

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	re: TPs for conversation with Panetta and Pending Cuba Business. (12 pages)	08/22/1995	P1/b(1)
002. email	Richard Nuccio to Robert Malley. Subject: RE: Helms/Burton Memo. (12 pages)	08/23/1995	P1/b(1)
003. email	Morton Halperin to Robert Malley. Subject: FW: Helms/Burton Leg Strategy. (12 pages)	08/23/1995	P1/b(1)
004. email	William Danvers to George Andricos, Christina Burrell, and William Danvers. Subject: FW: Helms/Burton Strategy. (11 pages)	08/28/1995	P1/b(1)
005. email	Robert Malley to Morton Halperin and Richard Nuccio. Subject: Helms/Burton. (6 pages)	08/28/1995	P1/b(1)
006. email	William Danvers to George Andrico and Christina Burrell. Subject: FW: Helms/Burton. (5 pages)	09/01/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail-Record (Sept 94-Sept 97) ([Senator Helms])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[08/19/1995-09/06/1995]

2006-1363-F

vz5605

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 19 August 95 19:20
FROM Veit, Katherine M.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Subject: WH photo [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Emery, Mary C.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Someone called from Senator Helms office to ask if it would be possible to look at the "proofs" of the photos taken when Helms was here 8/11 w/POTUS. They would like to order (and pay) for copies to be sent to family members. POC is Steve Barry (who is in picture as well as girl who called about this and 2 others) at 224-4444. If this doesn't make sense talk to me about it Monday. thx.

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 06 September 95 17:47
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT September 6 Press Guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Beardsley, Tyler S.
Reed, George
Woolston, Ann E.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY [[SEP06GUI.DOC : 4447 in SEP06GUI.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 6 September 95 17:46
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** SEP06GUI.DOC
FOREIGN AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

September 6, 1995

Bosnia/Croatia

Panama/Perez Balladares Meeting

Cuba -- New Foreign Investment Law

French Nuclear Test

Senate ABM Compromise

Senate Endorsement of START II and CWC Ratification

Jerusalem 3000

Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process

Iraq

Kashmir

China

Ireland

Russia

BOSNIA/CROATIA

Response to Sarajevo Market Bombing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objective:

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

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

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

(If pressed for details of the response)

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

(If asked about coordination between NATO and the UN)

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

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

-- This is fundamentally a judgment for the military commanders. The

operation is
being
conducted by NATO, not the United States, and the NATO commanders, in
coordination w
ith 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 ba
rbaric
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 t
he
continuation of appropriate action as long as necessary to convince the Serbs to
res
pect the UN safe
areas.

Downed French Pilot:

-- The Allies are in close consultation on all aspects of the NATO operation,
includ
ing 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
cust
ody.

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

Holbrooke Mission:

-- Assistant Secretary Holbrooke has had productive meetings with the Bosnians,
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)

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

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
represe
ntatives to be
present at future meetings with Milosevic as part of the seven-person team.

What about Russian criticism?

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

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

CORE BOSNIA POINTS

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

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

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

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

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

-- We are now working closely with our allies on the prospect for a new

diplomatic effort. There are no guarantees -- but I am determined to present the parties with a chance to reassess and pursue a peaceful settlement.

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

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

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

-- No.

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

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

Are You Considering Fewer Troops?

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

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

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

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

Did the Bosnians reject our plan out of hand?

-- No.

Mini Marshall Plan?

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

t.

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

Haiti or Cyprus Model?

-- Avoid such comparisons.

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

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

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

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

Give Up on Multi-ethnic Bosnian State?

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

-- Supported Federation, combined Croat-Muslim enterprise.

Croatians Engaged in Ethnic Cleansing?

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

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

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

these rights; to investigate allegations of human rights abuses, and to hold accountable those 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 with President Clinton tomorrow.

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

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

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

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

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

What else will President Clinton and President Perez Balladares discuss?

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

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

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

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

CUBA -- NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT LAW

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST

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

A: The United States regrets this action.

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

rather nuclear tests and to join in a global moratorium as we work to complete and sign a CTB Treaty by in 1996.

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

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

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

Q: Has President Clinton discussed this issue with President Chirac? Has Chirac responded?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: No.

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

A: We view the incident as unfortunate.

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

We call on all those involved to show restraint.

SENATE ABM COMPROMISE

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

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

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

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

[IF ASKED DOES THIS REMOVE VETO THREAT?]

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

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

SENATE ENDORSEMENT OF START II & CWC RATIFICATION

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

-- As the President said in his May 31 commencement address at the Air Force

Academy
, "Both
START II and the Chemical Weapons Convention will make every American
safer, and we
need them
now."

[IF ASKED IF THIS IS A SLAP AT SENATOR HELMS FOR HOLDING THE
TWO TREATIES HOSTAGE T

O
HIS BILL ON STATE REORGANIZATION]:

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

JERUSALEM 3000

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

celebrations? Was there any official USG representation?

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

The U.S. was represented at the opening ceremony by our senior Cultural Affairs
off
icer 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 Cultu
ral 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
w
ere Iraq to
comply fully with all the resolutions, which he is obliged to do.

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

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

KASHMIR

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

Points

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

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

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

CHINA

UN WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

Q: Does

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

A: Mrs.

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

We have

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

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

For

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

Around

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

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

Q: Will the

First Lady be meeting with any Chinese officials?

A: There are

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

Q: What are

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: Nonsense.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: No. We

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

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

A: No.

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

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

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

Q: Will Mrs. Clinton be meeting with dissidents?

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

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

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

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

MONGOLIA TRIP

Q: Why is the First Lady going to Mongolia?

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

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

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

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

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

Q: What will she do there?

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

It will involve a brief visit to Ulaan Baatar, the capital of Mongolia, where she will

ill meet with
senior government officials and participate in several events relevant to her
abidin
g 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
con
siderations 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 o
n a way
forward, but have decided it would be premature to go ahead with tomorrow's
schedule
d summit of the
two prime ministers. We know the two governments are continuing their efforts
to ma
ke progress.

-- 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
en
courage all sides to
be flexible and creative in the search for peace.

President's Trip Affected?

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

British Stalling on Talks?

-- We hope that talks will be underway by the time the President visits Northern
Ire
land 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
move
to talks that
will lead to a lasting settlement.

[If asked]

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

Background: USA Today of August 28 in its World Roundup says "Clinton, who
has thro
wn his weight behind
efforts to end one of Europe's longest guerrilla wars, said in a letter that he favo
rs discussing the
decommissioning of IRA arms at new, all-party talks rather than before them."
The l
etter is one the President
wrote to former congressman Bruce Morrison in July in which he said "To help
heal th
e wounds of an entire
generation of people in Northern Ireland and as part of the peace process, all the
p
arties should have the

opportunity to raise issues of concern to them. Thus, I would expect all-party talks to address policing, prisoner issues, decommissioning of weapons and other issues of particular concern to communities and families."

Senator Mitchell to Chair Commission on Decommissioning?:

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

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

Resignation of Ulster Unionist Party Chairman Jim Molyneux

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

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

RUSSIA

Current Items

Bomb Attack on Georgian Leader Shevardnadze

-- In aftermath of August 29 bomb attack on Chairman Shevardnadze, understand situation

ion 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 i
n 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 enlar
gement
process in manner that undercuts no country's security.

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