

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 20 September 95 10:04
FROM Danvers, William C.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Andricos, George M.
Burrell, Christina L.
Danvers, William C.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
Here it is:

[[DASCH.DOC : 2582 in DASCH.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 20 September 95 9:46

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** DASCH.DOC

POINTS FOR CALL TO SENATOR DASCHLE

-- Calling about the foreign operations appropriations bill.

-- As you know, we have a number of issues we are following very closely. Want to take a minute to mention four.

-- PAKISTAN:

-- I need your support for Senator Brown's amendment to the Foreign Operations Bill.

-- By modifying some of the more restrictive aspects of the Pressler Amendment, the Brown amendment will give me the authority to develop a stronger, more flexible relationship with Pakistan, a long-time friend in a troubled region.

-- Passage of the legislation would also give Prime Minister Bhutto a boost and help bolster the moderate Islamic democracy that she is struggling to nurture.

-- To be most effective, it would be best to have the complete

Amendment passed, without its being diluted.

-- In supporting a modification of the Pressler Amendment, I have no intention of relaxing our non-proliferation goals in South Asia or elsewhere. Failure to amend Pressler could hurt our efforts to promote nonproliferation in South Asia.

-- N. KOREA:

-- There are restrictions in the bill that would prevent the U.S. from contributing to Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), the organization that was set up to implement the Agreed Framework between the U.S. and North Korea.

-- Specifically, the bill language would prevent the U.S. from contributing to KEDO this year and do great damage to our efforts to implement the Agreed Framework.

-- The agreed framework has successfully frozen North Korea's nuclear program under international monitoring. If we default, it could lead North Korea to break its nuclear freeze and start production of plutonium for nuclear weapons

-- It is of the highest priority to have the language in the bill changed.

-- MIDDLE EAST PEACE FACILITATION ACT (MEPFA):

-- Ask you fight any efforts to change the language you have extending the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act (MEPFA). As you know MEPFA is crucial to our ability to conduct a rational Middle East policy.

-- We are in the end game of helping the Israelis and Palestinians wrap up an historic agreement which could be signed here as early as next week. The new language could derail this process, and we can't let that happen.

-- CUBA:

-- Senator Helms may introduce his Cuba bill as an amendment to the bill.

-- Bill has right goal-- trying to promote a transition to democracy in Cuba-- but wrong approach to goal.

-- Many of the amendment's provisions would disregard broader U.S. interests and could be difficult to defend under U.S. law.

-- Need your help in defeating this amendment.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 20 September 95 10:39
FROM Tyler, John T.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Reply to Helms[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Halperin, Morton H.
CARBON_COPY Cooper, Kathleen H.
TEXT_BODY [[6787-3.DOC : 2652 in 6787-3.DOC]][[6787-2.DOC : 2653 in 6787-2.DOC]][[6787-1.DOC : 2654 in 6787-1.DOC]]Mort, would you please take a look at these--if they are ok, I will try to get them through the staffing process. I have saved them to the G-drive. Tim
ATTACHMENT FILE DATE 20 September 95 10:33
ATTACHMENT FILE NAME 6787-3.DOC

Dear Senator Helms:

When we met last August, I did mention that I would get back to you on your State Department Bill. Since then, I am pleased that the staffs have been able to get and begin work on critical procedural matters. In this context, is naturally important for the Committee to resume its work with us on Ambassadorial and treaty confirmations.

When the time is appropriate, I would propose that Erskine Bowles and a small group meet with you or your representatives and continue discussion on the foreign assistance authorization bill.

I continue to believe that it is critical for this

nation to pursue a strongly bipartisan foreign policy and that the Congress provide the resources necessary to keep America strong.

Sincerely,

[Name/Title in Initial Caps]
[Title/Senate/House in Initial Caps]
[Organization/Position - Initial Caps]
[Address - Initial Caps]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

20 September 95 10:28

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

6787-2.DOC

6787

cc: Vice President

Chief of Staff

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
PATRICK GRIFFIN**

**SUBJECT: Response to Sen. Helms Letter of
September 8, 1995**

Purpose

To respond to Senator Jesse Helm's offer to work with us on the issue of reorganizing the State Department (and the other foreign affairs agencies).

Background

Following your meeting with him, Senator Helms wrote you on September 8th, offering to work with us and the State Department on the State Department Bill (i.e. on the issue of consolidation of the foreign affairs agencies). There has also been one follow-up meeting with Helm's staff and interagency legislative affairs representatives on procedural matters.

We have an opportunity to make some real progress with Senator Helms. He appears ready to negotiate seriously; however, there is a lack of unanimity within the Administration, particularly, over consolidation issues. Because of this and to protect your interests, the White House/NPR needs to be responsible for dealing with Senator Helms rather than the Agencies.

We need to "hang tough" for now. This is necessary to avoid open revolt by the Agencies and to avoid a Republican victory dance over our having agreed to "consolidation." In fact, lower appropriations numbers for Agency operating expenses and our own quest to balance the budget will probably stimulate significant re-engineering of the Agencies. It is better that we take the credit for it.

When the time comes, we should be able to gain agreement with Senator Helms to mutate the consolidation issue to a report to the Congress on efficiencies in government due to the reinvention of the foreign affairs agencies. This would be in time for inclusion in the budget submission for Fiscal Year 1997, and would enable us to manage the inevitable, budget driven consolidation process. A small team led by Erskine Bowles (plus Leon Fuerth, Mort Halperin, and Gordon Adams) could manage any discussions with Senator Helms. We should only agree to talk if the Chairman agrees to proceed with his committee's normal business of confirming our Ambassadors and working with us on treaty ratifications.

RECOMMENDATION

That, when the time is right, Erskine Bowles lead a small team to talk with Senator Helms.

That you sign the attached letter to Senator Helms.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____[Optional]

Attachment
Tab [I or A] Letter to Senator Jesse Helms

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

20 September 95 10:19

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

6787-1.DOC

6787

D R A F T

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: MORTON HALPERIN

FROM: TIM TYLER

SUBJECT: Helms Letter to POTUS on Consolidation

Following their meeting, Senator Helms sent a letter to the President on September 8th offering to work with us and with the State Department on the authorization bill. We need to respond to the letter -- after we decide what to do.

There has been one subsequent meeting between Helm's staff and the interagency (State, USAID, ACDA, USIA and NSC) legislative affairs experts. That meeting was limited to discussion about procedures, i.e. deal with restrictions on presidential prerogatives first, then the numbers and then with the consolidation issue. Nothing has happened since, due in part to activity on the appropriations bills and CJS.

We have an opportunity to make some real progress with Senator Helms; he appears ready to negotiate seriously. However, there is a lack of unanimity within the Administration; particularly, over consolidation issues. We are also constrained because any position other than to "hang tough" will cause a real revolt by the Agencies--and be perceived as a sign of bad faith on the part of the

Vice President. The sense is that any public forward motion on the issue of consolidation would be trumpeted as a Republican victory and a defeat for the President. Because of this and because there are still some unwarranted perceptions that the consolidation concept originated with (and is quietly supported by) the State Department--to protect the President's interests, when the time comes, the White House/NPR needs to be responsible for dealing with Senator Helms rather than the Agencies.

This observation is made in the context of the savaging of the State Department and the other agencies in the CJS authorization bill; the realities of the appropriations process, where the numbers are inextricably lower than even the Helm's Bill numbers; and, the fact that any Continuing Resolution is unlikely to exceed the numbers agreed by both houses. This will effect the development of the FY 1997 budget.

By taking control of the process at the center, we should ultimately be able to gain agreement with Helms to mutate the consolidation issue to a report to the Congress on efficiencies in government due to the reinvention of the foreign affairs agencies, in time for inclusion in the budget submission for Fiscal Year 1997. This would slow down the seemingly inevitable, budget driven

consolidation process and place control of the process back with the Executive Office of the President.

A small team led by Erskine Bowles (plus Leon Fuerth, Mort Halperin, and Gordon Adams) could manage the discussions with Senator Helms. The idea would be to hang tough for now; try to get some progress with ambassadorial appointments and other, normal committee business--and when the time comes, agree to a Presidential report.

Concurrence by: Leon Fuerth ___ Bill
Danvers ___ Gordon Adams ___

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the attached memorandum to President with a letter from the President to Senator Helms.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab [I or A] [Enter brief description of attachment]

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 20 September 95 19:31
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT September 20 Press Guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Beardsley, Tyler S.
Reed, George
Woolston, Ann E.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY
[[SEP20GUI.DOC : 4870 in SEP20GUI.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 20 September 95 19:29

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** SEP20GUI.DOC
FOREIGN AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

September 20, 1995

Bosnia/Croatia (UPDATED/NEW)

Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) Review Conference (NEW)
(Landmines/Lasers)

U.S. French Nuclear Cooperation

Visit of CWC Preparatory Commission Officials to Washington (UPDATED)

Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty

Iran Sanctions: D'Amato Bill (UPDATED)

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 operations 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. today EDT.

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

ù We also welcome statements by Bosnian Government leaders that they do not plan to attack Banja Luka.

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

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 our policy.

Next Steps

ù Holbrooke and his delegation are back in the U.S. for consultations and discussion with Principals of next steps before returning to the region. We cannot say when the next round of negotiations will begin.

ù (FYI only) The Delegation will meet with Principals tomorrow.

September 8 Geneva Meeting

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

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

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

-- Consistent with the Contact Group plan, all three agreed that under the terms of a settlement, Bosnia-Herzegovina will consist of two entities: the Federation established under 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. According 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 custody.

-- Because of our concern for the safety of the pilots, we plan to make no further comment.

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 Bosnian-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 recent months changed the situation on the ground in Bosnia and presented the sides with opportunities for peace that could disappear rapidly.

-- Since June, 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 decisive use of NATO air power.

-- And in early August, the President decided to launch a new diplomatic initiative aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement, and sent his National Security Advisor, Anthony Lake, to Europe to consult with the Russians and our other European partners.

-- Assistant Secretary Richard Holbrooke and his team have now conducted three rounds of shuttle diplomacy in the region and have made important progress toward a settlement.

-- The September 8 meeting in Geneva of the three Foreign Ministers (Bosnia,

Croatia
, Serbia), where
agreement was reached on "Agreed Basic Principles" of a Bosnia settlement --
was an
important initial milestone
on the road to peace.

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?

-- Cannot say what will be the size of the NATO force or the U.S. contribution.

-- The number of troops will 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. They have been very supportive, as has Serbian President Milosevic.

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.

-- Look to the EU to take the lead, in tandem with the International Financial Institutions.

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 agreed upon in Geneva on September 8, and last week's Serb agreement to comply with UN/NATO conditions in Sarajevo.

-- 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 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

ity 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 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

reconstru
ction
effort, should a peace settlement be achieved.

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

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

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

-- Primary U.S. objective at the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW)
Review
Conference, opening September 25, will be to strengthen the CCW's restrictions
on th
e use of
landmines. We are gravely concerned with humanitarian tragedy caused by the
indiscr
iminate use of
these weapons.

-- Signed in 1980, the President obtained Senate advice and consent to CCW
ratificat
ion in March
of this year.

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

- requiring that all remotely delivered mines (those delivered by aircraft, rocket o
r artillery) used
outside of marked and monitored minefields self-destruct after a relatively short
pe
riod, so that they will

not remain a threat to civilians after a conflict ends;

- requiring that all mines be detectable using commonly-available technology, to facilitate their clearing;

- expanding the scope of the "landmines" protocol to apply in internal armed conflicts, where the greatest civilian casualties have occurred; and

- requiring that the party laying the mines assume responsibility for clearing them, including a duty at the "cessation of active hostilities" to clear them or maintain them in controlled fields to protect civilians. Where the party laying the mines no longer controls the territory in which they were laid, it would have a duty to provide assistance for their clearance, to the extent possible.

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

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

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.

ù 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.

ù 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.

ù 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, 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]

m 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

-- 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).

-- Earlier this week, they met with the National Security Adviser, the Secretary of State, the ACDA Director, 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 reorga

nization 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 Allies agreed on a proposal to be presented to Russia and Ukraine. Since the presentation of the proposal 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 1990. Now, neither the Warsaw Pact nor the Soviet Union exist and forces once deployed by the USSR as far west as Eastern Germany have been withdrawn to Russia. NATO Allies are looking at ways to 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 Ukraine, 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

Background: The amendment in current form has mandatory and discretionary sanctions against foreign companies that export oil and natural gas equipment and technology to Iran. Mandato

ry sanctions prohibit
 awarding U.S. Government contracts, granting licenses, and admitting senior
 officer
 s of such companies into the
 U S. Discretionary sanctions include an import prohibition, a merger and
 acquisitio
 n prohibition, and a prohibition
 from receiving EXIM bank financing or commercial bank loans.

Points

- Believe the D'Amato proposal tackles important issues, but it has not yet been
 fo
 rmally
 introduced.
- We will look at it seriously.
- We look forward to further consultations on this issue with the Congress.

RUSSIA

Current Items

Spring 1996 Summit in Moscow

- As Canadian Prime Minister Chretien announced June 17, G-7 leaders and
 Russian Pr
 esident
 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
 o
 f nuclear
 materials. These are areas in which there is already substantial cooperation
 betwee
 n 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-
 propel
 led 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 southwest
ern 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

applicatio
ns 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. 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

provid
es for
cessation of hostilities, disarmament and stage-by-stage withdrawal of Russian
force
s.

-- 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
res
olve these
issues and move toward political agreement.

Iran Reactor Sale

-- President has discussed Bushehr reactor sale with Yeltsin. Vice President and
Pr
ime 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

President Has Lost Interest?

-- No, the President remains deeply interested in the peace process in Northern
Irel
and, and the
Administration continues actively to support the efforts of the British and Irish go
vernments to move the
process forward.

-- In fact, we have had a number of contacts over the 2 weeks about how to give
the
process
momentum.

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

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

-- 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 Fein, 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 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 flexi

bly 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
weapo
ns at new,
all-party talks rather than before them. He has said that decommissioning remains
a
n essential element of
the peace process, and he has urged the IRA and loyalist paramilitaries to begin
to
discuss
decommissioning seriously.

Background: USA Today of August 28 in its World Roundup says "Clinton, who
has thro
wn his weight behind
efforts to end one of Europe's longest guerrilla wars, said in a letter that he favo
rs discussing the
decommissioning of IRA arms at new, all-party talks rather than before them."
The l
etter is 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 talk
s to address policing, prisoner
issues, decommissioning of weapons and other issues of particular concern to
communi
ties 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 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 communique, 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 thr
ough the Cuban
government, thereby preserving the government's strict economic hold on
individuals.

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

-- These changes are necessary to create incentives to raise Cubans' standard of
liv
ing, 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
fundamenta
l change
could merit a carefully calibrated responses from the United States.

-- Finally, we will continue to urge foreign investors to avoid investing in propert
ies 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.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 21 September 95 11:18
FROM Schwartz, Eric P.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Urgent clearance requested: time sensitive [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Kreczko, Alan J.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY [[6997PRE.DOC : 2818 in 6997PRE.DOC]]
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 21 September 95 11:17
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** 6997PRE.DOC
6997
cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Coercive Family Planning and Asylum

Purpose

To obtain your approval to oppose legislation sponsored by Sen. Helms on coercive family planning and asylum.

Background

Pursuant to a directive you issued last year, we currently provide protection from repatriation to persons with credible fears of

return to forced abortion, involuntary sterilization or other severe mistreatment due to their opposition to coercive family planning in their country of origin. Moreover, you recently approved a proposal to enhance those administrative protections and to provide legal status in the U.S. to victims of coercive practices.

In approving these measures, you accepted agency views that administrative protections were sufficient and preferable to expanding the grounds for political asylum to include coercive family planning. Agencies were particularly concerned that such expansion would serve as a magnet for fraudulent asylum claims and encourage alien smuggling.

State and Justice now recommend that the Administration formally oppose a provision sponsored by Sen. Helms that would make fear of return to coercive family planning grounds for asylum. In explaining our opposition, we would emphasize that we are already providing protection for such claimants, but believe it more appropriate to do so through our administrative scheme.

In view of the protections we are already providing and our concerns about alien smuggling, we concur in the State/Justice recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

That State and Justice be permitted to express our opposition to the Helms provision while emphasizing that we support administrative protection of such claimants.

Approve _____

Disapprove (stay silent) _____

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 21 September 95 14:44
FROM Fetig, James L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT HelmsBurton Reaction [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Armstrong, Fulton T.
Bass, Peter E.
Cicio, Kristen K.
Emery, Mary C.
Hall, Wilma G.
Nuccio, Richard A.
Veit, Katherine M.

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

TEXT_BODY [[HELMSBIL.DOC : 3670 in HELMSBIL.DOC]]

Sandy: We have a significant number of media looking for reaction to the overwhelming passage of Helms-Burton by the House. Spoke to Rick and worked up a strawman statement by the Press Secretary that would be issued ASAP. Rick's operative guidance was not to "declare war." Please clear this statement or advise me how it should be modified. Thanks.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 21 September 95 14:39

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** HELMSBIL.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release September 21, 1995

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President is disappointed with the support the Helms-Burton Bill (H. R. 927) received in the House. As the Secretary of State clearly indicated in his letter to the Speaker, this bill has many deeply troubling implications, not only for Cuba policy, but for the broader interests of the United States.

The fact that Sen. Helms has chosen not to mark up this bill in his own committee suggests that there is significant bipartisan opposition in the Senate. Therefore, the Administration expects to work hard with the Senate to modify the troublesome aspects of the bill. If this bill is sent to the President in an unacceptable form, his senior foreign policy advisors will recommend that he exercise his veto authority.

###

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 21 September 95 19:41

FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT Daily Guidance Update [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO

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

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

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

Petchel, Beverly L.
Peters, Mary A.
Pifer, Steven K.
Poneman, Daniel B.
Porter, Gidell
Quinn, Mary E.
Ramsay, Martha S.
Reade, Evan G.
Realuyo, Celina B.
Rice, Susan E.
Roth, Stanley O.
Roundtree, Beverly J.
Salvetti, Lisa M.
Samore, Gary S.
Sanborn, Daniel R. K.
Satterfield, David M.
Saunders, John W.
Schifter, Richard
Schmidt, John R.
Schuker, Jill A.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Sculimbrene, Thomas A.
Seaton, James B.
Seeley, Charlotte P.
Sens, Andrew D.
Sestak, Joseph A.
Sevigny, Theodore T.
Sheehan, Michael A.
Sigler, Ralph
Simon, Steven N.
Simons, James R.
Stauffer, Helen L.
Sterns, Crayton L.
Suettinger, Robert L.
Sulser, Jack A.
Tarullo, Daniel K.
Turner, Joe T.
Tyler, John T.
Unrue, Michael M.
Van Tassel, David S.
Veit, Katherine M.
Vershbow, Alexander R.
Verville, Elizabeth G.
Wadsworth, Valon J.
Wales, Jane
Walsh, Helen C.
Ward, JoAnn X.
Weber, Paul A.
Whitworth, Frank (Trey) D.
Wilson, Marilyn E.

Witkowski, Anne A.
Wooton, Kevin B.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Wright, Allison M.
Yorkdale, Glenn H.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

Please review and forward your **BOLDED** updates to @PRESS by 10:00 a.m.
Friday, September 22. Thanks.

[[SEP21GUI.DOC : 4880 in SEP21GUI.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

21 September 95 19:39

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

SEP21GUI.DOC
FOREIGN AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

September 21, 1995

AFRICA
Somalia

LATIN AMERICA
Haiti
Honduras

EAST ASIA/PACIFIC
China

EUROPE
Bosnia/Croatia
French/U.S. Nuclear Cooperation
CFE
Ireland
NATO Enlargement
Russia
Turkey

NEAR EAST
Egyptian POW
Iran Sanctions
Peace Process

SOUTH ASIA
Kashmir

MISCELLANEOUS
CCW
CWE
Export Control Reform

SOMALIA: AIDEED SEIZES BAIDOA

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

A: According to available information, on September 21, the fighting touched off by General Aided 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 Aided's forces?
Are any Americans being held hostage?

A: Seven of the 21 aid workers have been released; all were women. Efforts are continuing to gain the immediate release of the remaining detainees.

(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 Aided'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 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.

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 Presidents in Haiti's history.

HONDURAS

Background: The sense of Congress resolution recommends that the President order the expedited declassification of any documents in possession of the United States Government pertaining to persons who allegedly "disappeared" in Honduras and make such documents available to Honduran authorities. A number of agencies are processing extensive document requests from the Baltimore Sun through FOIA channels.

Points

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

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

CHINA

CHINA - U.S.

Q: Is the U.S. negotiating a joint communiqu, 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 communiqu,s already signed with China.

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

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

BOSNIA/CROATIA

Air Strikes

ù Last Thursday, NATO and UN commanders suspended air operations 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. today EDT.

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

ù We also welcome statements by Bosnian Government leaders that they do not plan to attack Banja Luka.

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

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 our policy.

Next Steps

ù Holbrooke and his delegation are back in the U.S. for consultations and discussion with Principals of next steps before returning to the region. We cannot say when the next round of negotiations will begin.

ù (FYI only) The Delegation will meet with Principals tomorrow.

September 8 Geneva Meeting

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

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

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

-- Consistent with the Contact Group plan, all three agreed that under the terms of a settlement, Bosnia-Herzegovina will consist of two entities: the Federation established under 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. According 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 custody.

-- Because of our concern for the safety of the pilots, we plan to make no further comment.

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 Bosnian-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 recent months changed the situation on the ground in Bosnia and presented the sides with opportunities for peace that could disappear rapidly.

-- Since June, 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 decisive use of NATO air power.

-- And in early August, the President decided to launch a new diplomatic initiative aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement, and sent his National Security Advisor, Anthony Lake, to Europe to consult with the Russians and our other European partners.

-- Assistant Secretary Richard Holbrooke and his team have now conducted three rounds of shuttle diplomacy in the region and have made important progress toward a settlement.

-- The September 8 meeting in Geneva of the three Foreign Ministers (Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia), where agreement was reached on "Agreed Basic Principles" of a Bosnia settlement -- was an important initial milestone on the road to peace.

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?

-- Cannot say what will be the size of the NATO force or the U.S. contribution.

-- The number of troops will 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. They have been very supportive, as has Serbian President Milosevic.

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 agreed upon in Geneva on September 8, and last week's Serb agreement to comply with UN/NATO conditions in Sarajevo.

-- 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 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

whereas
outs 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
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 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.

-- Clearly reconstruction must emulate the Marshall Plan in one important aspect -- it must knit today's warring communities together in ways that encourage peaceful cooperation.

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:

ù We have had and continue to have a cooperation program with France in the nuclear area.

ù 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.

ù 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.

development of new nuclear weapons.

development of new nuclear weapons.

weapons.

ù 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.

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.

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.

a 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, and

radioactive material -- would be transported on board any of the other aircraft.

radioactive material -- would be transported on board any of the other aircraft.

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]

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."

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 Allies agreed on a proposal to be presented to Russia and Ukraine. Since the presentation of the proposal 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 1990. Now, neither the Warsaw Pact nor the Soviet Union exist and forces once deployed by the USSR as far west as Eastern Germany have been withdrawn to Russia. NATO Allies are looking at ways to respond to those changes, while maintaining the key elements of the Treaty, including its flank limits.

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

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

IRELAND

President Has Lost Interest?

-- No, the President remains deeply interested in the peace process in Northern Ireland, and the Administration continues actively to support the efforts of the British and Irish governments to move the process forward.

-- In fact, we have had a number of contacts over the 2 weeks about how to give the process momentum.

-- Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams met with National Security Advisor Anthony Lake S

eptember

13 for over an hour. The Vice President joined them for part of the meeting.

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

-- 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 Fein, 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 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.

NATO ENLARGEMENT STUDY AND RUSSIA

Reaction to NATO approval of enlargement study?

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

-- The study, which sets out the "how" and "why" of enlargement, will be made public when it is presented to members of the Partnership for Peace (composed of CEE and NIS countries, including Russia) in Brussels on September 28.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Russian Angle: Evans-Novak Call for Immediate Enlargement

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

-- We understand Russia has concerns about NATO enlargement. We are working to overcome these concerns, which we believe are misplaced.

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

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

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

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

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

RUSSIA

Current Items

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.

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

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.

Fred Cuny

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

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

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

Chechnya

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

S.

-- 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 res
olve these
issues and move toward political agreement.

Iran Reactor Sale

-- President has discussed Bushehr reactor sale with Yeltsin. Vice President and Pr
ime 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.

TURKEY: MARCUS CASE

Any comment on the Washington Post article on the charges against Amcit Aliza
Marcus
, who works for Reuters?

-- We are well aware of this case, but do not have a privacy act waiver for Ms.
Marc
us and
cannot provide many details.

-- The matter is currently being actively considered by a Turkish court and under th
e
circumstances we do not believe it would be appropriate to comment further at
this t
ime.

If pressed on what we are doing for Ms. Marcus:

-- As you would expect, we have discussed the case with Turkish authorities.

-- It is standard procedure to provide all necessary consular assistance to American citizens facing difficulties abroad.

Background Info FYI Only: This case has been discussed with the Turkish government both in Ankara and Washington. The GOT has told us that the case has been resolved, but has provided no details. Our Embassy does not want to risk compromising this resolution by publicly discussing it.

EGYPTIAN POW KILLINGS

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

A: This matter is now under discussion between the Egyptian and Israeli governments. I would refer you to them for anything further on this matter.

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

IRAN SANCTIONS: D'AMATO BILL

Background: The amendment in current form has mandatory and discretionary sanctions against foreign companies that export oil and natural gas equipment and technology to Iran. Mandatory sanctions prohibit awarding U.S. Government contracts, granting licenses, and admitting senior officer

s of such companies into the
U S. Discretionary sanctions include an import prohibition, a merger and
acquisitio
n prohibition, and a prohibition
from receiving EXIM bank financing or commercial bank loans.

Points

- Believe the D'Amato proposal tackles important issues, but it has not yet been
fo
rmally
introduced.
- We will look at it seriously.
- We look forward to further consultations on this issue with the Congress.

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 diff
erences 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.

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.

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

- Primary U.S. objective at the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) Review Conference, opening September 25, will be to strengthen the CCW's restrictions on the use of landmines. We are gravely concerned with humanitarian tragedy caused by the indiscriminate use of these weapons.
- Signed in 1980, the President obtained Senate advice and consent to CCW ratification in March of this year.
- The U.S. has advanced the principle proposals to improve the CCW "landmines" protocol that will be considered at the Review Conference. These include, for example:

- requiring that all remotely delivered mines (those delivered by aircraft, rocket or artillery) used outside of marked and monitored minefields self-destruct after a relatively short period, so that they will not remain a threat to civilians after a conflict ends;

- requiring that all mines be detectable using commonly-available technology, to facilitate their clearing;

- expanding the scope of the "landmines" protocol to apply in internal armed conflicts, where the greatest civilian casualties have occurred; and

- requiring that the party laying the mines assume responsibility for clearing them, including a duty at the "cessation of active hostilities" to clear them or maintain them in controlled fields to protect civilians. Where the party laying the mines no longer controls the territory in which they were laid, it would have a duty to provide assistance for their clearance, to the extent possible.

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

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

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VISIT OF SENIOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION PREPARATORY COMMISSION OFFICIALS TO WASHINGTON

-- Three senior officials from the Chemical Weapons Convention Preparatory Commission are in

Washington this week to discuss U.S. ratification of the international treaty outlawing chemical weapons -- the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

-- They have met with the National Security Adviser, the Secretary of State, the ACD, 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. President Reagan negotiated it, President Bush completed and signed it, and President Clinton sent it to the Senate for advice and consent.

-- CWC ratification and entry into force is a key element of the President's nonproliferation policy. It is an urgent next step in stemming the spread of weapons of mass destruction, following the successful NPT Extension Conference.

-- That is why we 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. But 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.

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.