

M S M a i l

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TEXT_BODY

Changes in Bold.

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**ATTACHMENT
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**ATTACHMENT
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NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

November 7, 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, but the Bosnian Serbs refused to release him.

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

ù We condemn the refusal of the Bosnian Serb authorities to release American Journalist David Rohde. Their behavior throughout this incident, including their failure to admit for several days they were holding Mr. Rohde, has been utterly irresponsible.

Proximity Talks

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

ù Last 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 last 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 year as peace agreement took effect.

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

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 in a timely manner.

- 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 or if asked if we were slow in providing information to the War Crimes

Tribunal.

- 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 We will continue to provide the War Crimes Tribunal necessary information in a timely manner.

- 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. 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 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.

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 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 under medical supervision through November.

-- Embassy Moscow in regular touch with senior Russian officials, including on Yeltsin'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-well message, which was passed to Russian government on October 27. No other messages, but our inclination 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 ministers 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 Yabloko and Derzhava blocs from party-list election one week ago. Decision to disqualify Yabloko drew fire from across political spectrum in Russia.

-- Russian Supreme Court has ordered that both Yabloko and Derzhava be registered for 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, recognizing Ukraine needed to set the policies to make privatization work. Moving simultaneously 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 recent 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 American troops, plus troops from other countries, to perform critical tasks such as engineering 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. Will meet in Brussels on November 8.

-- Consider Russian participation in Bosnia peace implementation important and desirable. 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, centrally planned or market-oriented economies.

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

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

ussian

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

-- 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
Pr
ime 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

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 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 strongly 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 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.

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

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FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
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SUBJECT November 7 Press Guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Cullin, Brian P.
Fetig, James L.
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As edited by David Johnson --

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**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** NOV7GUI.DOC
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE
November 7, 1995

EUROPE
Bosnia/Croatia
Ireland
NATO Secretary General
Russia
CFE
Turkey

MIDDLE EAST
Jerusalem
PLO/Helms
Iraq Sanctions

AFRICA
Angola
Nigeria

MISCELLANEOUS
Experiments at Nevada Test Site
CIA
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, but the Bosnian Serbs refused to release him.

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

Proximity Talks

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

ù Last 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 last 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 maintain 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.

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 in a timely manner.

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 or if asked if we were slow in providing information to the War Crimes Tribunal.

ù The United States is carefully considering the request. As the President (October 15) said we fully support war crimes International Tribunal. The United States is its largest contributor and most ardent supporter.

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

ù We will continue to provide the War Crimes Tribunal necessary information in a timely manner.

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 th

e 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 November 1. 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
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 Féi 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.

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 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 Secretary Christopher on Thursday, Ellemann-Jensen on Friday. National Security Advisor Lake also had meetings with both candidates, who also had meetings at the Pentagon.

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

particular candidate. We are continuing consultations with our allies.

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 invited both Ellemann-Jensen and Lubbers to Washington.

RUSSIA/NIS

Current Items

Yeltsin Heart Problem

-- President Yeltsin remains hospitalized. Expect he will be under medical
supervis
ion through
November. Embassy Moscow in regular touch with senior Russian officials; what
Embas
sy has heard
about Yeltsin tracks with what Russian officials saying publicly.

-- In brief conversation November 6 in Israel, President asked Prime Minister
Cherno
myrdin to
convey his wishes for full recovery to Yeltsin. No other messages since October
26
get-well message --
our inclination to defer Presidential-level communications at this time, given
Yelts
in's illness.

(Chernomyrdin to Coordinate "Power" Ministers)

-- Chernomyrdin said November 3 he would more actively coordinate "power"
ministers,
but
Yeltsin's spokesman, Chernomyrdin later said there was no transfer of
presidential p
ower.

Yabloko, Derzhava Blocs and December 17 Duma Elections

-- Russian Supreme Court reversed Central Electoral Commission's decision to bar Yabloko and Derzhava blocs from party-list election and has ordered both registered for election

-- Strongly support free and fair elections in which voters have choice among parties representing all view-points.

Perry-Grachev Talks on Russia and Bosnia IFOR

-- Perry and Grachev have agreed to create special unit comprised of Russian and American troops, plus troops from other countries, to perform critical tasks such as engineering and transportation. Also agreed to continue discussions to work out formula 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 desirable. 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 reform there. Matters greatly to us if

Russia dictatorship or democracy, centrally planned or market-oriented economy.

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

Struggle

is 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.

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

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

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 conducting informal work

rking
meetings. Welcome Chernomyrdin's reaffirmation of commitment to pursue
negotiated s
ettlement.

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

CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (CFE) TREATY

ù 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
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 strongly 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.

JERUSALEM BILL

Background: The Congressional Bill requiring the relocation of the US Embassy to Jerusalem becomes law today (7 November 1995) without the President's signature.

Q: Any comment on the Jerusalem legislation becoming law today?

A: The President has repeatedly pledged that he will take no action that could undermine the peace process.

He remains convinced that it is unwise for the United States to take actions that could be interpreted as prejudicing sensitive matters, such as Jerusalem, which the parties themselves have agreed to discuss only in the context of permanent status negotiations.

Consequently, as he indicated when the legislation was passed, the President did

no
t sign this
legislation.

(If asked)

The President has said he will exercise the waiver provisions of the bill as necessary or appropriate to ensure that no steps are taken that could be interpreted as preempting the negotiating process.

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.

ANGOLA

Background: The President will meet Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the White House on Friday, December 8, for an official working visit.

Q: Why is the President inviting President dos Santos to the White House at this time?

A: The President supports strongly the peace process in Angola. We see this meeting as an important means of advancing the peace process by enabling constructive dialogue between the two leaders about future steps required by the Angolan parties and ways the international community can continue to support implementation of the Lusaka Accords.

Q: What will the President discuss with President dos Santos?

A: The President will discuss ways to advance the peace process, sustain the restoration of peace and stability and promote democracy and national reconciliation in Angola. The meeting will also focus on efforts to increase bilateral trade and investment and revitalize the Angolan economy.

Q: Will the President invite UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi to the White House?

A: We would welcome a visit by Dr. Savimbi to the United States at an appropriate time as the peace process progresses and UNITA assumes its role in a government of national 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.

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 capabilities

ty 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.

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 08 November 95 07:39
FROM Fetig, James L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT National Security News Summary [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO

Alijanil, Leyla
Andreasen, Steven P.
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Appel, Edward J.
Argarin, Jocelyn D.
Armstrong, Fulton T.
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Baker, Jane E.
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Bassett, Leslie A.
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Bell, Robert G.
Bendick, Gordon L.
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Bolinski, Charlene C.
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Bruton, Robert G.
Bryan, Lloyd D.
Burrell, Christina L.
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Canty, Mary T.
Carter, Michael E.
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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.
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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 L.
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, Stephan 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
Mauzy, Stefan T.
Maxfield, Nancy H.
Mazzuchi, Anthony D.
McCormick, Shawn H.
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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.
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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
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.
Vershow, Alexander R.
Verville, Elizabeth G.
Wadsworth, Valon J.
Wales, Jane
Walsh, Helen C.
Ward, JoAnn X.
Weber, Paul A.

Whitworth, Frank D.
Willis, Robin M.
Wilson, Marilyn E.
Witkowsky, Anne A.
Wooton, Kevin B.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Wright, Allison M.
Yorkdale, Glenn H.

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TEXT_BODY

[[NOV8SUM.DOC : 1813 in NOV8SUM.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

8 November 95 7:38

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

NOV8SUM.DOC

NATIONAL SECURITY NEWS SUMMARY, November 8, 1995

ISRAEL: Assassination aftermath continues to dominate news. Most media report that the Israeli right wing is under fire from Leah Rabin for producing a hate climate in Israel. The far right is under investigation and a speech crackdown is possible. Israel resumes pullout from West Bank. Rabin decline s to call elections before Nov. 96. Both Israel and PLO pledge more peace moves. USA reports Clinton has aske d Arafat and Peres to Washington to underscore continuity in peace process.

OKINAWA: Most media report rape trial guilty pleas have galvanized national outrage in Japan. The NYT reports that opposition threatens U.S. bases in Okinawa and the U.S.-Japan security alliance . U.S. relatives protest the innocence of their loved ones.

NATO: The Post and WSJ report U.S. irritation with European attempts to force Lubbe rs candidacy for SEC GEN.

FRANCE: The Post and NYT report Chirac has dissolved his government because his pop

ularity has neared an all time low for failure to keep campaign promises.

RWANDA: The Post reports government soldiers have killed 300 Hutu rebels on an island near Zaire's border.

BOSNIA: The Post reports some participants are predicting a quick resolution at Dayton talks. CSM journalist now faces criminal espionage charges according to Bosnian Serb news agency. The NYT reports the U.S. is withholding some intelligence-based war crimes evidence for national security reasons.

C-17: The Post reports that Rep. Furse (D. Ore.) is calling for a Congressional investigation of C-17 decision saying that Boeing 747s would be cheaper.

RUSSIA: The NYT reports that the commies are on the comeback and may win a dominant role in the legislature following the up-coming elections.

TIBET: The NYT reports that the Chinese have forced lamas to choose an alternative Panchen Lama.

OPINION: A Post editorial calls for the release of all Bosnia war crimes information that could be used as evidence.

A NYT editorial opposes Sen. Helms' interference in foreign policy. Friedman writes now is the time to take sides in Israel -- for peace.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 08 November 95 17:49

FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT November 8 Press Guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]

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

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY [[NOV8GUI.DOC : 4353 in NOV8GUI.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 8 November 95 17:47

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** NOV8GUI.DOC
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

November 8, 1995

EUROPE
Bosnia/Croatia
Ireland
NATO Secretary General
Russia
CFE
Turkey

MIDDLE EAST
Jerusalem
PLO/Helms
Iraq Sanctions

FAR EAST
Okinawa

AFRICA
Angola
Nigeria

MISCELLANEOUS
Experiments at Nevada Test Site
CWC

BOSNIA/CROATIA

Release of David Rohde

ù David Rohde of the Christian Science Monitor was released today by the
Bosnian Serb
Embassy to our Embassy in
Belgrade.

ù We are happy for his release and glad that he is safe and can return to his
family

ù Freedom of the press is very important to the U.S.

ù We condemn the actions of the Bosnian Serb authorities. Their behavior
throughout
this incident,
including their failure to admit for several days they were holding Mr. Rohde, has
been utterly
irresponsible, especially in light of the ongoing peace negotiations in Dayton.

Intelligence Sharing with the Bosnian War Crimes Tribunal

ù The U.S. intelligence community is not "sitting on" information that may be of
use
to the Tribunal prosecutor.

ù A coordinated Intelligence Community process has been in place since last
spring to
manage the handling of
specific requests for information and classified responses to those requests.
Moreover,
we provide available

information that could aid the Tribunal's investigations even in the absence of a specific request.

ù U.S. has not withheld any intelligence with the intent to prevent the prosecution of any war criminals including Mladic and Karadzic.

ù The talks in Dayton have had no bearing whatsoever on our commitment to support and assist the War Crimes Tribunal in every way its efforts to bring war criminals to justice.

Proximity Talks

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

ù Last 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 last 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 ar

areas and man
outposts.

- Phase IV: Transition to Peace. Initial robust forces slowly drawdown over year
as
the peace
agreement took effect.

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

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
con
tact.

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 con
trol 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
e
mbargo.

New Ethnic Cleansing/Reports of Mass Graves

ù U.S. has/will continue to investigate and provide information to UN/War
Crimes Tri
bunal regarding violations
of international human rights and humanitarian law in a timely manner.

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 or if asked if we were slow in providing information to the War Crimes Tribunal.

ù The United States is carefully considering the request. As the President (October 15) said we fully support war crimes International Tribunal. The United States is its largest contributor and most ardent supporter.

ù The United States supports the tribunal in its investigations, consistent with national security guidelines that relate to the provision of this type of information.

ù Reporting such information is time-consuming, but we make a strenuous effort to respond as rapidly as possible.

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

ù We will continue to provide the War Crimes Tribunal necessary information in a timely manner.

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 November 1. 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 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.

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 invited former Danish Foreign Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen and former Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers (Lubbers) to visit Washington last week.

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

Lubbers met with Secretary Christopher on Thursday, Ellemann-Jensen on Friday. National Security Advisor Lake also had meetings with both candidates, who also had meetings at the Pentagon.

Although several allies have publicly stated their preferences, we have yet to deci

de on a
particular candidate. We are continuing consultations with our allies.

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 invited both Ellemann-Jensen and Lubbers to Washington.

RUSSIA/NIS

Current Items

Yeltsin Heart Problem

-- President Yeltsin remains hospitalized. Expect he will be under medical
supervis
ion through
November. Embassy Moscow in regular touch with senior Russian officials; what
Embas
sy has heard
about Yeltsin tracks with what Russian officials saying publicly.

-- In brief conversation November 6 in Israel, President asked Prime Minister
Cherno
myrdin to
convey his wishes for full recovery to Yeltsin. No other messages since October
26
get-well message --
our inclination to defer Presidential-level communications at this time, given
Yelts
in's illness.

(Seeking Medical Treatment Outside Russia?)

-- Yeltsin spokesman has denied that Russians might seek treatment for Yeltsin
outsi
de of Russia.
Russians have said nothing to us about wanting medical treatment in U.S. or
elsewher
e outside of Russia.

(Chernomyrdin to Coordinate "Power" Ministers)

-- Chernomyrdin said November 3 he would more actively coordinate "power" ministers, but Yeltsin's spokesman, Chernomyrdin later said there was no transfer of presidential power.

Yabloko, Derzhava Blocs and December 17 Duma Elections

-- Russian Supreme Court reversed Central Electoral Commission's decision to bar Yabloko and Derzhava blocs from party-list election and has ordered both registered for election

-- Strongly support free and fair elections in which voters have choice among parties representing all view-points.

Perry-Grachev Talks on Russia and Bosnia IFOR

-- Perry and Grachev have agreed to create special unit comprised of Russian and American troops, plus troops from other countries, to perform critical tasks such as engineering and transportation. Also agreed to continue discussions to work out formula 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 desirable. 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 reform there. Matters greatly to us if Russia dictatorship or democracy, centrally planned or market-oriented economy.
-- 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.

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

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

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 conducting informal working meetings. Welcome Chernomyrdin's reaffirmation of commitment to pursue negotiated settlement.

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

CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (CFE) TREATY

ù 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 Leninskoye Oblast, which contains over 1900 tanks, artillery pieces and armored combat vehicles. For its part

t, 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 strongly 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.

JERUSALEM BILL

Background: The Congressional Bill requiring the relocation of the US Embassy to Jerusalem becomes law today (7 November 1995) without the President's signature.

Q: Any comment on the Jerusalem legislation becoming law today?

A: The President has repeatedly pledged that he will take no action that could under mine the peace process.

He remains convinced that it is unwise for the United States to take actions that could be interpreted as prejudicing sensitive matters, such as Jerusalem, which the parties themselves have agreed to discuss only in the context of permanent status negotiations.

Consequently, as he indicated when the legislation was passed, the President did not sign this legislation.

(If asked)

The President has said he will exercise the waiver provisions of the bill as necessary or appropriate to ensure that no steps are taken that could be interpreted as preempting the negotiating process.

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 now acted as well, and the short-term extension is in place.

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.

OKINAWA

ù It's important to distinguish between the justified emotional outpouring resulting from the tragic incident on Okinawa and the more fundamental issue of continued Japanese support for the US-Japan security alliance.

ù In view of the fact that the trial of the servicemen began yesterday, I would have expected emotional sentiment to be at a peak.

ù While I don't believe it's appropriate for me to comment any further about the incident itself while the trial is ongoing, I should point out that every senior American official, from President Clinton, Secretary Perry and Ambassador Mondale on down, has publicly expressed regret over this incident.

ù In terms of underlying support for the security relationship, that certainly remains strong, both within the Japanese Government and the Japanese people as a whole.

ù Just last week, Secretary Perry visited Japan, during which he and his Japanese counterpart, Minister Eto, held a press conference in which they both publicly expressed their support for the continued presence of 47,000 US troops in Japan.

ù At a subsequent meeting, Prime Minister Murayama indicated to Secretary Perry that he agreed with this.

ù The bottom line is that the Japanese Government is not asking us to reduce our troop presence, because it recognizes that this presence is crucial to Japan's own interest in the preservation of peace and stability in Asia.

ANGOLA

Background: The President will meet Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the White House on Friday, December 8, for an official working visit.

Q: Why is the President inviting President dos Santos to the White House at this time?

A: The President supports strongly the peace process in Angola. We see this meeting as an

important means of advancing the peace process by enabling constructive dialogue between the two leaders about future steps required by the Angolan parties and ways the international community can continue to support implementation of the Lusaka Accords.

Q: What will the President discuss with President dos Santos?

A: The President will discuss ways to advance the peace process, sustain the restoration of peace and stability and promote democracy and national reconciliation in Angola. The meeting will also focus on efforts to increase bilateral trade and investment and revitalize the Angolan economy.

Q: Will the President invite UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi to the White House?

A: We would welcome a visit by Dr. Savimbi to the United States at an appropriate time as the peace process progresses and UNITA assumes its role in a government of national 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 trial court in 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.

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:

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.

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.

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 b
oth more
difficult and more costly for proliferators to carry out the activities for which Ku
ntsevich 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.