

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 05 September 95 19:21
FROM Bell, Robert G.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Daily Guidance Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Andreasen, Steven P.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

Pls. send them a new entry on French nuclear testing, including the Q&A's.
I will separately send in an item on the Nunn ABM compromise.

From: Wozniak, Natalie S.
To: @NSC - NSC Staff
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: Daily Guidance Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Tuesday, September 05, 1995 07:10 PM

[[SEP05GUI.DOC : 4915 in SEP05GUI.DOC]]

Please review and forward your updates to @PRESS by 10:00 a.m. tomorrow
(Wednesday,
September 6). Thanks.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

5 September 95 19:7

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

SEP05GUI.DOC
FOREIGN AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

September 5, 1995

Bosnia/Croatia

Panama/Perez Balladares Meeting

Jerusalem 3000

Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process

Iraq

Kashmir

China

Ireland

Russia

BOSNIA/CROATIA

Response to Sarajevo Market Bombing

-- NATO and the UN have resumed their air campaign because of Bosnian Serb refusal to

agree to

conditions laid down over the weekend by NATO and the UN. The conditions include:

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

around Sarajevo;

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

-- complete freedom of movement for the UN and NGOs, including the opening of

ground routes and the Sarajevo airport.

-- Despite pledges by Bosnian Serb political leaders during the day Monday that they

accepted the

three conditions, military commanders failed to carry out the promises. Only a hand

ful of heavy weapons

were moved.

-- The resumption of the NATO/UN campaign was a necessary step in view of the failure

of the

Bosnian Serbs to comply with the NATO/UN conditions, as conveyed to them by the NATO

Council and

UN commander General Janvier.

-- The NATO/UN action, which began in response to the August 28 attack on the Sarajevo marketplace, should leave the Bosnian Serbs in no doubt about the determination of the Alliance and the UN to follow through on their commitments to protect safe areas.

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

Objective:

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

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

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

(If pressed for details of the response)

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

(If asked about coordination between NATO and the UN)

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

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

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

Assessment of the Operation:

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

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

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

Downed French Pilot:

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

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

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

ECMM Team:

-- We are elated that the team is released and back home in Madrid.

Holbrooke Mission:

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

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

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

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

(If pressed for details of the negotiations)

-- But we are not prepared to get into the substance of ongoing, confidential
negoti
ations.

Effect of the NATO bombing on the negotiating process:

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

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

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

Will We Go To Pale?

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

What about Russian criticism?

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

CORE BOSNIA POINTS

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

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

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

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

ity we continue to try to take advantage of.

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

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

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

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

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

-- No.

-- We have long said we would be willing to participate in a NATO-led effort, under

previously-specified conditions, to help implement a viable peace settlement.

Are You Considering Fewer Troops?

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

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

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

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

ial trades.

Did the Bosnians reject our plan out of hand?

-- No.

Mini Marshall Plan?

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

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

Haiti or Cyprus Model?

-- Avoid such comparisons.

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

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

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

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

Give Up on Multi-ethnic Bosnian State?

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

-- Supported Federation, combined Croat-Muslim enterprise.

Croatians Engaged in Ethnic Cleansing?

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

onal relief
agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

Shattuck Report On Atrocities

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

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

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

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

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

What About Kosovo?

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

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

Second-level Ethnic Cleansing in Sandzak, Vojvodina

-- We have urged Serbian authorities to enforce laws preventing the eviction of ethnic minorities

from their homes in the aim of making room for Krajina refugees.

U.S. Relief to Krajina Serbs

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

Reconstruction Aid

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

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

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

PANAMA

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

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

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

-- Bases issue may arise during President Perez Balladares' Official Working Visit w

ith President
Clinton tomorrow.

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

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

-- U.S. bases serve several useful purposes, including support for hemispheric
count
ernarcotics
operations, possible defense of Canal, and humanitarian relief and other U.S.
missio
ns.

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

What else will President Clinton and President Perez Balladares discuss?

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

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

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

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

environmen
tal protection.

JERUSALEM 3000

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

celebrations? Was there any official USG representation?

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

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

Ambassador Indyk had prior commitments and could not attend.

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

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

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

ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN PEACE PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

IRAQ

If asked:

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

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

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

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

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

KASHMIR

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

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

Points

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

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

CHINA

UN WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

Q: Why is the First Lady being critical of the Chinese government at the Women's Conference in Beijing?

A: Mrs. Clinton delivered a major speech at the Women's Conference today in Beijing. She addressed the larger women's issues that are the focus of the conference agenda.

Remarks about restrictions on activities at the NGO forum reflect the frustrations and concerns of many American

delegates to the forum. We have raised these repeatedly with the Chinese organizers

The First

Lady's remarks about such issues as forced abortions and other issues should not be interpreted as solely critical of China. The issues, concerns and problems she raised in her speech are relevant to many countries.

In

addition to family planning abuses, which most news media have viewed as critical of China, she also raised child prostitution, rape, abuse in the home, genital mutilation, and several other violations of the human rights of women. These can be applied to many other countries.

Mrs.

Clinton's general theme was: Women's rights are human rights.

To focus

on remarks interpreted to be critical of China is to miss the main point of her presentation.

Q: Will the

First Lady be meeting with any Chinese officials?

A: There are

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

Q: What are

the most important issues at the conference, if China is not the focus?

A:

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

For

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

In the

United States, nearly one in five households is headed by a single parent and

more than one-third of the single families headed by women live in poverty.

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

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

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

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

A: Nonsense.

The

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

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

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

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

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

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

Religion:

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

Gender:

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

Q: Harry Wu

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

A: No. We

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

Q: Aren't

you concerned that Mrs. Clinton's participation will send the wrong message to the Chinese on human rights?

A: No.

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

Mrs.

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

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

Q: Will Mrs. Clinton be meeting with dissidents?

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

Q: Do you have any comment on the Chinese Government's efforts to restrict demonstrations and ban criticism of the government or its leaders at the Women's Conference?

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

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

MONGOLIA TRIP

Q: Why is the First Lady going to Mongolia?

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

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

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

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

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

Q: What will she do there?

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

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

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

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

IRELAND

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

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

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

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

President's Trip Affected?

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

British Stalling on Talks?

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

Position on Decommissioning:

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

Decommissioning a Precondition to Talks:

- It is up to the parties to resolve the remaining obstacles.
- We continue to urge all parties to address outstanding issues seriously and move to talks that will lead to a lasting settlement.
- The President has not said that he favors discussing decommissioning of IRA weapons at new, all-party talks rather than before them. He has said that decommissioning remains an essential element of the peace process, and he has urged the IRA and loyalist paramilitaries to begin to discuss decommissioning seriously.

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

Senator Mitchell to Chair Commission on Decommissioning?:

- The two governments and parties are discussing the proposal. Have not yet made a decision.
- It's premature to discuss any U.S. Government or private citizen role until there is a formal decision.

Resignation of Ulster Unionist Party Chairman Jim Molyneux

- Jim Molyneux has been the leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, the largest party in Northern

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

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

RUSSIA

Current Items

Bomb Attack on Georgian Leader Shevardnadze

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

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

Fred Cuny

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

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

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

Chechnya

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

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

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

General Items

Yeltsin's Health

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

U.S. Stake in Relationship

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

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

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

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

Iran Reactor Sale

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

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

Cuts in/Conditions on Bilateral Aid

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

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

Russia, European Security and NATO

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

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

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

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 07 September 95 18:44
FROM Fetig, James L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Foreign Policy Speech Schedule [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Wozniak, Natalie S.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

From: Blinken, Antony J.
To: Fetig, James L.; Lake, W. Anthony; Berger, Samuel; Soderberg, Nancy E.
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1
Subject: Foreign Policy Speech Schedule
Date: Thursday, September 07, 1995 04:22 PM

[[FPSPEECH.DOC : 4609 in FPSPEECH.DOC]]

Attached, updated schedule of speeches/remarks/press avails. by foreign policy principals. Blinken.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 7 September 95 16:21

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** FPSPEECH.DOC

As of 9/7/95 5 p.m.
SCHEDULE OF SPEECHES BY
FOREIGN POLICY PRINCIPALS

DATE SPEAKER PLACE / SUBJECT

SEPTEMBER

9/4 SEC DEF Asia Pacific Center for
Security Studies, HI / Managing conflict in Asia.

9/5-6 USUN Beijing / Women's Conference

9/10 USTR Israel Bonds Conf., D.C. / Middle East

9/11 SEC DEF DoD Army Senior Enlisted /

9/11 USTR U.S.-Japan Assoc., IO / US-Japan Trade Rel.

9/12 POTUS White House / Rebbe Schneerson Medal

9/12 SEC DEF Japan Society, NYC / Asia-Pacific Security

9/12 DCI National Press Club, D.C. /

9/13 SEC DEF George Marshall Inst., NYC/ Defense Technologies

9/13 DCI CFR, NYC /

9/15-22 SEC DEF Central Europe Trip / U.S. - CEE Relations

9/17 USUN U.S. - China Comm. in NYC/ U.S. + China

9/18 POTUS D.C. / Middle East Ceremony

9/19 USTR New Hampshire Int. Trade Assoc. / Trade Policy

9/20 - 21 SEC STATE CFR in D.C. /

9/25 SEC STATE UNGA / U.N. + Non-Proliferation ???

9/25 DCI World Affairs Council, Boston /

DATE SPEAKER PLACE / SUBJECT

SEPTEMBER, Cont.

9/25 DCI Yale Political Union /

9/26 APNSA Center for Democracy, D.C. / Enlargement

9/28 USTR Businessweek CEO Forum in D.C. / Trade Policy

9/ -- V-POTUS / Speeches on Russia

OCTOBER

10/3-4 V-POTUS Baltimore? / Visit of Pope

10/4-7 SEC DEF NATO Defense Ministers, PA / Bosnia, P4P, NATO

10/6 POTUS Freedom House, D.C. / Resources ????

10/9 -12 SEC DEF Trip to Mexico / Latin America Defense Issues

10/12-13 SEC DEF Education Center Dedication
Fort Ord, CA / BRAC, Re-use

10/10 POTUS Mexican President State Visit / Mexico

10/11 POTUS IMF-World Bank Opening Meeting, D.C. /

10/15 POTUS Dodd Library Dedication, CN /

10/16 USTR Trip to Israel

10/16 APNSA Assoc. of Chiefs of Police, Miami ??? / Terrorism

10/17 USUN Dodd Library Dedication, CN /

10/17 SEC DEF Boy Scouts, D.C. / DoD Youth Programs

10/21-23 SEC DEF Russian Defense Minister Visit / Peacekeeping, FSU

10/22 POTUS U.N. 50th Anniversary, NYC /

10/25 POTUS Truman Library /

DATE SPEAKER PLACE / SUBJECT

OCTOBER, Cont.

10/25 SEC DEF Truman Library /

10/27 - 31 SEC DEF Korea, Thailand, Malaysia Trip / Asia Security

10/ -- APNSA CFR in Chicago /

NOVEMBER

11/3 POTUS Chirac State Visit

11/ -- APNSA Chicago CFR / Stump Speech

11/16-18 POTUS APEC + Japan State Visit

11/28-12/2 POTUS U.K., Ireland [Spain?]

DECEMBER

12/8 POTUS Angolan President Visit / Press Availability ???

12/9 POTUS ??? / USS Stennis Dedication

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 19 September 95 19:44

FROM Bell, Robert G.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT FW: Daily Guidance Update [UNCLASSIFIED]

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

CARBON_COPY Andreasen, Steven P.
Bell, Robert G.
Kelly, Sandra L.
Moody, Angelyn D.
Seaton, James B.
Sestak, Joseph A.
Witkowsky, Anne A.

TEXT_BODY

OK for this directorate for another day.

From: Wozniak, Natalie S.
To: @NSC - NSC Staff
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: Daily Guidance Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Tuesday, September 19, 1995 07:09 PM

[[SEP19GUI.DOC : 4889 in SEP19GUI.DOC]]

Please review and forward your **BOLDED** updates to @PRESS by 10:00 a.m.
Wednesday, September 20. Thanks.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 19 September 95 19:8

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** SEP19GUI.DOC
FOREIGN AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

September 19, 1995

Bosnia/Croatia

U.S. French Nuclear Cooperation

Visit of CWC Preparatory Commission Officials to Washington

Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty

Iran Sanctions: D'Amato Bill

Russia

Ireland

Somalia: Aideed Seizes Baidoa

China

Haiti Elections

Cuba -- New Foreign Investment Law

Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process

Iraq

Kashmir

Export Control Reform: Computers

BOSNIA/CROATIA

Air Strikes

ù Last Thursday, NATO and UN commanders suspended air operation for 72 hours to monitor Serb compliance with their commitments to meet the UN/NATO conditions.

ù On Sunday, a further 72-hour pause was announced in view of the fact that the Serbs had withdrawn a substantial number of their heavy weapons from the exclusion zone and had allowed the opening of the

Sarajevo airport and routes into the city.

ù The deadline for complete withdrawal of the heavy weapons is 4:00 p.m. Wednesday E
DT.

ù UN spokesmen indicate that the Serb withdrawal is continuing, and that convoys and UN flights continue to reach Sarajevo without any difficulty.

ù The Bosnian Serbs should have no doubt, however, that NATO will resume the strikes if they do not follow through on their commitments, or if they resume attacks on Sarajevo or the other safe areas.

ù As the President said, Serb acceptance of the terms of the agreement is the direct result of the steadfastness displayed by the members of the NATO Alliance in carrying out decisions to protect the safe areas, along with the close cooperation between UN and NATO commanders throughout the operation.

ù It also reflects intensive diplomatic efforts by Dick Holbrooke and the rest of the U.S. negotiating team, reinforced by the efforts of the Russians and our other European partners.

ù If the Bosnian Serb commitments are fully carried out, this should give further impetus to our common search for a lasting political settlement to the Balkan conflict, building on the September 8 agreement on "basic principles" of a settlement by the Foreign Ministers of Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia.

If the Bosnian Serbs don't comply, air strikes will resume.

ù (If asked) While Bosnian Serb compliance was not conditional on Bosnian Government actions, the Bosnian Government continues to abide by its pledge of 10 days ago that it would refrain from offensive actions in and around Sarajevo.

GoBH/Croatian Offensive toward Banja Luka

ù We have told the Bosnian and Croatian governments that military moves that risk drawing the Serbs into the conflict are very risky and unwise, and could lead to increased suffering for the civilian population. We believe all sides should refrain from offensive action.

ù We welcome the statement by Croatian President Tudjman that Croat forces have been ordered to end offensive action in Western Bosnia and will not attack Banja Luka..

Will the Bosnian Offensive Derail U.S. Diplomatic Efforts?

ù It would be inappropriate to speculate on the implications for the negotiations of the latest shifts on the ground.

ù We continue to believe that this conflict will not be settled on the battlefield, and that all parties should redouble their efforts to arrive at an early diplomatic solution. That remains the goal of the Holbrooke mission.

ù Holbrooke and his delegation are in Zagreb and Belgrade today for discussions with the parties. They will return to Washington for consultations in the next few days.

Geneva Meeting

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 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 new relationships must be consistent with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

-- The parties have 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 transportation links and communications among all of Bosnia's peoples.

-- As the President said, this is 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 and its bilateral diplomatic relations with other countries in the world, including the U.S.

-- I would note President Izetbegovic's statement last week that the Serbs compromised by accepting the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Bosnians compromised by accepting a Serb republic. Izetbegovic further noted that the reason for the compromises was to end the war.
A

ccording to
Izetbegovic, "the world has made clear its support for peace but not for war."

Downed French Pilots

-- We have no confirmation of the Bosnian Serb claim that the pilots are in their
cu
stody.

-- As we have reason to believe the pilots of the plane may be alive, it is inappropri-
ate to comment
further.

CORE BOSNIA POINTS

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

-- We are now at an important moment in the history of the Bosnian conflict. The
ev
ents of the last few weeks
changed the situation on the ground in Bosnia and presented the sides with
opportuni-
ties to settle that could
disappear rapidly.

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

-- Over the last few weeks we have worked with our allies to strengthen the
United Nations operation by supporting the Rapid Reaction Force and providing
for th

e
protection of safe areas by the threat of aggressive use of NATO air power.

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

Have you retreated from troop commitments upon settlement? (Aug. 28 WP p. 24)

-- No.

-- We have long said we would be willing to participate in a NATO-led effort, under

previously-specified conditions, to help implement a viable peace settlement.

Are You considering fewer troops?

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

Are you presenting a U.S. map/Have you ceded Goradze to the Serbs

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

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

Did the Bosnians reject our plan out of hand?

-- No.

Mini Marshall plan?

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

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

Haiti or Cyprus model?

-- Avoid such comparisons.

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

Hasn't U.S. leadership in Bosnia failed?/What is new about the current initiative?

-- American diplomacy has had several notable successes: creation of the Federation and ending the fighting in Central Bosnia; stabilizing Macedonia; ending the siege of Sarajevo; containing the conflict; the new constitutional arrangements, and yesterday's agreement on Sarajevo.

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

Give up on multi-ethnic Bosnian state?

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

-- Supported Federation, combined Croat-Muslim enterprise.

Croatians engaged in ethnic cleansing?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shattuck report on atrocities

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

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

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

-- At our urging, the U.N. Security Council has adopted resolutions condemning crime

s on all
sides, highlighting Bosnian Serb atrocities against refugees from Srebrenica and
Zep
a.

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

What about Kosovo?

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

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

Second-level ethnic cleansing in Sandzak, Vojvodina

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

U.S. relief to Krajina Serbs

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

Reconstruction aid

-- The U.S. has consulted with the EU on the size and shape of an economic
reconstru
ction

effort, should a peace settlement be achieved.

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

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

U.S. - FRENCH NUCLEAR COOPERATION

Q: Do you have any comment on the September 19 Washington Post article on U.S. - French nuclear cooperation.

A:

As NSC Senior Director Bell confirmed in an on the record press briefing on August 11, we have had and continue to have a cooperation program with France in the nuclear area.

The program with France is not intended to help France conduct nuclear tests. As the President has made clear, the United States regrets continued French nuclear testing.

Our program with France is designed to help ensure the safety and reliability of existing nuclear weapons under a true zero yield Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) Treaty and not to aid the development of new nuclear weapons.

In this regard, we take note of President Chirac's strong commitment to sign a CTB Treaty banning all nuclear tests regardless of level no later than the fall of 1996.

[If asked: Has the United States offered to cooperate with France on nuclear simulation]

ù Yes. Again, this effort is focused on maintaining the safety and reliability of existing nuclear weapons under a zero yield CTB Treaty. There is no cooperation planned or envisioned to aid the development of new nuclear weapons.

[If asked about French overflights of the United States to the Mururoa test site]

ù Under the code of federal regulations, governments requesting overflight clearance are required to specify whether any hazardous materials are on board the aircraft.

ù We have granted overflight clearance to several French military missions to Mururoa in 1995.

ù The French informed us of the presence of small arms and ammunition on board one flight. The French did not indicate that hazardous materials -- which would include toxic chemicals, explosives devices, and radioactive material -- would be transported on board any of the other aircraft.

[If asked whether the overflight of U.S. territory of aircraft transporting plutonium is prohibited by law]

ù The overflight of U.S. territory by aircraft transporting plutonium in any form from a foreign country to a foreign country is prohibited by Public Law 100-203 (1987), the "Murkowski Amendment".

VISIT OF SENIOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
PREPARATORY COMMISSION OFFICIALS TO WASHINGTON

VISIT OF SENIOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
PREPARATORY COMMISSION OFFICIALS TO WASHINGTON

-- Three senior officials from the Chemical Weapons Convention Preparatory Commission will be in Washington this week to discuss the status of U.S. efforts to ratify the international treaty outlawing chemical weapons -- the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

-- Yesterday they met with the National Security Adviser, the Secretary of State, and the ACDA Director; today they will meet with the Chairman of the JCS and the Acting Secretary of Defense. They will also be meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and their staff.

-- The CWC has enjoyed strong bipartisan support, having been negotiated by President Reagan, completed and signed by President Bush, and submitted to the Senate by President Clinton.

-- The President sees CWC ratification and entry into force as a key element of his

nonproliferation policy and an urgent next step in stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction, following the successful NPT Extension Conference.

-- That is why he welcomed the Senate amendment adopted on September 5 calling for prompt ratification of the CWC and the START II treaty and urged the Senate to provide its advice and consent to ratification before the end of this session.

IF ASKED whether Senator Helms is holding CWC hostage to the State Department reorganization plan:

-- Our dialogue with Senator Helms on that issue is continuing. Meanwhile, we have made clear for many months and will continue to make clear that the President believes that it is crucial for the

Senate to complete action on the CWC (and START II) this year.

IF ASKED why the Administration hasn't done more to get CWC ratified:

-- This Administration has made clear, through its words as well as its actions, that securing CWC ratification and entry into force is one of its highest priorities.

-- Even before the President submitted the CWC to the Senate in November 1993, he pressed the case for prompt CWC ratification and entry into force in his first address to the United Nations.

-- Our most senior officials (the Secretary of State, ACDA Director, JCS Chairman, CIA Director, and DOD Deputy Secretary) all gave strong testimony in support of the CWC last year.

-- In May, former Congressman Martin Lancaster was appointed "Special Advisor to the President and ACDA Director on the Chemical Weapons Convention." Since then, Lancaster has met with over 90 Senators or their staff to urge ratification.

-- The President has made clear on numerous occasions -- in his State of the Union Address in January, at the Nixon Center in March, at the Air Force Academy in May, and at the 50th Anniversary of the UN in San Francisco in June -- the priority he attaches to the earliest possible CWC ratification and entry into force.

-- The President emphasized the importance of CWC ratification again in his meeting with the Congressional leadership last week.

IF ASKED whether there are any substantive obstacles to CWC ratification:

-- There do not appear to be any substantive obstacles to Senate advice and consent

to the CWC.

Some issues, such as verification, have been raised recently in the press, but these were dealt with in great detail in the nine Senate hearings and hundreds of questions we answered last year.

CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (CFE) TREATY

-- 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. Last week NATO Al

lies agreed on a

proposal to be presented to Russia and Ukraine. Since the presentation of the propo

sal has not yet been

made, it would not be appropriate to comment on its details.

-- The strategic picture has changed dramatically since the Treaty was signed in 199

0. Now,

neither the Warsaw Pact nor the Soviet Union exist and forces once deployed by the U

SSR as far west

as Eastern Germany have been withdrawn to Russia. NATO Allies are looking at ways t

o respond to

those changes, while maintaining the key elements of the Treaty, including its flank

limits.

-- Allies have developed this proposal as part of a broader set of preparations for the CFE Review

Conference, established by the Treaty for May, 1996. Our goal is to preserve the vi

ability of the Treaty,

which remains a cornerstone of European security.

-- The "flank" issue does not concern the overall equipment limit for Russia and Ukr

aine, but the

restrictions which the Treaty places on the amount of equipment permitted in certain

regions. Russia and

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

-- It is not certain whether Russia will be prepared to negotiate a solution to the flank issue on the basis of the new NATO proposal. However, 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.

-- 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":)

-- Any agreement along the lines of the NATO proposal would require the approval of Congress.

IRAN SANCTIONS: D'AMATO BILL

-- Believe D'Amato proposal tackles important issues, but we have only recently received the text of Senator D'Amato's bill and we will need a chance to explore it further.

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

(If pressed on whether Administration formally opposes)

-- As I said, we believe the bill deals with serious issues, but we need time to consider its provisions in greater detail.

RUSSIA

Current Items

Spring 1996 Summit in Moscow

-- As Canadian Prime Minister Chretien announced June 17, G-7 leaders and Russian President Yeltsin agreed in Halifax to hold summit on nuclear safety and security in Moscow in spring 1996.

-- Summit to cover two broad areas: safety of civilian nuclear power and security of nuclear materials. These are areas in which there is already substantial cooperation between U.S., G-7 and Russia. Summit will provide impetus to deepen cooperation.

Embassy Moscow Attack

-- Continue to work with Russian authorities to determine who launched rocket-propelled grenade attack September 13. Security upgraded at Embassy and at consulates in St. Petersburg, Vladivostok and Yekaterinburg. Pursuing vigorous investigation.

Belarus Balloon Shoot-down

-- Two U.S. citizens killed September 12 when hot air balloon shot down in southwestern Belarus. Appreciate President Lukashenko's condolences and creation of high-level international commission to investigate.

-- Concerned, however, that Belarusian government took 24 hours to notify Embassy and that some Belarusian officials have tried to fix blame on balloon pilots and event organizers. Reject any attempt

to justify this senseless and tragic incident.

-- Continuing to talk to Belarus about how this incident occurred.

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. Long-term independence of these states depends on ability to export energy resources.

-- Bottlenecks in Russian pipeline system severely limit ability of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan to export oil and gas. No other pipelines currently available.

-- Actively encouraging U.S. companies in region to develop alternative non-Iranian options for oil export, including pipelines through Caucasus to Turkey. That will take time.

Chevron Swap Deal with Iran

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

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

ge. Will be setbacks, like Chechnya. Have to work to make progress on these.

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

Cuts in/Conditions on Bilateral Aid

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

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

Yeltsin's Warning Against NATO Enlargement

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

-- Want to engage Russia closely in developing Europe's security structure. 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.

Russian Banking Crisis

-- Good news is that Russian government and Central Bank effectively managed complex

short-term problems. Financial markets have stabilized; no general run on deposits.

-- Expect additional bank closures and consolidations as weaker banks fold. If prudently managed, will strengthen banking system. We encourage Russian to keep working with IMF and World Bank on bank reform, as it is already doing.

Fred Cuny

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

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

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

Chechnya

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

-- Clashes continue. Implementation of agreement proceeding slowly -- complex and h its frequent snags. Situation changing daily.

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

Iran Reactor Sale

-- 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.

IRELAND

U.S. Role

-- We have had a number of contacts over the last week 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 last Friday with UK Minister of State for Northern Ireland Michael Ancram.

-- We also remain in touch with the Irish Government and other parties.

-- Contacts with all the parties are continuing. I am not prepared to go into any detail.

U.S. Position

-- 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

-- Dr. Paisley is incorrect to say that the President's visit to Northern Ireland is in serious doubt.

There has been no change in his plans, and in fact he is very much looking forward to the trip.

-- As for the possibility that there could be "serious trouble" during the President's visit, we sincerely hope that he will be welcome in Northern Ireland, where he will be bringing a message of peace and reconciliation.

-- We regret that Dr. Paisley did not accept Mr. Lake's invitation to discuss the situation in Northern Ireland face-to-face.

Comments on Adams Visit

-- In their meeting with Adams September 13, the Vice President and Mr. Lake expressed their satisfaction that Northern Ireland has enjoyed a year of peace, and reiterated that the best guarantee of a just and lasting peace is meaningful dialogue among the parties representing the people of Northern Ireland.

-- Both the Vice President and Mr. Lake said they saw merit in the "twin-track" strategy, establishing an international body to address the issue of decommissioning of weapons, and the importance of a serious discussion of decommissioning.

-- We have had a number of constructive discussions with all parties, including Sinn Féin, over the last week.

-- Those discussions are continuing, and continue to be constructive and productive.

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.

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.

Decommissioning a Precondition to Talks:

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

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

(If asked)

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

Background: USA Today of August 28 in its World Roundup says "Clinton, who has thrown his weight behind efforts to end one of Europe's longest guerrilla wars, said in a letter that he favors discussing the decommissioning of IRA arms at new, all-party talks rather than before them."

The letter is one the President wrote to former congressman Bruce Morrison in July in which he said "To help heal the wounds of an entire generation of people in Northern Ireland and as part of the peace process, all the parties should have the opportunity to raise issues of concern to them. Thus, I would expect all-party talks to address policing, prisoner issues, decommissioning of weapons and other issues of particular concern to communities and families."

Senator Mitchell to Chair Commission on Decommissioning?:

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

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

Election of new Ulster Unionist Party Chairman

-- David Trimble was elected UUP chairman on September 8.

-- Tony Lake called to congratulate him and to express our hope that he will visit Washington soon.

-- We hope to continue to build on the good relations with the UUP that we enjoyed during Mr. Molyneaux's tenure as party leader.

SOMALIA: AIDEED SEIZES BAIDOA

Q: What is the situation on the ground in Baidoa now?

A: According to available information, on September 19, THE FIGHTING TOUCHED OFF BY

General Aideed and his militia'S seizURE OF the southwestern city of Baidoa HAS CONTINUED. WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE INCREASED FIGHTING AND LOOTING HAVE CAUSED THE SITUATION TO DETERIORATE. We have no further details of the fighting or casualties.

The United States views this as a significant setback to political reconciliation in Somalia.

Q: What will be the fate of aid workers who have been rounded up by Aideed's forces?

Are any Americans being held hostage?

A: We understand that approximately 18 aid workers, working for UN agencies and non-governmental relief organizations (NGOs) are being held at a compound in Baidoa by Aideed's forces.

Our immediate goal is to work for the immediate and safe release of all personnel

WHO ARE NOW SAID TO BE "UNDER HOUSE ARREST." WE HAVE ASKED AIDEED TO GUARANTEE THEIR SAFE RELEASE.

(If Asked): We understand that five American citizens are among those detained. We

are in close contact with the UN and NGO community in Nairobi, Kenya, which serves as a base for the organizations which employ these persons.

Q: Does Aideed's seizing of Baidoa signal the beginning of a new offensive and a return to violence in Somalia? What does this forebode for the humanitarian and political situation in Somalia?

A: We hope that there will be no further violence in Somalia and that the Somali people

ple will return
to peaceful negotiations.

Political reconciliation at the local level was beginning to return in Somalia. This, in turn,
permitted the movement of both locally grown and imported food supplies.

It is too early to predict if this development forebodes a return to increased violence, but it is
not a good sign.

CHINA

CHINA - U.S.

Q: Is the U.S. negotiating a joint communiqué, with China, as the Wall Street Journal reported?

A: No. The Administration has made clear in a variety of ways that there has been no change in
our approach to China. We have maintained a "One China" policy, as have the previous
five administrations.

This point has been reiterated on numerous occasions, both public and private. It is explicit in
the three joint communiqués already signed with China.

We do not see, therefore, a need for another communiqué, to say the same thing.

The Lee Teng-hui visit was a private and unofficial.

HAITI

Background: The second round of legislative elections as well as some reruns of first round elections (both legislative and local) marred by irregularities were held on September 17. Turn-

out
was low (probably
around 20%) but process was free of violence and far better organized than the
first
round.

Points

-- As was the case for the first round, the elections held on September 17 were
free
of violence or
intimidation. In light of Haiti's recent history, this is a remarkable achievement.

-- In addition, the management and administration of the September 17 elections
were
significantly
better than those of the first round. Haitian authorities, with the help of the international community, took
effective steps to address many of the problems that arose on June 25.

-- Turn-out was low, however. While the reasons for this are unclear, it should be
remembered
that Haitians have now been to the polls three times in less than three months.

-- Efforts should now turn to the presidential elections which are scheduled for
the
end of 1995.
They will result in the first transition between two democratically elected
Presiden
t's in Haiti's history.

CUBA -- NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT LAW

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

-- While this would be a welcome development, it also appears to have serious
limita
tions. Cuban
citizens, for instance, are still barred from investing in property, hiring non-fami
ly employees or forming

small businesses. In addition, foreign investors are required to contract labor through the Cuban government, thereby preserving the government's strict economic hold on individuals.

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

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

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

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

ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN PEACE PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

IRAQ

If asked:

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

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

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

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

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

KASHMIR

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

Points

-- We are encouraged by reports that the hostages are well.

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

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

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.