our
relation with key allies and foreign industry.

Some of our major allies--such as Canada, the EU, and Japan--have substantial
trade
relations
with Iran and would consider even a limited US-imposed secondary boycott an
intrusiv
e trade barrier.

A unilateral boycott would be inconsistent with our commitments under the
GATT and
would
invite retaliation from some of our major trading partners.

It could reverse the progress we have made on lifting the secondary and tertiary
Ar
ab League
boycott of Israel. It would be very difficult to square our free trade arguments on
this issue with a
unilateral secondary boycott of Iran.

For all of these reasons we are not supporting the bill at this juncture, but welco
me further
discussions with Congress on these issues.

CHINA

Three Gorges

Background: An article in today's (Friday's) WSJ notes that an IWG has
recommended
to Ex-Im Bank that the
Chinese Three Gorges Dam project not be financed. The article extensively and
accur
ately quotes a memo signed
by Sandy Berger.

Points

-- NSC concluded that the USG should not offer commercial assistance to the
Three Go
rges
project because of environmental and human rights concerns related to the
project.

-- We have opposed projects with similar concerns at the World Bank and believe our policy should be consistent in this case.

-- We believe any effort to provide commercial assistance would be taken to court for a protracted period anyway.

-- We have significant concerns about the project's financial feasibility. We believe that official Chinese government estimates of cost may be far too low.

-- The decision is not binding on the Ex-Im Bank. The board will consider our conclusions and base its decisions on the statutory requirements for financial, technical, environmental soundness.

-- The NSC conclusion does not preclude U.S. companies from doing business at Three Gorges. It only extends to the role of the USG in the project.

CUBA

Q: WHAT IS THE REACTION OF THE WHITE HOUSE TO SENATOR DOLE'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE WILL BRING THE HELMS/BURTON BILL TO THE SENATE FLOOR FOR DEBATE TODAY?

-- The Administration believes that the Cuban Democracy Act provides all of the authority the President needs to carry out a firm and effective Cuba policy.

-- President Clinton demonstrated with his decisions last Friday both the principle and the practice of the Cuban Democracy Act when he strengthened enforcement of the US embargo and our support for the Cuban people.

-- The Administration has indicated its concerns with provisions of the Helms

and Bu
rton bills that
restrict Presidential authority.

-- They would also keep us from taking effective actions during a difficult transition period in Cuba and make an equitable solution to property issues in Cuba less likely.

Q: WILL THE PRESIDENT VETO THE HELMS BILL IF PASSED?

-- The President wishes to maintain the bipartisan basis of US Cuba policy. He hopes to reach an agreement with the Congress to avoid a public division over Cuba policy that will only benefit the Castro dictatorship.

CASTRO VISA APPLICATION

Background: President Castro applied for a visa on October 9 as head of the Cuban delegation to the special session of the UNGA to commemorate the UN's 50th anniversary.

Points

- ù President Castro applied for a visa on October 9 to attend the special session of the UNGA.

- ù The State Department will be considering his application in light of the United States' international obligations and in accordance with U.S. law.

- ù The US has an obligation not to impede the transit of representatives of UN member states to its headquarters in New York.

- ù The U.S. has never denied a visa to a head of state or head of government of a UN member state who requested access to the UN headquarters.

- ù Castro himself applied for and received visas in 1960 and 1979 to attend sessions of the General Assembly in New York.

CUBAN DEMOCRACY ACT

-- The President decided to take a series of steps to invigorate the Cuban Democracy Act's (CDA) goal of promoting a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba.

-- These steps are consistent with the spirit and the letter of the CDA and implement precisely what it calls for: Use the embargo effectively to put pressure on the Castro government and help those people and forces in Cuba that are struggling for democratic change.

-- Nothing in these decisions reflects a weakening of our commitment to the embargo.

On the contrary: Every element of the embargo remains in place and the means to enforce it will be strengthened. At the same time, this Administration will reenergize its efforts to reach out to the Cuban people through the free flow of ideas and information and by strengthening the island's fledgling civil society.

ENFORCING THE EMBARGO

-- The President has directed that the office in charge of enforcing the embargo, the Office of Foreign Assets Control be significantly beefed up, both here and in Miami.

-- The Attorney General is also reviewing how best to enforce the provisions of the embargo.

-- If we are serious about going after those who violate the embargo, then we ought to make sure that we have rules that can be complied with. Today, many Cuban-Americans circumvent the travel rules and go to Cuba without a license. They do not do it to flout the law or because they do not believe in the embargo. They do it because of the time it takes to get the license and because in many instances time is

of the essence. Therefore, the President has decided to provide a general license for Cuban-Americans to make an annual visit to Cuba for humanitarian reasons. This will help those who really need to travel on an urgent basis. It will cut down on violations of the embargo. And it will make enforcement of the law fairer and easier.

REACHING OUT TO THE CUBAN PEOPLE

-- We share the CDA's commitment to promote democracy in Cuba through the power of ideas and by reaching out to the Cuban people.

-- Our other decisions are designed to strengthen those on the island who can be agents of change: Human rights activists, dissidents, independent organizations.

-- First, the President has authorized the establishment of reciprocal news bureaus in Cuba and the U.S. Of course, we will not approve Cuban bureaus until a full range of US news bureaus are granted entry to Cuba. This decision will significantly increase the flow of news to and from Cuba, thereby helping the Cuban people escape their state's monopoly over information.

-- Second, we will allow U.S. NGOs to help their counterparts in Cuba in a variety of ways.

-- US NGOs will be authorized to provide support to human rights organizations and other NGOs in Cuba.

-- The USG will be providing a grant to Freedom House to work with Cuban NGOs to advance the cause of democracy.

-- We will allow the sale and donation of communications equipment -- such as fax machines, copiers, computers, etc. -- to Cuban NGOs who promote democratic values and

d respect for
human rights.

-- Third, travel regulations will be amended to clarify who can and cannot go to Cuba
a. Under these new regulations, transactions to finance tourist travel to Cuba remain prohibited. Like other elements of the embargo, this ban will be more strictly enforced than before. At the same time, the rules will make clear that travel for scientific, news-gathering, educational, cultural, religious purposes, or for the purpose of helping independent activities on the island, is permitted.

WESTERN UNION

-- Finally, the President has decided to authorize Western Union to set up offices here and in Cuba to send wire transfers more simply and at a lower cost to those who need to pay emigration fees or for family emergencies. The rules on remittances remain the same -- Western Union simply will make transfers easier and cheaper.

HONDURAS

Background: The Honduran human rights ombudsman is conducting investigations into reported abuses which took place in Honduras in the 1980s. In conjunction with his investigation he has requested access to U.S. government files which may have relevant information.

Points

Dr. Balladares, the human rights ombudsman for Honduras, has requested that certain U.S. government documents relevant to his investigation be made available.

ù State Department, which initially received the request, will shortly begin reviewing appropriate documents for declassification and release to Dr. Balladares.

ù We anticipate other agencies will work with State Department to provide similar assistance to Dr. Balladares.

ù On September 12 the DCI confirmed that the CIA was currently conducting a review of what happened in Honduras during the 1980's. (Deutch National Press Club quote: "I expect that we will learn lessons from that review -- lessons about how to not do things while I'm Director and in the future."

)

MEXICO

General Readout Points

ù Zedillo demonstrated strong leadership in economics and politics with impressive results.

ù Both U.S./Mexico have benefited from bold decisions made last winter to stem Mexico's liquidity crisis.

ù NAFTA is a success: side agreements on labor and environment working.

ù Welcome early repayment, recognize difficulty of recession, urge Zedillo to stay course.

ù Recognize significant progress on range of tough issues

ù Transfer this week of 12 U.S. helicopters positive step (counter-drug). Zedillo proposed reforms of judicial system also critical.

ù We urge intensified efforts against cartels joint development of long-term training and increased cooperation with us.

ù Extradition of Mexican nationals would deny Mexico as safehaven for criminals.

ù Welcome actions against criminal smuggling of illegal immigrants, fulfillment of other "Zacatecas" commitments, recent agreement on interior repatriation program.

ù Urge stepped up enforcement of existing laws against migrant smuggling. Propose two governments consider concrete measures to stem border criminality, violence, ask senior staffs to work quickly to take action.

ù Urge broader commitment to economic development along the border, including infrastructure, legal crossing points, environmental protection -- complement to NAFTA.

ù Committed to NAFTA and prompt action on bilateral trade irritants i.e. tariff acceleration and small package delivery regulations would enhance success. (Zedillo discussed with Mickey Kantor, Mark McLarty.)

Trade

ù Understand impact of financial crisis on jobs/income in U.S. and Mexico would have been much worse without NAFTA. Appreciate Mexico continues to honor NAFTA commitments. Appreciate resolution of tire certification and Metalclad issues.

ù To show NAFTA working, Mexico must be more forthcoming in addressing outstanding bilateral trade issues: speeding tariff cuts in wine, flat glass industries and small package delivery.

Law Enforcement/Counternarcotics

ù Shared concerns on threat of organized crime, narcotraffickers pose to national security of both nations.

ù Recent cooperation impressive. Three binational task forces targeting cartels, re

cent payment to Mexico of \$6 million in asset-forfeiture funds, delivery of 12 helicopters serve mutual interests.

- ù Need to improve reliability of local-level law enforcement -- corruption problems in both countries.

- ù Capture and when appropriate extradition of major traffickers would send strong signal.

Migration

- ù Strongly oppose anti-immigrant legislation. Recognize responsibility to respect rights of all individuals, including those who are not U.S. citizens.

- ù Understand that immigration driven by market forces.

- ù Both countries need a border that works: controls illegal crossings, stops criminality, well-functioning ports of entry and conducive to commercial activities.

- ù Last year apprehensions of illegal immigrants along the U.S.-Mexico border increased 26 percent, and may see

seasonal increase this February-May.

- ù Mexico has taken good first steps -- augmented police forces along the border, stopped port runners and closed tunnels in Nogales used by criminals to enter the U.S.

- ù Welcome concrete actions to break up alien smuggling rings, to defuse danger of border violence resulting from congregations of unemployed near border.

- ù Do not want this to escalate as partisan political issue into which Mexico will be drawn. Must find cooperative ways to deal more effectively with this issue.

- ù Have announced a pilot program to repatriate illegal migrants from San Diego to the interior of Mexico. 10,000 people will be repatriated this way in the first year.

Alien Smuggling

ù Appreciate help in landing interdicted Chinese migrants and repatriating them from Mexico. (U.S. reimbursed Mexico \$785,000 for April repatriation.)

ù Brutal smuggling rings result in gross abuses against migrants. Appreciate continued cooperation in temporarily landing migrants should future incidents arise.

Border/Environment

ù Environmental cooperation along border is improving but population growth outstrip our efforts.

ù Pleased NAFTA-associated Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and NADB ANK off to good start. Committed to full funding for NADBank.

ù Carbon I/II emissions of concern, know you are running tests, believe there should be technical discussion regarding emissions issue.

ù Believe we are close to finalizing a joint environmental mapping project -- important initiative that should receive both governments' support.

ù Border 2000 an important program, EPA has given 14 related grants to tribal and local governments, NGOs and community organizations.

Ruiz Massieu Extradition (RTQ)

ù Understand concern. Justice worked to press this case in our courts. However, cannot control judge's ruling. Will continue to examine options.

Tuna/Dolphins (RTQ)

ù Respect progress Mexico and other members of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission have made reducing dolphin mortality.

ù Declaration signed in Panama last week was a significant step that we hope will enable us to amend our law.

ù Will work with Congress on this.

Hemispheric Diplomacy

ù Zedillo speech at OAS will place these issues discussed in a hemispheric context.

ù Many issues we discussed today addressed at Summit of the Americas. Welcome active participation in Summit follow-up.

NIGERIA

Background: Nigeria announced on Tuesday long prison sentences for those Nigerian military officers and civilians accused of coup-plotting including four life sentences, 15 years for former President Olusegun Obasanjo and human rights activist Beko Ransome-Kuti and 25 years for General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua.

Q: What is your reaction to Nigeria's decision to impose long sentences on former President Obasanjo and others?

A: The United States strongly condemns the long prison sentences imposed on those Nigerian military officers and civilians accused of coup-plotting including four life sentences, the 15 year terms dealt former President Obasanjo and human rights activist Beko Ransome-Kuti

and the
25 year term
imposed on General Yar'Adua. Their trials were conducted secretly, and the
United States
is aware of
no evidence to substantiate the charges.

Since the arrests began last March, the United States, the international
community
and a broad
spectrum of Nigerians have consistently deplored the secret process that has
resulted
in the denial of due
process and application of harsh sentences.

We also remain concerned about reports of maltreatment and the failure to afford
regular
medical treatment to those detained.

The United States reiterates its call upon the Nigerian Government to speed the
transition to
democracy starting by the release all political detainees immediately and
unconditionally.

Q: Will the United States impose additional sanctions?

A: The United States will keep all measures under review as it looks for progress
in
Nigeria's
transition to democracy and on the release of the detainees.

EXPORT CONTROLS ON COMPUTERS

The announced revisions of U.S. export controls on computers are designed to
enhance
the effectiveness of our
export control system, protect our national security, and ease regulatory burdens
on
both government and
industry.

New levels set to avoid trying to control the uncontrollable, in light of the enormous advances over the past two years in capabilities of computing systems in widespread commercial use.

In addition, we will continue to implement Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative (EPCI), which provides authority for government to block exports of computers even below the new thresholds to end-uses or end-users of military or proliferation concern. Criminal as well as civil penalties apply to violators of the EPCI.

Department of Commerce developing additional measures to inform exporters of obligations and potential proliferation and other security risks.

(If asked about multilateral coordination)
Administration consulting with Japan in context of bilateral arrangement on high performance computers. Also consulting with partners engaged in negotiations to establish successor to COCOM (the New Forum), to promote consistent approach to computers.

(If asked) The revised controls will become effective after they are implemented in formal Commerce Department regulations.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE REPORT ON DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Background: On September 29, the House rejected by a wide margin the conference report on the FY 1996 Defense Appropriations Bill. As reported by the conferees, the bill would have provided for a \$243 billion defense budget for next year -- \$6.7 billion more than requested by the Administration. The bill's defeat in the House was attributable to a strong bloc of "pro-life" Members concerned by the watering down of the House-passed

provision in the bill on abortion and other Members opposed to the increase in spend
ing for programs such as
the B-2 and National Missile Defense.

Points

-- Committed to maintaining best trained, best equipped, most ready armed forces
in
the world.

-- The Administration's budget protects readiness and ensures we are prepared to
def
end
American interests.

-- Although the conferees did remove objectionable policy provisions and other
unacc
eptable
restrictions on my prerogatives as Commander in Chief and they did fund several
imp
ortant programs
of priority interest to this Administration (e.g., Nunn-Lugar and TRP), I am very
co
ncerned by the
inclusion of almost \$7 billion for procurement and R&D spending we did not
request.

-- With the defeat of the Conference Report by the House, the bill now goes back
to
the
conference to be reworked. As the conferees consider how to revise the bill to
impr
ove its prospects
of ever being enacted into law, it is important that they understand that absent a b
roader agreement with
Congress that provides adequate funding for crucial domestic programs that are
under
funded in other
appropriations bills, the President will veto any defense appropriations bill that a
dds extra billions for
defense programs not in my request.

DEFENSE SPENDING

Background: Andrew Cockburn wrote article on defense spending in the New

York Times
on October 3 highly
(unfairly) critical of defense budget. Bacon letter to editor printed October 8 refuted claims.

Points

- ù Article's claims/facts are incorrect. Administration has maintained most ready military in history of this nation; preserved investment for future modernization; simultaneously instituting a requisition/procurement reform to reap savings for taxpayers.

- ù Performance of forces in Rwanda, Haiti, and Bosnia skies, and rapid response to potential threat from Iraqi forces to Kuwait last year, all attest to superb readiness of our forces.

- ù (if asked: DoD did not contribute money for bonuses for Martin Marietta/Lockheed merger; no special payments paid to Martin Marietta for purchase of General Dynamics' aerospace.)

- ù (if asked: Perry, Deutch, and Kaminski, do not "control" defense contractor that received Defense contract. They have investment partnership which helped finance about dozen small companies, including several that won defense contracts. They recused themselves completely from dealings with these companies, and the SASC approved arrangements.)

- ù (other incorrect facts: refer to DoD for additional details. These include:

- ù The defense budget has actually fallen by 40% after inflation -- not 21% -- since its peak in the Cold War (1985).

- ù Bottom-Up Review sized our Armed Forces to ensure they could fight and win two Major or Regional Contingencies (MRCs) "nearly simultaneously". Last fall we faced possibility of two such "real threat" MRCs: Iraq mobilization of units on Kuwaiti border and confrontation

with D
PRK over
nuclear program.

ù Number of other nations' fighters are already at rough parity with our current air superiority fighter, the F-15C. The F-22 is needed to retain this air superiority.

ù The unique capabilities of the C-17 provides access to twice as many airfields during a crisis than with the C-5 -- important for our new security strategy which is not focused on the Central Front in Europe.

ù The Navy is preserving its undersea superiority by building quieter submarines (SEAWOLF and SSBNs) while retaining a larger number of older, less quiet, but effective submarines because of budget dictates.)

CONVENTION ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CCW) REVIEW CONFERENCE (LANDMINES/LASERS)

-- The Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) Review Conference will conclude its

scheduled three week session today. Because of the difficulties encountered in reaching agreement on strengthening the CCW landmines protocol, the Review Conference will be unable to conclude its work now.

-- Today the Conference participants will take a decision on a proposed recess. The U.S. will press for an early resumption of the Conference.

-- Primary U.S. objective has been and remains to strengthen the CCW's restrictions on the use of

landmines. We are gravely concerned with humanitarian tragedy caused by the indiscriminate use of these weapons.

-- The U.S. has advanced the principal proposals to improve the CCW "landmines" protocol.

Though these proposals have the support of many nations, a number of countries continue to resist our proposed improvements. We prefer a recess to an agreement which does not significantly improve landmine restrictions.

-- (If asked) The U.S. supported, and the conference has reached consensus on, a protocol prohibiting the use of so-called "blinding" laser weapons.

-- (If asked about the Leahy moratorium amendment adopted by the Senate) That amendment is currently being considered by the conferees on the FY 1996 defense authorization bill, and we remain hopeful that they will be able to reconcile the goals of this provision with the military-operational concerns General Shalikashvili has expressed so forcefully to the conference.

-- Ambassador Michael J. Matheson, Principal Deputy Legal Advisor to the Department of State, has been leading our delegation.

U.S./UN PEACEKEEPING

Background: The Washington Times carries a story on an Army medic stationed in Germany who refused to don UN insignia after his unit was ordered to deploy to Macedonia as part of the UN Preventive Deployment (UNPREDEP) operation. In August, the paper devoted a front-page story to the case of Spc. Michael New,

reporting that New would not agree to serve in a UN operation because "I swore alleg
iance to my country not
to the UN."

The Times further reports that Rep Robert Dornan (R-CA) and 5 other
Republican Congr
essmen sent President
Clinton a letter on Friday requesting "a full legal and constitutional analysis of t
he justification of your orders
placing members of the U.S. armed forces under the 'command' of foreign UN
offices,
especially your orders
to U.S. Army Spec. Michael New."

Points

-- On current U.S. policy concerning placing U.S. troops under foreign or UN
"comman
d":

Under long-standing U.S. policy, most recently reaffirmed by the President in his
M
ay 1994
"Policy on Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations," the President retains and
will
never relinquish
command authority over U.S. forces. On a case by case basis, the President will
con
sider placing
appropriate U.S. forces under the operational control of a competent UN
commander fo
r specific UN
operations authorized by the Security Council. The UN operation in Macedonia is
a c
ase where the
President has made this judgment.

-- If asked whether this policy is new or adopted only under the Clinton
Administrat
ion:

There is nothing new about this policy. U.S. military personnel have participated
in UN peace
operations since 1948. American forces have served under the operational control
of
foreign
commanders since the Revolutionary War, including in World War I and II,
Operation D
esert Storm, and

in NATO since its inception.

-- Refer all questions relating to the specific case of Michael New to the Pentagon.

-- Regarding questions relating to the letter by Rep. Dornan et al.:

The President has not received the letter quoted by the Washington Times.