

M S M a i l

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FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
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This includes Feeley's new Bosnia.

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**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 3 November 95 12:38
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** NOV03GUI.DOC
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE
November 3, 1995

EUROPE
Bosnia/Croatia
Ireland
NATO Enlargement
NATO Secretary General
Russia
Chernobyl
CFE

MIDDLE EAST
PLO/Helms
Iraq Sanctions

LATIN AMERICA

Colombia

AFRICA

South Africa

Nigeria

Tanzania

MISCELLANEOUS

Pan Am 103

CIA

Intelligence Sharing with UN

CBW Terrorism

Loose Nukes

UK-French Nuclear Cooperation

CWC

Defense Appropriations

BOSNIA/CROATIA

Missing CSM Journalist

ù Believe the missing journalist, Mr. David Rohde, is in Pale.

ù According to reports from the UN he is alive.

ù We are making every effort to obtain his safe return.

ù The issue is being worked at the talks in Dayton and in Sarajevo through the Ameri
can embassy.

Diplomatic Track: Next Steps

ù Cease-fire remains in effect and fighting stopped throughout most of Bosnia.

ù President reviewed preparations for peace talks with Russian President Yeltsin
at
Hyde Park, as well as
Russia's role in the implementation last Monday.

ù President met Izetbegovic and Tudjman, last Tuesday, in New York to
encourage flex

ibility in talks/importance
of strengthening cooperation within Bosnian-Croat Federation.

Proximity Talks

ù Proximity talks are continuing. We're keeping the public informed on the talks
th
rough a single spokesman at
the State Department. For details on yesterday's activities, refer to State daily r
eport.

ù On Wednesday the U.S. negotiating team led by Ambassador Holbrooke began
proximity
talks in Dayton,
Ohio.

ù As the President said when he sent the team off on Tuesday, this is a defining
mom
ent for Bosnia.

ù Only the parties to this terrible conflict can end it.

ù In Dayton, our diplomats face a tremendous challenge. There is no guarantee
they
will succeed. American
leadership key to success.

ù Talks co-chaired by Holbrooke/Bildt. Goal to secure final peace agreement that
par
ties will initial in Dayton.

ù Balkan parties: Presidents Izetbegovic, Tudjman, and Milosevic plus Contact
Group
partners.

ù Intensive U.S. /CG diplomacy - parties agreed Geneva (9/8/95)/New York
(9/26/95)

to settlement basic
principles: Bosnia as single state; 51/49 basis for territorial solution; constituti
onal structure; democratic
elections; and subsequently to cease-fire.

ù Difficult issues still to be resolved: (i) internal boundary for Bosnian-Croat Fed
eration/Serb Republic; (ii)
Sarajevo status; (iii) practical steps to separate forces /ceasing hostilities; (iv)
election procedures.

ù After Dayton, next steps: Paris international peace conference and
implementation
conference in London. May
be meetings after Paris before final settlement signed.

ù U.S./CG continue to do everything to press for peace.

ù No set duration.

Peace Plan Implementation

ù NAC approved concept of ops for IFOR.

ù Detailed planning by NATO Military Authorities will proceed.

ù Joulwan briefed President and national security team last week on state of NATO'S plans.

ù Number of forces for operation not determined - will depend on peace agreement modalities.

ù NATO briefed UN, UN Peace Force contributors, and interested PFP countries this last week, contributions by non-NATO countries would be welcome.

ù Churkin attended "16-plus-one" with NAC last week to discuss NATO's planning.

ù Concept of ops 5 phases:

- Phase I: Preparation Phase. Presently in this phase now.

- Phase II: Entry. Begin after signing of peace agreement. Military forces would deploy to area by sea/land.

- Phase III: Implementation. Deployment of forces in country to secure critical areas and man outposts.

- Phase IV: Transition to Peace. Initial robust forces slowly drawdown over years as peace agreement took affect.

- Phase V: Exit. Orderly hand over of commitments to appropriate civilian organizations and withdrawal of IFOR and equipment.

Congressional Approval

ù Last week, letter to Byrd, President told Congress he would request endorsement at the appropriate time.

ù Our position regarding President's constitutional prerogatives has not changed.

War Criminals

ù IFOR mission is to implement the peace agreement.

ù Pursuing war criminals not in mission, but will take into custody if come into contact.

Military Stabilization

ù Our goal to establish stability on ground by time IFOR completes mission. One of the keys to ensuring settlement does not break down after IFOR leaves.

ù Preference for balance of forces between Federation/Bosnian Serbs through arms control measures that provide for a "build-down."

ù Arms control by itself unlikely to achieve stable balance, prepared to equip/train Federation forces to ensure effective self-defense capability.

ù Effort separate from NATO-led implementation force. First step: lifting of arms embargo.

New Ethnic Cleansing/Reports of Mass Graves

ù U.S. has/will continue to investigate and provide information to UN/War Crimes Tribunal regarding violations of international human rights and humanitarian law

ù Shattuck has documented evidence of Bosnian Serb atrocities. Last August, he went to Central/Northeastern

Bosnia, collected eyewitness accounts of mass executions, beatings, rape and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. Shattuck just returned to region to interview refugees in Zenia.

ù Albright presented to UN Security Council compelling evidence gathered by US. Evidence based on US intelligence and photographic intelligence, strongly suggested mass grave sites in Srebrenica.

ù Actively support international organizations like UNHCR and Red Cross to document fate and whereabouts of missing persons.

House Resolution

ù The Resolution of the House on October 30 was unfortunate.

ù At a time when all efforts should be spent to support the upcoming negotiations, this resolution was not helpful.

Sanctions

ù We and our European Allies are unified on our views on lifting sanctions.

ù Our policy has not changed -- UN-imposed economic sanctions will be suspended once a peace agreement is signed. Lifting of sanctions would occur when the settlement is implemented.

Atrocities

If asked about the request from the war crimes tribunal to include in the peace accord the provision for handing over indicted suspects.

ù The United States is carefully considering the request. As the President (October 15) said we fully support war crimes International Tribunal.

ù We will continue to work with the Tribunal and appropriate agencies to see that the responsible people are

brought to justice.

- ù Continue to condemn these gross violations of human rights.

- ù Led vigorous effort to uncover/publicize evidence of war crimes in Balkans.

- ù Shattuck three times raised issue with Serbs.

- ù War crimes indictments not negotiable.

- ù Actively support investigating international organizations (UNHCR , Red Cross)

- ù Stopping atrocities one main reason for active U.S. role in the peace negotiations

Srebrenica

- ù Did not know anymore than UN about the Bosnian Serb's intent to attack Srebrenica.

- ù Did not have prior information on BSA intent to commit atrocities.

12-Month IFOR Time Limit

- ù U.S. position: IFOR military aspects should have finite duration (NATO/NAC accepted)

- ù Believe military aspects accomplished in about one year.

- ù Will not make final decision on duration until final peace agreement/completed OPLAN.

- ù 12 months NATO planning figure not been formally adopted by Alliance.

- ù One year sufficient to establish stable ground situation.

- ù Desire to create stable balance through arms reductions, but this will also require some military support for Federation forces to ensure they have an effective self-defense capability.

Russian IFOR Participation

- ù Russia will participate in the multilateral effort to implement a peace agreement

in Bosnia. This is consistent with the important role Russia played in diplomatic process.

ù Prefer NATO/Russian forces not separated between Federation and Serb areas.

ù Major Hyde Park topic of discussion.

ù Last week Perry/Grachev met to discuss Russian roles/functions in IFOR. Talks productive, progress made. Will meet again November 8 in Belgium to continue their discussion.

ù Russia and U.S. will participate in a special force that will deploy 30 days after IFOR. That force will work on transport, logistics.

IRELAND

U.S. Role

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

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

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

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

U.S. Meetings

ù UUP leader Trimble met with the Vice President yesterday. The President joined them for part of the meeting. The focus of the discussion was the peace process in Northern Ireland. Pa

rt of our
continuing efforts to maintain contacts with all of the parties.

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

ù Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams recently met with National Security Advisor Anthony Lake. The Vice President joined them for part of the meeting.

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

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

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

ù The National Security Advisor, Anthony Lake, held consultations in London with the British Government on Bosnia, Northern Ireland and other issues October 16-19. While there, he also met with Northern Ireland political leaders, David Trimble of the UUP and John Hume of the SDLP..

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

NSA Lake's Trip to London

ù NSA Lake was in London week October 16-19. He was there for consultations with the British Government on Bosnia, Northern Ireland, the President's trip, and other issues. While there, he also met

with Northern Ireland political leaders.

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

Twin Track

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

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

British Stalling on Talks?

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

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

Position on Decommissioning:

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

Senator Mitchell to Chair Commission on Decommissioning?:

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

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

Comments of new UUP leader Trimble on twin track?

ù Trimble's speech of October 21 represented no change in the unionist position of opposition to the twin track approach.

ù Our view is that twin track strategy of the British and Irish Governments offers the best prospect for moving the peace process forward.

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

Paisley Visit

ù Paisley met with NSA Lake and VP Gore October 27.

Deportations

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

ù Issue recently brought to our attention.

ù Law provides no flexibility on many cases.

ù Staff reviewing issue.

NATO ENLARGEMENT STUDY AND RUSSIA

Reaction to NATO enlargement study?

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

ù The study, which sets out the "how" and "why" of enlargement, was presented on Thursday (September 28) in Brussels to members of the Partnership for Peace (composed of CEE and CIS countries).

tries, including
Russia). The general reaction was highly favorable.

ù 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
Brus
sels.

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

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

ù 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.

ù By integrating them into NATO we hope to ensure the survival of their
democratic a
nd market economic
reforms.

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

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

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

Russian Reaction to NATO Enlargement

ù 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 Europe's security.

ù We are aware that Russia has concerns about NATO enlargement. Russian Ambassador Churkin repeated these concerns following the enlargement briefing in Brussels on Thursday (September 28). We will continue working to overcome these concerns, which we believe are misplaced.

ù 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.

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

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

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

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

NATO Adopts Go-Slow Approach on Enlargement

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

ù As Secretary Perry has made clear, this is a false report. NATO has not adopted a

go-slow approach to

enlargement but is pursuing the "gradual, deliberate and transparent process" leading

g to enlargement that

was foreseen by the Alliance from the very beginning.

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

ù NATO's approach to enlargement is spelled out clearly in the NATO enlargement study

which was

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

in Brussels

on September 28.

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

NATO expansion

is not a

question of "if"; that issue has already been resolved.

SUCCESSOR TO NATO SYG CLAES

Q: How is the U.S. reacting to the public announcements by a number of allies (including

France,

Germany, Italy and the UK) that they support former Dutch PM Ruud Lubbers to be the

new Secretary

General of NATO? Is Lubbers' candidacy a done deal? Is Lubbers the U.S. choice? Have

the European

allies managed a fait accompli?

A: We have been having extensive consultations with allies on a possible successor to

Willy Claes

as NATO Secretary General. Secretary Christopher, in particular, has had numerous conversations with

his Alliance counterparts.

As a key element in this process, the Secretary has invited former Danish Foreign Minister Uffe

M

inister Uffe

Ellemann-Jensen (ELL-eh-man YEN-sehn) and former Dutch Prime Minister
Rudd Lubbers (LUH-bers) to
visit Washington this week.

These two highly qualified individuals have emerged as leading candidates for
the N
ATO
position.

Lubbers will meet with the Secretary on Thursday, Ellemann-Jensen on Friday.

Although several allies have publicly stated their preferences, we have yet to deci
de on a
particular candidate.

As with all NATO decisions, the final selection will be made by consensus.

(If pressed on European support for Lubbers)

-- As far as we are concerned, the final outcome is not preordained; that is why
Sec
retary
Christopher has invited both Ellemann-Jensen and Lubbers to Washington.

(If asked about other Washington meetings)

-- Elleman-Jensen and Lubbers met with Tony Lake and Acting Defense
Secretary White
over the
last 24 hours.

RUSSIA/NIS

Current Items

Yeltsin Heart Problem

-- The President sent Yeltsin a get-well message, which Embassy Moscow passed
to the
Russian
government on October 27. There have been no other messages, but our
inclination ha
s been/is to defer
Presidential-level communications at this time (the guy is sick in bed, after all).
Embassy Moscow, on the

other hand, has maintained normal contacts with an array of Russian officials, including on Yeltsin's staff.

-- President Yeltsin remains hospitalized. Met with Prime Minister Chernomyrdin today (November 3). Expect Yeltsin will be under medical supervision through November.

-- Embassy Moscow has nothing further on Chernomyrdin's action.

-- Embassy Moscow in regular touch with senior Russian officials. What Embassy has heard about Yeltsin's condition tracks with what Russian officials saying publicly.

-- Yeltsin has our wishes for full and speedy recovery.

(Chernomyrdin to Coordinate "Power" Ministers)

-- Have seen same reports as you that Chernomyrdin will coordinate work of ministers holding defense, security, foreign and internal portfolios. These ministers normally report directly to president.
(Avoid speculation on meaning)

Disqualification of Yabloko, Derzhava Blocs from December 17 Duma Elections

-- Central Electoral Commission, citing technical violations of rules, barred Yabloko and Derzhava blocs from party-list election, which will decide 225 of 450 Duma seats.

-- Decision to disqualify Yabloko has drawn fire from across political spectrum in Russia, including Prime Minister Chernomyrdin. Yeltsin asked CEC for full explanation.

-- Following matter closely. Embassy has spoken with responsible Russian officials, who indicate Yabloko situation should soon be on way to resolution.

-- In Russia as elsewhere, strongly support free and fair elections, in which voters have choice among parties representing all view-points.

Ukrainian Privatization

-- Ukraine must privatize economy to sustain ambitious macroeconomic policy reforms.

U.S.

joined EU and World Bank to support privatization program when Ukraine committed its

self to

comprehensive reform in October 1994.

-- Donors helped Ukraine create physical, technical infrastructure needed for privatization,

recognizing Ukraine needed to set the policies to make privatization work.

Moving s

imultaneously on

privatization and infrastructure reduced delays in starting program.

-- Have raised concerns at highest levels that current policies guiding privatization are too

complex. Received assurances from Ukrainian leadership to revamp program and veto r

ecent

parliamentary action to exempt some 4,000 firms from privatization.

-- Agreed in October with Ukrainian leadership to review privatization within next m

onth to assess

whether progress justifies continued high levels of donor assistance.

Perry-Grachev Talks on Russia and IFOR

-- Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin agreed at Hyde Park on importance of Russian parti

cipation in

Bosnia implementation force. They made some progress on specifics and agreed that S

ecretary Perry and

Minister Grachev should continue to work this issue.

-- Perry and Grachev have agreed to create special unit comprised of Russian and Ame

rican

troops, plus troops from other countries, to perform critical tasks such as engineer ing and

transportation. Unit will report directly to U.S. General Joulwan. Russian General Leonid Shevtsov

will serve as Joulwan's deputy in overseeing unit.

-- Perry and Grachev also agreed to continue discussions with aim of working out formula for how Russian combat troops could participate directly in IFOR.

-- Consider Russian participation in Bosnia peace implementation important and desirable. Thus, pleased with understanding reached by Defense Ministers.

General Items

Hyde Park Meeting

-- President and Yeltsin had warm, productive meeting at Hyde Park on October 23. Meeting underscored stability, inner strength of U.S.-Russia partnership; reaffirmed both Presidents' strong commitment to engagement.

-- Presidents in full agreement on need to support Bosnia peace process. Also agreed on importance of Russian participation in implementation force. Had good exchange; made some progress; decided Secretary Perry and Defense Minister Grachev to discuss further.

-- Presidents also agreed to push hard for ratification of START II; to work together to get zero-yield CTBT in 1996; to continue cooperative efforts to ensure security of nuclear weapons and materials; and to overall concept for resolving CFE flank zone issue.

U.S. Stake in Relationship

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

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

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

Cuts in/Conditions on Bilateral Aid

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

- But our assistance advances critical U.S. interests. It helps reformers succeed in building a

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

Russian Concerns about NATO Enlargement

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

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

Iran Reactor Sale

- President has discussed Bushehr reactor sale with Yeltsin. Vice President and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin continuing serious dialogue on issue.

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

Chechnya

-- While formal Russian-Chechen talks have not resumed, sides are conducting informal working meetings. Welcome Prime Minister Chernomyrdin's reaffirmation of commitment to pursue negotiated settlement.

-- Russians suspended formal talks over Chechen attacks, including attempt to assassinate Russian force commander in Grozny. Condemn attacks like that, whose purpose is to undermine fragile effort to find negotiated settlement.

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

CHERNOBYL

Background: Press statements coming out of Kiev on the failure of negotiations on Chernobyl are incorrect (see press clips which Rick Grimes has provided below). In fact, we are very close to finalizing an agreement between the G-7 and Ukraine. After an initial setback where the Ukrainians presented a totally unacceptable draft agreement, they went back to the G-7 (i.e. U.S. draft) and negotiations went very well.

Both sides agreed on the full text of an agreement except for two bracketed points:
 (1) Ukraine wants to drop the year 2000 as the closure date for Chernobyl since the G-7 will not "guarantee" funds

ng for energy investments

(note: no funding is guaranteed until feasibility studies are done for specific projects and project-specific

agreements are signed); (2) Ukraine wants the G-7 to say that we are "compensating"

Ukraine for closing

Chernobyl. Both issues are workable and there appeared to be some scope for negotiation.

Next step is for each side to go back and consult with principles. The G-7 will communicate its final position

through the Canadian ambassador in Kiev. If there are still problems, the Nuclear Safety working Group will go

to Kiev the week of Nov. 27. The objective is to have a final agreement in place

by the week of Dec. 4 for the

Canadian Deputy PM to sign with the GOU on behalf of the G-7.

Points

- ù Negotiations between the G-7 and Ukraine were extremely productive. We are close to a final agreement

to support Chernobyl closure.

- ù Negotiations did not break down as indicated in press reports. A few issues require further review and

discussion. We hope to have them resolved over the coming weeks.

CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (CFE) TREATY

- ù Over the past weeks, the U.S., together with its Allies, has been actively seeking a solution to the CFE flank

issue, in Vienna, in Brussels, and in our bilateral discussions.

- ù In this context, during the Grachev visit the two sides held extensive discussions on this crucial issue.

- ù Grachev sought an informal U.S. reaction to various ideas Russia was considering,

in terms of its response in
Vienna to the proposal NATO had tabled on September 22.

ù In the course of these discussions, Grachev and Perry reached an understanding
tha
t Russia would not
propose to exclude from the flank zone -- and thus from the flank limits -- the
Leni
ngrad oblast, which
contains over 1900 tanks, artillery pieces and armored combat vehicles. For its
par
t, the U.S. agreed to be
flexible with regard to other oblasts in the south Russia will propose be exempted
f
rom the flank zone.

ù Secretary Perry emphasized that any change to the flank zone can only be
implement
ed if it is approved by all
30 states party to the CFE Treaty.

ù In coordination with NATO Allies, the U.S. now looks forward to a discussion
of th
e Russian proposal with
the other CFE states, with the objective of concluding flank negotiations by
Novembe
r 17 -- the date when
the flank limits take effect under the treaty.

PLO/HELMS

Q: What can you tell us about the lapse in the Middle East Peace Facilitation
Act?

A: Senate November 2 passed a short-term waiver renewing the MEPFA (Middle
East Peac
e
Facilitation Act); House has not yet acted.

Under the law, the PLO office has now ceased its operations.

We are working closely with the Congress to secure House approval of MEPFA.
We are

hopeful that renewal can be secured promptly.

IRAQ SANCTIONS

Background: On October 17, President Zayid of the UAE called for the lifting of UN sanctions on Iraq. His remarks were quickly echoed by the Secretary General of the Arab League and the Qatari government.

Q: What is your reaction to recent demands from certain Arab leaders for the lifting of sanctions on Iraq?

A: We remain strongly opposed to any modification of the current sanctions against Iraq until it is in full compliance with all United Nations Security Council resolutions.

With regard to the humanitarian problems in Iraq, we are convinced that these are problems created by the Iraqi regime, and not by the sanctions.

The United Nations has made provisions by which Iraq could sell oil to buy food and medicine for its population, but the regime has refused to exercise this option.

The Iraqi regime has purposely refrained from providing its population with the food and medicine they need to try to score propaganda points.

COLOMBIA: OPPOSITION POLITICIAN MURDERED; STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED

Background: Alvaro GOMEZ Hurtado, an outspoken leader of the opposition Conservative Party, was assassinated

in broad daylight in Bogota yesterday. "The Movement for the Dignity of Colombia" is claiming responsibility for the attack; the group was unknown before taking credit for an assassination attempt against President Samper's lawyer in September. Last night, Samper declared another "state of internal disturbance" to empower security forces to combat violence; the state of emergency that he declared last summer was recently struck down as unconstitutional.

Points

- ù Saddened by this senseless act of violence and condemn it. By all accounts, Gomez was a man committed to country and principles. He was Presidential candidate, a diplomat, and an eminent journalist and teacher.

- ù Cannot confirm Colombian press report that some suspects already arrested. Trust Colombian government will follow through on promise of energetic, thorough investigation into tragedy.

(If pressed on constitutionality and implications of state of emergency)

- ù Constitutional permits President to declare state of emergency for 90 days subject to Constitutional court ruling.

SOUTH AFRICA LOCAL ELECTIONS

Background: South Africa held its first non-racial local elections in most areas of the country on November 1.

Voting in Cape Town and KwaZulu Natal will be held by March 1996.

Q: Any comment on South Africa's first non-racial local elections and the status of South Africa's

transition to democracy?

A: Wednesday's local elections mark the next step in South Africa's transition to democracy. We are very pleased that for the first time, South Africans have been able to vote for their local government representatives. Initial reports reflect high voter turnout.

We note there were some procedural and logistical problems: Several polling stations opened late, some ballot papers contained printing errors and there was confusion over whether some voters had registered and were eligible to vote, or were, perhaps, at the wrong polling station. Despite these problems, there appear to have been remarkably few incidents.

It is too early to speculate on the electoral results. We await official announcements from South African election officials.

The first 18 months of Nelson Mandela's government of national unity have been remarkably successful. We congratulate all South Africans for their commitment to democracy and reconciliation.

NIGERIA: KEN SARO-WIWA TRIAL

Background: Nigerian author, environmentalist and leader of the Ogoni people Ken Saro-Wiwa was sentenced to death today by a special tribunal in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Saro-Wiwa and several other Ogonis were arrested in May 1994 following the deaths of four Ogoni chiefs.

Q: What is your reaction to the verdict on Ogoni activist Ken Saro-Wiwa?

A: We understand the special tribunal October 31 convicted Ken Saro-Wiwa and three others.

accused of murder in May 1994.

The United States is deeply concerned by the lack of due process by the special tribunal conducting the trial of Ken Saro-Wiwa and others.

The trial was conducted outside the regular court system and without consideration to due process or to the rights of the accused. The accused did not have access to counsel outside the court and were held without charges for several months.

The United States calls on the Government of Nigeria to ensure that those convicted are afforded unrestricted access to competent counsel and due process in their appeals through an independent judiciary.

TANZANIA ELECTIONS

Background: Tanzania's elections for a 232-seat parliament and to replace President Mwinyi, who is stepping down after serving the maximum two terms, have hit several snags. According to American Embassy sources, problems ranging from complete disarray at the more than 40,000 polling stations to charges of vote rigging have led the National Electoral Commission (NEC) to nullify the elections in Dar es Salaam, the capital. Voting in other parts of the country continues. The NEC announced on Tuesday that new elections, for Dar es Salaam, would be attempted again next week.

Q: Can you provide an update to the election problems in Tanzania?

A: As a result of the disorganization that marked the Tanzanian national election held on October

29, the Tanzanian National electoral Commission has nullified the elections in Dar es Salaam's seven constituencies and announced that new elections will be held in those constituencies next week on a date yet to be specified.

Ten opposition parties have called for nullification of the entire election and filed a petition with the Tanzanian High Court on November 1 to stop the re-running of elections in Dar es Salaam. The High Court has accepted the case and is expected to rule quickly. If the petition is denied, the ten parties may call upon their supporters to boycott the new elections.

We are disappointed that procedural problems have developed in these elections and will continue to monitor the situation closely with the international community.

How to handle the procedural problems is a matter for the Tanzanians to resolve.

PAN AM 103

Q: Why has the USG not turned over evidence/documents from the investigation to the families?

A: The President has said he will not rest as President until the two Libyans indicted for this vicious act of terrorism stand trial.

As you know, public release of evidence in advance of a trial is prohibited by the rules of the court.

Because the United States still has every expectation that eventually they will stand trial either in the United States or Scotland, we will do nothing that would interfere with our ability to try, convict, and punish them.

CIA/AMES

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

A: We are not going to comment on individual disciplinary actions. The DCI stated his criteria for making such decisions, and made judgments that were consistent with those criteria. We stand behind the Director's actions.

Q: Do you think that John Deutch has instituted adequate measures to prevent a recurrence of the Ames case?

A: As we have said, we applaud the DCI's commitment to uphold high standards of accountability and professional conduct. The list of actions he has taken is lengthy, comprehensive, and appropriate. We believe these measures will make a recurrence of the type of damage caused by the Ames tragedy unlikely.

U.S. POLICY ON INTELLIGENCE SHARING WITH THE UN

Q: Can you comment on today's story in the Washington Times that the Administration wants Congress to back off on the question of sharing intelligence with the UN?

A: The memorandum cited in the story was not written by the National Security Council or anyone else in the White House. No one in the NSC ever saw the memo, distributed it, or asked that it be written by anyone. The memorandum is not now and never was an NSC document.

(If Asked)

Q: If it was not an NSC document, where did it come from?

A: Apparently, it was an OSD document for internal use.

Q: Is it true that Assistant Secretary Gati "misled" Congress?

A: The allegations regarding A/S Gati are totally unfounded. A/S Gati and other senior officials from the national security community have frequently discussed with Congress how U.S. government information is shared with the UN. These officials have always stressed that any information sharing must serve the national interest.

(Only Answer If Asked)

Q: What is current U.S. policy regarding the sharing of intelligence information with the United Nations?

A: When it serves our national interests, we share information with the UN on a case by case basis. In recent years this has included:

- ☐ information on Iraq's nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile programs to help UNSCOM and the IAEA disarm Iraq;
- ☐ information to help enforce sanctions against Serbia and Libya;
- ☐ information on gross human rights abuses, including, for example, recent photographs of mass graves near Srebrenica.

In each instance, the sharing of information has served important American interests

We have worked hard to ensure that proper procedures are in place to ensure that information this will not happen in the future. New procedures have been developed by the Director of Central Intelligence and by the Chairman of the Joint

Chiefs of Staff concerning how and what kind of information we share with the UN. These procedures are currently in place and help protect against the unauthorized disclosure of any information.

AUM SHINRIKYO AND CBW TERRORISM

Background: Senator Nunn's Investigations Subcommittee is holding hearings this week on the threat of chemical and biological weapons terrorism. Yesterday's hearing focused on the efforts of the Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo to develop chemical and other weapons of mass destruction.

Q: How serious were Aum Shinrikyo's efforts to develop chemical and other weapons of mass destruction?

A: It is clear that Aum Shinrikyo had an extensive effort underway to procure the materials needed to make chemical and other weapons of mass destruction.

We know, for example, that the Aum was working on the nerve agents sarin and VX and that it was trying to develop biological agents.

Q: How do we deal with this sort of threat?

A: As with proliferation more generally, the first step is to try to prevent terrorists from gaining access to weapons of mass destruction. This requires a multi-faceted approach, including a robust intelligence effort, strong export controls, and effective multilateral arms control measures.

The second goal is to thwart terrorist plans to use weapons of mass destruction. This again involves a multi-faceted effort based on intelligence information and multilateral law enforcement cooperation.

Finally, we must plan for the worst case -- in which chemical or other weapons of mass destruction actually are used by minimizing our vulnerabilities and maximizing our emergency response

capabi
lities.

Q: How can arms control help?

A: Let me give you an important example: If the Chemical Weapons Convention were in force today, it would be both more difficult and more costly for groups such as Aum Shinrikyo to acquire or use chemical weapons.

Unfortunately, this treaty has been languishing in the Senate despite having been supported by two previous Republican Administrations.

We agree with Senators Kassebaum and Glenn, Brent Scowcroft, Larry Eagleburger and a host of others, all of whom are on record in support of ratifying this vital treaty.

LOOSE NUKES

On U.S. Policy Concerning Plutonium Disposition

ù The article by Jessica Mathews rightly highlights how important the question of disposition of excess weapons plutonium is to our national security interests.

ù We continue to pursue the President's objective of safe disposition of weapons plutonium.

ù This subject is under intense interagency study here in the U.S. and is the subject of a joint U.S.-Russian study that was recently kicked off.

ù The Administration and the joint U.S.-Russian study are examining a wide array of options for plutonium disposition.

ù We expect to have decisions made in the coming year on preferred approaches for resolving this problem.

ù (If pressed:) We are examining the utilization of the Hanau facility, among other options, and have held consultation with the German government on this and related issues.

On Our Programs to Ensure Security of Nuclear Materials

ù Prevention of nuclear smuggling and security of nuclear materials are national security priorities. In September, President Clinton strengthened our already robust efforts with Presidential Decision Directive which set out specific goals, objectives and priorities for each Department and Agency of the U.S. government.

ù As part of overall nonproliferation policy, have been active on several fronts.

ù We are cooperating with Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus on projects to improve the security of nuclear materials. Cooperative projects with these nations are underway to improve security of many tons of materials at more than two dozen locations.

ù Also cooperating with many nations on efforts to improve border controls and police enforcement capabilities to detect and deter possible cases of nuclear smuggling.

ù Have reached an agreement with Russia under which 500 metric tons of highly enriched uranium being removed from dismantled Soviet-era nuclear warheads is being blended down to low enriched uranium not suitable for nuclear weapons, sold to the U.S., and burned in civilian nuclear power plants.

ù At the request of the Kazakhstani government, we airlifted over half a ton of vulnerable weapons-grade uranium -- enough to make dozens of nuclear bombs -- to safe storage facility.

ù Have already reached agreement with Russia to end production of plutonium for weapons purposes. Are working toward a multilateral Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty.

On the (possible) claim that senior Russian officials have been involved in

nuclear
smuggling

ù We have no credible evidence of this.

On the Frequency of Nuclear Smuggling & the U.S. Response

ù Vast majority of reported nuclear smuggling cases have been simple scams or
involv
ed material not suitable for
weapons.

ù Despite fact that vast majority of suspected cases of nuclear smuggling turn out
t
o be scams, we take all
reports very seriously. Department of State chairs interagency response group
which
reviews every report
and takes appropriate action. If necessary, U.S. law enforcement, intelligence, sci
entific, diplomatic and
military resources can be brought to bear on very short notice.

ù For additional information, please contact the State Department.

ù (If needed/asked): The Departments of Energy and Defense, the FBI and the
Customs
service all have
prepared talking points on their nuclear material security and anti-nuclear
smugglin
g activities.

UK-FRENCH NUCLEAR COOPERATION

Q: What reaction do you have to the announcement in London Monday that the
UK and Fr
ance will
pursue closer cooperation on nuclear issues?

A: We understand that Britain and France are examining ways to deepen their
cooperat
ion on
nuclear issues.

We also understand that such cooperation would not duplicate or undermine
existing
nuclear
arrangements within the NATO alliance.

Within this framework, we welcome such cooperation between our close allies.

RUSSIAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROLIFERATION INVESTIGATION

Background: There have been press reports in recent days that Russian authorities are investigating the possibility that a former Russian General, Anatoli Kuntsevich, illegally provided chemical weapons materials to buyers in the Middle East. In a letter to the President this week, Senator Helms seized on the issue as a (new) justification for continuing to hold the Chemical Weapons Convention hostage.

Q: Do you have any further information on press reports that Russia is investigating the possible smuggling of chemical weapons materials by former General Kuntsevich?

A: We too have seen press reports about the investigation.

They indicate that Russian authorities are conducting a criminal investigation of the matter. Accordingly, it might be more appropriate to direct inquiries to the Russian Government on this.

Q: Is the U.S. assisting the investigation?

A: The smuggling of materials for weapons of mass destruction, whether nuclear, chemical or biological, is of vital concern to the U.S.

Press reports indicate that Russian law enforcement authorities are investigating the matter. If there is anything we can do to be of assistance, we obviously would be prepared to consider it.

Q: Is it true that the chemical materials were smuggled to the Middle East?

A: The Russian Government has this matter under investigation.

We do not know what the outcome of that investigation will be.

Q: Is it true that Senator Helms is holding the Chemical Weapons Convention hostage over this issue?

A: Senator Helms has expressed concern over this issue.

We share those concerns.

That said, rather than being an argument against the CWC, this underscores why it is so important for the U.S. to ratify it quickly.

Q: How does the CWC help deal with problems such as this?

A: The CWC imposes a legally-binding prohibition on assisting others to acquire chemical weapons.

In addition, it requires Parties to monitor and report on transfers of the chemicals that can be used to make chemical weapons.

It also prohibits Parties from transferring to non-Parties key chemical weapons precursors.

The treaty also requires that Parties enact domestic legislation imposing real penalties on those who violate these or any other treaty obligations.

Perhaps most importantly, the treaty's routine and challenge inspection provisions will provide access to information that could reveal or even confirm a potential transfer problem.

In sum, if the CWC were in force today in Russia and other countries, it would be both more difficult and more costly for proliferators to carry out the activities for which Kuntsevich reportedly is being investigated.

As the President has done on repeated occasions, we urge the Senate to move forward with ratification of this vital treaty.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE REPORT ON DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Background: On September 29, the House rejected by a wide margin the conference report on the FY 1996 Defense Appropriations Bill. As reported by the conferees, the bill would have provided for a \$243 billion defense budget for next year -- \$6.7 billion more than requested by the Administration. The bill's defeat in the House was attributable to a strong bloc of "pro-life" Members concerned by the watering down of the House-passed provision in the bill on abortion and other Members opposed to the increase in spending for programs such as the B-2 and National Missile Defense.

Points

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

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

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

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

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 03 November 95 14:46
FROM Harris, Elisa D.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Draft PG on "Captured Enemy Documents" [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Andreasen, Steven P.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

looks good. only change is to spell out "CWC" in first talker -- not convinced everyone will know what it means otherwise. thanks!

From: Andreasen, Steven P.
To: Bendick, Gordon L.; Danvers, William C.; @PRESS - Public Affairs
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1; Bass, Peter E.; Bell, Robert G.; Harris, Elisa D.; Kreczko, Alan J.
Subject: Draft PG on "Captured Enemy Documents" [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, November 03, 1995 02:26 PM

Senator Helms's press spokesman has just issued a Press release entitled "Captured Enemy Documents: The President's Talking Points," which includes as an attachment talking points written by John Holum and provided to Tony Lake (along with two memo's from the ACDA Exec Sec transmitting the points to the NSC and Strobe's office) for the President to use with Senator Dole on START II/CWC ratification. The press release (quoting one of the points which reads: "Senator Helms is saying, in effect, if he can't have his way (on reorganization) he'll teach us a lesson by exposing the American people to avoidable dangers from nuclear arms and chemical agents") describes the points as "disgraceful, insulting and intentionally deceptive."

Expecting a press inquiry or two, I'm providing draft press guidance, for your review and comment ASAP. Thanks.

DRAFT PRESS GUIDANCE

o Whatever exception Senator Helms has taken to the wording and tone of these DRAFT talking points, the fact is that two very important treaties -- START II and CWC -- have not moved out of the Foreign Relations Committee, and they should -- a view the President has expressed on numerous occasions.

o With respect to the DRAFT talking points, these were suggested points provided to the NSC for its consideration in advising the President on a possible call to or conversation with Senator Dole about these two important

treaties.

- o The final responsibility, however, for any suggested points to the President rests with the NSC. Talking points suggested by any agency are only advisory in nature.

- o Consistent with this practice, the NSC substantially revised these points before they were provided to the President.

[If asked: will you release the final set of proposed talking points to the press?]

- o No. This type of correspondence is strictly confidential.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 03 November 95 14:50
FROM Danvers, William C.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Reorg update [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Baker, Jane E.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Bass, Peter E.
Cicio, Kristen K.
Dohse, Fred J.
Emery, Mary C.
Gray, Wendy
Hall, Wilma G.
Harmon, Joyce A.
Joshi, M. Kay
Kessinger, Jodi
Millison, Cathy L.
Sens, Andrew D.
Veit, Katherine M.

CARBON_COPY Andricos, George M.
Bendick, Gordon L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Danvers, William C.
Fuerth, Leon S.
Halperin, Morton H.
Wise, William M.

TEXT_BODY

Note for Tony and Sandy:

Wanted to give you an update on reorganization over the past couple of days. It has been tied to the renewal of the short term MEPFA. Here is a brief summary:

-- Sen. Helms threatened to hold the short term extension of MEPFA up to reorganization.

-- Dole initially took his side.

-- Kerry, Sarbanes, Feinstein and others took the floor and indicated that they would not be blackmailed.

-- With Dole's behind the scenes help (please keep close hold), MEPFA was renewed through early Dec. Hopefully, will be renewed in House next week.

A logner term extension is part of yet to be passed Foreign ops bill.

-- We have been told that Kerry indicated to Helms (in some fashion) that he would try to get things moving again if he let MEPFA move.

-- Kerry met with SFRC Dems to discuss another proposal.

-- Kerry staffer called OMB to get help in fashioning numbers for such an offer-- \$2.1 billion over five years with anywhere from 60-40 to 75-25 split between operating expenses and programs. Operating with an FY 95 baseline. (OMB believes we can live with these numbers.) OMB said they would get back to Kerry staffer.

-- Subsequently learned that no deal had been made but that Kerry would make an offer of less than \$2.1 billion.

-- Kerry staffer got back to OMB later and narrowed her request of what correct word is for program accounts vice admin accounts in legislation. No further inquiry about money. Uncertain what this means.

-- Ball clearly in court of Kerry (and eventually back to Helms). Nothing else to do for now.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 03 November 95 15:08
FROM Danvers, William C.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Draft PG on "Captured Enemy Documents" [UNCLASSIFIED]

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

CARBON_COPY Bass, Peter E.
Bell, Robert G.
Harris, Elisa D.
Kreczko, Alan J.

TEXT_BODY

How about:

-- The points were not given to the President. They were draft points and had no standing.

--There is, of course, a great deal of interest and concern on the part of the Administration in having the Senate ratify START II and the CWC.

-- We will continue to work with the Senate to secure the ratification of the two treaties, and we hope that the Senate acts in as expeditiously as possible.

From: Andreassen, Steven P.
To: Bendick, Gordon L.; Danvers, William C.; @PRESS - Public Affairs
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1; Bass, Peter E.; Bell, Robert G.; Harris, Elisa D.; Kreczko, Alan J.
Subject: Draft PG on "Captured Enemy Documents" [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, November 03, 1995 02:26 PM

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 03 November 95 15:40
FROM Bass, Peter E.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Draft PG on "Captured Enemy Documents" [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Danvers, William C.
CARBON_COPY Andreasen, Steven P.
TEXT_BODY

Much better approach.

From: Danvers, William C.
To: Andreasen, Steven P.; Bendick, Gordon L.; @PRESS - Public Affairs
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1; /R, Record at A1; Bass, Peter E.; Bell, Robert G.;
Harris, Elisa D.; Kreczko, Alan J.
Subject: RE: Draft PG on "Captured Enemy Documents" [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, November 03, 1995 03:08 PM

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From: Andreasen, Steven P.
To: Bendick, Gordon L.; Danvers, William C.; @PRESS - Public Affairs
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1; Bass, Peter E.; Bell, Robert G.; Harris, Elisa D.;
Kreczko, Alan J.
Subject: Draft PG on "Captured Enemy Documents" [UNCLASSIFIED]
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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 06 November 95 19:03

FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT DAILY GUIDANCE UPDATE [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO

Alijanil, Leyla
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.
Bendick, Gordon L.
Benjamin, Daniel
Birkland, Andrea L.
Blacker, Coit D.
Blieberger, Marion H.
Blinken, Antony J.
Bolinski, Charlene C.
Bradley, Amelia J.
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.
Feeley, John F.
Feinberg, Richard E.
Fetig, James L.
Ficklin, John W.
Flanagan, Stephen J.
Flessas, Daniel
Frias, Angela M.
Fried, Daniel
Friedrich, M. K.
Froman, Michael B.
Fuhrman, Thomas A.
Gardner, Anthony
Gates, Brian K.
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.
Harmon, Joyce A.
Harris, Elisa D.
Harrison, Lyle M.
Hawes, David J.

Hawkins, Ardenia R.
Heslin, Sheila N.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
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
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.
Miscik, Judith A.
Mitsler, Elaine M.
Miyaoka, Lester H.
Moody, Angelyn D.
Naplan, Steven J.
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.

Peters, Mary A.
Pifer, Steven K.
Kenneth M. Pollack
Poneman, Daniel B.
Porter, Gidell
Quinn, Mary E.
Ramsay, Martha S.
Reade, Evan G.
Realuyo, Celina B.
Reznik, Victoria (NMI)
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.
Showalter, Victoria A.
Sigler, Ralph
Simon, Steven N.
Simons, James R.
Stauffer, Helen 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.

Willis, Robin M.
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 updates IN BOLD to @PRESS by 10:00 a.m.
Tuesday,
November 7. Thanks.

[[NOV6GUI.DOC : 4942 in NOV6GUI.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

6 November 95 19:2

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

NOV6GUI.DOC
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

November 6, 1995

EUROPE
Bosnia/Croatia
Ireland
NATO Secretary General
Russia
CFE
Turkey

MIDDLE EAST
PLO/Helms
Iraq Sanctions

LATIN AMERICA
Colombia

AFRICA
South Africa
Nigeria
Tanzania

MISCELLANEOUS

Experiments at Nevada Test Site

CIA

Intelligence Sharing with UN

CWC

BOSNIA/CROATIA**Missing CSM Journalist**

ù An official from our embassy in Sarajevo visited detained U.S. citizen David Rohde
, yesterday.

ù The official reported that Rohde appeared in sound health.

ù We are making every effort to obtain his safe return.

ù The issue is being worked at the talks in Dayton and in Sarajevo through the American
embassy.

Diplomatic Track: Next Steps

ù Cease-fire remains in effect and fighting stopped throughout most of Bosnia.

ù President reviewed preparations for peace talks with Russian President Yeltsin
at
Hyde Park, as well as
Russia's role in the implementation last Monday.

ù President met Izetbegovic and Tudjman, last Tuesday, in New York to
encourage flexibility in talks/importance
of strengthening cooperation within Bosnian-Croat Federation.

Proximity Talks

ù Proximity talks are continuing. We're keeping the public informed on the talks
th

rough a single spokesman at the State Department. For details on yesterday's activities, refer to State daily report.

ù On Wednesday the U.S. negotiating team led by Ambassador Holbrooke began proximity talks in Dayton, Ohio.

ù As the President said when he sent the team off on Tuesday, this is a defining moment for Bosnia.

ù Only the parties to this terrible conflict can end it.

ù In Dayton, our diplomats face a tremendous challenge. There is no guarantee they will succeed. American leadership key to success.

ù Talks co-chaired by Holbrooke/Bildt. Goal to secure final peace agreement that parties will initial in Dayton.

ù Balkan parties: Presidents Izetbegovic, Tudjman, and Milosevic plus Contact Group partners.

ù Intensive U.S. /CG diplomacy - parties agreed Geneva (9/8/95)/New York (9/26/95) to settlement basic principles: Bosnia as single state; 51/49 basis for territorial solution; constitutional structure; democratic elections; and subsequently to cease-fire

ù Difficult issues still to be resolved: (i) internal boundary for Bosnian-Croat Federation/Serb Republic; (ii) Sarajevo status; (iii) practical steps to separate forces /ceasing hostilities; (iv) election procedures.

ù After Dayton, next steps: Paris international peace conference and implementation conference in London. May be meetings after Paris before final settlement signed.

ù U.S./CG continue to do everything to press for peace.

ù No set duration.

Peace Plan Implementation

ù NAC approved concept of ops for IFOR.

ù Detailed planning by NATO Military Authorities will proceed.

ù Joulwan briefed President and national security team last week on state of NATO'S plans.

ù Number of forces for operation not determined - will depend on peace agreement modalities.

ù NATO briefed UN, UN Peace Force contributors, and interested PFP countries this last week, contributions by non-NATO countries would be welcome.

ù Churkin attended "16-plus-one" with NAC last week to discuss NATO's planning.

ù Concept of ops 5 phases:

- Phase I: Preparation Phase. Presently in this phase now.

- Phase II: Entry. Begin after signing of peace agreement. Military forces would deploy to area by sea/land.

- Phase III: Implementation. Deployment of forces in country to secure critical areas and main outposts.

- Phase IV: Transition to Peace. Initial robust forces slowly drawdown over years as peace agreement takes effect.

- Phase V: Exit. Orderly hand over of commitments to appropriate civilian organizations and withdrawal of IFOR and equipment.

Congressional Approval

ù Last week, letter to Byrd, President told Congress he would request endorsement at the appropriate time.

ù Our position regarding President's constitutional prerogatives has not changed.

War Criminals

ù IFOR mission is to implement the peace agreement.

ù Pursuing war criminals not in mission, but will take into custody if come into contact.

Military Stabilization

ù Our goal to establish stability on ground by time IFOR completes mission. One of the keys to ensuring

settlement does not break down after IFOR leaves.

ù Preference for balance of forces between Federation/Bosnian Serbs through arms control measures that provide for a "build-down."

ù Arms control by itself unlikely to achieve stable balance, prepared to equip/train Federation forces to ensure effective self-defense capability.

ù Effort separate from NATO-led implementation force. First step: lifting of arms embargo.

New Ethnic Cleansing/Reports of Mass Graves

ù U.S. has/will continue to investigate and provide information to UN/War Crimes Tribunal regarding violations of international human rights and humanitarian law

ù Shattuck has documented evidence of Bosnian Serb atrocities. Last August, he went to Central/Northeastern Bosnia, collected eyewitness accounts of mass executions, beatings, rape and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. Shattuck just returned to region to interview refugees in Zenica.

ù Albright presented to UN Security Council compelling evidence gathered by US. Evidence based on US intelligence and photographic intelligence, strongly suggested mass grave sites in Srebrenica.

ù Actively support international organizations like UNHCR and Red Cross to document fate and whereabouts of missing persons.

House Resolution

ù The Resolution of the House on October 30 was unfortunate.

ù At a time when all efforts should be spent to support the upcoming negotiations, this resolution was not helpful.

Sanctions

ù We and our European Allies are unified on our views on lifting sanctions.

ù Our policy has not changed -- UN-imposed economic sanctions will be suspended once a peace agreement is signed. Lifting of sanctions would occur when the settlement is implemented.

Atrocities

If asked about the request from the war crimes tribunal to include in the peace accord the provision for handing over indicted suspects.

ù The United States is carefully considering the request. As the President (October 15) said we fully support war crimes International Tribunal.

ù We will continue to work with the Tribunal and appropriate agencies to see that the responsible people are brought to justice.

ù Continue to condemn these gross violations of human rights.

ù Led vigorous effort to uncover/publicize evidence of war crimes in Balkans.

ù Shattuck three times raised issue with Serbs.

ù War crimes indictments not negotiable.

ù Actively support investigating international organizations (UNHCR , Red Cross)

ù Stopping atrocities one main reason for active U.S. role in the peace negotiations

Srebrenica

ù Did not know anymore than UN about the Bosnian Serb's intent to attack Srebrenica.

ù Did not have prior information on BSA intent to commit atrocities.

12-Month IFOR Time Limit

ù U.S. position: IFOR military aspects should have finite duration (NATO/NAC accept ed)

ù Believe military aspects accomplished in about one year.

ù Will not make final decision on duration until final peace agreement/completed OPL AN.

ù 12 months NATO planning figure not been formally adopted by Alliance.

ù One year sufficient to establish stable ground situation.

ù Desire to create stable balance through arms reductions, but this will also require some military support for Federation forces to ensure they have an effective self-defense capability.

Russian IFOR Participation

ù Russia will participate in the multilateral effort to implement a peace agreement in Bosnia. This is consistent with the important role Russia played in diplomatic process.

ù Prefer NATO/Russian forces not separated between Federation and Serb areas.

ù Major Hyde Park topic of discussion.

ù Last week Perry/Grachev met to discuss Russian roles/functions in IFOR. Talks productive, progress made. Will meet again November 8 in Belgium to continue their discussion.

ù Russia and U.S. will participate in a special force that will deploy 30 days after IFOR. That force will work on transport, logistics.

IRELAND

U.S. Role

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

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

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

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

U.S. Meetings

ù UUP leader Trimble met with the Vice President yesterday. The President joined them for part of the meeting. The focus of the discussion was the peace process in Northern Ireland. Part of our continuing efforts to maintain contacts with all of the parties.

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

forward.

ù Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams recently met with National Security Advisor Anthony Lake. The Vice President joined them for part of the meeting.

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

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

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

ù The National Security Advisor, Anthony Lake, held consultations in London with the British Government on Bosnia, Northern Ireland and other issues October 16-19. While there, he also met Northern Ireland political leaders, David Trimble of the UUP and John Hume of the SDLP..

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

NSA Lake's Trip to London

ù NSA Lake was in London week October 16-19. He was there for consultations with the British Government on Bosnia, Northern Ireland, the President's trip, and other issues. While there, he also met with Northern Ireland political leaders.

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

Twin Track

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

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

British Stalling on Talks?

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

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

Position on Decommissioning:

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

Senator Mitchell to Chair Commission on Decommissioning?:

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

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

Comments of new UUP leader Trimble on twin track?

ù Trimble's speech of October 21 represented no change in the unionist position of opposition to the twin track approach.

ù Our view is that twin track strategy of the British and Irish Governments offers

t
he best prospect for
moving the peace process forward.

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

Paisley Visit

ù Paisley met with NSA Lake and VP Gore October 27.

Deportations

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

ù Issue recently brought to our attention.

ù Law provides no flexibility on many cases.

ù Staff reviewing issue.

SUCCESSOR TO NATO SYG CLAES

Q: How is the U.S. reacting to the public announcements by a number of allies
(inclu
ding France,
Germany, Italy and the UK) that they support former Dutch PM Ruud Lubbers to
be the
new Secretary
General of NATO? Is Lubbers' candidacy a done deal? Is Lubbers the U.S.
choice? H
ave the European
allies managed a fait accompli?

A: We have been having extensive consultations with allies on a possible
successor t
o Willy Claes
as NATO Secretary General. Secretary Christopher, in particular, has had
numerous c
onversations with
his Alliance counterparts.

As a key element in this process, the Secretary invited former Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen (ELL-eh-man YEN-sehn) and former Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers (LUH-bers) to visit Washington last week.

These two highly qualified individuals have emerged as leading candidates for the NATO position.

Lubbers met with the Secretary on Thursday, Ellemann-Jensen on Friday.

Although several allies have publicly stated their preferences, we have yet to decide on a particular candidate.

As with all NATO decisions, the final selection will be made by consensus.

(If pressed on European support for Lubbers)

-- As far as we are concerned, the final outcome is not preordained; that is why Secretary Christopher invited both Ellemann-Jensen and Lubbers to Washington.

(If asked about other Washington meetings)

-- Elleman-Jensen and Lubbers met with Tony Lake and Acting Defense Secretary White last week.

RUSSIA/NIS

Current Items

Yeltsin Heart Problem

-- President Yeltsin remains hospitalized. Met with Prime Minister Chernomyrdin on November 3; saw Deputy Prime Minister Soskovets today (November 6). Expect Yeltsin will

be unde
r medical
supervision through November.

-- Embassy Moscow in regular touch with senior Russian officials, including on
Yelts
in's staff.
What Embassy has heard about Yeltsin's condition tracks with what Russian
officials
saying publicly.

-- Yeltsin has our wishes for full, speedy recovery. President sent Yeltsin get-wel
l message,
which was passed to Russian government on October 27. No other messages, but
our in
clination to
defer Presidential-level communications at this time, given Yeltsin's illness.

(Chernomyrdin to Coordinate "Power" Ministers)

-- Chernomyrdin said on November 3 he would more actively coordinate work of
ministe
rs
holding defense, security, foreign and internal portfolios, but Yeltsin's spokesman
and Chernomyrdin
have made clear there has been no transfer of presidential power.

Disqualification of Yabloko, Derzhava Blocs from December 17 Duma Elections

-- Central Electoral Commission, citing technical violations of rules, barred
Yablok
o and Derzhava
blocs from party-list election one week ago. Decision to disqualify Yabloko drew
fi
re from across
political spectrum in Russia.

-- Russian Supreme Court has ordered that both Yabloko and Derzhava be
registered fo
r party-list
election.

-- In Russia as elsewhere, strongly support free and fair elections, in which voters
have choice
among parties representing all view-points.

Ukrainian Privatization

-- Ukraine must privatize economy to sustain ambitious macroeconomic policy

reforms.
 U.S., EU
 and World Bank helped Ukraine create infrastructure needed for privatization,
 recogn
 izing Ukraine needed
 to set the policies to make privatization work. Moving simultaneously on
 privatizat
 ion and infrastructure
 reduced delays in starting program.

-- Have raised concerns at highest levels that current policies guiding privatization are too
 complex. Received assurances from Ukrainian leadership to revamp program and
 veto r
 ecent
 parliamentary action to exempt some 4000 firms from privatization.

Perry-Grachev Talks on Russia and IFOR

-- Perry and Grachev have agreed to create special unit comprised of Russian and Ame
 rican
 troops, plus troops from other countries, to perform critical tasks such as engineer
 ing and
 transportation. Unit will report directly to U.S. General Joulwan. Russian General
 Leonid Shevtsov
 will serve as Joulwan's deputy in overseeing unit.

-- Perry and Grachev also agreed to continue discussions with aim of working out
 for
 mula for
 how Russian combat troops could participate directly in IFOR. Will meet in
 Brussels
 on November 8.

-- Consider Russian participation in Bosnia peace implementation important and
 desir
 able. Thus,
 pleased with understanding reached by Defense Ministers.

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, central
 ly planned or

market-oriented economies.

-- Long-term strategy. Transformation underway will be complex, protracted.

Strugg

le going on

between those who support reform and those who oppose or fear change.

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

of R

ussian

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

-- President and Yeltsin had productive meeting at Hyde Park on October 23.

Meeting

underscored stability, inner strength of U.S.-Russia partnership; reaffirmed both

Pr

esidents' strong

commitment to engagement.

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 o

ur interest to cut

this assistance.

Russian Concerns about NATO Enlargement

-- Understand Russia has concerns about NATO enlargement. Intend to manage enlargem

ent

process in deliberate, transparent manner that threatens no country and strengthens

security and stability

of Europe as a whole.

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

NATO-Russia

relationship in parallel with NATO's process of taking in new members. Robust NATO-

Russia
relationship in interests of U.S., Europe and Russia.

Iran Reactor Sale

-- President has discussed Bushehr reactor sale with Yeltsin. Vice President and
Prime Minister
Chernomyrdin continuing serious dialogue on issue.

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

Chechnya

-- While formal Russian-Chechen talks have not resumed, sides are conducting
informal
working
meetings. Welcome Prime Minister Chernomyrdin's reaffirmation of commitment
to pursue
negotiated
settlement.

-- Russians suspended formal talks over Chechen attacks, including attempt to
assassinate Russian
force commander in Grozny. Condemn attacks like that, whose purpose is to
undermine
fragile effort to
find negotiated settlement.

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

CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (CFE) TREATY

Over the past weeks, the U.S., together with its Allies, has been actively
seeking
a solution to the CFE flank

issue, in Vienna, in Brussels, and in our bilateral discussions.

ù In this context, during the Grachev visit the two sides held extensive discussions on this crucial issue.

ù Grachev sought an informal U.S. reaction to various ideas Russia was considering, in terms of its response in Vienna to the proposal NATO had tabled on September 22.

ù In the course of these discussions, Grachev and Perry reached an understanding that Russia would not propose to exclude from the flank zone -- and thus from the flank limits -- the Leni ngrad oblast, which contains over 1900 tanks, artillery pieces and armored combat vehicles. For its part, the U.S. agreed to be flexible with regard to other oblasts in the south Russia will propose be exempted from the flank zone.

ù Secretary Perry emphasized that any change to the flank zone can only be implemented if it is approved by all 30 states party to the CFE Treaty.

ù In coordination with NATO Allies, the U.S. now looks forward to a discussion of the Russian proposal with the other CFE states, with the objective of concluding flank negotiations by November 17 -- the date when the flank limits take effect under the treaty.

TURKEY

Reactions to Ciller Vote of Confidence

ù We look forward to continuing our cordial relations with Prime Minister Ciller's government.

ù Turkey remains a good friend and ally of the United States.

ù We strong support Mrs. Ciller's efforts to secure the Customs Union between Turkey and the EU and we strongly urge ratification by the European parliament later this fall.

PLO/HELMS

Q: What can you tell us about the lapse in the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act?

A: Senate November 2 passed a short-term waiver renewing the MEPFA (Middle East Peace Facilitation Act); House has not yet acted.

Under the law, the PLO office has now ceased its operations.

We are working closely with the Congress to secure House approval of MEPFA. We are

hopeful that renewal can be secured promptly.

IRAQ SANCTIONS

Background: On October 17, President Zayid of the UAE called for the lifting of UN sanctions on Iraq. His remarks were quickly echoed by the Secretary General of the Arab League and the Qatari government.

Q: What is your reaction to recent demands from certain Arab leaders for the lifting of sanctions on Iraq?

A: We remain strongly opposed to any modification of the current sanctions against Iraq until it is in full compliance with all United Nations Security Council resolutions.

With regard to the humanitarian problems in Iraq, we are convinced that these are problems created by the Iraqi regime, and not by the sanctions.

The United Nations has made provisions by which Iraq could sell oil to buy food and medicine for its population, but the regime has refused to exercise this option.

The Iraqi regime has purposely refrained from providing its population with the food and medicine they need to try to score propaganda points.

COLOMBIA: OPPOSITION POLITICIAN MURDERED; STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED

Background: Alvaro GOMEZ Hurtado, an outspoken leader of the opposition Conservative Party, was assassinated in broad daylight in Bogota yesterday. "The Movement for the Dignity of Colombia" is claiming responsibility for the attack; the group was unknown before taking credit for an assassination attempt against President Samper's lawyer in September. Last night, Samper declared another "state of internal disturbance" to empower security forces to combat violence; the state of emergency that he declared last summer was recently struck down as unconstitutional.

Points

ù Saddened by this senseless act of violence and condemn it. By all accounts, Gomez was man committed to country and principles. He was Presidential candidate, a diplomat, and an eminent journalist and

teacher.

ù Cannot confirm Colombian press report that some suspects already arrested.

Trust

Colombian

government will follow through on promise of energetic, thorough investigation into tragedy.

(If pressed on constitutionality and implications of state of emergency)

ù Constitutional permits President to declare state of emergency for 90 days

subject

to Constitutional court

ruling.

SOUTH AFRICA LOCAL ELECTIONS

Background: South Africa held its first non-racial local elections in most areas of the country on November 1.

Voting in Cape Town and KwaZulu Natal will be held by March 1996.

Q: Any comment on South Africa's first non-racial local elections and the status of

South Africa's

transition to democracy?

A: Wednesday's local elections mark the next step in South Africa's transition to de

mocracy. We

are very pleased that for the first time, South Africans have been able to vote for their local government

representatives. Initial reports reflect high voter turnout.

We note there were some procedural and logistical problems: Several polling statio

ns opened

late, some ballot papers contained printing errors and there was confusion over whet

her some voters

had registered and were eligible to vote, or were, perhaps, at the wrong polling sta

tion. Despite there

problems, there appear to have been remarkably few incidents.

It is too early to speculate on the electoral results. We await official announcem ents from

South African election officials.

The first 18 months of Nelson Mandela's government of national unity have been remarkably successful. We congratulate all South Africans for their commitment to democracy and reconciliation.

NIGERIA: KEN SARO-WIWA TRIAL

Background: Nigerian author, environmentalist and leader of the Ogoni people Ken Saro-Wiwa was sentenced to death today by a special tribunal in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Saro-Wiwa and several other Ogonis were arrested in May 1994 following the deaths of four Ogoni chiefs.

Q: What is your reaction to the verdict on Ogoni activist Ken Saro-Wiwa?

A: We understand the special tribunal October 31 convicted Ken Saro-Wiwa and three others accused of murder in May 1994.

The United States is deeply concerned by the lack of due process by the special tribunal conducting the trial of Ken Saro-Wiwa and others.

The trial was conducted outside the regular court system and without consideration to due process or to the rights of the accused. The accused did not have access to counsel outside the court and were held without charges for several months.

The United States calls on the Government of Nigeria to ensure that those convicted are afforded unrestricted access to competent counsel and due process in their appeals through an independent judiciary.

TANZANIA ELECTIONS

Background: Tanzania's elections for a 232-seat parliament and to replace President

Mwinyi, who is stepping down after serving the maximum two terms, have hit several snags. According to American Embassy sources, problems ranging from complete disarray at the more than 40,000 polling stations to charges of vote rigging have led the National Electoral Commission (NEC) to nullify the elections in Dar es Salaam, the capital. Voting in other parts of the country continues. The NEC announced on Tuesday that new elections, for Dar es Salaam, would be attempted again next week.

Q: Can you provide an update to the election problems in Tanzania?

A: As a result of the disorganization that marked the Tanzanian national election held on October 29, the Tanzanian National electoral Commission has nullified the elections in Dar es Salaam's seven constituencies and announced that new elections will be held in those constituencies next week on a date yet to be specified.

Ten opposition parties have called for nullification of the entire election and filed a petition with the Tanzanian High Court on November 1 to stop the re-running of elections in Dar es Salaam. The High Court has accepted the case and is expected to rule quickly. If the petition is denied, the ten parties may call upon their supporters to boycott the new elections.

We are disappointed that procedural problems have developed in these elections and will continue to monitor the situation closely with the international community.

How to handle the procedural problems is a matter for the Tanzanians to resolve.

EXPERIMENTS AT THE NEVADA TEST SITE

Q: Secretary O'Leary announced on October 27 that she was directing the conduct of "subcritical" high-explosive experiments with nuclear materials at the Nevada Test Site (NTS). Doesn't this undermine the President's commitment to a "zero yield" Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)?

A:

ù The Secretary's decision to approve the conduct of subcritical experiments at the NTS is completely consistent with the President's "zero yield" decision announced in August.

ù The purpose of these experiments is to help ensure the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear arsenal in the absence of nuclear testing. They have been specifically designed NOT to reach nuclear criticality, that is, there will be no nuclear chain reaction and therefore no nuclear explosion.

[If asked: Why are you conducting these experiments underground at the NTS?]

ù Nevada has unique facilities and capabilities for supporting subcritical experiments.

ù Conducting these experiments at the NTS will also help maintain the basic capability to resume nuclear test activities, which is one of the CTBT safeguards announced by the President on August 11.

CIA/AMES

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

A: We are not going to comment on individual disciplinary actions. The DCI stated his criteria for making such decisions, and made judgments that were consistent with those criteria. We stand behind the Director's actions.

Q: Do you think that John Deutch has instituted adequate measures to prevent a recurrence of the Ames case?

A: As we have said, we applaud the DCI's commitment to uphold high standards of accountability and professional conduct. The list of actions he has taken is lengthy, comprehensive, and appropriate. We believe these measures will make a recurrence of the type of damage caused by the Ames tragedy unlikely.

U.S. POLICY ON INTELLIGENCE SHARING WITH THE UN

Q: Can you comment on today's story in the Washington Times that the Administration wants Congress to back off on the question of sharing intelligence with the UN?

A: The memorandum cited in the story was not written by the National Security Council or anyone else in the White House. No one in the NSC ever saw the memo, distributed it, or asked that it be written by anyone. The memorandum is not now and never was an NSC document.

(If Asked)

Q: If it was not an NSC document, where did it come from?

A: Apparently, it was an OSD document for internal use.

Q: Is it true that Assistant Secretary Gati "misled" Congress?

A: The allegations regarding A/S Gati are totally unfounded. A/S Gati and other senior officials from the national security community have frequently discussed with Congress how U.S. government information is shared with the UN. These officials have always stressed that any information sharing must serve the national interest.

(Only Answer If Asked)

Q: What is current U.S. policy regarding the sharing of intelligence information with the United Nations?

A: When it serves our national interests, we share information with the UN on a case by case basis. In recent years this has included:

- ☐ information on Iraq's nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile programs to help UNSCOM and the IAEA disarm Iraq;
- ☐ information to help enforce sanctions against Serbia and Libya;
- ☐ information on gross human rights abuses, including, for example, recent photographs of mass graves near Srebrenica.

In each instance, the sharing of information has served important American interests

We have worked hard to ensure that proper procedures are in place to ensure that information this will not happen in the future. New procedures have been developed by the Director of Central Intelligence and by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff concerning how and what kind of information we share with the UN. These procedures are currently in place and help protect against the unauthorized disclosure of any information.

RUSSIAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROLIFERATION INVESTIGATION

Background: There have been press reports in recent days that Russian authorities are investigating the possibility that a former Russian General, Anatoli Kuntsevich, illegally provided chemical weapons materials to buyers in the Middle East. In a letter to the President this week, Senator Helms seized on the issue as a (new) justification for continuing to hold the Chemical Weapons Convention hostage.

Q: Do you have any further information on press reports that Russia is investigating the possible smuggling of chemical weapons materials by former General Kuntsevich?

A: We too have seen press reports about the investigation.

They indicate that Russian authorities are conducting a criminal investigation of the matter. Accordingly, it might be more appropriate to direct inquiries to the Russian Government on this.

Q: Is the U.S. assisting the investigation?

A: The smuggling of materials for weapons of mass destruction, whether nuclear, chemical or biological, is of vital concern to the U.S.

Press reports indicate that Russian law enforcement authorities are investigating the matter. If there is anything we can do to be of assistance, we obviously would be prepared to consider it.

Q: Is it true that the chemical materials were smuggled to the Middle East?

A: The Russian Government has this matter under investigation.

We do not know what the outcome of that investigation will be.

Q: Is it true that Senator Helms is holding the Chemical Weapons Convention hostage over this issue?

A: Senator Helms has expressed concern over this issue.

We share those concerns.

That said, rather than being an argument against the CWC, this underscores why it is so important for the U.S. to ratify it quickly.

Q: How does the CWC help deal with problems such as this?

A: The CWC imposes a legally-binding prohibition on assisting others to acquire chemical weapons.

In addition, it requires Parties to monitor and report on transfers of the chemicals that can be used to make chemical weapons.

It also prohibits Parties from transferring to non-Parties key chemical weapons precursors.

The treaty also requires that Parties enact domestic legislation imposing real penalties on those who violate these or any other treaty obligations.

Perhaps most importantly, the treaty's routine and challenge inspection provisions will provide access to information that could reveal or even confirm a potential transfer problem.

In sum, if the CWC were in force today in Russia and other countries, it would be both more difficult and more costly for proliferators to carry out the activities for which Kuntsevich reportedly is being investigated.

As the President has done on repeated occasions, we urge the Senate to move forward with ratification of this vital treaty.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 06 November 95 19:04

FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT November 6 Press Guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Beardsley, Tyler S.
Reed, George
Woolston, Ann E.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY [[NOV6GUI.DOC : 4901 in NOV6GUI.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 6 November 95 19:4

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** NOV6GUI.DOC
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

November 6, 1995

EUROPE
Bosnia/Croatia
Ireland
NATO Secretary General
Russia
CFE
Turkey

MIDDLE EAST
PLO/Helms
Iraq Sanctions

LATIN AMERICA
Colombia

AFRICA
South Africa
Nigeria
Tanzania

MISCELLANEOUS

Experiments at Nevada Test Site

CIA

Intelligence Sharing with UN

CWC

BOSNIA/CROATIA

Missing CSM Journalist

ù An official from our embassy in Sarajevo visited detained U.S. citizen David Rohde
, yesterday.

ù The official reported that Rohde appeared in sound health.

ù We are making every effort to obtain his safe return.

ù The issue is being worked at the talks in Dayton and in Sarajevo through the American
embassy.

Diplomatic Track: Next Steps

ù Cease-fire remains in effect and fighting stopped throughout most of Bosnia.

ù President reviewed preparations for peace talks with Russian President Yeltsin
at
Hyde Park, as well as
Russia's role in the implementation last Monday.

ù President met Izetbegovic and Tudjman, last Tuesday, in New York to
encourage flexibility in talks/importance
of strengthening cooperation within Bosnian-Croat Federation.

Proximity Talks

ù Proximity talks are continuing. We're keeping the public informed on the talks
th

rough a single spokesman at the State Department. For details on yesterday's activities, refer to State daily report.

ù On Wednesday the U.S. negotiating team led by Ambassador Holbrooke began proximity talks in Dayton, Ohio.

ù As the President said when he sent the team off on Tuesday, this is a defining moment for Bosnia.

ù Only the parties to this terrible conflict can end it.

ù In Dayton, our diplomats face a tremendous challenge. There is no guarantee they will succeed. American leadership key to success.

ù Talks co-chaired by Holbrooke/Bildt. Goal to secure final peace agreement that parties will initial in Dayton.

ù Balkan parties: Presidents Izetbegovic, Tudjman, and Milosevic plus Contact Group partners.

ù Intensive U.S. /CG diplomacy - parties agreed Geneva (9/8/95)/New York (9/26/95) to settlement basic principles: Bosnia as single state; 51/49 basis for territorial solution; constitutional structure; democratic elections; and subsequently to cease-fire

ù Difficult issues still to be resolved: (i) internal boundary for Bosnian-Croat Federation/Serb Republic; (ii) Sarajevo status; (iii) practical steps to separate forces /ceasing hostilities; (iv) election procedures.

ù After Dayton, next steps: Paris international peace conference and implementation conference in London. May be meetings after Paris before final settlement signed.

ù U.S./CG continue to do everything to press for peace.

ù No set duration.

Peace Plan Implementation

ù NAC approved concept of ops for IFOR.

ù Detailed planning by NATO Military Authorities will proceed.

ù Joulwan briefed President and national security team last week on state of NATO'S plans.

ù Number of forces for operation not determined - will depend on peace agreement modalities.

ù NATO briefed UN, UN Peace Force contributors, and interested PFP countries this last week, contributions by non-NATO countries would be welcome.

ù Churkin attended "16-plus-one" with NAC last week to discuss NATO's planning.

ù Concept of ops 5 phases:

- Phase I: Preparation Phase. Presently in this phase now.

- Phase II: Entry. Begin after signing of peace agreement. Military forces would deploy to area by sea/land.

- Phase III: Implementation. Deployment of forces in country to secure critical areas and main outposts.

- Phase IV: Transition to Peace. Initial robust forces slowly drawdown over years as peace agreement takes effect.

- Phase V: Exit. Orderly hand over of commitments to appropriate civilian organizations and withdrawal of IFOR and equipment.

Congressional Approval

ù Last week, letter to Byrd, President told Congress he would request endorsement at the appropriate time.

ù Our position regarding President's constitutional prerogatives has not changed.

War Criminals

ù IFOR mission is to implement the peace agreement.

ù Pursuing war criminals not in mission, but will take into custody if come into contact.

Military Stabilization

ù Our goal to establish stability on ground by time IFOR completes mission. One of the keys to ensuring

settlement does not break down after IFOR leaves.

ù Preference for balance of forces between Federation/Bosnian Serbs through arms control measures that provide for a "build-down."

ù Arms control by itself unlikely to achieve stable balance, prepared to equip/train Federation forces to ensure effective self-defense capability.

ù Effort separate from NATO-led implementation force. First step: lifting of arms embargo.

New Ethnic Cleansing/Reports of Mass Graves

ù U.S. has/will continue to investigate and provide information to UN/War Crimes Tribunal regarding violations of international human rights and humanitarian law

ù Shattuck has documented evidence of Bosnian Serb atrocities. Last August, he went to Central/Northeastern Bosnia, collected eyewitness accounts of mass executions, beatings, rape and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. Shattuck just returned to region to interview refugees in Zenica.

ù Albright presented to UN Security Council compelling evidence gathered by US. Evidence based on US intelligence and photographic intelligence, strongly suggested mass grave sites in Srebrenica.

ù Actively support international organizations like UNHCR and Red Cross to document fate and whereabouts of missing persons.

House Resolution

ù The Resolution of the House on October 30 was unfortunate.

ù At a time when all efforts should be spent to support the upcoming negotiations, this resolution was not helpful.

Sanctions

ù We and our European Allies are unified on our views on lifting sanctions.

ù Our policy has not changed -- UN-imposed economic sanctions will be suspended once a peace agreement is signed. Lifting of sanctions would occur when the settlement is implemented.

Atrocities

If asked about the request from the war crimes tribunal to include in the peace accord the provision for handing over indicted suspects.

ù The United States is carefully considering the request. As the President (October 15) said we fully support war crimes International Tribunal.

ù We will continue to work with the Tribunal and appropriate agencies to see that the responsible people are brought to justice.

ù Continue to condemn these gross violations of human rights.

ù Led vigorous effort to uncover/publicize evidence of war crimes in Balkans.

ù Shattuck three times raised issue with Serbs.

ù War crimes indictments not negotiable.

ù Actively support investigating international organizations (UNHCR , Red Cross)

ù Stopping atrocities one main reason for active U.S. role in the peace negotiations

Srebrenica

ù Did not know anymore than UN about the Bosnian Serb's intent to attack Srebrenica.

ù Did not have prior information on BSA intent to commit atrocities.

12-Month IFOR Time Limit

ù U.S. position: IFOR military aspects should have finite duration (NATO/NAC accept ed)

ù Believe military aspects accomplished in about one year.

ù Will not make final decision on duration until final peace agreement/completed OPL AN.

ù 12 months NATO planning figure not been formally adopted by Alliance.

ù One year sufficient to establish stable ground situation.

ù Desire to create stable balance through arms reductions, but this will also require some military support for Federation forces to ensure they have an effective self-defense capability.

Russian IFOR Participation

ù Russia will participate in the multilateral effort to implement a peace agreement in Bosnia. This is consistent with the important role Russia played in diplomatic process.

ù Prefer NATO/Russian forces not separated between Federation and Serb areas.

ù Major Hyde Park topic of discussion.

ù Last week Perry/Grachev met to discuss Russian roles/functions in IFOR. Talks productive, progress made. Will meet again November 8 in Belgium to continue their discussion.

ù Russia and U.S. will participate in a special force that will deploy 30 days after IFOR. That force will work on transport, logistics.

IRELAND

U.S. Role

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

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

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

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

U.S. Meetings

ù UUP leader Trimble met with the Vice President yesterday. The President joined them for part of the meeting. The focus of the discussion was the peace process in Northern Ireland. Part of our continuing efforts to maintain contacts with all of the parties.

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

forward.

ù Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams recently met with National Security Advisor Anthony Lake. The Vice President joined them for part of the meeting.

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

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

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

ù The National Security Advisor, Anthony Lake, held consultations in London with the British Government on Bosnia, Northern Ireland and other issues October 16-19. While there, he also met Northern Ireland political leaders, David Trimble of the UUP and John Hume of the SDLP..

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

NSA Lake's Trip to London

ù NSA Lake was in London week October 16-19. He was there for consultations with the British Government on Bosnia, Northern Ireland, the President's trip, and other issues. While there, he also met with Northern Ireland political leaders.

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

Twin Track

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

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

British Stalling on Talks?

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

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

Position on Decommissioning:

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

Senator Mitchell to Chair Commission on Decommissioning?:

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

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

Comments of new UUP leader Trimble on twin track?

ù Trimble's speech of October 21 represented no change in the unionist position of opposition to the twin track approach.

ù Our view is that twin track strategy of the British and Irish Governments offers

t
he best prospect for
moving the peace process forward.

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

Paisley Visit

ù Paisley met with NSA Lake and VP Gore October 27.

Deportations

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

ù Issue recently brought to our attention.

ù Law provides no flexibility on many cases.

ù Staff reviewing issue.

SUCCESSOR TO NATO SYG CLAES

Q: How is the U.S. reacting to the public announcements by a number of allies
(inclu
ding France,
Germany, Italy and the UK) that they support former Dutch PM Rudd Lubbers to
be the
new Secretary
General of NATO? Is Lubbers' candidacy a done deal? Is Lubbers the U.S.
choice? H
ave the European
allies managed a fait accompli?

A: We have been having extensive consultations with allies on a possible
successor t
o Willy Claes
as NATO Secretary General. Secretary Christopher, in particular, has had
numerous c
onversations with
his Alliance counterparts.

As a key element in this process, the Secretary invited former Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen (ELL-eh-man YEN-sehn) and former Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers (LUH-bers) to visit Washington last week.

These two highly qualified individuals have emerged as leading candidates for the NATO position.

Lubbers met with the Secretary on Thursday, Ellemann-Jensen on Friday.

Although several allies have publicly stated their preferences, we have yet to decide on a particular candidate.

As with all NATO decisions, the final selection will be made by consensus.

(If pressed on European support for Lubbers)

-- As far as we are concerned, the final outcome is not preordained; that is why Secretary Christopher invited both Ellemann-Jensen and Lubbers to Washington.

(If asked about other Washington meetings)

-- Elleman-Jensen and Lubbers met with Tony Lake and Acting Defense Secretary White last week.

RUSSIA/NIS

Current Items

Yeltsin Heart Problem

-- President Yeltsin remains hospitalized. Met with Prime Minister Chernomyrdin on November 3; saw Deputy Prime Minister Soskovets today (November 6). Expect Yeltsin will

be unde
r medical
supervision through November.

-- Embassy Moscow in regular touch with senior Russian officials, including on
Yelts
in's staff.
What Embassy has heard about Yeltsin's condition tracks with what Russian
officials
saying publicly.

-- Yeltsin has our wishes for full, speedy recovery. President sent Yeltsin get-wel
l message,
which was passed to Russian government on October 27. No other messages, but
our in
clination to
defer Presidential-level communications at this time, given Yeltsin's illness.

(Chernomyrdin to Coordinate "Power" Ministers)

-- Chernomyrdin said on November 3 he would more actively coordinate work of
ministe
rs
holding defense, security, foreign and internal portfolios, but Yeltsin's spokesman
and Chernomyrdin
have made clear there has been no transfer of presidential power.

Disqualification of Yabloko, Derzhava Blocs from December 17 Duma Elections

-- Central Electoral Commission, citing technical violations of rules, barred
Yablok
o and Derzhava
blobs from party-list election one week ago. Decision to disqualify Yabloko drew
fi
re from across
political spectrum in Russia.

-- Russian Supreme Court has ordered that both Yabloko and Derzhava be
registered fo
r party-list
election.

-- In Russia as elsewhere, strongly support free and fair elections, in which voters
have choice
among parties representing all view-points.

Ukrainian Privatization

-- Ukraine must privatize economy to sustain ambitious macroeconomic policy

reforms.
 U.S., EU
 and World Bank helped Ukraine create infrastructure needed for privatization,
 recogn
 izing Ukraine needed
 to set the policies to make privatization work. Moving simultaneously on
 privatizat
 ion and infrastructure
 reduced delays in starting program.

-- Have raised concerns at highest levels that current policies guiding privatization are too
 complex. Received assurances from Ukrainian leadership to revamp program and
 veto r
 ecent
 parliamentary action to exempt some 4000 firms from privatization.

Perry-Grachev Talks on Russia and IFOR

-- Perry and Grachev have agreed to create special unit comprised of Russian and Ame
 rican
 troops, plus troops from other countries, to perform critical tasks such as engineer
 ing and
 transportation. Unit will report directly to U.S. General Joulwan. Russian General
 Leonid Shevtsov
 will serve as Joulwan's deputy in overseeing unit.

-- Perry and Grachev also agreed to continue discussions with aim of working out
 for
 mula for
 how Russian combat troops could participate directly in IFOR. Will meet in
 Brussels
 on November 8.

-- Consider Russian participation in Bosnia peace implementation important and desir
 able. Thus,
 pleased with understanding reached by Defense Ministers.

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, central
 ly planned or

market-oriented economies.

-- Long-term strategy. Transformation underway will be complex, protracted.

Strugg

le going on

between those who support reform and those who oppose or fear change.

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

ussian

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

-- President and Yeltsin had productive meeting at Hyde Park on October 23.

Meeting

underscored stability, inner strength of U.S.-Russia partnership; reaffirmed both Pr

esidents' strong

commitment to engagement.

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 o

ur interest to cut

this assistance.

Russian Concerns about NATO Enlargement

-- Understand Russia has concerns about NATO enlargement. Intend to manage enlargem

ent

process in deliberate, transparent manner that threatens no country and strengthens

security and stability

of Europe as a whole.

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

NATO-Russia

relationship in parallel with NATO's process of taking in new members. Robust NATO-

Russia
relationship in interests of U.S., Europe and Russia.

Iran Reactor Sale

-- President has discussed Bushehr reactor sale with Yeltsin. Vice President and
Prime Minister
Chernomyrdin continuing serious dialogue on issue.

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

Chechnya

-- While formal Russian-Chechen talks have not resumed, sides are conducting
informal
working
meetings. Welcome Prime Minister Chernomyrdin's reaffirmation of commitment
to pursue
negotiated
settlement.

-- Russians suspended formal talks over Chechen attacks, including attempt to
assassinate Russian
force commander in Grozny. Condemn attacks like that, whose purpose is to
undermine
fragile effort to
find negotiated settlement.

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

CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (CFE) TREATY

Over the past weeks, the U.S., together with its Allies, has been actively
seeking
a solution to the CFE flank

issue, in Vienna, in Brussels, and in our bilateral discussions.

ù In this context, during the Grachev visit the two sides held extensive discussions on this crucial issue.

ù Grachev sought an informal U.S. reaction to various ideas Russia was considering, in terms of its response in Vienna to the proposal NATO had tabled on September 22.

ù In the course of these discussions, Grachev and Perry reached an understanding that Russia would not propose to exclude from the flank zone -- and thus from the flank limits -- the Leningrad oblast, which contains over 1900 tanks, artillery pieces and armored combat vehicles. For its part, the U.S. agreed to be flexible with regard to other oblasts in the south Russia will propose be exempted from the flank zone.

ù Secretary Perry emphasized that any change to the flank zone can only be implemented if it is approved by all 30 states party to the CFE Treaty.

ù In coordination with NATO Allies, the U.S. now looks forward to a discussion of the Russian proposal with the other CFE states, with the objective of concluding flank negotiations by November 17 -- the date when the flank limits take effect under the treaty.

TURKEY

Reactions to Ciller Vote of Confidence

ù We look forward to continuing our cordial relations with Prime Minister Ciller's government.

ù Turkey remains a good friend and ally of the United States.

ù We strong support Mrs. Ciller's efforts to secure the Customs Union between Turkey and the EU and we strongly urge ratification by the European parliament later this fall.

PLO/HELMS

Q: What can you tell us about the lapse in the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act?

A: Senate November 2 passed a short-term waiver renewing the MEPFA (Middle East Peace Facilitation Act); House has not yet acted.

Under the law, the PLO office has now ceased its operations.

We are working closely with the Congress to secure House approval of MEPFA. We are

hopeful that renewal can be secured promptly.

IRAQ SANCTIONS

Background: On October 17, President Zayid of the UAE called for the lifting of UN sanctions on Iraq. His remarks were quickly echoed by the Secretary General of the Arab League and the Qatari government.

Q: What is your reaction to recent demands from certain Arab leaders for the lifting of sanctions on Iraq?

A: We remain strongly opposed to any modification of the current sanctions against Iraq until it is in full compliance with all United Nations Security Council resolutions.

With regard to the humanitarian problems in Iraq, we are convinced that these are problems created by the Iraqi regime, and not by the sanctions.

The United Nations has made provisions by which Iraq could sell oil to buy food and medicine for its population, but the regime has refused to exercise this option.

The Iraqi regime has purposely refrained from providing its population with the food and medicine they need to try to score propaganda points.

COLOMBIA: OPPOSITION POLITICIAN MURDERED; STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED

Background: Alvaro GOMEZ Hurtado, an outspoken leader of the opposition Conservative Party, was assassinated in broad daylight in Bogota yesterday. "The Movement for the Dignity of Colombia" is claiming responsibility for the attack; the group was unknown before taking credit for an assassination attempt against President Samper's lawyer in September. Last night, Samper declared another "state of internal disturbance" to empower security forces to combat violence; the state of emergency that he declared last summer was recently struck down as unconstitutional.

Points

ù Saddened by this senseless act of violence and condemn it. By all accounts, Gomez was man committed to country and principles. He was Presidential candidate, a diplomat, and an eminent journalist and

teacher.

ù Cannot confirm Colombian press report that some suspects already arrested.

Trust

Colombian

government will follow through on promise of energetic, thorough investigation into tragedy.

(If pressed on constitutionality and implications of state of emergency)

ù Constitutional permits President to declare state of emergency for 90 days

subject

to Constitutional court

ruling.

SOUTH AFRICA LOCAL ELECTIONS

Background: South Africa held its first non-racial local elections in most areas of the country on November 1.

Voting in Cape Town and KwaZulu Natal will be held by March 1996.

Q: Any comment on South Africa's first non-racial local elections and the status of

South Africa's

transition to democracy?

A: Wednesday's local elections mark the next step in South Africa's transition to de

mocracy. We

are very pleased that for the first time, South Africans have been able to vote for their local government representatives. Initial reports reflect high voter turnout.

We note there were some procedural and logistical problems: Several polling statio

ns opened

late, some ballot papers contained printing errors and there was confusion over whet

her some voters

had registered and were eligible to vote, or were, perhaps, at the wrong polling sta

tion. Despite there

problems, there appear to have been remarkably few incidents.

It is too early to speculate on the electoral results. We await official announcements from

South African election officials.

The first 18 months of Nelson Mandela's government of national unity have been remarkably successful. We congratulate all South Africans for their commitment to democracy and reconciliation.

NIGERIA: KEN SARO-WIWA TRIAL

Background: Nigerian author, environmentalist and leader of the Ogoni people Ken Saro-Wiwa was sentenced to death today by a special tribunal in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Saro-Wiwa and several other Ogonis were arrested in May 1994 following the deaths of four Ogoni chiefs.

Q: What is your reaction to the verdict on Ogoni activist Ken Saro-Wiwa?

A: We understand the special tribunal October 31 convicted Ken Saro-Wiwa and three others accused of murder in May 1994.

The United States is deeply concerned by the lack of due process by the special tribunal conducting the trial of Ken Saro-Wiwa and others.

The trial was conducted outside the regular court system and without consideration to due process or to the rights of the accused. The accused did not have access to counsel outside the court and were held without charges for several months.

The United States calls on the Government of Nigeria to ensure that those convicted are afforded unrestricted access to competent counsel and due process in their appeals through an independent judiciary.

TANZANIA ELECTIONS

Background: Tanzania's elections for a 232-seat parliament and to replace President

Mwinyi, who is stepping down after serving the maximum two terms, have hit several snags. According to American Embassy sources, problems ranging from complete disarray at the more than 40,000 polling stations to charges of vote rigging have led the National Electoral Commission (NEC) to nullify the elections in Dar es Salaam, the capital. Voting in other parts of the country continues. The NEC announced on Tuesday that new elections, for Dar es Salaam, would be attempted again next week.

Q: Can you provide an update to the election problems in Tanzania?

A: As a result of the disorganization that marked the Tanzanian national election held on October 29, the Tanzanian National electoral Commission has nullified the elections in Dar es Salaam's seven constituencies and announced that new elections will be held in those constituencies next week on a date yet to be specified.

Ten opposition parties have called for nullification of the entire election and filed a petition with the Tanzanian High Court on November 1 to stop the re-running of elections in Dar es Salaam. The High Court has accepted the case and is expected to rule quickly. If the petition is denied, the ten parties may call upon their supporters to boycott the new elections.

We are disappointed that procedural problems have developed in these elections and will continue to monitor the situation closely with the international community.

How to handle the procedural problems is a matter for the Tanzanians to resolve.

EXPERIMENTS AT THE NEVADA TEST SITE

Q: Secretary O'Leary announced on October 27 that she was directing the conduct of "subcritical" high-explosive experiments with nuclear materials at the Nevada Test Site (NTS).

Doesn't this undermine the President's commitment to a "zero yield" Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)?

A:

ù The Secretary's decision to approve the conduct of subcritical experiments at the NTS is completely consistent with the President's "zero yield" decision announced in August.

ù The purpose of these experiments is to help ensure the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear arsenal in the absence of nuclear testing. They have been specifically designed NOT to reach nuclear criticality, that is, there will be no nuclear chain reaction and therefore no nuclear explosion.

[If asked: Why are you conducting these experiments underground at the NTS?]

ù Nevada has unique facilities and capabilities for supporting subcritical experiments.

ù Conducting these experiments at the NTS will also help maintain the basic capability to resume nuclear test activities, which is one of the CTBT safeguards announced by the President on August 11.

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

A: We are not going to comment on individual disciplinary actions. The DCI stated his criteria for making such decisions, and made judgments that were consistent with those criteria. We stand behind the Director's actions.

Q: Do you think that John Deutch has instituted adequate measures to prevent a recurrence of the Ames case?

A: As we have said, we applaud the DCI's commitment to uphold high standards of accountability and professional conduct. The list of actions he has taken is lengthy, comprehensive, and appropriate. We believe these measures will make a recurrence of the type of damage caused by the Ames tragedy unlikely.

U.S. POLICY ON INTELLIGENCE SHARING WITH THE UN

Q: Can you comment on today's story in the Washington Times that the Administration wants Congress to back off on the question of sharing intelligence with the UN?

A: The memorandum cited in the story was not written by the National Security Council or anyone else in the White House. No one in the NSC ever saw the memo, distributed it, or asked that it be written by anyone. The memorandum is not now and never was an NSC document.

(If Asked)

Q: If it was not an NSC document, where did it come from?

A: Apparently, it was an OSD document for internal use.

Q: Is it true that Assistant Secretary Gati "misled" Congress?

A: The allegations regarding A/S Gati are totally unfounded. A/S Gati and other senior officials from the national security community have frequently discussed with Congress how U.S. government information is shared with the UN. These officials have always stressed that any information sharing must serve the national interest.

(Only Answer If Asked)

Q: What is current U.S. policy regarding the sharing of intelligence information with the United Nations?

A: When it serves our national interests, we share information with the UN on a case by case basis. In recent years this has included:

- ☐ information on Iraq's nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile programs to help UNSCOM and the IAEA disarm Iraq;
- ☐ information to help enforce sanctions against Serbia and Libya;
- ☐ information on gross human rights abuses, including, for example, recent photographs of mass graves near Srebrenica.

In each instance, the sharing of information has served important American interests

We have worked hard to ensure that proper procedures are in place to ensure that information this will not happen in the future. New procedures have been developed by the Director of Central Intelligence and by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff concerning how and what kind of information we share with the UN. These procedures are currently in place and help protect against the unauthorized disclosure of any information.

RUSSIAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROLIFERATION INVESTIGATION

Background: There have been press reports in recent days that Russian authorities are investigating the possibility that a former Russian General, Anatoli Kuntsevich, illegally provided chemical weapons materials to buyers in the Middle East. In a letter to the President this week, Senator Helms seized on the issue as a (new) justification for continuing to hold the Chemical Weapons Convention hostage.

Q: Do you have any further information on press reports that Russia is investigating the possible smuggling of chemical weapons materials by former General Kuntsevich?

A: We too have seen press reports about the investigation.

They indicate that Russian authorities are conducting a criminal investigation of the matter. Accordingly, it might be more appropriate to direct inquiries to the Russian Government on this.

Q: Is the U.S. assisting the investigation?

A: The smuggling of materials for weapons of mass destruction, whether nuclear, chemical or biological, is of vital concern to the U.S.

Press reports indicate that Russian law enforcement authorities are investigating the matter. If there is anything we can do to be of assistance, we obviously would be prepared to consider it.

Q: Is it true that the chemical materials were smuggled to the Middle East?

A: The Russian Government has this matter under investigation.

We do not know what the outcome of that investigation will be.

Q: Is it true that Senator Helms is holding the Chemical Weapons Convention hostage over this issue?

A: Senator Helms has expressed concern over this issue.

We share those concerns.

That said, rather than being an argument against the CWC, this underscores why it is so important for the U.S. to ratify it quickly.

Q: How does the CWC help deal with problems such as this?

A: The CWC imposes a legally-binding prohibition on assisting others to acquire chemical weapons.

In addition, it requires Parties to monitor and report on transfers of the chemicals that can be used to make chemical weapons.

It also prohibits Parties from transferring to non-Parties key chemical weapons precursors.

The treaty also requires that Parties enact domestic legislation imposing real penalties on those who violate these or any other treaty obligations.

Perhaps most importantly, the treaty's routine and challenge inspection provisions will provide access to information that could reveal or even confirm a potential transfer problem.

In sum, if the CWC were in force today in Russia and other countries, it would be both more difficult and more costly for proliferators to carry out the activities for which Kuntsevich reportedly is being investigated.

As the President has done on repeated occasions, we urge the Senate to move forward with ratification of this vital treaty.